CHELTENHAM

Local
development
framework

Cheltenham Civic Pride

Supplementary Planning Document

Revised North Place Development Brief
Sustainability Appraisal Report

August 2010

Contents

Glossary:

ACDP   Audit Commission Data Profile

AQMAs   Air Quality Management Areas

BAP   Biodiversity Action Plan

CBC   Cheltenham Borough Council

CEEQUAL   Civil Engineering Environmental Quality Assessment

DPD   Development Plan Document

GCC   Gloucestershire County Council

HMSO   Her Majesty's Stationary Office

IMD   Indices of Multiple Deprivation

JCS   Joint Core Strategy

LA   Local Authority

LDD   Local Development Document

LDF   Local Development Framework

LDS   Local Development Scheme

LPA   Local Planning Authority

MSoA   Medium Super Output Area

NAQS   National Air Quality Strategy

NIs   National Indicators

NVZ   Nitrate Vulnerability Zone

ODPM   Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

PDL   Previously Developed Land

PPP   Polices, Plans and Programmes

RSS   Regional Spatial Strategy

SA   Sustainability Appraisal

SEA   Strategic Environmental Assessment

SOA   Super Output Area

SPD   Supplementary Planning Document

SPG   Supplementary Planning Guidance

SUDS   Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

SWRDA   South West of England Regional Development Agency

UDF   Urban Design Framework

0   Non Technical Summary

0.1   *Introduction*

The Cheltenham Development Task Force consisting of Cheltenham Borough Council (CBC), Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), the South West of England Regional Development Agency (SWRDA) and the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) has been tasked with delivering the Cheltenham Civic Pride Urban Design Framework (UDF)..This involves bringing together, updating and taking forward a number of studies to form an Urban Design Framework. The UDF has analysed transport, economic, environmental and land-use issues affecting the town in order to create strategies to improve Cheltenham's public spaces. It has focussed specifically on the redevelopment of three council owned sites and how these may be promoted as exemplars of sustainable development. The aim of the project is to preserve the regency heritage of the town whilst at the same time revitalising the street scene, including the buildings, roads and open spaces. This will help Cheltenham work towards its objective of becoming the most beautiful town in England. The scheme will also seek to attract investment from the private sector to add more leading retailers and other commercial users as well as smaller independent traders to the vibrant mix of shops and services already present in the town.

Part of the UDF comprises the North Place Development Brief which was previously adopted as a Technical Appendix to the UDF in 2008. However, due to the economic slump and other factors, questions have been raised as to whether the Brief, as adopted, can effectively be delivered. Therefore, the Task Force has now generated a revised option for the North Place Development Brief and upon considering the changes; it has been decided to revise the previous Sustainability Appraisal accordingly.

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to be carried out on Local Development Plan Documents (DPD), and SPDs. In addition, the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) require Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) for a wide range of plans and programmes, including DPDs. SAs and SEAs aim to help make planning more sustainable and provide for a high level of protection of the environment. It is possible to satisfy the requirements of both pieces of legislation through a single appraisal process; an approach which is taken here.

0.2   ***Purpose of this SA Report***

This document is purely an appraisal of the revised North Place Development Brief; the remaining sections of the original SPD remain as they were. If successful and following consultation, the revised brief shall be re-adopted as part of the SPD for the Civic Pride UDF, thereby replacing the current development brief.

This section summarises the outcome of the SA process. This appraisal report is intended to add to the transparency of the process involved in producing the Development Brief as well as improving the sustainability of decisions taken.

This report records outcomes of the assessment for both the revised options and revised draft Development Brief. The appraisal of the Development Brief was broadly based on the Appraisal Framework adopted for the Core Strategy Issues and Options Report which although has been superseded by the proposed Joint Core Strategy for Gloucester, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury, is still valid and fit for the purposes of this assessment. However, amendments have been introduced to ensure that the appraisal framework is directly relevant to the North Place site.

The sustainability objectives outlined in the Appraisal Framework have been arranged under SEA/SA topics. The topics that have been selected relate to the same topics listed in Annex I of Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament on 'the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes' (the SEA Directive); and Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005.

This appraisal framework includes sustainability objectives and indicators. The performance of the draft Development Brief was undertaken on the basis of the predicted impact on sustainability objectives over the current baseline situation and recommendations were made as to how the sustainability of the Development Brief may be improved.

0.3   ***The Options:***

The Options evaluated are summarised below:

North Place

Option 1: Implement the new development brief for a mixed use development with bus node

Option 2: 'Do Nothing' scenario (Adopted Development Brief - Relocation of the Municipal Offices)

Both options share a number of key sustainability features:

- They require sustainable design and construction
- They require appropriate flood defence and water management measures
- They promote mixed uses and high standard of design which respects and enhances local character and distinctiveness
- They promote traffic calming and traffic management and encourage a shift to walking, cycling and public transport usage

Both options provide new floorspace which is likely to attract inward investment and create new jobs and employment. The main differences emerge in terms of the mix of land uses proposed and the specific sustainability requirements required.

0.4   *Predicting the effects of the draft Development Brief*

Following the decision to revise the adopted Development Brief a new option was generated for the site. The draft Brief has been assessed against the SA Framework and the outcome is presented in this report. The key issues identified in the appraisal framework are summarised below:

The draft Development Brief would convert the uninteresting landscape of a car park into a vibrant space with a varied mixture of commercial and residential units, and act as a catalyst for regeneration north of the High Street.

The new square near Portland Street will comprise a major new civic space and focus for activity hub. This will help to stimulate inward investment and to promote civic pride and participation.

The public realm improvements and urban design qualities of the new development will make a significant contribution to the enhancement of townscape character and the conservation of cultural heritage. This will have a

positive synergistic effect on economic and social objectives by helping to attract inward investment and encourage community interaction.

The Development Brief includes a significant element of new housing provision, including an element of affordable housing, which will support housing and social objectives.

All of the redevelopment is proposed on previously developed land, which supports a wide range of sustainability objectives.

The Development Brief will significantly improve the attractiveness of walking and cycling and enhance accessibility across the town centre. This will result in positive synergistic effects between transport, health and air quality objectives

However the inclusion of significant amounts of office/commercial and residential floorspace will potentially increase travel demands and it is recommended that a green travel plan should be produced at site development stage to encourage sustainable transport initiatives, such as car sharing and car pooling, and to minimise parking provision. The proposed addition of a bus-node under one of the options may help to encourage the wider use of public transport.

Overall the Development Brief is considered to have a positive effect on sustainability objectives with no negative effects. It is recognised that increased economic activity could lead to traffic growth and car emissions with negative cumulative impacts on human health. Strategic transport measures will be required across the town centre as a whole to de-couple economic and transport growth and to promote sustainable transport choices.

| 0.5 | *Next SA steps* |
| | This revised draft SA Report, accompanying the revised draft Development Brief will undergo public consultation from 23 August 2010 to 1 October 2010. Following this the Final Development Brief accompanied with the Final SA Report will be produced for adoption. Any changes within the draft Development Brief leading the production of the final version should be reflected in the Final SA Report. |

| 0.6 | *SEA Directive Requirements Checklist* |
| | Table 0.1 below summarises the requirements of the SEA Directive and indicates where they have been met in the SEA/SA process. |

Table 0.1: The SEA Directive's requirements

The SEA Directive's requirements[1]	Where covered in the SEA/SA process
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Sections 1 and 2
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Section 2
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 2
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 2
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 2
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, & fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Sections 3 and 4
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Section 5
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Section 4
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring	To be prepared in next

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[1] As listed in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive

| in accordance with Article 10 | stage |
| j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings. | Section 0 |

1   Introduction

1.1   *Context*

The Cheltenham Development Task Force consisting of Cheltenham Borough Council (CBC), Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), the South West of England Regional Development Agency (SWRDA) and the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) has been tasked with delivering the Cheltenham Civic Pride Urban Design Framework (UDF). Part of this comprises the North Place Development Brief.

The North Place Development Brief was previously adopted as a Technical Appendix to the Urban Design Framework SPD produced in 2008. However, due to the economic slump and other factors, questions have been raised as to whether the Brief, as adopted, can effectively be delivered. This is a conclusion which has been reached by the Cheltenham Development Task Force which was set up by the council and its partners to drive forward the Civic Pride programme and bring key regeneration sites forward for Cheltenham.

The Task Force has now generated a revised option for the North Place Development Brief and upon considering the changes; it has been decided to revise the Sustainability Appraisal accordingly. This document is purely an appraisal of the revised North Place Development Brief; the remaining sections of the original SPD remain as they were. If successful and following consultation, the revised brief shall be re-adopted as part of the SPD for the Civic Pride UDF, thereby replacing the current development brief.

1.2   *Purpose of Civic Pride*

The aim of the project is to preserve the regency heritage of the town whilst at the same time revitalising the street scene, including the buildings, roads and open spaces. This will help Cheltenham work towards its objective of becoming the most beautiful town in England. The scheme will also seek to attract investment from the private sector to add more leading retailers and other commercial users as well as smaller independent traders to the vibrant mix of shops and services already present in the town.

A Development Brief was prepared for the North Place site and adopted in 2008. The site is publicly owned in the main, and has been previously identified as a site that can be taken forward for development.

This site offers a wonderful opportunity for maximum impact in terms of urban design / public realm priorities and assist in the delivery of a local plan allocation. It is high profile, both in terms of its visibility / position on approaches into the town centre, and in terms of public aspirations for Cheltenham. In regard to its size, it offers a significant opportunity for large scale redevelopment. The revised Development Brief for North Place is to be re-adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), and therefore will be subjected to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The following report documents the original scoping and options appraisal stages of the SA of the original SPD as it has been agreed with the statutory consultees that a new scoping report is not required for the revised Development Brief. However, this revised SA report provides an update of the Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) and the Baseline so that an up to date picture is painted. It has also been possible to identify some additional trends that were not possible at the time of the original SA, thereby improving the robustness of the assessment.

This report presents a detailed appraisal of the revised preferred option against the previous preferred option for North Place with mitigation measures and recommendations.

1.3   **Preparation of Development Briefs**
The council intends to re-adopt a revised Development Brief for North Place as part of the Civic Pride UDF.

PPS12; 'Local Development Frameworks' outlines the status and function of SPDs which the Development Brief will become part of. SPDs are not DPDs and do not have statutory status but are material considerations in planning applications and they must relate to DPD policies. The role of SPDs is to expand and supplement policies set out in the DPDs or saved policies in the existing Local Plan.

There are statutory procedures, which must be followed in preparing SPDs. Although not subject to independent examination by a Planning Inspector, they are subject to Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) and consultation requirements of the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) as well as Regulations of the Town and Country Planning

(Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 which relate to public participation. The 2008 Planning Act removed the requirement for certain SPDs to be subject to the SA process where they do not have significant environmental implications. However, as this is an area based document which could potentially have significant environmental implications it is deemed appropriate to carry out a revised SA.

| 1.4 | *Cheltenham Borough Council's LDF* |

1.4 ***Cheltenham Borough Council's LDF***

During 2006 work began on Cheltenham's LDF which was the emerging development plan for Cheltenham. Under the Government's planning reforms introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), LDFs are to replace existing Local Plans. In 2008, Cheltenham Borough Council agreed to produce a Joint Core Strategy (JCS) with Gloucester City and Tewkesbury Borough Councils. The JCS will form part of the new LDF and will set out the strategy for the way in which land is used and will guide new development in the three authorities for a 10 to 15 year period.

The LDF will consist of a number of other Local Development Documents including a number of non-statutory Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), setting out detailed guidance at a more specific level.

In addition to these LDDs, CBC is also required to prepare a number of further documents as part of the LDF process, including:

- Local Development Scheme (LDS) - 3 year project plan for the preparation of the LDF, setting out key milestones in DPD production and the resources required in producing these documents.
- Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – outlines how CBC aims to involve local communities and stakeholders in the DPD and SPD preparation process.
- Proposals Map – shows the areas to which the DPD policies relate. The existing Local Plan Proposals Map will be updated as new policies materialise.
- Annual Monitoring Report – this report will outline and monitor progress made with the preparation of Cheltenham's LDF.

1.5	***Sustainability Appraisal (Incorporating SEA) of Development Briefs***

Notwithstanding the specific circumstances in the aforementioned 2008 Planning Act, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of all LDDs. Sustainability Appraisals help planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in preparing their plans through a structured assessment of options and policies against key sustainability issues for their area.

The requirement to undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments is established in the EU by the European Directive 2001/42/EC, 'the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment'.

The EU SEA Directive is transposed into English law by the SEA Regulations, Statutory Instrument SI 2004 No.1633 (HMSO).

The SA for the this Development Brief referred back to the original SA Scoping Report of the Core Strategy (Consultation version) which were aligned to the objectives of the Core Strategy. These objectives still remain accurate and relevant as the Joint Core Strategy develops and, therefore, do not need to be changed.

The preparation of this SA Report is the third stage of the appraisal process. In the first stage the aim is to present the baseline, identify sustainability issues and build the SA Framework. The next stage identifies and documents the predicted effects of the options developed. The results of this appraisal aids in the decision making process to identify the preferred Development Brief option. The third stage comprises the sustainability appraisal of the preferred option and identifies mitigation measures and recommendations. This report will accompany the revised draft Development Brief for consultation and refinement.

1.6	***Key SA/SEA Stages***

Sustainability Appraisal, incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment has a number of process stages which have been formalised in England through the following guidance:

'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (ODPM, 2005).

'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' (ODPM, 2005).

These stages are detailed below:

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.

A1) Identifying other policies, plans and programmes, and carrying out a review of any environmental protection objectives within them. The relationships between the Development Brief and these policies, plans and programmes should be examined to allow synergies to be exploited and inconsistencies/constraints to be addressed.

A2) Collating baseline information in order to help identify environmental issues and opportunities relevant to the Development Brief site. This information will also provide the evidence base against which potential effects can be measured and assessed along with identifying any gaps in data which can then be addressed through the monitoring section of the SA/SEA.

A3) Identification of key sustainability issues and opportunities for the Development Brief. This will involve collating and documenting the outputs from Tasks A1 and A2 above in terms of potential environmental issues and opportunities that have been highlighted. Issues identified in the original Cheltenham SA LDF Scoping Report are also considered for their relevance to the Development Brief. This section will be added to throughout the SA/SEA process as more issues and opportunities become apparent; particularly during the consultation on the scope of the SA/SEA.

A4) Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The environmental protection objectives identified in A1, and the environmental issues and opportunities identified in A3 should assist in the development of a number of sustainability objectives, indicators and targets. Input from relevant stakeholders during the consultation on the scope of the SA is important for the formation of this framework.

A5) A 5 week consultation period on the scope of the SA/SEA should be allowed by the LPA in order to satisfy the requirements of the SEA Directive. Those consulted must include the three statutory environmental consultation bodies (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency).

The original scoping report has been deemed to still be valid as the issues are the same as before. However, in the interests of completeness, an update to the PPPs and baseline has been agreed with the three statutory consultees.

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects.

B1) Testing the Development Brief objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework. Assessing the compatibility of the objectives will allow them to be refined and will also provide a good base from which Task B2 can be commenced.

B2) Developing the Development Brief options. Taking into account the requirements of Regulation 17 of the Local Development Regulations, the LPAs or their representatives will need to develop options. These options will be further refined as a result of the findings of Task B3 and B4. It may be possible to drop some alternatives at an early stage if they are not viable – but reasons for elimination must be documented in the SA Report (Stage C).

B3) and B4) Prediction and evaluation of the effects of the draft Development Brief. The options being considered as part of the process should be appraised using a matrix based approach combined with a well presented qualitative representation of the evidence base and thought process behind each decision. This approach will be used to both predict and evaluate the effects of the Development Brief options and present the results in a way that they can be compared both with each other and the 'business as usual' scenario.

One output of tasks B3 and B4 is likely to be the identification of further sustainability issues and opportunities relevant to the Development Brief. These should be used to update those previously proposed during task A3.

B5) Mitigation of adverse effects and maximisation of beneficial effects of the Development Brief. Measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects of implementing the Development Brief, along with measures for enhancing the beneficial effects, should be included in the SA Report.

B6) Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Development Brief. The indicators first proposed within task A4 (which themselves will be based on those used in the baseline for the original LDF SA Framework) shall be used as a basis. Information gaps identified during baseline collation can also be tackled by suggesting appropriate indicators which would

require collection of that particular data. This monitoring framework shall be revisited and extended later in the SA/SEA process.

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

C1) The SA Report records the outputs of Stages A and B in a document upon which formal consultation is carried out.

Stage D: Consulting on the draft Development Brief and SA Report.

D1) Public participation on the draft Development Brief and the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

D2) Any significant changes needed as a result of consultation should be appraised. If changes are not significant, they should still be documented and any changes in appraisal scores made apparent.

D3) Preparation of SA Statement. Following the adoption of the Development Brief, a statement must be prepared to show how it was changed as a result of the SA process (or indeed why there were no changes made, or why options were rejected). At this stage the monitoring measures can be confirmed or further modified in light of consultation responses and made available to the public (Stage E).

Stage E: Finalising the SA Monitoring Framework

E1) Finalising aims, methods and responsibilities for monitoring.

E2) Consideration of contingencies in light of adverse effects.

Table 1.1 demonstrates how the revised SA process will run alongside the development of the revised Development Brief.

Table 1.1 – SA/SEA and Development Brief Timetable

SA/SEA Stages	Stage of SPD Development	Projected Dates
Stage A		
A1 to A4	~	Updated: July-August 2010
A5	~	Updated: July-August 2010
Stage B		
B1 to B2	Site Options Development	Updated: August 2010
B3 to B4 (initial options)	Site Options Development	Updated: August 2010
Consultation on developing options	Consultation and Preferred Option Recommendations	Carried out previously
B3 to B4 (preferred option)	Masterplans Development	Updated: August 2010
B5 to B6	Masterplans Development	Updated: August 2010
Stage C		
C1	Masterplans Development	Updated: August 2010
Stage D		
D1	Statutory Consultation	23 August 2010 – 1 October 2010
D2	Changes Following Consultation	4 October 2010 – 29 October 2010
D3	Adoption and Monitoring of SPD	13 December 2010
Stage E		
E1 to E2		

1.7   ***Links with the SA of Cheltenham's LDF***

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the previous Core Strategy LDF2, prepared by CBC, provided some key inputs to the SPD SA Framework. This was important, to align the objectives of the Core Strategy SA with that of the Development Brief SA and in order to establish a direction for the Brief SA. As set

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[2] Core Strategy Scoping Report, Cheltenham Local Development Framework, January 2008

out earlier, whilst the proposed core strategy for Cheltenham has been superseded by the proposed JCS, the framework and objectives are still fit for purpose.

To ensure that the guiding principles and objectives of the LDF SA were adopted within the SA carried out for the Development Brief; the following sections of the Scoping Report were taken into consideration during the scoping exercise for the SA of the Development Brief:

The revised SA has provided an update of the review of relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives from the original SA and has provided the SA of the Development Brief with a comprehensive list of international, national, regional and local plans / programmes that needed to be considered in the development of the SA Framework. This table was adapted so as to remove any plans / programmes that were not relevant to the Development Brief in question (e.g. rural development strategies), and also to consider the implications of the objectives and requirements of the different plans / programmes on the Development Brief (and its SA) instead of on the LDF.

SEA / SA Baseline Information - provided the SA of the Development Brief with a number of key indicators and relevant baseline trend data to satisfy the majority of the objectives identified in the SA Framework for the Brief. These have also been updated as part of the revised SA.

SA Framework – the SA Framework for the LDF (as previously set out) provided the base of the SA Framework developed for the Development Brief. The SA objectives themselves are adapted so as to be more relevant to the Brief, however, all relevant objectives from the SA Framework for the LDF have been considered and their linkages with the SA Framework for the Brief have been signposted.

Identification and Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities - provided foresight on a number of sustainability issues and opportunities in Cheltenham. Those relevant to this Development Brief have been taken forward into the SA process.

| 1.8 | **Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal** |

Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

This Report comprises the revised draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report and supersedes the parts of the SA Report from 2008 relevant to North Place. This Draft Sustainability Report will be submitted with the Preferred Options Development Brief for public consultation. The final Development Brief and Sustainability Report will then be formally adopted by the Council.

This Scoping Report documents tasks A1 to D2 of the SA process, outlined in the latest DCLG guidance, as reproduced in the following table;

Stages and tasks
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
A2: Collecting baseline information
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems
A4: Developing the SA Framework
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects
B1: Testing the plan objectives against the SA framework
B2: Developing the plan options
B3: Predicting the effects of the draft plan
B4: Evaluating the effects the draft plan
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the plan
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
C1: Preparing SA Report
Stage D: Consulting on draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report
D1: Public participation on the SA Report and the draft plan
D2: Assessing significant changes

2 Environmental Baseline and Context

2.1   *Review of Plans and Programmes*

A review has been undertaken of relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. This was done at an international, national, regional, and local level. A more detailed breakdown of the objectives for each of the documents and their likely implications for the Development Brief is included in Appendix 1.

Polices, plans and programmes reviewed at each level include:

INTERNATIONAL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

Kyoto Agreement

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive

EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) & Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)

EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

European Spatial Development Perspective

Red List of Threatened Species – A Global Species Assessment

Ambient Air Quality and Management Directive (1966/62/EC)

NATIONAL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

PPS1: Sustainable Development and Climate Change (2005)

PPS1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change (2007)

UK Climate Change Programme 2006

UKCIP08 Science Reports, The Climate of the UK and Recent Trends (2008)

UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)

One Future, Different Paths – UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable

Development (2005)

PPS 3: Housing (2010)

PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)

Employment Land Reviews: Guidance Notes (2004)

Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (2006)

PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)

Heritage Counts: the state of the Historic Environment (2005)

PPG8: Telecommunications (2001)

PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)

UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)

The Changing Flora of the UK (2002)

Working With the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Action Plan for England (2002)

Horseshoe Bats (2003)

The State of the Natural Environment (2008)

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste and Management (1999)

PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)

LDFs, Guidance on Sustainability Appraisals (2007)

Using Evidence in Spatial Planning (2007)

Diversity and Equality in Planning (2005)

PPG13: Transport (2001)

Future of Transport White Paper (2004)

National Cycling Strategy

PPG14: Unstable Land (1990)

PPG17: Sport and Recreation (2002)

'Bringing Communities Together Through Sport and Culture' – Sport England (2004)

Sport England – Creating Local Policy Guidance:

Spatial Planning for Sport: Creating Local Policy

Spatial Planning for Sport and Active Recreation: Sport and Recreation in SPDs (2009)

PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)

Energy White Paper: 'Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy'

A Woodfuel Strategy for England (2007)

PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)

Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales (2007)

PPG24: Planning and Noise (1994)

PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (2010)

The Water Framework Directive and Planning (2006)

New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy (2001)

Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)

A Programme to Create Cleaner, Safer, Greener Communities (2005)

Our Healthier Nation (1999)

Census 2001

Indices of Deprivation

Quality of Life Counts, 1999-2004

Local and Regional CO_2 Emissions Estimates

REGIONAL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10, GOSW, 2001)
REVOKED

Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West, 2006-2026 (Draft 2006) REVOKED

Revised SW RSS Incorporating Proposed Changes (2008) and accompanying
evidence base REVOKED

Shaping the Future of Cheltenham and Gloucester to 2026 (SWRA, 2004) –
evidence for the SW RSS

Just Connect! - the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West, 2004-2026
(SWRA, 2004)

Now Connecting, 2005 – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West
Delivery Plan (SWRA, Nov 2004)

South West Regional Economic Strategy, 2003-2012 (SWRDA) – REVOKED

State of the Key Sectors Reports (SWRDA, September 2004)

'A Sustainable Future for the South West' – The Regional Sustainable Development
Framework for the South West (SWRA, 2001)

'Warming to the Idea' – South West Region Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study

South West Regional Housing Strategy, 2005-16 (SW Housing Body / SWRA)

Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West (SWRA, 2004)

Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England (2003-2010)

REvision 2020 – Empowering the Region (GOSW/SWRA, 2004)

REvision 2020 – South West Renewable Electricity, Heat and On-site Generation Targets for 2020 (GOSW/SWRA, 2005)

'Our Environment, Our Future' – Regional Environmental Strategy for the South West Environment, 2004-2014 (SWRA)

South West Regional Biodiversity Action Plan (1997) and Implementation Plan (2004)

South West Nature Map – A Planner's Guide (Biodiversity South West, 2007)

Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West, 2004 (English Heritage, 2004)

A Guide to Sustainable Tourism in the South West (2000)

Towards 2015: Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism (SWRDA and SW Tourism, 2004)

Culture and the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (SWRA, 2005)

People, Places and Spaces (Culture South West, 2007)

A Better Place to Be – A Cultural Strategy for the South West (Culture South West, 2008)

Regional Quality of Life Counts (DEFRA)

State of the South West Report, (SW Observatory, 2010)

COUNTY LEVEL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Gloucestershire Structure Plan Second Review (Gloucestershire County Council, 1999)

Gloucestershire Structure Plan Third Review (Gloucestershire County Council, 2004)

Gloucestershire County Council Corporate Strategy, 2006 onwards (GCC, 2006)

Our Place, Our Future – Gloucestershire Sustainable Communities Strategy (Gloucs Conference, 2007)

Local Agenda 21 Strategy for a Sustainable Gloucestershire (GCC, 2000)

Sustainable Gloucestershire – the Vision 21 handbook for creating a brighter future (1996)

Sustainable Gloucestershire – An agenda for urgent action for Local Authorities

Gloucestershire Community Strategy, 2004-14 (Gloucestershire Strategic Partnership, 2004)

Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2000

Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2, 2006-11 (LTP2)

Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 3, 2011-26 (LTP3)

Gloucestershire Economic Strategy 2003-14 (GCC, 2004)

The Economy of Gloucestershire (Glos First, 2008)

Gloucestershire Urban Economic Strategy 2007-15 (GCC, 2008)

Gloucestershire Rural Economic Strategy 2007-15 (GCC, 2008)

Gloucestershire Workspace Strategy (Glosfirst, 2005)

Labour Force Projection to 2026 (GCC, 2007)

Migrant Workers in Gloucestershire (GCC, 2007)

Gloucestershire Children and Young People's Plan 2006-09 (GCC)

Gloucestershire Housing Needs Assessment (GCC, 2009)

Gloucestershire and Districts Strategic Housing Market Assessment (GCC, 2009)

Gloucestershire & Districts Affordable Housing Site Viability Study, Final Report (GCC & Districts, 2009)

Gloucestershire Housing Monitor (GCC, 2010)

Housing and Household s in Gloucestershire (GCC, 2006)

Gloucestershire Local Projections 2010 (GCC, 2010)

Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Action Plan (2005)

Gloucestershire Energy Strategy 2007-17 (GCC)

Gloucestershire Biodiversity Action Plan (Gloucestershire County Council, 2000)

Gloucestershire Nature Map (Glos Biodiversity Partnership, 2008)

Gloucestershire Historic Landscape Characterisation (GCC, 2006)

Gloucestershire Character Landscape Assessment (GCC, 2006)

A County-wide Air Quality Strategy for Gloucestershire (GCC, 2004)

Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan (Gloucestershire County Council, 2003)

Minerals Core Strategy Preferred Option (GCC, 2008)

Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan 2002-12 (GCC, 2004)

Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy, Preferred Options and Site Options (GCC, 2009)

Report of the Director of Public Health (2005)

Local Area Agreement (GCC, 2007)

Gloucestershire Compact (GCC, 2005)

The Gloucestershire Story 2009 (GCC, 2009)

Gloucestershire Archaeology Survey 2002-07 (GCC, 2002)

CHELTENHAM PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Cheltenham Borough Council's Local Agenda 21 Position Statement

Cheltenham's Community Plan – Our Future, Our Choice (2008 – 2011)

DRAFT Cheltenham Community Safety Partnership 2008 – 2011

Cheltenham's Cultural Strategy 2002 to 2006 (Background only)

Cheltenham Economic Development Strategy (2007 – 2011)

Cheltenham Homelessness Strategy (2008 – 2013)

Cheltenham Housing Strategy (2005 - 2010)

Cheltenham Local Plan Second Review 1991 – 2011 (Adopted 2006)

Climate Change: A Strategy for Cheltenham (May 2005)

Corporate Strategy 2010 – 2015

Environmental Management Strategy (1997)

'Improving Our Sustainability Performance' – A review of Cheltenham Borough
Council's existing performance

Nottingham Declaration

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Affordable Housing

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Amenity Space in Residential Development

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Landscaping in new development

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning Obligations

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning Obligations – Transport

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Play Space in Residential Development

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Public Art

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Submission of Planning Applications

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Security and Crime Prevention

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Sustainable Buildings

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Sustainable Developments

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Sustainable Drainage Systems

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Travel Plans

Sustainable Construction Action Plan

Green Space Strategy (July 2009)

2.2   ***Summary of Conflicts and Implications***

Some key points arising from the review are listed below. These have been taken account of in the SA Framework.

