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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
INTERNATIONAL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES		
European Birds Directive, 1979 (European Community)	The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. The main provisions of the Directive include: ▪ Maintenance of the favourable conservation status of wild bird species ▪ Identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species ▪ Establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds	The LDF will need to incorporate within it policies that will meet the provisions of the Directive.
Convention of Biodiversity, 1992 (UN Nations Convention on Biological Diversity)	The Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The Convention has three main goals: ▪ Conservation of biological diversity ▪ Sustainable use of its components; and ▪ Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources In other words, its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It is often seen as the key document regarding sustainable development.	The LDF will need to incorporate within it policies that will meet the requirements of the Biodiversity Convention. The SA needs to incorporate objectives relating to biodiversity.
EC conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1992 (EC Habitats Directive)	Promotes the maintenance of biodiversity by the requirement to restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance.	The LDF will need to incorporate within it policies that will meet the requirements of the Habitats Directive. The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to the protection of habitats and species.
Kyoto Protocol, 1997 (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change)	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.	The LDF will need to incorporate within it, policies that will help reduce harmful emissions and adapt to climate change.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
		The SA needs to incorporate objectives and targets relating to the need to stem climate change.
Aarhus Convention, 1998 (UN Economic Commission for Europe)	The Government believes that improved access to information and wider participation of the public in decision-making processes are essential for building trust within communities, increasing public authority accountability and making better environmental policy. The Convention holds three objectives: ▪ The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities ▪ The right to participate at an early stage in environmental decision-making; and ▪ The right to review procedures to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general	Public authorities (national, regional or local level) are to contribute to these rights to become effective by providing information and allowing participation in decision-making in the early stages.
2000/60 EC Water Framework Directive, 2000 (DCLG)	The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is a major piece of legislation, which aims to rationalise EU water legislation to achieve an integrated system of water protection, improvement and sustainable use. The main objectives of WFD include: ▪ Preventing deterioration in water status ▪ Restoring surface waters to good ecological and chemical status by 2015 ▪ Reducing pollution from priority substances and phasing out certain priority hazardous substances ▪ Achieving objectives for EU protected areas ▪ Contributing to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts ▪ Preventing and/or limiting pollution input into groundwater; and ▪ Balancing abstraction and recharge	Plan making needs to look at: - the requirement to prevent deterioration in water status - the need to aim to improve water status - contributing to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts - over arching objective of ensuring sustainable water use, including both surface and ground water resources Regard should be given to PPS25 and possible liaison with the Environment Agency.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
96/62/EC Air Quality Framework Directive, 1996	Directive on ambient air quality assessment and management which defines the policy framework for 12 air pollutants known to have a harmful effect on human health and the environment. The limit values for the specific pollutants are set through a series of Daughter Directives.	Consideration needs to be given to including a sustainability objective for air and water quality that can be used to assess the Core Strategy policy options.
European Air Quality Directive, 2000 (DEFRA)	Aims of the Directive: ■ To establish limit values for concentrations of benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air intended to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole ■ To assess concentrations of benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air on the basis of common methods and criteria ■ To obtain adequate information on concentrations of benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air and ensure that it is made available to the public ■ To maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to benzene and carbon monoxide. Implementation	Consideration needs to be given to including a sustainability objective for air and water quality that can be used to assess the Core Strategy policy options.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), 2001 (European Union Directive)	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.	The SA will need to ensure that it incorporates the specific requirements of the directive.
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002 (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	The Johannesburg Declaration highlights present challenges, expresses a commitment to sustainable development, underscores the importance of multilateralism and emphasizes the need for implementation across a range of topics including sustainable consumption, renewable energy and energy efficiency, biodiversity, poverty reduction, water agriculture, etc.	The LDF will need to be underpinned by the central concept of sustainable development. The SA will seek to incorporate some of the key issues addressed by the declaration.
Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis, Intergovernmental Panel on	The IPCC was set up in 1988 to assess the scientific and technical aspects of climate change. It has become the most comprehensive and authoritative source of material on climate change involving the participation of	The LDF will need to incorporate within it to support the transition to a low carbon economy and build resilience to climate

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Climate Change, 2007 (United Nations Environmental Programme/World Meteorological Organisation)	thousands of scientists from around the world and a long and open review process. The Government's specific objectives are to: - Bring about a step change in global investment in low carbon technologies that will deliver a transition to a low carbon economy, including through an effective carbon market - Build resilience through managing impacts and encouraging adaptation to climate change	change.
NATIONAL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES		
National Cycling Strategy, 1996 (Cycling England)	The aim of the Strategy is to establish a culture favourable to the increased use of bicycles for all age groups; to develop sound policies and good practice; and seek out effective and innovative means of fostering accessibility by bike.	LDF 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.
'Towards an Urban Renaissance' Report of the Urban Task Force, 1999 (ODPM)	National report recommending practical solutions to bring people back into cities, towns, and urban neighbourhoods. This will be achieved through four key themes. - To recycle land and buildings through initiatives such as limiting the amount of Greenfield land released, and encouraging developments on urban Brownfield sites - Improving the urban environment through things such as improved urban design and public transport - Achieving excellence in leadership, participation, and management - Delivering regeneration through establishing Urban Priority Areas	The LDF will reflect some of the key aims of the report including for example the reuse of previously developed land in preference to Greenfield sites. SA to incorporate issues of design, re-use of previously developed land and increasing the use of public transport.
Ten Year Transport Plan, 2000 (Department For Transport)	Aims to deliver the Governments priorities with regard to transport. Includes reduced congestion, better integration between modes of transport, and improving choice, reliability, and safety throughout all forms of public transport.	The LDF will need to address all aspects of transport provision including car, public transport, walking, cycling and freight.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
		SA to incorporate objectives relating to reducing the need to travel and encouraging alternative modes of transport to the private car.
The Nottingham Declaration On Climate Change, 2000 (Energy Saving Trust)	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.	LDF will need to reflect objectives of Cheltenham's Climate Change Strategy
A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action Plan, 2001 (Cabinet Office)	The purpose of the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal is to tackle the unacceptably bad conditions in this country's poor neighbourhoods. The Strategy has identified two long-term goals: 1. In all the poorest neighbourhoods, to have common goals of lower worklessness and crime, and better health, skills, housing and physical environment. 2. To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. The Strategy has three main elements: ▪ New policies, funding and targets to tackle problems such as unemployment, crime and poor services ▪ Effective drivers of change at local and community level ▪ National leadership and support	LDF to ensure that people are not seriously disadvantaged by where they live. Whilst Cheltenham is not listed as one of the most deprived authorities, pockets of deprivation do exist and these must not be exacerbated.
England Biodiversity Strategy: Working with the Grain of Nature, 2002 – 2006 (England Biodiversity Group)	The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. The Strategy also looks at ways of engaging society as a whole in	LDF to embrace biodiversity as a fundamentally important concept. SA to ensure that the impact of potential issues and options on biodiversity is taken fully into account.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	understanding the needs of biodiversity and what can be done by everyone to help conserve and enhance it.	
The Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future, 2003 (ODPM)	The document sets out policies for delivering 'sustainable communities'. The main points of this document 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	LDF to ensure that policies and 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.
The White Paper: The Future of Air Transport, 2003 (Department For Transport)	The White Paper sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the United Kingdom over the next 30 years, against the wider context of the air transport sector. The strategic framework should: ▪ Provide a clear policy framework against which airport operators, airlines, regional bodies and local authorities can plan ahead ▪ Give greater certainty wherever possible to those living close to airports and their flight paths ▪ Take a view of the long-term demand for air travel and airport capacity, both for the country as a whole and across regions, and of the best long-term strategy to respond to that demand, rather than addressing each separate proposal in a piecemeal and uncoordinated fashion	LDF and SA to take a strategic view of where airport development may be needed, balancing the benefits of new airports against the impacts they can have. We must do more to reduce the environmental effects of aviation. The UK will take action both internationally and here at home, as well as meeting air quality and other environmental standards and minimising environmental damage.

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	▪ Set out a strategic and sustainable approach to balancing the economic benefits of airport development, the social benefits of easier and more affordable air travel, and the environmental impacts that air travel generates ▪ Ensure that airport development is properly linked in to our wider transport strategy and to our other transport networks	
Biodiversity By Design: A Guide For Sustainable Communities, 2004 (TCPA)	The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The guide takes the user through the design process, presenting a toolkit of best practice that can be tailored according to the scale of the development opportunity.	Plan policies should seek to increase the quality and range of wildlife habitats within the Borough.
'Bringing Communities Together Through Sport and Culture', 2004 (Sport England)	The Oldham event proved that authorities, agencies and community groups are increasingly focused on how the arts, sports and museums can support communities in improving the quality of local life. Local authorities and other organisations can go out and use culture and sport to build stronger, happier communities. Sport can be a very effective tool for tackling social exclusion, crime, drugs as well as health related issues. Five aspects of using sport and culture to build community: 1. Needs analysis 2. Partnerships 3. Growing and adapting projects 4. Evidence and evaluation 5. Celebration	The LDF will need to address both recreation provision and issues of social cohesion. SA to incorporate social cohesion within its objectives and criteria.
The White Paper: The Future of Transport, 2004 (Department For Transport)	The Strategy builds on the progress that has already been made since the implementation of the 10 Year Plan for transport. It extends our investment plans to 2014-15. There's a need to anticipate and manage the pressures that we will face over the next 20 to 30 years.	LDF and SA to look at the challenges we face and help to meet the goal identified in the White Paper.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	The challenges we face flow from: • Economic growth resulting in an increasing demand for travel • Past planning policies and demographic changes driving a trend towards longer journeys • The growth of car travel • The implications of population changes. The main goal is a road network that provides a more reliable and freer-flowing system for motorists, other road users and businesses, where travellers can make informed choices about how and when they travel, and so minimise the adverse impact of road traffic on the environment and other people.	The need to further encourage more people to cycle, walk and use public transport.
Securing the Future – UK Government Strategy for Sustainable Development, 2005 (DEFRA)	The document replaces 'A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK', published in 1999. It is a Strategy for sustainable development, building on the 1999 publication. It embeds five main principles: • Living within Environmental Limits • 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	LDF to contribute towards the achievement of the Strategy. SA to incorporate the five main principles and four main priorities of the Strategy.
Climate Change Adaptation	This aims to provide guidance on the impacts of climate change, identify	SA to raise the profile of green spaces

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Workstream, 2006 (DEFRA)	research needs and promote adaptation strategies. It helps to provide a review of the evidence of climate change impacts on biodiversity in England and to explore adaptation options. The England Biodiversity Strategy climate change adaptation workstream members have identified four key principles for adaptation to climate change, aimed at reducing vulnerability and managing for uncertainty: ▪ Reduce direct impacts ▪ Reduce indirect impacts ▪ Increase resilience ▪ Accommodate change	and functional ecosystems within urban areas and give priority to their creation and maintenance. Similarly, where planning gain obligations are incurred, benefits provided may focus on provision of potential habitat areas rather than other benefits. Encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as this would offer significant opportunities for biodiversity protection and enhancement.
Climate Change: The UK Programme, 2006 (DEFRA)	This Government believes that climate change is the greatest long-term challenge facing the world today. There is strong and indisputable evidence that climate change is happening and that man-made emissions are its main cause. The Climate Change Programme is designed to deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol targets: ▪ Reducing emissions of the basket of six greenhouse gases by 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the commitment period 2008-2012 ▪ Move the UK close to the domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010 ▪ Put the UK on a path to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 Adaptation is needed in order to cope with the impacts of climate change. There are two main approaches to adaptation: 1. Building adaptive capacity - This involves creating the information and conditions (regulatory, institutional, managerial) that enable adaptation actions to be undertaken. 2. Delivering adaptation actions – This involves taking actions that will	Action by local authorities is likely to be critical to the achievement of Government's climate change objectives. Local authorities are uniquely placed to provide vision and leadership to local communities, raise awareness and help change behaviours. In addition, through their powers and responsibilities (housing, planning, local transport, powers to promote well-being and through activities such as their own local procurement and operations) they can have significant influence over emissions in their local areas. LDF to look into the objectives stated in the UK Programme and to incorporate the main recommendations concerning climate change and to help with meeting the targets set.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	help to reduce vulnerability to climate risks, or exploit opportunities.	
Code For Sustainable Homes, 2006 (DCLG)	The Code for Sustainable Homes has been developed to enable a step change in sustainable building practice for new homes. The Code measures the sustainability of a home against design categories, rating the 'whole home' as a complete package. Those familiar with building regulations, will recognise this as a major and welcome departure from current practice. The design categories included within the Code are: - Energy (CO²) - Water - Materials - Surface water run-off - Waste - Pollution - Health and well-being - Management - Ecology	LDF to incorporate the issues stated in the Code For Sustainable Homes and to encourage developers to contribute to the Codes. SA to look at proposals and take the Codes into consideration.
Draft Strategy For Water Efficiency in New Buildings, 2006 (DCLG/DEFRA)	We have a growing and ageing population. That means a rising demand for water and for new homes. We need more homes to help first-time buyers and to cut overcrowding but, with good planning, we can use the opportunity to improve water efficiency at the same time. We also need to ensure that water companies and planners work together to give proper consideration of the availability of water supplies. The Government advocates a twin-track approach of managing demand and developing sustainable resources where needed. In order to be successful in constraining demand a range of initiatives is required: education and awareness-raising amongst the public and business, financial incentives such as metering and tariffs, and reducing leakage. 3 options for new dwellings: 1. Whole building performance standards based on 120-135 litres per capita consumption (based on bed space/potential occupancy) per	Suggestion from the Strategy is for planners and water companies to work together to give proper consideration of the availability of water supplies. LDF to encourage people to be more efficient when using water.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	day - Would require new dwellings to meet a calculated average whole performance standard based on litres per head per day. 2. Component based approach, with minimum standards for key fittings - Would set a performance based standard for each group of water fittings, such as toilets, taps and showers, rather than having a performance standard for the building. Each group of water fittings would have a water efficiency performance specified as a maximum water use (toilets) or flow rate (taps, showers). 3. Do nothing - The Government believes that the recent growth in consumer demand for potable drinking water is unsustainable in the long term. If we continue to use water at the current level, we will not only have to provide more costly infrastructure in order to secure supplies which cannot, in any event, be guaranteed if rainfall continues to be intermittent, with longer periods of dry weather as the norm.	
Groundwater Protection: Policy & Practice, 2006 (Environment Agency)	Aims of the report: ▪ To provide a framework for our statutory role – to ensure we use our powers in a consistent and transparent manner ▪ To encourage co-operation between ourselves and other bodies with statutory responsibilities for the protection of groundwater. These include national and local government, water companies, Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales ▪ To promote our policies, so that land-users and potential developers may anticipate how we are likely to respond to a proposal or activity ▪ To influence the decisions of other organisations on issues we are concerned about but which we do not regulate ▪ To ensure that groundwater protection and management are consistent with our Vision for the environment and a sustainable future ▪ To provide vital information and background on groundwater protection in England and Wales	Emphasises the need for policies requiring sustainable urban drainage schemes in all new developments.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Our Health, Our Care, Our Say White Paper: A new direction for community services, 2006 (Department of Health)	The White Paper sets a new direction for the whole health and social care system. It confirms the vision set out in our Green Paper, Independence, Well-being and Choice. There are four main goals identified: 1. Provide better prevention services with earlier intervention 2. Give people more choice and a louder voice 3. Need to do more on tackling inequalities and improving access to community services 4. More support for people with long-term needs	The need to have more joint commissioning between Primary Care Trusts and local authorities. Local Area Agreements should be a key mechanism for joint planning and delivery. LDF and SA to support the goals identified in the White Paper.
Strong and Prosperous Communities: The Local Government White Paper, 2006 (DCLG)	The White Paper is on the side of individuals and families who want to make a difference, both to their lives and the communities in which they live. The aims of the White Paper are: ▪ Bring together reforms for central and local Government and other local public service providers ▪ Look at the frameworks and systems within which we operate, the structures and incentives for partnership working and the interaction of local public services with citizens and communities ▪ Provide new powers for local leaders to promote stronger and visible leadership	LDF and SA to look at reshaping public services around the citizens and communities who use them; consulting, involving and encouraging them to have a say about the sort of services they want. The White Paper supports the rebalancing of key relationships between central and local Government; between local Government and its partners; and between local Government and citizens and communities.
The Eddington Transport Study, 2006 (DFT)	A good transport network is important in sustaining economic success in modern economies. The transport network secures connectivity between different parts of a country, as well as to the rest of the world: linking people to jobs; delivering products to markets; underpinning supply chains and logistics; and supporting domestic and international trade. The Study identified four key principles that should form part of the transport strategy: 1. Clear articulation of policy objectives and transport outcomes	Local transport authorities are required to: prepare a Local Transport Plan (LTP) setting out their policies and plans for transport facilities and services to, from and within their area; keep the Plan under review; and replace it at least every five years. This has been carried out by Gloucestershire County Council.

