Rowden Park, Chippenham

Sustainability Statement

On behalf of Crest Strategic Projects and Redcliffe Homes
## Sustainability Statement

Rowden Park, Chippenham

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### Document Control Sheet

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Prepared by:</strong></td>
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Jenny Hughes | Environmental Scientist | Jenny Hughes | December 2014 |
| **Reviewed by:** |  
Jonathan Riggall | Senior Associate | [Signature] | December 2014 |
| **Approved by:** |  
David Walker | LLP Director | [Signature] | December 2014 |

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**For and on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP**

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1. Introduction

Background

Peter Brett Associates LLP (PBA) has been appointed by Crest Strategic Projects and Redcliffe Homes to prepare a Sustainability Statement for the proposed development at Rowden Park, Chippenham.

Site Location and Development Proposals

The site consists of a parcel of land located to the south of Chippenham, Wiltshire, OS grid reference 390,969 (E), 171,752 (N).

The site is currently occupied by agricultural land, comprising open fields for arable uses and for pasture land with some woodland areas. There are a number of farm buildings to the south west of the site at Milborne Farm.

Located approximately 1.6 kilometres to the south west of Chippenham town centre, the site lies to the east of Patterdown Road. It is located within the county of Wiltshire. The site is bordered by Chippenham to the north, the B4528 Patterdown Road to the west and the River Avon to the east. Please see Figure 1.1 for the site location plan.

The proposed redevelopment of the site involves the retainment and integration of buildings at Milborne Farm, the provision of up to 1000 homes and a local centre including a community building (380m²), a food store (400m²), 3-4 smaller shops (300m²) and a 1 form entry Primary School. In addition, a Riverside Park will be created in the east of the site, with areas of soft landscaping and public open space.

Approach and Structure to this report

This Sustainability Statement accompanies the planning application and shows how the proposed development meets local sustainable development objectives and policies. This report has referred to a number of accompanying reports submitted as part of this planning application. These include:

- Transport Assessment (PBA);
- Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy (PBA);
- Ecological Appraisal (Engain); and
- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA- SLR).

Please see the relevant report for more information on a specific topic.
Figure 1.1: Site Location
2. Policy Context

Introduction

The policies that apply to the proposed development in relation to sustainable development are multi-layered and complex. The following sections present a summary of the main policies that are directly related to defining sustainable development in this location and highlight the key sustainability objectives that need to be met.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The NPPF supports the role of the local plan process and introduces the presumption in favour of sustainable development. It sets out the three mutually dependent roles that the planning system needs to consider to deliver sustainable development. These are:

An economic role – Contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements.

A social role – Supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being.

An environmental role – Contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving towards a low carbon economy. It encourages development and states that, in particular, development which will provide economic, social and environmental benefits should proceed without delay.

The NPPF sets out the following core land use planning principles, or ‘principles’ for
delivering sustainable development – these form the framework against which the sustainability of new development or redevelopment is assessed:

- Building a strong, competitive economy;
- Ensuring the vitality of town centres;
- Supporting a prosperous rural economy;
- Promoting sustainable transport;
- Supporting high quality communications infrastructure;
- Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes;
- Requiring good design;
- Promoting healthy communities;
- Protecting Green Belt land;
- Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change;
- Conserving and enhancing the natural environment;
- Conserving and enhancing the historic environment; and
- Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.

**Wiltshire Council**

The achievement of sustainable development is the core principle underpinning the reformed planning system. The Wiltshire Council Core Strategy is currently under examination. This strategy will provide up-to-date strategic planning policy for Wiltshire up until 2026.

In light of the fact that the Core Strategy has not yet been adopted, the Sustainability Statement will align with the objectives in the Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal.

**Sustainability Appraisal**

The Sustainability Appraisal is one of the key supporting documents to the Core Strategy. This is a mandatory document for the development plan under the Planning and Compulsory Purchases Act 2004.

The scoping document was developed through consultation and engagement with the community and key delivery stakeholders and therefore captures the local community’s views and opinions in relation to sustainability.

At Wiltshire Council, it performs a key role in providing a sound evidence base for planning documents and forms an integrated part of the Local Development Framework process.

These documents will be revised periodically to reflect any relevant changes.
in the sustainability baseline and sustainability issues in Wiltshire.