2.2.1   *Climate Change and Risk of Flooding*

Potential options for development should take into account the need to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases within their design, so as to help achieve national greenhouse gas emission targets and the objectives of Cheltenham's Climate Change Strategy.

Potential options should reduce the need to travel and promote a modal shift from the private car to public transport, walking and cycling.

Proposals should explore opportunities for renewable energy use and generation within their proposals.

Potential options for development should, where appropriate, make use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) to control water run-off.

The Development Brief should not propose development in areas at unacceptable risk from flooding and must consider potential mitigation and management of flood risk

A Joint Core Strategy-wide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) level 2 is expected to be completed in autumn 2010. The assessment will provide detailed flooding data and mapping for the Borough and will further inform the Development Briefs. Until then, SFRA level 1 shall continue to be used to make initial assessments.

2.2.2   *Air Quality*
Commitments and obligations to improving air quality within Cheltenham Town Centre should be taken into consideration when developing options.

2.2.3   *Water Quality*
The water quality in the River Chelt, downstream of Cheltenham is poor due to sewerage inputs. Future development should not further decrease water quality and, where possible, should improve it.

2.2.4   *Biodiversity*
Proposals should pay due consideration to the biodiversity recommendations of the 'Urban Habitats' Action Plan contained within Gloucestershire's Biodiversity Action Plan[3].

2.2.5   *Townscape and Urban Renaissance*
Priority should be given to previously developed land and buildings when considering new development.

Proposals should revitalise and enhance the urban area.

2.2.6   *Cultural Heritage*
All options should take account of the need to preserve and enhance Cheltenham's historic environment.

2.2.7   *Economic Issues*
Potential options should help enhance Cheltenham's reputation as a tourist destination.

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[3] Cheltenham BC was a founding member of the Gloucestershire Biodiversity Partnership. PPS9 and the new general duty for Local Authorities to conserve biodiversity (NERC Act 2006) mean that Cheltenham BC must ensure that development pays due consideration to biodiversity particularly the Urban Habitats Action Plan in the Gloucestershire BAP. Such an approach is possible by careful selection of the SPD options.

2.2.8   *Resource Usage and Material Assets*

Proposals should consider the importance of layout and design of developments in terms of opportunities for waste minimisation and encouraging recycling (contributing to the achievement of Waste Local Plan targets).

Any new buildings should be developed using materials and methods that have a reduced impact on the environment (this includes consideration of the whole 'lifecycle' of a building, from construction to demolition).

2.2.9   *Population and Social Issues*

Potential options should consider the need to encourage social cohesion within Cheltenham Town Centre.

Levels of social deprivation in certain areas (particularly St Paul's), should not be exacerbated by proposals, and should be improved where possible.

Proposals should help improve the health and sense of well-being of residents and visitors, through cutting pollution and accident levels whilst encouraging cycling and walking activities.

Proposals should consider the need to provide and protect open spaces and recreation areas within the Borough.

Proposed developments should be seen as an opportunity to address the need for high quality, low cost housing available to all.

Options developed should take account of the multicultural nature of Cheltenham Town Centre and should provide/maintain space and buildings for cultural activities.

All options should recognise the importance of reducing actual crime and fear of crime within their proposals.

2.3   **Existing and Future Baseline Condition**

The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires a significant level of understanding of the baseline environment, as defined in Annex 1 (b), 1 (c) and 1 (d), in order to inform both the appraised plans and future stages of the SEA/SA.

Baseline information was taken from the previous SA report but has been updated where possible and appropriate as part of this revised SA.

This data was collated into a Baseline Table (Appendix 2) which illustrates:

- Appropriate indicators by which progress against the SA Objectives can be measured;
- The latest data for the study area;
- Comparators: regional or national level data against which Cheltenham's status can be compared;
- Targets where they exist;
- Trends: local/regional level data for past years (where it exists), along with a short, qualitative statement indicating whether things are getting better or worse over time.

Gaps in data encountered at this stage are highlighted for consideration in monitoring proposals.

2.4 Summary of Existing Condition

The baseline review starts with a general characterisation of the North Place site and the wider context. It should be noted that not all information is currently available but the data will continue to be refined and updated over time. Additional data has been provided since the previous SA report published in 2008. Full referencing of information can be found within the full SA Baseline Table within the Appendices of this document (section 2).

Baseline data was largely obtained from the following sources:

- Numerical or statistical format – largely downloaded from government or agency websites, e.g., www.statistics.gov.uk, www. defra.gov.uk
- Previous SA report

2.5 Area Characterisation

Cheltenham's built environment is highly regarded. The town centre contains many fine examples of Regency architecture and is justly famous for its public squares and gardens. The town contains 7 distinct conservation areas and has over 2600 listed buildings. Cheltenham's objective is to become the most beautiful town in England.

The North Place site is located at the northern edge of the town centre, and is approximately 2.1ha in size. This site is primarily bound by Northfield Passage/Northfield Terrace to the north, by Portland Street to the east, by St. Margaret's Road to the south and Monson Avenue to the west.

The site is currently in use as a surface public car park, split into two areas by North Place. North Place is a two-way street which forms part of the wider network as well as an access to the two car parks, whilst through traffic runs along Portland Street and St. Margaret's Road. The site is virtually flat, with limited distinguishing features. There is little in terms of vegetation on the site, with a few semi-mature trees located on the periphery of the car park, along St. Margaret's Road and Portland Street.

2.6	***Environmental Conditions***
2.6.1	*Biodiversity*

With the site being urban in nature, no designated sites of Biodiversity interest are found here, however Gloucestershire County Council has adopted a Biodiversity Action Plan (2000) which includes a Habitat Action Plan that covers 'Urban Habitats'.

Whilst recognising the difficulty in estimating areas within the urban habitat the Habitat Action Plan lists a number of priority species requiring protection within the County. These species include – Stag beetle, Song thrush, buttoned snout moth, pipistrelle bat and great crested newt. The plan anticipates that increasing development demands will impose pressure on native protected species.

The BAP identifies pollution in the River Chelt (downstream of Cheltenham), primarily caused by industrial, domestic and agricultural sources, and recognises it as an issue to be addressed immediately.

A number of green and open spaces are situated beyond the site but are not well linked. There is an opportunity to link some of these green spaces together through the provision of green spaces as part of the redevelopment of this site.

2.6.2	*Water Quality and Usage*

Although data specific to the site is not available, chemical and biological water quality from the River Chelt will be relevant to the study area in so far as drainage and infiltration from the site into the main watercourse is possible.

Table 2.2 below shows the Chemical and Biological water quality of Cheltenham and the South West Region Rivers.

Table 2.2 Surface water quality in Cheltenham and the South West

	% length of river (km)			
Biological Quality	Cheltenham		South West	
Quality/Year	2000	2006	2000	2006
Good	12.4	19.7	89	91
Fair	87.6	80.3	9	8
Poor	0	0	0.9	0.5
Bad	0	0	0.1	0.5
Chemical Quality				
Good	73	73	82	83
Fair	11.9	27	16	14
Poor	15.2	0	2	3
Bad	0	0	0	0

Source: Environment Agency (Totals may not sum due to rounding)

It would appear that river quality in the south west region has improved in the six-year period given above. There are some anomalies but it may be attributable to adverse weather conditions in any one year causing excessive flooding and therefore, higher pollution levels. In Cheltenham there has been a slight improvement but mainly from poor to fair. The town lags behind the region but that is most likely due to the urban nature of the area compared with the south west as a whole. The Gloucestershire BAP (2000) raises concerns over water quality levels of the Chelt downstream of Cheltenham, which have been affected by sewage inputs.

2.6.3   *Groundwater*
From the Environment Agency's data on ground water abstraction rates in the South West, a decline in the abstraction rates suggest a positive trend towards

protection of the ground water resources. The rates were at 720 ML/Day in 1995 and 726 ML/D in 2000 which has been gradually reducing and reached 565 ML/D in 2003.

Cheltenham is situated on the Chelt Sands, a minor aquifer. Parts of the Borough also rest on Jurassic Limestone aquifer which is found to have fissures and cracks in some places. These cracks, especially in the centre of the town can potentially be a path to leachate/ pollutants, particularly on contaminated land (Contaminated land Strategy, 2001).

Nitrate concentration in ground water is the listed indicator by the Environment Agency to assess ground water quality as time series data is available. From the Agency's Nitrate Vulnerability Zone (NVZ) map, it is evident that parts of Cheltenham are close to the NVZ.

Issues/Trend/Data Gaps:

The surface water quality of the River Chelt is declining rapidly and needs serious consideration in order to reverse the trend. Any new development should ensure that it would not add to pressure on the resource and its quality at any point in time. Water conservation and reuse techniques should also be promoted among the public as a good practice.

Data on ground water quality and data on local sources of pollution into the River Chelt will aid in identifying the cause and thus address the issue, if any.

2.6.4   *Soil resources and quality*
             In an urban area, erosion and land contamination are relevant issues to examine with respect to soil resources, as well as the degree of protection afforded greenfield land from development. The soils in Cheltenham are identified to be of high leaching potential.

2.6.5   *Contaminated Land:*
             The Contaminated Land Strategy Report4 identifies a number of sites in the town centre where previous usage might suggest the existence of potential contaminants.

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[4] Strategy for Contaminated Land Inspection, Cheltenham Borough Council, 2001

Although it is suspected that the central parts of the town could be contaminated, the report suggests that detailed local study will be required to ascertain the location of these areas.

As part of the original work carried out by Halcrow for this development brief, its preliminary risk assessment of North place and Portland Street indicated that the site was likely to have been exposed to some level of contamination in the past, related to its previous use as a bus station. However, the sites have been previously developed and therefore subject to some level of remediation and it is believed that the residual risk is low to very low. Nevertheless, redevelopment could create new pathways for contamination and therefore detailed site investigations and, if necessary, remediation, should be undertaken prior to re-development to ensure the sites are fit for the proposed use.

2.6.6   *Protection of Soil Resources*
In order to encourage new developments to utilise already developed sites, and to protect Greenfield sites (soil resources), there is a presumption in favour of new housing development being located on Brownfield sites locally and nationally. The national target set by PPS3 is for 60% of new housing to be on brownfield land. According to the Residential Land Availability Report (Cheltenham Borough Council, August 2010) in 2009/10 Cheltenham delivered 100% of its 300 new dwellings on Brownfield sites.

2.6.7   *Climate Change*
CO_2 emissions per capita in Cheltenham are impressively lower than the national average, however, with no time series data, trends cannot be established. Vehicular sources are believed to be the main non-point sources of CO_2 emissions, and in Cheltenham only 5% of the population utilise public transport to travel to work, indicating high dependency on private transport. This trend should be reversed to reduce vehicular emissions.

2.6.8   *Energy Efficiency:*
Local Authority (LA) buildings set good practice examples for energy efficiency. From Audit Commission data, the percentage change in CO_2 emissions from these buildings show a reduction of 5.36% between 2002-03 and 2003-04.

Although time series data is not available for trend analysis, this is an encouraging feature and it is recommended that the LA should encourage energy efficiency in all public buildings as well as in private buildings to reduce contributions towards climate change.

The data gathered also shows that both electricity and gas usage has fallen in Cheltenham each year since 2005. Whilst no reason is given for this fall, it is still a positive trend.

2.6.9   *Ecological Footprint:*
An Ecological Footprint is a way of quantifying how a community's lifestyle impacts upon the environment and other people. In the case of Cheltenham, the footprint takes into account the following characteristics:

- emissions generated from oil, coal and gas;
- amount of land required to absorb waste produced;
- amount of productive land and sea needed to feed a community;
- amount of productive land and sea needed to feed and provide all the energy, water and materials that the people of Cheltenham use in their everyday lives.

The Stockholm Environmental Institute calculates the Ecological Footprint of Cheltenham to be at 5.39 global ha per capita, which is more than twice the world's average of 2.2 global ha per capita; whereas the budget for sustainable living, which is derived by dividing the available biologically productive area by current population, is only 1.8 ha per capita.

Processed food consumption, procurement of food outside local resources and increased use of domestic fuel including gas, electricity and other fuels, are identified to be the major cause for the large footprint. Although data for the study area is unavailable it is presumed that the area average would be comparable to that for the whole urban area and that there is a need to encourage consumption of locally available resources, promote recycling and reuse and bring about a change in the attitudes of people towards maximising the utility of resources.

Issues/Trends/Data gaps:

With more than twice the consumption of natural resources than the world average, Cheltenham and the study area pose pressure to natural resources

elsewhere in the world and there is a need to reverse this trend by prioritising use of local resources and encouraging reuse and recycling.

2.6.10   *Flood Risk*
Cheltenham has over 4000 properties at risk from flooding and many existing urban drainage systems cause further problems of flooding, pollution or damage to the environment. As the climate changes serious flooding is likely to become a more frequent event and the current 1 in 100 yr flood risk will occur more often. Information is not available from the Environment Agency regarding surface water runoff and groundwater flooding but recent experience shows that existing drainage systems and flood attenuation schemes will not be able to cope.

Current mapping of areas at risk of flooding is based on Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) level 1 which indicates that North Place lies within Zone 1 of the Environment Agency's flood risk zones, the lowest risk category. However, this only provides a rudimentary assessment of fluvial flood risk. An SFRA level 2 assessment is currently being carried out but the report is not due until the autumn of 2010. The outcomes of SFRA level 2 will be fed into any future pre application discussions arising in respect of the development brief area.

Issues/Trends/Data gaps:

The level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) will provide further detail of flood risk and mitigation and assist in the determination of specific requirements for a site specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). Promotion of SUDS to address increased run off would help to mitigate some of the effects of climate change.

2.6.11   *Traffic and Transport*
The Cheltenham Spa Urban Design Strategy, 2001, contains an analysis of the scale and quality of the Regency streets in the town and calls for new development to respect this quality. The transport and traffic situation in the six prominent approach roads i.e., Gloucester Road, Shurdington Road, Tewkesbury Road, London Road, Evesham Road, Cirencester Road and Station Approach are examined. The first three roads were included in the Three Approach studies, 2001 and the rest included in the UDF Approach Studies Report, 2006. Prominent issues identified by both the studies include; gateway features and landmarks improvements, provision of traffic control, aesthetics, functionality of the routes, inclusion and provisions for pedestrians and cyclists and cluttered signage. The

Civic Pride Report5 identifies poor approaches to Regency Cheltenham, on street parking clutter and poor lighting in some areas.

The UDF Draft Baseline Report (2006) identifies opportunities for better connectivity to the town centre for cyclists and pedestrians. North Place is well served by public transport and has good pedestrian access routes; however public transport stops have a skewed location on the southern side of the ring road and therefore the site appears segregated. Facilities for pedestrians and cyclists are mixed.

The North Place car park and Portland Street car park jointly have a capacity of 813 spaces, which currently are conveniently located for traffic to arrive; however it is considered that an increasing concentration of these car parks to the north of the Town Centre will eventually add to the existing traffic problem on this section of the ring road.

The Cheltenham Urban Design Framework Baseline Report (July, 2006), reveals that during the preparation of the Cheltenham Transport Plan 2000/1 to 2005/6, the Borough recorded the highest level of cycling accidents of all districts in England, which was partly due to the high levels of usage (7% cycling to work).

Cheltenham is served by the National Cycle Network which runs through the town centre, and this is supplemented by the Cheltenham Cycle Network, however cycle lane provision within the town centre is not particularly extensive. Despite this, walking and cycling became more popular for people who both lived and worked in the district, rising from 33% to 36% (1991/2001 Census).

A higher percentage of work journeys within Cheltenham were made by driving a car in 2001 compared to 1991. Accompanying this trend is a decline in the use of public transport over the same period (from 7% to 6% of trips to work for those living and working in Cheltenham). The exceptions to this rule are the Cheltenham residents travelling out of the county to work (4% to 9%) (1991/2001 Census).

This decline in public transport use within Cheltenham comes despite 67% of the population benefiting from a level of proximity to a service of at least a 15 minute

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5 Civic Pride in Central Cheltenham- Pre- Consultation Working Draft, September 2006

frequency, to 93% of the population to a service of at least a 30 minute frequency (Cheltenham Urban Design Framework Baseline Report, 2006).

Issues/Trends/Data gaps:

Traffic in and around the site is congested which cause traffic to divert to other routes which affect the wider town centre area. The large number of parking spaces in the north of the town is likely to contribute to added traffic and congestion in the area in the future.

Trends between 1991 and 2001 show increasing private car usage and a general decline in public transport usage. However, the already high rate of cycling to work within Cheltenham (33%) rose to 36% (Office for National Statistics, 2001).

2.6.12	*Air Quality*

The Environment Act 1995 places a statutory duty on local authorities to review air quality in their areas to assess whether the air quality standards and objectives of the National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS) are likely to be achieved by a series of set dates.

At the town level the ambient air quality exceeded limits for 2004, especially NOx and PM10 concentrations, whereas around the site, the average concentration of SOx and PM10 are within limits and NOx concentration slightly exceeded EU limits. However, whilst there was an apparent increase in limits between 2004 and 2007 for a number of these emissions, they have generally fallen back in 2008 except for the PM10 emissions. Notwithstanding this, only one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) exists in Cheltenham. This was designated in December 2008 for lower Bath Road/High Street but is some way from North Place. However from a sustainability perspective it is important to ensure that the existing condition is maintained and/or enhanced.

Table 2.3 Pollution emission intensity in the UDF area (extract from previous SA report)

Pollutant	Emission intensity (tonnes/km2) – Range				
2004	Cheltenham	SOA 0004 (St.Paul's)	SOA 008 (All Saints)	SOA 009 (Landsdown)	SOA 014 (College ward)
SOx	>1.5-2.1	>1.5-2.1	>2.1-3.5	>1.5-2.1	>0.5-1.1
NOx	>55.7-2418.5	>55.7-2418.5	>38.2-55.7	>55.7-2418.5	>9.5-15.7
PM10	>4.4-193.7	>2-2.5	>2-2.5	>2-2.5	>1.5-2

Source: Office for National Statistics

Mean level of SO2= 7.3 t/km2

Mean level of NOx = 30.9 t/km2

Mean level of PM10= 2.6 t/km2

Vehicle sources contribute to air pollution substantially, particularly in urban areas. Traffic congestion has been observed around the site and is noticeably high on St.Margaret's Road abutting North Place.

About 61% of the population in Cheltenham travel to work in a private car and car ownership levels are high. There is a need to integrate sustainable transport policies with all relevant policy sectors to achieve sustainability objectives.

2.6.13   *Townscape and Cultural Heritage*
The North Place site lies within the Central Conservation Area and there are a number of important historic and Listed Buildings nearby. The majority of the buildings in Clarence Square and Northfield Terrace are grade II listed and St. Margaret's Terrace is a 4 storey grade II* listed regency terrace on the southern edge of the site. On the corner of Portland Street and St. Margaret's Road lies the grade II listed Portland Chapel, now in use as a health spa and restaurant.

Other notable buildings in the immediate vicinity of the site are the Brewery retail and leisure complex in the south east and Holy Trinity Church across Portland Street to the west, which has a landmark tower. There are also Listed Buildings on Portland Street, opposite the site. Clarence House, a grade II listed 3 storey regency building with a modern apartment complex attached at the rear, backs onto the site on the northern boundary.

Issues/ Trends/Data gaps:

There is a need for any development to respect and enhance the context and historic setting of the town. All new building will need to be of a high quality and contextually sympathetic, without being a pastiche.

Listed buildings have management issues, particularly in terms of ensuring they are resilient to climate change and remain habitable environments.

Cheltenham suffers from saturated light pollution, which can be an issue for local residents and interest groups as well as adding to energy use and carbon emissions.

2.6.14	*Waste Minimisation and Material Assets*

Waste Minimisation and Material Assets

This section deals with waste at the Borough level due to the non availability of data at the ward level. The National Indicators (NI) for Cheltenham indicate the positive movement of the Borough towards recycling and composting. Development within the town centre must ensure that it contributes to increasing this trend. Only 56% (NI, Office of National Statistics, 2001) of the residents in Cheltenham however are satisfied with street cleanliness.

A considerable shift from non-renewable to renewable energy usage is recorded in public office buildings within Cheltenham; an encouraging trend which should be promoted in all public buildings.

2.7   **Social Conditions**

2.7.1   *Population and health*

Cheltenham is a medium sized market town with an estimated population of 116,370 (2010 Population Estimate, Gloucestershire County Council). The population age profile of Cheltenham is such that 16.2% of the population is 65 or older. This compares with 17.6% for the county; probably reflecting the urban nature of the authority. However, the latest population projections from the

County Council (2010) indicate that this percentage figure is going to grow to 23.4% of the population of Cheltenham by 2033.

The general health of the population within the study area is good when compared to the South West and the rest of England. 71.22% of the population within the study area assess themselves to be in good health as compared to only 68.86% in the South West and 68.55% in the rest of England (Office of National Statistics, 2001). Mortality rates due to cancer and circulatory diseases in Cheltenham have reduced by about 15% between 2002-03 and 2004-05 (Cheltenham LDF SA Scoping Report, 2006) and are both better than the national averages.

2.7.2   *Green Space*
The Study Area has a relatively high percentage (13.4%) of green spaces (includes non-accessible spaces), which is a typical feature of the Regency era. Cheltenham's green spaces are an integral part of the streetscape and architecture, and are recognised as a key element of the public realm in the town.

As part of the original development brief work, the Halcrow Team undertook an assessment on the green space in the study area to understand the availability, utility and general condition of the green spaces. This was undertaken in parallel with the initial work on the emerging green space strategy being prepared by Cheltenham Borough Council. The Green Space Strategy has since been published (July 2009). A regular sequence of green spaces exists in a north-south direction starting from Pitville Park in the north, and continuing via; Pitville Lawns and the Squares, St.Mary's churchyard, the Promenade, Imperial and Montpellier Gardens, and Suffolk Square. The east-west sequence of provision follows the line of the River Chelt, with Sandford Park forming a key part.

Issues/Trends/Data Gaps:

There are opportunities to appreciate and enhance green spaces. However, these need to be accompanied by steps to improve management and safety.

2.7.3   *Access to Services and Employment*
North Place is well connected to public transport services, however, the existing pedestrian and cyclist routes in the locality are not clearly defined, whilst the large amount of car parking space and car traffic along the inner ring road conflict with the cyclist and pedestrian traffic and create an unattractive environment for sustainable transport users.