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	required 2. Consider the full range of policy options for meeting objectives 3. Prioritise resources on policies which most cost-effectively deliver all Governments 4. Collect evidence on performance of networks, needs of users, and effectiveness of policies Three strategic economic priorities in supporting growth are: 1. The UK's congested and growing urban areas and their catchments 2. The UK's key international gateways 3. Key inter-urban corridors	The LTP is taken into account in the Local Development Framework which provides the spatial framework for economic development in a local area. As a Local Authority, we should encourage people to walk, cycle and use the public transport. Promote sustainability.
The Health Profile of England, 2006 (Department of Health)	This provides a collection of national and regional data to be used as a yardstick against which local areas can compare their own health profile data. There are six priority areas identified in the Profile: 1. Tackling health inequalities 2. Reducing the number of people who smoke and protecting people from second-hand smoke 3. Reducing obesity and improving diet and nutrition 4. Improving sexual health 5. Improving mental health and well-being 6. Reducing harm and encouraging sensible drinking	LDF to improve the public's health by incorporating these priorities into plans.
A Guide To The NHS For Local Planning Authorities, 2007 (Department of Health)	The Guide provides an overview of the NHS for local planning authorities. It aims to outline the key principles of public health and how planners impact on the wider determinants of health; and to point to how local planning authorities can interact with NHS organisations to deliver sustainable health and social care services. PCT's engages with its local population to improve their health and well-	LDF can significantly influence and contribute to improvements in health and take health inequalities into account, as well as assisting future reconfigurations of healthcare services.

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	being and to reduce health inequalities. This requires partnership working with local authorities, especially the planning department. This also includes contributing to sustainable community development.	LDF should consider the impact of new developments on the health of local communities, taking advice from the appropriate public health experts in the strategic health authority or PCT's. LDFs are expected to link to the community strategy, so where local planning authorities work in partnership with the NHS locally, they will be able to produce the required documents for the LDFs which: ▪ Are both positive and flexible ▪ Improve the health of the population and reduce health inequalities ▪ Ensure the smooth processing of NHS proposals through the planning system ▪ Provide a sufficient level of evidence and content to enable NHS proposals to be brought forward with confidence ▪ Supply guidance on the contributions that may be available under planning obligations (Section 106 agreements) in respect of the provision of healthcare facilities in new developments.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement, 2007 (DCLG)	The Proposal proposed to achieve a zero carbon goal in three steps: moving first, in 2010 to a 25 per cent improvement in the energy/carbon performance set in Building Regulations; second, in 2013, to a 44 per cent improvement and finally in 2016, to zero carbon.	Plans should consider how local land-use policies can assist in reducing carbon dioxide emissions, through the integration of renewable energy and energy efficiency into new developments.
Cutting Crime: A New Partnership 2008 – 2011, 2007 (Home Office)	The key areas that the Strategy identified are: ▪ Stronger focus on serious violence ▪ Continued pressure on anti-social behaviour ▪ Renewed focus on young people ▪ New national approach to designing out crime ▪ Continuing to reduce re-offending ▪ Greater sense of national partnership ▪ Freeing up local partners, building public confidence	Continue working with Cheltenham Strategic Partnership and Cheltenham Crime and Disorder Partnership in helping with the key areas identified from the Strategy. Recognise planning is ability to reduce crime, and the fear of crime, through appropriate development and design, including layout, mix, location, services and accessibility.
DRAFT Climate Change Bill, 2007 (DEFRA)	The Climate Change Bill provides a framework for reducing carbon dioxide emissions through the following four elements: 1. Setting targets in statute and carbon budgeting 2. Establishing a Committee on Climate Change 3. Creating enabling powers 4. Reporting requirements The targets identified are: ▪ Meeting the UK's targets for a 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050, and ▪ Reduction of between 26% and 32% by 2020 ▪ Ensure that a minimum of 10% EU transport petrol and diesel consumption comes from bio-fuels by 2020 ▪ Promote energy efficiency by reducing overall EU energy	Plans should consider how local land-use policies can assist in reducing carbon dioxide emissions, in the provision of developments associated with renewable energy and in requirements for energy efficiency development.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	consumption by 20% by 2020	
DRAFT Guidance On Health In Strategic Environmental Assessment, 2007 (Department of Health)	The Guidance is aimed at two main audiences. These are: ▪ Health organisations, including primary care trusts (PCTs), the HPA and Public Health Observatories (PHOs) to help in engagement in and responding to the SEA process, thereby maximising public health gains ▪ Organisations responsible for preparing plans and programmes subject to the SEA Directive (known as Responsible Authorities or RAs) to identify the right people to contact in health organisations, and where to obtain the most relevant information on the effects of plans and programmes on the population's health SEA consultation must be carried out with the public and certain named organisations (known as Consultation Bodies). As a health organisation is not included amongst the Consultation Bodies, this Guidance encourages interaction between RAs and health organisations to ensure that the population's health is assessed during the SEA process. SEA is a major opportunity to prevent ill health and tackle health inequalities as set out in the White Papers *Choosing Health* and *Our health, our care, our say*.	LDF to look at the following: - Develop links with health organisations as early as possible and keep them involved. - Use SEA to include relevant health issues in the decision-making process. - Health issues to be identified and addressed in more detail. - Consider health benefits and well-being, and aim to enhance these where possible. - Consider inviting a (public) health professional to be a member of our SEA steering group. Health organisations should be effectively engaged in the process, with the health needs of the population being addressed in the SEA process. RAs should know and understand how health is affected by their plans and programmes so that, in assessing them, major relevant health issues are covered.
Draft Strategy for Sustainable Construction, 2007 (DEFRA, DCLG)	This Draft Strategy provides a catalyst to achieve a step change in the sustainability of the procurement, design, construction and operation of all built assets. The main aims are: ▪ Make a step change in the sustainability of the construction industry and then to drive continuous improvement	LDF to look and deliver these aims by changing the way we are building so that we can achieve sustainable developments.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	▪ Support the development of a committed, skilled and adaptable workforce and take forward change in the construction industry in order to enhance efficiency ▪ Create long term certainty so that industry can innovate and lead internationally in products and services for sustainable construction	
Housing Green Paper – Homes for the Future: more affordable, more sustainable, 2007 (DCLG)	This Housing Green Paper seeks views on the Government's proposals to increase the supply of housing, to provide well designed and greener homes that are supported by infrastructure and to provide more affordable homes to buy or rent. This Green Paper sets out our proposals to improve the housing fabric of our society. We will work with our partners to provide: ▪ More homes to meet growing demand ▪ Well-designed and greener homes, linked to good schools, transport and healthcare ▪ More affordable homes to buy or rent	LDF to reflect on this issue regarding to affordable and sustainable homes. Follow guidance's from the Draft RSS and the Planning White Paper. Local planning authorities will have to identify enough land to deliver the homes needed in their area for the next 5 – 15 years, by rapidly implementing new planning policy for housing.
Our Shared Future, 2007 (Commission On Integration and Cohesion)	The report sets out practical proposals for building integration and cohesion at a local level. The proposals that have been developed bring to life four key principles. These are: 1. Sense of shared futures 2. Emphasis on a new model of rights and responsibilities 3. New emphasis on mutual respect and civility 4. Deliver a visible social justice	LDF and SA to follow the recommendations suggested in the report. Map our communities: Spending time understanding who lives in each ward, the make up of local schools, the different religious groups worshipping in the area. Use the map as one important way to identify tensions and opportunities: Integration and cohesion is about identifying rubbing points, horizon scanning, and understanding where grievances and myths are circulating.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
		Monitor the BVPI performance on cohesion. Mainstream integration and cohesion into the Sustainable Community Strategy, Local Strategic Partnerships management and wider service delivery, particularly for youth provision.
Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change, 2007 (HM Treasury)	The planning system's chief role will be encouraging buildings and infrastructure to take account of climate change, particularly by limiting development in floodplains. The planning system will be a key tool for encouraging both private and public investment in locations that are less vulnerable to the risks associated with climate change.	At least one of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives should take account of the effects of climate change and the location and impact of new development on flood risk.
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change: Guidance For Practitioners, 2007 (Levett-Therivel Sustainability Consultants/UKCIP/Environment Agency/Environmental Change Institute/CAG Consultants/Countryside Council for Wales & English Nature)	The Guidance suggests how climate change issues can be considered in SEA in England and Wales. It presents information on the causes and impacts of climate change and how they can be described and evaluated in SEA. There are two necessary responses to climate change: 1. **Mitigation measures** represent actions to reduce human impacts on the climate system, by reducing our emissions of greenhouse gases. 2. **Adaptation measures** are actions in response to actual or expected climate changes, which moderate harm or exploit the opportunities of their impacts. The main objectives are: ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions ▪ Reduce vulnerability to climate change ▪ Make best use of the benefits of climate change	LDF to include the two responses in plans and work to achieve the objectives. Continue working on Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Regional Flood Risk Appraisals as these can inform the assessment of vulnerability.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2007 (DEFRA)	The Strategy provides a clear, long-term vision for improving air quality in the UK and offers options for further consideration to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution. The UK Government's and devolved administrations' primary objective is to ensure that all citizens should have access to outdoor air without significant risk to their health, where this is economically and technically feasible. The aim is to have a steady decrease in ambient levels of pollutants towards the objectives over the period of the implementation.	LDF to help deliver the Strategy's air quality objectives and the mandatory European air quality limit values. Action taken at the local level can be an effective way of tackling localised air quality problems, leading to an overall improvement of air quality across the UK.
The Energy White Paper, 2007 (DTI)	The White Paper sets out a framework for action to address energy associated challenges and help us manage those risks. We face two long-term energy challenges: 1. Tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad 2. Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel The key elements of the Strategy: ▪ Establish an international framework to tackle climate change ▪ Provide legally binding carbon targets for whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions ▪ Make further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets ▪ Encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation ▪ Provide more support for low carbon technologies ▪ Ensure the right conditions for investment	Recognise the challenges that are detailed in this White Paper. Ensure LDF has regard to the policies set out in this paper, and integrating energy infrastructure.
The Planning White Paper: Planning For A Sustainable	The White Paper sets out our detailed proposals for reform of the planning system, building on Kate Barker's recommendations for improving the	LDF to look into the objectives stated in the White Paper and to incorporate the

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Future, 2007 (DCLG)	speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning, and taking forward Kate Barker's and Rod Eddington's proposals for reform of major infrastructure planning. It proposes reforms on how we take decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects - including energy, waste, waste-water and transport - responding to the challenges of economic globalisation and climate change. It also proposes further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system, building on the recent improvements to make it more efficient and more responsive. Main objectives of the White Paper are: ▪ Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to meet the challenge of climate change and use our natural resources wisely ▪ Support economic development to generate high quality jobs in the context of rapid globalisation ▪ Build more houses so that people can afford decent homes ▪ Put the right infrastructure in place to meet our needs for travel, energy, water and public services	main recommendations concerning sustainable living.
The Urban Environment, 2007 (Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution)	This study examines the environment within urban areas and the wider environmental impacts of towns and cities, and considers the relationship between the urban environment and human health and wellbeing. Urban issues are becoming of critical importance around the world and urbanisation is expected to continue, with close to half of the world's population already living in urban areas and some cities now reaching unprecedented sizes. To provide a more environmentally sustainable and healthy place to live, there should be:	UK government and devolved administrations should establish an environmental contract between central and local government. This would be a high level agreement setting out the top priorities that all local authorities would tackle, such as climate change, but it would also encourage a large degree of local discretion in identifying and addressing other environmental issues.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	- A policy for the urban environment and its impact on health - An environmental contract between central and local government which also involves the private, voluntary and community sectors - A major programme to improve the environmental performance of new and existing buildings - Promotion of the natural urban environment and green infrastructure through planning policy - Driving up a range of environmental standards (through the Code for Sustainable Homes, utility pricing and incentives to reduce waste and traffic in urban areas) - Provision of appropriate skills and information	
Waste Strategy For England, 2007 (DEFRA)	The role of central Government is to enable each part of society to take responsibility, and show leadership through reducing its own waste. This new Strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and the progress since then but aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps. The Government's key objectives are to: - Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use - Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020 - Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste - Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste - Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies	Set up pilot schemes to encourage households to reduce waste, and to participate in recycling schemes. Set challenging targets to improve waste management services, which will be part of the existing Best Value framework.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development, 2005 (DCLG) **PPS1 DRAFT Supplement: Planning & Climate Change, 2006 (DCLG)**	Key objectives are to promote sustainable economic growth, regeneration to improve quality of life for local communities and social cohesion and inclusion. Also to bring forward land and resources sufficient for future needs, to improve access to facilities, to focus development which attracts large numbers of people in existing centres, promote more efficient use of land, protect and enhance the natural environment and address the issue of climate change. Planning and Climate Change is a new-style PPS reflecting the expectations of the Government's Planning Green Paper, Planning – delivering a fundamental change. Planning and Climate Change sets out how spatial planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable. Spatial planning, regionally and locally, provides the framework for integrating new development with other programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function.	The LDF will need to be based on the overarching principles of PPS1. The SA will need to ensure that the SA Framework will assess each potential policy/proposal having regard to the key priorities of PPS1 including social cohesion, quality of life etc. The protection and enhancement of the environment, the prudent use of natural environment, economy and society are the 4 key principles of the document. These 4 principles need to work together to achieve sustainable development. Engage constructively and imaginatively with developers to secure the delivery of sustainable buildings and recognises there will be local circumstances that justify higher standards for particular developments.
PPG2: Green Belts, 2001 (DCLG)	The fundamental aim of the Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.	Consider how the LDF can contribute to the fundamental aim and purposes of the guidance. Check to ensure that the key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
PPS3: Housing, 2006 (DCLG)	PPS3 underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and the 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	SPD's/DPD's must allow for enough housing to meet local needs whilst maximising the use of previous developed

