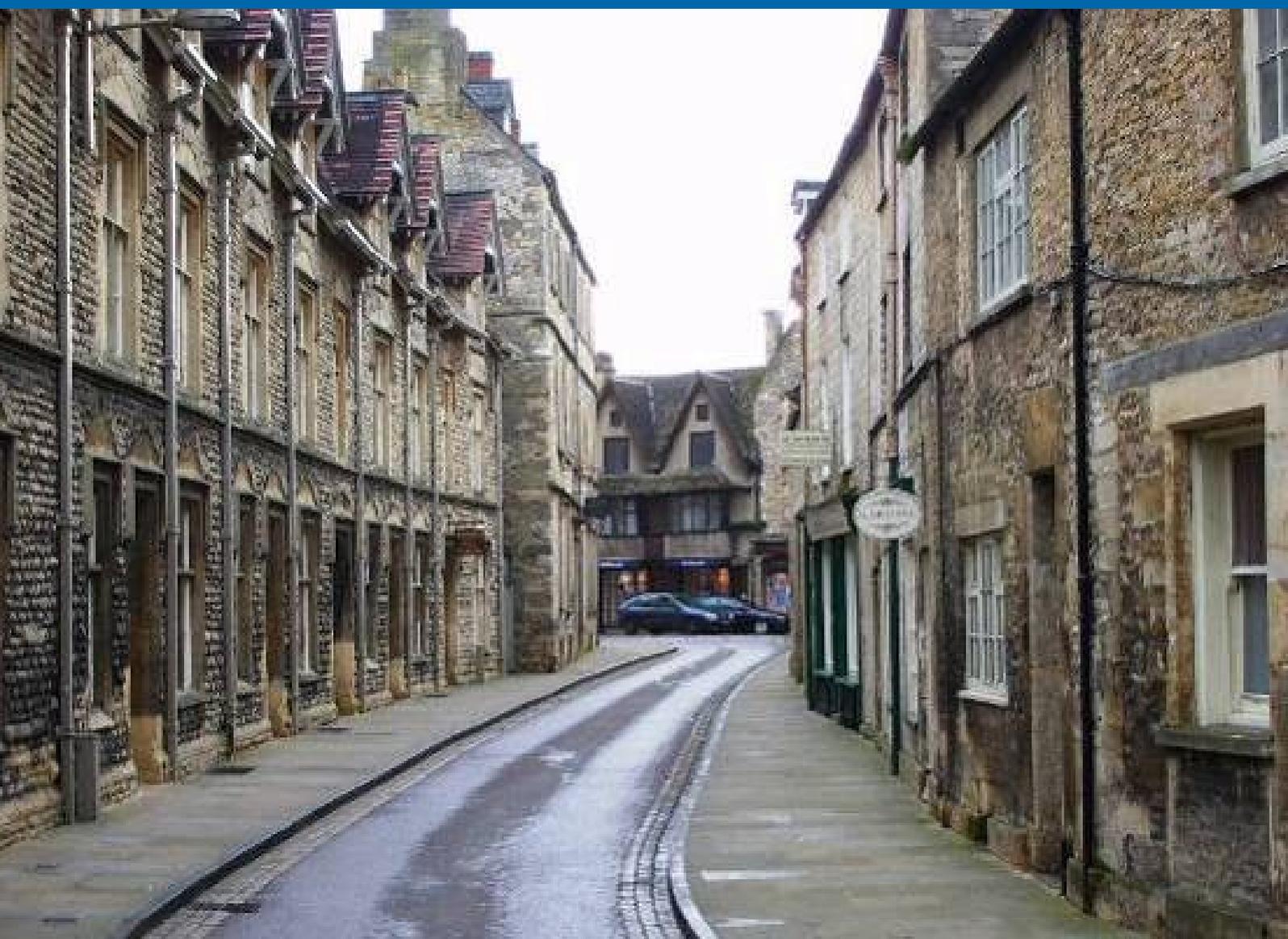


# SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT JULY 2007 CIRENCESTER TOWN CENTRE SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT



**COTSWOLD**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## Introduction 1

**1.1** Cotswold District Council is preparing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to amplify Policy CIR. 1 (Traffic Management and related issues in Cirencester Town Centre\*) and the following site-specific policies of the Cotswold District Local Plan 2001-2011:

**1.2** [\* The area covered by the SPD is shown on Fig.1 at the beginning of Section 2.0]

- Policy CIR.2 – Livestock Market and Leisure Centre
- Policy CIR.3 – Sheep Street ‘island’ site
- Policy CIR.4 – Memorial Hospital site
- Policy CIR.5 – Land adjacent to Brewery car park
- Policy CIR.6 – Land fronting Dyer Street and The Waterloo
- Policy CIR.7 – The Waterloo car park
- Policy CIR.8 – Cricklade Street/West Way
- Policy CIR.15 – Land at City Bank, Beeches Road and the former railway line

**1.3** In amplifying these policies, the SPD will address:

- vitality and viability issues in the town’s commercial centre (defined in the Local Plan) within the context of Policy 25;
- archaeology issues within the context of Policy 12; and
- guidance on section 106 obligations in within the context of Policy 49.

**1.4** Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), local planning authorities are required to carry out:

- a Sustainability Appraisal of all documents that make up their LDF in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12 Local Development Frameworks); and
- a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC

**1.5** Sustainability Appraisal addresses social and economic issues as well as taking into consideration environmental matters. Although the statutory requirements for carrying out Sustainability Appraisal and SEA are distinct, it is possible to satisfy both through a single but integrated process and this approach is advocated in ODPM guidance. The combined process is referred to throughout this Scoping Report as Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

# 1 Introduction

**1.6** SA compels local planning authorities to work towards achieving sustainable development, thus enabling residents to satisfy their basic needs and pass on a better quality of life for future generations.

**1.7** Scoping is the first stage of SA. The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the scoping stage in a manner that can be used for consultation.

## Background 2

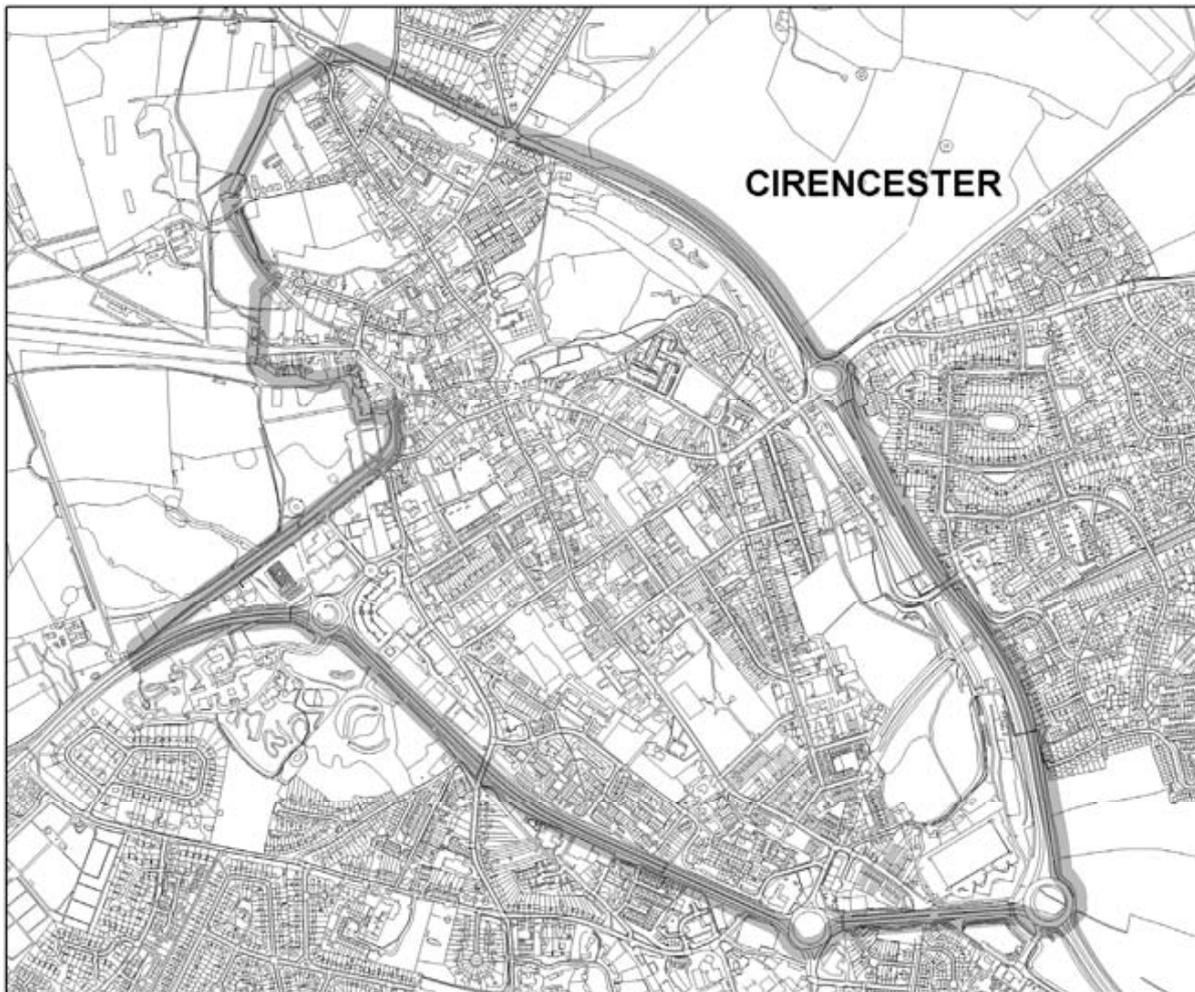


Figure 2.1 Area covered by the SPD

### Local Development Framework

**2.1** Fundamental changes to the planning system have been introduced through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires Local Planning Authorities to adopt a Local Development Framework (LDF) in place of their existing Local Plan. The LDF will eventually replace the existing Cotswold District Local Plan 2001 - 2011 (adopted April 2006) and will set out a vision for the future as well as providing guidelines on spatial planning in Cotswold District. In the transitional period, the Local Plan will retain development plan status and be saved until the policies within it are superseded by the adoption of LDF documents.

**2.2** PPS12 sets out the new LDF process, which requires local planning authorities to adopt a spatial planning approach. This goes beyond traditional land use planning by integrating policies for the development of land with policies that influence the nature of places and the way they function.

## 2 Background

**2.3** The LDF will comprise of a number of Development Plan Documents (DPD), which will have statutory status. The proposals and policies set out in them will guide planning decisions. It will also comprise a number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) that are non-statutory and can be prepared to support the delivery of major development sites or complex policy areas. SPDs will be taken into account as a material consideration in determining planning applications.

**2.4** Cotswold District Council has produced a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and a Local Development Scheme (LDS) as part of its LDF. The SCI outlines how and when Cotswold District Council intends to consult the local community and other stakeholders when preparing the documents, which make up the LDF. The LDS establishes a programme for delivering the LDF over a three year period. It identifies which DPDs/SPDs will be produced, in what order and when.

**2.5** Although the SPD will form part of the LDF, it relates to Local Plan policies adopted under the previous planning system, which were not subjected to SA.

## Sustainability Process 3

### The Objective for undertaking SA

**3.1** The statutory requirements for undertaking SA/SEA are summarised briefly in Section 1.0. The objective of the SEA Directive for carrying out SA is:

- 'to provide for high a level of protection of the environment and to continue to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans . . . with a view to promoting sustainable development'

### Sustainability Appraisal Guidance

**3.2** The SA process undertaken for this SPD has been developed in accordance with the following national guidance:

- ODPM (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive: Practical guidance on applying European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of certain plans and programmes on the environment"
- ODPM (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities
- English Nature, RSPB, Countryside Agency and Environment Agency (2004) SEA and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners.

### Sustainability Appraisal Process

**3.3** SEA is a means of evaluating the environmental acceptability of a plan in a formalised and systematic manner by identifying key environmental issues associated with the study area and how adoption of the plan will influence them. SEA occupies a central position in the hierarchy of planning, sitting between national planning policy and environmental impact assessment at project level. The SEA process considers similar issues to project environmental assessment but differ in that the existing environment is examined in broad terms and strategic options are evaluated against environmental objectives. This is because the site-specific information needed to complete a project level environmental assessment and quantify environmental effects is not available at the strategic stage.

**3.4** Sustainability Appraisal differs from SEA in that it extends the focus of the assessment process to encompass social and economic issues. Sustainability Appraisal is described by the ODPM as:

**3.5** "An iterative process that identifies and report on the likely significant effects of the plan and the extent to which implementation of the plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined."

**3.6** The combined SA process will identify key social, economic and environmental issues associated with implementation of Local Plan policies relevant to Cirencester town centre, and how the adoption of the SPD will influence them. The process will also identify requirements (or indicators) for monitoring the implementation of the SPD following adoption. Monitoring will identify any unforeseen impact and inform the next revision or replacement.

## 3 Sustainability Process

**3.7** Undertaking SA allows for the social, economic and environmental acceptability of the development options to be determined and thus taken into account in the decision making process. However it should be noted that, while SA will inform the decision making process, the SPD may not always reflect the development option that is considered most sustainable.

### Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

**3.8** The Sustainability Appraisal process adopted has been developed following current guidance produced by the ODPM. The Sustainability Appraisal process involves the following steps, split according to the following stages:

#### **STAGE A Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope**

1. **[A1]** Identifying other plans and programmes of relevance to the emerging SPD and LDF process.
2. **[A2]** Collating baseline data and identifying gaps in the current baseline.
3. **[A3]** Identifying baseline conditions and key sustainability issues and problems on the basis of the baseline data collated
4. **[A4]** Developing Sustainability Appraisal framework, including objectives
5. **[A5]** Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal through the production of a Scoping Report

#### **STAGE B Developing and refining options and assessing effects**

1. **[B1]** Testing the Cirencester Town Centre SPD objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives
2. **[B2]** Developing the Cirencester Town Centre SPD development options
3. **[B3]** Predicting and assessing the significant effects of implementing the site-specific allocations within Cirencester town centre on their own
4. **[B4]** Predicting and assessing the significant effects of implementing Local Plan policies relevant to Cirencester town centre with the SPD.
5. **[B5]** Developing mitigation for any adverse effects and to maximise beneficial effects
6. **[B6]** Developing recommendations for future monitoring requirements or indicators.

## Sustainability Process 3

### STAGE C Preparing the Sustainability Report

### STAGE D Consulting on the Draft SPD and the Sustainability Report

1. **[D1]** Public participation on the Draft Cirencester Town Centre SPD and the Sustainability Report
2. **[D2]** Appraising any significant changes to the Cirencester Town Centre SPD
3. **[D3]** Providing information on how the Sustainability Appraisal and consultation responses were taken into account in finalising the Cirencester Town Centre SPD.

### STAGE E Monitoring implementation of the plan

1. **[E1]** Monitoring significant effects of the Cirencester Town Centre SPD once adopted
2. **[E2]** Responding to any adverse effects arising from the Cirencester Town Centre SPD following adoption.

## Scoping Report Tasks

**3.9** This Scoping Report documents the findings of the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process (referred to in the ODPM (2005) guidance as Stage A) for Cirencester Town Centre SPD. The table below summarises the tasks that were carried out in producing this Scoping Report:

Table 3.1 Scoping Report Tasks

Task	Purpose	Report Section
Identify other plans and programmes of relevance to the Cirencester Town Centre SPD and LDF process	To document the aims and objectives of other plans and programmes. To identify constraints and opportunities for the Cirencester Town Centre SPD to take into account.	Section 4 and Appendix 1
Collect baseline information	To provide a baseline against which the assessment of significant effects can be undertaken. To provide a baseline for future monitoring purposes. To assist in identifying key sustainability issues.	Section 5 and Appendix 1
Identify key sustainability issues	To ensure that the Sustainability Appraisal is focused on issues of concern.	Section 6
Develop Sustainability Appraisal objectives	To provide a means by which the sustainability of the Cirencester Town Centre SPD can be assessed.	Section 7

## 3 Sustainability Process

### Links to Relevant Plans and Programmes

**3.10** Existing, relevant plans were identified and reviewed in order to determine links with the Cirencester Town Centre SPD and LDF process. Section 4 provides further details of the review process including a list of the plans and programmes reviewed.

**3.11** For each plan the review process identified the:

- Key aims and objectives (including sustainability objectives) of each plan;
- Implications of the plan for the Cirencester Town Centre SPD; and
- Implications of the plan for the Sustainability Appraisal process.