The council has produced a Scoping Report Addendum document (2012). The purpose of this addendum is to provide an updated evidence base for the sustainability appraisal process that is currently being undertaken on the Wiltshire Core Strategy, and potentially for the assessment of future local development documents within Wiltshire’s Local Development Framework (LDF).

Key sustainability themes and objectives have been established and will be reflected in the Core Policies when the Core Strategy is adopted. These themes are:

- Biodiversity
- Landscapes
- Land and Soil Resources
- Water Resources and Flood Risk
- Historic Environment
- Population and Housing
- Healthy Communities
- Inclusive Communities
- Education and Skills
- Economy and Enterprise
- Transport
- Climatic Factors
- Air Quality and Environmental Pollution

Sustainability Objectives

Based on the policy review, the key sustainability aim for Rowden Park, Chippenham is to adhere to and progress the objectives in the Sustainability Appraisal as related to the themes outlined above.

It is recognised that many topics under consideration by the sustainability appraisal process are cross-cutting matters and have implications for more than one area. Therefore the following structure of sections has been established:

- Biodiversity and Landscape
- Historic Environment
- Land and Soil Resources
- Water Resources and Flood Risk
- Housing and Community Facilities
- Healthy Communities
- Education and Economy
- Transport
- Climatic Factors
- Air Quality and Environmental Pollution
3. Biodiversity and Landscape

Introduction

This section will examine Rowden Park in the context of the interlinked topics of landscape and biodiversity. The section will firstly discuss the current landscape and ecological characteristics of the site, before discussing the proposed protection and enhancement measures. The site is discussed in relation to the residential area (western area) and the Riverside Park Area (eastern area).

Current Site

The Riverside Park area is designated under the Rowden Conservation Area (RCA), and there are two designated Country Wildlife Sites: the River Avon and Mortimors Wood Local Nature Reserve.

Currently, the residential site predominately comprises dairy cattle grazed, improved pasture with managed hedgerows, scattered mature oak trees, streams, damp and dry drainage ditches and small woodland copses.

The riverside park area is more varied with semi-improved neutral grassland, arable farmland, dairy cattle grazed improved grassland, unmanaged hedgerows, scrub, mature oak trees, the River Avon corridor, streams, ditches and areas of marshy grassland and tall herb.

There is also the presence of several European Protected Species (EPS) on and around the site including great crested newts (GCN), bats including lesser and greater horseshoe bats, barn owls, badgers, slow worm and grass snake.

Development Site:

A landscaping strategy for the residential part of the site has been established and this includes the incorporation of significant green infrastructure. Woodlands on site will be retained and buffered with native planting. Green corridors run from east to west and from north to south of the site will act as biodiversity corridors connecting landscapes on either side of the site. There will be a hierarchy of green public open spaces including allotments across the development and substantial planting and avenue trees in streetscapes.

Lighting will be managed close to woodland edges and trees will be retained where possible to protect bat corridors that cross the site. Existing pond habitats for GCN will be maintained, and new ponds (SuDS features) will increase suitable GCN breeding habitats.
**Riverside Park**

Plans for the Riverside Park have been designed to minimize landscape and visual effects, integrate the proposed development and provide benefits to the wider landscape. This is in line with council aspirations to enhance the RCA. The two designated Country Wildlife Sites will also be retained and protected.

The large pastoral fields will remain relatively unchanged with some interventions such as a path network and new planting. The existing character will be retained, with the provision of new woodland planting along boundaries and water courses to link the existing fragmented woodland blocks.

Overall habitat diversity will increase with wet grassland and wet woodland being created along the River Avon corridor and additional native scattered and dense scrub. These proposals will benefit great crested newts, wetland birds such as snipe and wetland and woodland invertebrates in particular.

Therefore, overall the Rowden Park development will enhance the landscape character and biodiversity of the area.
4. Historic Environment

Introduction

This section will discuss how the historic environment of the development site will be protected, maintained and enhanced.

Historic Environment Context

As discussed above, the Riverside Park area is designated as the Rowden Conservation Area, which extends from the Avon river valleys to the south of the town and Rowden Farm and farmstead. Rowden Farm comprises a Grade II House, several listed barns, 18th Century gate piers, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, civil war entrenchments and ancient medieval fish ponds.