2.7.4	*Crime and anti-social activity*

NI indicators and records of crime from Gloucestershire Police indicate a reduction in all types of crime (e.g., domestic, burglaries, violent offences, vehicle crime) between 2002-03 and 2005-06. There are also small pockets within the town centre with reported incidents of vandalism (e.g. St. Mary's Churchyard), although these incidences are low.

The 'Your Vision –Cheltenham 2020' consultation indicates people attribute high priority to crime reduction. This fear can be attributed to the negative impacts of the night time economy of Cheltenham.

2.7.5	*Access to affordable housing*

The number of affordable homes is decreasing, largely due to the right to buy. There has been a drop of nearly 800 units between 2001 and 2005, with a smaller loss of a further 8 dwellings by 2008/09. House prices have risen dramatically coupled with a low rise of annual income, creating issues of affordability for first time buyers. Property prices doubled in the space of five years (2000-6) with the average house price to average income ratio rising from 4.88 in 2000 to a peak of 7.5 in 2005. This has since fallen to 6.04 in 2009 due to the impact of the recession but has started to increase from the lows in between (statistics from CLG). This also causes increased levels of in-commuting from areas with lower house prices which brings with it the associated problems of traffic congestion and its impact on climate change. It may also have consequences for the local economy as businesses may find it increasingly difficult to recruit staff.

2.7.6	*Education and Skills*

The percentage of 16-19 year olds with NVQ4+ qualification is higher in Cheltenham than the South West and the rest of the country. Children with no qualifications in this age group are also significantly lower in Cheltenham (12.28%) than the rest of the region (17.07%) and the country (19.8%). A higher percentage of the population within the UDF area hold a NVQ4+ qualification than in Cheltenham or the rest of the region / country. The percentage of 15 year-olds achieving five or more GCSEs grade A-C continues to increase in line with the national trend but continues to far exceed the national average; in 2008-09 61.5% of pupils in Cheltenham achieved this up from 59.7 in 2007-08. This compares with 48.4% and 50.9% respectively (http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk).

The skills base has been improving steadily but this needs to be maintained.

2.7.7	*Poverty, Social Exclusion and Deprivation*

Cheltenham is a relatively affluent town. However, as with many other towns and cities, general levels of affluence and prosperity can mask pockets of persistent deprivation. According to the 2004 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Cheltenham has one Super Output Area (SOA) which is ranked in the 10% most deprived in the country (St. Paul's Ward – in which part of the site is located with the remainder of the ward laying to the north and west of the site ranks 2138 out of 32482).

About 23.2% of the population feel discriminated against due to their ethnic or religious background, indicating an issue with social exclusion (Audit Commission, 2003-4).

2.7.8	*Community Identity and Participation*

Individuals' willingness to be involved in their community can make a significant difference to the level of community cohesion. Town level data indicates 92% of the population are satisfied with their local area as a place to live (Cheltenham LDF SA Scoping Report (Appendix 2), 2006). This fell to 84.5% in 2008-09 but is still nearly 5% higher than the national average. However, the level of participation in local community activities from residents is considerably low, at 22%. Electoral turnout has also fallen from 39.13% in 2004 to 35% in 2008-09.

Although there is no available data specific to the site, it is considered that the town level data is broadly representative of the site.

2.7.9	*Cultural Facilities*

Cheltenham has a regional role as a centre for the arts and culture and a vibrant and stimulating cultural life. Continuing investment will be required to ensure this is maintained.

2.8	**Economic Conditions**
2.8.1	*Economic Activity, Employment, Growth and Prosperity*

Cheltenham's economy experienced significant growth throughout the 1990s and early 2000s and remains one of the key drivers in the regional economy. The town is a major sub-regional employment centre, with more than 62,000 jobs recorded in 2004 (NOMIS). Unemployment has risen locally just as it has nationally since the onset of the recession. However, Cheltenham has improved relative to the national position both in terms of the amount of people unemployed and those

claiming Job Seekers Allowance. The increase in both statistics has been far more marked nationally.

Table 2.4   Economic data for study area and comparator data

Economic issues topic	National		Cheltenham	
% working population in employment	2001 71.6		2001 75.5	
% unemployed people	2001 4.6	2009 7.4	2001 5.8	2009 6.7
% unemployed claiming benefits	2006 2.6	2010 3.6	2001 2.4	2010 3.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

Employment trends over the period 1998-2004 (Annual Business Inquiry) indicate declining dependence on traditional construction and manufacturing industries and significant growth in the distribution / hospitality and public administration / education and health sectors. Overall the number of jobs in all sectors increased by 8% in the period 1998-2004. The same trend is confirmed by the Cheltenham Employment Land Review July 2007 (Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners).

The economy of Cheltenham has witnessed a shift from the manufacturing sector to the services sector, and the Council encourages and supports investment to further growth in the services sector. However, data indicates a decline in low skilled employment.

Small and medium size enterprises are the lifeblood of an areas economy and are indicative of its dynamism and entrepreneurial spirit. Some 96% of Cheltenham businesses employ fewer than 50 people and 67% employ less than 4. These firms are important to Cheltenham and the wider sub-region, in supporting the local

labour market, generating wealth and economic activity and improving external perceptions of Cheltenham as a place to do business.

2.8.2   *Indigenous and Inward Investment*
Cheltenham is a key settlement within the county and region and acts as a centre for tourism and retailing in these areas. Cheltenham has consistently been ranked higher in the national retail hierarchy than its population would suggest despite falling in the latest rankings. Cheltenham's festivals make a significant contribution to annual business turnover and have wider positive impacts, enhancing the image of Cheltenham and helping to attract and retain new investment and employment

The UDF Draft Baseline Report (2006) identifies the need to strengthen Cheltenham's unique retail centre, creating a total quality approach which includes culture, heritage and leisure. Key issues include:

- The need for improved access
- A need to identify initiatives which correspond to and strengthen the environmental and social characteristics and aspirations of the town, such as the farmer's market, which is held twice a month and has proven very popular.
- Cheltenham is a well established leisure and entertainment centre offering a wide selection of cultural and sporting facilities as well as eating and drinking venues which are popular with local residents and visitors. The town is also known for its night time economy, the negative impacts of which are associated with the occurrence of a few crime incidents.

Issues/Trends/data gaps:

Cheltenham's role as a destination for retail should be encouraged but could lead to unsustainable traffic patterns if public transport is not improved in parallel.

Issues relating to inward investment are similar for both the development brief site and the town. Cheltenham's status as a tourist attraction does not generate the level of tourism related employment that might be expected. There is a lack of hotel accommodation, both quantity and quality which has been confirmed and addressed, in part, by the JCS Hotel Capacity Study (2009). The town's tourism offer should be maximised to benefit the local economy and translate into more jobs for Cheltenham's residents.

2.9   ***Environmental Issues and Opportunities***

By looking at the outputs of the review of plans and programmes, and the baseline data collation exercise, it is possible to identify particular sustainability issues affecting the site. Opportunities for environmental/social/economic enhancements arise from the identification of these sustainability issues. These also help to refine the SA Objectives, Criteria and Indicators.

This is one area of the SA where the consideration of cumulative effects and inter-relationships between effects can be incorporated. In Table 2.5 below, for each SA topic impacted upon by a sustainability issue, a short qualitative explanation follows, detailing the secondary, indirect or cumulative nature of the impact.

Table 2.5 also identifies opportunities for environmental, social and economic enhancement highlighted by the early stages of the SA process.

Table 2.5 - Sustainability Issues and Opportunities Identified by SA Topic for North Place

SA/SEA Topics Affected	Sustainability Issue	Opportunity for Enhancement
Environmental Issues		
Biodiversity	The North Place site is a large area of hardstanding with negligible biodiversity value at present.	Enhancement of biodiversity through development design e.g., green roofs, creation of green grid providing a link to the wider green network beyond the boundaries of the site.
Water Quality	Hardstanding on the site could potentially contribute to surface water flooding increasing the possibility of the sewage and drainage systems over-filling.	Decrease quantity and increase quality of urban runoff from the site, e.g. SUDS and Vegetative Treatment Systems.
Soil	North Place is a brownfield site	Increased use of brownfield sites avoids the need to develop greenfield sites
Climate Change	Hardstanding on the site could potentially contribute to surface water flooding	Incorporation of SUDS into new developments
		Require Flood Risk Assessments as part of detailed development proposals
		Tree planting assists the minimisation of the urban heat island effect
		Promote sustainable design and construction and use of renewable energy
		Adoption of maximum parking standards for new developments and consideration of car free developments.
Air Quality	Traffic congestion around the site and particularly St Margaret's Road.	Tree planting to offset air quality impacts and Carbon Dioxide emissions.

SA/SEA Topics Affected	Sustainability Issue	Opportunity for Enhancement
		Retention of existing trees.
Townscape	Congestion on St Margaret's Road	Creation of gateway into town centre and public square.
	Current under-utilisation of Brownfield sites within Cheltenham Borough.	Use of Brownfield sites.
	Cheltenham is a Regency Town of high value townscape. Impact on listed buildings on site periphery.	Protection and enhancement of historic environment Promote high quality urban design and architecture
		Incorporate public art within the site where possible.
	Residential amenity to areas north of the site i.e. whatever development occurs should not visually intrude upon the residential areas adjacent	Development designed taking into account neighbouring uses.
Noise and Vibration	High traffic in and around the site	Traffic management and traffic calming Improving pedestrian and cycle links to the Town Centre.
Cultural Heritage	Cheltenham has the finest collection of Regency buildings in the UK.	Enhancement and encouragement of contemporary design on the site. but based on Regency design principles
	Cheltenham has the largest Conservation Area in the UK.	
Material Assets and Resource Usage	Increasing consumption of finite and depleting resources	Opportunities for encouraging recycling and increasing access to recycling facilities should be built into the design of the site.

SA/SEA Topics Affected	Sustainability Issue	Opportunity for Enhancement
		Encourage sustainable design and construction
		Waste minimisation and recycling
Social Issues		
Population	Social and economic disparities and pockets of relative deprivation	New development on the site should contribute towards opportunities for regeneration including creating new areas of employment and skills together with delivering affordable housing
Human Health	Perceived high levels of crime	Create mixed use environment and promote a managed evening economy.
		Re-invention of 'promenading' for the 20th Century.
		Increase accessibility through the site to open up areas and increase permeability of Cheltenham Town Centre.
Economic Issues		
	Housing affordability	Opportunity to provide affordable housing on site.
	Lack of modern office accommodation in town centre (results in out of town development).	Provision of modern office accommodation on the site.
	Skills gaps	Public realm improvements on the site could help attract investment to Cheltenham Town Centre.
	Lack of hotel accommodation (both quantity and quality).	Redevelopment of the site offers an opportunity for introducing quality hotel accommodation.

3   The SA Framework

3.1   *Objectives, Criteria and Indicators*

Objectives, criteria and indicators are not specifically required by the SEA Directive, but they are a recognised way in which environmental effects can be described, analysed and compared.

The SA Objectives and Criteria will be used to assess the relative environmental impacts of the different options for the north place development brief. The SA indicators may be used to measure the performance of future development in achieving the SA Objectives. The SA indicators will also indicate effectiveness of any changes in the development brief made as a result of the SA process.

The indicative indicators suggested in the scoping report stage were refined after consultation. As far as possible, these indicators have been selected on the basis of their measurability, compatibility with National Core Output Indicators, and their overlap with LDF SA indictors to ensure efficiency in monitoring.

Table 3.1 shows the proposed SA Objectives, Criteria and Indicators. These were derived from:

- The sustainability objectives identified during the review of policies, plans and programmes, the baseline review, and the environmental issues and opportunities identified.
- The Economic Objectives underpinning the Urban Development Framework as presented in the Cheltenham Urban Design Framework Draft Baseline Report (July 2006).
- The relevant parts of the SA Framework for Cheltenham Borough Council's LDF (these links have been explicitly signposted).

As part of the revised SA report these have been rationalised as there were some repetitions of data for instance. These then formed the basis of the update of the baseline.

Table 3.1: SA Objectives, Criteria and Indicators

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Links with LDF Core Strategy SA Framework
Environmental Issues			
Biodiversity			
A1) To protect and enhance areas of urban flora and fauna within the North Place site.	B1) Achieve BAP targets and protect plant and animal species identified in the Gloucestershire BAP	C1) Change in extent & incidence of habitats & species (identified in the UK & Gloucestershire BAP) occurring in Cheltenham. C2) Number of species affected by the development	SA Objective 1
Water			
A2) To protect, maintain and enhance water resources within the site	B2) Protect and where possible, enhance the chemical and biological water quality in the River Chelt.	C3) EA biological river quality(2006): % of km of river of high quality % of km of river of good quality % of km of river of fair quality % of km of river of poor quality % km of river of bad quality % net change in chemical river quality between 2000 and 2005 (+ve indicates upgrade, -ve indicates downgrade)	SA Objective 5
		C4) EA chemical river quality(2006): % of km of river of high quality % of km of river of good quality % of km of river of fair quality % of km of river of poor quality % km of river of bad quality % net change in biological river quality between 2000 and 2005 (+ve indicates upgrade, -ve indicates downgrade)	SA Objective 5
		C5) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	SA Objective 2 & 4
	B3) Promote water re-use and conservation in new and regenerated developments whilst reducing depletion of surface and groundwater resources	C6) Proportion of new developments adopting water conservation techniques and technologies	SA Objective 5

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Links with LDF Core Strategy SA Framework
Soil			
A3) To protect and enhance important soil functions and types	B4) Encourage decontamination of soils as part of the planning for new development	C7) Area of previously developed, vacant and derelict land. / including land with planning permission or allocation (hectares, 2007)	SA Objective 13
Climate Change			
A4) To reduce the impacts of climate change and reduce carbon dioxide levels	B5) Reducing the private car usage and the need to travel (e.g. green travel plans, car pools and integration with new or existing public transport facilities, as part of new developments)	C8) Number of cars within study area C9) % population to work using public transport C10) Estimated CO_2 emissions for road transport	SA Objective 2, 6 and 7
	B6) Promote renewable energy and reduce the demand for energy by adopting energy efficient design principles in new development	C11) Use of renewable electricity in CBC buildings C12) Change in % viewpoint members switching to renewable energy from 2001 to 2004 C13) Annual domestic sales of gas (GWh) C14) Annual domestic sales of electricity (GWh)	SA Objective 16
A5) To minimise the risk of flooding on the site	B7) Promote the incorporation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) into the design of new developments	C15) Proportions of new developments adopting SUDS	SA Objective 4

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Links with LDF Core Strategy SA Framework
	B8) Ensure that new developments which are at risk of flooding are sufficiently adapted	C16) Proportion of new developments that have undertaken a flood risk assessment (FRA)	SA Objective 4
Air Quality			
A6) To protect and improve air quality around the site and wider area	B9) To improve air quality, even within Cheltenham Town Centre	C17) No. of days p/a with Ozone concentration over 100ug/m3 6 within study area C18) SOx emission intensity (tonnes/km2) (2004)7 within study area C19) NOx emission intensity (tonnes/km2) (2004)8 within study area C20) PM10 emission intensity range (tonnes/km2) (2004)9 within study area C21) Total CO_2 emissions for Cheltenham per capita (2003) C22) Number of people affected by ambient noise, based on complaints received by environmental health officers (rate/million population)	SA Objective 13

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[6] Average is taken for Landsdown, All Saints and St Paul's ward. College ward information is not included in the average, as its value will alter the average days significantly. It is to be noted that the quality of SOx, NOx, PM10 is best in College ward, within the study area.

7 Mean level of SOx emission= 7.3t/Sq.Km

8 Mean level of NOx emission= 30.9 t/Sq.Km

9 Mean level of PM10 emission= 2.6t/Sq.Km

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Links with LDF Core Strategy SA Framework
Townscape			
A7) To avoid the detrimental impact that developments can have upon townscape character, and distinctiveness and to use development to enhance townscape distinctiveness	B10) Minimise adverse visual impact of new development and avoid light pollution without compromising safety features	C23) Existing light pollution levels	SA Objective 12
	B11) Protect and enhance townscape character and distinctiveness	C24) Area of designated townscape lost or affected by new development C25) % land designated as conservation area (2004-05)	SA Objective 12
Landscape & Cultural Heritage			
A8) To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment and landscape	B12) Safeguard and enhance Cheltenham's unique identity as a Regency town and restore important historic features	C326) Percentage of conservation areas with up-to-date: Character appraisal Management proposals C27) Number of buildings at risk	SA Objective 10
	B13) Promote public access to and enjoyment of, built heritage and archaeology	C28) Number of listed buildings C29) Number of visits (in person) to museums per 1000 population	SA Objective 19
Social Issues			
Population and Human Health			
A9) To promote healthy lifestyles and sense of well being	B14) Minimise health impacts of new developments (e.g. noise, vibration, odour and air quality impacts on human receptors)	C30) Synthetic assessment of individual health condition: % people in good health % people in fairly good health % people not in good health C31) Number of pregnancies in girls under 18 - for every 1,000 girls aged between 15 and 17	SA objective 24

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Links with LDF Core Strategy SA Framework
		C32) % open space/green space	
		C33) Death rate by cause for every 100,000 people in the population:	
		C34) Standardised Mortality rate (% no. of actual events/no of expected events) (2003)	
		C35) Number of council leisure (sports and swimming) facility users during the year 2001-02	
		C36) No of sports pitches available to the public (2000-01)	SA objective 7, 24 and 26
		C37) No of council play areas per 1,000 children under 12 (2001-02)	
		C38) % of population within 20 minutes travel time of different types of sports facility	
	B15) Encourage walking and cycling as part of any new development	C39) Length of cycle path/pedestrian path (% in proportion to the total road length within the study area)	SA Objective 7
	B16) Reduce crime and fear of crime by appropriate design of new development and their surrounds (e.g. lighting, CCTV)	C40) Number of reported crimes per 1000 households (2000-06): C41) Domestic burglaries C42) Violent offences C43) vehicle crime (1,000 pop.) C44) Number of reported racist crimes and incidents per 100,000 (2004-05) C45) Number of reported homophobic crimes and incidents	SA Objective 27
A10) To create sustainable communities with	B17) Access to good quality, affordable housing for all and a	C46) No. allotment plots C47) % tenanted allotments	SA Objectives 25

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Links with LDF Core Strategy SA Framework
high levels of local amenity	flexible range of housing types/tenures		
		C48) Number of affordable housing and social rented properties (2008/09)	
		C49) Number of affordable housing demand applications (2009)	
		C50) Number of affordable homes enabled (2009)	
		C51) Average house price to average income ratio (2009)	
		C52) Average house prices in Cheltenham (Jan 2010)	
		C53) LA homes not decent at the start of the year (2010)	
		C54) % of unfit, privately owned homes brought back into use. Now deleted as a national performance indicator	
		C55) Number of vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished (2008/09)	
		C56) Number of dwellings that have been empty over 6 months (2008/09)	
		C57) Existing housing types (%)	
A11) To promote and protect access to local services and amenities for all	B18) Improve access for all to Education/'learning and skills' facilities	C58) Percentage of under 19 year in full time education (2004)	SA Objective 18
		C59) Number of child care places per 1,000 population	
		C60) The percentage of 15 year olds getting five or more GCSEs at grades A-C	

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Links with LDF Core Strategy SA Framework
A12) To enhance community identity and participation	B19) Recognise value of multi-cultural society and cater for its needs	C61) % of residents surveyed who: Are satisfied with their local area as a place to live Feel that the area is getting worse C62) % of people surveyed who participate in local community activity (2004-05) Resident groups, School groups, Faith groups, Interest groups, Sports groups, Formal volunteering, Other C63) % of electoral voting at last election	SA Objective22, 23 and 28
Economic Issues			
A13) To promote sustainable economic growth	B20) Improve competitiveness and investment in local firms	C64) The percentage of unemployed people (age 16 +) as a proportion of economically active. C65) The Percentage economically active (age 16-64). C66) Job Seeker Allowance Claimants. % is a proportion of area (age 16-64). C67) VAT registered businesses. % is a proportion of the stock at the end of the year.	SA Objective and 14 and 18
	B21) Provide an environment that creates a climate for investment (including a high quality environment and high quality infrastructure).i.e., enhance the vitality and viability of the town centres with mixed uses		
	B22) To encourage more sustainable economic growth that operates within environmental limits	C68) % change in CO_2 emissions from CBC buildings between 2002-03 and 2003-04 C69) Estimated domestic carbon dioxide emissions (2003-04) C70) Estimate total carbon dioxide emissions per capita (2003)	SA Objective 3 and 16
	B23) Support economic diversity and key employment growth sectors within		SA Objective 19 and 20

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Links with LDF Core Strategy SA Framework
	Cheltenham Town Centre		
A14) To reduce poverty and deprivation around the site, particularly in St Paul's	B24) Provide employment opportunities in suitable skill levels for those in socially deprived areas of Cheltenham	C71) Percentage population that live in Super Output Areas that are ranked in most deprived 25% (ACDP - % living in most deprived SOA) C72) People aged 16 -74 with highest qualification attained at NVQ level 2 or equivalent and NVQ level 4/5 or equivalent.	SA Objective 18
	B25) Provide accessible employment opportunities for socially disadvantaged sections of the local community	C73) Average distance from residential units to public transport.	SA Objective 22
Material Assets			
A15) To maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	B26) Encourage the use of previously developed land and buildings, and maximising their use by measures such as higher densities and mixed use development	C74) No. of sites of potential concern with respect to contamination	SA Objective 8
		C75) Area PDL utilised for the new development (2001)	SA Objective 8
A16) To promote sustainable design, construction, operation and demolition	B27) Promote renewable energy and reduce the demand for energy by adopting energy efficient design principles in new development	C76) Use of renewable electricity in CBC buildings (2003)	SA Objective 2 and 16
	B28) Use of recycled, secondary and sustainably sourced materials	C77) Weight of municipal waste arising p.a. % land filled % recycled % composted	SA Objective 11

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Links with LDF Core Strategy SA Framework
A17) To minimise waste (during both development construction and operation)10	B29) Increase recycling and composting rates by promoting easily accessible recycling systems as part of any new development	C78) Kg of waste collected per head p/a C79) % pop served by kerbside recycling collection (or within 1 Km of recycling centre – before 2001) C80) Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption)	SA Objective 11
	B30) General waste and construction waste should be minimised, reused, recycled and recovered in accordance with the waste hierarchy, wherever possible	C81) % sites within new development that used sustainable construction techniques	SA Objective 11

3.2   *Internal Compatibility of SA Objectives*

Through an iterative process of consultation and discussion, the SA Objectives have been derived so as to provide a compatible SA Framework. Potential conflicts are normally found between the environmental and economic objectives; however, within this SA Framework the economic objectives focus on sustainable economic growth and reducing disparities in deprived areas and therefore are broadly in agreement with both the social and environmental objectives.

The SA Criteria which accompany the Objectives help to illustrate this correlation in most cases. Possible exceptions are:

Criteria B20, which if taken on its own could have potential conflicts with some of the environmental objectives, but when considered with its adjacent criteria, would not.

Criteria B11 and B12 (on townscape and cultural heritage respectively), may in some cases conflict with Criteria B8 (renewable energy use). To minimise this

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[10] This is a cross-cutting objective with Climate Change theme

conflict, highly visible renewable energy generation facilities should not be used in any areas of designated historical or townscape importance. Energy efficiency measures should be prioritised.

4   Consultation

4.1   ***Introduction***

In order to comply with the SEA Regulations, Part 3 Section 13, the Scoping Report was circulated to the statutory consultees (English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural England) for comment. Following this consultation, the comments were received and recorded. Abridged versions of the comments and corresponding responses are produced below (these comments reflect the position at the time of the original SA report for the whole of the Civic Pride SPD). Appropriate sections of the SA Report, including the SA Framework were refined based on these comments, and based on further understanding of site issues.

Environment Agency		
Topic	Abridged comment	Response
Q5 and Q8 of the Scoping Report	Considers the SA Framework to be satisfactory to assess how the Civic Pride project addresses and brings about Sustainable Development. However additional work will be required in areas to assess significant effects, e.g., Flood risk Assessments and land contamination risk	Noted. The ongoing Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) will provide more detailed mapping and understanding of flood issues. Individual development proposals will need a Flood Risk Assessment and to consider land contamination issues in more detail.
Q7	Relates to involvement of EA in the SA process- welcomes the opportunity to be involved throughout the process	Noted
Section 2.1.1	Recommends Climate Change and Flood Risk to be considered as different topics as they are equally important	Comment incorporated
	Water quality section should refer to possible improvements in addition to maintaining the quality	Noted
Environmental Conditions		
Biodiversity	Welcomes inclusion of text on river water quality at River Chelt	Noted
Water	Recommends an additional indicator on incorporation of SUDS in the framework	Incorporated in the framework

Soil Resources and Quality	Does not agree that the site is at low risk to contamination. Recommends that the land contamination conditions at the site must be established and take a precautionary approach in addressing this issue	The evaluation presented in the Scoping Report was based on a desktop study using historic maps and other documents relating to historical and environmental data obtained from Landmark Information Group Ltd. Comment noted and further research recommended for future detailed development phase
Flood plains	Include statement that some areas in the town are in the high risk flood zone, generated from other rivers and water courses in addition to those from River Chelt floodplains	Noted and included
	Include wording on location of the sites, sequential testing and detailed flood risk assessments to ascertain appropriateness of the site	Included
Section 2.4	Climate Change section should include a SA Objective to reduce amount of waste generated	Referred in Objective A18 as a cross-cutting Objective
Section 2.5	Possible conflict between conservation areas and renewable energy schemes is likely to be significant at Cheltenham. The Council may consider a SPD on this matter	Conflict already identified in the ISA Objective-SA Objective compatibility matrix. Council may consider developing the SPD recommended

Following the proposals to revise the Development Brief, the statutory consultees were consulted on whether a new scoping report was required. It was agreed that a new scoping report would not required for the revised Development Brief. However, this revised SA report provides an update of the Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) and the Baseline so that an up to date picture is painted. It has also been possible to identify some additional trends that were not possible at the time of the original SA, thereby improving the robustness of the assessment.