**3.12** A table was produced detailing the above points for each plan. This table is provided in Appendix 1.

**3.13** In addition to determining links with the Cirencester Town Centre SPD, the review process:

- provided baseline information (section 5);
- helped to identify key sustainability issues (section 6); and
- fed into development of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives (section 7).

### Baseline Data

**3.14** Baseline data has been collated and reviewed in order to establish present conditions and to help to identify key sustainability issues.

**3.15** The baseline data was reviewed to establish:

- The current situation and if trends suggest that it is improving or getting worse;
- The current situation in relation to established thresholds or targets;
- If any particularly sensitive or important elements of the receiving environment are likely to be affected, including people or habitats; and
- If there have been any significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time and if there may be such effects in the future.

**3.16** For the purposes of the Sustainability Appraisal, the baseline conditions are assumed to be the status quo for the area defined in Figure 1.1.

**3.17** Implementation of Local Plan Policies CIR.1-8 and CIR.15 with or without the Cirencester Town Centre SPD will result in either an improvement to or deterioration in this baseline. If Policies CIR.1-8 and CIR.15 and/or the SPD are not implemented (do nothing) then it must be assumed that there will be no change to the current baseline conditions. In reality, this would not occur as natural and social processes would continue to operate.

**3.18** It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that any difficulties encountered in compiling baseline data are recorded. It is important that any data gaps are identified as new data (or data in a different format to that currently available) may need to be collated for monitoring purposes.

## Sustainability Process 3

**3.19** Appendix 2 notes the data not available at local level. Unless local data can be sourced, future monitoring of the SPD will need to acknowledge that existing data may not be available.

### Purpose of the formal consultation

**3.20** Article 5.4 of the SEA Directive requires that authorities with specific environmental responsibilities should be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the report of the assessment process. These are English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency. In addition, the Scoping Report will also be subject to consultation in accordance with the Cotswold District Statement of Community Involvement; this includes consultation with other selected interest groups.

**3.21** In providing comments on the Scoping Report, consultees are requested to focus on the following issues:

- Is the approach to the use of SA in assisting in the preparation of the Cirencester Town Centre SPD appropriate and clear?
- Does the review of other plans and programmes and baseline information provide a suitable context for the assessment of the Cirencester Town Centre SPD?
- Have the correct sustainability issues that the SPD needs to address been identified? Are there any that need to be added?
- Does the SA Framework provide the appropriate scope for the SA, bearing in mind the sustainability issues identified?
- Are there any additional issues relating to the next stages of the SA process that need to be addressed?

**3.22** Consultees are also asked to bear in mind that the purpose of the SA is to identify the “significant” effects of the SPD (Article 5.1 of the SEA Directive), not every effect, and that the information to be provided should be that which is “reasonably required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of assessment” (Article 5.2). In this respect, therefore, the SA will focus on significant effects for the town centre in line with the SPD. The site-specific effects will be dealt with through Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Comments received from consultees will be taken on board during the remainder of the SA process.

## 4 Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding the scope (stage A1)

### Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

**4.1** The Council must take account of relationships between the Cirencester Town Centre SPD and other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. The SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at international, European or national levels to be taken into account. Other relevant documents include the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Planning Policy Guidance Notes and Planning Policy Statements, and a range of other plans and strategies at regional and local levels, all of which influence the options to be considered in preparation of the Cirencester Town Centre SPD. Information on these relationships will enable potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed.

**4.2** Appendix 1 lists the policies, plans and programmes that have been reviewed as part of this process, including the overall aim and purpose of each of the documents. The information generated in the appendix has been incorporated into the **SA Framework** (Table 6.2 in Section 7). The review includes national planning policy guidance and meets the requirement of the SEA Directive (see Contents List of Appendix A)

### Analysis

**4.3 Key points arising** from the review of policies, plans and programmes are as follows:

#### Sustainable Development

- Ensure that policies and proposals reflect the priorities in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.
- Include aims and objectives, which are closely linked to the aims and objectives of the Gloucestershire Structure Plan (e.g. ensure sustainable development is a common theme).

#### Land Use

- Promote more efficient use of land through higher density, mixed use development and through use of previously developed land.
- Consider the need to provide land for a variety of employment provision

#### Transportation and Accessibility

- Ensure that development has good linkages with public transport to help reduce usage of the private car, and thus reduce congestion and traffic related emissions.
- Ensure development has good accessibility to surrounding areas through footpaths and cycleways.
- Ensure development has good accessibility (by public transport, walking or cycling) to jobs, education, health facilities, shopping, leisure and other important community services.
- Ensure that people's needs are placed before ease of traffic movement.
- Ensure that development includes provision for walking and cycling to help promote the use of healthier transport methods (e.g. incorporating cycle sheds and well lit walkways).
- Ensure that development is designed so that the public transport network is accessible by all members of the community (e.g. provision of disabled access).

# Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding the scope (stage A1)4

## Leisure and Recreation

- Ensure new development has good accessibility to leisure and recreation (e.g. open spaces, playgrounds and leisure facilities).
- Ensure development design incorporates a suitable level of easily accessible green / open space for the recreational, leisure and sporting needs of residents.
- Incorporate public and community art in developments.
- Social Inclusion and Community Regeneration
- Ensure there is adequate provision for improving accessibility to services for vulnerable groups (e.g. the elderly and disabled).

## Housing Provision

- Ensure housing meets the needs of the community.
- Provide space for housing of various types and in locations, which best meet the needs of the whole community.

## Health and Education

- Ensure development has good accessibility to health and community services.
- Ensure development includes provision for or access to educational and community facilities to help enhance educational opportunities.
- Safety and Security
- Ensure any opportunities to improve road safety (e.g. speed restrictions) are incorporated into development.
- Ensure new developments are designed with community safety and security in mind.

## Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

- Ensure that all sites of nature conservation value, both designated and non-designated sites, are fully considered in developments.
- Seek to conserve and enhance existing biodiversity particularly for priority habitats and species.

## 4 Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding the scope (stage A1)

### Historic Environment

- Identify important historic resources in the area and ensure their preservation and enhancement where possible.
- Ensure that all sites of heritage value, both designated and non-designated sites, are fully considered in developments.
- Preserve, enhance and manage the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other culturally important features and areas, and their settings.
- Achieve high quality design and urban design for buildings and spaces sensitive to the locality
- Flood Protection
- Ensure no development occurs in high flood risk zones and where necessary the development incorporates sustainable drainage systems.

### Air Quality

- Ensure that all measures are taken to reduce emissions of the priority air pollutants identified in the National Air Quality Strategy.
- Ensure development is designed to help minimise levels of traffic related emissions in the local area.

## Collecting the baseline information (A2) 5

**5.1** Collating baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the likely effects of the Cirencester Town Centre SPD and helps to identify **sustainability issues**. Baseline data has been collated and reviewed in order to establish the baseline conditions that are assumed to be the status quo for the town centre. Baseline conditions, therefore, provide a current overview of the most relevant factors affecting the centre and surrounding areas.

**5.2** Sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the area covered by the Cirencester Town Centre SPD has been collected to allow its effects to be predicted. The information collected concentrates on the **social, environmental and economic matters that are relevant to the issues to be addressed the SPD**. The SA Report will then focus on those matters where significant effects are likely.

**5.3** This meets the requirement under Annex 1(b), (c) and (d) of the SEA Directive to describe: “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environments and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme; the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly effected; any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme, in particular those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance”.

**5.4** Appendix 2 provides a description of the preliminary baseline information gathered under each of the high level objectives and detailed questions. It also suggests potential sources of information and indicators that have been ranked in order of importance for use in the SA. Potential gaps in available data, where known, are highlighted.

**5.5** The following **environmental** issues were identified by the baseline information:

- much of the town is archaeologically significant, with large areas of the centre being designated as scheduled monuments, mostly concentrated on open areas;
- most of the known archaeology is Roman, though there is also evidence from the medieval period;
- over 400 listed buildings;
- four conservation areas covering the entire town centre and other significant areas, including Watermoor;
- Cirencester Park, a grade 1 historic parkland and the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty – both national designations - located to the west;
- a locally-designated special landscape area to the north-east;
- a concentration of tree preservation orders in and around the Abbey Grounds;
- three sites of broadleaved trees;
- an area of lowland grazing marsh just beyond the northern tip;
- the River Churn, designated a key wildlife site flows along the eastern boundary of the town centre;
- the River Churn is liable to flooding, in particular to the northern end of the area, including around the Abbey Grounds area;
- the River Churn is graded as very good for chemical and biological quality – phosphates have a very low presence; nitrates have a high presence;
- the area does not overlap a groundwater protection resource zone;

## 5 Collecting the baseline information (A2)

- the dominance of the car within the central areas of the town brings about various negative consequences, including: safety issues for pedestrians and cyclists is (there is a high incidence of pedestrian accidents in Cirencester);
- the current mix of 20mph and 30mph speed limits in the central areas does not have a clear rationale, creates uncertainty in the minds of road users, and contributes to a plethora of signage.

### 5.6 The following **social** issues were identified by the baseline information:

- the proportion of individuals suffering long-term limiting illness is slightly above the national average and significantly above the District average;
- parts of Watermoor rank quite high in the County in indices of deprivation for health and disability;
- crime levels are relatively low;

### 5.7 The following **economic** issues were identified by the baseline information:

- 31% considered Cirencester to be their main retailing centre;
- for convenience shopping, the town centre currently attracts £12.6m p.a., compared with Tesco Extra (£44m) and Waitrose (£19m). Only 18% of total convenience goods expenditure in Cirencester is within the town centre;
- regarding convenience shopping, there is a low level of leakage (only 2.5%) from the local area (approx 5 mile radius of the town). Although there is not a qualitative deficiency, shoppers have to visit the out-of-centre stores to benefit from the broad offer;
- regarding Cirencester's comparison shopping, there are significant levels of leakage to other centres outside the District, primarily Cheltenham and Swindon. Only 31% of the town centre turnover is derived from Cotswold residents outside the local area;
- current sites and committed development will provide an adequate supply to meet demand for all types of employment in Cirencester to 2011;
- Cirencester is deficient in terms of large scale (over 10,000ft<sup>2</sup>) industrial and micro/small-scale (<500ft<sup>2</sup>) business premises;
- unemployment in Watermoor compares favourably with national levels but significantly higher than district and regional figures;
- within Watermoor, the indices of deprivation measure for income of older people ranked in the top 10% nationally.

### 5.8 It should be noted that more data and information will become available as the SA progresses.

## Identifying sustainability issues and problems (A3) 6

**6.1** The identification of sustainability issues, using baseline data and the review of plans and programmes is an opportunity to define **key issues** for the SPD that set the context for the Cirencester Town Centre SPD and the SA objectives.

Table 6.1 Key sustainability issues and implications

Sustainability Key Issue	Implications for SPD	Relevant SA High Level objective(s)
Opportunity to encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport as alternatives to the private car	SPD should ensure good linkages with the public transport network (e.g. provision of easily accessible bus stops). SPD should also seek to improve traffic management and safety; promote public transport; ensure good linkages with safe cycle and pedestrian routes; and consider the need to enhance existing routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve Health</li> <li>• Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment</li> </ul>
High concentration of listed buildings and scheduled monuments. The need to avoid damage to known and unknown archaeological features and historic buildings from various periods, including Medieval/ Tudor, Anglo-Saxon, and the Roman period associated with 'Corinium'	The SPD should seek to preserve in situ any nationally important remains (whether scheduled or not). Necessary steps should be taken to minimize damage and undertake recording of all archaeological remains. Where possible the SPD should seek the enhancement of significant local assets and features; and protect the finite and fragile archaeological heritage of Cirencester for present and future generations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets</li> <li>• Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment</li> <li>• Support communities that meet people's needs</li> </ul>
Potential for increased traffic noise, and pollution	The SPD should seek to, minimise the impact of development upon air quality and road traffic emissions, avoid pollution and noise and encourage sustainable drainage systems to reduce flood risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise consumption of natural resources</li> </ul>
Presence of broadleaved trees and River Churn which contribute to biodiversity and landscape character of the area	The SPD should seek to maintain and if possible enhance biodiversity on the development sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets</li> <li>• Improve Health</li> </ul>
Opportunity to maintain and enhance the distinctive landscape and townscape of Cirencester	The SPD should protect significant local assets and encourage the location and design of development to respect and improve the character and settlement setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets</li> <li>• Improve Health</li> </ul>

## 6 Identifying sustainability issues and problems (A3)

Sustainability Key Issue	Implications for SPD	Relevant SA High Level objective(s)
Poor deprivation ranking in terms of income (top 25% nationally) and relatively poor rank in terms of employment in the County for Watermoor.	The SPD should encourage availability and choice of employment and help everyone afford a comfortable standard of living; reduce income inequality and consider housing and travel costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support communities that meet people's needs</li> <li>• Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs</li> </ul>

**6.2** In summary, the key sustainability issues are:

- Archaeology/ historic environment
- Traffic management/ sustainable transport
- Pollution

## Developing the SA framework (A4) 7

**7.1** The SA framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It is central to the SA process. The sustainability issues, based on the current situation (baseline) and reviewed plans/ programmes, set the context for the SA objectives.

**7.2** The SA framework consists of **sustainability objectives**, which where practicable, are expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators. The six high level objectives are:

Table 7.1 The high level SA objectives

SA Objective	Economic	Social	Environmental
1. To improve health		X	
2. To support communities that meet people's needs	X	X	
3. To develop the economy in a way that meets people's needs	X	X	
4. To provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment	X	X	X
5. To maintain and improve environmental quality and assets			X
6. To minimise consumption of natural resources	X		X

**7.3** Sustainability objectives are distinct from the objectives of the Cirencester Town Centre SPD, though they may, in some cases, overlap. They provide a way of checking whether the Cirencester Town Centre SPD objectives are sustainable and can be used as a yardstick against which the social, environmental and economic effects of the SPD can be tested

### The Role of Appraisal

**7.4** According to the internationally accepted 'classic' definitions, sustainable development is 'meeting the needs of the present', or 'improving the quality of life' – with a constraint: 'not compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs', or 'living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems.' Appraisal needs to identify points where promoting one of these aims threatens another. Outcome objectives derived from sustainability principles may test and challenge policies in some areas, for example transport. This is right and proper. SA is not just a test of consistency with current Government policies: it should aim to help the SPD work towards sustainability.

**7.5** It should also be remembered that SA is only a tool. It does not make decisions. Inclusion of an appraisal criterion (for example on reducing road transport) does not instantly veto all road or travel expansion. All it does is ensure that the full range of sustainability consequences of options or choices are made clear so that, ultimately, political choices about policies can take these into account.

**7.6** The Framework **Table 1** has 5 columns. The first gives the **six high level objectives** for the appraisal, the second gives more detailed objectives. The third column gives further explanation of the question, or the reason for asking it (where these are not obvious), and the fourth suggests the types of issues the appraisal will be looking for to answer the detailed question, though it should be stressed

## 7 Developing the SA framework (A4)

that these are only indicative examples. They are not the only, or even the best, ways to achieve the results; will not be appropriate, or perhaps, possible in all circumstances; often need actions that go beyond the scope of the SPD; and may be limited or sacrificed for the sake of other policy objectives. The fifth column lists the relevant plans, programmes and strategies that have been reviewed in relation to the high level objectives (discussed in the following section and set out in **Appendix A**).

**7.7** The numbers before each objective or question in Table 1 are for convenience for referring to them in this appraisal.

### Coverage of SEA Topics in the SA Framework

**7.8** The SEA Directive requires a number of issues (SEA topics) to be covered when assessing the likely significant effects on the environment. The numbers adjacent to each topic below explain where in **Table 1** (Detailed questions column) the issue has been dealt with.