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	live. The Government's objectives are to: 1. Achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community 2. Widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need 3. Improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing 4. Create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural	land. As well as this, they should seek to promote mixed-use developments that include affordable housing and aim to achieve sustainable residential environments. Meet the requirements of specific groups such as: - disabled people - families with children - single parent families - homeless households - older people - students
PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms, 1992 (DCLG)	The aim of this PPG is to encourage continued economic development that is compatible with the Government's environmental objectives. Planning authorities must weigh the importance of industrial and commercial development with that of maintaining and improving environmental quality. The location demands of industry should be a key consideration in drawing up plans. The advice covers mixed uses, conservation and heritage, re-use of urban land and other matters.	The LDF will need to address the issue of employment and economic development including the provision and protection of land. Check to insure that the policy requirements are covered in the SA Framework's objectives.
PPS6: Planning For Town Centres, 2005 (DCLG)	Seeks to promote the vitality and viability of town centres by planning for the growth and development of existing centres and promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focussing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.	Policies/proposals to maintain and enhance the vibrancy of the town centre and other designated centres. SA objectives and criteria to include reference to vitality and viability of centres.
PPS7: Sustainable Development	The policies in this statement apply to the rural areas, including country	The SA should reflect the need to protect

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
In Rural Areas, 2004 (DCLG)	towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas.	and enhance the rural environment and promote sustainable rural economies in line with PPS7.
PPG8: Telecommunications, 2001 (DCLG)	Sets out the Government's planning policy with regard to telecommunications development, including radio masts and towers, antennas, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles, and overhead wires. Local authorities should be proactive with regard to proposals for telecommunication developments – hold early and regular discussions with operators. Promote protection from visual intrusions, and safeguard areas of particular environmental importance. Encourage mast and site sharing, and the use of existing buildings and structures in order to minimise any visual intrusion.	LDF to incorporate key aspects of the Guidance.
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, 2005 (DCLG)	Sets out policies on the protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system.	LDF to address issue of biodiversity and geological conservation. SA objectives and criteria to relate to biodiversity and geological conservation.
PPS10: Planning For Sustainable Waste and Management, 2005 (DCLG)	The Planning Policy Statement replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 10 (Planning and Waste Management) published in 1999 and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK.	Consider the importance of the layout and design of development in terms of the opportunities for waste minimisation. Include sustainability objectives in the SA Framework that reflect all the key objectives of PPS10.
PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies, 2005 (DCLG)	The policy statement sets out the procedural policy on the nature of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and focuses on what should happen in preparing revisions to them and explains how this relates to the Act and	Ensures indirectly that the LDF will be prepared in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	associated regulations.	
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks, 2004 (DCLG)	Sets out the Government's policy for the preparation of Local Development Frameworks. Strong emphasis on community consultation and frontloading. Requires LDFs to be prepared with a view to contributing towards sustainable development. SA to be integrated into the plan preparation process.	The LDF 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.
PPG13: Transport, 2001 (DCLG)	Local authorities should develop policies aimed at providing a safe, efficient and integrated transport system whilst contributing to the sustainability objective. Manage the pattern of urban growth, i.e. employment activities, housing, leisure activities, and services, so that they are accessible by a variety of modes of transport other than the private car. Encourage development of housing in existing urban areas or other areas accessible by public transport. Use parking policies to promote sustainable transport and give priority to sustainable modes of transport.	LDF to address transport from a sustainable perspective. Objectives and criteria to address reduction in the use of the car and promotion of alternative modes of travel.
PPG14: Planning Development on Unstable Land, 1990 (DCLG)	PPG14 explains the effects of instability on development and on land use. The responsibilities of the various parties to development and the need for instability to be taken into account in the planning process are emphasised. The manner in which instability might be treated in development plans and in considering applications for planning permission are outlined. The primary aim is to ensure that development is suitable and that the physical constraints on the land are taken into account at all stages of the planning process	Develop policies that address all the issues of development on unstable land. Consider in particular issues of instability related to landfill sites and landfill gas.
PPG15: Planning and The	Sets out the Government's policies for the Historic Environment,	Local authorities must monitor

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Historic Environment, 1994 (DCLG)	Conservation Areas, and other areas of the Historic Environment. Policies should seek protection and enhancement of the historic environment whether it is listed buildings, conservation areas, or any other aspect of the historic environment.	Conservation Areas, listed and non-listed buildings in order to ascertain if any further designations are required. LDF to address the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment. SA to incorporate objectives and criteria relating to the protection and preservation of the historic environment.
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning, 1990 (DCLG)	Sets out Government policies with regard to archaeological remains and also how they should be recorded and preserved. Policies should be included in the LDF aimed at the protection, enhancement, and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and also their settings. An archaeological investigation of areas within a proposals map may be required to ascertain if any archaeological remains exist, and the importance that should attached to their preservation and/or further assessment.	The LDF will need to include policies relating to sites of archaeological importance. SA to incorporate objectives and criteria relating to the protection and preservation of the historic environment.
PPG17: Planning For Open Space, Sport and Recreation, 2002 (DCLG)	Sets out the Government's policies with regard to the retention and provision of open space, sport, and recreation facilities. Areas of open space for sport and recreation are essential for people's quality of life therefore policies should seek to ensure an adequate supply of good quality open space. They promote health and wellbeing, promote sustainable development, promote social inclusion and community cohesion and support an urban renaissance and rural renewal.	Local authorities required to undertake assessments of the amount and quality of open spaces for sport and recreation in their areas and the needs of their areas and to set local standards accordingly. LDF to address issue of open space and recreation provision/protection. Objectives and criteria of SA to incorporate recreation and open space provision.
PPG21: Tourism, 1992 (DCLG)	Sets out the Government's policies with regard to tourism and tourism related activities.	LDF to include policies and proposals relating to tourism.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	Policies should facilitate and encourage the development and improvement of tourist provision where it suits local needs and local opinion. In particular, it should be utilised as a tool for regeneration where appropriate.	SA objectives will need to ensure tourism is promoted yet sustainable.
PPS22: Renewable Energy, 2004 (DCLG)	Sets out the Government's guidance regarding the development of renewable energy installations on land. Policies to promote the facilitation of renewable energy developments to contribute to the Governments target of cutting Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050, and to generate 20% of electricity from renewable sources by 2020. Policies should contain specific criteria to guide the location of renewable energy developments.	LDF to provide policy guidance on renewable energy. SA to include objectives and criteria relating to the need to increase the amount of renewable energy.
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, 2004 (DCLG)	Sets out the Government's policies with regard to pollution and pollution control, and gives guidance on contaminated land. Requires Local Development Frameworks 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.	Informs the development of polices on pollution, including air and water quality. SA to ensure reducing pollution is dealt with in the SA framework.
PPG24: Planning and Noise, 1994 (DCLG)	Sets out the Government's policies with regard to planning and noise. Policies should seek to minimise the impact of noise creating activities, through locating such activities either by ensuring that noise sensitive developments are located away from existing sources of existing noise, or where its effects will not be an important consideration, or where there impacts can be minimised through mitigation methods.	Annex 1 contains a recommended range of noise levels for each NEC (Noise Exposure Category) covering day and night-time periods. Plan policies to recognise the importance of noise as a planning issue. Include objectives relating to noise abatement in SA Framework.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk, 2006 (DCLG)	Sets out the Government's policies with regard to flooding and development. The policy aims to steer development away from high flood risk locations to areas at lower risk. Introduces the sequential test for flood risk assessments. Puts forward suggestions for a greater level of powers for the Environment Agency within the planning process.	The LDF will need to ensure that the Sequential Test is followed for development and where necessary, an Exception Test will be taken. The SA will ensure that potential policies and proposals are consistent with the key messages of PPS25 and especially in relation to flood risk. Strategic Flood Risk Assessments will need to be undertaken to inform allocations.
REGIONAL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES		
A Guide to Sustainable Tourism in the South West, 2000 (Local Sustainability Group for the South West)	The report acknowledges the dependence the South West region has 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.	The LDF will need to encourage the development of Cheltenham's tourist industry having regard to sustainable development. SA to ensure sustainable tourism is addressed.
'A Sustainable Future for the South West' The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England, 2001 (SWRA) **The "Sustainability Shaper", 2007 (SWRA)**	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. The *Shaper* is an important tool and guide which translates the national sustainable development strategy *Securing the Future* for the region. It exists to raise awareness, inform decision making and facilitate action on sustainability from the public, private and voluntary sectors (as well as 'individuals').	The RSDF establishes an agreed sustainability framework for the south west and its key principles and objectives will be reflected in the LDF.

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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, 2001 (GOSW)	The Guidance: ▪ Provides a regional spatial strategy within which local authority development plans and Local Transport Plans (LTPs) in the South West should be prepared ▪ Sets out a broad development strategy for the period to 2016 and beyond ▪ Provides the spatial framework for other strategies and programmes This Guidance is due to be replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy.	The LDF will in the first instance be prepared in accordance with RPG10 which has been granted temporary status as Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West. It will need to accommodate housing requirement to 2016. SA to have broad regard to the aims and objectives of the regional guidance many of which are underpinned by national guidance.
The Future Foundations Sustainable Construction Charter for the SW, 2002 (SWRA, South West of England Regional Development Agency, Environment Agency)	The Future Foundations initiative, launched in 2001, aims to provide a clear understanding of sustainable construction for anybody involved in construction and for individuals since sustainable construction affects us all. Future Foundations has succeeded in raising awareness of sustainable construction through the Future Foundations Sustainable Construction Charter launched in 2002. Factors to be considered by the signed organisations: ▪ Energy efficiency ▪ Local sourcing of materials and labour within the construction activities ▪ Designs and property	LDF to raise awareness of sustainable construction.
Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England, 2003 – 2010 (SWRA)	Sets out a strategy for the development of renewable energy resources within the SW Region including a renewable electricity generation target of 11-15% by 2010. Identifies the problems of lack of planning policy on renewable energy development in regional, structure and local plans plus a lack of performance indicators relating to the provision of renewable energy resources.	Will inform the LDF by encouraging a more transparent and consistent approach with regard to renewable energy development. SA to ensure that encouraging renewable energy is included as a headline

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
		objective.
'Warming to the idea' South West Region Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study, 2003 (South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership)	Summarises the likely impacts of climate change on the South West, and sets out what needs to be done to adapt to the impacts.	Understand the potential impacts and implications of climate change.
Water Resources Plan 2005-2010 (Severn Trent Water)	This document sets out Severn Trent Water's water resources investment programme to 2010, and includes a development plan that goes up to 2030.	Consideration needs to be given to including a sustainability objective for conserving water that can be used to assess the Core Strategy policy options.
DRAFT Severn Vale Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency)	Six year plan detailing how water resources will be managed within the Severn Vale area, including managing the local abstraction licensing system	Consideration needs to be given to including a sustainability objective for conserving water that can be used to assess the Core Strategy policy options.
Developing the Regional Transport Strategy, 2004 (SWRA)	The document is to be used to guide decisions on investment and management in the transport network in the South West until it is replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy. The main points include sustainability issues and increasing the choice of mode of transport available to people. Updates and develops the Regional Transport Strategy approved in September 2001.	The plan 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.
Joining up: Culture South West Report, 2004 (Culture South West)	The publication encourages increased participation in cultural activities across the South West, seeks to improve the quality and relevance of the regions cultural activities and aims to celebrate the regional identity and rich diversity of South West cultural life and tradition.	LDF to acknowledge the need for cultural diversity within the borough. To provide and maintain space and buildings for cultural activities within communities. SA to incorporate access to cultural activities.
Just Connect! An Integrated	The Integrated Regional Strategy is an important mechanism for more	Cheltenham lies within the northern sub

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Regional Strategy For The South West, 2004 - 2026 (SWRA)	integrated regional working providing a set of broad objectives and priorities relevant across sectors. This is a Strategy for the long term, to enable the region to focus its thinking and action on achieving long term as well as short term goals. The key headline objectives in the Strategy are: ▪ 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 ▪ To address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intraregional inequalities ▪ To make sure that people are treated fairly and can participate fully in society ▪ To enhance our economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity	region of the South West region. The IRS will inform a number of different aspects of the LDF. SA to incorporate objectives relating to culture, economy, deprivation and inequality. Objectives cover the range of sustainability issues covered in the SA Scoping Report and are an important consideration for the LDF.
'Now Connecting' – the Delivery Plan For The Integrated Regional Strategy, 2005 (SWRA)	This document will look in more detail at how Just Connect will be taken forward in strategy and delivery. It will set out how each regional organisation involved in regional strategy preparation intends to use it in the context of their work and provide a series of examples from within the region of where integrated regional working is already producing positive outcomes.	
'Our Environment: Our Future' The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment, 2004 – 2014 (SWRA)	The 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 south west 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	The LDF will have regard to the key issues of climate change; wiser use of natural resources; food, farming and forestry; tourism and leisure; spatial planning and transport. Recognition of a broad range of environmental issues within the SA.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	▪ Ensure decisions are based on an understanding that social and economic activity must be undertaken within the carrying capacity of the region ▪ Provide a framework for action	
Regional Quality of Life Counts, 2004 (DEFRA)	This was produced to meet demands for more local information to help in regional monitoring and to raise awareness. There are 15 headline indicators providing information on social progress, economic growth and environmental protection for the region. The Headline Indicators were intended to raise public awareness and focus public attention on what sustainable development means, and to give a broad overview of whether we are achieving a 'better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations to come'.	SA to reflect some of the headline indicators within the framework.
South West Regional Biodiversity Implementation Plan, 2004 (South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership)	The document provides a strategic framework for regional and local biodiversity partnerships in conserving biodiversity. It also helps raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity to the regions health, quality of life and economic productivity.	Informs the LDF concerning polices on the natural environment as well as areas of nature conservation importance. SA to incorporate biodiversity within its headline objectives and sub-objectives.
Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West, 2004 (English Heritage)	The Strategy aims to change the way the historic environment is perceived and valued in the region. It recognises that the entire environment is historic - with human activity having creating 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 into the Region's Policy Framework ▪ Develop positive and creative partnerships that reflect the many linkages and opportunities in the South West	The LDF will need to have regard to the protection of the historic built environment in its broadest sense and to ensure that the historic environment is accessible to all. SA to recognise the importance of the historic environment, not just protecting it but also improving access to it.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	▪ Ensure the Historic Environment is accessible and relevant to people in their everyday lives ▪ 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	
State of the Key Sectors Reports, 2004 (South West Regional Development Agency)	The report looks at the state of the five most economically important sectors and three most important emerging sectors crucial for increasing economic growth in the years ahead in the region.	The LDF will need to ensure that economic development and employment land provision are adequately dealt with. The SA will ensure that the economy is considered alongside social and environmental objectives.
Creating Sustainable Communities In The South West, 2005 (ODPM)	This is a strategy to tackle the housing challenges in the South West. The document outlines how people in the South West can have more say in decisions affecting their communities. To create Sustainable communities in the South West, the following must be achieved: ▪ Delivering a better balance between housing supply and demand ▪ Ensuring people have decent places to live ▪ Tackling disadvantage ▪ Delivering better services through strong effective local Government ▪ Promoting the development of the region	As a local authority, we should engage with local people and organisations in such activities as Neighbourhood Renewal Programmes, Local Strategic Partnerships, Neighbourhood Management Pathfinders and New Deal For Communities programmes in order to find the best ways of tackling specific problems.
Securing The Regions' Futures: Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005 (DTI/ODPM/DEFRA)	This new UK Sustainable Development Strategy provides a clear and robust overarching framework within which the English regions can deliver sustainable development and secure their own sustainable future. To help deliver a sustainable future for all, the Strategy sets out five new guiding principle and these are: 1. Living within environmental limits	LDF to promote sustainable development by working towards the new guiding principles set in the Strategy.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	2. Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society 3. Achieving a sustainable economy 4. Promoting good governance 5. Using sound science responsibly There are also four priorities for immediate action: 1. "One planet economy": Sustainable consumption and production 2. Confronting the greatest threat: Climate change and energy 3. A future without regrets: Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement 4. From local to global: Creating sustainable communities and a fairer world	
South West Regional Housing Strategy, 2005 (South West Housing Board)	Published within the context of the Integrated Regional Strategy – Just Connect. It tackles the overall under-provision of housing against planned levels in current Regional Spatial Strategy 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 which sets out proposals for Bristol, Plymouth, Exeter and Swindon. 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	LDF to ensure housing provision and housing need are adequately catered for and that everyone has access to an affordable, safe home. The SA Framework will have regard to the objectives and indicators set out in the report.