4.2   ***Testing the Objectives***

4.2.1   *Objectives*

The project brief establishes a set of five over-arching objectives for the project and eleven sub-objectives, which are detailed below:

Environment

1.   To provide a context for decisions on urban design, planning, transportation, street scene and maintenance issues which will produce a high quality and imaginative public realm.

2.   To establish a reputation in the town for environmental excellence and provide a context for the implementation of public art, cultural and heritage projects.

3.   To conserve energy and reduce Carbon Dioxide production to the minimum.

Economy

4.   To stimulate economic development within the town centre and contribute to regional competitiveness.

5.   To link economic growth and town centre regeneration with skills retention and development.

6.   To enhance the town's reputation as a national centre of culture and encourage investment in the leisure, tourism, and retail sectors.

Transport

7.   To set the context for reducing traffic impact, improving accessibility for walkers, cyclists, disabled people, public transport users, businesses and their service requirements.

8.   To provide a context for the provision of accessible and safe off-street public car parking and for integrating local, regional and national bus and coach nodes.

Sustainability

9. To deliver a safe, innovative, leading edge or 'beacon' sustainable solution to provide benefits for people living, visiting and working in the town.

10. Set high standards of sustainable construction.

Property Management

11. To provide a context for decisions on the management of the site within on the context of the Council's property portfolio.

Table 4.1 summarises the results of a compatibility assessment of the above projects sub-objectives with the SA Objectives. There are no outright areas of conflict between the two sets of objectives although there are a number of areas of uncertainty. Most areas of uncertainty are derived from assessing the 'economic' project sub-objectives against the 'environmental' SA Objectives. Reasons for uncertainty are described in each case. However, it is perceived that when taken in conjunction with the 'environmental' and particularly the 'sustainability' project sub-objectives, these uncertainties are minimised and that no incompatibilities should occur during project implementation.

In most cases the objectives are either complementary, or have no relationship to each other. Some of the SA Objectives complement a large number of the project sub-objectives, particularly those relating to townscape, cultural heritage, sustainable economic growth, healthy lifestyles, access to amenities and building on previously developed land.

Project sub-objective 8 (to provide off-street car parking) does have potential significant conflicts with a number of SA Objectives if it leads to increased car usage. However, as long as sub-objectives and 7 and 9 are taken into account, then any provision of car parking should not actually increase private car usage in Cheltenham. New parking spaces could be managed and reserved for those who must use the parking out of necessity or for those willing to pay a premium (funds from which can then be ring-fenced for improving public transport services).

Project sub-objective 11 is not in a form that allows it to be assessed against the SA Objectives; hence all scoring is left as 'no direct relationship'.

Table 4.1 Comparison between the Revised Plan Objectives and SA Objectives

Scoring System

Notation	Meaning
✓	Compatible
0	Neutral
✗	Incompatible
N/A	No direct relationship
?	Uncertain

	Project Objectives										
SA Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A1 To protect and enhance areas of urban flora and fauna within the North Place site	✓	✓	N/A	? Possible implications for urban flora and fauna	? Possible implications for urban flora and fauna	? Possible implications for urban flora and fauna	✓	? Possible implications for urban flora and fauna dependent on location of offsite parking	✓	✓	N/A

Objective											
A2 To protect, maintain and enhance water resources within the site	✓	✓	N/A	? Increased economic development could lead to a rise in water usage	? Increased economic development could lead to a rise in water usage	? Increased economic development could lead to a rise in water usage	✓	? Runoff from off-street parking areas may affect water quality in River Chet	✓	✓	N/A
A3 To protect and enhance important soil functions and types	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	✓	N/A	✓	✓	N/A
A4 To reduce the impacts of climate change and reduce carbon dioxide levels	✓	✓	✓	? Potential increase in Carbon Dioxide levels if increased economic development translates to more industry and/or more private car usage	? Potential increase in Carbon Dioxide levels if increased economic development translates to more industry and/or more private car usage	? Potential increase in Carbon Dioxide levels if increased economic development translates to more industry and/or more private car usage	✓	? Provision of off - street parking may encourage private car usage. However, this may be relatively less than what was available before developments. Bus and coach nodes will also encourage people to use these forms of transport instead of private car	✓	✓	N/A

A5 To minimise the risk of flooding on the site	✓	✓	✓		? Potential impacts if development situated in floodplain	? Potential impacts if development situated in floodplain	? Potential impacts if development situated in floodplain	✓	? May increase runoff levels	✓	✓	N/A
A6 To protect and improve air quality around the site and wider area	✓	✓	✓		? Potential decrease in air quality levels if increased economic development translates to more industry and/or more private car usage	? Potential decrease in air quality levels if increased economic development translates to more industry and/or more private car usage	? Potential decrease in air quality levels if increased economic development translates to more industry and/or more private car usage	✓	? Provision of off-street parking may encourage private car usage. However, this may be relatively less than what was available before developments. Being off - street should alleviate problems in on – street areas	✓	✓	N/A

Objective												
A7 To avoid the detrimental impact that developments can have upon townscape character, and distinctiveness and to use development to enhance townscape distinctiveness	✓	✓	? Reducing Carbon Dioxide production by means of wind turbines and solar panels within the urban area, may negatively affect the townscape. However, Carbon Dioxide production can be reduced by energy efficient housing design, reducing private car transport etc	? Potential impacts on townscape if new buildings not sensitive to existing character	✓		? Potential impacts on townscape if new buildings not sensitive to existing character	✓	? May benefit on – street facades.	✓	✓	N/A
A8 To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment	✓	✓	? Reducing Carbon Dioxide production by means of wind turbines and solar panels within the urban area, may negatively affect the character of historical conservation areas. However, Carbon Dioxide production can be reduced by	? Potential impacts on cultural heritage if new buildings not sensitive to existing character	✓	✓	✓	? Potential impacts on cultural heritage if new areas not sensitive to existing character	✓	✓	N/A

			energy efficient housing design, reducing private car transport etc								
A9 To promote healthy lifestyles and sense of well being	✓	✓	✓	? Economic development should stimulate an increase in health, but not if some environmental aspects are degraded (e.g. air quality)	✓ Assuming skills retention and development benefits outweigh any possible dis-benefits from environmental degradation	✓ Assuming new employment benefits outweigh any possible dis-benefits from environmental degradation	✓	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A
A10 To create sustainable communities with high levels of local amenity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
A11 To promote and protect access to local services and amenities for all	✓	✓	0	? Potential for economic development to encourage development that displaces local amenities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
A12 To enhance community identity and participation	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A
A13 To promote sustainable economic growth	✓	0	✓	✓ If this objective is fulfilled then potential conflicts	✓ If this objective is fulfilled then potential conflicts	✓ If this objective is fulfilled then potential	✓	? Assuming that off – street parking does not stimulate	✓	N/A	N/A

				with all the objectives above should not happen	with all the objectives above should not happen	conflicts with all the objectives above should not happen		a rise in private car usage			
A14 To reduce poverty and deprivation around the site, particularly in St Paul's	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A
A15 To maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	N/A	? May not be the most efficient use of Brownfield land	✓	✓	N/A
A16 To promote sustainable design, construction, operation and demolition	✓	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	✓	N/A
A17 To minimise waste (during both development, construction and operation)	✓	✓	✓	? Economic growth may lead to more waste if not approached in a sustainable manner	? Economic growth may lead to more waste if not approached in a sustainable manner	? Economic growth may lead to more waste if not approached in a sustainable manner	N/A	N/A	✓	✓	N/A

| **4.3** | **_Developing and Appraising Development Brief Options_** |
| 4.3.1 | _Evolution of Options_ |

The previous development brief for North Place followed consultation with stakeholders and through an iterative process a set of initial options were produced for the site. These options were articulated in the Civic Pride Phase 3 Emerging Site Development Options report produced in May 2007.

Further refinements were made to the options at North Place based on stakeholder and public consultations and a set of options were produced in the Cheltenham Civic Pride Phase 3 Master Plan Report, September 2007. Consultations on these options led to refinement and preparation of a preferred option for the site as described in the development brief.

Following the economic slump and other factors as set out earlier, Cheltenham Development Taskforce has questioned the prospect of the development brief being delivered in its current format. Therefore, it has been deemed necessary to look to revise the development brief. Given the previous options looked at are also no longer viable, the council has created a revised brief that shall become the preferred option from the SA appraisal perspective. Given the above, there are only two realistic options this time around and these are;

Option 1: Implement the new development brief for a mixed use development with bus node

Option 2: 'Do Nothing' scenario (Adopted Development Brief - Relocation of the Municipal Offices)

The paragraphs below provide a summary of the two options.

Option 1: Implement the new development brief for a mixed use development with bus node

This option would be very similar to the adopted option in terms of the mix of land uses. The main difference is that there would not be a civic building as the council is currently not in a position to relocate to purpose built premises. Furthermore, there would be the inclusion of a 6-bay bus-node for local and national buses. A number of other things remain similar such as; there being a variety of uses including residential, employment, car parking and a high quality public realm which is usable both in terms of providing amenity and access within

and beyond the site, providing excellent linkages to the brewery, town centre and Pitville, for instance. Within the site an element of the ground floor use could be given over to retail units to ensure that the street level is animated. The proposals would also feature a number of sustainable features such as renewable energy systems and green walls and roofs adding interest and biodiversity to the urban landscape.

Option 2: Relocation of the Municipal Offices

This option which was the original and adopted option assumes that the Municipal Offices will be relocated to a new purpose built facility at North Place. Under this option, the new civic building is located to the north of the proposed new square, with frontage onto Portland Street, the square and North Place. There would be no bus-node as part of this proposal.

4.3.2   *Appraisal of Options:*
These options are evaluated against the SA/SEA Framework objectives set out in the Scoping Report and scored against a seven point scale listed below.

Notation	Meaning
✓	Significant positive impact
✓?	Positive impact, based on assumptions
0	Neutral impact
-	No relationship
X?	Negative impact, based on assumptions
X	Negative impact
?	Uncertain impact

It should be noted that the scoring was based on available information in respect to each of the options and on the SEA/SA team's judgment, substantiated by quantitative data where possible.

4.3.3   *Sustainability Matrices*

This section summarises key messages from the options appraisal process. In accordance with the SEA Directive 2004 and SA Guidance, the new option is tested along with a 'do-nothing' scenario (which is option 2 here) to provide a comparator and aid in judgement. The detailed appraisal of the options is set out in Table 4.2.

Both options share a number of key sustainability features

- They require sustainable design and construction
- They require appropriate flood defence and water management measures
- They promote mixed uses and high standard of design which respects and enhances local character and distinctiveness
- They promote traffic calming and traffic management and encourage a shift to walking, cycling and public transport usage

Both options provide similar amounts of new floorspace which is likely to attract inward investment and create new jobs and employment. The main differences emerge in terms of the mix of land uses proposed.

Table 4.2 North Place Revised Options Appraisal

SA Objective	Option 1 Implement revised SPD and Development Brief	Option 2 Do Nothing (Retain existing SPD and Development Brief)	Commentary
Biodiversity			
A1) To protect and enhance areas of urban flora and fauna within the North Place site	✔	✔	Given the site is currently used as a car park, Options 1 and 2, with the proposed open spaces would enhance biodiversity. The green wall proposed along the exposed sections of the multi-storey car park on North Place Road/Portland Street frontage will add both interest and biodiversity to the urban landscape. Additionally, Option 1 states that residential development will have opportunities for personalised space on street frontages (balconies, front gardens etc). Green space within this personalised space will enhance the urban flora and fauna and has the potential to enhance biodiversity within these sites. Option 2 would also provide front gardens of at least 1.5m for a number of houses.
Water			
A2) To protect, maintain and enhance water resources within the site	✔	✔	Overall, both options perform reasonably against this objective and are likely to contribute to improvement of water quality and protect water resources, provided best practice is followed in land remediation. Both options could incorporate effective water management (e.g. SUDS) and appropriate water conservation measures. Both options would improve on the current layout which is almost entirely impermeable, offering no scope for SUDS or enhancement of water resources, resulting in a negative effect on water resources.
Soil			
A3) To protect and enhance important soil functions and types	✔?	✔?	Both options would transform the existing car park into an attractive development, fully built on previously developed land. They would also both require and provide the remediation of the land. As a result they are considered to have a positive effect on soil resources.

Climate Change

| A4) To reduce the impacts of climate change and reduce carbon dioxide levels | ✔ | ✔ | The biggest difference between the options is the proposed 6-bay bus-node under option 1. There are potentially positives and negatives in terms of the potential carbon dioxide levels under option 1 when compared to option 2. On the one hand, the bus node could enhance the sustainability of the site and encourage a modal shift in transportation, lowering emissions otherwise created by car use. However, these gains would be partially offset by the potential increase in emissions whilst the coaches are waiting. However, both options would result in less cars being able to use the site from the current 813 which could use it as a car park currently to around 300 under either proposal.

In terms of sustainable building standards; option 2 will require incorporation of energy efficiency measures in building design, such as green roofs and green walls, which will have a significant positive effect against this objective. Moreover, housing development will be expected to achieve Code for Sustainable Homes rating of 5. However, Option 1 only requires a minimum of level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes which means it does not have the potential to perform so well.

Overall, both options would appear to perform equally well against the existing use of the site. |
| A5) To minimise the risk of flooding on the site | ✔? | ✔? | It is assumed that future development under either option will be informed by the recommendations of the SFRA level 2 and incorporate SUDS and flood defences as appropriate. The outcomes of the SFRA level 2 are still unknown hence there is still an element of uncertainty as to how the options will perform against this objective. |

Air Quality and Transport

| A6) To protect and improve air quality around the site and wider area | ✔? | ✔? | The site is generally well served by public transport (bus) along North Place and Portland Street and along Pittville Street and Clarence Street. Other bus stops are located within or just over the desirable 400m walking distance from the site.

Options 1 and 2 score positively against this objective by reducing surface car parking (from 813 to approx 300) and promoting mixed use development and improved accessibility.

Additionally, Option 1 will provide a 6-bay bus-node on the site. This has the potential to enhance public transport provision to the site and beyond and encourage a modal shift compared to Option 2 and therefore reducing congestion. However, the bus-node will create some additional emissions thereby offsetting some of these benefits. Overall both options perform well on their merits compared to the existing use of the site.

Both these options will improve conditions locally; however traffic and emissions may be redirected elsewhere unless accompanied by wider traffic management measures. |

Townscape			
A7) To avoid the detrimental impact that developments can have upon townscape character, and distinctiveness and to use development to enhance townscape distinctiveness	✔	✔	Redevelopment of an uninteresting car park space into a vibrant mixed use development would enhance townscape character. Both options would contribute positively to local character and distinctiveness. Option 1 performs slightly better than Option 2 in that it states high quality design is "essential" rather than "required" on the site.
A8) To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment and landscape	✔	✔	The site provides an opportunity to enhance the setting of the surrounding historic buildings and to link two historic Promenades within the town. Both options incorporate requirements to promote high quality design and to respect and enhance the setting of Listed Buildings and would have a significant positive effect on cultural heritage and landscape resources. Option 1 performs slightly better than Option 2 in that it states that high quality public spaces will "enhance" the setting of the listed Holy Trinity Church rather than "address" it. Further detail is also provided in Option 2 on the historic context and archaeology of the site, stating the importance of nearby heritage assets and the contribution of their setting, the character and distinctiveness of the local buildings and so on.
Population and Human Health			
A9) To promote healthy lifestyles and sense of well being	✔	✔	Options 1 and 2 would encourage a shift from car use to public transport and walking through partial replacement of the existing car park. These options would improve accessibility on foot across the town centre and would therefore promote healthy lifestyles. Option 1 suggests the provision of an outdoor gym which would further promote healthy lifestyles and a sense of well being.
A10) To create sustainable communities with high levels of local amenity	✔	✔	The implementation of Option 2 combines a diverse mix of land uses with improvements to traffic and the promotion of pedestrian/ cyclist movement will improve access to jobs and services in a highly accessible town centre location. This option will be required to comply with affordable housing requirements. Option 2 incorporates a mix of housing types, with more family housing, and therefore promotes sustainable communities. Option 1 would reduce the level of affordable housing on the site by 10%, from 50% to 40%, which may mean it would not perform so well in achieving sustainable communities. However, this still meets the requirements of current affordable housing policy. Furthermore, the broadening and increased flexibility of the range of uses on the site under this option could increase the self sufficiency of communities within the site. This should be an important consideration when determining what uses should go on the site.

A11) To promote and protect access to local services and amenities for all	✓	✓	Both options would provide mixed land uses and improve access to jobs and services in a highly accessible town centre location. There is an opportunity to link two historic Promenades across the town and to address pedestrian severance on St Margaret's Road between the site and the town centre and Brewery. The implementation of the bus node through Option 1 may enable people without their own transport to be able to access local services and amenities which may otherwise be unavailable to them.
A12) To enhance community identity and participation	✓	✓	Redevelopment at North Place is focussed on creating a vibrant mixed-use hub, which will act as a catalyst for regeneration north of the High Street. The new public square located between Portland Street and North Place addressing Holy Trinity Church will create a major new civic space and both options will help to reinforce community identity and civic pride.
Economic Issues			
A13) To promote sustainable economic growth	✓	✓	Both options contain significant employment generating floorspace, including retail, office and hotel uses. This will enhance the vitality and viability of the town centre and contribute positively to the promotion of sustainable economic growth. Option 1 removes the Municipal Offices from being relocated to the site, which may decrease the level of economic/employment growth on the site. Notwithstanding this, another commercial user has the opportunity to occupy the site as a consequence.
A14) To reduce poverty and deprivation around the site, particularly in St Paul's	✓	✓	Option 1 performs less well against this objective as it reduced the level of affordable housing on the site from 50% to 40%. However, it still meets current policy requirements and is consistent with the housing needs assessment.
Material Assets			
A15) To maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	✓	✓	All of the redevelopment at North Place will be on a brownfield site and both options would increase overall density and efficiency of use of land, making a significant contribution to this objective.
A16) To promote sustainable design, construction, operation and demolition	✓	✓	Both options incorporate a requirement for sustainable design and construction and therefore score equally well against this objective. However, Option 1 removes the aspiration to meet Level 5 of the Code for Sustainable Homes which means it does not have the potential to perform quite so well. Notwithstanding this, the sustainable methods to be incorporated under either option would deliver significant benefits.

A17) To minimise waste (during both development construction and operation)	✔	✔	Both options could incorporate sustainable waste management practices and therefore score well. A waste minimisation statement is required under both options.

4.3.4	*North Place*

Both options retain broadly the same features in terms of physical layout, including the creation of a diagonal link between North Place Road and the Brewery and a new civic square opposite Trinity Church, which would link the towns two historic Promenades (The Promenade and Pittville Park). They also offer a good mix of land-use which will contribute to the vitality and vibrancy of North Place and act as a catalyst for regeneration north of the High Street. In both options the entire redevelopment is on previously developed land.

The options therefore perform similarly in terms of the Sustainability Appraisal. The main variations relate to slight differences in land use mix; Option 1 does not contain a proposed civic building but contains a bus node with the potential for further enhancing the site's sustainability. Option 1 has a lower affordable housing requirement however, 40% is in line with policy requirements and can still deliver a well balanced community. Differences tend to be relatively minor and the positives and negatives of one option are offset by those of the alternate option.

4.4	**Predicting the effects of the draft Development Brief**
4.4.1	*Appraisal approach*

The revised draft Development Brief options were tested against the SA Framework. It was evaluated for compliance with sustainability objectives, and the predicted impacts and assumptions used in the appraisal process are explained in the commentary column. The detailed appraisal matrices are contained in Table 4.3. The SEA Directive includes a requirement to examine the duration (short/medium/long), frequency, cumulative and synergistic effects of the predicted impacts. The performance of the preferred option (revised draft Development Brief) against the SA objectives was scored using the following seven point scale:

Notation	Meaning
✓	Significant positive impact
✓?	Positive impact, based on assumptions
0	Neutral impact
-	No relationship
X?	Negative impact, based on assumptions
X	Negative impact
?	Uncertain impact

Table 4.3 North Place SPD Sustainability Matrix

SA Objective	Criteria	Assessment score	Commentary	Mitigation measures/Recommendations
Environmental Issues				
Biodiversity				
A1) To protect and enhance areas of urban flora and fauna within the North Place site	B1) Achieve BAP targets and protect plant and animal species identified in the Gloucestershire BAP	Green space enhancements will add recreational value and aid in attracting inward investment, with positive synergistic effects on economic and health objectives	Retention of existing trees, introduction of new planting and the potential green walls / roofs will support this objective.	Landscape details should be provided at planning application stage
Water				
A2) To protect, maintain and enhance water resources within the site	B2) Protect and where possible, enhance the chemical and biological water quality in the River Chelt. B3) Promote water re-use and conservation in new and regenerated developments whilst reducing depletion of surface and groundwater resources	Long term improvements in water quality will have positive synergistic effects for biodiversity and health	Water saving and water recycling measures proposed under this option will have a short term and long term positive effect on water resources. Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM requirements will promote water conservation and re-use and SUDS will help manage water run-off.	Detailed design must incorporate water efficiency measures
Soil				
A3) To protect and enhance important soil functions and types	B4) Encourage decontamination of soils as part of the planning for new development	Improvements to soil quality will have long term positive synergistic effects for population/health	A high proportion of the development will occur on a brown field site, so soil quality will be protected and enhanced	Developers should undertake appropriate investigations and remediation of contamination prior to construction

Climate Change				
A4) To reduce the impacts of climate change and reduce carbon dioxide levels	B5) Reducing the private car usage and the need to travel (e.g. green travel plans, car pools and integration with new or existing public transport facilities, as part of new developments) B6) Promote renewable energy and reduce the demand for energy by adopting energy efficient design principles in new development.	Building resilience to climate change will have long term positive synergistic effects for population/health	The draft Development Brief will minimise private vehicle use and promote public transport, walking and cycling, as well as sustainable design and construction.	New development should meet Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM requirements Refurbishment and renovation of existing buildings should comply with CIRIA and other best practice guidance
A5) To minimise the risk of flooding on the site	B7) Promote the incorporation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) into the design of new developments B8) Ensure that new developments which are at risk of flooding are sufficiently adapted	Improved flood risk management will have long term positive synergistic effects for population/health	The current level of flood risk at the site is uncertain, but will become clearer when the SFRA level 2 is completed. Developers will be required to produce a detailed Flood Risk Assessment and to incorporate appropriate flood defence and flood management measures, which help to reduce overall levels of flood risk at the site.	Development proposals will need to be accompanied by individual Flood Risk Assessments and to provide for flood risk mitigation on site
Air Quality and Transport				
A6) To protect and improve air quality around the site and wider area	B9) To improve air quality, within Cheltenham Town Centre	Local improvements to air quality through improved traffic conditions will have localised positive synergistic effects for population/health, townscape and landscape/cultural heritage objectives. If integrated with wider town centre traffic management initiatives effects may be more widespread and more significant. The additional bus-node can help deliver wider benefits.	The Development Brief will reduce traffic flows, improve traffic management and provide improved facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users in particular.	Car parking in new commercial development should be provided at the minimum level which will retain viability. Redevelopment of this site should be accompanied by wider town centre traffic interventions aimed at reducing overall traffic levels and promoting sustainable transport choices

Townscape

A7) To avoid the detrimental impact that developments can have upon townscape character, and distinctiveness and to use development to enhance townscape distinctiveness	B10) Minimise adverse visual impact of new development and avoid light pollution without compromising on safety features B11) Protect and enhance townscape character and distinctiveness	Townscape enhancements will have significant long term positive synergistic effects for landscape/cultural heritage and economic objectives	The Development Brief will lead to a significant enhancement of existing townscape features and require exemplar high quality design in new build	Development proposals will need to be accompanied by design and access statements which comply with CABE guidance

Landscape & Cultural Heritage

A8) To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment and landscape	B12) Safeguard and enhance Cheltenham's unique identity as a Regency town and restore important historic features B13) Promote public access to and enjoyment of, built heritage and archaeology	The Development Brief will have significant benefits for landscape and cultural heritage resources, which in turn will have long term positive synergistic effects for economic and townscape objectives	The redevelopment of the site and better traffic management and green spaces will lead to a significant enhancement of the setting of important cultural and heritage resources.	