- Biodiversity 5.1
- Population 2.2, 3.1
- Human health 1.3, 2.1
- Fauna 5.1
- Flora 5.1
- Soil 6.2
- Water 6.2
- Air 4.1-4.3
- Climate 4.1-4.3, 5.4, 6.1
- Material Assets 5.4
- Cultural heritage 2.3, 5.3
- Landscape 5.2

Table 7.2 SA Framework

High Level Objective	Detailed Objective	Explanation	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes, etc reviewed (see Appendix A)
1: Improve health	1.1 Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise	Sedentary lifestyles and lack of routine basic exercise are one of the main threats to health	Patterns of development that make walking and cycling easy and attractive as routine methods of transport	PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)  PPG 24: Planning and Noise (1994)

## Developing the SA framework (A4) 7

High Level Objective	Detailed Objective	Explanation	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes, etc reviewed (see Appendix A)
2: Support Communities that meet peoples needs	2.1 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Crime and fear of crime can reduce quality of life and cause anxiety, as well as make the immediate living environment unattractive.	Development that designs crime out, e.g. by providing passive surveillance, avoiding 'dead' spaces and times.	PPS 3: Housing (2006)  Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future ODPM (2003).
	2.2 Promote stronger more vibrant communities	For example by reducing the amount people need to travel away from home to meet needs.	Patterns of development that reduce the need to travel.	Cotswold District Housing Strategy 2005-2008
	2.3 Increase access to and participation in cultural activities	Culture is an important aspect of community life, and can improve community cohesion, consisting of a variety of activities.	The creation of more cultural facilities. Development that encourages inclusive communities where people can participate in cultural activities, and/or create their own local cultural interests.	Cotswold District Affordable Housing SPD (2007)  Cotswold District Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2004/5  Cotswold District Homelessness Strategy 2003  Cotswold District Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy 2003  Cotswold District Cultural Strategy 2003-2007  In search of Chunky Dunsters – A Cultural Strategy for the

## 7 Developing the SA framework (A4)

High Level Objective	Detailed Objective	Explanation	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes, etc reviewed (see Appendix A)
				South West, Culture South West (2003).
3: Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs	3.1 Improve availability of work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Access to employment improves people's standard of living, increases feeling of self-worth and, gives the District's economy an overall boost.	Availability of employment that meets local needs and the local skills base. Promotion of more sustainable year-round tourism, particularly in market towns.	PPG4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (1992) PPS6: Town Centres (2005) Regional Economic Strategy for the South West 2006-2015 Gloucestershire Rural Economic Strategy 2003-2010 Gloucestershire Workspace Strategy
4: Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment	4.1 Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	Road traffic is the only major terrestrial source of greenhouse gas emissions still increasing, the main source of local air pollution, and identified in countless surveys as one of the main threats to local quality of life through danger, noise, vibration and	Development patterns that reduce the need to travel, such as ensuring that people can live close to their work. Avoid developments that generate further road traffic. Improvement of alternatives to the car. Promotion of 'non car' options for tourism. Policies that progressively reduce	PPG 13: Transport (2001) Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, Gloucestershire County Council Cotswold Cycle Strategy SPG (2003)

## Developing the SA framework (A4) 7

High Level Objective	Detailed Objective	Explanation	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes, etc reviewed (see Appendix A)
		community severance. Car dependence deepens social exclusion and adds to pressures for unsustainable land use patterns.	parking provision and road space. Policies that encourage more efficient use of car travel (e.g. car sharing, fuel efficient cars, etc)	Draft Cotswold District Parking Strategy (2006)
	4.2 Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	Enabling people to get access to what they want in life with less travel is a 'win-win', reducing costs and effort as well as environmental damage.	Distance to, and ease of accessing, schools, shops, places of work and recreation. Quality of local services: having a school within walking distance of housing is less use if all families who can, send their children elsewhere. Encourage greater use of ICT and bringing services to people.	Cirencester Traffic and Environment Plan, Gloucestershire County Council, Cotswold District Council, Cirencester Town Council
	4.3 Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive	To reduce the use of the private car, alternative forms of transport need to be encouraged.	Provision of bus routes and stops, and safe attractive and direct routes for cyclists and walkers. Patterns of development that support sustainable forms of transport, e.g. short distances to local services, provision for cycling within developments and concentration of amenities in town centres served by bus routes. Improvement of public transport services.	

## 7 Developing the SA framework (A4)

High Level Objective	Detailed Objective	Explanation	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes, etc reviewed (see Appendix A)
5: Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets	5.1 Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	It is important to protect wildlife that cannot be replaced.	Protection not only of designated areas, but of wildlife interest everywhere.	PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990)  PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)
	5.2 Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	An attractive living environment is important for social, environmental and economical reasons.	Location and design of development to respect and improve character and settlement setting.	PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
	5.3 Protect and maintain cultural and historical assets	Cultural and historical assets can strengthen community identity and cohesion, as well as inform future generations of the area's character.	Protection of culturally and historically significant assets and qualities. Not just designated sites and buildings, but also non-designated ones such as locally valued features and landmarks.	PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)
	5.4 Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Existing settlements need to plan for increased risk	New development and infrastructure should not be built in areas at risk or to increase the existing risk.	PPG 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1992)  English Heritage (2004). A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West.  Gloucestershire Biodiversity Partnership, Gloucestershire Biodiversity Action Plan

## Developing the SA framework (A4) 7

High Level Objective	Detailed Objective	Explanation	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes, etc reviewed (see Appendix A)
				Cirencester Archaeological Strategy (2007)  PPG 25: Development and Flood Risk.
6: Minimise consumption of natural resources	6.1 Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	Renewable energy production and energy efficient technologies help. Look for ways to design out the need to use energy	Designing buildings to use natural lighting, ventilation and capture the sun's heat. Use of renewable energy where appropriate. Facilitate development that encourages "green" living.	PPS 22: Renewable Energy (2004)  Government Office for the South West (2003). Regional Renewable Energy
	6.2 Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and generic pollution	Pollution reduces the quality of our living environment.	Development that minimises diffuses as well as point source pollution. Approaches to transport that will reduce traffic emissions.	Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010.  Government Office for the South West and the South West Regional Assembly (2004). REvision 2010: Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West.  Gloucestershire Air Quality Strategy (2004)

## 7 Developing the SA framework (A4)

High Level Objective	Detailed Objective	Explanation	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes, etc reviewed (see Appendix A)
				Gloucestershire Waste Partnership – Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2006-2020 (Draft)

**7.9** The following matrix is proposed to appraise the Cirencester Town Centre SPD, with the objectives of the SA framework underpinning the appraisal. The focus will be on identifying significant effects and putting forward options for mitigation/ improvement. It is a way of checking whether the SPD's objectives are the most sustainable.

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the SPD ... ?	Assessment of effect++Significant positive+ Positive 0 Neutral- Negative-- Significant Negative? Uncertain	Comment for significant effects, include a basis for judgement with reference to: sustainability issues; geographical scale; short/medium/long term; Likelihood of effect occurring; Assumptions made	Potential for mitigation (e.g. obviation, avoidance, reduction, conditions, timing, etc.) or enhancement (brief comments)
1: Improve health	1.1 Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise			
2: Support Communities that meet people's needs	2.1 Reduce crime and fear of crime			
	2.2 Promote stronger, more vibrant communities			

## Developing the SA framework (A4) 7

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the SPD . . . ?	Assessment of effect++Significant positive+ Positive 0 Neutral- Negative-- Significant Negative? Uncertain	Comment for significant effects, include a basis for judgement with reference to: sustainability issues; geographical scale; short/medium/long term; Likelihood of effect occurring; Assumptions made	Potential for mitigation (e.g. obviation, avoidance, reduction, conditions, timing, etc.) or enhancement (brief comments)
3: Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs	3.1 Improve availability of work opportunities, paid or unpaid			

## 7 Developing the SA framework (A4)

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the SPD . . . ?	Assessment of effect ++Significant positive+ Positive 0 Neutral- Negative-- Significant Negative? Uncertain	Comment for significant effects, include a basis for judgement with reference to: sustainability issues; geographical scale; short/medium/long term; Likelihood of effect occurring; Assumptions made	Potential for mitigation (e.g. obviation, avoidance, reduction, conditions, timing, etc.) or enhancement (brief comments)
4: Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment	4.1 Reduce the need/desire to travel by car			
	4.2 Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably			
	4.3 Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive			
5: Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets	5.1 Protect and enhance habitats and species			
	5.2 Protect and enhance landscape and townscape			
	5.3 Protect and maintain cultural and historical assets			
	5.4 Reduce vulnerability to flooding			
6: Minimise consumption of natural resources	6.1 Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions			
	6.2 Minimise land, water, air, light noise and generic pollution			

Table 7.3 Suggested Assessment Matrix

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

- 1 The following review identifies plans, programmes and strategies that are relevant to the SA of the Cirencester Town Centre SPD. It includes a brief description of the overall purpose of the document, the objectives and the implications the document has for the SPD and the SA process. The plans programmes and strategies have been organised by the high level objectives proposed for the SA.
- 2 The review covers relevant local, regional, UK and European documents (See Box 1.1). It is intended to highlight documents that may have implications for the SA and the process of developing the SPD.

### Box 1 1

#### Scope of the review of Plans and Programmes

##### A. National Strategies, Plans and Programmes (including Planning Policy Guidance and Planning Policy Statements)

The review identifies a number of high level policy and strategy documents, such as PPGs, PPSs, the Air Quality Strategy and so on.

##### B. Regional Strategies, Plans and Programmes

A number of regional strategies exist for the South West that have particular significance to Cirencester town centre

##### C. Local Strategies, Plans and Programmes

The review refers to a number of local strategies that have significance at the District or local level, including the Cotswold District Local Plan 2001-2011

### 3 Contents List

#### 4 General

- 1. Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
- 2. Regional Planning Guidance for the South West, RPG10, Government Office for the South West (2001)
- 3. South West Regional Spatial Strategy, South West Regional Assembly (2006, Draft)
- 4. Gloucestershire Structure Plan Second Review, Gloucestershire County Council (1999)
- 5. Cotswold Community Strategy, Cotswold Local Strategic Partnership (2006)
- 6. Cotswold District Local Plan 2001-2011, Cotswold District Council (2006)

- 5 The following documents are grouped under six categories of SA objectives.

#### Objective 1: Improve Health

- 7. Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)
- 8. Planning Policy Guidance 24: Planning and Noise (1994)

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

### 6 Objective 2: Support Communities that meet people's needs

- 9. Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (2006)
- 10. Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future ODPM (2003).
- 11. In search of Chunky Dunsters – A Cultural Strategy for the South West, Culture South West (2003).
- 12. Cotswold District Housing Strategy 2005-2008
- 13. Cotswold District Affordable Housing SPD (2007)
- 14. Cotswold District Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2004/5
- 15. Cotswold District Homelessness Strategy 2003
- 16. Cotswold District Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy 2003
- 17. Cotswold District Cultural Strategy 2003-2007

### 7 Objective 3: Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs

- 18. Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (1992)
- 19. Planning Policy Statement 6: Town Centres (2005)
- 20. Regional Development Agency (2006). Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2006-2015
- 21. Gloucestershire First - Gloucestershire Rural Economic Strategy 2003-2010
- 22. Gloucestershire First (2005) Gloucestershire Workspace Strategy
- 23. Cotswold District Car Parks Charging Strategy

### 8 Objective 4: Provide access to meet people's need with least damage to communities and the environment

- 24. Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (2001)
- 25. Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, Gloucestershire County Council
- 26. Cotswold Cycle Strategy SPG (2003)
- 27. Draft Cotswold District Parking Strategy (2006)
- 28. Cirencester Traffic and Environment Plan, Gloucestershire County Council, Cotswold District Council, Cirencester Town Council

### 9 Objective 5: Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets

- 29. Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990)
- 30. Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)
- 31. Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
- 32. Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)
- 33. Planning Policy Guidance Note 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1992)
- 34. English Heritage (2004). A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West.
- 35. Gloucestershire Biodiversity Partnership, Gloucestershire Biodiversity Action Plan
- 36. Cirencester Archaeological Strategy (2007)
- 37. Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and Flood Risk.

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

### 10 Objective 6: Minimise consumption of natural resources

- 38. Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004)
- 39. Government Office for the South West (2003). Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010.
- 40. Government Office for the South West and the South West Regional Assembly (2004). REvision 2010: Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West.
- 41. Gloucestershire Air Quality Strategy (2004)
- 42. Gloucestershire Waste Partnership – Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2006-2020 (Draft)
- 43. Environment Agency: Cotswold Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Consultation Document, January 2007

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
General		
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (February 2005)		
<p>PPS1 sets out the Government's high level policy objectives for planning. It sets a framework for specific policies, which are set out in the thematic Planning Policy Statements. PPS1 complements those documents but is not a substitute for the detailed guidance in those PPS. In particular, the way in which sustainable development objectives should be approached in detail in specific policy areas will be</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>PPS1 supports the reform programme and, in particular, the Government's objectives for planning culture change, by setting out the Government's vision for planning, and the key policies and principles, which should underpin the planning system. These are built around three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable development – the purpose of the planning system.</li> <li>• The spatial planning approach.</li> <li>• Community involvement in planning.</li> </ul> <p>The key policy messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for planning authorities to take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources.</li> <li>• The need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and</li> </ul>	<p>A key document, which should be reflected in the SPD.</p> <p>PPS1 instructs planning authorities to consider how their plans are addressing the four main aims of sustainable development, and how they should seek to achieve outcomes, which enable economic, social and environmental objectives to be achieved. PPS lists a number of principles, which should be accounted for when considering the weight to be placed on any particular sustainable development objective.</p> <p>PPS1 also contains a number of specific objectives which planning policies should seek to achieve where appropriate for sustainable development and sustainable communities. These include: Promoting urban and rural</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
covered as appropriate in the relevant thematic PPS documents.	<p>proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration.</li> <li>• The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Does not contain any targets</p>	regeneration; promoting regional, sub regional and local economies, promoting communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free; bringing forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in the right locations and so on.
South West Regional Spatial Strategy, South West Regional Assembly (2006, Draft)		
This strategy has been issued to manage the change and development the South West will need to accommodate to rise to the challenge of a growing population and play its role in national and regional prosperity, and it will look forward to 2026.	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RSS is to influence the future planning of the region – as part of the development plan system, guiding investment in transport and by providing a spatial context for other agencies' and organisations' plans, programmes and investment.</li> <li>• The RSS is to help resolve the conflict between further population and economic growth, and the need to reduce resource consumption, as well as between growth and CO<sub>2</sub> emission – the strategy is to facilitate sustainable development.</li> <li>• RSS provides the spatial strategy for the region, and defines the scale and location of development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cotswold District's overall annual average net dwelling requirement 2006-2026 is 300 (340 2006-2016; 260 2016-2026).</li> </ul>	RSS is to form part of the LDF for the District; there is a need to ensure general conformity between the RSS and LDF.
Gloucestershire Structure Plan, Second Alteration (1999)		