As discussed above, the Riverside Park occupies the eastern area of the site and will not be developed, with the enhancement of the ecological environment through new habitat creation.

The conservation area also provides topographical and visual enclosure of the Manor lands within the river valley and around the former Manor house.

A desk-based archaeological assessment was carried out for the development site. A programme of archaeological trial trenching has been carried out across the site determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains. No significant archaeological remains were recovered.

The historic environment will be enhanced through the addition of interpretation boards which will increase the awareness of the civil war battle at Rowden Manor.
5. Land and Soil Resources

Introduction

The sustainability objectives for land and soil resources relate to the promotion of sustainable waste management and the more efficient use of land. Land use has been touched on in the landscape section and is more thoroughly covered under the “Healthy Communities Section”. In this section, proposed construction and operational waste practices are discussed.

The Wiltshire Core Strategy sets out the Waste Authorities Strategy and this allocation includes housing numbers associated with development in Chippenham. This therefore covers the provision of waste management facilities to accommodate the Rowden Park development.

Construction and Demolition Waste

As outlined in the Introduction, the existing buildings on site have been incorporated into the development and therefore there will be minimal demolition waste.

Where construction and demolition waste is to be disposed, this will be done in accordance with the waste hierarchy in order to minimise waste sent to landfill (Figure 5:1): any waste that cannot be utilised on site will be reused and recycled by a specialist waste contractor. To support this, the principle contractor will produce a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) that contains the following procedures and commitments:

Figure 5.1: Waste Hierarchy
• Benchmark targets for resource efficiency (e.g. m$^3$ of waste per 100 m$^2$ of tonnes of waste per 100 m$^2$);
• Procedures and commitments to minimise non-hazardous construction waste;
• Procedures for minimising hazardous waste;
• Monitoring, measuring and report of hazardous and non-hazardous site waste production;
• Procedures for sorting and diverting waste from landfill; and
• A commitment to divert a percentage of non-hazardous construction waste generated by the project from landfill.

Operational Waste

In order to facilitate recycling, all new dwellings will be provided with appropriate internal and external recycling facilities.

The external space allocated for storage of recyclable and residual household waste will be adequate for the local authority recycling scheme or the minimum volume calculated from BS 2906:2005 (whichever is largest). In addition, each dwelling will be provided with dedicated internal storage space for recyclable waste.

For Wiltshire Council, for new residential developments provision should be made for every household to store 2 x 180 litre and 1 x 240 wheeled bins and two recycling boxes. Table 5.1 outlines the waste streams collected by Wiltshire Council and the frequency of the service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste</th>
<th>Bin</th>
<th>Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plastic bottles and cardboard</td>
<td>Blue bin</td>
<td>Alternate week collection (Fortnightly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden waste</td>
<td>Garden Waste Bin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cans, glass, paper and clothes</td>
<td>Black Box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household waste</td>
<td>Household Waste Bin</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.1: Wiltshire Council Waste Collection
6. Water Resources and Flood Risk

Introduction

There are two separate objectives relating to this theme, firstly relating to the reduction of the risk of flooding to existing developments and ensuring there is no risk to new developments, and secondly to use and manage water resources sustainably. These topics are discussed separately below.

Flood Risk

A flood risk assessment has been carried out for the site, and the EA Flood Zone map illustrates that all built development is located within Flood Zone 1 ‘Low Probability’ (less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from rivers or the sea). Therefore, the site is considered to be a sustainable location for development.

South West Chippenham is located downstream from Chippenham town centre and the majority of existing Chippenham residents; development at this site would not affect these areas.

The development includes a limited amount of ground raising within the floodplain of the Pudding Brook to facilitate an access road. As such, a flood compensation scheme is proposed to ensure there is no detrimental impact on floodplain storage.

Managing Surface Water and SuDS

The size and location of the development means that the use of infiltration has been targeted as a means of disposal where possible. Where possible, individual houses will drain to their own soakaways. Other houses or blocks of flats will drain to communal soakaways and or highway swales. Furthermore, it is proposed that all private drives will be formed of porous paving. It is not proposed that public roads would be formed of porous materials.

A surface water sewerage network will collect surface water from areas where infiltration is not possible. This system will include off-line soakaways and will terminate into a number of infiltration basins and / or attenuation ponds. The site is split into five networks which have been modelled in MicroDrainage.
Use and Management of Water Resources

The proposed development aims to significantly reduce the water consumption within each dwelling through a number of water efficiency measures:

- Installing flow restrictors to reduce the flow rate of kitchen sink taps and bathroom basin taps;
- The use of low flow showers and small capacity baths;
- Installing dual flush toilets; and
- Using water-efficient appliances (e.g. those with an ‘A’ or ‘B’ rating as defined by the European Water Label).

Figure 6.1: EA Flood Map
7. Housing and Community Facilities

Introduction
The Rowden Park development has been designed to include a mix of good quality dwellings of different types and tenures. This section focuses on the provision of an appropriate mix of dwellings, and the creation of an inclusive and self-contained community.

Dwelling Mix
The proportion of affordable housing proposed will be subject to discussions with the local authority.

The development will be of a mixed density and will include different sized homes to cater for different demographics. There will be a mix of affordable and market housing in a range of types and sizes from larger 4 and 5 bed family housing to smaller 2 bedroom units. The precise mix of homes will be determined at detailed planning stages based on local demand at the time. The development mix therefore accommodates a range of demographic needs in line with Wiltshire Council’s needs. The new homes will be in keeping with the vision for a Garden Village which seeks to provide well defined, generous private space within a landscape-led plan providing an attractive, green character.

Community Facilities
The layout of the development has also included several aspects which will contribute to the creation of an inclusive and self-contained community. A number of local facilities will be provided as part of the local centre, which has been designed to be within 800 m (10 minutes) walking distance from the majority of residents meaning there is easy access to a number of services.

Facilities include a 1FE Primary School, a community centre, a small foodstore to meet the day-to-day needs of the community and several small shops. The primary school has been co-located with the centre to encourage activity and potential for shared resources such as parking.

In addition the provision of a number of community spaces are proposed, including courtyard gardens, allotments, green corridors and sports pitches. Sports pitches will be for use by both the existing and new community, improve social cohesion and integration between communities, while providing a valuable recreational asset to south Chippenham.
8. Healthy Communities

Introduction

This section will discuss how the development design and community facilities within the development will contribute towards the creation of a safe and healthy environment.

Healthy Lifestyles

As discussed in previous sections, the residential areas will have easy access to green space including allotments, public spaces and sports pitches in addition to access to the Riverside Park. A comprehensive pedestrian and cycle network for all users has been planned for Rowden Park. This will provide routes aimed at commuters, school children and recreational users with the intention of making walking and cycle a genuine alternative to the use of the private car at Rowden Park. The network is set out in a grid aimed at providing a choice of route for a variety of potential destinations and journeys including into to the Riverside Park, the town centre, surrounding neighbourhoods, community facilities and existing and proposed employment areas. The provision of a large Riverside Park also offers unique opportunities to access the countryside along the River Avon.

The development will support local leisure facilities and the nearest leisure centre is the Olympiad Leisure centre, located approximately 2.5 km to the northeast of the site, including gym facilities, a swimming pool and squash courts.

Safe Environment

Rowden Park has been planned from the outset to encourage a safe and healthy environment. Masterplan testing and the Garden Village vision seek to ensure clearly defined areas of public realm which are enclosed and overlooked by surrounding buildings offering surveillance and encouraging activity within streets and spaces. The masterplanning work has also sought the integration of green open spaces which reach into all areas of the development offering opportunities for outdoor recreation.

If appropriate at the detailed planning stages, the design team will consult with an Architectural Liaison Officer or Crime Prevention Design Advisor to incorporate security advice with a view to continuing to promote a development where people feel safe and secure.
9. Education and Economy

Introduction

For developments of the scale of Rowden Park, it is important to consider the education and employment opportunities for residents. This section will explain how the proposals will include provision for education and how the development site will offer opportunities and contribute to the sustainable development of Chippenham’s economy.

Education and Skills

Rowden Park will provide a new 1FE primary school to support and educate the children living in the new development.