Social Issues

Population and Human Health

A9) To promote healthy lifestyles and sense of well being	B14) Minimise health impacts of new developments (e.g. noise, vibration, odour and air quality impacts on human receptors) B15)[11] Encourage walking and cycling as part of any new development B16) Reduce crime and fear of crime by appropriate design of new development and their surrounds (e.g. lighting, CCTV)	Encouragement of walking, cycling and civil society will have long term, synergistic benefits for air quality and economic objectives	The Development Brief will reduce and manage traffic and the setting of important heritage buildings and spaces which play a key role in establishing town centre identity. This will have a significant impact on generating a sense of well being and also in creation of a sense of belonging for the local community.	
A10) To create sustainable communities with high levels of local amenity	B17) Access to good quality, affordable housing for all and a flexible range of housing types/tenures	Provision of a mixed use development, with an element of affordable housing, in a highly accessible town centre location will have long term positive synergistic effects for population/health	The site will provide a mixed use development which will be well located close to town centre amenities. The Development Brief requires a housing mix / tenure in line with policy.	Continued monitoring of housing needs, markets and prices will be required as regeneration brings changes to labour and land markets.
A11) To promote and protect access to local services and amenities for all	B18) Improve access for all to Education/'learning and skills' facilities	The Development Brief will have a significant positive effect on improving accessibility to education and skills thereby resulting in positive cumulative effects for social and health objectives	The site will provide a mixed use development which will be well located close to education, training and employment opportunities.	Future requirements for education and community facilities will need to be developed in the light of detailed development proposals as redevelopment could bring in users from varying backgrounds

[11] This is a cross cutting criteria used also for objective A6.

A12) To enhance community identity and participation	B19) Recognise value of multi-cultural society and cater for its needs	The Development Brief will have a significant positive effect on improving accessibility to amenities thereby resulting in positive cumulative effects for social and health objectives	The Development Brief will lead to a significant enhancement of, and improve public access to, a town centre space and buildings which are highly symbolic and important to local identity.	
Economic Issues				
A13) To promote sustainable economic growth	B20) Improve competitiveness and investment in local firms	Economic growth and diversification will have long term positive synergistic effects for population/health	The Development Brief will promote mixed use development and support new tourist accommodation and facilities, which is a key economic sector.	
	B21) Provide an environment that creates a climate for investment (including a high quality environment and high quality infrastructure).i.e., enhance the vitality and viability of the town centres with mixed uses			
	B22) To encourage more sustainable economic growth that operates within environmental limits			
	B23) Support economic diversity and key employment growth sectors within Cheltenham Town Centre, particularly tourism, events, education and health, retail, public administration, hospitality sector and 'night-time' economy			
A14) To reduce poverty and deprivation in and around the site, particularly in St Paul's	B24) Provide employment opportunities in suitable skill levels for those in socially deprived areas of Cheltenham B25) Provide accessible employment opportunities for socially disadvantaged sections of the local community	The Development Brief will have a positive effect on employment generation, which will have long term positive synergistic effects for population/health	The Development Brief will provide the opportunity for new job opportunities in the town centre, including jobs in the tourism industry and office sector, which will require a broad range of skills and be accessible to a wide range of the local population	A labour force skill strategy is drawn during the detailed development phase to identify potential employment generation, skills required and match it with local available skills.

Material Assets				
A15) To maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	B26)[12] Encourage the use of previously developed land and buildings, and maximising their use by measures such as higher densities and mixed use development	Sustainable design and construction on brownfield land will provide strong support for this objective, which in turn will have long term positive synergistic effects for climate change and air quality.	The Development Brief will promote development on previously developed land and encourage higher densities in an accessible town centre location.	A comprehensive demolition waste management plan should be prepared for all major demolition works, which incorporates the waste hierarchy model of- recover, reuse and dispose
A16) To promote sustainable design, construction, operation and demolition	B27)[13] Promote renewable energy and reduce the demand for energy by adopting energy efficient design principles in new development	Sustainable design and construction will provide strong support for this objective, which in turn will have long term positive synergistic effects for climate change and air quality.	Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM requirements will promote sustainable design and construction.	
	B28) Use of recycled, secondary and sustainably sourced materials			
A17) To minimise waste (during both development construction and operation)[14]	B29) Increase recycling and composting rates by promoting easily accessible recycling systems as part of any new development	Sustainable waste management will minimise landfill which will support water and air quality objectives	Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM require sustainable waste management practices	
	B30) General waste and construction waste should be minimised, reused, recycled and recovered in accordance with the waste hierarchy, wherever possible			

[12] This is a cross cutting criteria, also used for Objective A7

[13] This is a cross cutting criteria, also used for Objective A4

[14] This is a cross-cutting objective with Climate Change theme

This section provides a summary of key issues identified in the appraisal framework.

4.4.2   *North Place*

The revised draft Development Brief would convert the uninteresting landscape of a car park into a vibrant space with a varied mixture of commercial and residential units, and act as a catalyst for regeneration north of the High Street.

The regeneration of the area should provide a stimulus to other retail and service functions in the vicinity.

The new square near Portland Street will comprise a major new civic space civic and focus for activity hub. This will help to stimulate inward investment and to promote civic pride and participation.

The public realm improvements and urban design qualities of the new development will make a significant contribution to the enhancement of townscape character and the conservation of cultural heritage. This will have a positive synergistic effect on economic and social objectives by helping to attract inward investment and encourage community interaction.

The Development Brief includes a significant element of new housing provision, including an element of affordable housing, which will support housing and social objectives.

All of the redevelopment is proposed on previously developed land, which supports a wide range of sustainability objectives.

The Development Brief will significantly improve the attractiveness of walking and cycling and enhance accessibility across the town centre. The additional inclusion of the bus node under the revised option could help to achieve a modal shift in transportation if planned carefully and successfully. This will result in positive synergistic effects between transport, health and air quality objectives

However the inclusion of significant amounts of office/commercial and residential floorspace will potentially increase travel demands and it is recommended that a green travel plan should be produced at site

development stage to encourage sustainable transport initiatives, such as car sharing and car pooling, and to minimise parking provision.

Overall the Development Brief is considered to have a positive effect on sustainability objectives with no negative effects. It is recognised that increased economic activity could lead to traffic growth and car emissions with negative cumulative impacts on human health. The proposed bus-node can help to tackle this. However, strategic transport measures will be required across the town centre as a whole to de-couple economic and transport growth and to promote sustainable transport choices.

5   Recommendations and Monitoring

5.1   *Recommendations*

Overall the revised draft Development Brief is judged to have very positive effects on the sustainability objectives, with particularly positive effects for social, population/health, townscape and landscape/cultural heritage objectives and criteria. However there are a number of recommendations which would help improve the sustainability performance. These are summarised below. A number of these recommendations can also be incorporated into other DPD documents.

- Future requirements for health, education and community facilities will need to be developed in the light of detailed development proposals as redevelopment could bring in users from varying backgrounds

- Landscape details should be provided at planning application stage

- Detailed design must incorporate water efficiency measures

- Developers should undertake appropriate investigations and remediation of contamination prior to construction

- New development should meet Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM requirements

- Refurbishment and renovation of existing buildings should comply with CIRIA and other best practice guidance

- Development proposals will need to be accompanied by individual Flood Risk Assessments and to provide for flood risk mitigation on site

- Development proposals will need to be accompanied by design and access statements which comply with CABE guidance

- A labour force skill strategy is drawn during the detailed development phase to identify potential employment generation, skills required and match it with local available skills.

- A comprehensive demolition waste management plan should be prepared for all major demolition works, which incorporates the waste hierarchy model of- recover, reuse and dispose

- Car parking in new commercial development should be provided at the minimum level which will retain viability.

5.1.1   *Monitoring*

Initial monitoring proposals are outlined in Table 3.1 above, which reflect SA objectives and indicators. These will be further refined in the light of comments on the revised draft SA Report.

6   Next Stages

6.1   *Next Steps - Consultation*

Consultation on the revised draft Development Brief and this draft SA report will run in parallel from 23 August 2010 to 1 October 2010. The SEA Regulations set specific requirements for consultation with the Statutory Environmental Bodies, the public and other interested parties (these could include community groups, Primary Care Trust etc). The draft SA Report will be made available for consultation and, in the light of any comments received, will be amended and updated in the final stage of preparation. It will then form the basis for future monitoring of the Development Brief.

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Websites Used in Baseline Collation

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http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/

www.defra.gov.uk

www.environment-agency.gov.uk

www.english-heritage.org.uk

www.communities.gov.uk

www.nomisweb.co.uk

http://tna.europarchive.org/

www.cheltenham.gov.uk

http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

A review was undertaken of policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives relevant to the three Cheltenham Borough Council SPDs at an international, national, regional and local level. A detailed breakdown of the objectives of each of the documents and their likely implications for the SPDs are included in the table below:

Review of Relevant PPPs for SPDs

INTERNATIONAL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES		
Other plan/programme	**Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme**	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations, Sept 2002)	The Johannesburg Declaration outlines the path taken to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, highlights present challenges, expresses a commitment to sustainable development, underscores the importance of multilateralism and emphasizes the need for implementation.	The LDF and SPDs must be underpinned by the central concept of sustainable development. The SA should seek to incorporate appropriate issues addressed by the declaration.
Kyoto Agreement (United Nations, Dec 1997)	The Kyoto protocol is an international agreement imposing limits on emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases scientists blame for rising world temperatures, melting glaciers and rising oceans. It was negotiated in the Japanese city of Kyoto in 1997 and ratified by 140 nations.	Largely superseded by the UK Climate Change Act and PPS1 Supplement. Nevertheless, the SPDs will need to incorporate options that help to reduce harmful emissions and support adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. The SA must incorporate objectives and targets relating to the need to stem climate change.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (European Union, 2001)	European directive which requires an assessment to be made of the effect of certain plans and programmes on the environment. Key issues include: biodiversity, health, soil, water, air quality, landscape, cultural heritage, climate, flora and fauna. European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment" requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Authorities which prepare and/or adopt such a plan or programme must prepare a report on its likely significant environmental effects, consult environmental authorities and the public, and take the report and the results of the consultation into account during the preparation process and before the plan or programme is adopted. They must also make information available on the plan or programme as adopted and how the environmental assessment was taken into account. The SEA Directive is transposed into UK law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004,	The SPDs must consider the requirement to undertake an SEA. In such cases it is likely to be combined with the SA. The SA will need to ensure that it incorporates the specific requirements of the Directive.
EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) & Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) (European Parliament, May 1992)	EC Directive 92/43/EEC, known as The Habitats Directive, aims to conserve fauna, flora and natural habitats of EU importance. The fundamental purpose of this directive is to establish a network of protected areas throughout the Community designed to maintain both the distribution and the abundance of threatened species and habitats, both terrestrial and marine. The Directive implements the EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. The network of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) is called Natura 2000.	The SPDs should set out to conserve fauna, flora and natural habitats and, where possible, contribute to establishing a green network in support of threatened (and other) species and habitats. The SPDs should consider the requirement to undertake habitat regulation assessments of plans or programmes affecting internationally recognised habitats.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (European Parliament, Oct 2000)	The WFD sets a framework for the long-term sustainable management of water resources, and establishes a river catchment structure for the management of all inland and coastal waters including groundwater.	The SPDs must consider their potential impacts on water management (abundance, availability and quality).
European Spatial Development Perspective (European Commission, May 1999)	The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. In the Ministers' view, what is important is to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU: economic and social cohesion; conservation and management of natural	The SPDs must incorporate policies that help reduce harmful emissions. The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to the need to stem climate change.

	resources and the cultural heritage; more balanced competitiveness of the European territory.	
Red List of Threatened Species – A Global Species Assessment (IUCN, 2004)	The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™, known as the IUCN Red List, is one approach for assessing and monitoring the status of biodiversity. The IUCN Red List is supported by the Red List Consortium, comprised of the IUCN – The World Conservation Union (in particular the Species Survival Commission), BirdLife International, Conservation International (in particular the Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science), and Nature Serve. Together these organizations provide the world's largest knowledge base on the global status of species. The 2004 IUCN Red List contains 15,589 species threatened with extinction. The assessment includes species from a broad range of taxonomic groups including vertebrates, invertebrates, plants, and fungi.	The SPDs should consider their impacts on threatened (and other) species.
Ambient Air Quality and Management Directive (1966/62/EC)	Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guides values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in the air.	SA will include objectives for air quality and the SPDs must increase emphasis on reducing the need to travel and providing alternatives to the private car.

NATIONAL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES		
Other plan/programme	**Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme**	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
PPS1: Sustainable Development and Climate Change	PPS1 sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.	The SPDs must follow the overarching principles of PPS1 to secure sustainable development. The SA must ensure that the SA Framework will assess each potential policy/proposal.
PPS1: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to PPS1	'Planning and Climate Change: Supplement to PPS1' sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilience to the climate change now accepted as inevitable. The Supplement does not seek to assemble all national planning policy relevant or applicable to climate change and should be read alongside the national PPS/G series. Where there is any difference in emphasis on climate change between the policies in this PPS and others in the national series this is intentional and this PPS takes precedence.	The LDF will aim to engage constructively with the public, agents and developers to deliver sustainable buildings and improve overall sustainability. SA objectives will incorporate climate change aims.
UK Climate Change Programme (DEFRA, 2006)	Sets out measures designed to bring about greenhouse gas reduction of up to 23% below 1990 levels by 2010, including a number of measures that local authorities can undertake.	SPDs must take account of targets and measures recommended in the programme, which are built into the Council's climate change strategy.
UKCIP08 Science Reports, The Climate of the UK and Recent Trends (UK Climate Impacts Programme, 2008)	The first in a series of reports under the umbrella of the UK 21st Century Climate Change Scenarios (known as UKCIP08). When considering how climate change is going to affect the UK, it's useful to understand the risks that current climate already poses to individuals, landscapes, organisations and the economy, before moving on to explore future climate risks. This report provides information to support this first step, stimulating better understanding of how the UK's climate affects our everyday lives.	The LDF will develop climate change policies in response to the data contained within the UKCIP Reports. Additionally the reports will be used to inform other DPDs of climate change-related issues.
Sustainable Development Strategy (DTI, 2000)	The Strategy, accompanied by an action plan, sets out the DTI's priorities for contributing to sustainable development. These include: • Improving resource productivity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and waste generation by acting as a catalyst and driver. • Encourage corporate social responsibility. • Modernising the DTI to make it more sustainable.	Background information regarding sustainable employment development.
UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA, 2005)	The UK Government launched its new strategy for sustainable development, Securing The Future, on 7 March 2005. The Strategy takes account of developments since the previous (1999) Strategy, both domestically and internationally; including: the changed structure of government in the UK with devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; greater emphasis on delivery at regional level; and the new relationship between government and local authorities. It takes account of new policies since 1999, and it highlights the renewed international push for sustainable development from the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. The lead Department, Defra, chairs a Programme Board to oversee delivery of the Strategy, but all UK Departments share responsibility for making sustainable development a reality. The Strategy embeds five main principles: • Living within Environmental Limits	LDF and SPDs to contribute towards the achievement of the strategy. SA to incorporate the five main principles and four main priorities of the strategy.

	• Ensuring a Strong, Healthy, and Just Society • Achieving a Sustainable Economy • Promoting Good Governance • Using Sound Science Responsibly Furthermore, it highlights four main priorities for immediate UK action: • Encouraging Sustainable Consumption and Production • Contributing to Reducing Climate Change and Energy Consumption • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement • Developing Sustainable Communities.	
One Future, Different Paths – the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (HM Govt, Welsh Assembly Govt, Scottish Executive and Northern Ireland Office, 2005)	In 1999, the UK devolved many powers to new democratic bodies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Since then, each has been creating their own solutions to the challenge of sustainable development. The model for the UK's strategic approach to sustainable development reflects this new structure of decision-making. Instead of one strategy document, each will have its own, but there are still common challenges and goals. This framework document sets out what those are, and is an affirmation that devolved governments will work to common goals without compromising the strengths which a diversity of approach offers.	Background information.
PPS3: Housing	PPS3 underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and its goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. The policy was revised in June 2010 to give local authorities the power to prevent overdevelopment of neighbourhoods and 'garden grabbing'.	SPDs must allow for enough housing to meet local needs while maximising the use of previous developed land. The LDF should seek to promote mixed-use developments including affordable housing and aim to achieve sustainable residential environments. The SA will ensure that potential policies and proposals are consistent with the key messages of PPS3.
PPS4: Economic Growth	PPS4 sets out the Government's comprehensive policy framework for planning for sustainable economic development in urban and rural areas. PPS4 replaces PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms, and PPG5: Simplified Planning Zones (both Nov 1992); PPG6: Planning for Town Centres (March 2005); and the economic development sections of PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (Aug 2004). PPS4 defines economic development as development within the B Use Classes, public and community uses, main town centre uses and other development which achieves at least one of the following objectives: 1. provides employment opportunities 2. generates wealth or 3. produces or generates an economic output or product PPS4 excludes housing development.	The SPDs should pay particular attention to the policies within PPS4, using evidence- and needs-based planning to help achieve sustainable economic growth and to help secure competitive, viable and vital centres which are less vulnerable to economic downturn. The SA should incorporate objectives and criteria relating to sustainable economic growth.
Employment Land Reviews: Guidance Notes (2004)	This guide aims to provide planning authorities with effective tools with which to assess the demand for and supply of land for employment. In particular, sites allocated for employment need to reflect the changing requirements of businesses and local economies. This guide will help authorities assess the suitability of sites for employment development, safeguard the best sites in the face of competition from other higher value uses and help identify those which are no longer suitable for other uses.	Background information. The ELR is an integral part of the Joint Core Strategy evidence base.
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (DCLG, 2006)	This Good Practice Guidance, to be read alongside national planning policies, is designed to: - ensure planners understand the importance of tourism and take this into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; - ensure those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; and - ensure planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism devt. in a sustainable way.	Valuable guidance for tourism-based policies. See also PPS4.
PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment	PPS5 sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. The development plan making policies in this PPS must be taken into account by local planning authorities in the preparation of LDDs. PPS5 replaces PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment published on 14 September 1994; and PPG16: Archaeology and Planning published on 21 November 1990. PPS5 is supported by a practice guide endorsed by CLG, DCMS and English Heritage.	The SPDs should support the conservation objectives of PPS5. The SA should incorporate objectives and criteria relating to the conservation of the historic environment.

Heritage Counts: the State of the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2005)	The report identifies the principle trends affecting the historic environment and the threats, challenges and opportunities faced by those responsible for managing it. The report assesses the extent and condition of heritage of all kinds, from buildings and monuments to wider landscapes and areas of historic character. It also highlights evidence for the range of social, economic and environmental benefits that actively engage in heritage can bring to people and communities.	Background information.
PPG8: Telecommunications	PPG8 gives guidance on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.	Background information on the development of telecommunications.
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. These policies complement, but do not replace or override, other national planning policies and should be read in conjunction with other relevant statements of national planning policy. This PPS replaces PPG9 (Oct 1994) on nature conservation.	The SPD should seek to support biodiversity and geological conservation principles. The SA should seek to incorporate objectives and criteria supporting biodiversity and geological conservation.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (DEFRA 1994)	The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. The UK BAP has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions.	The LDF will incorporate habitat and species protection objectives. The SA Framework will additionally incorporate biodiversity protection objectives.
The Changing Flora of the UK (DEFRA, 2002)	This report aims to summarise the main findings of a major survey of the flowering plants and ferns of Britain and Ireland. It assesses the changes since the only previous survey of this type, which took place in the 1950s. The report examines species in groups according to their status in the UK, habitat preferences, global distributions and various physical and ecological attributes.	Background information.
Working With the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Action Plan for England (DEFRA, 2002)	The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration across all main sectors of public policy: ▪ Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. ▪ Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. ▪ Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. ▪ Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.	The SPD must incorporate habitat and species protection objectives. The SA Framework will additionally incorporate biodiversity protection objectives.
Horseshoe Bats (The Bat Conservation Trust, 2003)	Information on Horseshoe Bats (Greater and Lesser), their breeding, summer roosts, winter roosts, ultra-sound, status and distribution and conservation.	Background information.
The State of the Natural Environment (Natural England, 2008)	The Report is a compilation of the evidence on the state of, threats to, and actions taken to secure England's natural environment. It brings together the available evidence in order to inform the delivery of measures to secure our natural environment both now and for the future.	Background information.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (SI No. 2010/490)	The EU Habitats Directive aims to protect the wild plants, animals and habitats that make up our natural environment. The directive created a network of protected areas around the EU of national and international importance. They are called Natura 2000 sites. These sites include: ▪ Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - these support rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats, plants and animals (other than birds). ▪ Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - support significant numbers of wild birds and their habitats. In the UK, the Habitats Directive is implemented by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (SI no. 2010/490), more commonly known as the Habitats Regulations.	The SPD will adhere to all Statutory Regulations for the conservation of habitats and species.
PPS10: Waste Management	PPS10 sets out Government policy on sustainable waste management,	Consider the importance of the layout and design of development in terms of the opportunities for waste minimisation.

	moving the management of waste up the hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recycle/compost, use waste as energy and as a last resort dispose. The Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste. PPS10 replaces PPG10 (Planning and Waste Management). The policies in PPS10 should be taken into account by "local planning authorities in the preparation of local development documents".	Include sustainability objectives in the SA Framework that reflects the objectives of PPS10.
PPS12: Local Spatial Planning	The revised PPS12 aims to create strong safe and prosperous communities through local spatial planning. It was published on 4 June 2008 and puts in place the national policy framework for creating LDFs. PPS12: • Emphasises the key role the Core Strategy plays, its links to the SCS and the need for corporate support, from the chief executive and key members • Emphasises the need for making progress with LDFs, to assist in the delivery of key Government and council priorities (including housing delivery, and any targets identified in the Local Area Agreement) • Gives local authorities more flexibility to determine what documents they will produce, and what process they will adopt in taking the documents from initial stages to adoption • Puts more emphasis on forward looking infrastructure planning • Repackages the tests of soundness to give greater clarity while not altering the basis for examination of plans, this places the focus on justification (evidence) and effectiveness (deliverability) of the strategy.	The SPDs must be prepared in accordance with the guidance set out in PPS12 and must be underpinned by the central concept of sustainable development. Ensure compliance with SEA directive.
LDFs, Guidance on Sustainability Appraisals (PAS, 2007)	This guide is aimed at local planning authorities (LPAs), consultants and others who are involved in Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of core strategies and other development plan documents (DPDs). The principles in this guide are also applicable to those supplementary planning documents (SPDs) to which SA applies.	This document will be used to develop the Sustainability Appraisal and inform its development.
Using Evidence in Spatial Planning (DCLG, 2007)	Intends to make a positive contribution to the implementation of LDFs, through lessons learnt from a variety of case studies. The document also covers Sustainability Appraisals and Monitoring.	The document will inform the development of the SPDs and SA. Additionally the document will aid the use of evidence in developing such documents.
Diversity and Equality in Planning (ODPM, 2005)	The guide aims to help local planning authorities address diversity and equality issues in their policies and procedures.	Outlines requirements for LDDs. Diversity and Equality assessment required
PPG13: Transport	PPG13 aims to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level and to promote more sustainable transport choices both for carrying people and for moving freight. It also aims to promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling and to reduce the need to travel, especially by car. To deliver these objectives, local planning authorities should actively manage the pattern of urban growth, locate facilities to improve accessibility on foot and cycle, accommodate housing principally within urban areas and recognise that provision for movement by walking, cycling and public transport are important but may be less achievable in some rural areas. Paragraphs 53 and 54 of Annex D to PPG13: Transport (2001) remain as existing policy until local planning standards are put in place under policy EC8 of PPS4. For more details, see Annex A (page 24) of PPS4.	The SPDs represent a significant opportunity to implement the ambitions of PPG13. Objectives and criteria should be created in the SA to address reduction in the use of the car and promotion of alternative methods of travel
Future of Transport White Paper (2004)	The Transport White Paper explains how improvements to transport should be built around the central themes of: 1. Sustained investment 2. Improvements in transport management 3. Planning ahead Improvements to all forms of transport will be shown whilst at the same time respecting the environment.	Strategic document of limited value locally. Local Transport Plan 3 is likely to be more relevant. The proposals will need to address all aspects of transport provision including car, public transport, walking, cycling and freight. SA to incorporate objectives relating to reducing the need to travel and encouraging alternative modes of transport to the private car.
National Cycling Strategy	Aims to increase the use of bicycles for all types of journey.	SPDs to address issues of cycle parking and cycle routes. SA to incorporate objectives relating to the promotion of alternative modes of transport to the car.
PPG14: Unstable Land	PPG14 explains the effects of land instability on development and land use. The responsibilities of the various parties to development are considered and the need for instability to be taken into account in the planning process is emphasised. Methods of doing this through development plans and development control are outlined. The role of expert advice is highlighted and various causes of instability are explained and sources of information are given.	Background information.