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
Sets out the strategic framework for planning and development policies for in Gloucestershire.	The Structure Plan aims to provide for sustainable growth and economic development whilst protecting and enhancing Gloucestershire's distinctive environment. It does not identify specific sites for development, but does indicate the broad location for major growth areas.	Applies the Government's National and South West Regional Planning Guidance to the County and provides a strategic framework for Local Plans and development control.
<b>Cotswold District Council Local Plan 2001-2011</b>		
The current Cotswold District Local Plan was Adopted in April 2006. Cirencester town centre SPD will support the relevant policies in this (i.e. policies CIR.1 – CIR.8, and Policy CIR.15, as well as generic policies, including Policy 12: Sites of archaeological interest and Policy 25: Vitality and viability of settlements).	<p>The sustainability objectives for the Local Plan (Review, SA) are:</p> <p>1a To apply the strategy of restraint</p> <p>1b To maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings in suitable locations</p> <p>1c To maintain and restore biodiversity in accordance with appropriate BAPs</p> <p>1d To conserve and wherever possible enhance the distinctive character of the built natural and cultural environment</p> <p>1e To reduce the need to travel and promote walking, cycling and the use of public transport</p> <p>1f To minimise the adverse impacts of traffic on communities</p>	<p>The SA should take account of the Local Plan objectives, and the SPD should conform to the policies in the adopted Local Plan.</p> <p>Of particular relevance are objectives relating to Policy CIR.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• remove all through traffic which has no overriding reason to travel through the town centre, and encourage greater use of the Inner Bypass;</li> <li>• reduce traffic speeds significantly, ideally to 20 mph, in the main town centre shopping streets and those which are predominantly residential;</li> <li>• ensure that car parks can be easily found, as directly as possible, to and from the Inner Bypass and without using the town centre shopping or residential streets;</li> <li>• improve the safety of, and create a more pleasant environment for, pedestrians, cyclists and disabled people, including, where appropriate, additional pedestrian priority, wider pavements and more dropped kerbs;</li> <li>• provide reasonably convenient access to, and within, the town centre for those who live there, or whose work requires easy access to a car;</li> <li>• consider the introduction of further 'residents only' parking schemes;</li> <li>• maintain convenient through routes for buses;</li> <li>• provide adequate facilities in the town centre for taxis;</li> <li>• ensure that servicing to commercial premises can be carried out in as convenient a way as is practical, without destroying the historic fabric of the town through the creation of large rear service yards;</li> </ul>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
	<p>1g To promote the vitality and viability of Cirencester and the principal settlements</p> <p>1h To promote sustainable tourism</p> <p>2a Affordable housing</p> <p>2b To strengthen the local economy</p> <p>2c Access to education and learning</p> <p>2d Access to good quality health, recreation and leisure facilities</p> <p>2e Well managed tourism</p> <p>2f Balanced range of local shops, services and community</p> <p>3a Built to last: make use of sustainable materials, maximize the reuse of materials and local sources</p> <p>3b Maximise high densities where appropriate</p> <p>3c Retain and enhance the use of existing site features</p> <p>3d Adopt measures for energy efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve the appearance of the town centre through re-paving, 'greening' and better street furniture, together with pedestrian signing, visitor information, and interpretation of the town's heritage; and</li> <li>• carefully redesign, replace and rationalise road signs to help meet the above aims.</li> <li>• By 2011 Cirencester's role as 'Capital of the Cotswolds' will have become even stronger. It will remain the District's premier commercial centre and an important focus for community facilities and services, including retailing.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the Local Plan envisages that, by 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The town centre will have retained and enhanced its special character, and several mixed use development projects will have increased its offer.</li> <li>• There will have been a modest increase in the number and range of retail units and other services through a number of small to medium scale redevelopment schemes.</li> <li>• This, combined with the management of traffic, improved community, sporting and cultural facilities, and significant improvements to the town centre environment will mean that the town is competing very successfully, and continues to be vital and viable.</li> <li>• Increasingly, the town centre will have become a place in which to live as well as providing many facilities for a large rural area.</li> <li>• The land alongside the River Churn, between Beeches Road and City Bank Road, will have been improved and regenerated into a publicly accessible area suitable for informal recreation.</li> </ul>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
	<p>3e Minimise the creation of waste and promote recycling in new and existing development sites</p> <p>3f Create a safe and healthy environment</p> <p>3g Promote access for all members of the community</p> <p>3h Promote access to from and through development sites</p> <p>3i Minimise the impact of pollution in particular light, water and noise</p> <p>3j The design of developments should respect the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of Cotswold District</p> <p>3k To encourage the provision of public art in appropriate cases.</p>	
Cotswold Local Strategic Partnership (2006) Cotswold Community Strategy		
<p>Cotswold Community Strategy sets out the priorities and objectives of The Cotswold Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). This is a</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>The Strategy has three overall priorities – Society and Community in the Cotswolds, Economy and Environment.</p> <p>Objectives under these headings relate to improving: participation, opportunities to participate in leisure, cultural and sporting</p>	<p>LDF is to be integrated with other strategies, and the Community Strategy is to provide one of the sources for identifying issues that are to be tackled. The LSP and Community Strategy are essential contributors to the LDF process.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
partnership of major agencies in the District (public, private and voluntary), committed to work together to improve the quality of life in the Cotswolds.	activities, health of the population, housing, economic base, learning opportunities, service provision, built and natural environment and recycling.	
<b>1: Improve health</b>		
Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)		
The PPS gives advice for Local Planning Authorities on approach to development that may give rise to pollution.	<b>Objective:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To minimize potential polluting impacts from development to land, air and water quality</li> <li>• To remedy contaminated land during new development, controlling the risk to health and the environment</li> </ul>	LDDs are to set out the criteria for requiring Contaminated Land Investigation and Remediation.
Planning Policy Guidance 24: Planning and Noise (1994)		
The PPG outlines the main considerations which the LPAs should take into account in drawing up development plan policies and when determining planning applications for development which will either generate noise or be exposed to existing sources of noise.	<b>Objective:</b> To provide advice on how the planning system can be used to minimize the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business.	LDDs should give developers and local communities a degree of certainty about the areas in which particular types of development will be acceptable and those in which special measures may be required in order to mitigate the impact of noise. Plans should contain policies designed to ensure, as far as is practicable, that noise-sensitive developments are located away from existing sources of significant noise and that potentially noisy developments are located in areas

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
		where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised.
<b>2: Support communities that meet peoples needs</b>		
Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (2006)		
<p>This PPS reflects the Government's commitment to improving the affordability and supply of housing in all communities, including rural areas, where high quality housing that contributes to the creation and maintenance of sustainable rural communities should be aimed for.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Key goal: to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community</li> <li>• To 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</li> <li>• To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing</li> <li>• To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural.</li> </ul> <p>The guidance emphasizes the importance of design quality. Matters to consider in this context include: Accessibility, connections to public transport and community facilities and services and efficient, safe and user-friendly layout</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision or access to community and green and open amenity and recreational space (including play space) as well as private outdoor space</li> <li>• Integration with immediate environment and the local area</li> </ul>	<p>The policies of this PPS should be taken into account by Local Planning Authorities in the preparation of LDDs.</p> <p>LDDs should set out a housing implementation strategy that describes the approach to managing delivery of the housing and previously developed land targets and trajectories. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenario and contingency planning to identify different delivery options</li> <li>• A risk assessment</li> <li>• The approach to engaging with house builders and other stakeholders</li> <li>• The approach to regular monitoring and review</li> <li>• An indication of circumstances when specific management actions may be introduced</li> <li>• An indication of what these management actions could be.</li> </ul>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient use of resources during construction and in use</li> <li>• Design-led approach to car parking</li> <li>• Creating or enhancing distinctive character that supports a sense of local pride and civic identity</li> <li>• Retention or re-establishment of biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p>The specific outcomes that the planning system should deliver are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard</li> <li>• A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural</li> <li>• A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice</li> <li>• Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure</li> <li>• A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously developed land</li> </ul>	
<b>Cotswold District Affordable Housing SPD (2007)</b>		
<p>The intention of the SPD is to provide planning policy guidance on affordable housing to supplement Policy 21 of the Cotswold District Local Plan 2001-2011</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The SPD provides additional details on: the calculation of the mix and type of affordable housing; funding arrangements; financial viability assessments; use and calculation of 'in lieu' provision; location of exception sites; integration and tenure blind design; model template section 106 agreements; as well as details of the Council's preferred partners and</p>	<p>The SPD will form part of the Cotswold LDF, and there is a need to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• general conformity</li> <li>• that the policy requirements are reflected in the SA framework.</li> </ul>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
(Adopted, April 2006). The SPD aims to establish a clear set of guidance procedures as well as provide practical advice for all those involved in the provision of affordable housing.	<p>pricing policy for affordable housing. It also includes information on the administration and protocol for delivering affordable housing through planning policy in terms of who to contact and what information will be required.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>The SPD is consistent with affordable housing thresholds determined in the Cotswold District Local Plan 2001-11 (Adopted April 2006).</p>	
<b>ODPM (2003). <i>Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future</i></b>		
<p>This regional plan sets out proposals for implementing Sustainable communities: Building for the future in the South West. It does not attempt to cover all the issues of importance to communities. It highlights actions to address housing, planning and neighbourhood renewal issues.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Document does not contain any 'objectives' for the Region, but contains an 'Action Plan' which includes actions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To help empower people and public services in disadvantaged communities by investing in the skills and know-how they need to turn their communities around (total funding of £148,500 for 2002/03).</li> <li>• To continue to work with SWRDA to establish a 'centre of excellence', providing services to enable the sharing of best practice on regeneration and renewal.</li> <li>• To plan in the main towns and cities for growth, and transport infrastructure and services which reduce the need for travel and support sustainable development as with the Greater Bristol Strategic Transport Study.</li> <li>• To work with local authorities to develop and implement effective local transport plans to tackle the region's transport needs at a local level and support the delivery of key schemes supporting sustainable growth such as the Poole Harbour Bridge, Gloucester South West by-pass and Barnstaple downstream bridge.</li> </ul>	<p>The SPD, as well as the SA framework, should reflect the overarching aims of the document.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To use the planning system and other strategies to ensure that communities develop in a way, which reduces the need to travel, particularly by private car.</li> <li>• To develop in rural areas an increasing range of transport opportunities that reduce dependence on the private car, supporting initiatives such as the Cornwall Centre of Excellence in rural transport and innovative schemes such as the Wiltshire Wiggly Bus and On Call buses in Plymouth and Caradon.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	
Cotswold District Housing Strategy 2005-2008		
<p>Sets out the plans and actions for the Cotswold District Housing service.</p> <p>The overall aim is to deliver the housing needs of the community.</p>	<p>Key objectives include working with housing associations, developers and landlords to provide affordable homes for rent and low cost home ownership over the three years, improving private sector stock and meeting the needs of the homeless. The shortfall of over 1100 homes (housing needs assessment 2004) is to be achieved by the new Local Plan policy to seek up to 50% affordable housing on most new development sites.</p>	<p>Ensure that the policy requirements are reflected in the SA framework</p>
Culture South West (2003). In Search of Chunky Dunsters – A Cultural Strategy for the South West		
<p>The Cultural Strategy for the South West sets out what the region can achieve by working together, how best to achieve it and how Culture</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Area for action: Encourage and support the development of local cultural strategies. Lead responsibility: Local Authorities. Partners: Regional Cultural Agencies/Culture South West . Potential resources: Regional Cultural Agencies, Culture South West. Milestones: Review progress of local cultural strategies</p>	<p>Within the Areas for Action, a number of actions are relevant to Local Authorities, particularly as 'partner organisations'. The town centre SPD should reflect the aims of this strategy when appropriate.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>South West can help to start that process.</p> <p>The strategy's strategic themes are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage increased access to and participation in cultural activities across the South West, capitalising on the latest developments in Information and Communications Technology.</li> <li>• Improve the quality and relevance of the region's cultural facilities and activities.</li> <li>• Support and help develop the South West's cultural and creative industries.</li> <li>• Celebrate our regional identity and the rich diversity of</li> </ul>	<p>under development – Oct 2001. Workshop to share good practice and identify key issues – Jan 2002. Local Cultural Strategies in all South West local authority areas to be completed by December 2002. Outcomes: Local Cultural strategies linked to Local Authority Community Plans Themes of Regional Strategy advanced by local authorities where appropriate.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
South West cultural life and traditions.		
CDC Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2004/5		
The strategy sets out Cotswold Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership's aims and priorities for reducing actual crime and disorder, as well as the fear of crime.	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the impact of acquisitive crime</li> <li>• Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of illegal drugs on communities</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of the misuse of alcohol</li> <li>• Reduce the incidence of violence and its impact on communities</li> <li>• Work with communities to reduce the fear of crime</li> <li>• Work with young people to reduce the impact of crime on their lives</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of prolific and other priority offenders</li> <li>• Monitor the incidence of hate crime and ensure incidents are dealt with to the satisfaction of those affected</li> <li>• Monitor and strive to improve the performance of the Partnership</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>National target by Home Office: in low crime areas, including Cotswold, a target of a 12.5% reduction in overall crime levels.</p>	Ensure that the policy requirements are reflected in the SA framework.
CDC Homelessness Strategy 2003		
The strategy has been written to meet the requirements of the	<p>The strategy must include plans for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prevention of homelessness</li> </ul>	Ensure that the policy requirements are reflected in the SA framework.

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>Homelessness Act 2002, which requires local authorities to undertake a review of homelessness within their area and to develop a strategy to tackle it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that there is sufficient accommodation available for people who are, or who may become, homeless</li> <li>• Ensuring that there is satisfactory support for people who are, or who may become homeless, or who may need support to prevent them from becoming homeless again.</li> </ul> <p>CDC Homelessness Strategy has 3 <b>key objectives</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention – preventing people from becoming homeless</li> <li>• Provision – ensuring that adequate accommodation and support exists</li> <li>• Protection – support for households to sustain their accommodation</li> </ul>	
CDC Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy 2003		
<p>The policy has been devised as a response to the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002, which came about as a result of decreasing Local Authority resources, to encourage a more strategic approach to private sector renewal. The policy details assistance available for different kinds of</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To target assistance to those individuals and properties in most need</li> <li>• For grant policies to reflect national legislation and policy guidance</li> <li>• To meet the requirements of Government funding provision for achieving the Decent Homes Standard in Private Sector Housing Stock.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that the policy requirements are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
works and associated eligibility criteria.		
<b>CDC Cultural Strategy 2003-2007</b>		
<p>The strategy is to address the needs of people beyond the fundamental issues such as employment, housing, care and transport, “to achieve balanced, integrated and thriving communities”. It has been developed to recognise the role that culture plays in supporting and developing communities and its contribution to improving health, learning, reducing crime and improving the local economy.</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>The aim of the strategy is to ‘Make the Cotswolds a place where culture is central to people’s lives, helps celebrate local traditions and fosters a modern healthy lifestyle’.</p> <p>Through consultation, four main themes were identified for the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information and choice; improving communication and access to cultural activities</li> <li>• Health and wellbeing; improving this by participation in cultural activities</li> <li>• Inclusion; to tackle barriers to participation</li> <li>• Celebration; annual events and festivals, contributing to local economy.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that the SPD reflects the aims of this strategy.</p>
<b>3: Develop the economy in ways that meet people’s needs</b>		
Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (1992)		
<p>This PPG gives guidance for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development plans to take account of</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To integrate the aims of economic growth and protection of the environment</li> <li>• To ensure sufficient allocation for industry and commerce in development plans,</li> </ul>	<p>LDDs are to set out the criteria against which applications for industrial and commercial development and small firms will be considered.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>both the locational demands of business and wider environmental objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local authorities to help small firms through the planning system</li> <li>• consideration that should be given to ascertain whether proposals for new development are incompatible with existing industrial and commercial activities.</li> </ul>	<p>readily capable of development and well served by infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also to ensure variety of sites available to meet differing needs</li> <li>• To persuade LPAs to offer assistance to small businesses in terms of planning applications.</li> <li>• For development plans to include appropriate policies re. Type of condition or planning obligation that might be imposed or sought in a particular situation.</li> </ul>	
CDC Car Parks Charging Strategy		
<p>The strategy sets out the reasons behind charging for car or lorry parking, and exceptions from charges, and also designates all District's car parks depending on the length of permitted stay and use.</p>	<p><b>Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To levy charges in all car parks where it is economic and reasonable to do so, at a level that supports the overall vitality and viability of the District's towns</li> <li>• For the cost of the car and lorry park service and the cost of other services that also support the vitality and viability of the District's towns to be met from the income raised from the car and lorry park service.</li> </ul>	<p>The SPD is to reflect the strategy when appropriate.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
Planning Policy Statement 6: Town Centres		
<p>This PPS aims to facilitate the creation of vital and viable town centers, focusing development in existing centres. The plan-led approach is to promote growth and manage change in town centres.</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>Local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively promote growth and manage change in town centres</li> <li>• Define a network and hierarchy of centres, setting out how the role of different centres will contribute to the overall spatial vision for the area</li> <li>• Adopt a proactive, plan-led approach to:</li> <li>• Assess the need for new floorspace for different town centre uses</li> <li>• Identify deficiencies in provision and assess the capacity of existing centres to accommodate new development</li> <li>• Identify centres where development will be focused</li> <li>• Define the primary shopping area and the town centre</li> <li>• Identify and allocate sites for town centre development</li> <li>• Review all existing allocations and reallocate sites which do not comply with current policy</li> <li>• Develop policies to promote investment and improve access to local facilities</li> <li>• Set out criteria-based policies for locating new development proposals</li> <li>• Promote high-quality design and make efficient use of land</li> <li>• Consider physical regeneration, employment, economic growth and social inclusion when drawing up plans.</li> <li>• Seek to provide for local shopping and other services.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b></p>	<p>The policies of this PPS should be taken into account in the preparation of Cirencester Town Centre SPD.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
	Local Planning Authorities are to allocate sufficient sites to meet the identified need for at least the first five years from the adoption of the development plan documents; for large town centre schemes, a longer period may be appropriate to allow for site assembly.	
Regional Development Agency (2006). Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2006-2015.		
<p>The Mission of the RES is to</p> <p>‘Increase sustainable prosperity and productivity for the region and for all our people’ whilst recognising that, over the long-term, a strong economy requires the region and its institutions to be more efficient in how it uses its assets – resources, people, land, finance and knowledge. By improving the productivity of the region and its businesses, everyone can enjoy the wealth that a successful economy can bring – now and into the future. The Mission will be achieved through the application of three</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support business growth (1.1),</li> <li>• Develop a Skilled and Adaptable Workforce (1.2),</li> <li>• Deliver a Supply of Appropriate Sites and Premises for Business Needs (1.3),</li> <li>• Develop The South West as a Leading Region For Innovative and Knowledge Based Business (1.4),</li> <li>• Accelerate Economic Participation by Working Locally to Stimulate Employment and Business Start-ups (2.1),</li> <li>• Support the Regeneration of Disadvantaged Communities in the South West (2.2),</li> <li>• Improve the Strategic Communications Infrastructure to Support Business Needs (3.1),</li> <li>• Promote the South West In Order to Attract Business, Employees and Investment (3.2),</li> <li>• Conserve and Enhance the Region’s Physical and Cultural Capital to Provide Major Benefits to Tourism and the Wider Economy (3.3)</li> <li>• Improve the way the Region Works – Delivering Quality Regional Intelligence, Effective Partnership and</li> <li>• Increased Influence (3.4).</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p>	<p>To be taken into consideration by the SPD where applicable</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>Strategic Objectives: to raise business productivity; to increase economic inclusion; and to improve regional communications and partnership.</p>	<p>Supplementary Regional Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement in business productivity as measured by GVA per worker,</li> <li>• Increased number of South West residents who achieve at least NVQ Level 1 qualifications,</li> <li>• Increase hectares of serviced land available for development – 50% on brownfield land,</li> <li>• Increase business expenditure on R&amp;D as a proportion of regional GDP,</li> <li>• Creation of new private and community businesses,</li> <li>• Increase the International Labour Organisation (ILO) employment rate, focusing on ‘traditionally excluded groups,</li> <li>• Increasing the percentage of households and businesses with broadband access,</li> <li>• Spending within the region by tourists visiting the South West</li> <li>• Number of South West organisations ‘signing up’ to Future Foundations’ sustainable construction charter,</li> <li>• Completing the development of, and increasing the use of the Regional Observatory.</li> </ul> <p>The report also contains a list of relevant Government Targets.</p>	
Gloucestershire Rural Economic Strategy 2003-2010		
<p>To provide clear strategic objectives and priorities for the development of the Gloucestershire rural economy during the period 2003-2010</p>	<p><b>Strategic objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1. To raise business productivity in rural Gloucestershire to achieve a gradual adjustment of the proportions of employment in the current key sectors, whilst developing new sectors</li> <li>• 2. To increase economic inclusion in rural Gloucestershire to achieve measurable</li> </ul>	<p>To be taken into consideration by the SPD where applicable</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
	<p>increase in the lowest household incomes...to a better more prosperous quality of life in rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3. To strengthen rural communities in Gloucestershire through communications and partnership to achieve more cohesive, supportive and economically active rural communities with better physical and electronic access</li> <li>• 4. To realize fully the economic potential of Gloucestershire rural environment whilst protecting the exceptional quality of the countryside for future generations</li> </ul>	
Gloucestershire First (2005) Gloucestershire Workspace Strategy		
<p>Ensuring the continued supply of land and property appropriate for business needs is one of the key strategic objectives for the county and the region. Gloucestershire First and the South West Regional Development Agency have undertaken an assessment of the changing nature of economic activity and current and future property requirements throughout Gloucestershire</p>	<p>A Workspace Policy Framework has been developed to meet the needs of occupiers and maintain and enhance business competitiveness. Ten workspace priorities have been identified for implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that quality sites and premises can be brought forward for the development of growth sectors</li> <li>• Increase the supply of starter/small business units</li> <li>• Deliver new or refurbished offices, and specialist and flexible space for SMEs in Gloucester.</li> <li>• Increase the supply of employment sites in Cheltenham.</li> <li>• Plan and deliver incubator(s)/innovation centre(s) for key growth sectors</li> <li>• Plan for potential delivery of an Enterprise/Technology Park within the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Study Area</li> <li>• Promote the conversion of rural buildings and the redevelopment of brownfield land in rural areas</li> </ul>	<p>To be taken into consideration by the SPD where applicable</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable development of specialist forms of employment space that do not conform to traditional business use class definitions</li> <li>• Identify and plan for the development of workspace within the environmental technology sector</li> <li>• Enable the development of integrated freight/distribution hubs</li> </ul> <p>The Partnership is developing specific programmes/activities against the priorities.</p>	
<b>4: Provide access to meet peoples need with least damage to the community</b>		
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (2001)		
<p>The objectives of this PPG13 are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight</li> <li>• Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>In order to deliver the objectives of this guidance, when preparing development plans and considering planning applications, local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1. actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges;</li> <li>• 2. locate day to day facilities which need to be near their users in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling;</li> <li>• 3. accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling;</li> <li>• 4. ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling,</li> </ul>	<p>The aims of PPG13, as well as other National Guidance on Transport should be reflected in the SPD.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>especially by car.</p>	<p>recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5. in rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside;</li> <li>• 6. ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked;</li> <li>• 7. use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys;</li> <li>• 8. give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses;</li> <li>• 9. ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists – are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety; and</li> <li>• 10. protect sites and routes, which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.</li> </ul>	