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Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	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	
Draft Regional Spatial Strategy, 2006 – 2026 (SWRA)	This is due to replace the Regional Planning Guidance 10. The RSS will look forward to 2026 and is designed to manage the change and development the South West will need if it is to rise to the challenge of a growing population and play its role in national and regional prosperity. It would also provide the spatial framework for other strategies and programmes.	The LDF will be prepared in accordance with the emerging RSS once it has been adopted.
Draft RSS Strategic Sustainability Appraisal, 2006 (SWRA)	Sets out the options considered and the arrival at South West region proposed options for new development until 2026.	The LDF will be prepared in accordance with the emerging RSS and its supporting documents once it has been adopted.
Regional Economic Strategy For South West England, 2006-2015 (South West Regional Development Agency)	The Regional Economic Strategy for South West England is a key document for all regional partners and especially those involved in economic development, regeneration and promoting enterprise in the region. The Strategy concentrates on those issues which are directly related to improving the economy and ensuring that more people can participate in that economy. The main objectives are: ▪ To accelerate business start ups ▪ To enable businesses to grow ▪ To address deprivation ▪ To promote urban renaissance ▪ To support the development of sound community infrastructure and services ▪ To secure quality affordable housing	The LDF will need to ensure that economic development and employment land provision are adequately dealt with. The SA will ensure that the economy is considered alongside social and environmental objectives.

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	- To secure a sustainable transport network - To reclaim and reuse brown field land - To achieve sustainable management of water, waste and energy	
South West Nature Map – A Planners Guide, 2007 (Biodiversity South West)	South West Nature Map is a broad-scale, strategic vision for change which offers a spatially-based tool for identifying where biodiversity enhancement should be delivered in the future, using existing areas of wildlife value as a starting point. It is expected that Nature Map will be used by the region's decision-makers, organisations and businesses to: - Identify where most of the major biodiversity concentrations are found and where targets to maintain, restore and re-create wildlife might best be met - Formulate sustainable choices for development *e.g.* through Local Development Frameworks and the Regional Spatial Strategy - Assist in targeting the new Environmental Stewardship Scheme - Develop partnerships and projects for biodiversity in the region - Provide a focus for projects that will help biodiversity to adapt to climate change	LDF and SA to use the Guidance to identify the following: - Areas with the highest potential for restoration or creation of priority habitats. - Where efforts to reverse fragmentation are likely to be most effective. - Where we may be able to most effectively safeguard biodiversity against the effects of climate change. This Guidance is intended to help forward planners to understand the concepts behind the Nature Map, and to transfer this understanding into policies and proposals at the local level.
State of the South West, 2007 (South West Observatory)	State of the South West is produced in order to inform policy and decision-making at all levels from the regional to the local. It is also a comprehensive review of the South West of England's economic, social, environmental and cultural life. 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.	This provides a variety of useful information which will be used to inform the LDF including in particular the Core Strategy. The SA Framework will have regard to the objectives and indicators set out in the report.
COUNTY LEVEL PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES		
Sustainable Gloucestershire – the Vision 21 handbook for	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.	Ensure themes from these reports are reflected in LDF and SEA process.

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
creating a brighter future, 1996 **Sustainable Gloucestershire – An agenda for urgent action for Local Authorities, 1996**	Our future commitment must be to: - create communities that give people the best possible access to housing, work, education and services with the least possible travel - promote the strengths of our local economy and encourage community enterprise to grow - protect and improve wildlife and habitats, historic and built environment and landscape - encourage renewable resources - use fewer non-renewable resources, and reduce waste - re-use resources, including waste - prevent pollution - identify and promote local character and culture - involve our community in decision-making and local action - help people to make the most of themselves through education, training and advice - help people to deal with problems which hold them back from a healthy and fulfilling life - help people to live free from the fear of crime and poverty	
Gloucestershire Structure Plan Second Review, 1999	Existing adopted County Structure Plan providing strategic planning guidance for the County focusing new development in the Principal Urban Areas. Covers the period 1991 to 2011. The Strategy is based on: - Maximising the use of brownfield sites - Utilising the capacity identified by the joint working process on Greenfield sites well related to existing urban areas Elsewhere in the County, to utilise the capacity identified by the joint working process on sites within or adjacent to towns and villages.	Remains the Adopted Local Plan and will therefore need to be reflected in the LDF until replaced. SA to incorporate some of the main strategic objectives of the plan including the reuse of brownfield land.
Gloucestershire Biodiversity	Gloucestershire's Biodiversity Action Plan includes Habitat Action Plans for	LDF to incorporate nature conservation

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Action Plan, 2000	ancient woodlands, limestone grassland, reed beds, and open water habitats and Species Action Plans for farmland birds, bats, arable wildflowers, otters and many other species. It sets objectives and targets and lists the actions required in order to guide nature conservation over the coming years	within its overall aims, objectives and policies. SA process to address and incorporate nature conservation.

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 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.
	
	Targets set:
	   ▪ By 2010 to reduce killed or seriously injured road accident casualties by at least 50% compared with the average for 1994 – 1998
	   ▪ To double cycle journeys by the year 2012 from a base year of 2002
		The LDF will need to incorporate the transport priorities of the LTP within its own transport policies and proposals.
		
		The SA Framework must recognise the importance of reducing the need to travel, reducing congestion and encouraging sustainable patterns of development.

Local Agenda 21 Strategy for a Sustainable Gloucestershire, 2000	Sets out a sustainability framework for Gloucestershire.	The LDF will be underpinned by the central concept of sustainable development. SA Framework to include objectives relating to reducing emissions, revitalising designated centres, reducing energy demand and traffic.

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan, 2002 – 2012 (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 first Waste Local Plan for Gloucestershire. 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 LDF will need to address any sites identified within the Waste Local Plan. Recognition within SA framework of the need to reduce waste production to a minimum and to encourage greater recycling.
Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan, 2003	Provides the detailed policies to control and guide all future mineral development in the County. The main strategy of the plan is to ensure that future mineral development in the County is sustainable.	This has a limited effect on Cheltenham.
A County-wide Air Quality Strategy for Gloucestershire, 2004	The Strategy establishes a set of key objectives for maintaining good air quality and improving upon poor air quality over the years. The Strategy proposed fulfils the local authority obligations to improve air quality locally.	Ensure that local authority obligations to improve air quality are taken into consideration.

Cotswold AONB Management Plan, 2004	The Management Plan sets out in detail how the AONB will be managed in future and the action that will be taken to conserve and enhance the area.
	10 distinct topics are identified for the Management Plan:
	Natural characteristics:
	  ▪ Landscape and geology
	  ▪ Biodiversity
	  ▪ Historic environment
	  ▪ Sustainable resources
		Development to consider the impact on landscape character, biodiversity and tranquillity of the AONB area.

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	Activities that influence and impact on the natural characteristics: ▪ Living and working in the Cotswolds ▪ Farming and rural land use ▪ Forestry, woodland and trees ▪ Tourism, recreation and access ▪ Transport ▪ Planning and development	
Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Action Plan, 2005	The Renewable Energy Action Plan aims to help facilitate the development of renewable energy schemes in the county to meet the Gloucestershire target of 40-50 mw of new renewable electricity generating capacity by 2010.	LDF and SEA process will need to support objectives of action plan.
Gloucestershire Structure Plan Third Alteration, 2005	The review of the Structure Plan was halted when the GOSW issued a direction to the plan preventing its adoption. It did provide strategic planning guidance for the County focusing new development in the Principal Urban Areas.	Whilst this document was abandoned, it is still a material consideration in the planning process until it is superseded by the South West Spatial Strategy.
Our Children: Our Future, Report of the Directors of Public Health of Gloucestershire, 2005 - 2006	The report looks at the health and wellbeing of Children and Young People in Gloucestershire; their needs and the services to meet those needs. The main aim of the report is to provide a profile of the health and wellbeing of children and young people and the services available to them. It also aims to give a public health perspective by considering the three domains of public health namely: health improvement; health protection; and the quality and development of services.	LDF to ensure issue of health and access to health care provision is addressed. SA to incorporate objectives and criteria relating to health and the need to improve the health of the least healthy residents of Cheltenham.
Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan (LTP2), 2006 – 2011	LTP2 is a delivery programme designed to achieve targets reflecting national, regional and local priorities. LTP2 sets out the transport strategies Gloucestershire County Council will seek to implement from 2006 - 2011.	LTP2 includes a number of targets and indicators. The LDF will need to incorporate the transport priorities of the LTP within its own transport policies and proposals.

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	This vision set out in LTP2 for transport in the county is expanded into six objectives: 1. Maintenance and improvement 2. Economy and integration 3. Safety 4. Accessibility 5. Real choices and awareness 6. Environment	LDF and SA to look at the main priority for transport. This is separated into four areas: 1. Tackling congestion 2. Delivering accessibility 3. Safer roads 4. Better air quality
DRAFT Gloucestershire Urban Economic Strategy, 2007 - 2015	The aim for the Draft Strategy is to suggest 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 objectives of the Strategy are: ▪ Create and sustain successful and competitive businesses that can take advantage of urban Gloucestershire's strength to compete globally, nationally and regionally ▪ To deliver strong social cohesion in urban Gloucestershire in which the maximum number possible contribute to and benefit from the economy ▪ To provide a quality of life in urban Gloucestershire that attracts and retains a highly skilled and entrepreneurial workforce	By 2015, LDF and SA to tackle and meet the objectives identified in the Strategy.
DRAFT Gloucestershire's Health and Community Well-Being Strategy: Healthy Gloucestershire, 2007 - 2017	The Strategy aims to improve the health and well-being of all those who live and work in Gloucestershire and to "level up" health outcomes by reducing health inequalities. An opportunity to develop an over-arching strategy that: ▪ Clearly identifies and targets inequalities i.e. the "levelling up" of health	LDF to ensure issue of health and access to health care provision is addressed. Objectives to be reflected in the SA framework.

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	▪ Improves access to appropriate information and support ▪ Supports the review and development of quality, accessible, appropriate and responsive services commensurate with objectively assessed need ▪ Makes healthier choices an easier choice ▪ Involves people and supports them to take more responsibility for their own health and well-being and to have a say in the services that benefit them	
DRAFT Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, 2007 – 2020	The Strategy provides a framework for the development of municipal waste management services through to 2020, and will inform the business and financial planning of each of the Gloucestershire local authorities. It sets key aims and objectives to ensure waste is managed effectively. The joint Strategy covers the management of municipal waste. Municipal waste includes household waste (collected from householders or delivered by them to our Household Recycling Centres and Bring Sites), street litter and street sweepings, and commercial wastes, similar to household wastes that are collected by the Waste Collection Authorities or on their behalf.	LDF to continue in the plans to encourage people to recycle and to promote existing recycling schemes such as the "Recycle For Gloucestershire".
Gloucestershire Sustainable Energy Strategy, 2007 – 2017	This is a Strategy and Action Plan to create a sustainable energy future for Gloucestershire, and aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic approach to meeting Gloucester's energy needs. The Strategy proposes the formation of a Gloucestershire Sustainable Energy Partnership (GSEP) to form a partnership combing the expertise and knowledge of organisations within the public, private, health and community sectors. By 2017, the objectives are as follows: ▪ Ensure that sustainable energy is incorporated into all development plans, policies and strategies for existing and new initiatives in Gloucestershire ▪ Stimulate energy savings resulting in a significant reduction in energy use per £ of GDP in Gloucestershire	The LDF will work towards meeting the objectives set in the Strategy. SA to support and address the objectives and targets identified in the Strategy.

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	▪ Reduce fuel poverty and its associated health problems in both urban and rural areas in Gloucestershire ▪ This will be heavily reliant on co-operative effort between all the partners in GSEP and focussing funding from a wide range of sources ▪ Stimulate the development of at least 5 new renewable energy projects that are fully acceptable to businesses, residents and planners in Gloucestershire	
Our Place: Our Future – The Gloucestershire Conference Sustainable Community Strategy, 2007 - 2017	Our Place: Our Future is all about our communities, people and places. Its aim is to tackle today's issues without losing sight of tomorrow's challenges. The new Strategy: ▪ Sets out the current and future challenges affecting Gloucestershire ▪ Recognises the new expectations that are being placed on services and service delivery ▪ Agrees the aims that set our framework for joint action over the next 10 years Five aims to deliver: 1. A place where the future matters 2. A place where the community matters 3. A place where everyone matters 4. A place where people want to live 5. A place that thrives	The LDF will help to deliver the five aims identified in the Strategy.
CHELTENHAM PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES		
Environmental Management Strategy, 1997	The Environmental Management Strategy describes how the Council intends to implement its Environmental Policy through specific actions and measures. The document includes targets for environmental action and makes commitments to environmental initiatives. The Strategy details all of the Council's environmental improvement measures. These are grouped into nine Action Areas:	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.

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	- Energy Consumption - Water Consumption - Natural Resources and Purchasing - Transport - Waste - Pollution and Health - The Built Environment - The Natural Environment - Environmental awareness and involvement	
Cheltenham Borough Council's Local Agenda 21 Position Statement, 1999	The 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.	LDF and SEA process will need to support sustainable objectives set out in Local Agenda 21 Statement.
Cheltenham Economic Development and Regeneration Strategy, 2001	The aim of the Strategy is to enable a thriving, prosperous and sustainable local economy, that provides high quality and accessible goods and services, supports enjoyable, fairly paid jobs and retains a high quality of life, both for visitors and local residents. Five strategic objectives are identified: 1. The need to create a diversified and sustainable local economy 2. The need for a total quality approach to the town 3. The need for a skilled labour force 4. The need for employment creation and economic regeneration 5. The need for sustainable transport that meets business requirements	SA to ensure that economic issues are taken into account.
Cheltenham Homelessness Strategy, 2003	The purpose of the Strategy is to facilitate change and enable the delivery of the Homeless Action Plan as set out in order that it may: - Prevent incidents and reoccurrence of homelessness - Ensure sufficient and suitable accommodation is available for people who are, or are threatened with, homelessness	SA to acknowledge the importance of providing suitable housing for all.