PPG17: Sport and Recreation	PPG17 describes the role of the planning system in assessing opportunities and needs for sport and recreation provision and safeguarding open space which has recreational value. PPG17 observes that it is part of the function of the planning system to ensure that through the preparation of development plans adequate land and water resources are allocated for organised sport and informal recreation. It says that local planning authorities should take account of the community's need for recreational space, having regard to current levels of provision and deficiencies and resisting pressures for development of open space which conflict with the wider public interest. PPG17 discusses the role of all levels of plan, planning agreements, and the use of local authority land and compulsory purchase powers. It discusses provision in urban areas, the urban fringe, the Green Belts, and the countryside and particular sports including football stadia, water sports and golf. (Original release date September 1991).	The SPDs should support the provision of space for sport and recreation. The SA should incorporate objectives and criteria relating to the provision of space for sport and recreation.
Bringing Communities Together Through Sport and Culture (Sport England, 2004)	Offers practical advice to local authorities and other organisations on how culture and sport can be used to build community cohesion through needs analysis and partnership building.	Background information.
Sport England – Creating Local Policy Guidance: **- Spatial Planning for Sport: Creating Local Policy (Sport England, undated)** **- Spatial Planning for Sport and Active Recreation: Sport and Recreation in SPDs (Sport England, 2009)**	Two documents which set out Sport England's policies with regard to the development of sport at a local level with guiding principles including sustainable development, planned provision of sports facilities to meet long-term needs, sports accessibility, and partnership working to facilitate the maximum use of resources. At the local level, Sport England's interests relate to the development of policy within LDDs and the implementation of policy through development control. To help clarify how the interests of sport and recreation are best represented at the local level, the suite of documents comprising the LDF is considered. Sport England's interests and the policy creation process in those documents are identified. A robust evidence base is central to ensuring that policy is well-founded, and to this end, a range of tools developed by Sport England are highlighted.	Background information.
PPS22: Renewable Energy	PPS22 sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy. PPS22 replaces PPG22. Policies promote the facilitation of renewable energy developments to contribute to the Government's target of cutting Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050, and to generate 20% of electricity from renewable sources by 2020. Positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments can contribute to the Government's sustainable development strategy. Local policies should contain specific criteria to guide the location of renewable energy developments.	SPDs to explore opportunities for renewable energy generation and use within proposals. SA to include objectives and criteria relating to the need to increase the amount of renewable energy.
Energy White Paper: 'Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy'	Defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. This white paper sets out the challenges faced by the environment, the decline of indigenous energy supplies and the need to update energy infrastructure and describes the policies needed to pursue over the next twenty years and beyond to meet these challenges.	Recognise the challenges that are detailed in this white paper. Ensure LDF and SPDs have regard to the policies set out in this paper, and integrating energy infrastructure.
A Woodfuel Strategy for England (Forestry Commission, 2007)	This strategy provides a structure for Government interventions necessary to increase the use of woodfuel in England using both new and existing resources.	Background information on the use and availability of woodfuel. Primarily regionally-based so of little direct relevance.
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	PPS23 sets out the Government's policies with regard to pollution and pollution control, and gives guidance on contaminated land. PPS23 requires LDFs to contain policies and proposals for dealing with potentially contaminated land and the remediation of land. This is particularly important given the Government's objective that previously used land should be utilised in order to safeguard greenfield sites.	Background information. Informs the development of polices on pollution, including air and water quality. SA to ensure reducing pollution is dealt with in the SA framework.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales (2007)	The strategy (drawn up by the Government and devolved administrations): sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.	SPDs should take into consideration the objectives set out in the strategy.

PPG24: Planning and Noise	PPG24 guides local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which generate noise. PPG24 explains the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise. PPG24 also advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise. Six annexes contain noise exposure categories for dwellings, explain noise levels, give detailed guidance on the assessment of noise from different sources, gives examples of planning conditions, specify noise limits, and advise on insulation of buildings against external noise. (Original release date September 1994)	SPDs to recognise the importance of noise as a planning issue. The SA should incorporate objectives and targets relating to the need to noise abatement.
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk	PPS25 sets out the Government's spatial planning policy on development and flood risk. This edition replaces the earlier version of PPS25 published on 7 December 2006 (which itself replaced PPG25: Development and Flood Risk, published in July 2001). Tables D1 and D2 in Annex D have been revised to clarify the definition of functional floodplain, and to amend how the policy is applied to essential infrastructure, including water treatment works, emergency services facilities, installations requiring hazardous substances consent and wind turbines in flood risk areas.	The SPDs must incorporate the requirements of PPS25, promoting the use of sustainable drainage systems, promoting natural flood defences and establishing flood risk across the study area and guiding development accordingly. The SA should incorporate objectives and targets relating to water management.
The Water Framework Directive and Planning (EA, 2006)	The Water Framework Directive (WFD) was published in December 2000 and transposed into English and Welsh law in December 2003. It introduces a new concept of good status that is far more rigorous than current water environment quality measures. It is estimated that 95% of water bodies are at risk of failing to meet good status. The River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) required by the Directive should influence development plans, and be influenced by them.	The document should inform the SPDs of water quality issues, and provide a context in which to develop water protection and consumption objectives.
New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy (Cabinet Office, 2001)	The Strategy sets out the Government's vision for narrowing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country, so that within 10 to 20 years, no one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live. The key delivery mechanism for the strategy is the New Deal for Communities which is being delivered in 88 most deprived authorities. This list does not include Cheltenham. The five policy areas of the National Strategy are: Worklessness; Health; Education and skills; Crime and anti-social behaviour; and Housing and the physical environment.	While Cheltenham is not listed as one of the most deprived authorities, pockets of deprivation do exist and these must not be exacerbated by proposals within the SPDs (particularly St Pauls). A Neighbourhood Renewal Assessment is being carried out for the St Pauls area of Cheltenham. Any action plan that results will need to be considered by the SA and within the proposals for the SPDs (given the proximity of the proposed developments to the St Pauls area).
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003, The Sustainable Communities Plan)	The Sustainable Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future) was launched on 5 February 2003. The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of public spaces. The programme of action aims to focus the attention and co-ordinate the efforts of all levels of Government and stakeholders in bringing about development that meets the economic, social and environmental needs of future generations as well as succeeding now. The main aims are: ▪ To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010. ▪ To improve conditions for vulnerable people living in private accommodation and that all tenants receive an excellent service from their landlord. ▪ To ensure that all communities have a safe, clean, and attractive environment in which people can take pride. ▪ To target areas of low demand and abandonment in order to create sustainable communities for the long-term. ▪ To tackle housing shortages, by making the best use of existing stock, improving conditions for private house builders, and to address the need for affordable housing. ▪ To ensure that whilst tackling these housing shortages, that urban sprawl is not created. ▪ To alleviate pressures on services which have resulted from economic success.	SPDs to ensure that proposals contribute to the overall aim of achieving sustainable communities. SA framework to ensure issue of quality, low cost housing provision for all is addressed.
A Programme to Create Cleaner, Safer, Greener Communities	The guide shows how to maintain green open spaces, and how to manage them, whilst explaining some key issues concerning green open space.	Background information to consider in development proposals.

(ODPM, 2005)		
Our Healthier Nation (Dept for Health, 1999)	The first Government Action Plan designed to improve the health of everyone and the health of the worst off in particular. Objectives include: ▪ Tackling smoking as the single biggest preventable cause of poor health ▪ Integrating Govt and local govt work to improve health ▪ Stressing health improvement as a key role for the NHS ▪ Pressing for high health standards for all, not just the privileged few.	SPD to ensure the issue of health is considered within their proposals. SA to incorporate objectives relating to health and improving the health of the least healthy residents.
Census 2001	The Census is a count of all people and households in the UK. It is the most complete source of information about the population that we have. The last Census was held on Sunday 29 April 2001.	Valuable statistical data on a wide range of subjects. Likely to be useful in developing baselines for policy areas.
Indices of Deprivation	DCLG commissioned the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the Department of Social Policy and Social Research at the University of Oxford to update the Indices of Deprivation 2000 (ID 2000) for England. Following two extensive public consultations, an academic peer review and a significant programme of work, the new Indices of Deprivation were produced in 2004. The new Indices contain seven Domains which relate to Income deprivation, Employment deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living environment deprivation and Crime.	Valuable statistical data on a wide range of subjects. Likely to be useful in developing baselines for policy areas.
Quality of Life Counts, 1999-2004	The UK Government's core indicators of sustainable development.	Includes a number of indicators relating to sustainable development, e.g. passenger travel by mode, distance travelled relative to income etc. SPDs to have regard to central concept of sustainable development. SA to include reference to core indicators.
Local and Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates (DEFRA)	Details of carbon dioxide emissions for Local Authority and Government Office Region areas.	Valuable statistical data. Likely to be useful in developing baselines for policy areas.
REGIONAL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES		
Other plan/programme	**Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme**	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10, GOSW, 2001) **REVOKED**	The regional strategy within which local authority devt. plans and Local Transport Plans were to be prepared in the South West. Set out a broad devt. strategy for the period to 2016 and beyond. Proposed to be replaced by the emerging SW RSS (below).	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West, 2006-2026 (Draft 2006) **Revised SW RSS Incorporating Proposed Changes (2008) and accompanying evidence base** **REVOKED**	Proposed options for new, sustainable development in the South West region until 2026. Following Examination in Public of the 2006 Draft, and the subsequent publication of the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes, the adoption of the SW RSS was on hold pending sustainability appraisal of the Proposed Changes. The new Coalition Government abolished regional planning in summer 2010.	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
Shaping the Future of Cheltenham and Gloucester to 2026 (SWRA, 2004) – evidence for the SW RSS	SWRA asked the County Council in partnership with the 6 District Councils in the County, and other organisations to look at how further development at Cheltenham, Gloucester and adjacent areas, could be accommodated over the next 20 years and how much development would be appropriate. The outcome of the consultation exercise was to contribute to the Regional Spatial Strategy.	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
Just Connect! - the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West, 2004-2026 (SWRA, 2004)	The IRS Just Connect! was launched by the Regional Assembly in November 2004. It encouraged individuals, organisations and partnerships across the South West to work together to address the region's five agreed aims. In 2007, the Government's Sub-National Review of Economic Development and Regeneration proposed that a new Regional Strategy would merge the Regional Economic Strategy and the Regional Spatial Strategy, in effect replacing the IRS also. As a consequence of this policy change, the Regional Assembly stopped undertaking new work related to the implementation and delivery of the IRS.	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
Now Connecting, 2005 – the Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West Delivery Plan (SWRA, Nov 2004)	The IRS provides a set of broad objectives and priorities relevant across sectors. Headline aims include: ▪ To harness the benefits of population growth and manage the implications of population change ▪ To enhance our distinctive environments and the quality and diversity of our cultural life	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.

	▪ To enhance our economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity ▪ To address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intra-regional inequalities.	
South West Regional Economic Strategy, 2003-2012 (SWRDA) - REVOKED	Focusing on the needs and opportunities of the South West economy, the strategy revolves around the following main objectives: ▪ To raise business productivity, allowing them to become more competitive and therefore more profitable. ▪ To increase economic inclusion, so that all parts of the region can benefit from increased prosperity. ▪ To improve regional communications and partnership.	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
State of the Key Sectors Reports (SWRDA, September 2004)	This report looks at the state of the 5 most economically important sectors and 3 most important emerging sectors crucial for increasing economic growth in the years ahead in the region.	Background information.
'A Sustainable Future for the South West' – The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West (SWRA, 2001)	Provides a high level sustainable 'framework' for the south west. Includes a number of key principles and themes on topics such as health and well-being, learning and skills, business and work etc. The RSDF is designed to be used by local authorities in carrying out their own sustainability appraisals.	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
'Warming to the Idea' – South West Region Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study	Summarises the likely impacts of climate change on the SW, and sets out what needs to be done to adapt to the impacts.	Background information.
South West Regional Housing Strategy, 2005-16 (SW Housing Body / SWRA)	Published by the South West Housing Board in July 2005 within the context of the Integrated Regional Strategy. The strategy tackles the overall under-provision of housing against planned levels in current RSS and associated Structure Plans, and supports the delivery of *"The Way Ahead"* - the region's proposals for an accelerated growth plan within the framework of the RSS and the Regional Economic Strategy. The strategy has three strategic aims: 1. Improving the balance of housing markets through understanding housing markets, enhancing the effectiveness of the planning system, using the regional housing pot to support increased social rented homes and supporting the move to choice-based letting. 2. Achieving good quality homes through improving design standards, championing sustainable development, meeting the decent homes standard in the social and private sector and improving the management of stock and neighbourhoods by encouraging the RSLs and LAs to work closely with regeneration partners and consider implementing good practice through neighbourhood management agreements. 3. Supporting sustainable communities through implementing the sustainable communities plan, promoting community cohesion, delivering Supporting People, meeting housing needs of asylum seekers and refugees, Gypsies and travellers, and migrant workers.	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West (SWRA, 2004)	Guidance on investment and management decisions for the south west's transport network. The SW RSS was due to replace it until the RSS itself was revoked. The strategy focused on sustainability issues and increasing the choice of transport modes available to people.	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England (2003-2010)	Sets out a strategy for the devt. of renewable energy resources within the SW, including a renewable electricity generation target of 11-15% by 2010. Identifies the problems of lack of planning policy on renewable energy devt. in regional, structure and local plans plus a lack of performance indicators relating to the provision of renewable energy resources.	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
REvision 2020 – Empowering the Region (GOSW/SWRA, 2004)	REvision 2020 is a project funded by GOSW in partnership with the SWRA. It seeks to secure greater support for renewables within the region by encouraging the adoption of county or sub-regional targets for the development of renewable electricity up to 2010. The project assumes seven county/sub regional areas including Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, former Avon and Gloucestershire	Background information.
REvision 2020 – South West Renewable Electricity, Heat and On-site Generation Targets for	The REvision 2020 project looks to establish targets for renewable electricity to 2020 and add targets for renewable heat for 2010 and 2020 and a target for on-site generation within new development. The outcomes of	Background information.

2020 (GOSW/SWRA, 2005)	REvision 2020 were to be considered for incorporation within the new Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). The project therefore also proposes a range of planning policies to support the implementation of these targets.	
'Our Environment, Our Future' – Regional Environmental Strategy for the South West Environment, 2004-2014 (SWRA)	This document provides a vision and aims for the environment of the south west in the future. It identifies pressures threatening the environment and key issues to be tackled. The purpose of the strategy is to: ▪ Generate awareness of the importance of the environment to people living in, working in and visiting the south west ▪ Identify priorities for protecting and enhancing the environment for the benefit of current and future generations ▪ Ensure decisions are based on an understanding that social and economic activity must be within the carrying capacity of the region ▪ Provide a framework for action.	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
South West Regional Biodiversity Action Plan (1997) and Implementation Plan (2004)	Produced by the South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership, these documents provide a strategic framework for regional and local biodiversity partnerships in conserving biodiversity. They also help raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity to the region's health, quality of life and economic productivity.	Background information.
South West Nature Map – A Planner's Guide (Biodiversity South West, 2007)	PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005; paragraph 5ii) requires LDFs to identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies. The principal purpose of this guidance is to assist forward planners to: (a) identify areas and sites at the local level that can contribute towards regional targets for the restoration and creation of priority habitats; (b) inform the formulation and use of appropriate policies in their LDFs.	Background information.
Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West, 2004 (English Heritage, 2004)	The strategy aims to change the way the historic environment is perceived in the region. It recognises that the entire environment is historic - with human activity having created land use and settlement patterns that closely reflect the physical environment, particularly geology and topography, climate and the region's peninsula landform. Priorities are to: ▪ Ensure the historic environment is integrated with a policy framework ▪ Develop positive and creative partnerships that reflect the many linkages and opportunities in the SW ▪ Ensure the historic environment is accessible and relevant ▪ Raise awareness of the historic dimension of the wider environment and its contribution to quality of life ▪ Share knowledge and build a better understanding of the role and potential of the historic environment	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
A Guide to Sustainable Tourism in the South West (2000)	This report acknowledges the dependence of the SW on tourism and the natural resource of the outstanding natural environment. The report provides a sustainability checklist for local authorities to use when assessing new tourist developments in order to assess the impact of the proposal on the local and wider natural environment.	Background information.
Towards 2015: Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism (SWRDA and SW Tourism, 2004)	Strategy for tourism in the SW. Tourism in the SW makes up 10% of GDP and supports over 300,000 jobs, but 26 million staying visitors each year impose a heavy burden. The strategy looks at how to increase the benefits while reducing the problems to manageable levels.	Background information.
Culture and the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (SWRA, 2005)	This publication encourages increased participation in cultural activities across the SW, seeks to improve the quality and relevance of the region's cultural activities and aims to celebrate the regional identity and rich diversity of SW cultural life and tradition.	Background information following the abolition of regional planning by the Coalition Government in summer 2010. SA may have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance where underpinned by national guidance.
People, Places and Spaces (Culture South West, 2007)	Report on the collective identification of cultural infrastructure needs and investment at a regional and sub-regional level over the next 20 years. The process has brought together all the regional cultural agencies, the lottery distributors, SWRDA, GOSW, SWRA and the Chief Cultural and Leisure Officers Association for the South West. The report complements rather than replaces existing sector and agency-specific strategies.	Background information.
A Better Place to Be – A Cultural Strategy for the South West (Culture South West, 2008)	The updated strategy of the SW regional cultural consortium (as described above). Its vision is to ensure that SW England is the region of choice for vibrant cultural activity. It accompanies and informs People, Places and	Background information.

	Spaces (above), the cultural infrastructure development strategy for the SW. 'A better place to be' illustrates the collective impact of each partner's goals and identifies the contribution that culture can make to other objectives relevant to the region and beyond. It also demonstrates how this vision will be realised, through a process of identifying common themes and outcomes, joint ownership and the wider engagement of other partners.	
Regional Quality of Life Counts (DEFRA)	Fifteen headline indicators providing information on social progress, economic growth and environmental protection for the region.	Background information.
State of the South West Report, (SW Observatory, 2010)	Produced by the South West Observatory this document provides a review of the region's economic, social, environmental and cultural life in 2010. It does not seek to make policy recommendations, but rather to help set an informed context in which policy for the region can be developed.	Background information.

COUNTY LEVEL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Gloucestershire Structure Plan Second Review (Gloucestershire County Council, 1999)	The Structure Plan sets out the strategic framework for the use and development of land in Gloucestershire during the Plan Period mid-1991 to 2011. It was adopted and became operative in Nov 1999. It ensures that the provision for development is realistic and consistent with national and regional policy, and secures consistency between local plans of neighbouring areas.	Background information.
Gloucestershire Structure Plan Third Review (Gloucestershire County Council, 2004)	The Plan will provide the County with a framework within which the District Councils can continue reviewing and preparing their Local Plans as well as the County Council-produced Minerals and Waste Local Plans. The Structure and Local Plans, when adopted, form the County's 'development plan' within the plan-led system in which decisions concerning the use and development of land will be taken in a co-ordinated and consistent way.	Background information – Structure Plan never fully adopted.
Gloucestershire County Council Corporate Strategy, 2006 onwards (GCC, 2006)	The Corporate Strategy outlines the councils aims and objectives for the county, they are guided by the following three principles: - Sustainability - Equality of opportunity - Social inclusion The aims from the Corporate Strategy are as follows: - Making our communities safer - Supporting communities and vulnerable people - Ensuring every child thrives and reaches their full potential - Making transport work - Managing our environment and economy	Background information. The SPDs should be in accordance with the GCC Corporate Strategy.
Our Place, Our Future – Gloucestershire Sustainable Communities Strategy (Gloucs Conference, 2007)	The Gloucestershire Conference Sustainability Strategy 2007-17, contains various aims for Gloucestershire County. The strategy sets out the current and future challenges affecting Gloucestershire, it recognises the new expectations that are being placed on services and service delivery, as well as agreeing the aims that set the framework for the joint action over the next ten years. The strategy is also supplemented by the delivery plans of thematic partnerships and local strategic partnerships. The aims of the strategy are as follows: - A place where the future matters - A place where communities matter - A place where everyone matters - A place where people want to live - A place that thrives	The SPD must incorporate sustainable communities' objectives. The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to sustainable communities.
Local Agenda 21 Strategy for a Sustainable Gloucestershire (GCC, 2000)	Sets out a sustainability framework for Gloucestershire.	The SPD must incorporate sustainable development objectives. The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to sustainable development.
Sustainable Gloucestershire – the Vision 21 handbook for creating a brighter future (1996) **Sustainable Gloucestershire – An agenda for urgent action for Local Authorities**	These two reports produced in 1996 by Vision 21 provide a series of recommendations if a sustainable society is to be achieved in the county.	The SPD must incorporate sustainable development objectives. The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to sustainable development.

Gloucestershire Community Strategy, 2004-14 (Gloucestershire Strategic Partnership, 2004)	The Community Strategy is the result of the combined efforts of diverse organisations in the County all aiming to make Gloucestershire a better place in which to live, work and learn. This is the first community strategy for the County. Developed by the Gloucestershire Strategic Partnership, it sets out the steps we will take together to improve the wellbeing of the County over the next ten years.	SPDs to take account of the themes set out in the Community Strategy. The SA Framework will have regard to the objectives and indicators set out in the report.
Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2000	The Local Transport Plan (LTP) replaces the Transport Policies Programmes (TPP) as the County Council's bid to central Government for funding for transport schemes in the County. The LTP sets out the transport strategies Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) will seek to implement from 2001/2002 to 2005-2006. The LTP considers a much wider range of issues such as social exclusion, air pollution and financial measures such as road user charging and parking charges.	Superseded – background information.
Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2, 2006-11 (LTP2)	LTP2 sets out the transport strategies GCC will seek to implement from 2006-11. The vision set out in LTP2 for transport in the county is expanded into six objectives; maintenance and improvement, economy and integration, safety, accessibility, real choices and awareness, and environment.	LTP2 includes a number of targets and indicators. The SPDs will need to incorporate the transport priorities of the LTP within their proposals.
Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 3, 2011-26 (LTP3)	LTP3 is currently in consultation. It will outline what needs to be done in Gloucestershire to improve, roads, buses, parking, cycling, and walking facilities. LTP3 will meet local and national policies to make transport work better for everyone.	Background information, pending adoption.
Gloucestershire Economic Strategy 2003-14 (GCC, 2004)	The Strategy provides a guide to the over-arching aims and objectives that represent the best interests for Gloucestershire's economic well-being. These have been identified in consultation with partners and other County stakeholders. These agreed guidelines will be adopted by the partnership and set out the priorities expected to be reflected in the emerging strategies of other local organisations. The Strategy has three broad aims: ▪ To address deficiencies and short-term problems facing the County ▪ To identify the longer term economic programme that will help achieve the vision for Gloucestershire ▪ To build on our strengths	The SPD must incorporate the Strategy's economic development objectives. The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to economic development.
The Economy of Gloucestershire (Glos First, 2008)	The Economy of Gloucestershire report is the evidence-base that underpins the Gloucestershire Economic Strategy. It provides a comprehensive insight of the local economy with an introductory descriptive chapter about Gloucestershire and its constituent districts detailing administrative structures, population, transport and land use. The remaining eight chapters cover the Economy in a global, regional and local context. They include: Employment and Industrial structure including the key industrial sectors in the County, Business structure and performance and Business Support Infrastructure, Qualifications, Skills and Learning, Labour Supply and Demand and finally Social Exclusion and deprivation and the Environment.	Background information.
Gloucestershire Urban Economic Strategy 2007-15 (GCC, 2008)	The Urban Economic Strategy (UES) has been developed over the past two years with a countywide partnership, formed into the Urban Economic Advisory Panel (UEAP) consisting of public, private and voluntary sector organisations and which will be delivering the programme, through the Urban Economic Management Group (UEMG) over the coming month and years. The Strategy, which forms an integral part of the overarching Gloucestershire Economic Strategy, is now in the process of developing its Delivery Plan for 2009/10. The aim is to identify what urban Gloucestershire needs to achieve by 2015 to realise the economic potential that will derive from partnership and collaboration and by maximising the complementary nature of its various components whilst retaining their individual uniqueness. The Strategic Objectives are: ▪ Strategic Objective 1: To create and sustain successful and competitive businesses that can take advantage of urban Gloucestershire's strength to compete globally, nationally and regionally. ▪ Strategic Objective 2: To deliver the economic elements that support strong social cohesion in urban Gloucestershire in which the maximum number possible contribute to and benefit from the economy. ▪ Strategic Objective 3: To maximise the potential of the people of urban	The SPD must incorporate the Strategy's economic development objectives. The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to economic development.

	Gloucestershire by developing skills and talent that ensure profitable employment in the 21st Century and enable them to take advantage of and contribute to the economic development of the county.	
Gloucestershire Rural Economic Strategy 2007-15 (GCC, 2008)	The Rural Economic Strategy has four roles: 1. To identify priorities for the allocation of resources and mainstream funding in rural Gloucestershire. 2. To provide the rationale and evidence for successful bids for the various external and internal funding opportunities that can be used to support and match the use of the County's resources so that the maximum economic benefit to rural Gloucestershire is achieved. 3. To encourage all county-wide agencies, rural councils, organisations and communities to formulate policies, put forward specific projects for funding, or mount local initiatives, confident that they will receive help and support from others. 4. To form the Rural Economic Chapter of the County Economic Strategy.	Background information.
Gloucestershire Workspace Strategy (Glosfirst, 2005)	An assessment of the changing nature of economic activity and current and future property market requirements throughout Gloucestershire in order to develop a Workspace Strategy to meet the needs of occupiers and maintain and enhance business competitiveness. The Workspace Strategy is formulated to fulfil the objective of the Regional Economic Strategy by being responsive and flexible to the changing economic and market conditions within Gloucestershire and the wider sub-region, to ensure that in future years there is a range of quality sites and premises for expanding and incoming businesses. In addition the Workspace Strategy is designed to provide strategic direction to other economic and planning policy documents being formulated at the regional, sub-regional and local level, as well as providing a steer to the public and private sector in delivering sustainable workspace schemes across the County.	Demonstrates the changing nature of demand for employment sites and premises. If the Gloucestershire economy is to fulfil its full potential a range of appropriate sites and premises must be provided in the future. Traditional employment sites and premises may become redundant as modern occupiers increasingly seek high quality premises in high quality locations. The SPD must seek to provide employment sites in line with the strategy. The SA may incorporate objectives and targets relating to employment provision.
Labour Force Projection to 2026 (GCC, 2007)	This report provides an analysis of the labour force projections results for Gloucestershire and its 6 districts under three forecasting scenarios. The analysis is presented on a 5 year basis and by broad age group. Basic data assumptions and detailed projection breakdown by age and gender are available in the appendices.	Background information.
Migrant Workers in Gloucestershire (GCC, 2007)	In Autumn 2006, the GCC Research team began research into the issue of migrant workers coming to Gloucestershire. A report was published in November 2006 that used government data sources to identify the key demographic characteristics of migrants who had applied to work in Gloucestershire since 2003. The report considers there is likely to be an increase in household creation and an increased demand for owner-occupied and private rented accommodation, particularly in Gloucester and Cheltenham.	Background information.
Gloucestershire Children and Young People's Plan 2006-09 (GCC)	The plan has been drawn up to enable all organisations to address the issues which matter most to children, young people and their families. The plan covers all services that support children and young people in Gloucestershire. It concentrates on the areas most in need of improvement and where better joint working between the different partner organisations, including the voluntary sector and parents should result in better outcomes for children and young people.	Background information.
Gloucestershire Housing Needs Assessment (GCC, 2009)	The Gloucestershire Housing Needs Assessment 2009 was commissioned by the six Boroughs and District Councils in Gloucestershire. The broad aim of the project was to provide the primary research at household level required to understand the need and demand for different forms of housing. Ultimately the findings from this study could be fed into wider Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) research. This report provides an overview of the results for Gloucestershire, and provides comparisons between different areas of the County. It also contains additional detailed analysis of specific issues affecting a small proportion of the County's households, made possible by the very large survey sample available at a county level.	SPDs must respond to housing needs evidence. SA may incorporate objectives and targets relating to housing provision.
Gloucestershire and Districts	The South West Regional Housing Strategy 2005-16 identified the	SPDs must respond to housing needs evidence. SA may incorporate objectives and targets relating to housing provision.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (GCC, 2009)	Gloucester-Cheltenham sub-region as a Housing Market Area. The area is centred on Gloucestershire but incorporates some of its surrounding areas both within, and outside, the South West region. The six Gloucestershire district councils and GCC undertook a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to help understand the housing market in which the partner councils operate and better influence supply issues in order to help produce a balanced housing market.	
Gloucestershire & Districts Affordable Housing Site Viability Study, Final Report (GCC & Districts, 2009)	Fordham Research Ltd was commissioned by the six Gloucestershire Councils to carry out a study of affordable housing viability in the Gloucestershire Housing Market Area. The study formed part of a wider SHMA for Gloucestershire. It was intended to inform ongoing work on the preparation of LDFs, by examining the impact on housing viability of alternative levels of affordable housing requirement. The study involved preparing financial appraisals for a number of actual or proposed housing sites in Gloucestershire. The appraisals were designed to assess the impact on development viability of alternative requirements for affordable housing provision. Viability would be examined for a range of sites in a variety of situations. A 'modelling' approach was taken, using bespoke spreadsheet software which allowed alternative scenarios to be tested quickly.	SPDs must respond to housing needs evidence. SA may incorporate objectives and targets relating to housing provision.
Gloucestershire Housing Monitor (GCC, 2010)	This monitor is produced by GCC and refers to the position at 1 April of every year as determined by Residential Land Availability surveys carried out by the six district Councils in Gloucestershire. Information contained within the Monitor helps local authorities to monitor the number of housing completions and commitments against the Gloucestershire Structure Plan second review and (previously) against the draft Regional Spatial Strategy housing requirements.	SPDs must respond to housing needs evidence. SA may incorporate objectives and targets relating to housing provision.
Housing and Household s in Gloucestershire (GCC, 2006)	Drawing on Census results, this report provides statistical analysis of the current state of housing and households in Gloucestershire and establishes trends, with a view to informing local housing strategies. The report can also be used as a supporting document to the Housing Market Assessment in Gloucestershire. By collating the Census data, this report aims to: 1. assess the state of household growth, size, density and structure in Gloucestershire and in districts, as well as in smaller areas 2. identify growth trends in housing types and tenure, including vacancy rates and second homes 3. establish the level of access to housing by different socio-demographic and economic groups 4. understand the impact of household moves on local housing market, in particular with regard to out-migrating and in-migrating households 5. assess the current level of diversity / mix at community level through examining the extent of tenure balance at ward level 6. quantify housing quality across tenures and household types 7. examine tenures and housing conditions among the most vulnerable households in the county	Background information on household composition and change. Evidence for housing policies.
Gloucestershire Local Projections 2010 (GCC, 2010)	The latest Gloucestershire Local Projection 2010 provides projections for the future number and structure of population and households in Gloucestershire and its six districts up to the year 2033, based on current trends. The report also illustrates how potential housing development might impact on local population and household growth.	Background information on expected population growth. Evidence for housing policies.
Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Action Plan (2005)	This action plan aims to help facilitate the development of renewable energy schemes in the county to meet the Gloucestershire target of 40-50MW of new renewable electricity generating capacity by 2010.	The SPD must incorporate the Strategy's energy objectives. The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to energy use.
Gloucestershire Energy Strategy 2007-17 (GCC)	A strategy and action plan to create a sustainable energy future for Gloucestershire. It aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic approach to meeting Gloucestershire's energy needs. It shows how the integration of actions to minimise energy demand, to use energy efficiently and to use sustainable energy sources, can deliver more sustainable communities and minimise the impacts of climate change.	The SPD must incorporate the Strategy's energy objectives. The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to energy use.
Gloucestershire Biodiversity Action Plan (Gloucestershire County Council, 2000)	Gloucestershire's Biodiversity Action Plan aims to achieve a county richer in wildlife. It includes Habitat Action Plans for 'Rivers and Streams', 'Urban Habitats', etc. It sets objectives and targets and lists the actions required in	The SPD must incorporate biodiversity objectives. The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to the need to support biodiversity objectives.

	order to guide nature conservation over the coming years. The BAP sets out the following functions for a Local Biodiversity Action plan: ▪ To ensure that national targets for species and habitats (as specified in the UK BAP) are translated into effective action at the local level. ▪ To identify targets for species and habitats appropriate to the local area and reflect the values of the local people. ▪ To develop effective local partnerships. ▪ To raise awareness of the need for biodiversity conservation. ▪ To ensure that opportunities for conservation and enhancement of the whole biodiversity resource are fully considered. ▪ To identify resources for implementing the objectives of the plan. ▪ To provide a basis for monitoring progress. HABITAT AND SPECIES ACTION PLANS Gloucestershire has a very rich natural environment holding many threatened habitats and species, some of which have suffered huge declines this century. In order to attempt to halt and reverse these declines a series of Habitat Action Plans and Species Action Plans have been drawn up. Action Planning takes an approach which prioritises the needs of threatened species and habitats.	
Gloucestershire Nature Map (Glos Biodiversity Partnership, 2008)	The nature map shows where the characteristic habitats can be expanded and linked to help wildlife survive in an uncertain future. Planners guide to nature map is also available.	Background information.
Gloucestershire Historic Landscape Characterisation (GCC, 2006)	A historic classification which covers the Cotswold and Wye Valley AONB. The whole of the county's landscape is the product of human management of the environment over many thousands of years. This historical development is reflected in the location and form of settlements, the shape and pattern of fields, and the network of roads and trackways. The Archaeology Service has recently prepared an assessment of the county's landscape and produced a digital map showing how its present form has been influenced by past processes. This map and further information about the landscape are available through the SMR.	Background information on the character of certain areas of the District
Gloucestershire Character Landscape Assessment (GCC, 2006)	The report comprises a landscape character assessment of the Severn Vale, the Upper Thames Valley area, and the land on the northern fringe of the Cotswolds AONB within the Vale of Moreton and Vale of Evesham and completes a detailed review of Gloucestershire's landscape character.	Provides context for policy development and potentially long term monitoring.
A County-wide Air Quality Strategy for Gloucestershire (GCC, 2004)	The strategy provides an important framework for maintaining good air quality and improving upon poor air quality over the years ahead. As the pressures of large-scale developments, housing growth and road-building increases, so too the need for maintaining the quality of the environment and the health and wellbeing of the public and communities served by the six local authorities of Gloucestershire. Community planning and sustainability planning processes underway within the local authorities and the County will need to take account of local air quality, for the benefit of communities now and in future across the County. The need to address climate change will also require integration with plans to improve air quality locally across the County.	The SPD must incorporate air quality management objectives. The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to air quality management objectives if necessary (CBC not identified as needing air quality management plans).
Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan (Gloucestershire County Council, 2003)	The plan formulates detailed policies to control and guide all future mineral development in the County. This includes the winning and working of minerals and the deposit of mineral waste.	Background information.
Minerals Core Strategy Preferred Option (GCC, 2008)	Gloucestershire County Council as the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) is preparing a Mineral Core Strategy (MCS) which will provide the overarching framework for managing the county's mineral resources. The Minerals Core Strategy lies at the heart of the MWDF. Its aim is to provide the spatial vision, strategic objectives and core policies for managing Gloucestershire's mineral resources over the next 10-20 years. The Minerals Core Strategy is a DPD. This means that when it is adopted, it will form part of the statutory development plan for Gloucestershire and will be the starting point for determining minerals planning proposals. So far the MCS has been through two stages of consultation, Issues and Options in 2006 and Preferred Options in 2008.	Background information.

Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan 2002-12 (GCC, 2004)	Adopted in October 2004, the Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan sets out the land use planning framework for the development of waste management facilities in the county. It is the function of the Waste Local Plan to set out the "land use" requirements necessary for waste management in Gloucestershire. This can include the infrastructure required to transport waste by rail, road or canal, or the specific sites for facilities for storage, treatment or disposal.	The plan includes a number of specific local targets including targets relating to recycling and composting, waste recovery and landfill reductions on biological content. The SPDs will need to address any targets identified within the Waste Local Plan. The SA framework must recognise the need to reduce waste production to a minimum and to encourage greater recycling. To be superseded by the Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy.
Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy, Preferred Options and Site Options (GCC, 2009)	The Waste Core Strategy (WCS) lies at the heart of the MWDF. Its aim is to provide the spatial vision, strategic objectives and core policies for managing Gloucestershire's waste over the next 10-20 years. Preparation of the Waste Core Strategy takes place in three main stages – public participation, publication and submission. GCC are currently at the public participation stage. During this stage GCC have undertaken three public consultations; an 'Issues and Options' consultation in 2006, a 'Preferred Options' consultation in 2008 and a 'Site Options' consultation which closed on 30th November 2009. GCC will publish the results of the Site Options consultation in December 2010 alongside the 'publication draft' WCS with a view to formal submission to the Secretary of State in 2011.	The SPD must incorporate waste management and reduction objectives. The SA should incorporate objectives and targets relating to waste management and reduction.
Report of the Director of Public Health (2005)	Published by the Director of Public Health for Cheltenham and Tewkesbury, this report looks at the health of the area.	SPDs to consider issue of health and access to health care provision. SA to incorporate objectives and criteria relating to health and the need to improve the health of the least healthy residents of Cheltenham.
Local Area Agreement (GCC, 2007)	The Gloucestershire LAA is an agreement between the government and a partnership of local public and voluntary organisations, led by GCC through the Gloucestershire Conference. It sets out how local partners will use a range of government funding streams to deliver real improvements in outcomes for local people.	DPDs can be a key delivery mechanism for the LAA and will need to have regard to its objectives.
Gloucestershire Compact (GCC, 2005)	The Gloucestershire Compact is an agreement between a range of local public sector agencies and the voluntary and community sector, underpinned by Codes of Practice which are being developed to cover: ▪ Consultation and Policy Appraisal ▪ Funding & Finance ▪ Human Resources: Staff & Volunteers ▪ Black and Minority Ethnic Voluntary & Community Organisations ▪ Community Groups ▪ Multi-agency Partnerships The ethos of the Compact is that by developing a better understanding of each other's needs, both sectors can work together to find better ways of doing things in the future.	Background information on how consultation should be undertaken.
The Gloucestershire Story 2009 (GCC, 2009)	The Gloucestershire Story focuses on cross-cutting issues that will confront the County over the next few years. The document contains seven modules covering; population change, the implications of growth in the populations of older people, deprivation, rural issues, climate change, what we know about the effect of the recession on the local economy, and a summary of the affordable housing situation in the County/	Background information. Compendium of social, economic and environmental data for Gloucestershire.
Gloucestershire Archaeology Survey 2002-07 (GCC, 2002)	Since January 2002, the County Council Archaeology Service has been undertaking a major archaeological survey of the Forest of Dean. The survey will take several years, and cover an extensive area of West Gloucestershire; comprising much of the area bounded by the rivers Wye and Severn. The project is funded by a number of organisations, including English Heritage, The Countryside Agency, The Forestry Commission as well as Gloucestershire County Council.	Background information. Provides baseline information on archaeological data for the District.
CHELTENHAM PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES		
Other plan/programme	**Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme**	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
Cheltenham Borough Council's Local Agenda 21 Position Statement	This report sets out how Cheltenham Borough Council is putting sustainable development principles at the very heart of the Council's corporate agenda, and is also promoting sustainability in the community.	The SPD and SA process will need to support sustainable objectives set out in Local Agenda 21 Statement.
Cheltenham's Community Plan – Our Future, Our Choice (2008 –	The plan has been prepared by the Cheltenham Strategic Partnership, which brings together the key organisations and partnerships in the borough.	The SPD should reflect the vision and objectives drawn up by the community it serves.

2011)	The community plan identifies nine longer term ambitions: ▪ Promoting community safety ▪ Promoting sustainable living ▪ Promoting a strong and sustainable economy ▪ Building healthy communities and supporting older people ▪ Building stronger communities and supporting housing choice ▪ A focus on children and young people ▪ Investing in environemtnal quality ▪ Investing in travel and transport ▪ Investing in arts and culture	
DRAFT Cheltenham Community Safety Partnership 2008 - 2011	The priorities in this report are currently being updated and are yet to be finalised: The draft priorities are: • To reduce the number of recorded crimes in Cheltenham, year on year until 2011 • Reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour • Reduce alcohol and drug misuse; the targeting of under-age drinking • Reduce incidents of violent crimes – especially harassment • Supporting work to build stronger communities • Reducing the number of sexual offences and victims – especially those under 20 years	SPD to ensure reducing crime and fear of crime is addressed through proposals. Recognition of importance of reducing actual crime and fear of crime within the SA Framework.
Cheltenham's Cultural Strategy 2002 to 2006	This document explains how opportunities for people to spend their leisure time can be improved. It also explains the importance of these opportunities and their links to the town's economy, how they help to provide jobs and attract new businesses. The Strategy also provides the basis for more specific strategies for sport, arts, tourism and green spaces.	Background material – this document is no longer current but has not yet been superseded.
Cheltenham Economic Development Strategy (2007 – 2011)	Provides a framework for developing the Borough's economy. Five economic objectives are identified: 1. To increase business investment 2. To ensure that investment can be accommodated within environmental goals 3. To address employment needs and opportunities 4. To support growth sectors within Cheltenham 5. To create an entrepeneurial culture and to support small business growth	SA to ensure that economic issues are taken into account.
Cheltenham Homelessness Strategy (2008 – 2013)	The purpose of this Strategy is to: • Maximise housing options and choices for homeless households • Reduce the incidence of homelessness through prevention • Provide a network of services to meet diverse needs • Reduce the use of Bed & Breakfast accommodation for homeless households other than in an emergency • Reduce time spent in emergency housing, such as Bed & Breakfast • Ensure homeless households receive appropriate support to access and maintain accommodation	SA to acknowledge the importance of providing suitable housing for all
Cheltenham Housing Strategy (2005 - 2010)	The council produced a five-yearly housing strategy in 2005. This sets out the priorities for housing activity for the period 2005 - 2010. These reflect the community plan priorities, but also, other specific priorities from the council and our partner organisations. These priorities are translated into a five year action plan that the borough council and its partners will deliver. These priorities are: • Improving the supply and standard of affordable and appropriate	The SPD should pay due regard to the level of housing need in Cheltenham, and issues regarding affordability and tenure. SA to ensure there is regard for the need to ensure everyone has access to a safe, affordable home.

	housing
	• Providing decent homes for all (public sector)
	• Providing decent homes for all (private sector)
	• Improving quality and choice in the housing market
	• Support for those that need it
	    ○ Supporting people
	    ○ Homelessness
	• Reducing inequalities and creating safe, healthy and sustainable communities
	
	The strategy was informed by a Housing Needs Assessment which concluded that to meet the total demand for affordable housing would require the provision of 2,675 affordable dwellings every year for the next five years.	

Cheltenham Local Plan Second Review 1991 – 2011 (Adopted 2006)	This Plan was prepared within the context of the Gloucestershire Structure Plan Second Review and covers the period to 2011. The Plan is intended to perform 4 functions: ▪ To Develop the policies and proposals of the Structure Plan ▪ To develop a detailed basis for development control ▪ To provide a basis for co-ordinating development and other use of land ▪ To bring local and detailed planning issues before the public Many of the Plan's policies have now been saved pending the replacement of the Local Plan with the LDF.	Cheltenham Local Plan has undergone a sustainability appraisal. This can inform the SA process.
Climate Change: A Strategy for Cheltenham (May 2005)	This strategy sets out what needs to be done to ensure that Cheltenham is able to adapt to and minimise its contribution to climate change. The strategy also sets a target to reduce greenhouse emissions in Cheltenham by 20 percent from 1990 levels by 2010. A long term vision is to become a carbon neutral borough.	Work towards adapting to and minimising the borough's contribution to climate change.
Corporate Strategy 2010 - 2015	This sets out Cheltenham Borough Council's planned activities in alignment with community needs as outlined in the Sustainable Community Strategy. The corporate priorities include: ▪ Enhancing & Protecting the Environment ▪ Strengthening the economy ▪ Strengthening communities ▪ Enhancing the provision of arts and culture ▪ Ensuring the council provides value for money services which meet the needs of its customers	The SPD will provide a mechanism for working towards a number of the Council's objectives. SA to address and incorporate the strategy's main priorities and aims.
Environmental Management Strategy (1997)	This Environmental Management Strategy describes how the Council intends to implement its Environmental Policy through specific actions and measures. This document includes targets for environmental action and makes commitments to environmental initiatives. This Strategy details all of the Council's environmental improvement measures. These are grouped into 9 Action Areas: ▪ Energy Consumption ▪ Water Consumption ▪ Natural Resources and Purchasing ▪ Transport ▪ Waste ▪ Pollution and Health ▪ The Built Environment	SA to address and incorporate environmental issues. The SA shall provide a tool to help inform decision making on the potential implications of policies, plans or projects.

	The Natural Environment	
	▪ Environmental awareness and involvement	
'Improving Our Sustainability Performance' – A review of Cheltenham Borough Council's existing performance	The purpose of this review is to assess how well the Council is performing against the objectives of the government's third sustainable development strategy 'Securing the Future' and to identify any gaps to address in the future.	SPD and SA process will need to support sustainability objectives set out in sustainability review.
Nottingham Declaration	This is a government promoted initiative to commit local authorities to preparing a plan to address climate change issues. Cheltenham Borough Council confirmed their commitment to tackling climate change by signing the Nottingham Declaration in 2002. This committed the council to producing a climate change strategy and to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from council activities.	SPD will need to reflect objectives of Cheltenham's Climate Change Strategy
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Affordable Housing	This guidance relates to policy HS 73B in the Cheltenham Borough Local Plan Second Review Revised Deposit Draft (2004) and sets out the requirement for 40% of affordable housing to be provided on schemes of 15 or more dwellings / 0.5 Ha or greater	Provide affordable housing at least in line with adopted SPG
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Amenity Space in Residential Development	This guidance relates to policy RC 102A in the Cheltenham Borough Local Plan Second Review Revised Deposit Draft (2004), which states; "Residential development will only be provided where it provides an appropriate amount of amenity space."	Recognise the importance of green spaces within the borough, including public amenity spaces within developments and private gardens
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Landscaping in new development	This guidance relates to policy CP 3 in the Cheltenham Borough Local Plan Second Review Revised Deposit Draft (2004) and sets out the requirements for landscaping to conserve or enhance the built and natural environments and biodiversity.	Ensure provision of high quality landscaping within development proposals
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning Obligations	Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Planning and Compensation Act 1991) enables local authorities to enter into agreements/ obligations which would remove barriers to development. Circular 1/97 – Planning Obligations, gives advice on the proper use of planning obligations. Planning Policy Guidance note 1 – General Policy and Principles (1997) sets out the policy context of planning obligations. This document provides the council's rationale for its approach to obligations.	Ensure that the obligations requirements are taken into account
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning Obligations – Transport	Similar to the above,; this SPG sets out the circumstances in which Section 106 Agreements and planning obligations will be required for transport and how features to be included in obligations will be assessed.	Ensure transport obligations requirements are taken into account.
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Play Space in Residential Development	This guidance relates to policy RC 102 and RC 102A in the Cheltenham Borough Local Plan Second Review Revised Deposit Draft (2004) and relates to the provision of play space in association with residential development. This guidance sets out the minimum standards for provision of play space pay areas and details different types of play space.	Ensure there is a distribution of play spaces areas in the borough.
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Public Art	Linked to Government objectives and guidance, including The Urban White Paper (November 2000) and supplementary guidance to Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 (Housing); The Borough Council will enter into discussions with developers to allocate up to 1% of the total building costs of proposed developments for the commissioning of public art as an integral part of the development	Seek provision for public art as part of development proposals.
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Security and Crime Prevention	The aim of this Supplementary Planning Guidance is to set out the design principles to be employed, which together with a balanced and sensitive design approach will significantly reduce the opportunity for crime and antisocial behaviour and reduce the fear of crime.	SA to recognise the importance of reducing the opportunity for crime and antisocial behaviour and reducing fear of crime.
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Submission of Planning Applications	This supplementary planning guidance (SPG) highlights the standard requirements for the completion of applications and the type of extra information a developer may be requested to submit.	Ensure that the applications requirements are taken into account.
Supplementary Planning Guidance : Sustainable Buildings	This supplementary planning guidance is intended to ensure that healthy and highly efficient buildings are created, using materials and methods, which have a reduced impact on the environment. This means considering environmental impacts during the whole lifecycle of a building, from site identification through the construction process, to the building's normal	SA to ensure that buildings are developed using materials and methods that have a reduced impact on the environment.

	operating conditions, and then to the end of its proposed lifespan. All developments should encourage long periods of use.	
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Sustainable Developments	This supplementary planning guidance is designed to encourage more sustainable developments in Cheltenham, by providing advice on healthy and highly efficient buildings, the use of appropriate materials and methods, which have a reduced impact on the environment.	Developments should consider environmental impacts during the whole lifecycle of a building, from site identification through the construction process, to the building's normal operating conditions, and then to the end of its proposed lifespan.
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Sustainable Drainage Systems	This guidance relates to policy UI 117 in the Cheltenham Borough Local Plan Second Review Revised Deposit Draft (2004) and provides guidance on dealing with flooding water resources and water quality.	Ensure sustainable drainage is taken into account.
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Travel Plans	This guidance relates to policies: CP5, CP8, TP129A and TP130 in the Cheltenham Borough Local Plan Second Review Deposit Draft (2002) and sets out the circumstances in which travel plans will be required to accompany planning applications.	Ensure travel plans are provided where required
Sustainable Construction Action Plan	Key objective is to help meet the priority of protecting and improving the environment of Cheltenham by raising awareness and understanding of sustainable construction issues and supporting implementation of national standards.	Recognise sustainable construction issues and support national standards
Green Space Strategy (July 2009)	This document is a stand alone strategy used and valued by a number of council departments but also forms part of the evidence base for the Joint Core Strategy. It covers all types of green infrastructure from allotments, parks and gardens to nature reserves, fields, woodlands and open green spaces. The main aim of the strategy is to ensure a comprehensive network of attractive, valued and well used, locally distinct green spaces, that are accessible, safe and welcoming, which meet the existing and future needs of the community, enhance biodiversity and are managed sustainably to reduce our impact on climate change. It also lists the specific aim of helping to establish a long term vision for green spaces to support the delivery of Civic Pride.	SA to ensure that the multiple aims of the green space strategy are taken into account in order to support the delivery of sustainable development.

Baseline Review

Baseline information taken predominantly from the baseline collated as part of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for Cheltenham's LDF is displayed in the table below. Additional information has been added where appropriate in order to support the developing SA Objectives and Criteria relevant to the North Place Development Brief (SPD).

Baseline Table showing Draft Objectives, Criteria, and Indicators for the SA of North Place Development Brief (SPD)

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
Environmental Issues										
Biodiversity										
A1) To protect and enhance areas of urban flora and fauna within the North Place site.	B1) Achieve BAP targets and protect plant and animal species identified in the Gloucestershire BAP	C1) Change in extent & incidence of habitats & species (identified in the UK & Gloucestershire BAP) occurring in Cheltenham.

C2) No of species affected by the development | NA | NA | Priority species associated with Gloucestershire are as follows:

Primary association: Stag beetle, Song thrash

Secondary association: buttoned snout moth, pipistrelle bat, great crested newt | | | | http://www.glosbap.org.uk/ | 1-3 |
		% of applications refused where effect on biodiversity was a reason for refusal			0	No trend data	No trend data	No trend data		
		% of applications granted with biodiversity conditions imposed			3	No trend data	No trend data	No trend data		
		% of permitted developments that include/have contributed towards UK, regional or			0	No trend data	No trend data	No trend data	Development Control records	

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
		local BAP targets								
Water										
A2) To protect, maintain and enhance water resources within the site	B2) Protect and where possible, enhance the chemical and biological water quality in the River Chelt.	C3) EA biological river quality(2006): % of km of river good quality (A+B)	71	91	19.7	71 (2005) 67 (2000) 66 (1995)	91 (2005) 89 (2000) 89 (1995)	4.1 (2005) 12.4 (2000) 12.4 (1995)	National & Regional: Biological water quality of rivers and canals study @ www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/inlwater/download/xls/iwtb06.xls Local: River Water Quality data for regional and local authority areas in England and Wales @ www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/inlwater/download/xls/rq2006RDASummary.xls	2-1
		% of km of fair quality (C+D)	24	8	80.3	24 (2005) 27 (2000) 27 (1995)	8 (2005) 9 (2000) 10 (1995)	95.9 (2005) 87.6 (2000) 85.4 (1995)		
		% of km of river of poor quality (E)	4	0.5	0	0.5 (2005) 5 (2000) 5 (1995)	0.5 (2005) 0.9 (2000) 0.7 (1995)	0 (2005) 0 (2000) 2.3 (1995)		
		% km of river of bad quality (F)	1	0.5	0	0.5 (2005) 1 (2000) 1 (1995)	0.5 (2005) 0.1 (2000) 0.3 (1995)	0 (2005) 0 (2000) 0 (1995)		
		% net change in biological river quality between 2000 and 2006 (+ve indicates upgrade, -ve indicates downgrade)	+4%	+2%	+7.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a		
		C4) EA chemical river quality(2006): % of km of river good quality (A+B)	66	83	73	64 (2005) 64 (2000) 55 (1995)	81 (2005) 82 (2000) 76 (1995)	54.2 (2005) 73 (2000) 64.7 (1995)	National & Regional: Biological water quality of rivers and canals study @ www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/inlwater/download/xls/iwtb05a.xls Local: River Water Quality data for regional and local authority areas in England	
		% of km of river of fair quality (C+D)	27	14	27	29 (2005) 29 (2000) 35 (1995)	16 (2005) 16 (2000) 21 (1995)	35.6 (2005) 11.9 (2000) 22.4 (1995)		
		% of km of river of poor quality (E)	6	3	0	7 (2005) 6 (2000) 9 (1995)	3 (2005) 2 (2000) 3 (1995)	10.2 (2005) 15.2 (2000) 12.9 (1995)		

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
									and Wales @ www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/inlwater/download/xls/rq2006RDASummary.xls	
		% km of river of bad quality (F)	0	0	0	1 (2005) 0 (2000) 1 (1995)	0 (2005) 0 (2000) 1 (1995)	0 (2005) 0 (2000) 0 (1995)		
		% net change in chemical river quality between 2000 and 2006 (+ve indicates upgrade, -ve indicates downgrade)	+2%	+1%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a		
		C5) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	Data not available	Data not available	1 (2009)	Data not available	Data not available	0 (2008)	Richard Leslie (CBC)	
	B3) Promote water re-use and conservation in new and regenerated developments whilst reducing depletion of surface and groundwater resources	C6) Proportion of new development adopting water conservation techniques and technologies	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		2-2
Soil										
A3) To protect and enhance important soil functions and types	B4) Encourage decontamination of soils as part of the planning for new development	C7) Area of previously developed, vacant and derelict land. / including land with planning permission or allocation (hectares, 2007)	33,600/62,130	2,890/5,960	4/15	34,850/62,730 (2006) 36,560/63,490 (2005) 38,170/64,130 (2004) 39,710/65,760 (2003) 40,710/66,110 (2002)	2,740/6,070 (2006) 3,320/6,660 (2005) 3,490/6,570 (2004) 4,200/7,420 (2003) 3,650/6,650 (2002)	11/48 (2006) 11/49 (2005) 14/51 (2004) 14/51 (2003) 21/58 (2002)	DCLG Previously developed land that may be available for development: England 2002 -2007 and 'Land Type by Authority' through National Land Use Database (NLUD): http://tna.europarchive.org/20081209183550/http://www.nlud.org.uk/draft_one/results/results_2007.htm	
Climate Change										
A4) To reduce the impacts of climate change and reduce carbon dioxide levels	B5) Reducing the private car usage and the need to travel (e.g. green travel plans, car pools and integration with new or existing public transport facilities, as part of new developments)	C8) Number of cars within study area	31,035,791 (end 2009)	Data not available	Data not available	23,936,250 (2001)	2,565,747 (2001)	54,780 (2001)	www.statistics.gov.uk Driver Vehicle and Licensing Agency	7-4
		C9) % population to work using public transport	18 (2001)	6 (2001)	6 (2001)	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
		C10) Estimated CO2 emissions for road transport	Data not available	250 (2003)	99 (2007)	Data not available	Data not available	94 (2005) 90 (2003)		
	B6) Promote renewable energy and reduce the demand for energy by adopting energy efficient design principles in new development	C11) Use of renewable electricity in CBC buildings C12) Change in % viewpoint members switching to renewable energy from 2001 to 2004	Data not available	Data not available	100% (2004-05)	Data not available	Data not available	100% (2003-04) 56%(2002-03) 56%(2001-02) Significant improvement in renewable energy usage is encouraging to promote the technology in other buildings as well.	Cheltenham LDF Scoping Report, 2006	7-5& 7-3
		C13) Annual gas sales (GWh) - Domestic	Data not available	Data not available	749.3 (2007)	Data not available	Data not available	756.0 (2006) 773.0 (2005)		
		C14) Annual electricity sales (GWh) - Domestic	Data not available	Data not available	217.9 (2008)	Data not available	Data not available	227.1 (2007) 228.0 (2006) 229.0 (2005)		
A5) To minimise the risk of flooding on the site	B7) Promote the incorporation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) into the design of new developments	C15) Proportions of new developments adopting SUDS	Data not available	Data not available	17	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		7-1
	B8) Ensure that new developments which are at risk of flooding are sufficiently adapted	C16) Proportion of new developments that have undertaken a flood risk assessment (FRA)	Data not available	Data not available	45	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		
Air Quality and Noise										

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SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
A6) To protect and improve air quality around the site and wider area	B9) To improve air quality, even within Cheltenham Town Centre	C17) No. of days p.a with Ozone concentration over 100ug/m3 within study area	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	54 (2007) 15 (2008)	Data unavailable		10-15(2004)[15]	www.statistics.gov.uk Cheltenham LDF Scoping Report, 2006 National Statistics	7-2
		C18) SOx emission intensity (tonnes/km2) within study area	595 kt (2007) 512 kt (2008)	Data unavailable	4.8 чg/m3 (2007) 4.1 чg/m3 (2008)			>1.5-2.1(2004)[16]		
		C19) NOx emission intensity (tonnes/km2) within study area	1,557 kt (2007) 1,403 kt (2008)	Data unavailable	33.3чg/m3 (2007) 23.4 чg/m3 (2008)			>55.7-2418.5 (2004)[17]		
		C20) PM_{10} emission intensity range (tonnes/km2) within study area	137 kt (2007) 133 kt (2008)	Data unavailable	14.9чg/m3 (2007) 15.3 чg/m3 (2008)			>4.4-193.7 (2004)[18]		
		C21) Total CO_2 emissions for Cheltenham per capita (2003)	9.6t	8.2t	5.8t					
		C22) Number of people affected by ambient noise, based on complaints received by environmental health officers (rate/million population)	7506 (2004-05) England & Wales	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	7940 (2003-04) 7354 (2002-03)		Data unavailable	DEFRA	

[15] Average of Landsdown, All Saints and StPaul's ward. College ward information is not included in the average, as its value will alter the average days significantly. It is to be noted that the quality of SOx, NOx, PM10 is best in College ward, within the study area.

16 Mean level of SOx emission= 7.3t/Sq.Km

17 Mean level of NOx emission= 30.9 t/Sq.Km

18 Mean level of PM10 emission= 2.6t/Sq.Km

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
		(Complaints about noise to Environmental Protection July 2008-09 actual figure and (rate/million population)			556 (64)					
Townscape										
A7) To avoid the detrimental impact that development can have upon townscape character, and distinctiveness and to use development to enhance townscape distinctiveness and landscape	B10) Minimise adverse visual impact of new development and avoid light pollution without compromising on safety features	C23) Existing light pollution levels (Number of complaints with regards to light pollution July 2008-2009(?))	Data too wide to be covered	Data too wide to be covered	Cheltenham falls in the saturated range for light pollution, i.e., pictures from satellite measured saturated levels of artificial light in the area 11	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Night Blight in England, CPRE, 2003	10-2 & 10-3
	B11) Protect and enhance townscape character and distinctiveness	C24) Area of designated townscape lost or affected by new development	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable		Data unavailable		
		C25) % land designated as townscape conservation area (2004-05)	Data unavailable	14.77	Data unavailable					
Cultural Heritage										
A8) To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic and cultural environment	B12) Safeguard and enhance Cheltenham's unique identity as a Regency town and restore important historic features	C26) Percentage of conservation areas with up-to-date: • Character appraisal • Management proposals	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	100% (2008/09) 100% (2008/09)	Data unavailable	71% (2005-06) 0% (2005-06)	Data unavailable	www.english-heritage.org.uk Cheltenham Civic Pride Initiative, 2006	9-1
		C27) Number of buildings at risk	11,600 approx / 3.1% (2010)	155 / 2.2% (2010)	0 (2010)	1302 (2004) 1428 (1999)	Data unavailable	1 (2005-06)		

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
	B13) Promote public access to and enjoyment of, built heritage and archaeology	C28) Number of listed buildings	374,081 (2010)	7,093 (Grade I and II* only) 2010	Grade I = 5 Grade II* = 387 Grade II = 2210 (2009)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Grade I = 5 Grade II* = 387 Grade II = 2210	Cheltenham LDF Scoping Report, 2006	9-3
		C29) Number of visits (in person) to museums per 1000 population			675 (2009-10)			523(2005-06) 539 (2004-05)		

Social Issues

Population and Human Health

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
A9) To promote healthy lifestyles and sense of well being	B14) Minimise health impacts of new developments (e.g. noise, vibration, odour and air quality impacts on human receptors)	C30) Synthetic assessment of individual health condition % people in good health % people in fairly good health % people not in good health	68.55 22.28 9.23	68.86 22.63 8.51	71.22 21.34 7.43	No time series data available to establish trend			Cheltenham LDF Scoping Report, 2006 www.statistics.gov.uk www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/resources-and-practice	11-1, 11-2 & 11-3
		C31) Number of pregnancies in girls under 18 - for every 1,000 girls aged between 15 and 17	40.5 (2008)	34.9 (2008)	26.0 (2008)	42.5 (2001) 46.6(1998)	34.1 (2003)	34.3 (2004-05) 37.1(2001) 39.4(1998) (South West)		
		C32) % open space/green space	79% (approx) 2005	Data unavailable	13.4% of borough green space					
		C33) Death rate by cause for every 100,000 people in the population: • Cancer in under 75 • Circulatory diseases under 75 • Suicide • All accidents	 137.1 89.9 6.8 10.6	 126.1 74.7 6.8 10.9	 110.4 83.3 8.4 13.0 (2004-05)			 124 101.7 14 12.1 (2002-03)		

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
		C34) Standardised Mortality rate (% no. of actual events/no of expected events) (2003)	99	92	95	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator		
		C35) Number of council leisure (sports and swimming) facility users during the year 2001-02	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	280,000 (2009/10)	Data unavailable		310500 (2001-02) 700,800(2000-01) 770,712(1999-2000) Pool refurbishment in 2001 and flooding in 2007 closed the leisure centre for a long period. Both led to decrease in utilisation by the public		
		C36) No of sports pitches available to the public (2000-01)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	49			51 (1999-2000) 50(1998-99)		
		C37) No of council play areas per 1,000 children under 12 (2001-02)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	2.72			2.6(2000-01) 2.5(1999-2000)		
		C38) % of population within 20 mins travel time of different types of sports facility	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable					
	B15) Encourage walking and cycling as part of any new development	C39) Length of cycle path/pedestrian path (% in proportion to the total road length within the study area)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable		Data unavailable	www.statistics.gov.uk	
	B16) Reduce crime and fear of crime by appropriate design of new development and their surrounds (e.g. lighting, CCTV)	C40) Number of reported crimes per 1000 households (2000-06): C41) Domestic burglaries C42) Violent offences C43) vehicle crime (1,000 pop.)	Data unavailable Data unavailable	Data unavailable Data unavailable	16.9 (2008/09) 19 (2008/09)	Data unavailable Data unavailable	Data unavailable Data unavailable	13.3 (2005/06) 26.3 (2005/06)	Cheltenham LDF Scoping Report Home Office Crime Statistics	13-2

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
		C44) Number of reported racist crimes and incidents per 100,000 (2004-05)	Data unavailable

328.8 | 11.02

3.61 | 10.2 (2008/09)

Data unavailable | Data unavailable

Data unavailable | Data unavailable

Data unavailable | 12.0 (2005/06)

16.2(2002-03) | | |
		C45) Number of reported homophobic crimes and incidents	No data available	7	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	11.92(2004-05), 4(2003-04)		
A10) To create sustainable communities with high levels of local amenity	B17) Access to good quality, affordable housing for all and a flexible range of housing types/tenures	C46) No. allotment plots	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	796 (2009-10)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	739 (2008-09) 720 (2007/08)	CBC Performance Management	14-1
		C47) % tenanted allotments	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	88% (2008-09)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable		
		C48) Number of affordable housing and social rented properties (2008/09)	4,088,589	382,333	6,956	No data available	No data available	6,964 (2004-05)	No. of dwellings by tenure and district, DCLG: www.communities.gov.uk/ documents/housing/xls/ta ble100.xls	
		C49) Number of affordable housing demand applications (2009)	1,763,140	158,339	3,137	1,434,031 (2003-04)	123,845 (2003-04)	3,620 (2003-04)	Glos Homeseeker (formerly the Housing Register)	
		C50) Number of affordable homes enabled (2009)	51,525	5,789	47	No data available	No data available	27(2005-06)	Ratio of median house prices to median earnings: http://www.communities.g ov.uk/documents/housing /xls/322286.xls	
		C51) Average house price to average income ratio (2009)	6.27	7.18	6.04	6.93 (2008) 6.81 (2005) 4.21 (2000)	8.06 (2008) 8.05 (2005) 4.68 (2000)	7.34 (2008) 7.50 (2005) 4.88 (2000)		
		C52) Average house prices in Cheltenham (Jan 2010)	No data available	No data available	£263,372	No data available	No data available	£232,317 (Jun 2008)	Cheltenham Borough Homes Decent Homes Standard	
		C53) LA homes not decent at the start of the year (2010)	No data available	No data available	0%	No data available	No data available	0% (2009) 10% (2008) 47% (2005-06)	Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix - Data Returns for 2008/09 : http://www.communities.g ov.uk/housing/housingres earch/housingstatistics/ho usingstatisticsby/localautho	
		C54) % of unfit, privately owned homes brought back into use. Now deleted as a national performance indicator	No longer an indicator	No longer an indicator	No longer an indicator	No data available	No data available	9.8% (2004-05)	rityhousing/dataforms/hss a0809/hssadata200809/	
		C55) Number of vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished (2008/09)	56,108 (2,264 demolished)	6,747 (3 demolished)	75 (0 demolished)	No data available	No data available	38 (2005-06)	Dwelling stock, England , type of accommodation, by region.: http://www.communities.g	
		C56) Number of dwellings that have been empty over 6 months (2008/09)	958,994	73,093	463	No data available	No data available	470 (2004-05)		

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
		C57) Existing housing types (%)	House or Bungalow: Detached – 22 Semi-Detached – 32 Terraced – 28 Flat or Maisonette: Purpose-built – 13 Conversion – 4 Other – 0 Not self-contained – 1 (2009)	House or Bungalow: Detached – 29 Semi-Detached – 28 Terraced – 28 Flat or Maisonette: Purpose-built – 8 Conversion – 5 Other – 1 Not self-contained – 1 (2009)	House or Bungalow: Detached – 20.7 Semi-Detached – 32 Terraced – 22.4 Flat or Maisonette: Purpose-built – 17.9 Conversion – 7 (2009)	House or Bungalow: 80.39 Flat/ Maisonette/Apartment: 19.2 Caravan: 0.42	House or Bungalow: 30.91 Flat/ Maisonette/Apartment: 16.48 Caravan: 0.82	House or Bungalow: 74.19 Flat/ Maisonette/Apartment: 25.02 Caravan: 0.78	ov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/stockincludingvacants/livetables/ CBC Housing Needs Assessment: http://mudata.cbc-local.cbc.gov.uk/library_drive/social_and_community_services/community_services/cheltenham_housing_needs_assessment.pdf	15-1
A11) To promote and protect access to local services and amenities for all	B18) Improve access for all to Education/'learning and skills' facilities	C58) Percentage of under 19 year in full time education (2004)	NVQ4+= 0.74 NVQ3= 20.52 Trade Apprentice= 0.83 NVQ2= 33.22 NVQ1= 22.42 Other Qual= 2.45 No Qual= 19.8	NVQ4+= 0.41 NVQ3=51521.81 Trade Apprentice= 1.22 NVQ2= 34.51 NVQ1= 22.3 Other Qual= 2.65 No Qual= 17.07	NVQ4+= 0 NVQ3= 28.7 Trade Apprentice=0 NVQ2= 43.85 NVQ1= 15.7 Other Qual= 0 No Qual= 12.28	No time series data available		No time series data available	www.statistics.gov.uk	
		C59) Number of child care places per 1,000 population	No data available	No data available	241(2003-04)				Cheltenham LDF Scoping Report	
		C60) The percentage of 15 year olds getting five or more GCSEs at grades A-C	50.9(2008-09)	51.8(2008-09)	61.5(2008-09)	48.4(2007-08) 45.9(2006-07) 44.1(2005-06) 42.6(2004-05)	49.3(2007-08) 47.2(2006-07) 46.2(2005-06) 45.7(2004-05)	59.7(2007-08) 53.2(2006-07) 52.3(2005-06) 50.7(2004-05)	www.dcsf.gov.uk	16-2
A12) To enhance community identity and participation	B19) Recognise value of multi-cultural society and cater for its needs	C61) % of residents surveyed who: • Are satisfied with their local area as a place to live • Feel that the area is getting worse	79.7%(2008-09) Data unavailable	Data unavailable Data unavailable	84.5%(2008-09) Data unavailable	Data unavailable Data unavailable	Data unavailable Data unavailable	92% 24%	Place Survey, Gloucestershire	17-1, 17-2 & 11-4

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
		C62) % of people surveyed who participate in local community activity (2004-05) • Resident groups • School groups • Faith groups • Pressure groups • Sports groups • Formal volunteering • Other	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	22 11 18 10 11 n/a 17					
		C63) % of electoral voting at last election % residents who consider being discriminated due to ethnic background/religion	65.5% (2010)	69.1 (2010)	35% (2008-09) 23.2 (2003-04)	61.3% (2005) 59% (2001)	66.6% (2005) 64.9 (2001)	39.13 (2004)	CBC Performance Management /BBC website	
Economic Issues										
A13) To promote sustainable economic growth	B20) Improve competitiveness and investment in local firms	C64) The percentage of unemployed people (age 16 +) as a proportion of economically active.	Oct 08 – Sept 09: 7.4%	Oct 08 – Sept 09: 5.9%	Oct 08 – Sept 09: 6.7%	Jul 08 – Jun 09: 6.9% Apr 08 – Mar 09: 6.2%	Jul 08 – Jun 09: 5.4% Apr 08 – Mar 09: 4.6%	Jul 08 – Jun 09: 6.5% Apr 08 – Mar 09: 5.9%	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431922/subreports/ea_time_series/report.aspx	18-1, 18-2 & 18-3
	B21) Provide an environment that creates a climate for investment (including a high quality environment and high quality infrastructure).i.e., enhance the vitality and viability of the town centres with mix uses	C65) The Percentage economically active (age 16-64).	Jan 09 – Dec 09: 76.7%	Jan 09 – Dec 09: 79.2%	Jan 09 – Dec 09: 85.7	Oct 08 – Sept 09: 76.8% Jul 08 – Jun 09: 76.8%	Oct 08 – Sept 09: 79.2% Jul 08 – Jun 09: 79.3%	Oct 08 – Sept 09: 84.5% Jul 08 – Jun 09: 81.8%	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431922/subreports/ea_time_series/report.aspx	
		C66) Job Seeker Allowance Claimants. % is a proportion of area (age 16-64).	July 2010: 3.6%	July 2010: 2.4%	July 2010: 3.0%	Apr 2010: 3.9% Jan 2010: 4.0% Oct 2009: 3.9%	Apr 2010: 2.7% Jan 2010: 3.0% Oct 2009: 2.8%	Apr 2010: 3.3% Jan 2010: 3.8% Oct 2009: 3.9%	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431922/subreports/jsa_time_series/report.aspx	
		C67) VAT registered businesses. % is a proportion of the stock at the end of the year.	2007: 1,964,920	2007: 191,130	2007: 4,180	2006: 1,907,710 2005: 1,870,755 2004: 1,832,465	2006: 186,650 2005: 183,440 2004: 180,020	2006: 4,050 2005: 3,945 2004: 3,850	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431922/subreports/vat_time_series/report.aspx	

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
	B22) To encourage more sustainable economic growth that operates within environmental limits	C68) % change in CO_2 emissions from CBC buildings between 2002-03 and 2003-04	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	-5.36				Cheltenham LDF Scoping Report, 2006	
		C69) Estimated domestic carbon dioxide emissions (2003-04)			287KT					
		C70) Estimate total carbon dioxide emissions per capita (2003)	9.6T	8.2T	5.8T					
	B23) Support economic diversity and key employment growth sectors within Cheltenham Town Centre, particularly: • tourism; • events; • education and health; • retail; • public administration; • hospitality sector • 'night-time' economy									
A14) To reduce poverty and deprivation around the site; particularly in St Pauls	B24) Provide employment opportunities in suitable skill levels for those in socially deprived areas of Cheltenham	C71) Percentage population that live in Super Output Areas that are ranked in most deprived 20% (ACDP - % living in most deprived SOA)	20	8.6	9.3	Recently altered data, hence no time series available			http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Qualifications and students KS13)	
		C72) People aged 16 -74 with highest qualification attained at NVQ level 2 or equivalent and NVQ level 4/5 or equivalent.	NVQ2= 19.4 NVQ4= 19.9	NVQ2= 21.4 NVQ4= 18.8	NVQ2= 20.4 NVQ4= 26.5	NVQ2= 19.3 NVQ4= 19.9 (2001)	NVQ2= 21.4 NVQ4= 18.8 (2001)	NVQ2= 20.4 NVQ4= 26.53 (2001)		
	B25) Provide accessible employment opportunities for socially disadvantaged sections of the local community	C73) Average distance from residential units to public transport.	NA	NA	NA				UDF Draft Baseline Report, Halcrow, 2006	
Material Assets										

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
A15) To maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	B26) Encourage the use of previously developed land and buildings, and maximising their use by measures such as higher densities and mixed use development	C74) No. of sites of potential concern with respect to contamination	NA	NA	644 (Cheltenham Borough Council Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy – 1st Review, 2008)	NA	NA	NA	Halcrow's initial assessment (unpublished), Contaminated land Strategy, 2001 Paul Scott (CBC Contaminated Land Officer)	6-1
		C75) Area PDL utilised for the new development (2001)	5880 ha (2008) http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/xls/1658136.xls	70% (size in hectares not available) (2009) http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/xls/1658044.xls	4.53 ha (2009/10) 6.76 ha (2008/09) 18.04 ha (2007/08) 9.05 ha (2006/07)	Data not available	150 ha	Data not available	National Statistics Yuen Wong (CBC Monitoring Officer) http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/xls/1658136.xls	
A16) To promote sustainable design, construction, operation and demolition	B27) Promote renewable energy and reduce the demand for energy by adopting energy efficient design principles in new development	C76) Use of renewable electricity in CBC buildings (2003)	NA	NA	100%	NA	NA	100% (2003-04) 56%(2002-03)	Cheltenham LDF Scoping Report, 2006 Gill Morris (CBC Climate Change & Sustainability Officer)	
	B28) Use of recycled, secondary and sustainably sourced materials	C77) Weight of municipal waste arising p.a. % land filled % recycled % composted	12.7.million tonnes 39.3% (Included within % recycled) (2009-10) Source - http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/wastats/bulletin10qtr.htm	Data not available	73 3.8 (just commercial waste) 3.8 (Just commercial waste) (2009-10)	Data not available	Data not available	74.2 16.5 9.3 (2005-06) 82 14 4.3 (2004-05)	NI 193 - % of municipal waste land filled http://mointrapp/tenweb/tenweb.dll?model%3D%7B48B99997-1460-43B4-AD84-007CC50603E0%7D%26object%3DO44%3A19%26type%3DOBJPAGE	
A17) To minimise waste (during both development construction and	B29) Increase recycling and composting rates by promoting easily accessible recycling systems as part of	C78) Kg of waste collected per head p.a	281kg per head (2009) 295kg per head	Data not available	446 (2005-06)	Data not available	Data not available	467 (2004-05) 461 (2003-04) 480(2002-03)		

SA Objective	Criteria	Indicators	Comparator data			Trend data			Source	Relevant criteria from the Cheltenham LDF Scoping report
			National	Regional	Cheltenham	National	Regional	Cheltenham		
operation)	any new development		(April 2008-March 2009) Source - http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/wastats/bulletin10qtr.htm							
		C79) % pop served by kerbside recycling collection (or within 1 Km of recycling centre – before 2001)	Data not available	Data not available	94 (2009-10)	Data not available	Data not available	98 (2004-05) 100 (2003-04) 72 (2002-03)	Beth Boughton (CBC Waste & Recycling Manager)	
		C80) Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption)	122 l(2003)		138L (2003)				Environment Agency, The Options for UK Domestic Water Reduction, Working Paper 05/03, University of Leeds, 2005	
	B30) Construction waste should be minimised, reused, recycled and recovered in accordance with the waste hierarchy, wherever possible	C81) % sites within new development that used sustainable construction techniques	Data not available	Data not available	8 approved developments (2009/10) - Breeam Standards Eco-Homes Code for Sustainable Homes conditions on planning applications	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	CBC UNIform system	