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
	<p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	
Gloucestershire County Council, Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011		
<p>The Local Transport Plan is a statutory document and a delivery programme designed to achieve targets reflecting national, regional and local priorities.</p>	<p><b>Vision:</b> <i>'To enable people in Gloucestershire to enjoy real choices of ways of travel where there are viable alternatives to the car and be provided with high quality access to services on a safe and efficient transport network.'</i></p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance and improvement</li> <li>• Make best use of the network</li> <li>• Address the maintenance backlog</li> <li>• Improve the network to meet needs of all users</li> <li>• Economy and integration: to provide a transport system that supports regeneration and sustainable growth</li> <li>• Safety</li> <li>• To reduce all road casualties including and especially killed and seriously injured</li> <li>• Improve community safety</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Enable high quality access to services by all forms of transport</li> <li>• To provide financially sustainable access to services for those without cars, particularly in rural areas</li> <li>• To meet the needs of people with disabilities</li> <li>• Real choices and awareness</li> <li>• Make best use of existing infrastructure</li> <li>• Provision of new and improvements to existing infrastructure</li> <li>• Facilitate use of alternatives to the car</li> </ul>	<p>The SPD should reflect any relevant issues for Cirencester town centre.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Improve air quality throughout the county</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of road transport on communities and the environment</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>There are numerous targets, progress against which will be measured through the annual progress reports (APRs) – the DfT will also use the APRs to reflect standards of performance by varying the pre-agreed budget (of the County’s transport expenditure) by 25% up or down.</p>	
Cotswold District Cycle Strategy SPG (2003)		
Provides supplementary planning guidance on the provision of cycling facilities, routes and networks.	To encourage sustainable transport, including cycling, by setting out the requirements for developers; and illustrating a number of projects still requiring financial contributions to be completed.	The SPD should reflect any relevant issues for Cirencester town centre.
Draft Cotswold District Parking Strategy (May 2006)		
To identify potential improvements to the parking service, to better meet the needs of users of the service, the district council and wider community	<p>The report addresses issues including capacity, demand and enforcement and the consequences of the future redevelopment of existing car parks and covers Cirencester amongst the main market towns.</p> <p>Strategies seek to promote more sustainable travel in the future and reduce dependency on the private motorcar. However, such policies do not always take into account the difficulties in rural areas.</p>	The SPD should reflect any relevant issues for Cirencester town centre.
Cirencester Traffic and Environment Plan (GCC, CDC, Cirencester Town Council)		

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Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>To manage traffic, improve accessibility, enhance community safety and improve the town centre environment, an integrated package of measures was put together, in the form of Cirencester Traffic and Environment Plan (CTEP), in a joint project including Gloucestershire County Council, Cotswold District</p>	<p>The aims and objectives of the Plan are retained in Cotswold District Local Plan, Policy CIR.1, Traffic and the Environment in Cirencester Town Centre:</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To remove all through traffic which has no overriding reason to travel through the town centre, and encourage greater use of the Inner Bypass</li> <li>• To reduce traffic speeds significantly, ideally to 20mph, in the main town centre shopping streets and those which are predominantly residential</li> <li>• To ensure that car parks can be easily found, as directly as possible, to and from the Inner Bypass and without using the town centre shopping or residential streets</li> </ul>	<p>The SPD should take on board the objectives of the Cirencester Traffic and Environment Plan, when appropriate.</p>

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Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
Council and Cirencester Town Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the safety of, and create a more pleasant environment for, pedestrians, cyclists and disabled people, including where appropriate, additional pedestrian priority, wider pavements and more dropped kerbs</li> <li>• To provide reasonably convenient access to, and within, the town centre for those who live there, or whose work requires easy access to a car</li> <li>• To consider the introduction of further 'residents only' parking schemes</li> <li>• To maintain convenient through routes for buses</li> <li>• To provide adequate facilities in the town centre for taxis</li> <li>• To ensure that servicing to commercial premises can be carried out in as convenient a way as is practical, without destroying the historic fabric of the town through the creation of large rear service yards</li> <li>• To improve the appearance of the town centre through re-paving, 'greening' and better street furniture, together with pedestrian signing, visitor information, and interpretation of the town's heritage</li> <li>• To carefully redesign, replace and rationalize road signs to help meet the above aims.</li> </ul>	
5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets		
Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990)		
The guidance sets out the national policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To explain the importance of archaeological remains</li> <li>• To set out how archaeological remains should be treated in development plans</li> </ul>	The SPD and SA should reflect this national guidance when appropriate.

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Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>should be preserved or recorded. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems. The guidance pulls together and expands existing advice, within the existing legislative framework.</p>	<p>and when dealing with planning applications associated with such remains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To give information on key bodies and organizations, legislative arrangements and on the criteria for scheduling ancient monuments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	
<p>Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.</p>		
<p>This sets out the Government's national policies for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity. In the context of the PPS, biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms as discussed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and geological conservation relates to sites that are designated for their geology and/or geomorphological importance. The PPS will replace PPG9 to set out the</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The PPS sets out the Government's objectives as set out in <i>Working with the Grain of Nature: a biodiversity strategy for England</i>. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote sustainable development</li> <li>• To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology</li> <li>• To contribute to an urban renaissance</li> <li>• To contribute to rural renewal</li> </ul> <p>It also sets out key principles which LPAs should adhere to, to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of the area.</li> </ul>	<p>The SPD should support development that will help achieve the objectives of this PPS. The SA framework should also take this guidance on board.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
Government's national policies for nature conservation and the conservation of natural heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</li> <li>• Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that individual sites and areas make to conserving these resources within a wider environment.</li> <li>• Subject to other planning conditions, development seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and/or the immediate locality should be permitted.</li> <li>• LPAs should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</li> <li>• Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place.</li> <li>• Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Does not contain any specific targets</p>	
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)		
This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Does not contains a specific set of objectives, but does state that “the protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and</p>	Include objectives / targets for “the conservation of the natural beauty and amenity of the land” and for “the improvement of the physical environment” in the SPD.

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection</p>	<p>gardens, battlefields will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control'.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation</b>		
<p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life.</p> <p>Well designed and implemented</p> <p>planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader</p> <p>Government objectives.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>PPG17 should be considered in the development of the SPD, and where appropriate should be informed by an open space assessment and strategy.</p>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1992)</b>		
<p>The guidance note gives advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• criteria and considerations for dealing with advertisement applications</li> <li>• how to deal with advertisements</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>To give guidance on how to reconcile the need for outdoor advertising, necessary for commercial activity, with the need to contribute positively to the appearance of an attractive cared-for environment in cities, towns and the countryside.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p>	<p>The SPD and SA should reflect this national guidance for the town centre environment.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>in conservation areas and areas of special control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• how to use policies for advertisement control and outlines 'deemed consent' regulations and the operation of the advertisement control system.</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	
<p>English Heritage (2004). <i>A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West</i>.</p>		
<p>This is the first strategy for the historic environment in the South West. It has been prepared on behalf of the South West Historic Environment Forum, a group representing the key historic agencies and organisations active within the region. It represents an important first step in raising the profile of the historic environment and ensuring it is reflected fully in</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Regional priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to improve our knowledge and understanding of the South West's historic environment and reflect this in informed and positive conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.</li> <li>• Put conservation at the heart of urban renewal and regeneration strategies, initiatives and proposals right across the South West.</li> <li>• Encourage wider appreciation and conservation of the historic dimension of rural areas. Explore ways in which agri-environment and other funding initiatives could provide further support for the sustainable management of this part of the South West's historic resource. Agri-environment schemes should be more closely tailored to the characteristics</li> </ul>	<p>This strategy contains useful information and an overview of the key historic environment issues in the South West, which should be taken on board by the SPD and the SA framework.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>the key strategies, plans and policies that will guide change over the coming years.</p> <p>Priorities for the Historic Environment Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the Historic Environment is integrated into the Region's Policy Framework;</li> <li>• Develop positive and creative partnerships that reflect the many linkages and opportunities in the South West;</li> <li>• Ensure the Historic Environment is accessible and relevant to people in their everyday lives;</li> <li>• Raise awareness of the historic dimension of the wider environment and its</li> </ul>	<p>and potential of the rural historic environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase our understanding of the South West's coastal and maritime historic environments and wetland landscapes as a matter of urgency. Work with those responsible for managing these environments and, where appropriate, seek adequate protection.</li> <li>• Promote the design of buildings and landscape that is sensitive to its location. Our aim should be to enhance the South West's historic environment and, ultimately, to add to it by championing appropriate contemporary solutions to design problems.</li> <li>• Promote the use of traditional conservation and management skills wherever possible and ensure professionals have a good understanding of current best practice. Encourage opportunities for training across the South West.</li> <li>• Ensure the education sector in the South West takes full account of the value of the historic environment. Promote the widest understanding and appreciation of the historic environment at local, county and regional levels.</li> <li>• Remove physical, cultural and social barriers, which inhibit access, understanding or enjoyment of the South West's historic environment.</li> <li>• Tackle the legacy created by poor management and maintenance of the historic environment across the South West. Encourage regular inspections and repairs, together with the positive re-use of redundant historic buildings.</li> <li>• Develop a co-ordinated and prioritised research Strategy for the South West to fill key gaps in our understanding of the historic environment.</li> </ul>	

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>contribution to quality of life;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share knowledge and build a better understanding of the role and potential of the Historic Environment through 'Heritage Counts' an annual state of the historic environment report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve communication between the public, private and voluntary interests on historic environment issues in the South West.</li> <li>Increase the historic environment's contribution to the economic well being of the region by encouraging and supporting its sustainable use and sensitive reflection in new development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>The strategy contains a number of actions, some of which will be directly relevant to planning authorities and the development of the RSS. These actions are linked to 'goals and timescales' and 'outcomes', For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action: Promote policies to support the positive and appropriate re-use of historic buildings</li> <li>Goal and Timescale: Consider development of model policies by end of 2005</li> <li>Outcome: Fewer redundant buildings</li> <li>Action: Encourage regeneration strategies, development plans, and development control decisions to reflect the positive economic potential of the historic environment</li> <li>Goal and Timescale: All plans to contain positive policies encouraging the sustainable realisation of the HE's economic potential</li> <li>Outcome: Greater emphasis on reflecting the HE in development and regeneration proposals, thereby bringing economic, social and conservation benefits.</li> </ul>	