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	▪ Ensure that appropriate support services are available to homeless people	
Honeybourne Way – Vegetation Management Plan, 2003 - 2008	The Honeybourne line was formerly a railway line connecting Cheltenham and Honeybourne, Worcestershire. The line is a now a popular cycle route and is also an important wildlife corridor. The Management Plan sets out how aspects of the line shall be managed such as trees and verges, plus maintaining the feeling of openness.	LDF and SA to recognise the local importance of the Honeybourne Line.
Leckhampton Hill and Charlton Kings Common Management Plan, 2003	The Management Plan for Leckhampton Hill and Charlton Kings Common will guide the future management of the area, maintaining the landscape and its important biological and geophysical interests.	LDF and SA to recognise the important biological, geophysical and historical interests on Leckhampton Hill and Charlton Kings Common.
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Amenity Space in Residential Development, 2003	The Guidance relates to policy RC 6 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: Security and Crime Prevention, 2003	The aim of the 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: Sustainable Buildings, 2003	The 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 operating conditions, and then to the end of its proposed lifespan. All developments should encourage long periods of use.	SA to ensure that buildings are developed using materials and methods that have a reduced impact on the environment.
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Sustainable Developments, 2003	The 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	Developments should consider environmental impacts during the whole lifecycle of a building, from site

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	on the environment.	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, 2003	The Guidance is designed to give advice in relation to water management to remove large quantities of surface water away from built up areas as quickly as possible to prevent local flooding.	Developments should consider incorporating SUDS wherever possible. SA to ensure that this in incorporated within the LDF.
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Play Space in Residential Development, 2004	The Guidance relates to policy RC 6 and RC 7 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.
Cheltenham Crime Reduction Strategy, 2005 – 2008	Produced by Cheltenham Crime and Disorder Partnership. This is the third Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy produced by the Cheltenham CDRP under the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The purpose of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy is to enable the Cheltenham CDRP to tackle crime in a coherent and comprehensive way. The Strategy will set challenging targets to reduce crime, disorder and substance misuse in Cheltenham in order to support the delivery of the Home Office Public Service Agreements (PSAs), including PSA 1 to reduce crime by 17.5% by 2007/08.	LDF to ensure reducing crime and fear of crime is addressed through relevant policies and proposals. Recognition of importance of reducing actual crime and fear of crime within the SA Framework.
Cheltenham Housing Strategy, 2005 – 2010	The Council produced a three 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 housing	Inform the LDF with regard to the level of housing need, affordability and tenure. SA to ensure there is regard for the need to ensure everyone has access to a safe, affordable home.

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board

	▪ 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.	

Climate Change: A Strategy for Cheltenham, 2005 **Cheltenham Climate Change Strategy – First Monitoring Report, 2007**	The 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. The report provides an update of how well the Borough is performing against the Cheltenham Climate Change Strategy. Within the report, it identifies the set targets and progress made by the Borough.	LDF and SA to work towards adapting to and minimising the borough's contribution to climate change.
Cheltenham Local Plan Second Review, 1991 – 2011 (2006)	The Plan has been prepared within the context of the Gloucestershire Structure Plan Second Review and covers the period to 2011. The Plan is intended to perform four 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	Cheltenham Local Plan has undergone a sustainability appraisal. This can inform the SEA process.

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Cheltenham Sustainable Construction Action Plan, 2006	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.
'Improving Our Sustainability Performance' – A review of Cheltenham Borough Council's existing performance, 2006	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.	LDF and SEA process will need to support sustainability objectives set out in sustainability review.
The Cheltenham Story, July 2006 (Gloucestershire County Council)	The Cheltenham Story provides a summary of data obtained from various agencies across the County and Nationally. This data can be used as a useful reference source and/or as a starting point for further research. The report is separated into four key sections: 1. Children and young people 2. Safer and stronger communities 3. Healthier communities and older people 4. Economic development and enterprise	LDF and SA to look at the data provided in the report and to address the problems and issues reflecting Cheltenham.
Cheltenham Corporate Business Plan, 2007 – 2010	The Business Plan is a flagship document that sets out the broad ambitions for action over the next three years. The priorities for the next three years are: ▪ Promoting sustainable living ▪ Economic development and regeneration ▪ Improving environmental quality ▪ Promoting housing choice High priorities from residents: ▪ Community safety	The LDF 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.

Other plan/programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	▪ Healthy communities ▪ Sustainable living ▪ Environmental quality ▪ Children and young children The organisational priority is: ▪ Being an excellent, efficient and sustainable council	
Economic Development Strategy For Cheltenham, 2007 - 2017	The Strategy focus on how Cheltenham Borough Council, with support of partners, stakeholders and the participation of the business community, will support economic development and business growth in a way that does not compromise the quality of life of present and future generations. The objectives set in the Strategy are: ▪ To increase business investment ▪ To ensure that investment can be accommodated within environmental goals ▪ To address employment needs and opportunities ▪ To support growth sectors within Cheltenham ▪ To create an entrepreneurial culture and support small business growth	The objectives set in the Strategy would be addressed in the LDF and SA. Cheltenham Borough Council needs to work in partnership in order to build Cheltenham's economic wealth and move towards the strategic vision.
DRAFT Cheltenham Sustainable Community Strategy: Our Cheltenham, Our Future, 2008–2011	The Strategy has been prepared by the Cheltenham Strategic Partnership, which brings together the key organisations and partnerships in the Borough. The Strategy identified six main priorities: 1. Crime and disorder 2. Healthy communities 3. Sustainable living 4. Economic development and regeneration 5. Housing choice 6. Environmental quality	The Community Plan is currently being reviewed. A timetable has been prepared that allows this review to be undertaken alongside preparation of the Core Strategy of Cheltenham's LDF. This will ensure Cheltenham's emerging LDF will fully reflect the vision and objectives drawn up by the community it serves.

Appendix 1 – Stage A1: Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF (Context Review) November 2007

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

SOCIAL BASELINE DATA

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
Population: Total	ONS – mid year estimate				110,000	109,800	109,500	109,900	110,800	111,500	The population of Cheltenham has been gradually increasing since 2004. This has increased Cheltenham's population to 111,500 in 2006. REGIONAL: 2006 –5,124,100 NATIONAL: 2006 –50,762,900
Under 15 (%)	ONS – mid year estimate				17.09	17.03	16.80	16.74	16.52	16.23	The percentage of under 15 year olds in Cheltenham has been decreasing over the last 6 years, but is still higher than national and regional averages REGIONAL: 2006 – 10.66 NATIONAL: 2006 –11.58
Over 65 (%)	ONS – mid year estimate				17.45	17.40	17.26	17.40	17.24	17.22	There has been a steady decrease of over 65's living in Cheltenham, but levels are still above the national average REGIONAL: 2006 –18.73 NATIONAL: 2006 –15.93
Household size	ONS – mid year estimate				2.25	2.22	2.21	2.19	2.19	N/A	A steady decrease in the average household size which leads to increased demands on the housing stock. Household size below national regional averages REGIONAL: 2006 – 2.22 NATIONAL: 2006 – 2.21
Number of affordable housing and social rented properties – CBC	TEN NR STAT 02 or Roger Sparks (CBC)	N/A	N/A	7,298	7,173	7,067	6,717	6,627	6,613	6,520	The number of properties is decreasing year on year, largely due to the right to buy. There has been a drop of nearly 800 units since 2001, averaging 115 per annum.
Number of affordable homes enabled within borough boundary	TEN NR11	95	61	19	72	53	149	105	27	91	An increase in the provision to 03/04 and a decrease in the years after until 2006/07 where there was an increase. Averages 75 units per annum provided
Number of people who are homeless	TEN CS23	49	183	144	247	246	297	325	237	170	The number of homeless increased steadily up to 2004/05. There has been some improvement since then but still over three times the number in 1998/9
Actual no. of homeless households accepted by	CS23B	24	24	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	97	50	44	Numbers have been decreasing over the last 3 years.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
the council as homeless											
Average house price to average income ratio	Chelt Story	5.5	6.1	6.7	7.6	7.5	9.1	8.8	N/A	N/A	House prices are rising dramatically coupled with a low rise of annual income, creating issues of affordability for first time buyers. Second highest ratio in Gloucestershire after Cotswold District Council (11.4).
Average house prices in Cheltenham	Land Registry Property Price Report	N/A	£101,905	£122,949	£139,747	£165,187	£182,213	£206,388	£228,456	£233,842	Property prices doubled in the space of five years (2000-6) and continue to rise. They are still above the national average, although the gap is reducing. This has created a serious problem of affordability. Average house prices (2007): South West: £240,359 National: £230,474 Source: BBC website
Total number of new housing completions and % affordable	RLA Report	173 55%	319 19%	523 4%	365 20%	420 13%	681 22%	505 21%	460 6%	1012 9%	The number of new housing completions increased rapidly in 2006/07, with 9% affordable, well below 40% target as few larger sites are coming forward.
LA homes not decent at the start of the year	TEN Corporate BVPI 184A						68%	64%	47%	27%	The figure has dropped to a quarter of all LA homes, which is a significant improvement.
% of unfit, privately owned homes brought back into use	TEN Corporate BVPI 62 (Now deleted as a national performance indicator)	5.3%	8.2%	9.5%	3.9%	7.6%	9.5%	9.8%	9.4%	N/A	This record is encouraging, and approximately one in ten of unfit properties are being returned to use.
Number of vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished	TEN NR BVPI 64		17	21	25	25	46	50	38	37	This figure shows a steady positive movement.
Number of dwellings that have been empty over 6 months	TEN NR STAT 04	333	492	897	924	542	568	470	510	450	Whilst this figure does remain high, it peaked in the years 00/01 and 01/02 and has dropped dramatically in the following years, due to changes in council tax charges.
Number of second homes on council tax register	TEN stat 05							595	612	671	The number of second homes is steadily increasing.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
Number of Houses in Multiple Occupation	TEN NR9					28	43	51	40	166	The number of houses in multiple occupation showed a vast increase since 2005/06.
% of council dwellings that are empty	Adam Waller (CBH)	1.8%	2.3%	3.8%	N/A	3.8%	4.5%	3.9%	2.3%	2%	The percentage of empty council dwellings appears to be relatively steady.
Number of houses without central heating	2001 Census				7.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Below the average for England and Wales of 8.5%
Number of ASBOs	CCDP									14	Too little information to give an accurate picture yet.
Number of reported crimes per 1000 households: • domestic burglaries • violent offences (changed criteria – from 2006 number of robberies per 1000 pop) • vehicle crime (1,000 pop.)	TEN PP BVPI 126, 127b, 128 National data from Home Office	12.6 7.4 25.8	11.2 10.9 28.4	18.9 10.9 20.8	N/A N/A N/A	18.6 21.2 16.2	15.6 18.6 5.9	13.3 24.1 4.6	13 26 3.7	14.9 27.3 4	Domestic burglaries – increased during 2001-03 but dropped slightly since. Slightly above national average NATIONAL: 13 Violent offences – have increase per 1000 households, though the criteria for recording this have altered and may be unreliable. Cheltenham is significantly above the national figure NATIONAL: 19 Vehicle crime – has dropped dramatically and is well below national average NATIONAL: 9
Percentage of residents that feel fairly safe or very safe: • Outside after dark • Outside during the day	Chelt Story or Dermot Carr (GCC) for latest data					35.6 85.7	40.7 88.5	37.3 90.1	37.5 90.7	42.5 89.7	Numbers feeling safe at night is increasing slowly with a slight decrease in numbers feeling safe during the day from 05/06, with overall trend improving. Slightly higher fear of crime rates than county average COUNTY 2005: 45.7 and 91.5 respectively
% of residents who think that: • vandalism, graffiti , damage to property or vehicles etc • people using or dealing drugs • people being rowdy or drunk is a very big or fairly big problem in their area	ACDP QOL7a ACDP QOL7b ACDP QOL7c						57.6% 57.8% 53.5%	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	Too little information to give an accurate picture yet.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
Number of reported racist crimes and incidents per 100,000	TEN PP BVPI 174					107CP	4BVPI	11.92	3.61	1.79	Since 2004/05, figures dropped dramatically, although data may be a bit unreliable as from different sources.
% of population living in most deprived Super Output Areas (worst 25%) Glos QoL	ACDP QOL15						9% (5.3% in Glos QoL)	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 wards in Cheltenham are in the worst 25% nationally – Hesters Way, Springbank, St Paul's' and Oakley – 2nd worst district in the county. Lower % living in SOA than national average NATIONAL: 20%
The proportion of children under 16 living in low-income households	ACDP QOL17a						15.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	16% of children are living in deprived households compared with the national average of 18.3%. Few of Cheltenham's pensioners are living in low income households than the national average of 14%
% of children and people over 60 living in income deprived households	ACDP QOL17b						11%	N/A	N/A	N/A	
% of working age claiming key benefits	ACDP QOL16						10.6%	10.7%	10.9%	N/A	Slight increase in number claiming benefits over last 3 years, but still lower than national average of 13.2% in 2006.
Value of community development grants given by council	Old BVPP (Erin Davies CBC) This data is no longer available – Not being recorded.	£49,920	£53,000	£47,647	£53,000	£35,000	£35,000	£10,000	NIL	NIL	The value of grants given by the Council has fallen steadily over the years and the issuing of grants has ceased.
Number of vol. Sector groups benefiting from council support	TEN CS10	114	107	78	85	78	79	60	N/A	12	Reflects the number of groups supported by the small grants round which is now defunct.
The percentage of young people (aged 18 to 24) in full-time work or education.	ACDP QOL19 – 16-24 years	90.2				90.9%	95.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Increase in number of young people in employment or education is positive
Number of pregnancies in girls under 18 - for every 1,000 girls aged between 15 and 17	ACDP QOL3 Glos QoL	41.5	35.3	35.2	38	35.4	31.6	34.3	N/A	N/A	Pregnancies in girls aged 15-17 has decreased steadily and is well below the national average (44.3 in 2003).
Death rate by cause for every 100,000 people in the population: • cancer in under 75s • circulatory diseases in	Chelt Story Glos QoL		117 119	116 109	124 102	110 9	104 88	94.4 79	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	Cancer – steady decrease since 2001 and considerably below average of 121.9 for UK Circulatory – consistent decrease and well below national average of 97.5 Suicide – decrease since 2001, but slightly

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
under 75s • suicide • all accidents			14 N/A	15 14	14 12	13 13	11 15	10 14	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	above national average of 9 Accidents – fairly static, below national average of 16 and 2nd lowest in the county.
General Health Good Health Fairly good health Not good health	Census 2001 Cheltenham South West England Cheltenham South West England Cheltenham South West England			78,355 – 71% (Percentage of the population) 4.928m – 76% 49.138m – 76% 23,480 – 12% 1.115m – 17% 10.916m – 17% 8,178 – 7% 419,407 – 6.5% 4.436m – 6.8%								No recent information. Too little information to give an accurate picture, but a lower percentage of people in Cheltenham considered themselves in good health and a higher percentage in fairly good or poor health, than either regionally or nationally.
Health: "Not Good"	ONS 2001 Census			7.4%							From the 2001 Census, Cheltenham's health is considerably better than both regionally and nationally. REGIONAL: 2001 –8.51% NATIONAL: 2001 –9.03%
Limiting Illness	ONS 2001 Census			15.6%							Cheltenham's health is considerably better than regional and national averages REGIONAL: 2001 – 18.10% NATIONAL: 2001 –17.93%
Number of child-care places per 1,000 population aged 0-5 not in pre-school education	CP, Maiden, new QoL						241	N/A	N/A	N/A	Too little information to give an accurate picture.
The percentage of 15 year-olds getting five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C in Glos	ACDP QOL21		56.1	56.9	58.3	60.9	61.2	60.8	62.3	65.7	There has been a steady increase since the data was first recorded and Glos is in the top quartile and above the UK average of 56%.
% of working age population with NVQ2 or equivalent and NVQ4 or	ACDP QOL20 Glos QoL										New indicator - has not been recorded.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
equivalent											
Infant mortality rate – per 1,000 live births	Chelt Story		6.3	5.4	7.2	6.0	4.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dropped since 2002 and below UK average of 5.1 in 2003/04.
The percentage of those with serious mental illness getting access to physical health checks. • stopping smoking • breast screening • cervical smear	CP, local – PCT					49% 54% 83%	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	No recent information - Too little information to give an accurate picture.
The numbers of people with mental-health problems using local mental health services.	CP, local – PCT					2,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No recent information - Too little information to give an accurate picture.
Life expectancy rates (3 yr averages) • Males • Females	ACDP QOL33 Glos QoL		76.1 81.3	N/A N/A	77.3 81.5	N/A N/A	77.5 81.4	78.5 81.9	78.6 82.3	N/A N/A	Steady increase in life expectancy and above national average for both males and females. Life expectancy (2003/05) England: Male 76.9 yrs, Female: 81.2 yrs South West: Male 77.8 yrs, Female: 82 yrs (ONS)
% of households with one or more people with a limiting long-term illness	ACDP QOL34				27.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New indicator – No recent information. (Census data below average for region and nationally).
% of people surveyed who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously	NEW QOL – National source for data in the future						68% July 2003	73% Dec. 2004	79%	N/A	Too little information to give an accurate picture.
The percentage of council buildings with facilities for disabled people	TEN Corporate BVPI 156			63%	63%	58%	63%	72%	79%	79%	The percentage of council buildings with facilities for disabled people has increased, in conjunction with the introduction of new building regulations and improvements to existing stock.
% of residents surveyed who: • Are satisfied with their local area as a place to	CP, QoL 18 QoL 19 - Gloucestershire Local Information			92%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No recent information - Too little information to give an accurate picture.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
live • feel that the area is getting worse	Network			24%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
The percentage of 18 year olds voting in local elections	Amanda James (CBC)						22%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Too little information to give an accurate picture.
Education: 16-74 No Qualifications	ONS 2001 Census			21.56 %							Educational achievement is reasonably high in Cheltenham, figures are better than both regionally and nationally. REGIONAL: 2001 – 26.18% NATIONAL: 2001 – 28.85%
16-74 Degree or Equivalent	ONS 2001 Census			26.54 %							Educational achievement is reasonably high in Cheltenham, figures are better than both regionally and nationally. REGIONAL: 2001 – 18.84% NATIONAL: 2001 – 19.90%
% of electoral voting at last election	ACDP QOL4	31.4 %	32.26	33.63	N/A	N/A	39.1 European	61.15	36.32	N/A	The percentage of electoral voting has consistently been above 30% and was on par with national average of 61.4% in 05/06, when there was a higher turn out as this was a combined election with Parliamentary. Need to check this data
% of people surveyed who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area • as individuals • working together	NEW QOL – National source for data in the future			38% 59%.	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No recent information - Too little information to give an accurate picture.
Local bus services: • number of park and ride tickets sold • number of bus trips (million)	Old BVPI 102 Jonathan Roberts (GCC) & Ben Cole (Stagecoach) Derek Lucas (GCC)	159,436	319,240	275,000 16.1 m	390,000 16.8 m	410,000 14.2 m	N/A 16.2 m	N/A 16.7m	519,105	630,249	The number of park and ride tickets sold has quadrupled over the recorded period. Bus trips have been relatively stable over the last few years.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
Travel to work data: • % cycling • % walking • % using public transport • % reliant on the car • %commute by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)	Old QoL 36 - Gloucestershire Local Information Network 2001 Census	1991 Census 8.7% 14.5% 6.3%	GCC Survey 8% 12% 6%	GCC Survey 8.6% 17% 3.6% 36.3%	GLIN 6.9% 17% 4.7%	GLIN 8.7% 15.4% 4.1%	GLIN 10.6% 14.3% 3.5% 28.4%	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	Steady increase in people using bicycles; well above regional and national averages 4% an 3% respectively). The percentage of people walking to work reached 17% in 2000-02, but has fallen since, although still above average. The usage of public transport to get to work has dropped continually since 1998 and is well below national average of 15%. Overall use of alternatives to the car is high.
Daily Commute: By Car	ONS 2001 Census			2001 Census 54.56%							The number of people who are commuting by private car is lower than regional and national figures. This is due to the increase in the number of people using the Park and Ride, and other methods of transport such as cycling. REGIONAL: 2001 – 58.76% NATIONAL: 2001 – 54.92%
Three year average of road casualties (nos. killed or seriously injured) split into: • pedestrians • cyclists • motorbike/scooter/ moped • car users • other vehicle	Denise Vizor GCC			2001 9.7 4.2 9.6 42.7 3.4	2002 13 11.3 5.6 16.6 1.3	2003 5 5 15 4 0	2004 8.7 8.7 10.7 10.7 1.3	2005 8.0 7.0 10.3 11.3 2.0	2006 7.7 5.3 8.7 8.3 2.0	2007 8.0 5.0 6.7 10.7 1.7	The figures relating to 2002 show a higher level of casualties in terms of pedestrians and cyclists, but lower motorbike casualties. The level of car user casualties was very high in 2001 but has reduced significantly in the following two accounting periods. There has been a drop in the number of cyclist casualties since 2003/04.
No killed/seriously injured per 100,000 population • Pedestrians • Cyclists	ACDP QoL8	22.6	33.7				43.5 47.6	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No recent information - Too little information to give an accurate picture.
Average daily traffic flow on principal roads: • Tewkesbury Road • Evesham Road • London Road	Kathryn Haworth (Gloucestershire County Council)				26100 14900 21200	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	26600 18900 20800	27300 19100 22200	Traffic on Shurdington Road appears to have dropped but increased elsewhere.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
• Shurdington Road (1999) • Gloucester Road					18600 29700	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	15600 N/A	14800 43800	
Estimate traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle km)	ACDP QOL45	5307 mvkm	5509 mvkm	5561 mvkm	5644 mvkm	5741 mvkm	5844 mvkm	5941 mvkm	6015 mvkm	N/A	Figures increasing slowly. Cheltenham's rate is three times the national average.
% of residents who think that over the last 3 years: • Public transport has got better or stayed the same • Levels of congestion have got better or stayed the same	ACDP QOL44a ACDP QOL44b						61.8% 20.7%	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	New indicator – No recent information.
% of population within 20 mins travel time of different types of sports facility	ACDP QOL9								17.1%	N/A	New indicator – Too little information to give an accurate picture. Below national mean of 32% in 2006.
The number of people using the concessionary travel scheme. (2006 – indicator changed to reflect payments to bus operators)	TEN FL24	10,092	9291	9300	-	10,980	11586		8,594	10,950	The information recorded demonstrates a fairly steady usage of the concessionary travel scheme.
The number of registered users of Cheltenham's community transport scheme.	Cheltenham Volunteer Bureau					1045	1493	N/A	N/A	N/A	Too little information to give an accurate picture and data not being collected.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
Average number of stalls at farmers market	TEN PPR4						39.4	39	38.3	38	A slight decrease over the last 3 years.
% viewpoint buying local produce	TEN Viewpoint PPR6E					20%	N/A	57%	N/A	N/A	Too little information to give an accurate picture.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

ECONOMIC BASELINE DATA

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
Retail rank – of all centres in UK	MVE									2006 23rd	Rising. Cheltenham has consistently been ranked higher in the national retail hierarchy than its population would suggest
Business stock	NOMIS									2006 4040	Increasing numbers of businesses REGIONAL: 183,420 NATIONAL: 1,892,385
VAT registration	NOMIS									2006 415	Stable – with annual fluctuations over last decade between 380 and 435 REGIONAL: 15,745 NATIONAL: 177,765
VAT de-registration	NOMIS									2006 296	Falling – significant decrease in 2005 and 2006 from around 400 in early 2000's REGIONAL: 12,095 NATIONAL: 139,205
No. of VAT registered businesses and % change over last year	ACDP	3440	3595	3685	3715 0.8%	3705 -0.3%	3715 0.3%	3730 0.4%	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	Overall, slight increase in number of VAT registered businesses, largest increase in county 1995-2005 (16%).
No. new business starts supported by Econ Devt	TEN Corporate ED9						73	125	105	50	Figures vary every year. Drop during 2006/07 because of staff resourcing
New firms % of stock	NOMIS									2006 10.3%	Stable. A high percentage of new firms hints at a high level of confidence in Cheltenham as a place to do business REGIONAL: 9.4% NATIONAL: 8.6%
Employment land in Cheltenham	CBC 2007 Employment Land Audit									2007 -14.59 ha change since 1991	14.59 ha of employment land have been lost since 1991
Percentage of population of working age	NOMIS									2006 62.4	No trend data available. Cheltenham has an above average ratio of people of working age to population REGIONAL: 60.2

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
											NATIONAL: 62.2
Job density (ratio of jobs per person of working age)	NOMIS								2005 0.93		Stable. Cheltenham has a very high ratio of jobs per person of working age. While a positive trend that shows the vitality of Cheltenham's economy this can also lead to inflexibility within the labour market REGIONAL: 0.86 NATIONAL: 0.83
Containment rate	Census 2001			2001 70%							High numbers of people living and working in Cheltenham
Percentage of working population that is economically active	NOMIS									2006 79.9	Long term gradual decline. Above national average but below regional average REGIONAL: 81 NATIONAL: 78.6
Percentage of economically active population that are unemployed	NOMIS									2006 4.2	Stable – below national but above regional average REGIONAL: 3.7% NATIONAL: 5.3%
Percentage of working age population claiming job seekers allowance	NOMIS									2006 1.9	Falling gradually REGIONAL: 1.2 NATIONAL: 2.15
The percentage of unemployed people as at August each year	Chelt Story or Karen McDonald (GCC)	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2%	Steady decrease from 1998 – stable over the last 3 years and below national average of 2.5 in 2006/7. Slight increase in 2006/07.
h% of unemployed people claiming benefits who have been out of work for more than a year	ACDP QOL12b (Job Seeker claimants)					15.6%	16.7%	15.5%	18.9%	N/A	Steady increase and consistently above national average of 11.06% in 2005/06
Percentage of working age people (18 to 65) who are in work	ACDP QOL11 Glos QoL	78%	78.1	76.6	75.8	75.1%	75.8%	78.4	78.7	79.2	Remained relatively stable with a slight increase since 2003/04. Slightly below county and national averages.
% change in number of local jobs	Karen McDonald (GCC)		1.2	1.4	5.77	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	N/A	Stable for the last 3 years an still below county and national averages.

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APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
	Glos QoL										
Education: 16-74 No Qualifications	ONS 2001 Census			21.56%							Educational achievement is reasonably high in Cheltenham, figures are better than both regionally and nationally. REGIONAL: 2001 – 26.18% NATIONAL: 2001 – 28.85%
The percentage of young people (aged 18 to 24) in full-time work or education	ACDP QOL19 – 16-24 years	90.2				90.9%	95.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Increase in number of young people in employment or education is positive
The percentage of 15 year-olds getting five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C in Glos	ACDP QOL21		56.1	56.9	58.3	60.9	61.2	60.8	62.3	65.7	There has been a steady increase since the data was first recorded and Glos is in the top quartile and above the UK average of 56%.
16-74 Degree or Equivalent	ONS 2001 Census			26.54%							Educational achievement is reasonably high in Cheltenham, figures are better than both regionally and nationally. REGIONAL: 2001 – 18.84% NATIONAL: 2001 – 19.90%
% of working age population with NVQ2 or equivalent and NVQ4 or equivalent	ACDP QOL20 Glos QoL										New indicator - has not been recorded.
Skills: working age with no skills	NOMIS									2006 9.8%	Long term decline, with Cheltenham well above national average REGIONAL: 9.8% NATIONAL: 13.8%
Skills: NVQ4 or higher	NOMIS									2006 36%	Long term rise, with Cheltenham well above regional and national averages REGIONAL: 27.3% NATIONAL: 27.4%
Percentage of workforce in professional/managerial work	NOMIS									2006 53.5%	Stable – rapid rise in 04/05, well above regional and national averages REGIONAL: 41.9% NATIONAL: 42.3%
Gross weekly pay	NOMIS									2006 £487	Rising, well above regional and national averages REGIONAL: £433

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
											NATIONAL: £459
Income Rank	ONS							224			
Percentage employed in manufacturing	NOMIS									2006 13.1%	Falling, but Cheltenham's manufacturing base is still stronger than regional and national averages. This reflects the fact that manufacturing has declined less in Cheltenham than in other parts of the country REGIONAL: 11.4% NATIONAL: 11.1%
Percentage employed in tourism related industries	NOMIS									2006 7.6%	Stable – short term rise, but below national and regional averages REGIONAL: 8.8% NATIONAL: 8.1%
Car Ownership: No Car	ONS 2001 Census			23.25 %							The number of people who do not own a car is lower than the national figure but higher than regional levels, possibly due to the fact that Cheltenham is a very compact district, compared with other areas around the SW. REGIONAL: 2001 – 20.21% NATIONAL: 2001 – 26.84%
2+ Cars	ONS 2001 Census			30%							Private car ownership is reasonable compared to regional and national figures. REGIONAL: 2001 – 33.62% NATIONAL; 2001 – 29.47%
Retail footprint ranking	CACI retail footprint								30th	36th	Cheltenham's ranking dropped from 30th to 36th nationally and from 2nd to 4th regionally
Percentage contribution of festivals to total business turnover	The Economic Impact of Cheltenham's Festivals 2002				2002 0.8%						Cheltenham's festivals make an important contribution to total business turnover in the town

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APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE DATA

Key Indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
% of land designated as conservation area	CP – CBC LPI	12.9%	12.9%	12.9%	14.77%	14.77%	14.77%	14.77%	14.77%	14.77%	This figure rose in the period 01/02 reflecting the designation of an additional conservation area. Since then, it has remained the same.
No. of conservation areas	TEN Corporate BVPI 219A	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	See above.
Percentage of conservation areas with up-to-date: • Character appraisal • Management proposals	TEN Corporate BVPI 219B and C								71% 0%	88% 16.5%	Conservation areas with character appraisals and management proposals increasing.
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to archaeological advice	CBC Planning Department/GCC								N/A	N/A	New indicator. No data at present.
No. of buildings at risk	CBC Heritage and Conservation	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	Most buildings at risk have been placed on the register and it has been possible to remove them swiftly following remediation works. The current building at risk has been on the register since 1999.
Scheduled monuments	Regional Ancient Monuments Inspectorate Bristol	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	There are six scheduled monuments within Cheltenham.
No. of listed buildings	CBC Heritage and Conservation	2,700	2,700	2,540	2,540	2,540	2,540	2,540	2,602	2,602	The number of listed buildings fell from 2,700 to 2,540 in 2000. This was largely due to a re-list commissioned in this year by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport. Some additional buildings have been added in the last two years.
No. of parks with Green Flag/green pennant	TEN GE11	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	Winston Churchill Memorial Gardens held Green Flag status for five consecutive years, but this was lost in 002/03. Hatherley Park achieved Green Flag status for the first time in 2005. Naunton Park in 2006.
Quantity of designated LNR	Green Environment/ Natural England	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Only one designated LNR at Griffiths Avenue (0.8ha).

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key Indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
Area of land LNR	Green Environment/ Natural England	0.8ha	0.8ha	0.8ha	0.8ha	0.8ha	08.ha	0.8ha	0.8ha	0.8ha	
Proposed LNRs (and area of land in hectares)	Green Environment/ Natural England	3 (36.81)	3 (36.81)	3 (36.81)	3 (36.81)	3 (36.81)	4 (36.86)	6 (44.29)	6 (44.29)	6 (44.29)	Leckhampton Hill. Little Herberts and Pilley Bridge have been proposed as far back as 1997. (Leckhampton Hill 33.91ha, Little Herberts 0.47ha, Pilley Bridge 2.34ha) The Honeybourne Line, Wasley Brake and Weavers Field were added to the list of proposed sites in 2004. (Wasley Brake 0.14ha, the Honeybourne Line 4.14ha, Weavers Field 3.29ha)
Area of local nature reserves/ per 1000 population designated	ACDP QOL30b	0.007 ha	0.007 ha	0.007 ha	0.007 ha	0.007 ha	0.007 ha	0.007 ha	0.007 ha	0.007 ha	Well below national average in terms of the ratio of LNRs to the population of Cheltenham NATIONAL: 1.41ha
Area of SSSI land designated	ACDP QOL30a	36ha	36ha	36ha	36ha	36ha	36 ha	36 ha	36 ha	36ha	There has been no increase in the quantity of land designated as SSSI. Cheltenham SSSI – Charlton Kings Common and Leckhampton Hill, size 36ha.
Percentage of SSSI land designated in a condition that is: favourable unfavourable and declining unfavourable and static unfavourable but recovering	Natural England								12.9	12.9 (4.67ha) 0 48.93 26.96	Only 4.67ha of the land is considered to be in a favourable condition. This leaves 31.33ha of land in an unfavourable condition. The condition of SSSI is the subject of a Public Service Agreement. 95% of all SSSI should be in Favourable or Recovering state by 2010. At present Cheltenham is only achieving 40%, way below the national average and government target REGIONAL: 51.01%, 5.98%, 14,94%, 28.07% NATIONAL: 44.84%, 8.34%, 15.65%, 31.18%
Land Designations: Special Areas of Conservation	Natural England	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Special Areas of Conservation are designated areas that are important habitats or endangered species. Any plan that may affect an SAC must be subject to

Key Indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
											a Habitats Regulation Assessment under the Habitats Directive. There are no SAC designations in Cheltenham. REGIONAL: 2007 – 64 (121,097.43ha) NATIONAL: 2007 – 228 (809,144ha)
Habitats: Important Habitats	CBC Biodiversity Audit, 2006 No of protected BAP species No of protected habitats									GAP	There are 31 protected species and 14 protected habitats in Gloucestershire, but need to drill down to Cheltenham BAP NATIONAL (2007): 1149 species, 65 habitats
Number of key wildlife sites	Glos Wildlife Trust									2006 6	Six of Gloucestershire's 700 key wildlife sites are in Cheltenham: GWT reserve at Kingham Line; Ravensgate Hill (Wistley Hill); 5.5ha ancient woodland at Timbercombe; 3.6ha of species rich ridge and furrow meadow at Ashgrove Farm; 5ha of ancient woodland at Glenfall Wood and unimproved grassland at Fiddlers Green Lane
Area of key wildlife sites	Gloucestershire Centre For Environmental Records (GCER)									41.89ha	
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Cotswold Conservation Board									1,030ha Cotswold AONB	AONB is a valuable tourist attraction and it is important that it is managed to benefit local economies without damaging their environmental quality. 22% of land in Cheltenham is designated as AONB. REGIONAL: 2007 – 890,700 ha NATIONAL: 2007 – 2,043,300 ha
Area of Cotswolds AONB in the Borough	Strategic Land Use Team									2007 10.7 sq mls (22%)	Almost a quarter of the borough is covered by AONB status, forming part of the Cotswolds AONB, which is the largest AONB in the UK
Area of Green Belt in the Borough	Strategic Land Use Team									2007 7.9 sq km (17%)	Almost a fifth of the borough is covered by the green belt separating Cheltenham, Gloucester and Bishops Cleeve
Landscape Special Area											Landscape character is something which

Key Indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
											exists everywhere. It is an expression of pattern within the landscape resulting from particular combinations of natural and historical factors which make one place different from another. Landscape character should seek to optimise landscape character and not devalue it.
% of km of river achieving cat A (good biological quality)	ACDP QOL28a	0%	12%	12.4%	12.4%	0%	4%	4.1%	N/A	N/A	Percentage reaching good standard is low and appears to have decreased slightly since 2003. NATIONAL: 86.7%
% of km of river achieving cat B (good chemical quality)	ACDP QOL28b	73%	73%	73%	70.2%	62.9%	73%	54.2%	N/A	N/A	Percentage reaching good standard appears to be increasing slightly, but dipped in 2005. NATIONAL: 53.9%
Flooding: Area of Land in Floodplain Percentage of borough in floodplain	CBC GIS									267.96ha 5.7%	Stable – may be reviewed by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
Number of properties at risk from Flooding	CBC GIS									4,293	Avoid where possible, promoting development within the floodplain. REGIONAL: 2007 – 100,000 NATIONAL: 2007 – 2,000,000
Area liable to flood	Environment Agency									GAP	See figure 2 at end of table for flood risk map
Surface water run-off	Environment Agency									GAP	No information
Groundwater flooding	Environment Agency									GAP	No information
Developments Incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems										GAP	No local data available. Sustainable drainage is a concept that includes long term environmental and social factors in decisions about drainage. It takes account of the quantity and quality of runoff, and the amenity value of surface water in the urban environment. Many existing urban drainage systems can cause problems of flooding, pollution or damage to the environment and are not proving to be sustainable.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key Indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
Number of planning applications approved against EA advice	Environment Agency/AMR						2	0	2	N/A	New indicator.
Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption)	ACDP QOL27							138 litres	N/A	N/A	New ACDP indicator – Data only for 2003/04. Residents in Cheltenham consume 10% less water than the UK average. NATIONAL: 154.14 litres
No. allotment plots	TEN GE2B	916	917	700	708	674	674	646	618	628	The number of allotment plots has steadily decreased over the accounted period, reflecting a drop in usage and the development of some allotment plots.
% tenanted allotments	TEN GE2	72%	74%	69%	72%	75%	75%	77%	90%	88%	Allotments available are being increasingly well utilised, reflecting growing demand.
Net increase/decrease in trees	TEN GE5 (2001/02-2003/04) Chris Chavasse (CBC)	222	185	242	54	42	91	N/A	100	36	The net figures have decreased dramatically since 2000/01 when net increase was 242.
New/replacement trees on CBC land	Chris Chavasse (CBC)				230	170	187	N/A	155	109	The number of new/replacement trees have been decreasing.
% of sites surveyed that fall below Grade B for cleanliness (combined deposits of litter and detritus	TEN Corporate BVPI 199A (2006 changed criteria)						15.3%	18%	15%	10.7%	Situation peaked in 2004/05, since then street cleanliness has improved.
Domestic waste • % land filled • % recycled • % composted	TEN Corporate BVPI 82A, B, D	92% 7.9% 0%	92% 7.5% 0.5%	91% 7.9% 0.7%	9.5%	87% 9.4% 3.5%	86% 11.5% 2.8%	82% 14% 4.3%	74.2% 16.5% 9.3%	70.5% 18.1% 11.6%	% of land filled has been progressively decreasing but is still well above national average. Recycling and composting have increased dramatically with composting slightly above national average and recycling slightly under. England target of 24% recycled/composted by 2005/6 NATIONAL (2005/6): 62.26%, 17.61%, 9.01%
Kg of waste collected per head p.a	TEN Corporate BVPI 84A	453	480	500	481	480	461	467	446	455	Kg of waste collected per head increased until 2000, but has dropped since then in line with increasing emphasis on waste reduction. Still above national average of

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key Indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
											438.63
% pop served by kerbside recycling collection (or within 1 Km of recycling centre – before 2001)	TEN Corporate BVPI 91A	80%	80%	95%		72%	100%	94%	98%	98%	Since 2003 figures have remained steady.
% new homes built on previously developed land	TEN Corporate BVPI 106	91%	96%	87%	100%	100%	89.1%	81%	84.8%	90.4%	After reaching its peak in the period 2001-03, the use of previously developed land has dropped off. However, there has been an increase in 2006/07. Rate of use of previously developed land is much higher in Cheltenham than for the SW, reflecting the urban nature of the borough REGIONAL (2005): 63%
% of gardens built on	Rob Lindsey									GAP	Garden evidence?
Green space data	John Crowther									GAP	Data on access to open space? Amount of space available:
Light pollution	Campaign to Protect Rural England	See figure 1 at end of table for light pollution levels 2000 – saturated light pollution									Light pollution has increased from 1993 to 2000 and Cheltenham is now classified as saturated
Air Pollution: Air Quality Management Areas	UK National Air Quality Archive	NONE									There is no Air Quality Management Area designated in Cheltenham indicating that pollution levels are not severe. REGIONAL: 2007 – 27 NATIONAL: 2007 – 27
No. of days when air pollution is moderate or higher for PM10	CBC Air Quality Monitoring Station Report or Phil Judge (CBC)		1 day	2 days	0	0	2 days	0	1 day	1 day	PM 10 levels have remained relatively low TARGET: 40 µg/m
No. of days p. a. when ozone levels are mod. or higher	As above (days)		31 days	31 days	31.5 days	11 days	35 days	13 days	18 days	5 days	Records vary throughout the years. However, over the last 3 years, the records are becoming more consistent with a relatively low number for 2006/07. This demonstrates a significant difference which is probably due to climatic variations.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key Indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
CBC Air Quality Monitoring Station Report or Phil Judge (CBC)	Particles (PM10, annual mean)					19.9	15.3	15.1	14.9	16.4	Concentration has remained constant, which is positive, and is well below national targets, especially for sulphur dioxide. TARGETS: National objective µg/m³ • Particles (PM10, annual mean) –> 40 • Sulphur dioxide (SO2, 24hr mean) –> 125 • Nitrogen dioxide (NO2, annual mean) –> 40 ▪ Ozone (O3, 8hr mean) –> 100
	Sulphur dioxide (SO2, 24hr mean)					5.5	5.0	4.3	4.8	4.2	
	Nitrogen dioxide (NO2, annual mean)					18.3	23.5	23.0	20.4	22.2	
	Ozone (O3, 8hr mean					50.6	52.1	61.3	59	54	
Noise complaints reported to CBC. Jane Mitchell – Public Protection(CBC)	Construction Domestic Alarms Industrial / Commercial Miscellaneous Street				11 260 21 174 7 17	9 164 40 154 2 14	11 147 21 144 9 9	34 192 28 104 12 7	34 206 21 108 14 5	36 181 14 109 11 5	This indicator relies on people reporting noise complaints, which may not be as useful, given that it could demonstrate an increase in noise levels or decrease in tolerance. Recorded construction complaints have increased dramatically in recent years, whilst other noises have stayed reasonably constant. These results are encouraging.
No. of sites of potential concern with respect to contamination	TEN Corporate BVPI 216A								613	608	Too little information to give an accurate picture yet.
Total area of contaminated/derelict land/ proportion derelict	ACDP QOL22						0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	2004 data from ACDP – No recent information.
Cheltenham's Ecological footprint – global hectares per person	www.Ecologicalbudget.org.uk – WWF/Stockholm Environment Institute								5.39 gha	N/A	Our target footprint should be 1.8 gha if we are to live within our ecological budget – in the UK we use 5.4 gha and are 15th highest the world. Cheltenham is above the regional average of 5.24 gha.
% of viewpoint members think that climate change will impact their lives	TEN PP Viewpoint PPR15				72%			73%	N/A	N/A	Too little information to give an accurate picture.
% viewpoint members prepared to change lifestyle	TEN PP Viewpoint PPR6				69%			88%	N/A	N/A	Increase in willingness to change lifestyle to reduce climate change impacts through a variety of sustainable living measures.
Energy consumption in LA buildings	Old BVPI 180, climate change			9,615,200	9,967,799	9,471,084	10,443,817	15,446,626	16,561,264	N/A	Despite a small decrease in 02/03, energy consumption has crept up, due to growth

Key Indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
	strategy (KWH)										in IT hardware and Rec Centre coming back under CBC control in 2003.
CO_2 emissions from LA buildings	Climate change strategy (tonnes) %change	-	-	2,342	1,929	1,881	1,780 24% reduction	2,193	2464 6% increase * (35% decrease**)	N/A	CO_2 emissions decreased steadily from 00/01 due to use of renewable electricity in Council premises, but increased from 2004 as included Rec centre* Without Rec Centre **
Estimated CO_2 emissions for industrial and commercial sector	DEFRA CO_2 emissions estimates experimental data (kilotons)						260 (2003)	288 (2004)	308 (2005)	N/A	Lower figure for Cheltenham probably related to type of industry within border, Year on year figures are not directly comparable, but emissions from the industrial and commercial sectors in Cheltenham are increasing steadily. REGIONAL (2005): 358 kt
Estimated CO_2 emissions for road transport	DEFRA CO_2 emissions estimates (kilotons)						90		88	N/A	Low figure probably due to size of borough. REGIONAL (2005): 250
Carbon Dioxide emissions in tonnes – Total CO2 emissions for Cheltenham	DEFRA, CO2 emission estimates (experimental data 2003)						637,000	642,000	N/A	N/A	DEFRA Data weighted to reflect local circumstances - Cheltenham is nearly 36% below regional average. Year on year data is not directly comparable, but emissions appear to be increasing.
Total CO2 emissions for Cheltenham per capita	Climate change strategy (tonnes) figures scaled down from national DEFRA data on UK emissions. (ACDP data for 2003/04 - tonnes)		9.25 (1999)		9.55 (2001)		9.36 (2003) 5.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACDP shows level is 40% below national average. Lower figure for Cheltenham probably result of type of industry and size of borough. REGIONAL: 8.2 NATIONAL: 9.6 TARGET: Fair shares target for south west for 2007 is 4.2 tonnes per person.
Estimated domestic carbon dioxide emissions	ACDP QOL25 (kilotons)						287000	269000	N/A	N/A	Cheltenham 4% below regional average of 299 kt.
Estimated domestic carbon dioxide emissions per capita	ACDP QOL25 (tonnes per capita)						2.6	2.4	N/A	N/A	Cheltenham 7.5% below regional average of 2.6 t. National average also 2.6t.
Ave. SAP rating of LA dwellings	TEN Corporate BVPI 63	50%	50.5%	51.5%	52.5%	63%	63%	65%	69%	71%	SAP rating has steadily increased since 1998/99 with the latest figure being 71%.
% improvement in energy	TEN NR08	2.3%	1.5%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	3.88%	4.1%	3.11%	N/A	Energy efficiency in all stock has