In addition, it is noted that all three secondary schools in proximity to the site are full and therefore investment into school expansion would be required by the Rowden Park development. Improvements to one of the existing Chippenham secondary schools would not only benefit the children from Rowden Development, but would also provide new high quality facilities for the existing local community.

Economy and Enterprise

Firstly, the construction phase of the Showell Farm development will support a number of professions in the local area, including construction workers and site professionals.

In addition, when the development is operational the centre will create a number of jobs through the primary school and associated shops.

The progression of Rowden Park and Showell Farm together will create a genuinely sustainable mixed use community. The proposed large-scale B2/B8 employment area will be important to the local economy in terms of diversification of employment and is likely to attract manufacturing, research & development, storage and distribution businesses.

In terms of accessibility for existing employment areas, the town centre is easily accessible as discussed in the transport section. In addition, rail connections from Chippenham connect to major employment hubs including Bath (15 mins), Bristol (24 mins), Swindon (20 mins and London (1 hour 20 mins).
10. Transport

Introduction

This section will discuss the site in the context of transport opportunities and accessibility for different modes of transport. In particular, it is explored how the development proposals will reduce the need to travel and promote more sustainable transport choices both on and to/from the site.

Site Layout

As previously discussed, the local centre of the development will be located within 10 minutes (800 m) walking distance from the majority of residents. This centre is also located along the green infrastructure network for safe and attractive walking routes. Throughout the development the streets will have a generous cross-section creating an attractive environment for walking and cycling, thus limiting car dominance.

Site Accessibility

Walking and Cycling: The site is in an accessible location approximately 1.6km to the south of the town centre. There are currently a number of public rights of way and Cycle Routes in close vicinity to the site. The network principles are set out in Section 8, and include the following proposed improvements to walking and cycling networks:

- Footpath and cycle connections linking to the town centre and to Showell Farm
- Cycle route along A4/Hungerdown lane and connections to the east (to schools)
- Improvement of PRoW linking northern and southern areas to increase integration with Rowden Park

All cycle parking will be in line with Wiltshire Council standards.

Bus: The site is currently served by services 234 and X34, which provide twice hourly direct access to the railway station, and to Chippenham, Melksham, Trowbridge and Froms. It is proposed that bus lanes could be introduced along the A4 Rowden Hill, and the X34/234 services could be improved or a new bus service for Rowden Park could be provided to improve services to the site.

Rail: The closest railway station to the site is Chippenham Station, located approximately two kilometres to the north east of the site and with associated improvements, will be even more accessible by bus, foot and cycle.

Vehicular access: Primary access will be via a new roundabout on Patterdown Road at the south west edge of the site.
11. Climatic Factors

Introduction

The sustainability objectives in relation to climatic factors are to minimise impacts on climate change and reduce our vulnerability to future climate change effects. Section 6 on Flood Risk illustrated the latter objective - that the development location has minimised vulnerability to flooding impacts due to climate change. Measures to reduce impacts on climate change through reductions in water use and sustainable waste practices have also been discussed in previous sections. This section therefore focusses in more detail on the former objective and discusses the energy strategy for the site.

Energy Hierarchy

National energy policy dictates that any new development should follow the simple energy hierarchy of:

- Reduce demand;
- Use energy more efficiently; and
- Only then supply clean, renewable energy, where possible.

Where possible, an energy efficient design will be utilised to reduce the need for heating, cooling and lighting, and thereby reduce operational costs and associated carbon dioxide emissions of the new development. Measures to achieve an energy efficient design include:

- Good levels of insulation in the building envelope;
- High levels of air tightness; and
- A reduced level of thermal bridging to decrease heat loss.

Clean Energy Supply

In accordance with the energy hierarchy a ‘fabric first’ approach coupled with high efficiency gas-fired boilers (minimum 88% efficiency) are the proposed strategy to deliver space and water heating. Where further carbon dioxide savings are required, photovoltaic (PV) solar panels and solar water heating panels are the preferred generation technologies.

Energy Efficient Appliances and Lighting

White goods, if provided, will achieve a good rating under the EU Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (e.g. ‘B’ or above). All internal and external lighting will be energy efficient.
12. Air quality and Environmental Pollution

Introduction

This section will summarise the minimisation and mitigation of air quality impacts and environmental pollution. Air quality impacts will primarily be due to traffic generation and energy usage. Several measures to encourage sustainable travel and reduce car use are discussed in the transport section, and minimisation of energy use was discussed in Section 11. See below for further information regarding, air, light, and noise pollution.

Air Pollution

High efficiency condensing gas boilers will be specified to increase energy efficiency and reduce CO₂ and NOx emissions.

Considerate Constructors Scheme

To ensure that any potential air, noise and light pollution issues are fully addressed during the construction process, the principle contractor will also sign up to the Considerate Constructors Scheme and aim to achieve a score of at least 24 (best practice). The contractor will also:

- Monitor, report and set targets for CO₂ production or energy use arising from site activities, and
- Adopt best practice policies in respect of air (dust) pollution arising from site activities.

Light Pollution

External space and security lighting, if provided, will be carefully positioned to avoid light intrusion (or ‘trespass’) and glare affecting existing residents adjacent to the site and new residents of the proposed development. Daylight cut-off and PIR sensors will be used to ensure they do not operate when they are not needed. As discussed in Section 3, lighting will be managed close to woodland edges to maintain bat corridors that cross the site.

Noise Pollution

Separating walls and floors will be required to meet the airborne and impact sound insulation values as specified in the Building Regulations, which will reduce the likelihood of noise complaints from neighbours.
13. Summary

The proposed redevelopment of the site involves the construction of a mixed development consisting of up to 1000 residential dwellings, a local centre including community facilities, a 1FE primary school, several shops and a Riverside Park.

This Sustainability Statement accompanies the planning application and shows how the proposed development meets the local sustainable development objectives. The key sustainability objective for the Rowden Park site is for the development to align with the Wiltshire Council sustainability objectives as outlined in the Sustainability Appraisal.

In summary, the Rowden Park scheme will be a high quality and sustainable residential development, and will include the following measures:

- Appropriate landscaping (including planting to increase local biodiversity).
- Appropriate waste management during construction and operation;
- Surface water management to protect the receiving waters from pollution and minimise the risk of flooding (including the use of SUDS);
- Quality houses of mixed size and tenure;
- Community facilities and an environment to encourage healthy lifestyles;
- Provide jobs and contribute to the sustainable development of the local economy;
- Accessibility to sustainable modes of transport;
- Water efficient design;
- Energy efficient and low carbon design; and
- Low pollution impact.

It should be noted that this report acts only as a guide and has made certain assumptions about the development. Certain sections, such as healthy communities, are particularly highlighted as provisional because detailed design information of the dwellings is not yet available.
Appendix A – Masterplan
Appendix B – Sustainability Themes and Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability theme</th>
<th>Sustainability appraisal objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>1. Protect and enhance all biodiversity and geological features and avoid irreversible losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and Soil Resources</td>
<td>2. Ensure efficient and effective use of land and the use of suitably located previously developed land and buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Promote sustainable waste management solutions that encourage the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources and Flood Risk</td>
<td>4. Use and manage water resources in a sustainable manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Protect people and property from the risk of flooding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Quality and Environmental Pollution</td>
<td>6. Improve air quality throughout Wiltshire and minimise all sources of environmental pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climatic Factors</td>
<td>7. Minimise our impacts on climate change and reduce our vulnerability to future climate change effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic environment</td>
<td>8. Protect, maintain and enhance the historic environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscapes</td>
<td>9. Conserve and enhance the character and quality of Wiltshire’s rural and urban landscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and housing</td>
<td>10. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing, and ensure an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes, types and tenures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy communities</td>
<td>11. Provide a safe and healthy environment in which to live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive Communities</td>
<td>12. Reduce poverty and deprivation and promote more inclusive and self-contained communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Improve equality of access to, and engagement in local, high-quality community services and facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and skills</td>
<td>14. Raise educational attainment levels across the authority and provide opportunities for people to improve their workplace skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>15. Reduce the need to travel and promote more sustainable transport choices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy and enterprise</td>
<td>16. Encourage a vibrant and diversified economy and provide for long-term sustainable economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. Ensure adequate provision of high-quality employment land and diverse employment opportunities to meet the needs of local businesses and a changing workforce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1 - Sustainability themes and sustainability objectives