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>The susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration. Flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life. Planning should seek where possible to reduce and certainly not to increase flood risk. It should help ensure that flood plains are used for their natural purposes, continue to function effectively and are protected from inappropriate development</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>This PPG aims to strengthen the co-ordination between land-use and development planning and the operational delivery of flood and coastal defence strategy. It is based on a number of general principles, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning authorities should apply the precautionary principle to the issue of flood risk, using a risk-based search sequence to avoid such risk where possible and managing it elsewhere;</li> <li>• Planning authorities should recognise the importance of functional flood plains, where water flows or is held at times of flood, and avoid inappropriate development on undeveloped and undefended flood plains</li> </ul>	<p>The LDF should reflect the objectives of this guidance and given the importance of this subject to the District the SA should also reflect it.</p>
<p>Gloucestershire Biodiversity Partnership, Gloucestershire Biodiversity Action Plan</p>		
<p>As a direct result of the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 the Government has drawn up a national strategy to conserve our threatened native species and habitats - the <b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan</b>. Each</p>	<p>The plan sets objectives and targets and lists the actions required to achieve them in order to guide nature conservation over the coming years. Since Gloucestershire has such a rich natural environment, holding many species and habitats of national and international importance, Gloucestershire's Biodiversity Action Plan is a vital part of the national strategy.</p>	<p>Ensure that the requirements are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>county has to prepare a detailed 'Local Biodiversity Action Plan' in order to contribute to this national strategy. The aim of the Biodiversity Action Plan for Gloucestershire is to achieve a county richer in wildlife.</p>		
<p><b>Draft Cirencester Archaeological Strategy (2006)</b></p>		
<p>An archaeological strategy seeks to link the aims of archaeological resource management with planning policies and procedures in order to conserve and manage a locality's archaeological heritage in the context of continuing and sustainable economic prosperity of that locality.</p>	<p>Archaeology is a fragile, finite and irreplaceable resource. The future of the archaeological resource in Cirencester and its environs is intimately bound up with the inexorable process of economic and social change that affects the town, the countryside and the life of the local community. Achieving successful management provokes an obvious dilemma: historic environments cannot simply be fossilised, but, equally today's economic growth cannot be allowed to rob present and future generations of their past. The Strategy offers a framework within which this can and should be achieved.</p>	<p>The SPD and SA should be aware of this non-renewable resource and mindful of the impact of development.</p>
<p><b>6. Minimise consumption of natural resources</b></p>		
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004)</b></p>		
<p>This PPS replaces PPG 22 (Renewable Energy). It sets out the Government's</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b> In light of Government objectives to cut carbon dioxide emissions and increase the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources,</p>	<p>Ensure that the policy requirements are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.</p>	<p>this planning policy statement looks to positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. The PPS contains a number of key principles that should be adhered to by Local Authorities in their approach to planning for renewable energy.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper ('Our energy – creating a low carbon economy') sets out the Government's aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020.</p>	
<p>Government Office for the South West (2003). <i>Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010</i>.</p>		
<p>Overall vision is to maximise the social, environmental and economic benefits of renewable energy through the integration of renewable energy into mainstream policy and practice at all levels within the region. In order to achieve its aims, the strategy proposes 50 actions, suggests a time scale for their implementation and</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>There are three core strands that weave together to form the overarching aims for the strategy. The strands can be in turn broken down into a number of objectives:</p> <p><b>Deploying Renewable Energy on the Ground</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To remove the barriers to physical deployment of renewable energy such that a target of 11-15% electricity generation can be achieved or exceeded by 2010 in a manner that is in line with the particular landscape needs of the South West</li> <li>• To accelerate the development of renewable heat generation in the South West</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives within this strategy should be reflected and positively covered within the LDF if the region is to meet its renewable energy targets. However, the LDF should also consider the environmental implications of meeting those targets.</p> <p>Ensure that the policy requirements are reflected in the SA framework for the SPD.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>begins to identify which partners can deliver them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support the development of the market for renewable energy through targeted financial support</li> <li>• To encourage a more consistent and transparent approach to the planning process for renewable energy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Developing Skills and Awareness</b></p> <p>To develop awareness of the need and potential for renewable energy throughout the South West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To build the capacity of the renewable energy industry to deliver consistent messages and services appropriate to the needs of the South West and beyond</li> <li>• To promote debate within the wider community about the pros and cons of renewable energy development and encourage informed opinion and decision making</li> <li>• To build capacity within the wider community to respond to the challenge of developing renewable energy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Building the South West Renewable Energy Industry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote indigenous renewable energy businesses and attract inward investment by others (national and global)</li> <li>• To establish a 'second to none' track record for the region in renewable energy, by ensuring that the South West completes as many exemplar projects involving as many technologies as possible by 2010</li> <li>• To grow the number of renewable energy companies in the region and expand the turnover and jobs in the sector</li> </ul>	

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
Government Office for the South West and the South West Regional Assembly (2004). <i>REvision 2010: Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West.</i>		
<p>REvision 2010 seeks to secure greater support for renewables within the region by encouraging the adoption of county or sub regional targets for the development of renewable electricity up to 2010. The project assumes seven county/sub regional areas including Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, former Avon and Gloucestershire.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The strategy looks set to establish the South West as the UK leader in renewable energy.</p> <p>The strategy identifies 50 actions that will ensure the South West remains at the forefront of the UK's renewable energy industry, including working with farmers to develop energy crops, mapping the potential for renewable energy for every local Authority area in the region, and supporting experimental projects in wave and tidal power.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>The Renewable Energy Strategy outlines what needs to be done to deliver the target in RPG10 for 11-15% of the region's power to be generated from renewable sources by 2010.</p>	<p>Ensure that the policy requirements are reflected in the SA framework for the SPD.</p>
Gloucestershire Air Quality Strategy (2004)		
<p>A countywide air quality strategy provides an important framework for maintaining good air quality and improving on air quality over the years ahead.</p>	<p>Periodic air quality assessment is expected to identify locations of potential exceedences of the specific pollutant objectives</p>	<p>Take account of air quality when devising the SPD and the SA framework.</p>
Gloucestershire Waste Partnership – Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2006-2020 (Draft)		

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>The Gloucestershire Waste Partnership (GWP) is a partnership between the County and District Councils of Gloucestershire.</p> <p>This Headline Strategy sets out the current position, and the aims, objectives and future plans of the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership. It 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.</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>This Strategy aims to minimise waste generation and view waste materials as a resource. Waste should be prevented from being produced, reused where possible, then recycled or composted. Any waste that cannot be reused, recycled or composted should be treated to recover any potential value (such as energy). Disposal should be the last resort.</p> <p>To facilitate recycling – with good information and comprehensive, user-friendly facilities</p> <p>The Partnership’s role is to ensure that the aims outlined in Gloucestershire’s Waste Management Strategy are achieved in a timely and cost-effective manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By agreeing clear, sound and consistent waste management policies</li> <li>• By ensuring sufficient organisational capacity and resources exist, as individual Authorities and a Waste Partnership.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>There are a number of targets: those set by the Government, those filtered through South West Regional Waste Management Strategy (2003) and the Partnership’s own performance targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• T1 Waste reduction; to reduce the growth of Gloucestershire’s municipal waste arisings to zero by 2020</li> <li>• T2 Recycling and composting; all county’s households to have convenient and easy-to-use collection services, enabling them to recycle and compost at least 70% of their rubbish by April 2010</li> <li>• To recycle and compost: 45% of household waste by 2014/15 and 50% by</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives within this strategy should be reflected in the SPD, as well as in the SA.</p>

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
	<p>2019/20 (Individual Authority household waste targets to be agreed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household Recycling Centres have BVPI compliant performance targets for composting and recycling re. Contract waste received at the sites</li> <li>• T3 Meeting BMW diversion targets, to reduce the amount of active biodegradable waste from landfill at least in line with the requirements of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme</li> <li>• T4 Changing behaviour</li> <li>• From 2007, visit 50 schools each year</li> <li>• By March 2008: increase recycling &amp; composting through existing schemes by 3%, increase participation in recycling &amp; composting schemes in low performing areas by 20% and achieve a rate of 85% of householders classifying themselves as committed recyclers</li> <li>• By 2020: achieve an average participation rate of 80% in recycling &amp; composting collection schemes and achieve an average capture rate of 80% for targeted recyclable and compostable materials.</li> </ul>	

## Appendix - Review of plans, programmes and strategies

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the LDF, SA and SPD
<p>The document assesses the current availability of water and sets the strategy for the management of abstractions.</p>	<p>The overall objective is to manage water resources in the catchment effectively and sustainably, and to involve the relevant bodies with an interest in the water resources and environment of the Cotswolds catchment.</p> <p>The River Thames upper corridor (Cricklade to Oxford) and lower corridor (Windsor to Teddington) are classified as 'over-abstracted'. Flows in the River Thames need to be maintained for the environment, navigation, recreation and existing licences, including abstractions for public water supply. The Cotswolds CAMS rivers are all tributaries of the River Thames and as such, licensing strategy for this CAMS needs to consider this.</p>	<p>The SPD should have regard to this document when proposing new growth, and the need for water efficiency measures.</p>

Table 1 Plans, programmes and strategies that are relevant to the SA

## Appendix - Baseline Information

### Preliminary Analysis of Baseline Information

1 The following provides a description of baseline information and evidence under each of the proposed SA high-level objectives and detailed questions. It also suggests potential sources of information and indicators (note that these indicators are a list of possible relevant indicators from examining existing lists of indicators from which there is likely to be data available). They have been ranked in order of importance. Obvious gaps in available data where known are also highlighted.

1: Improve health	
1.1 Improve health	
1.2 Reduce health inequalities	
1.3 Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise	
<p><b>Base line Information and Evidence</b></p> <p>8.9% of people describe their health as 'not good' in Cirencester Watermoor Ward and 10% in Cirencester Park Ward compared to only 6.4% in the district and 9% in England. Only part of Cirencester Park Ward lies within the area of the SPD, while Watermoor Ward makes up the majority of the SPD area.</p> <p>2001 Census data shows that 67.8% of Watermoor residents describe their health as 'good' and 21.56% as 'fairly good'; and 64.2% in Cirencester Park describe their health as 'good' and 25.2% as 'fairly good'.</p> <p>The proportion of individuals with long term limiting illnesses is 18.6% and 21.8% for Watermoor and Cirencester Park compared to 17.93% nationally and 15.1% in the district.</p> <p>Watermoor is within the 'second least deprived 25%' of wards accounting for 25% of England's population according to the Department of Health Profile. Cirencester Park is within the least deprived 25%. Life expectancy at birth for males and females combined by ward, is lower in Watermoor than the national average (78.5 yrs), while Cirencester Park is significantly higher. In the district generally life expectancy is rising and higher than England.</p> <p>In the Indices of Deprivation for health and disability, the county rank of Watermoor 2 (SOA) is 92 out of 367 (within the top 25% of most deprived, where 1 = most deprived) and Watermoor 3 is ranked 27 out of 367 (within top 10% of most deprived SOAs). SOA Watermoor 3 is ranked significantly lower.</p> <p>In comparison to the district; health deprivation, description of health and proportion of long term limiting illnesses tend to be higher in these areas, but are more similar or slightly higher compared to national figures.</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <p>2001 Census Data</p> <p>Indices of Deprivation (DCLG)</p>

## Appendix - Baseline Information

1: Improve health	
<p><b>Potential Indicators:</b></p> <p>How do School Children Travel to School</p> <p>Age-standardised mortality rates for all causes of death by deprivation</p> <p>Gap in infant and early childhood death and illness between socio economic groups</p> <p>Participation in sport and cultural activities</p> <p>Access to the countryside</p> <p>Access to local green space</p> <p><b>Potential Gaps in Baseline Information</b></p> <p>Lack of local level data for sport and exercise participation. These indicators appear to only be measured at a regional / national level at present. However there are other general health indicators available at the local level which can be used to establish the baseline and for monitoring purposes. Therefore this data gap is not considered to have a significant impact upon the Sustainability Appraisal process.</p> <p>Lack of local level data for mortality. These indicators appear to only be measured at a district / regional / national level at present. However there are other health indicators available at the local level (e.g., general health indicators and individuals with long-term limiting illness) which can be used to establish the baseline and for monitoring purposes. Therefore this data gap is not considered to have a significant impact upon the Sustainability Appraisal process.</p>	
2: Support communities that meet people's needs	
2.1 Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone	
<p><b>Base line Information and Evidence:</b></p> <p>At the time of the 2001 census Watermoor Ward had 1800 households and a population of 3841 while Cirencester Park (which covers a larger area outside the SPD plan) has 2991 people and 1541 households. The current spread of accommodation types for Watermoor is as follows: detached dwellings (11.6%), semi-detached dwellings (16.1%), terraced dwellings (42.7%) and flats (34.2%).</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <p>The Land Registry</p> <p>Indices of Deprivation (DCLG)</p> <p>2001 Census Data</p>

## Appendix - Baseline Information

### 1: Improve health

Watermoor ward is ranked relatively well in the Indices of deprivation for Barriers to Housing and Services. Watermoor 1) 22,672 (2) 28,654 and (3) 25,319 out of 32,482 nationally (1 = most deprived). Cirencester Park 2 is ranked 18,721.

In 2001, 57.4% of housing in Watermoor Ward was owner occupied, compared to 68.9% in Cotswold District as a whole. There are also a higher proportion of people who rent from a housing association (25.61%) compared to 12.82% in Cotswold District.

According to National Statistics, the average house price in Watermoor ward in 2002 was approximately £135,938, significantly lower than the figure for Cotswold District (£220,166). The Land Registry provides more up to date (Oct-Dec 2006) property price information. A search based around the postcode GL7 1 identified an average house price of £213,539 compared to a Cotswold District average of £294,643 and a South West average of £216,998.

Watermoor Ward has 6.1% overcrowded households compared to the district 3.0% but lower than the national figure of 7.1%

#### Potential Indicators:

Affordable housing (ratio of bottom-quartile incomes to bottom-quartile family house prices)

Ratio of annual affordable housing requirement / stock of affordable housing

### 2.2 Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge

#### Base line Information and Evidence

Gloucestershire County Council is the Local Education Authority for the study area. Attainment at GCSE, Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3 in Cotswold District as a whole is generally higher than the national average.

In terms of adult education, Watermoor ward (17.5%) has a similar percentage of NVQ Level 1 or above qualified adults than Cotswold 16.10% and national levels (16.63%). However, in Watermoor ward there is a higher proportion of degree level or above qualified individuals at 21.04% compared to 19.9% nationally.

28.7% have no qualifications in Watermoor ward, 20.1% in Cirencester Park ward, compared to 23.33% in the district and 28.85% nationally.

#### Sources of Information

Indices of Deprivation (DCLG)

Neighbourhood Statistics (Office for National Statistics)

## Appendix - Baseline Information

1: Improve health	
<p>Watermoor 1 SOA is ranked 14,372 (2) 28,700 and (3) 13,655 out of 32482 in the DCLG Indices of Deprivation for Education, Skills and Training. SOAs (1) and (3) are therefore less favourably ranked. This indicator is based on a range of education and skills data for both children and adults. Cirencester Park 2 SOA is ranked 30,975.</p> <p>The area is served by several schools including two secondary and six primary.</p> <p><b>Potential Indicators:</b></p> <p>Adult education: %age of 19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications</p>	
2.3 Reduce Crime and fear of crime	
<p><b>Base line Information and Evidence</b></p> <p>The 'Crime and Disorder Strategy' outlines the Councils strategy of crime reduction. Crime in the District is low and below the national average; the overall crime rate between Jan-Mar 06 was 12.8% per 1000 population (1059 offences), compared to the national average of 24.5 per 1000 population and 22.4% in the County.</p> <p>Watermoor 1 is ranked at 19,201 out of 32482 in the DCLG Indices of Deprivation for Crime. This indicator is based on burglary, theft, and criminal damage and violence levels. Watermoor 2 is ranked 16,683 and Watermoor 3 is ranked 17,638 None of which fall within the top 10 % or 25% indices of deprivation nationally. Although Cirencester Park (1) is ranked within the top 25% of deprivation in the county (11,770 and (2) 12,762).</p> <p>8.14 domestic burglaries per 1,000 households in Cotswold District.</p> <p>9.73 violent offences per 1,000 population in the district (in the top/best national quartile)</p> <p>98.4% of people feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' outside during the day.</p> <p>73.9% of people feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' outside after dark.</p> <p>48.38% of Cotswold residents think vandalism, graffiti and other such damage is a very or fairly big problem (in the top/best national quartile)</p> <p>'Crime, disorder and community safety' was a measure recorded in 2004 by the Maiden Project. The number of violent crimes in Watermoor matched the county rate of 1.6, but was higher than the district 0.9. (1 = average county rate) Motor vehicle theft (2003-4) in Watermoor rated 0.2 and in the district, and was lower than the county rate of 0.4.</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <p>Home office crime statistics web site – all crime for Cotswold April 2004 - Mar 2005</p>