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APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key Indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
efficiency in all stock over year CO2 reductions achieved (in tonnes)							4066	15660	N/A	N/A	consistently improved achieving a 20% improvement 1996-2005. Between 1996-2010, there is a 30% target in place for energy efficiency in all stock. TARGET: Energy efficiency target for 2006/07 is 3%.
Use of renewable electricity in CBC buildings	Climate change strategy	0%	0%	0%	56%	56%	100%	100%	100%	100%	The use of renewable energy in CBC buildings increased from 0% to 100% in 3 years, which is a very positive achievement.
Average annual domestic consumption of electricity per consumer (kWh)	BERR (experimental data) – ACDP QOL26 (kwh)						4,541 2003	4546 2004	4783 2005	N/A	Electricity use has increased over the 3 years recorded, 2nd lowest in the county.
Average annual domestic sales of gas per consumer (kWh)	ACDP QOL26 (kwh)				18, 522 2001	18,159 2002	17,741 2003	18,55 2 2004	N/A	N/A	Gas consumption per consumer has been decreased steadily between 2001 and 2003, but increased in 2004. 2nd lowest in the county.
Average annual industrial/commercial gas sales per consumer (kWh)	DTI energy trends (kWh)				391,9 22 2001	398,9 53 2002	443,2 87 2003	406,0 85 2004	358,8 09 2005	N/A	Gas consumption has been falling since 2003 and is significantly below regional national averages. REGIONAL (2005): 584,372 NATIONAL (2005): 645,050
Average annual industrial/commercial electricity sales per consumer	DTI energy trends (kWh)						62,10 9 2003	71,76 2 2004	84,22 2 2005	N/A	Electricity consumption has been increasing steadily and, for the first time in 2005 was above both regional and national averages. REGIONAL: 62,847 NATIONAL: 78,223
MW of electricity in Glos. from renewable sources (installed capacity)	SWEA – Glos. Renewable Energy Action Plan, RegenSW survey April 2007						8.873 mw	N/A	9.15 mw	9.89	A steady increase across the county, but none in Cheltenham. TARGET: 40-50mw of installed capacity by 2010 (RSS).
MW of installed renewable heat capacity	SWEA – Glos Renewable Energy Action Plan, RegenSW survey April 2007								2.75 (27.85 in south west)	1.26 Chelt 1.49 Glos	Includes 1.26mw in Cheltenham at Chelsea Building Society, although this was not included in RegenSW April 2007 survey.

APPENDIX 2 – STAGE A2: BASELINE DATA TABLES

Key Indicator	Source	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Trend
											TARGET: 100mw of installed heat capacity by 2010 (RSS).
% viewpoint members switching to renewable energy	TEN Corporate Viewpoint PPR 6B				30%	N/A	N/A	87%	N/A	9.89	Despite the infrequency of recording, the increase in this trend is encouraging.
Developments meeting Code for Sustainable Homes (and previously ECO Homes) or BREEAM Standard										GAP	Specific Housing Corporation funded projects at Sochi Court and India & Pakistan House built to EcoHomes 'good and 'very good', and Chelsea Building Society built to 'excellent' BREEAM standard, but information not routinely collected

Figure 1: Light Pollution in the South West
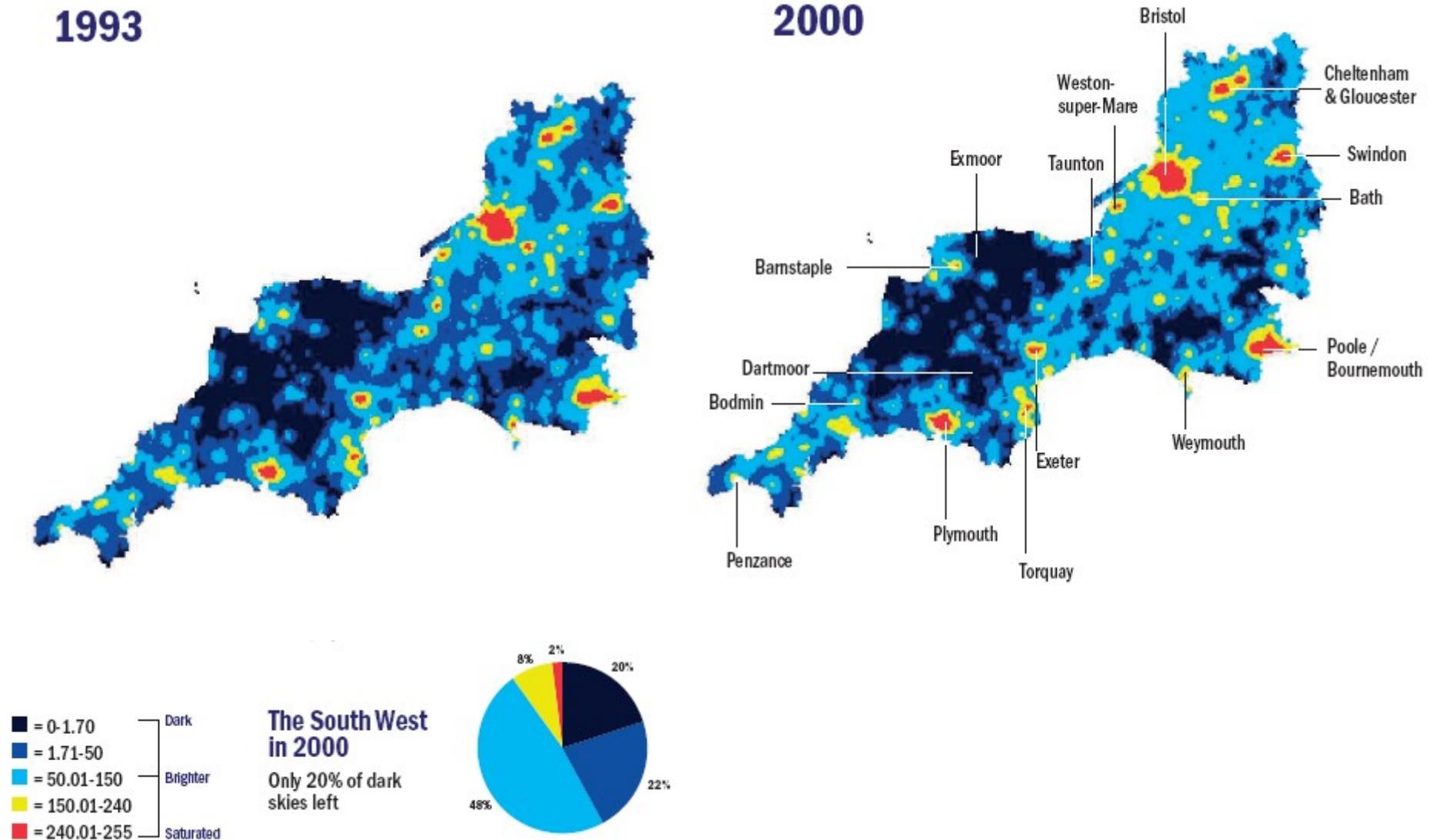
Source: The above light pollution maps have been created by Campaign to Protect Rural England using satellite data, www.cpre.org.uk

Figure 2: Flooding in Cheltenham
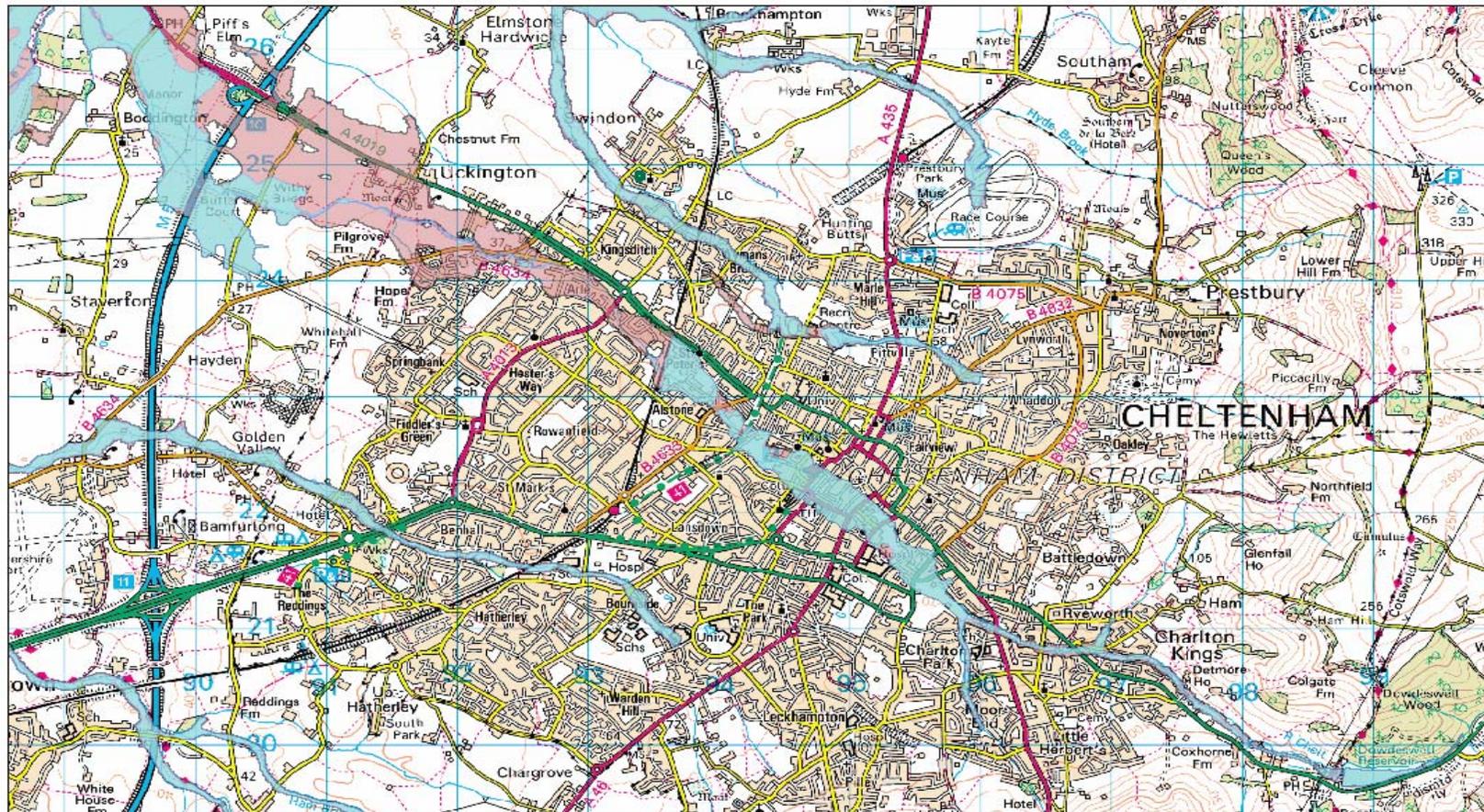
Legend

1 in 100yr floodplain

1 in 1000yr floodplain

Flooding in Cheltenham
detailing 1 in 100 & 1 in 1000 year floodplain
11th July 2006

ENVIRONMENT
AGENCY

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proceedings.' Environment Agency. 100026380. (2005).

Figure 3: Tranquillity in the South West
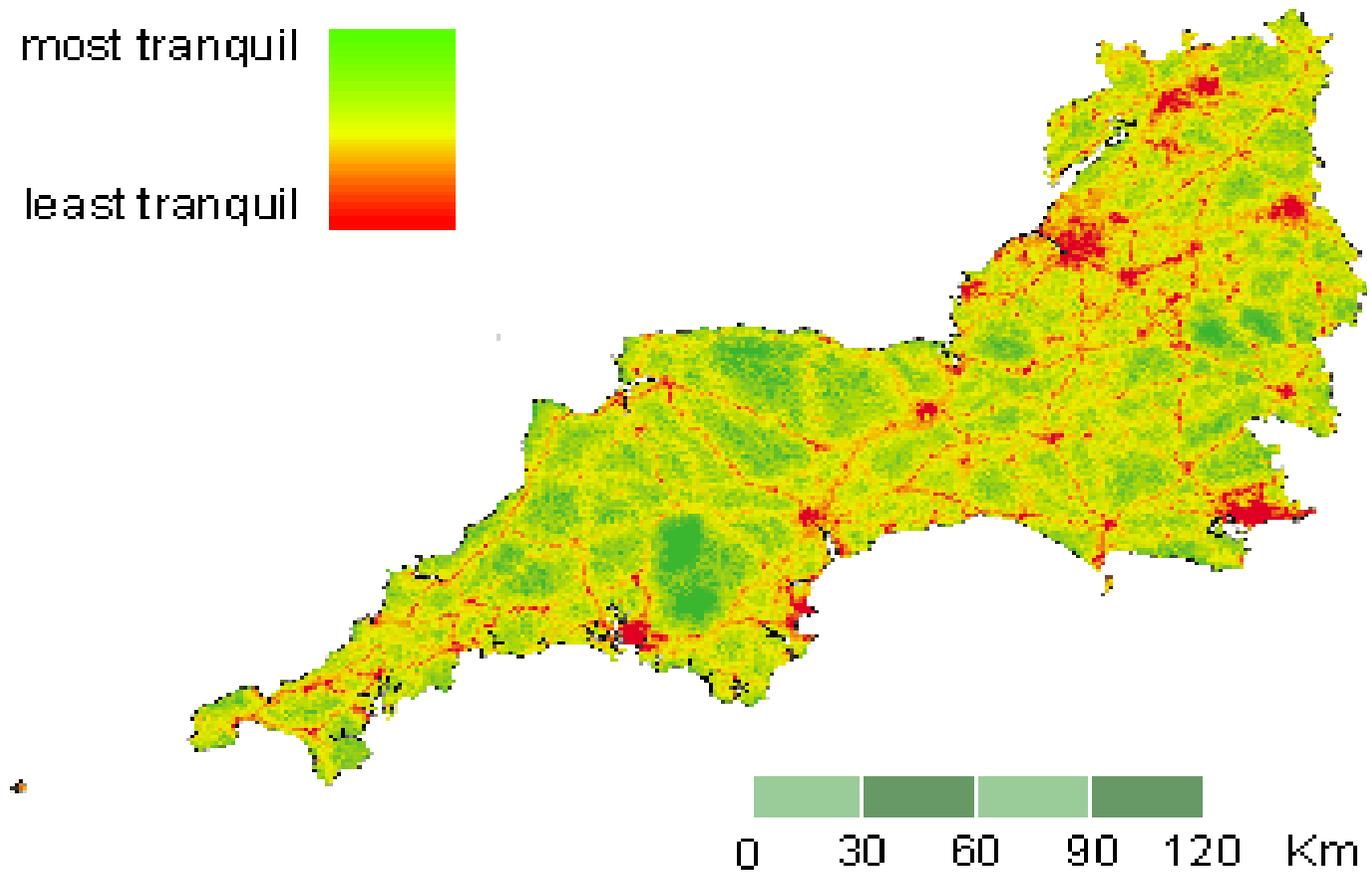
Source: Campaign to Protect Rural England