## Appendix - Baseline Information

1: Improve health	
<p>However, Cirencester Park 1 &amp; 2 SOAs were ranked in the top 25% of the most deprived SOAs for Crime and disorder in the IMD, with 5.2 the ward's county rate of violent crimes and 0.3 rate of theft of motor vehicles.</p> <p><b>Potential Indicators:</b></p> <p>Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households</p> <p>Fear of crime</p> <p>Violent offences committed per 1,000 population</p> <p>Recorded theft of or from a vehicle</p> <p>Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area</p> <p>Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area</p> <p><b>Potential Gaps in Baseline Information</b></p> <p>There is limited local crime level information. As there are no alternative indicators at the local level, the baseline can only be established at the district level and may not fully represent the local situation. Gathering data on local crime rates would be useful in future monitoring stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process; however it is not critical to the process.</p>	
2.4 Promote stronger more vibrant communities	
<p><b>Base line Information and Evidence</b></p> <p>In 2003/04 89.46% of Cotswold residents thought that for the District, over the past three years, community activities had got better or stayed the same.</p> <p><b>Potential Indicators:</b></p> <p>Social Participation</p> <p>Community well-being</p> <p>Voluntary activity</p> <p>Percentage of voluntary/ community organisation in a specified locality per 1,000 that performed well or very well in the past year</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <p>Indices of Deprivation (DCLG)</p>
2.5 Increase access to and participation in cultural activities	

## Appendix - Baseline Information

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<p><b>Base line Information and Evidence:</b></p> <p>20.7% of the population are within 20 minutes travel time of 3 different sports facility types and fall within the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quartile nationally (1 = best); and only 52% of residents in the district were satisfied with local authority sports and leisure facilities in 2003/4 (3<sup>rd</sup> Quartile nationally). 37% of residents were satisfied with local authority arts activities and venues and also fall within the 3<sup>rd</sup> quartile nationally.</p> <p><b>Potential Indicators:</b></p> <p>Participation in sport and cultural activities</p> <p><b>Potential Gaps in Baseline Information:</b></p> <p>Currently limited data identified on access to and participation in cultural activities. Lack of local level data regarding visits to libraries/ museums per 1000 population. These indicators appear to only be measured at district / national level at present. There are no alternative indicators at the local level, which means that the baseline can only be established at the district level and may not fully represent the local situation. Gathering local data on library / museum visits would be useful in future monitoring stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process; however it is not critical to the process.</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <p>Audit Commission – Quality of life indicators</p>
<p><b>Potential Gaps in Baseline Information:</b></p> <p>Currently limited data identified on access to and participation in cultural activities. Lack of local level data regarding visits to libraries/ museums per 1000 population. These indicators appear to only be measured at district / national level at present. There are no alternative indicators at the local level, which means that the baseline can only be established at the district level and may not fully represent the local situation. Gathering local data on library / museum visits would be useful in future monitoring stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process; however it is not critical to the process.</p>	
3. Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs	
3.1 Improve availability of work opportunities, paid or unpaid	
3.2 Help everyone afford a comfortable standard of living	
3.3 Reduce poverty and income inequality	
3.5 Increase the circulation of wealth within the District	

## Appendix - Baseline Information

### 1: Improve health

#### Base line Information and Evidence:

The industry sectors employing the largest proportions of residents in Watermoor ward are *wholesale and retail, including repair of motor vehicles (20.3%), manufacture (15.95%) Real estate; renting and business activities (15.99%)* and *Health and social work (10.6%)*

In the 2001 Census the percentage unemployed in the Watermoor ward was 4.4% and 2.7% in the Cirencester Park ward. This compared favourably with national (5%) unemployment levels but was significantly higher than the District 2.46% and the regional figure (3.8%). The number of claimants for Jobseekers allowance in August 2003, Watermoor ward is ranked 32 out of 147 wards in the district (1 = most deprived) and Cirencester park is ranked 84. The total claiming job seekers allowance in August 06 was 60 people and 25 in Cirencester Park ward and 520 claimants in the Cotswold's. In 2001 in the Cotswold 1.7% were unemployed compared to 3.4% in England and Wales, and ranked highly 43 out of 45 in the region.

#### Deprivation

The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) produces Indices of Deprivation to identify areas of social and economic deprivation in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation incorporates various measures of deprivation including income, employment, health, education, barriers to housing, living environment and crime. The Indices for 2004 have been produced at local authority and SOA levels. The lower the rank / percentile the more deprived the area is.

SOA Watermoor (1) is ranked 22,380 (2) 21,207 and (3) 11,305 out of 32,482 nationally. SOA Watermoor (3) is therefore significantly more deprived. This part of Watermoor ranks in the top 25% as the most deprived in Gloucestershire. Cirencester Park (1) is ranked 22,2021 and Cirencester Park (2) is ranked 28,309.

For Watermoor (3) the indices of deprivation measure for income affecting older people and children is ranked within the top 10% most deprived in the county, and within the 10% most deprived for income deprivation affecting older people nationally.

#### Unemployment

2.7% of Watermoor ward and 4.4% in Cirencester Park ward are unemployed compared to 2.46% of the district and 3.8% in the region. This still compares favourably with the national figure of 5%.

#### Employment trends

#### Sources of Information

Industry of Employment - All People (KS11A)

Claimant count with rates and proportions (April 2006)

Indices of Deprivation (DCLG)

Neighbourhood Statistics (ONS)

MAIDeN (Multi-agency information for Neighbourhoods)

Employment Land Study (White Young Green for CDC, March 2007)

Town Centres and Retailing Study (GVA Grimley for CDC, April 2007)

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- Cirencester expected to remain the key centre/ economic driver of the District.
- Current sites and committed development will provide an adequate supply to meet demand for all types of employment in Cirencester to 2011.
- However, Cirencester is deficient in terms of large scale (over 10,000ft<sup>2</sup>) industrial and micro/ small-scale (<500ft<sup>2</sup>) business premises.
- In the medium term (2011-2016) 2-3 ha should be allocated for business use, ideally adjacent to Cirencester Office Park, plus a further 3-4 ha to meet longer term demand (2016-2026)
- Industrial demand is likely to outstrip supply in the medium term. Up to 3 ha should thus be allocated specifically for B2/B8 uses, ideally south of Wilkinson Road (Love Lane) and/or integrated with Cirencester Office Park.
- longer-term economic drivers:
  - a continuing drop in numbers of economically active people and lower levels of housing post-2016
  - pressure for continued economic growth in Cirencester, especially for high quality offices
  - consolidation/ growth of specialised supply at Royal Agricultural College.
  - Querns Business Centre is potentially suitable for release for alternative uses post-2011.

### Retailing, commercial and leisure

- Of all respondents in the District household survey, 31% considered Cirencester to be their main centre.
- When asked what they liked most about the town, most said the attractive environment, selection and choice of independent and multiple shops
- In terms of dislikes, 33% could not identify anything; 10% noted difficulty with parking; 9% noted high cost of parking.
- Regarding improvements, 40% could not identify any changes that would improve the town, although reduction in cost of parking and more parking were most commonly cited.
- The challenge for the town centre's future is to build on its strengths as a niche retail destination, while acknowledging the benefits of national multiples as part of any redevelopment scheme, but cautious of avoiding a drifting towards becoming a 'clone town'.
- For convenience shopping, the town centre currently attracts £12.6m p.a., compared with Tesco Extra (£44m) and Waitrose (£19m). Only 18% of total convenience goods expenditure in Cirencester is within the town centre.
- Based on maintaining its current 22% market share, Cirencester does not have a demonstrable quantitative need for additional convenience

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goods floorspace. This would continue to be the case to 2021, though the market deficit would diminish over time.

- The strong convenience provision is supported by a low level of leakage (only 2.5%) from the local area (approx 5 mile radius of the town). Although there is not a qualitative deficiency, shoppers have to visit the out-of-centre stores to benefit from the broad offer. Therefore, an opportunity would be to provide a better balance by providing additional convenience floorspace to improve the qualitative aspects of provision within the town centre.
- Regarding Cirencester's comparison shopping, there are significant levels of leakage to other centres outside the District, primarily Cheltenham and Swindon. Only 31% of the town centre turnover is derived from Cotswold residents outside the local area.
- There is, at present, a surplus expenditure of £12m available to support new comparison floorspace in Cirencester. Assuming the 13.1% market share remains constant, there is currently capacity for an additional 2,400m<sup>2</sup> net, increasing to 3,900m<sup>2</sup> by 2012. Ideally, additional provision would claw back (locally generated) expenditure; however, this may also be required simply to compete if/ when further retail floorspace is developed in larger towns beyond the District.

#### Potential Indicators:

Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits

Unemployment

Claimant Count

Proportion of people of working age who are in work

Income deprivation – number of people within families that are dependent on means-tested Income support benefits

Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country

#### Potential Gaps in Baseline Information:

Lack of local level data for some economic indicators (e.g. gross value added per head, VAT registration/deregistration and income). These indicators appear to only be measured at a city / regional / national level at present. However there are other economic indicators available at the local level such as economic activity and unemployment, which can be used to establish the

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<b>1: Improve health</b>	
<p>baseline, and for monitoring purposes. Therefore this data gap is not considered to have a significant impact upon the Sustainability Appraisal process.</p> <p>Lack of local level social poverty data (e.g. households that experience fuel poverty and children in low income housing). These indicators appear to only be measured at a regional / national level at present. However there are other deprivation and quality of life indicators available at the local level (such as ODPM indices), which can be used to establish the baseline, and for monitoring purposes. Therefore, this data gap is not considered to have a significant impact upon the Sustainability Appraisal process.</p>	
<b>3.4 Meet local needs locally</b>	
<p><b>Base line Information and Evidence</b>In the 'General Community Needs' measure SOA Watermoor (1) is ranked 287 out of 367 (where 1=most deprived), Watermoor (2) is ranked 82 and is within the county's top 25% and Watermoor (3) is ranked 32 and within the top 10% most deprived. Cirencester Park (1) and (2) are ranked 55 and 169 respectively.</p> <p>The national rank of geographical barrier takes into account road distance to GP, supermarket, primary school and post office. Both wards are ranked favourably and do not fall within the most deprived 25% or 10% nationally, although Watermoor (1) is least well ranked at 12,417 out of 32,482 (1=most deprived).</p> <p><b>Potential Indicators:</b></p> <p>%age change in ward deprivation ranking</p> <p>Loss of local services (e.g. shops, post offices etc.)</p> <p><b>Potential Gaps in Baseline Information:</b></p> <p>Currently limited data on local needs and the extent to which they may be met</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <p>Maiden Project</p>
<b>3.6 Reduce the effects of climate change on economic activity</b>	
<p><b>Base line Information and Evidence</b></p> <p>The climate of the South West is already changing and will continue to change according to climate scenario data from the UK Climate Impacts programme. This shows that by the 2050's</p> <p>summers in the South West could be 1.5 to 3.5 degrees C warmer and 15 to 30% drier.</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <p>South West Region Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study. 'Warming to the idea' – Summary Report (2003)</p>

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The potential impacts of climate change, include:

The physical infrastructure of buildings, bridges, power transmission lines, transport infrastructure (and heritage (both natural and built) is vulnerable to most aspects of climate change.

Climate change will affect energy demand in the South West, with reduced heating requirements in the winter probably offset by increased demand for cooling in the summer.

Lifestyle will influence climate change and be influenced by it. As climate warms, we can expect increased uses of bicycles and walking as modes of transport; increased use of external spaces in urban areas, greater demand for access to rivers and the coast.

Health impacts are expected as a result of higher temperatures (e.g. food poisoning and malaria) but less hypothermia.

Increased outdoor physical recreation is likely with potential improvements in general health, but greater exposure to solar radiation and associated cancer risks.

Changes to insurance costs and coverage are expected, in particular in vulnerable geographic areas or economic sectors.

Loss of habitats and indigenous species could occur as well as longer growing seasons and increased potential for novel agricultural crops.

Despite the potential risks and costs of these impacts, there are significant market opportunities for many business sectors to develop climate-proof products and services that reduce climate impact and increase adaptability. Opportunities also exist within specific sectors - such as flood defence technologies and tourism – to capitalise on both the positive and negative impacts of climate change (SW Climate Change Impacts Partnership).

#### **Potential Indicators:**

Incidents of extreme weather

Incidents of flooding

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<b>Potential Gaps in Baseline Information</b>	
<p>There are no alternative indicators at the local level, this means that the baseline can only be established at the national level and may not fully represent the local situation. It is unlikely that local level data will become available in future due to the complexity of collecting such data; however the lack of local level data is not critical to the process.</p>	
4: Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment	
4.1 Reduce the need/desire to travel by car	
4.2 Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	
4.3 Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive	
<b>Base line Information and Evidence</b>	<b>Sources of Information</b>
<p>There were 6 events of serious and fatal road traffic accidents (2001-2004) in Cirencester Park ward and 1 in Watermoor ward. Watermoor ward (0.0) had less than the expected average rate for the district and county (0.2, where 1= average) while Cirencester Park matched the district rate (0.2).</p> <p>The total number of road accident casualties per 100,000 population for the district is 43.5 and is in the second national quartile (1=best). Although the number of cyclists killed on the roads per 100,000 population in the district is 47.6 and falls within the lowest national quartile (4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While there are a range of bus services linking Cirencester with major destinations and surrounding villages, the primary means of access is currently (and will continue to be for the foreseeable future) the private car.</li> <li>• The dominance of the car within the central areas of the town brings about various negative consequences, including:</li> <li>• Safety issues for pedestrians and cyclists is (there is a high incidence of pedestrian accidents in Cirencester);</li> <li>• Access to the town's market is constricted by surrounding traffic;</li> <li>• Provision and access to public transport is curtailed by large numbers of private cars;</li> <li>• Historic architecture is at risk of degradation.</li> <li>• The aesthetic qualities of the town – a key component of its success – are impoverished.</li> <li>• A striking feature of any walk around the centre of Cirencester is the lack of unity and legibility for pedestrians. Some of the links between the centre and outer areas of the town are quite problematic.</li> </ul>	<p>Audit Commission, traffic data 2003/4</p> <p>MAIDen, 2004 Ward Data – Crime, Disorder and Community Safety.</p> <p>Cirencester Traffic and Movement Study (Hyder Consulting for CDC, June 2007)</p>

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<b>1: Improve health</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The beauty and heritage of the town is such that there is a clear argument for works that preserve and enhance its status.</li> <li>• Good quality signage combined with a new approach to setting speed limits in the town could create a more balanced relationship between motorists, cyclists and pedestrians</li> <li>• Despite the generally unpleasant and unsafe environment for cyclists, there is considered to be great scope for improvement in the town's cycling infrastructure.</li> <li>• It is probable that Cirencester has insufficient population and visitor numbers to make park and ride/ orbital bus service schemes viable.</li> <li>• The current mix of 20 mph and 30 mph speed limits in the central areas does not have a clear rationale, creates uncertainty in the minds of road users, and contributes to a plethora of signage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Potential Indicators:</b></p> <p>%age decrease in serious and fatal road traffic accidents</p> <p>Reduction in accidents involving pedestrians and cyclists</p>	
<b>5: Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets</b>	
5.1 Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	
5.2 Promote the conservation and wise use of land	
<p><b>Base line Information and Evidence</b></p> <p>There are no statutory or non-statutory nature conservation designations pertaining to the Plan area. There are no Ramsar Sites, Special Protection Areas, Special areas of Conservation, National or Local Nature Reserves within 5km of the area.</p> <p>The area borders the historic Cirencester Park and the nationally designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty to the west and a locally significant landscape designated a Special Landscape Area to the northeast. AONBs have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty, and SLAs are attractive landscapes in their own right and intrinsic to the district's landscape resource.</p> <p>A concentration of Tree Protection Orders are located in/near the Abbey Grounds to the north east of the site. The National Inventory of Woodland and Trees records 3 sites of Broadleaved trees 6.257ha along the western edge of Swindon Road and site boundary, an area 2.219ha in the south of</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <p>Nature on the Map</p> <p>Magic interactive map</p> <p>National biodiversity Network</p> <p>English Nature</p> <p>Gloucestershire environmental Data Unit (GEDU)</p> <p>Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust</p>

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<b>1: Improve health</b>	
<p>the Abbey Grounds, and an area near the Museum of 2.047ha. The only other habitat inventory listed lies just outside the northern tip of the site and borders Gloucester Road, an area of Lowland Grazing Marsh.</p> <p>Barnsley Warren SSSI lays approximately 4km to the northeast. This site has been designated a SSSI for its unimproved limestone grassland and associated wildlife, including rare and nationally scarce plants and butterflies.</p> <p>The River Churn, designated as a Key Wildlife Site (KWS), flows northwest to southeast along the eastern boundary of the town centre and the A417 road. The site is designated as a KWS (a site of at least county importance) for its population of water voles (NGR SP00/022 to SPSP011064).</p> <p><b>Potential Indicators:</b></p> <p>Retaining the trees in the area</p> <p>Retaining and protecting/ enhancing the existing surrounding landscape and other designations.</p>	<p>Gloucestershire County Council</p> <p>Development Control Constraints Maps</p>
<p>5.3 Protect and enhance landscape and townscape</p> <p>5.4 Value and protect local distinctiveness including rural ways of life</p> <p>5.5 Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets</p>	
<p><b>Base line Information and Evidence</b></p> <p>Cirencester has a long history of human settlement with archaeological evidence of the Roman, Medieval and later phases of occupation surviving just beneath the modern town; much of this archaeological evidence is of national importance. In recognition of the national importance of the archaeology of the town, large areas of Cirencester are designated as Scheduled monuments. This scheduling is concentrated on the open areas (such as parks and domestic gardens) but the archaeology extends beyond these protected areas as the Scheduled Monument. The Roman town of Corinium extended over much of the area of the modern town (inside the bypass).</p> <p>There are five scheduled monuments and over 400 listed buildings within the urban areas of Cirencester and Watermoor. 'PastScape', English Heritage's online database of archaeological sites and historic buildings, lists 119 records in Cirencester.</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <p>Gloucestershire County Sites and Monument Record.</p> <p>Draft Cirencester Archaeological Strategy.</p> <p>Development Control Constraints Maps,</p> <p>Cotswold District Local Plan Proposals Map,</p> <p>PastScape (English Heritage),</p>

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<p>Corinium Roman Town (GC 361) – includes large areas of central Cirencester, especially the open areas around the River Churn on the eastern side of the town.</p> <p>The Roman Amphitheatre (GC39) on the western edge of the town together with an adjacent area of Roman Cemetery outside the Bath Gate</p> <p>Tarr Barrows (GC268)</p> <p>St John's Hospital in Spitalgate Lane (GC372), founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century</p> <p>A 15<sup>th</sup> century Cross from the Market Place, now the north end (GC397)</p> <p>The following four Conservation Areas are within (or extend out from the) the area;</p> <p>Cirencester Watermoor South</p> <p>Cirencester Watermoor</p> <p>Cirencester St.Peters Road</p> <p>Cirencester Town and Park</p> <p>English Heritage maintains a register of parks and gardens of special historic interest;</p> <p>Cirencester Park lies to the western edge, landscaped in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century as a grade 1 registered park.</p> <p>'PastScape', English Heritage's online database of archaeological sites and historic buildings, lists 119 records in Cirencester. There is no evidence of Iron Age activity at the site prior to the Roman invasion. The Roman Fort occupied a location in the Leaholme area. By AD100 a new town called Corinium was established and became one of the major towns of Roman Britain for the next 300years. The area covers much of the remains of the Roman town including public buildings at St Michaels Field and a defensive circuit in the Abbey Grounds and City Bank. By AD450 Roman rule had ended and later archaeological evidence is scarce. By 1086 Cirencester was a Royal estate with 56 inhabitants. By 12<sup>th</sup> Century a new abbey was built. Cirencester developed as a small market town through the medieval period. However, there was considerable difference in scale between the large Roman and later towns.</p>	<p>Cirencester: Town and Landscape.</p> <p>Draft Cirencester Archaeological SPD. Historic Environment Local Management (<a href="http://www.helm.gov.uk">www.helm.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Heritage Counts (<a href="http://www.heritagecounts.org.uk">www.heritagecounts.org.uk</a>)</p> <p>Magic (<a href="http://www.magic.gov.uk">www.magic.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Cirencester Urban Assessment database.</p>

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The national importance of the archaeology and the extent of Roman deposits in particular means that development in the town would have significant archaeological implications. There are also timber-framed buildings of 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries, and stone-built 'Cotswold' Style from the 17<sup>th</sup> Century onwards. Many of the undeveloped areas of Watermoor and within the Abbey Grounds may also reveal information on the last phase of Roman activity in the town. The late Saxon and Norman Cirencester is also little known and the potential archaeological importance of this area if it were to be redeveloped must be stressed. 'Consciousness of the town's past contributes to Cirencester's modern sense of community and civic identity. That sense of identity can be enhanced by, and the quality and interest of life in the town improved, by selective measures to investigate, present and display aspects of the town's archaeology and history' (Draft Archaeological Strategy).

The Cirencester Urban Assessment database identified 29 monuments of national importance within the study area and these represent only 13% of all identified medieval and earlier monuments. Of the nationally important monuments only 27% are scheduled. In addition 34% of the remaining monuments are identified as being of regional importance. Approximately 32% of the urban area of Cirencester is recognised as of high archaeological sensitivity

This comprises the following ten main blocks

- Watermoor/City Bank/ Beeches road car park
- Abbey grounds/ Corinium Gate/ Waterloo car park
- Bowling Green
- Gaumont Cinema and car [park
- Paternoster school
- St Michael's field
- South of Querns Lane
- Forum Car park
- Tower Street Area
- Brewery Car park

#### **Potential Indicators:**

Retention and enhancement of historic and townscape assets

Number and % of archaeological sites at risk. (information for Scheduled sites available from Scheduled Monuments at Risk)

Number and % of listed buildings at risk (information from Cotswold DC conservation officer & Buildings at Risk register)

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Best Value Performance Indicator: Percentage of conservation areas with an up to date character appraisal (within the last 5 years).	
5.6 Reduce vulnerability to flooding	
<p><b>Base line Information and Evidence:</b></p> <p>The latest climate scenarios released by UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) predict broad changes for the SW Region, with:</p> <p>Overall the region is becoming warmer and by the 2050s average temperatures may be as much as 3.50C warmer in summer;</p> <p>High summer temperatures are becoming more frequent, and very cold winters are becoming increasingly rare;</p> <p>Winters are becoming wetter (a 5 - 20% increase is expected by the 2050s), whilst summers are becoming drier (10 - 40% decrease by the 2050s);</p> <p>Heavy winter precipitation could be about twice as frequent by the 2080s;</p> <p>The River Churn flows through the eastern edge of the site, and northwest – southeast along the western edge of the A417. This western corridor area is liable to flooding and in particular at the northern edge of the site, including the area around the Abbey Grounds lake.</p> <p><b>Potential Indicators:</b></p> <p>Rainfall totals in the South West 1989-99</p> <p>Average summer and winter temperatures in the South West</p> <p>The occurrence of new developments in the floodplain</p> <p><b>Potential Gaps in Baseline Information:</b></p> <p>There are no alternative indicators at the local level, which means that the baseline can only be established at the regional level for the time being and may not fully represent the local situation. There is a need to produce a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), which will be undertaken for the Cotswold District Core Strategy DPD – this will also inform the Cirencester SPD.</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <p>South West Observatory Environment</p> <p>Module (2003). <i>The State of the Environment</i>.</p> <p><a href="http://www.environmental.gov.uk/indicators">www.environmental.gov.uk/indicators</a></p> <p>sp#soe</p> <p>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2001). <i>UK Climate Impacts Programme– Climate Change Scenarios 2002 – Third Assessment Report</i>.</p> <p>SW Climate Change Impacts Partnership. (2003). <i>Warming to the idea – meeting the challenge of climate change in the South West</i>. <a href="http://www.oursouthwest.com/climate">www.oursouthwest.com/climate</a></p> <p>Environment Agency Website.</p>

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1: Improve health	
	Environment Agency Flood Risk Maps
6: Minimise consumption of natural resources	
6.1 Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' gas emissions	
<p><b>Base line Information and Evidence:</b></p> <p>The Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West recognises that the region could generate 11-15% of all its energy needs from renewables by 2010 which would create 12,000 new jobs and generate an extra £260m for the regions economy (SWRA, 2003)</p> <p>In 2003, total domestic estimate of CO2 emissions (kt CO2) is 277kt CO2 and falls within the 2<sup>nd</sup> quartile nationally (1=best). However domestic emissions per capita (3.4 tonnes) and total emissions per capita (11.6 tonnes) fall within the lowest 4<sup>th</sup> quartile nationally.</p> <p><b>Potential Indicators:</b></p> <p>CO2 emissions by end user</p> <p>CO2 emissions by sector and per capita emissions (tonnes per year)</p> <p>Emissions of greenhouses gases</p> <p>%age of energy (kw/yr) purchased from renewable sources</p> <p><b>Potential Gaps in Baseline Information:</b></p> <p>Lack of local level carbon dioxide emission data. This indicator appears to only be measured at the national level at present or is an estimate at district level. There are no alternative indicators at the local level, which means that the baseline can only be established at the national level and may not fully represent the local situation. It is unlikely that local level data will become available in future due to the complexity of collecting such data; however the lack of local level data is not critical to the process.</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <p>HM Government. (2003). Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy.</p> <p>South West Renewable Energy Agency. (2003). <i>Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010</i>.</p> <p>GOSW (2003). Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010</p> <p>GOSW (date). Revision 2010. <i>Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West</i></p> <p>Audit Commission data profile for Cotswold District Council (Quality of Life Indicators) Environment</p>
6.2 Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	
6.3 Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	
6.4 Reduce waste not put to any use	

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#### 6.5 Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and generic pollution

##### Base line Information and Evidence

###### Waste

There are some worrying trends relating to the use of natural resources. Household waste production in the South West is growing at around double the national average of 3%, mainly due to the rising population of the region. As the population continues to grow the South West will increasingly need to make use of waste as a resource, through composting, recycling and reuse, so that the amount of waste going to final disposal is reduced. The Regional Waste Strategy will help work towards a zero waste society from a technical perspective but social attitudes will also need to be influenced for this to become a reality.

75.72% of Cotswold household waste was landfilled in 2004/5 and is in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quartile nationally (1=best).

18.7% was recycled (within the 1<sup>st</sup> quartile nationally) and 0.74% was composted (4<sup>th</sup> Quartile).

###### Water abstraction

The amount of water abstracted in the region increased by over 10 % between 1990 and 1997, due to rising demand by domestic and business users. A growing population is likely to reinforce this trend. However, we have little summer surface water available for increased abstraction, and no further groundwater resources. In recognition, the Regional Water Resources Strategy, recommends the active promotion of water efficiency to householders, business and industry, and in particular agriculture; continuing leakage control; and the development of new storage schemes by water companies to take advantage of wetter winters, which are predicted in the region as a consequence of climate change. Technologies such as gray water recycling and rainwater collection fitted to new and existing properties could become more important, thus creating business opportunities in the sustainable construction and environmental technology sectors.

##### Sources of Information

www.southwestra.

gov.uk/swra/  
ourwork/waste/  
index.shtm I

South West Regional Assembly (2002). *A Vision for Sustainable Waste Management in the South West.*

SWRA (2003, draft) *Our Environment : Our*

*Future – The Regional Strategy for the South*

*West Environment, Draft for consultation*

(2003).

Environment Agency. (2001). *Water*

*Resources for the future – a strategy for the*

*South West Region.*

## Appendix - Baseline Information

1: Improve health	
<p>The River Churn in Cirencester is graded as very good for chemical and biological quality. Phosphates have a very low presence and nitrates have a high presence.</p> <p>The site area does not overlap with a groundwater protection source zone</p> <p>The night time environment surrounding site is characterised by the following artificial light sources:</p> <p>Highway lighting</p> <p>Residential street lighting</p> <p>Security lighting associated with residential and commercial properties; and</p> <p>Sports floodlighting associated with the facilities at Cirencester Town FC and Kingshill School.</p> <p><b>Potential Indicators:</b></p> <p>Water demand and availability (Domestic water use)</p> <p>Waste arising and management</p> <p>Household waste arisings</p> <p>Recycling of household waste</p> <p>Materials recycling</p> <p>Percentage of main rivers and canals of good or fair quality</p> <p>Number of days of air pollution</p> <p>Number of days per year when air pollution is moderate or higher for PM10 (b) Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration (c) for rural sites, number of days per year when air pollution is moderate or higher for ozone</p> <p>Concentrations of selected air pollutants</p> <p>Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxides emissions</p> <p>Level of aggregates from secondary and recycled sources</p> <p>Changes in results of the GQA (General Quality Assessment) of river Churn</p> <p>Inclusion of SUDs in new development (indicating action to minimise pollution)</p>	<p>Audit Commission data profile for Cotswold District Council (Quality of Life Indicators) Environment</p>

## Appendix - Baseline Information

### 1: Improve health

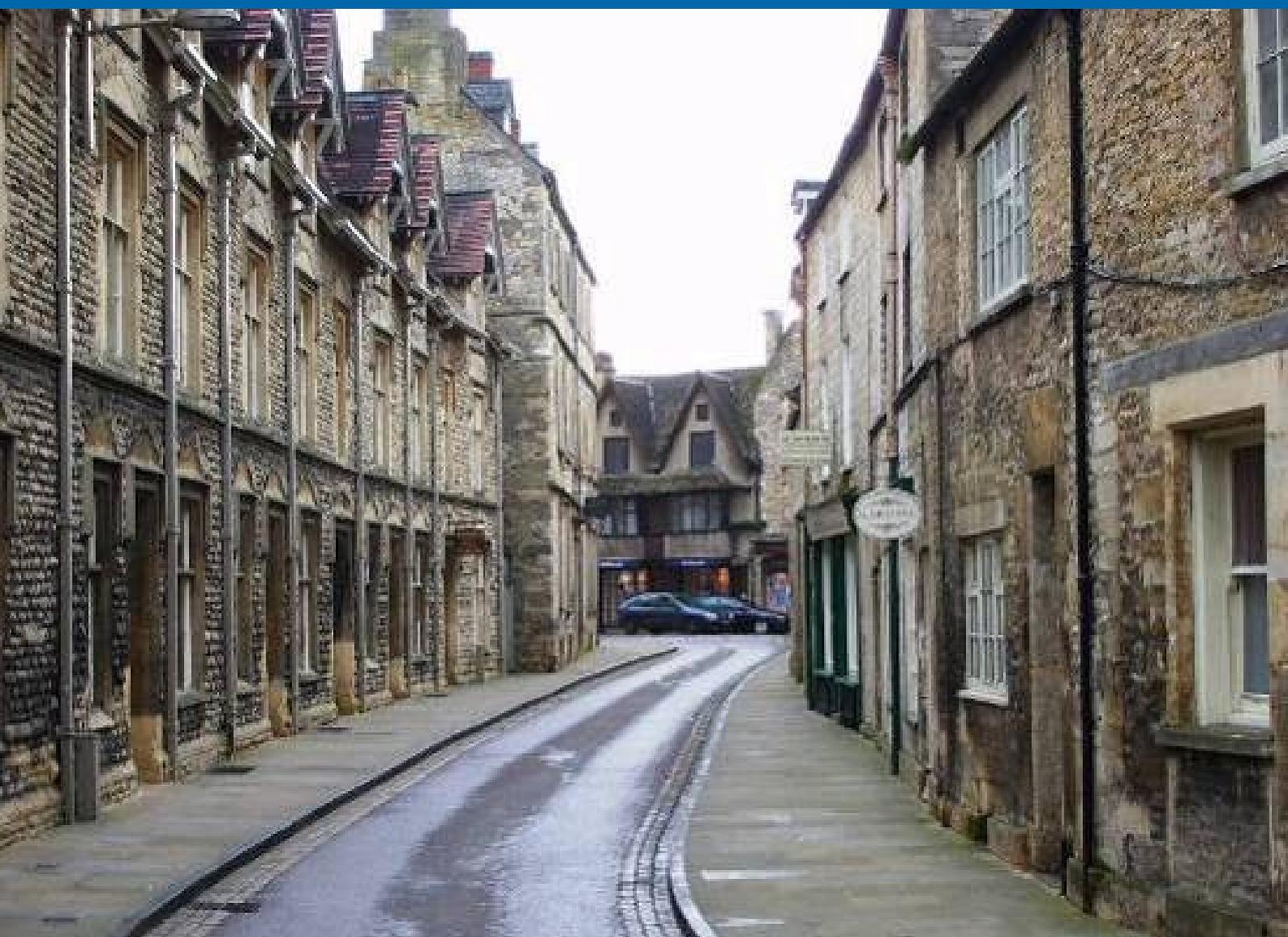
#### **Potential Gaps in Baseline Information:**

Lack of local level data regarding the generation of energy from renewable sources. These indicators appear to only be measured at the regional / national level at present. There are no alternative indicators at the local level, which means that the baseline can only be established at the regional level and may not fully represent the local situation.

Table 1 Baseline information and evidence



# SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT JULY 2007 CIRENCESTER TOWN CENTRE SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT



**COTSWOLD**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL