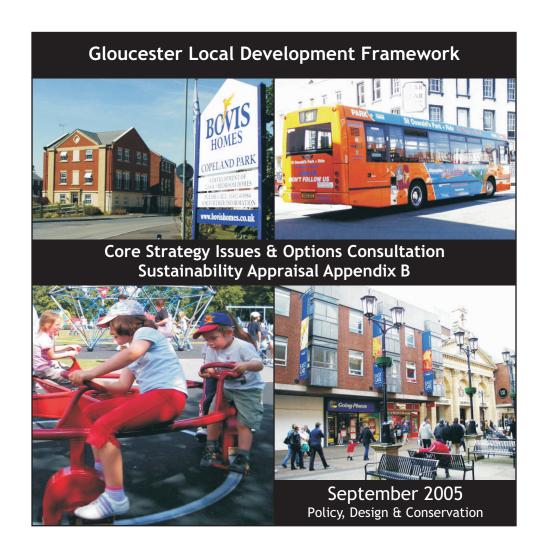
Gloucester City Council





PROPOSED SPATIAL STRATEGY - FOCUS ON CENTRAL AREA GROWTH

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	## + 0 	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulnerable assets								
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	++	S/T	Permanent	Floodplain and surrounding area	High	Moderate	A fundamental element of the proposed strategy is to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City including the floodplain.
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	A fundamental element of the proposed strategy is to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City including open space and areas of landscape importance. The strategy could be amended to refer to natural/semi natural habitats.
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The strategy could be amended to refer specifically to the importance of protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	++	M/T	Permanent	Sites of nature conservation interest	High	Moderate	The strategy seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City including sites of nature conservation interest. The impact of the strategy will be relatively permanent although clearly over time, nature conservation interests can change.
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The strategy seeks to protect and enhance listed buildings, conservation areas and sites of archaeological importance. The strategy does not, and could be amended to refer explicitly to the protection of 'cultural assets'.
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy does not refer to woodland cover. This is not a key issue for Gloucester however it could be incorporated into the proposed strategy to some extent.
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	onomic Growth			T	T	1	1	1	
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	A key part of the spatial strategy is to provide sufficient quantities of employment land leading to more employment opportunities. The strategy does not seek to address the needs of those most in need. This issue could be addressed.

2.b. Will it encourage both	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT								
indigenous and inward investment?	registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	A key part of the spatial strategy is to provide sufficient quantities of employment land leading to more employment opportunities and thus scope for additional inward and indigenous investment.
		regeneration areas defined in the LDF							
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The general approach of the strategy seeks to provide sufficient amounts of employment land which will assist small companies. The strategy could however be revised to incorporate specific reference to the provision of starter units in order to more fully meet the needs of small and
		than 5 employees)							new businesses.
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	7	_	_	_	_	_	The strategy does not make specific reference to
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	,						the improvement of Gloucester as a visitor destination. It will however help to put in place
	315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights								other measures which should improve the overall attraction of the City both to residents and visitors alike.
3. To minimise consumption	n of natural resources and production of wa	ste							and visitors anne.
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	High-density development in order to ensure the efficient use of land is a key part of the
	densities 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare-							proposed strategy.
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The re-use of previously developed land and buildings is a key part of the proposed strategy.
	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of land developed							
	liew nomes sum.	for employment, by type,							
		which is on previously developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement	Percentage of all new development on previously	7	_	_	_	_	_	The effect of the strategy will be uncertain in
and/or encourage the use	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	used land	·						this respect. The strategy will inevitably lead to
of raw materials from sustainable sources?	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							more building which will require more raw materials however requiring development to make the most efficient use of land and re-use
		Total amount of energy							previously developed land and buildings should mitigate some of this impact. The overall effect
		supplied from renewable energy sources							is therefore uncertain.
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy does not refer to the issues of
	amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County	Recycling of household waste							waste recovery or recycling other than in relation to the re-use of previously developed land and buildings. The strategy should be
	and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								amended to refer to this issue.

3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Like the demand for raw materials, the impact of the strategy on reducing the production of
	head in Gloucester								waste is uncertain. More growth means more waste in simple terms although the overall approach of the strategy should minimise the impact of this.
3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy							TI
encourage renewable forms of energy?	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy makes no specific reference to renewable energy and should be amended to do so.
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Renewable energy capacity installed by type							uo 30.
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has a	access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met		l					
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents		0.75					
access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Ensuring access to essential services for all is a key part of the spatial strategy. The strategy also seeks to create a balanced network of shops
		Percentage of new							and services across the City.
		residential development within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
4 h Will it halp diaghlad	These ten level control provide	shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile	Percentage of new residential development	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Ensuring access to essential services for all is a
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or				,			key part of the spatial strategy. The strategy
	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local							also seeks to create a balanced network of shops
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							and services across the City. The strategy could be amended to refer specifically to meeting the
									needs of people with disabilities.
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents		0.7		011			
easier for those without a car?		surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Ensuring access to essential services for all is a key part of the spatial strategy. The strategy
Cui:		access key local services							also seeks to create a balanced network of shops
		Percentage of new							and services across the City.
		residential development within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
4 d Will it provide	The City Councille ourment Dublic Onen	shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities,	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there	Access to local green space	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The strategy refers to the protection of public
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of	•]		,		30. 300	open space but not the provision of new
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							facilities, areas of open space and improved
	recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space	'green flag' award standard							access for users. This should be amended accordingly.
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities '							The effect of the policy is relatively permanent
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.								although the quality and availability of open space can change over time.
	1,000 population.								space can change over time.

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4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The strategy refers to the importance of providing sufficient housing land to meet forecast needs but does not refer to the issue of affordability. This should be addressed.
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain effect. Although the strategy seeks to ensure sufficient housing land comes forward to meet forecast needs, the number of homeless is often dependent on a wider range of factors.
5. To improve standards of h									
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Different aspects of the strategy should contribute towards an improvement in health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities, for example the protection of open space. The strategy could however be improved significantly in sustainability terms by making clearer reference to improving health and well being as well as the provision of additional facilities, not jut the protection of existing ones.
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Improving access to essential services is a key part of the proposed Spatial Strategy.
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	?	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy as currently worded will not directly address health inequalities.
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The strategy seeks to improve the ability of people to access essential services. This is likely to include learning and training opportunities.
									The strategy could be made more explicit in terms of improving access to such facilities in order to improve educational attainment.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The strategy seeks to improve the ability of people to access essential services. This is likely to include learning and training opportunities. The strategy could be made more explicit in terms of improving access to such facilities in order to improve educational attainment.

6. To make Gloucester a gre									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local	?	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy does not refer either to design or the issue of crime and crime reduction. These are key issues and the strategy should be revised accordingly.
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	authority area. Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary	?	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy makes no reference to community provision and should be revised accordingly.
6.c. Will it increase the	In 2004, the following percentages of	organisations. Number of neighbourhood partnerships. Percentage of adults							
ability of people to influence decisions?	people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction & participation	0	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	No direct impact in this regard.
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	?	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy makes no reference to community provision and should be revised accordingly.
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	+	M/T	Permanent	Designated Centres	High	Moderate	The spatial strategy seeks to resist out of centre retail and leisure development that would harm the vitality and viability of the City Centre. This could be expanded to refer to the protection of all designated centres.
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy seeks to improve access to facilities but does not refer specifically to cultural provision and/or engagement in cultural activities.

6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	The strategy will have a positive impact on a number of determinants of poverty and deprivation including access to services, employment opportunities etc. Potential impact on income inequality is less clear although the provision of job opportunities through new employment land should have a positive impact particularly as the Central Area where the focus for growth is, includes and is close to a number of the most deprived wards in the City.
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy should be amended to include a positive commitment towards a reduction in the number of unfit homes.
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The proposed strategy should have a positive impact on the overall quality of life enjoyed by Gloucester residents.
7. To reduce the need to tra	l viol	or is improving.							
		Descender travel by modes		<u> </u>	T		<u> </u>		
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.	Passenger travel by modes.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	Reducing the need to travel (including by car) is a key objective of the Spatial Strategy. A certain amount of culture change will however be required before proper modal shift is achieved.
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	The spatial strategy could include clearer reference to public transport, walking and cycling.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	?	-	-	-	-	-	Reference to reducing the number of road accidents is not explicitly referred to in the spatial strategy. Reference could be made to improving highway safety.
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	Explicit reference could be made in the strategy to encouraging sustainable modes of travel.

		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The focus of the spatial strategy on growth within the Central Area making efficient use of previously developed land and buildings should have a direct and positive impact in terms of reducing the amount of derelict and vacant land in this area.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy does not explicitly seek to maintain and enhance land/soil quality. Reference should be made to this issue perhaps in the context of reducing pollution in the wider sense.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	?	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy does not explicitly seek to maintain and enhance air quality. Reference should be made to this issue perhaps in the context of reducing pollution in the wider sense.
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	?	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy does not explicitly seek to maintain and enhance water quality. Reference should be made to this issue perhaps in the context of reducing pollution in the wider sense.
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?		Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	?	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy does not refer to noise pollution. See comment above.
8. To improve environmenta 8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	?	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy does not refer to achieving a reduction in pollution and should be amended accordingly.
O To impresse and in the	al guality (air, water, land)								achieved. More explicit reference could be made to the issue of congestion along with improved highway safety.
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	?	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy seeks to reduce the need to travel (and thus the amount of congestion). However the focus of significant additional growth in the City Centre creates the risk of congestion unless proper modal shift is

9. To reduce contributions	s to climate change								
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The proposed strategy will have a number of positive benefits in terms of reducing potential contributions to climate change for example reducing the need to travel, re-using previously developed land etc. More explicit reference could be made to reducing pollution.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	?	-	-	-	-	-	The strategy does seek to protect environmentally sensitive areas in a general sense.

CORE POLICY 1 - KEY DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	## ++ 0 	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			?						
1. To protect the City's mos		I Nomele and a C		T	T	Г	T	T	
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	A ++ B +	M/T	Permanent	Floodplain	Moderate	Moderate	Both options require development to be in accordance with the spatial strategy which itself seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City including the floodplain. Option A scores slightly higher because it re-emphasises the need to protect and wherever possible enhance the natural environment.
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	A ++ B +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the spatial strategy which itself seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City. Option A scores slightly higher because it reemphasises the need to protect and wherever possible enhance the natural environment.
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	A ++ B +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the spatial strategy which itself seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City. This will have a positive effect on biodiversity. Option A scores slightly higher because it reemphasises the need to protect and wherever possible, enhance the natural environment.
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	A ++ B +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the spatial strategy which itself seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City including sites of nature conservation interest. Option A scores slightly higher because it reemphasises the need to protect and wherever possible, enhance the natural environment.
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the spatial strategy which itself seeks to protect Gloucester's heritage.
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	onomic Growth								
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors	than 5 employees) Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa								
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare. Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and-	A ++ B +	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the spatial strategy which itself requires development to make the most efficient use of land. Option A scores marginally higher because it specifically refers to development only being permitted where the most efficient use of land
3.b. Will it encourage	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Above 50 dwellings per hectare Percentage of all new							is made.
development on previously developed land?	2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the spatial strategy which itself requires development to make the best use of previously developed land and buildings.

3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	energy sources Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity installed by type	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has a	laccess to the essential services they require	and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy requires development to be in accordance with the Spatial Strategy which itself encourages improved access to essential services for all.
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy requires development to be in accordance with the Spatial Strategy which itself encourages improved access to essential services for all but does not make specific reference to those with disabilities.
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	A ++ B +	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy requires development to be in accordance with the Spatial Strategy which itself encourages improved access to essential services for all. Option A scores marginally higher because it specifies within it a reduction in car use.

						T	,		
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there		?	-	-	-	-	-	-
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of							
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							
	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space	Catiofastian with an arts and							
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.								
4 a Will it halp to appure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house							
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	7						The policy seeks to ensure development is in
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)	f	-	-	-	-	-	accordance with the proposed spatial strategy
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County	Tatio							which refers to housing provision in general but
nousing:	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							does not refer explicitly to safe or affordable
	6.72.	completions							housing. This should be revised.
	0.72.	Simpletions							Thousing. This should be revised.
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
	completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	identifying 436 households requiring								
	accommodation.								
5. To improve standards of									
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life							
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities?		Death rates from cancer,							
	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
5 1 14/11 11		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access	-	GP appointments made		M/T	Downsons	Cityayida	Madarata	Madamata	Dath antique require development to be in
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where desired.	+	IVI/ I	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Both options require development to be in
		desired.							accordance with the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to improve access to essential
		Percentage of residents who							services such as health care provision.
		feel that health services have							services such as hearth care provision.
		improved.							
		improvou.							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults				o			
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Both options require development to be in
and knowledge?		learning.							accordance with the proposed spatial strategy
									which seeks to improve access to essential
									services including education provision.
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no							
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Both options require development to be in
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and	quantioutions.	'	141/ 1	Tormanont	Sitywide	Wibaciato	Moderate	accordance with the proposed spatial strategy
Jean's people and addits:	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							which seeks to improve access to essential
		percentage of working age							services including education provision.
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							g
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
	·	apprenticeship or with no							
		formal qualifications.							
				1	i e	i e	i		1

a. Will I the ja to reason: Interior of the complete of procession of circles committed by 10-11 year olds with the complete of procession of committed by 10-11 year olds with the complete of the committee of t	6. To make Gloucester a gre	eat place to live and work								
increase the first of the County, which is 64 0.0 part 1.00 part 1	6.a. Will it help to reduce		Domestic burglaries per 1,000							
Integration of the control of the co	crime and the fear of			0	-	-	_	_	-	-
substantially legical time to figure for the Councy with 50 AB part 100 population. In 2014 St. 68 of propie in Gaucaster for detail substantially reported with 50 AB part 100 population. In 2014 St. 68 of propie in Gaucaster for detail substantial properties of the form of the first food in substantial properties of the food in substantial properties. The council properties of the food in substantial properties of the food in substantial properties of the food in substantial properties. The food in substantial properties of the food in substantial propert	crime?			· ·						
the Contryl, which is 0.0 8 pc of 1,000 population. In 2006 85 cft of people in liciocester set state in digital in their antificiation. In 2006 85 cft of people in liciocester set state in digital in their antificiation. In 2016 85 cft of people in liciocester set state in digital in their submit of the state of	Gillie.		Violent offences committed							
population. In 2008 65 60 of propole in Clausacter full set in intelliginal in the circ management in control of the circ state of the ci										
In 201 (5 60% of rose) in Clourester (14) seek of control (14) seek of the fairly seek of fairly s			per 1,000 population.							
In 2004 85-06 of people in Gountation (Follows) and in the County (Follows) and in the		population.								
refit safe in daylight in their registroutions, compared with 90,30% of Country readents. 2. Will it encourage monutary seggement in measurement and section in the city that are scown in Gould for extending and the city that are scown in Gould for extending of residents surveyed with foot family of people to this measurement and decision-making with their familiars. 2. Will it increase access and a constraint of a constraint of the country of the cou										
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teal fairly sacted from the day whilst sufficient to the control of the day whilst sufficient to the control o		County residents.								
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	cultural activities?						1			

6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed Spatial Strategy, which includes a number of elements, which should positively reduce certain determinants of poverty and deprivation. There may be some indirect effects therefore.
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy. This should lead to an improvement in the overall quality of life enjoyed by Gloucester residents.
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel	or is improving.							
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.	Passenger travel by modes.	A ++ B +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to reduce the need to travel especially by car. Option A scores higher because it specifically identifies a reduction in car use as a policy objective.
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to reduce the need to travel especially by car. Clearer reference could however be made to other forms of transport including walking and cycling.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain effect because the spatial strategy will lead to growth in the Central Area which may lead to congestion unless modal shift is achieved away from cars towards walking, cycling and public transport. If this shift can be achieved there should be no significant increase in congestion.

8. To improve environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy does not refer to the need to achieve a reduction in pollution and should be
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							amended accordingly.
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy does not refer to the issue of noise pollution.
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water	A + B 0	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy does not refer to the need to maintain and enhance water quality. Option A does however refer to the need to protect and wherever possible enhance the natural environment in the wider sense.
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	A +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy does not refer to the need to maintain and enhance air quality. Option A
			В 0						does however refer to the need to protect and wherever possible enhance the natural environment in the wider sense.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	A +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy does not refer to the need to maintain and enhance soil quality. Option A
			В 0						does however refer to the need to protect and wherever possible enhance the natural environment in the wider sense.
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy,
land?	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.							which seeks to encourage the re-use of previously developed land and buildings. This should help to reduce the number of vacant and derelict sites.
		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions t		uscu ianu.							
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy	A ++ B +	L/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy, which will have a number of benefits in terms of reducing contributions to climate change
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable energy sources							including reducing the need to travel.
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).								Option A scores marginally higher because it specifies a reduction in car use as a policy objective.

9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above.								
vulnerability to climate			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
change?										

CORE POLICY 2 - HOUSING PROVISION

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	## # 0 	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulnorable accets		?						
1. a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	+	S/T	Permanent	Floodplain and surrounding area.	Moderate	Moderate	All four options require new housing development whether speculative or planned, to have regard to the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to ensure the protection of environmentally parts of the City including the floodplain.
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	All four options require new housing development whether speculative or planned, to have regard to the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to ensure the protection of environmentally parts of the City.
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	All four options require new housing development whether speculative or planned, to have regard to the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to ensure the protection of environmentally parts of the City.
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	+	M/T	Permanent	Sites of nature conservation importance	Moderate	Moderate	All four options require new housing development whether speculative or planned, to have regard to the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to ensure the protection of environmentally parts of the City.
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	All four options require new housing development whether speculative or planned, to have regard to the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to ensure the protection of Gloucester's heritage including listed buildings, conservation areas etc.
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Moderate	All four options require new housing development whether speculative or planned, to have regard to the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to ensure the protection of environmentally parts of the City. The amount of woodland in Gloucester however is quite small.

2. To Deliver Sustainable Eco	onomic Growth								
2.a. Will it create new and									
lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-	
2.b. Will it encourage both	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT								
indigenous and inward investment?	registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	?	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact although clearly new housing is needed to meet the needs of the economy and vice versa.
2.c. Will it help to support	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002	Percentage change in the							
and encourage the growth of small businesses?	showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	0						
the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa								_
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare. Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and.	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	All four options require new housing development whether speculative or planned, to have regard to the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to encourage the most efficient use of land.
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	All four options require new housing development whether speculative or planned, to have regard to the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to encourage the re-use of previously developed land and buildings. This objective is also referred to explicitly in all four policy options.

3.c. Will it minimise the	Clausester City Councils Home Energy	Dercentage of all new			1				
demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	A - B C D ?	M/T	Temporary	Citywide	High	Moderate	The provision of additional housing will inevitably lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials both during construction and in the longer term. Options B and C which seek to maximise housing numbers will have the most pronounced effect. The effects of Option D are uncertain at this stage because Regional Spatial Strategy housing
									figures are not yet known.
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	A - B C D ?	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	In crude terms, more housing means more waste generation.
	neau in Gloucestei		D:						Options B and C which seek to maximise housing numbers will have the most pronounced effect.
									The effects of Option D are uncertain at this stage because Regional Spatial Strategy housing figures are not yet known.
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.g. Will it reduce water	(GJ).	installed by type Water consumption per head							
consumption?		water consumption per nead	A - B C D ?	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	In crude terms, more housing means greater water consumption.
			D:						Options B and C which seek to maximise housing numbers will have the most pronounced effect.
									The effects of Option D are uncertain at this stage because Regional Spatial Strategy housing figures are not yet known.
	ccess to the essential services they require			1		l			
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	All four options require new housing development whether planned or speculative to be well related to existing shops and services and accessible by a choice of means of transport.

4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new	1	<u> </u>		1	T		
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	All four options require new housing
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or	++	3/ 1	Permanent	Citywide	підії	Moderate	development whether planned or speculative to
racinties more easily:	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local							be well related to existing shops and services
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							and accessible by a choice of means of
	Journey by car or public transport.								transport. This is likely to assist people with
		shops, GP, primary school)							disabilities to access the services they need.
4.c. Will it make access		Percentage of residents							
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	All four options require new housing
car?		access key local services	77	3/1	remanent	CityWide	riigii	Woderate	development whether planned or speculative to
									be well related to existing shops and services
		Percentage of new							and accessible by a choice of means of
		residential development							transport. This is likely to assist people with
		within a distance of 500m or							disabilities to access the services they need.
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there		+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	In larger housing schemes new areas of open
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of							space and/or recreational facilities may be
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							negotiated as part of any legal agreement.
_	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space								
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per								
	1,000 population.								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house							
that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	A +	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	All four options will increase the number of
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)	B C ++						houses available, which will include a proportion
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County		D?						of affordable dwellings.
	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							
	6.72.	completions							The impact of Options B and C is greater
									because these will create the most number of
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March								units.
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
	completions in Gloucester.								The effects of Option D are unknown at this
									stage.
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	A +	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	All four options will increase the number of
	identifying 436 households requiring		B C ++						houses available, which will include a proportion
	accommodation.		D ?						of affordable dwellings.
									The impact of Options B and C is greater
									because these will create the most number of
									units.
									The effects of Option D are unknown at this
									stage.

5. To improve standards of h	health and education								
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life							
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities?		Death rates from cancer,	-						
3 3	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access	-	GP appointments made							
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	All four options require new housing
		desired.							development whether planned or speculative to
		Demonstrate of residents who							be well related to existing shops and services
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have							and accessible by a choice of means of transport.
		improved.							transport.
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
5.d. Will it improve access	respectively.	Percentage of adults							
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	All four options require new housing
and knowledge?		learning.		3/ 1	remanent	onlywide	i iigii	Woderate	development whether planned or speculative to
3									be in accordance with the proposed spatial
									strategy which seeks to ensure access to
									essential services for all.
5 14/11 11	07.0%	2/4/ 12							
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no	0						
young people and adults?	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and	qualifications.	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
young people and addits:	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
	wares.	percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
		apprenticeship or with no							
4 To make Classester	est place to live and went	formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre 6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domostic burglaries per 1 000	1		1	<u> </u>			
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households.	0			_			
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is	Housellolus.	U	-	_	-	-	-	-
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.								
		Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
		of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
					1	l l		1	
		outside in their local							

6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary organisations. Number of neighbourhood	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	partnerships. Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction & participation	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	

() 14/11 ()		<u> </u>		1	T	T	1		
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel	5. 15p. 51g.							
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	All four options require new housing development, whether planned or speculative, to be accessible by a choice of means of transport.
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	All four options require new housing development, whether planned or speculative, to be accessible by a choice of means of transport.
ownership?	2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	transport has improved.							transport.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is							
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	acceptable limits.								
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							

8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0						
ennance an quanty:		Quanty Management Areas		_	_	-	_	-	
8.f. Will it maintain and	-	-							
enhance land/soil quality?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Vacant land and properties							
amount of derelict,	2005 the percentage of new homes built	and derelict land.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	All four options require new housing
degraded and underused land?	on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	Number of planning							development whether planned or speculative, to
ianu?	new homes built.	Number of planning applications granted							involve the re-use of previously developed land and buildings. This should lead to a direct
	new nomes built.	permission with remediation							reduction in the amount of derelict and vacant
		maintenance conditions							land.
		attached per annum.							iuna.
		Percentage of all new							
		development on previously							
		used land.							
9. To reduce contributions									
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions							
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester	1	A -	L/T	Permanent	Transboundary	Moderate	High	Increased housing numbers means greater
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household	Energy use per household	B C						consumption of fossil fuels, more cars and thus
	waste in the City.	Total amount of anarmy	D ?						contributions towards potential climate change.
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable							The impact of Options B and C is likely to be
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	energy sources							most pronounced.
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources							most pronounced.
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								The impact of Option D is unknown at this stage.
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules								The impact of option 2 is distributed this stage.
	(GJ).								
9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above.							
vulnerability to climate			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
change?									

CORE POLICY 3 - AFFORDABLE HOUSING

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ + 0	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			-						
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnarahla assats		!						
1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and							
risk of flooding to people and property?	floodplain.	properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.c. Will it conserve and	There are six key wildlife sites	Achievement of Relevant							
enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	(Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	designations.								
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed				•	П	-			
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	+	S/T	Temporary	Citywide	Moderate	Low	The construction of affordable housing may generate additional job opportunities in the short term.
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

	T =			1					
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa			1	_				
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities. 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare. Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Not directly although the emphasis on high density housing development in general terms will have a positive effect in terms of encouraging efficient use of land.
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type,	?	-	-	-	-	-	Not directly although the emphasis on the re-use of previously developed land in general terms will have a positive effect.
3.c. Will it minimise the	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	which is on previously developed land Percentage of all new							The construction of additional affordable
demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency	A B C - D	S/T	Temp	Citywide	Moderate	Low	dwellings will inevitably mean a small increase in the use of raw materials. The impact of this is however likely to be minor. Option D in seeking the highest number of dwellings will have the greatest impact.
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	A B C - D	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	The construction of additional affordable dwellings will inevitably mean a small increase in the amount of waste that is generated. The impact of this is however likely to be minor.
									Option D in seeking the highest number of dwellings will have the greatest impact.
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Renewable energy capacity installed by type							

3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	A B C - D	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	The construction of additional affordable dwellings will inevitably mean a small increase in water consumption. The impact of this is however likely to be minor. Option D in seeking the highest number of dwellings will have the greatest impact.
4. To ensure everyone has a	ccess to the essential services they require	and that local needs are met					•		
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	Reference to accessibility could be made in the policy to improve its score in sustainability terms.
j		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							Comp.
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	Reference to accessibility could be made in the policy to improve its score in sustainability terms.
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	Reference to accessibility could be made in the policy to improve its score in sustainability terms.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities							
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	A B C + D ++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Core Policy 3 seeks to directly increase the number of affordable dwellings in Gloucester. Option D would yield the most new affordable dwellings because it would apply to a much wider range of developments.
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	Increasing the number of affordable dwellings may make a small contribution towards reducing homelessness although a wide range of external factors influence the number of homelessness applications.

5. To improve standards of h	ealth and education								
5. 10 improve standards of r		Evported years of healthy life					Ι		
and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre		I D		Т	ı		T	Т	T
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of voluntary organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							

6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction & participation	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	?	-	-	-	-	-	In order to ensure social cohesion the policy should refer to the need for affordable dwellings to be integrated with open market housing.
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Difficulty of access to owner occupation is an indicator of poverty and deprivation. The provision of new affordable dwellings should have a positive impact on reducing this particular aspect of deprivation.
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							

7. To reduce the need to tra									
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.	Passenger travel by modes.	?	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact but new housing development, including affordable housing will be expected to be built in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	?	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact but new housing development, including affordable housing will be expected to be built in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	?	-	-	-	-	-	More houses will generally mean more vehicular movements although the requirement for new housing to be built in accessible locations should mitigate the impact of potential congestion by reducing the need to travel by car.
8. To improve environmenta	ı ıl quality (air, water, land)				1				
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? 9. To reduce contributions	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Indirectly other polices relating to housing provision will ensure that the majority of affordable homes are built on previously developed land or involve the use of previously developed buildings thus contributing towards a reduction in the amount of vacant and derelict land.
9. a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions							
contributions to climate change?	waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	-	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	More dwellings essentially means greater energy consumption which can have a direct impact on emissions and associated climate change. There should be no difference between each of the options because it is the total number of dwellings built that will be important not the proportion of affordable dwellings.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORE POLICY 4 - EMPLOYMENT PROVISION

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	#+ + 0	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			- 7						
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets								
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and standing stones between designated sites.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.								
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
harm to protected species? 1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated	Interest. The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote	Populations of wild birds Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
for their nature conservation interest?	Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.								
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	whole of England is about 6%.								
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec		l							
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates	A C + B ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Core Policy 4 seeks to encourage new employment development, which will have a direct and positive impact on the number of full time jobs available in the City.
	unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	white/non-white							Option B which adopts a target based approach based on the number of jobs created would have the most significant impact but may prove difficult to implement in practical terms.
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which	A ++ B C +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	By ensuring adequate provision of employment land is made, Core Policy 4 will have a direct and positive impact on both indigenous and inward investment in Gloucester.
		employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF							Option A scores higher because it seeks to meet the economic needs of the City although this may prove difficult to implement in practical terms.

2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT	Percentage change in the total number of VAT	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	By ensuring adequate quantities and types of
of small businesses?	registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number							employment land are made available, Core Policy 4 will have a direct and positive impact on the opportunities available to small and start- up companies.
		of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							The policy could include specific reference to
									meeting the needs of small businesses e.g. a commitment to provide small starter units.
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend							
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
0.7	914,000 staying visitor nights								
3. To minimise consumption 3.a. Will it encourage the	of natural resources and production of wa Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	ste Percentage of new dwellings					 		
most efficient use of land and buildings?	2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	completed at:	?	-	-	-	-	-	None of the policy options require employment development to make the most efficient use of
and bundinger	densities.	Less than 30 dwellings per							land. The policy could be amended to include
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	hectare							this as a requirement in order to reduce land- take.
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	?	-	-	-	-	-	None of the policy options require employment development to take place on previously
developed failus	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of land developed							development to take place on previously developed land and buildings. The policy could be amended to include this as a requirement in
	new nomes built.	for employment, by type, which is on previously							order to minimise the loss of Greenfield land.
		developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement	Percentage of all new development on previously		S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	All three options seek to increase the amount of
and/or encourage the use	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	used land		3/1	remanent	Citywide	woderate	Moderate	employment land available in Gloucester which
of raw materials from sustainable sources?	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Improvements in energy							will in turn have an effect on the consumption of raw materials.
	(GJ).	efficiency							The level of impact will be largely determined
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable							by the type of employment built. B1 offices for example will use less raw materials than
		energy sources							manufacturing.
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	_	_	_	_		_
recovery and recycling:	amounted to 9.72% of all household		U	_		-		-	
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County	Recycling of household waste							
	and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								

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3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)		S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	All three options seek to increase the amount of employment land available in Gloucester which will in turn have an effect on the amount of waste that is produced.
									The level of impact will be largely determined by the type of employment built. B1 offices for example may produce less waste than manufacturing.
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable	0	_	_	_	_	_	_
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	energy sources	Ü	_		_			
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Renewable energy capacity installed by type							
3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head		C /T	D	014	Madausta	11:	All three anti-man and the improved of
consumption?				S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	All three options seek to increase the amount of employment land available in Gloucester which will in turn have an effect on water consumption.
									The level of impact will be largely determined by the type of employment built. B1 offices for example are likely to consume less water than manufacturing.
4. To ensure everyone has a	access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met		<u> </u>					
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and		?	=	-	-	-	-	The policy may improve access to employment
services easily, safely and affordably?	services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	access key local services							opportunities for some people.
_		Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	7	_	_	_	_	_	The policy may improve access to employment
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or	•						opportunities for some people.
	trips to take place without the need for a								Spp. Samuel Samuel Paspers
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents							
easier for those without a car?		surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	?	-	-	-	-	-	The policy may improve access to employment opportunities for some people.
		Percentage of new							The policy could be improved by stating that
		residential development							employment development will only be permitted
		within a distance of 500m or							in locations that are accessible by a choice of
		15 minute walk of key local							means of transport.
		services (post office, food							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		shops, GP, primary school)							

4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The Council's open space requirements may be applied to employment as well as residential development which may lead to the provision of some additional green space.
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. To improve standards of I									
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The provision of additional employment opportunities may increase the number of opportunities for work-based training schemes.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The provision of additional employment opportunities may increase the number of opportunities for work-based training schemes.

6. To make Gloucester a gre	eat place to live and work								
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000			1				
crime and the fear of crime?	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		organisations. Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction &	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	participation							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	A C + B ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Moderate	The policy may lead to an increase in the number of job opportunities available for residents - one of the indicators of deprivation. Option B, which takes a jobs-based approach is most likely to have an impact in this regard although may prove difficult to implement in practical terms.
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to tra		, ,	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.	Passenger travel by modes.	?	-	-	-	-	-	The provision of additional job opportunities may lead to an increase in the number of car journeys being made. The policy could be improved by inserting reference to employment sites being provided in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	?	-	-	-	-	-	The provision of additional job opportunities may lead to an increase in the number of car journeys being made. The policy could be improved by inserting reference to employment sites being provided in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	The provision of additional job opportunities may lead to an increase in the number of car journeys being made. The policy could be improved by inserting reference to employment sites being provided in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Additional employment provision is likely to increase the number of vehicles on the road network. The policy could be improved by inserting reference to employment sites being provided in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.

8. To improve environment	al quality (air, water, land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	-	M/T	?	Trans-boundary	Low	Moderate	Some forms of industry are associated with a greater likelihood of pollution although generally speaking this is tightly controlled under legislation so the likelihood of impact is very low.
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	?	-	-	-	-	-	The impact of this policy on noise levels will be dependent on the type of employment land that is developed. General industrial uses (B2) are likely to generate additional noise and such uses will need to be steered to appropriate locations.
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	-	M/T	?	Citywide	Low	Moderate	Generally speaking legislation means that possible sources of pollution arising from industry are tightly controlled. However inevitably there will be some possibility, albeit very small, that increased industrial activity may create potential sources of pollution.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	-	M/T	?	Citywide	Low	Moderate	Generally speaking legislation means that possible sources of pollution arising from industry are tightly controlled. However inevitably there will be some possibility, albeit very small, that increased industrial activity may create potential sources of pollution.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	-	M/T	?	Citywide	Low	Moderate	Generally speaking legislation means that possible sources of pollution arising from industry are tightly controlled. However inevitably there will be some possibility, albeit very small, that increased industrial activity may create potential sources of pollution.
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	?	-	-	-	-	-	The policy could be improved by requiring employment development to be built on previously developed land or utilised existing buildings.
9. To reduce contributions	to climate change	uscu iailu.							
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	-	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Additional employment land is likely to mean some additional emissions through industrial processes in particular. There may be negative consequences in terms of additional contributions towards climate change. There is little difference between the three policy options in this regard.

9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above.								
vulnerability to climate			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
change?										

CORE POLICY 5 - TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	## # # 0 	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			- ?						
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets		•						I.
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	conomic Growth								
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide with some trans-boundary effects	Moderate	Moderate	Improved transport infrastructure is likely to be attractive to potential investors both within and from outside Gloucester.

2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	?	-	-	-	-	
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)						
2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	_					
the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	
	315,000 trips by staying visitors	Third in circums of visitor sports						
	914,000 staying visitor nights							
3. To minimise consumption	n of natural resources and production of wa	l l ste						
3.a. Will it encourage the	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of new dwellings						
most efficient use of land and buildings?	2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	completed at:	0	-	-	-	-	
	densities 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare.						
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and-						
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare						
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	0	-	-	-	-	
	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land						
3.c. Will it minimise the	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Percentage of all new						
demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	development on previously used land	0	-	-	-	-	
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency						
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources						
3.d. Will it increase waste	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	Overall satisfaction with	0					
recovery and recycling?	waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were	provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	
2 o Will !+ bala +	20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Wood o produced war !!						
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	
	head in Gloucester							
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Renewable energy capacity installed by type						
L	1) (J J1 '		_l	-L	I	1	

3.g. Will it reduce water	1-	Water consumption per head							
consumption?		Water consumption per fiedd	0	-	_	-	-	-	-
·									
	access to the essential services they require								
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and		+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The requirement under both options for new
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services							development to be accessible by a choice of
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of new							means of transport will help to ensure development is accessible.
		residential development							development is accessible.
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The requirement under both options for new
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a	within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local							development to be accessible by a choice of means of transport will help to ensure
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							development is accessible to all including people
	Journey by car or public transport.	shops, GP, primary school)							with disabilities. The policy could be amended
									further to require all development to take into
									account the needs of people with disabilities.
A a MGH it made		Damanutana of 11 1							
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents		S/T	Dormonont	Citynyida	High	High	The requirement under both options for new
easier for those without a car?		surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	++	3/1	Permanent	Citywide	High	nign	development to be accessible by a choice of
Cal :		access key local services							means of transport should help to ensure
		Percentage of new							development is accessible.
		residential development							·
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there	7.00000 to 100ar groom space	0	-	_	-	-	-	-
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of							
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							
	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space	Catiofaction with anoute and							
	available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or	Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per	leisure raciiities							
	1,000 population.								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house							
that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)							
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County	Affordable bousing							
	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.	Affordable housing completions							
	0.72.	Completions							
	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
	completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness	_						
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.								
	accontinuation.			1	1	l	1		

5. To improve standards of h	nealth and education								
5. a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life							
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to	Expected years of fleating fire	0	_	_	_	_	_	
engage in healthy activities?		Death rates from cancer,	U	_	_	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities:	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
	allu wales.	and suicides							
F 1- \A/\;\\ \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_2 \tau_3 \tau_4 \tau_5 \ta									
5.b. Will it improve access	-	GP appointments made							
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where	?	-	-	-	-	-	In seeking to encourage new development to be
		desired.							located in accessible places, the policy may
									indirectly improve the ability of people to access
		Percentage of residents who							health care facilities where these are proposed.
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	=	-	-	-	-	-
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults							
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	?	=	-	-	-	=	In seeking to encourage new development to be
and knowledge?		learning.							located in accessible places, the policy may
3.5									indirectly improve the ability of people to access
									training and education opportunities where
									these are proposed.
									those are proposed.
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no							
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	_	_	_	_	_	_
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and	quamions.	Ü						
young people and address.	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
	waics.	percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
		qualifications to either NVQ							
	qualifications when compared to the								
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
		apprenticeship or with no							
(-		formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre						T	<u>, </u>		
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000	_						
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is								
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.								
		Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
		of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local							
		authority area.							
		autiliority alea.			1	l			

6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of voluntary organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Tenant satisfaction & participation							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	In seeking to encourage new development to be located in accessible places, the policy may indirectly improve the ability of people to access cultural activities where these are proposed.
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	working age who are claiming key benefits.							
		Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to tra									
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.	Passenger travel by modes.	A + B ++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to ensure development occurs in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport. Option B scores slightly higher because it positively seeks to encourage a reduction in the need to travel, especially by car.
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to ensure that development is accessibly by a choice of means of transport not just the private car.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	A + B ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Both options have the potential to reduce the number of road accident casualties. Option A seeks to ensure that in the case of major development, adequate highway infrastructure is proposed and Option B requires development to put the needs of people ahead of the ease of traffic movement.
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Probably no direct impact but ensuring that development takes place in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport may increase the number of opportunities for freight to be carried by rail and water.
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to ensure that new development makes adequate provision for highway infrastructure improvements where required, the policy should have a positive impact on reducing congestion and improving road safety. The policy could be improved by making specific reference to these issues.
8. To improve environmenta		<u> </u>				1			·
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	A + B ++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to ensure that development is accessible by a choice of means of transport, the policy should have a positive impact in terms of reducing the number of emissions from private cars in particular. Option B scores slightly higher because it positively seeks a reduction in car use.

8.b. Will it help to reduce	_	Percentage of residents							
levels of noise?		surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		in their area.							
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the							
		Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	A + B ++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to ensure that development is accessible by a choice of means of transport, the policy should have a positive impact in terms of reducing the number of emissions from private cars in particular. Option B scores slightly higher because it positively seeks a reduction in car
									use.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
land?	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household	A + B ++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to ensure that development is accessible by a choice of means of transport, the policy should have a positive impact in terms of
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							reducing the number of emissions from private cars in particular. Option B scores slightly higher because it positively seeks a reduction in car use.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-		-

CORE POLICY 6 - REGENERATION OF THE CENTRAL AREA

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	## # 0 	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulnerable assets		ľ						
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Steering development towards previously developed land and buildings in the Central Area should alleviate the pressure for development in more sensitive parts of the City.
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Steering development towards previously developed land and buildings in the Central Area should alleviate the pressure for development in more sensitive parts of the City.
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Steering development towards previously developed land and buildings in the Central Area should alleviate the pressure for development in more sensitive parts of the City.
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain effect. Greater emphasis on regeneration of the Central Area will mean that the historic core of the City will be put under a certain amount of pressure. Care will therefore be needed to balance the need for development with the need to protect the City's built and cultural heritage.
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec						1			
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	++	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	High	High	The regeneration of the Central Area will provide additional job opportunities. Many of the wards most in need are within or close to the Central Area.

2 h Will it oncourage both	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT	T		1	1	T			
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The successful regeneration of Central Gloucester will act as a catalyst for investment both from within and outside Gloucester.
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number	0	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact although there will be opportunities for small business arising through the regeneration process.
		of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum							
the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors	Amount of visitor spend	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	High	High	The successful regeneration of the Central Area of Gloucester will help to increase the attraction of the City to tourists. Care will be needed to ensure that new development in the Centre does not cause harm to the existing historic and
	914,000 staying visitor nights								cultural attractions of the City.
3. To minimise consumption	l of natural resources and production of wa	ste							1
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per	A B + C ++	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	High	High	The regeneration of the Central Area will inherently involve the efficient use of land at high densities in line with Government guidance.
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							Option C scores marginally higher because it requires development to be in accordance with the spatial strategy part of which seeks to encourage the most efficient use of land.
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							There is however some repetition between Option C and Core Policy 1 - Key Development Principles which also requires development to be in accordance with the spatial strategy.
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	A B + C ++	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	High	High	The regeneration of the Central Area will inherently involve the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.
	new nomes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							Option C scores marginally higher because it requires development to be in accordance with the spatial strategy part of which seeks to encourage the most efficient use of land.
									There is however some repetition between Option C and Core Policy 1 - Key Development Principles which also requires development to be in accordance with the spatial strategy.

3.c. Will it minimise the	Clausester City Councils Home Energy	Dercentage of all new		1		1			
demand for raw materials	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement	Percentage of all new development on previously		M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	Moderate	The regeneration of the Central Area of
and/or encourage the use	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	used land	+	1017 1	remanent	Central Area	woder ate	Moderate	Gloucester will minimise the demand for raw
of raw materials from	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	uscu ianu							materials and encourage sustainable sources of
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Improvements in energy							raw materials through the re-use of significant
sustainable sources.	(GJ).	efficiency							quantities of previously developed land and
	(63).	emerency							buildings.
		Total amount of energy							Janumgo
		supplied from renewable							
		energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	Overall satisfaction with							
recovery and recycling?	waste and composting in Gloucester	provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	amounted to 9.72% of all household								
	waste in the City. This was substantially	Recycling of household waste							
	lower than the rate for both the County								
	and the National Averages, which were								
	20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								
3.e. Will it help to reduce	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per	Waste produced per head	•						5 6.1. 6 14
the amount of waste that is	head in Gloucester	(BVPI 84)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Regeneration of the Central Area will mean
generated?	2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per								more development, which in turn will increase
	head in Gloucester								the amount of waste that is generated. The
									level of impact is however difficult to determine until specific land use proposals have been
									identified.
									identined.
3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy							
encourage renewable forms	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable	0	_	_	_	_	-	-
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources	· ·						
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	gy							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity							
	(GJ).	installed by type							
3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head							
consumption?			?	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 To oncurs overvens has a	ccess to the essential services they require	and that local people are mot							
4. To ensure everyone has a 4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents			<u> </u>	1			
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and	surveyed finding it easy to	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	Moderate	Focussing new development into the Central
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services	т	1017 1	remanent	Central Area	Woderate	Moderate	Area should improve the ability of people to
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.	access key local services							access essential services.
arror dabiy:	post offices, fian salons and so on.	Percentage of new							access essential services.
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	Moderate	Focussing new development into the Central
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or							Area should improve the ability of people to
_	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local							access essential services.
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents			_				
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	Moderate	Focussing new development into the Central
car?		access key local services							Area should improve opportunities to use means
									of transport other than the car including
		Percentage of new							walking, cycling and public transport.
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							

4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of							
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							
	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space								
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	1,000 population. In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable bousing (bouse							
that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability		M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	High	The regeneration of the Central Area should
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)		IVI/ I	reimanent	Central Area	Moderate	riigii	increase the number of houses available which
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County	Tatio)							should in turn positively influence the ability of
riousing:	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							people to access housing.
	6.72.	completions							people to access flousing.
	0.72.	Completions							Care will be needed to ensure that sufficient
	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March								numbers of affordable dwellings come forward
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								as part of new housing schemes.
	completions in Gloucester.								as part of new riousing schemes.
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Low	Moderate	The regeneration of the Central Area should
	identifying 436 households requiring	approximate quarters							increase the number of houses available which
	accommodation.								should in turn positively influence the ability of
									people to access housing.
									There are of course a number of other external
									factors, which influence the number of
									homelessness applications.
5. To improve standards of			1	1	1	1	1	Γ	
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life							
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities?	7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England	Death rates from cancer,							
	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
E L MULLI		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access	-	GP appointments made	7						The second of th
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where desired.	,	-	-	-	-	-	There may be some positive benefits where development is encouraged in locations that are
		desired.							
		Doroontogo of residents who							well served by health care facilities.
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have							New residential development will of course put
		improved.							pressure on existing facilities and care will be
		improved.							needed to ensure that additional capacity is
									provided where appropriate.
									provided where appropriate.
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	_	_	_	_	_	
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults							
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
and knowledge?		learning.							
	•		•	•	•				

5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no							
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and	'							
Jeans Perperanta analysis	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
	Wales.	percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
		apprenticeship or with no							
		formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre									
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000							
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is								
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.	por 1,000 population.							
	population	Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
	County residents.								
		of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local							
		authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	Percentage of residents who							
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.	have improved in the last							
		three years.							
		-							
		Number of voluntary							
		organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood							
		partnerships.							
6.c. Will it increase the	In 2004, the following percentages of	Percentage of adults							
ability of people to	people in social housing in Gloucester	surveyed who feel they can	0	_	_	_	_	_	_
influence decisions?	were satisfied with the opportunities for	influence decisions affecting							
initiachee accisions.	participation in management and	their local area.							
	decision-making with their landlord:	their local area.							
	decision-making with their landiord.	Tenant satisfaction &							
	Very satisfied - 12.9%	participation							
	Fairly satisfied - 48.4%	participation							
	Neither - 16.1%								
	Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6%								
/ -I \A/:II ': '	Very dissatisfied - 0%	Demonstrate C							
6.d. Will it improve	A survey was carried out in 2003 that	Percentage of people who	_						
community cohesion?	asked 52 community and voluntary sector	feel that their local area is a	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	organisations a number of questions	place where people from							
	regarding perceptions of community	different backgrounds and							
	cohesion.	communities can live							
		together harmoniously.							
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that								
	Gloucester was a place where people								
	from different backgrounds get on well								
	together.								
	1 3	l	1	L	L	1	L		

(- Mill it bala to marintain	Cl	Management and state to the total			1		1		
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will help to protect and enhance the
and viability of a	CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at	3							vitality and viability of the City Centre.
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper	Percentage change in the							
	Populations.	number of registered							
		restaurants in the City Centre							
(£ \M! !+ !		and other designated centres							
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in,	-	-	0						
cultural activities?			U	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.g. Will it reduce poverty	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of	Proportion of the population							
and income inequality?	poverty and deprivation than any other	who live in wards that rank	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	Moderate	A number of the most deprived wards are
. ,	District in Gloucestershire. Two of the	within the most deprived 10%							located in or close to the Central Area. These
	City's, Barton, and Tredworth and	and 25% of wards in the							are likely to benefit from successful
	Westgate, are included within the list of	country.							regeneration in terms of improved access to
	the 10% of most deprived wards in the								services and job opportunities.
	Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most	Percentage of population of							
	deprived wards.	working age who are claiming key benefits.							
	deprived wards.	key belieffts.							
		Proportion of households with							
		an income of less than 50% of							
		the national average.							
		-							
6.h. Will it reduce the	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were	Number of 'unfit' homes per							
number of unfit homes?	classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of	1,000 dwellings	?	=	=	=	-	=	No direct link but clearly regeneration on a comprehensive scale offers the opportunity for
	which were private sector dwellings.								improvements to be made to the existing
									housing stock.
									Housing Stock.
6.i. Will it improve the	-	Percentage of residents who							
quality of where people		are satisfied with their	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	High	Moderate	The regeneration of the Central Area will
live?		neighbourhood as a place to							provide direct improvements to the quality of
		live.							the environment particularly in the Central
									Area.
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved							
		or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	ıvel	or is improving.				<u> </u>			
7.a. Will it reduce the	In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.							
need/desire to travel by	used to take children to school was the		++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Focussing growth into the Central Area of
car?	private car, constituting 45% of journeys							· ·	Gloucester should reduce the need to travel by
	to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to								car because opportunities for walking, cycling
	Secondary Schools.								and the use of public transport are significantly
									increased.
	By far the most popular mode of								
	transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester								
	residents using it.								
	. solution using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that	Gloucester currently has two dedicated	Number of park and ride							
alternatives to the car are	park and ride sites at The Cattle Market	users.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Focussing growth into the Central Area of
available for essential	and Waterwells.								Gloucester should positively encourage the use
journeys, especially to	Determined to the state of the	Percentage of residents							of public transport.
residents in areas of low car	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	surveyed who feel that public							Ungrados to public transport infrastructura!!!
ownership?	2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	transport has improved.							Upgrades to public transport infrastructure will be required in some cases.
	Glodocator.								be required in some cases.
7.c. Will it help to achieve	TBC	Number of road accident							
a reduction in road accident		casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
casualties?		·					<u> </u>		
7.d. Will it increase the	-	-							
proportion of freight			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
carried by rail and water?		1							

		maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation	++	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	High	High	The regeneration of the Central Area will directly reduce the amount of vacant and derelict land in this area.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	- Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	- Vegent land and properties	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
any sources of ponution:	the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	·			-		-	industrial uses are replaced with cleaner, alternative forms of development. It will still be important however to meet the employment needs of the City to fulfil economic objectives.
8. To improve environment 8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	al quality (air, water, land) Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	7						There may be some benefits where older
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							this is managed properly in highway terms and necessary enhancements put in place where required. The additional opportunities for noncar modes of travel should mitigate potential increases in congestion to some extent.
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain effect. Additional growth in the centre may lead to additional congestion unless

9. To reduce contributions 9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORE POLICY 7 - CITY CENTRE AND RETAIL DEVELOPMENT

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ + 0	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			-						
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets		?						
1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and							
risk of flooding to people and property?	floodplain.	properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed	conomic Growth					-			
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	?	-	-	-	-	-	The impact of this policy in terms of job creation is uncertain. All three options seek to resist new retail development that would harm a designated centre. This could restrict the number of new retail job opportunities but could also protect the existing jobs of those working in shops within designated centres which otherwise may close due to competition from out of centre development.
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	?	-	-	-	-	-	Again the policy to some extent may discourage investment in that it seeks to restrict out of centre retail development where it would cause harm to a designated centre. However maintaining a healthy City Centre through such a policy approach is likely to increase inward investment opportunities.

2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)	A B + C +	S/T	Permanent	Designated Centres	Low	Low	The policy would seek to ensure that small, independent retailers located within designated centres are protected from out of centre competition through the application of appropriate policy 'tests'. Option C is the most stringently worded so scores higher than Options A and B in this regard.
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	?	-	-	-	-	-	Not directly although clearly a vibrant City Centre is a key attraction to visitors.
3 To minimise consumption	914,000 staying visitor nights of natural resources and production of wa	sta							
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare. Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and. Above 50 dwellings per	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	?	-	-	-	-	-	The policy could be improved by making reference to the need for new retail development to utilise previously developed land and buildings.
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	A - B C 0	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Option A in allowing for new local centres creates the potential for additional consumption of raw materials.
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy		1			T		
encourage renewable forms	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable	0	_	_	-	_	_	_
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources	-						
03	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity							
	(GJ).	installed by type							
3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head	0						
consumption?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has a	access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and		?	-	-	-	-	-	It is important that the policy does not restrict
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services							opportunities for new retail development of an
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.	Dercentage of new							appropriate scale, in appropriate locations as
		Percentage of new residential development							this can improve the ability of people to access shops thus reducing the need to travel further.
		within a distance of 500m or							shops thus reducing the need to traver further.
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	?	-	-	-	-	-	It is important that the policy does not restrict
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a	within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local							opportunities for new retail development of an appropriate scale, in appropriate locations as
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							this can improve the ability of people to access
	journey by car or public transport.	shops, GP, primary school)							shops thus reducing the need to travel further.
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents							shops thus roughly the need to traver further.
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	?	-	-	-	-	-	It is important that the policy does not restrict
car?		access key local services							opportunities for new retail development of an
									appropriate scale, in appropriate locations as
		Percentage of new							this can improve the ability of people to access
		residential development within a distance of 500m or							shops thus reducing the need to travel further.
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of							
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried	open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space	green nag award standard							
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per								
	1,000 population.	ACC LILL 1							
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house	0						
that everyone has access to safe and affordable	housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price	price/earnings affordability ratio)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County	ratio)							
nousing.	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							
	6.72.	completions							
	act a was a sector								
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
4.f. Will it reduce	completions in Gloucester. Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	_	_	_	_	<u>-</u>	_
	identifying 436 households requiring		-						
	accommodation.								
	· ·	I		1	1				ı

F. To improve standards of b	acalth and adjugation								
5. To improve standards of h		Evported years of healthy life		<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	T	1	
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		organisations. Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							

/ - \\/!!! !+ ! +	In 2004 the fellowing growth and of	Danis and an afficial state		T	T	T T			
6.c. Will it increase the	In 2004, the following percentages of	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can	0						
ability of people to influence decisions?	people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for	influence decisions affecting	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
influence decisions?	participation in management and	their local area.							
	decision-making with their landlord:	their local area.							
	decision-making with their landiord.	Tenant satisfaction &							
	Very satisfied - 12.9%	participation							
	Fairly satisfied - 48.4%	participation							
	Neither - 16.1%								
	Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6%								
	Very dissatisfied - 0%								
6.d. Will it improve	A survey was carried out in 2003 that	Percentage of people who							
community cohesion?	asked 52 community and voluntary sector	feel that their local area is a	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	organisations a number of questions	place where people from							
	regarding perceptions of community	different backgrounds and							
	cohesion.	communities can live							
		together harmoniously.							
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that								
	Gloucester was a place where people								
	from different backgrounds get on well								
	together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain		Vacancy rates within the		C /T		5	111.1	1111	
and/or enhance the vitality		Primary Shopping Area	A ++	S/T	Permanent	Designated	High	High	All three options seek to actively maintain the
and viability of a	CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper	Derechted change in the	B C +			Centres			vitality and viability of designated centres.
designated centre?	Populations.	Percentage change in the number of registered	BC+						Option A scores slightly higher because it refers specifically to 'improving' the vitality and
	Populations.	restaurants in the City Centre							viability of the City Centre and other designated
		and other designated centres							centres.
		and other designated centres							Centres.
6.f. Will it increase access	-	-							
to and participation in,			0	_	_	-	-	=	_
cultural activities?									
6.g. Will it reduce poverty	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of	Proportion of the population							
and income inequality?	poverty and deprivation than any other	who live in wards that rank	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	District in Gloucestershire. Two of the	within the most deprived 10%							
	City's, Barton, and Tredworth and	and 25% of wards in the							
	Westgate, are included within the list of	country.							
	the 10% of most deprived wards in the								
	Country. Another four are included	Percentage of population of							
	within the list for the 25% of most	working age who are claiming							
	deprived wards.	key benefits.							
		Proportion of households with							
		an income of less than 50% of							
		the national average.							
		the national average.							
6.h. Will it reduce the	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were	Number of 'unfit' homes per							+
number of unfit homes?	classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of	1,000 dwellings	0	_	-	_	-	-	_
	which were private sector dwellings.	3.	-						
6.i. Will it improve the	-	Percentage of residents who							
quality of where people		are satisfied with their	?	-	-	-	-	-	Although the policy will not directly improve the
live?		neighbourhood as a place to							quality of where people live, it will help to
		live.							ensure that the City retains a vital and vibrant
									network of designated centres for shopping and
		Percentage of residents who							other services.
		feel Gloucester has improved							
		or is improving.							

7. To reduce the need to tra	ivel								
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of	Passenger travel by modes.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to encourage new retail development to be located within designated centres, the policy should reduce the need to travel by car.
	transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to encourage new retail development to be located within designated centres, the policy should provide opportunities for such development to be reached by means other than the private car.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta									
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Nutrients in water Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? 9. To reduce contributions	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions						
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		0	-	-	-	-	
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	Energy use per household						
	-	Total amount of energy						
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable energy sources						
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources						
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).							
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	

CORE POLICY 8 - MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ + 0	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
1 To wrote at the City/o was	t will paralle accepts		?						
1. To protect the City's most 1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and		<u> </u>	T		1		1
risk of flooding to people and property?	floodplain.	properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed		l		I					
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	A B + C ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The policy in seeking to encourage mixed-use development may increase employment opportunities that would otherwise not be created. For example a mixed-use scheme involving both housing and employment.
	(11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.								Option C scores slightly higher because it requires all large development schemes to incorporate a mix of uses, which may include employment or uses, which generate additional job opportunities.
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the	?	-	-	-	-	-	There may be some benefits if the policy leads to additional employment land becoming available as part of development schemes which
	1,690.	Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							might not otherwise include employment uses.
2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum							
the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary.	Low	Low	Mixed-use development has the potential to act as a key component of the successful regeneration of Central Gloucester, which will in
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								turn improve the attraction of Gloucester as a visitor destination.
O.T	914,000 staying visitor nights	<u> </u>							
3. To minimise consumption 3.a. Will it encourage the	of natural resources and production of wa Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of new dwellings		T		<u> </u>	Т		
most efficient use of land and buildings?	2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	completed at:	A B +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The concept of mixed-use development directly encourages the most efficient use to be made of
	densities- 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	C + +						existing land and buildings. Option C scores higher because it requires all
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and-							larger development schemes in the Central Area to incorporate a mix of uses.
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	B +	-	-	-	-	-	Option B seeks to encourage mixed-use development within existing buildings.
·	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	A C ?						
3.c. Will it minimise the	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Percentage of all new							
demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	development on previously used land	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide but focussed on Central Area	Moderate	Low	Mixed-use development equates to efficient use of land and buildings, which may have a small impact in terms of reducing the need for raw
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							materials.
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							
3.e. Will it help to reduce	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per	Waste produced per head							
the amount of waste that is generated?		(BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy							
encourage renewable forms of energy?	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Renewable energy capacity installed by type							

2 a Will it reduce water		Water consumption per head		1		1 1			
3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head	0						
consumption?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	access to the essential services they require								
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and	surveyed finding it easy to	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services							
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.	,							
arrordabij.	post offices, fram salons and se offi	Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	0	-	-	-	=	-	-
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or							
	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local							
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							
	Jeanney ay ear or passive maniperor	shops, GP, primary school)							
4.c. Will it make access	_	Percentage of residents							
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	7		_				The policy could be improved by stating that
car?		access key local services	:	_	_	-	-	-	mixed-use development should be in locations
cai :		access key local services							
									that are accessible by a choice of means of
		Percentage of new							transport.
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of							
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							
decess to existing ruenties.	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space	green mag awara standara							
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
		leisure racilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per								
	1,000 population.	200							
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house	_						
that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	?	-	-	-	-	-	There may be some spin-off benefits if mixed-
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)							use schemes come forward that include an
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County								element of housing provision, which would
	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							otherwise not be provided.
	6.72.	completions							'
		'							
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
	completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
			?						There may be some sain off benefits if mixed
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	ſ	_	_	-	-	-	There may be some spin-off benefits if mixed-
	identifying 436 households requiring								use schemes come forward that include an
	accommodation.								element of housing provision, which would
									otherwise not be provided.

5. To improve standards of	health and education								
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life							
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities?		Death rates from cancer,							
	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access	-	GP appointments made	0						
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where	0	-	-	=	=	-	-
		desired.							
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	-	-	-	-	_	-
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults	_						
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
and knowledge?	1.01	learning.							
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no	0						
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	=	=	-	-
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
	wates.	percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
	10 0 1, 00 1 1,1	apprenticeship or with no							
		formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre				•	•	•			
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000							
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	There may be some benefits in terms of reducing
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is								opportunities for crime because mixed-use
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							development can create activity throughout the
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							day and into the evening for example a mixed-
	population.								use development of flats above shops or offices
		Percentage of residents							would mean some degree of natural surveillance
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							beyond 6pm thus reducing to some extent the
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							opportunity for crime.
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
		of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst outside in their local							
		authority area.							
1									
6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	I Percentage of residents who		1		i .			
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known	Percentage of residents who feel community activities	0	-	-	-	-	-	=
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		feel community activities have improved in the last	0	-	-	-	-	-	
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities	0	-	-	-	-	-	
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary	0	-	-	-	-	-	
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities have improved in the last three years.	0	-	-	-	-	-	
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary organisations.	0	-	-	-	-	-	
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary	0	-	-	-	-	-	

						1			
6.c. Will it increase the	In 2004, the following percentages of	Percentage of adults							
ability of people to	people in social housing in Gloucester	surveyed who feel they can	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
influence decisions?	were satisfied with the opportunities for	influence decisions affecting							
	participation in management and	their local area.							
	decision-making with their landlord:								
		Tenant satisfaction &							
	Very satisfied - 12.9%	participation							
	Fairly satisfied - 48.4%								
	Neither - 16.1%								
	Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6%								
	Very dissatisfied - 0%								
6.d. Will it improve	A survey was carried out in 2003 that	Percentage of people who							
community cohesion?	asked 52 community and voluntary sector	feel that their local area is a	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on the mix of uses involved. Some
-	organisations a number of questions	place where people from							potential benefits.
	regarding perceptions of community	different backgrounds and							
	cohesion.	communities can live							
		together harmoniously.							
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that								
	Gloucester was a place where people								
	from different backgrounds get on well								
	together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain		Vacancy rates within the							
and/or enhance the vitality		Primary Shopping Area	+	M/T	Permanent	Designated	Moderate	Low	Mixed-use development can add vibrancy to
and viability of a	CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at					Centres			designated centres by ensuring a range of
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper	Percentage change in the							different activities throughout the day.
	Populations.	number of registered							
		restaurants in the City Centre							
		and other designated centres							
6.f. Will it increase access	-	-							
to and participation in,			?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on the mix of uses.
cultural activities?									
6.g. Will it reduce poverty	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of	Proportion of the population							
and income inequality?	poverty and deprivation than any other	who live in wards that rank	0	-	-	-	-	=	-
	District in Gloucestershire. Two of the	within the most deprived 10%							
	City's, Barton, and Tredworth and	and 25% of wards in the							
	Westgate, are included within the list of	country.							
	the 10% of most deprived wards in the								
	Country. Another four are included	Percentage of population of							
	within the list for the 25% of most	working age who are claiming							
	deprived wards.	key benefits.							
		Proportion of households with							
		an income of less than 50% of							
		the national average.							
(la Will it as I		Newsland & Confidence							
6.h. Will it reduce the	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were	Number of 'unfit' homes per	0						
number of unfit homes?	classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of	1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	=	-
4 i Will it improve the	which were private sector dwellings.	Dorgontago of recidents who							
6.i. Will it improve the	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their	0						
quality of where people			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
live?		neighbourhood as a place to							
		live.							
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel Gloucester has improved							
		or is improving.		Ĭ	1	I			1

7. To reduce the need to tra	avel								
7.a. Will it reduce the	In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.							
need/desire to travel by car?	used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.		A B + C ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Mixed-use development reduces the need to travel by creating the opportunity for linked-trips i.e. possible to fulfil several different tasks such as banking and shopping in one location.
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								Living and working in the same location is another example of reducing the need to travel.
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmenta	Il quality (air, water, land)	1,000 km of principal roads.							
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is							
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on the mix of uses. Some employment uses may create additional emissions and potential sources of pollution.
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on the mix of uses. It is important that incompatible uses are not located together e.g. noisy industrial and residential uses - as inevitably this will create potential conflict.
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on the mix of uses.
		Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on the mix of uses. Some employment uses may create additional emissions.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on the mix of uses.

8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	B + A C ?	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Option B in particular encourages mixed-use development to utilise existing buildings, which should positively contribute towards a reduction in the amount of derelict and vacant land.
9. To reduce contributions	to climate change								
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on the mix of uses.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORE POLICY 9 - DESIGN AND DENSITY

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ + 0 	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			- 2						
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulnerable assets		:						<u> </u>
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec									
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Ensuring good design from new development is likely to improve perceptions of Gloucester as a quality place to live and work which may positively contribute towards increasing indigenous and inward investment.

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2.c. Will it help to support	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002	Percentage change in the							
and encourage the growth	showed that the number of VAT	total number of VAT	0	=	-	-	-	=	-
of small businesses?	registrations (i.e. business start ups) was	registered businesses in the							
	1,690.	area							
		Percentage change in number							
		of small companies (i.e. less							
		than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum							
the attraction of Gloucester			+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and	Moderate	Low	High quality new development has the potential
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend				trans-boundary			to positively influence perceptions of Gloucester
									as a place to visit.
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa								
3.a. Will it encourage the	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of new dwellings							
most efficient use of land	2005 new dwelling completions in	completed at:	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Both options require new development to make
and buildings?	Gloucester were at the following								the most efficient use of land and buildings.
	densities.	Less than 30 dwellings per							
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less	hectare.							
	36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare								
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings							
		per hectare; and.							
		Above 50 dwellings per							
		hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Percentage of all new							
development on previously	2005 the percentage of new homes built	development on previously	0	=	-	-	-	=	-
developed land?	on previously developed land was 443	used land							
-	representing 80% of the total number of								
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed							
		for employment, by type,							
		which is on previously							
		developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Percentage of all new							
demand for raw materials	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	development on previously	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	Requiring development to make the most
and/or encourage the use	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	used land				,			efficient use of land should have some positive
of raw materials from	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								impact on reducing the demand for raw
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Improvements in energy							materials.
	(GJ).	efficiency							
		Total amount of energy							
		supplied from renewable							
		energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	Overall satisfaction with							
recovery and recycling?	waste and composting in Gloucester	provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	amounted to 9.72% of all household								
	waste in the City. This was substantially	Recycling of household waste							
	lower than the rate for both the County								
	and the National Averages, which were								
	20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								
3.e. Will it help to reduce	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per	Waste produced per head							
the amount of waste that is	head in Gloucester	(BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	=	-
generated?	2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per								
	head in Gloucester								
3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy							
encourage renewable forms	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources							
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity							
	(GJ).	installed by type							

3.g. Will it reduce water		Water consumption per head						T T	
	-	water consumption per nead	0						
consumption?			U	-	-	-	-	- -	
4 7									
	access to the essential services they require				1	1	Г	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and		0	=	=	-	-		
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services							
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.								
		Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	0	_	_	_	_		
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or							
racinties more easily:	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local							
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							
	Journey by car or public transport.	shops, GP, primary school)							
4.c. Will it make access		Percentage of residents							
	=		0						
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	U	-	-	-	-	- -	
car?		access key local services							
		Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there		0	-	=	-	-	- -	
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of							
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							
	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space								
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per								
	1,000 population.								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house							
that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	0	-	-	-	-	- -	
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)							
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County								
l ~	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							
	6.72.	completions							
	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
	completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	_	_		_		
	identifying 436 households requiring	applications por quartor.							
	accommodation.								
	accontinuuation.			1					

5. To improve standards of I	nealth and education								
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life							
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities?	7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England	Death rates from cancer,							
	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
E b Mill it immens		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where	0						
to nearth care facilities?		desired.	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
		desired.							
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults							
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
and knowledge?		learning.							
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no	_						
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and	Ovalifications (skills							
	Wales.	Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
	·	apprenticeship or with no							
		formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre					T	T	T	T	
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000		C /T		0'1 '1			
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	High quality design can reduce the opportunities for crime and thus reduce the fear of crime.
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							for crime and thus reduce the fear of crime.
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.	poi 1,000 population.							
	hobaration.	Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
		of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	Percentage of residents who							
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities	0	-	-	_	-	-	-
community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.	have improved in the last							
		three years.							
		Number of voluntary							
		organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood							
		partnerships.							
	<u> </u>	partificianipa.		I	1	1	<u> </u>	ı	

6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction & participation	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?		Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Ensuring high quality design is a fundamental component of new development should lead to an improvement in the overall quality of where people live.

7. To reduce the need to tra	avel								
7. To reduce the need to tra	In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.	ſ						
need/desire to travel by car?	used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to	rassenger traver by modes.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of								
	transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta									
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? 9. To reduce contributions	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions						
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		0	-	-	-	-	
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	Energy use per household						
	-	Total amount of energy						
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable energy sources						
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources						
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).							
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	

CORE POLICY 10 - COMMUNITY SAFETY

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ + 0	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			-						
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulporable assets		?						
1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and							
risk of flooding to people and property?	floodplain.	properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and	As well as designated sites of	Access to woodland							
enhance natural/semi-	importance, the City also has a network		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
natural habitats?	of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest							
1.c. Will it conserve and	There are six key wildlife sites	Achievement of Relevant							
enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid	designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation	(Urban Habitat) BAP targets	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
harm to protected species?	Interest.	Populations of wild birds							
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0						
for their nature	Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood	special scientific interest	0	-	-	-	=	-	-
conservation interest?	Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve								
	designations.								
1.e. Will it maintain and	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of	-							
enhance cultural and historical assets?	which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.		0	-	-	-	-	-	
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	nature of the City.								
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed									<u> </u>
2.a. Will it create new and									
lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates	0	-	-	-	-	-	
	unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	white/non-white							
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90	Number of economic development enquiries	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF							

				T	_				
2.c. Will it help to support	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002	Percentage change in the							
and encourage the growth	showed that the number of VAT	total number of VAT	0	=	-	=	-	- -	
of small businesses?	registrations (i.e. business start ups) was	registered businesses in the							
	1,690.	area							
		Percentage change in number							
		of small companies (i.e. less							
		than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum							
the attraction of Gloucester			0	_	-	-	-		
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend							
	2002 Gloddostol ditti dotod	Tambani or tioner spenia							
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	e to pood timpo by staying thereore								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
3 To minimise consumption	n of natural resources and production of wa	sto I							
3.a. Will it encourage the	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of new dwellings			1				
most efficient use of land	2005 new dwelling completions in	completed at:	0						
and buildings?	Gloucester were at the following	completed at.	U	_	_	_		- -	
and buildings:	densities.	Less than 30 dwellings per				Í			
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less								
		hectare-				Í			
	36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	Potygon 20 and E0 decallings							
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings				Í			
		per hectare; and-				Í			
		Alexandro FO describing as a second							
		Above 50 dwellings per							
0.1.14001.11	D to det a linear linest trail	hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of all new	•						
development on previously	2005 the percentage of new homes built	development on previously	0	-	-	-	-	- -	
developed land?	on previously developed land was 443	used land							
	representing 80% of the total number of								
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed							
		for employment, by type,							
		which is on previously							
		developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Percentage of all new							
demand for raw materials	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	development on previously	0	-	-	-	-	- -	
and/or encourage the use	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	used land							
of raw materials from	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Improvements in energy							
	(GJ).	efficiency							
						Í			
		Total amount of energy							
		supplied from renewable							
		energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	Overall satisfaction with							
recovery and recycling?	waste and composting in Gloucester	provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	- -	
_	amounted to 9.72% of all household					ĺ			
	waste in the City. This was substantially	Recycling of household waste							
	lower than the rate for both the County								
	and the National Averages, which were								
	20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
3.e. Will it help to reduce	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per	Waste produced per head							
the amount of waste that is		(BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	- -	
generated?	2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per	<u> </u>				ĺ			
	head in Gloucester								
3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy							
encourage renewable forms	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable	0	-	-	-	-	- -	
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources	-						
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	3,							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity							
	(GJ).	installed by type							
	1 (~~)'			1	1	1			

3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head	0						
consumption?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	access to the essential services they requir		1		-				
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services							
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.	Derechted of now							
		Percentage of new residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or							
	trips to take place without the need for a								
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							
4.c. Will it make access		shops, GP, primary school)							
easier for those without a	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to	0		_				
car?		access key local services		_	_	-	_	-	-
Cui .		decess key local services							
		Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	shops, GP, primary school)							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there	Access to local green space	0	_	_	_	_	_	
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of	Ů						
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							
	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space								
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per								
4 o Will it holp to oppure	1,000 population. In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house							
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Ensuring design has regard to the main principles
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)	+	3/ 1	FEIIIAIIEIIL	Citywide	iviouelate	iviouerate	of community safety should improve the ability
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County	1410)							of people to access safe housing.
- -	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	6.72.	completions							
	et								
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
4. F. Will it reduces	completions in Gloucester.	Number of homelessness							
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0						
HOHIEIGSSHESS!	identifying 436 households requiring	applications per quarter.		_	_	_	_	_	
	accommodation.								
L		1	1			L	<u> </u>		

5. To improve standards of h	ealth and education								
5. a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life							
and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales.	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre-				•	-		1	•	
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to ensure that community safety is a fundamental element of all development proposals.
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							This should have a direct and positive impact in terms of reducing the opportunities for crime and the fear of crime.
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of voluntary organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							

6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction & participation	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Reducing crime and the fear of crime through good design should have a positive impact in terms of improving people's quality of life.
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							

7. To reduce the need to tra	avel								
7. To reduce the need to tra	In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.	ſ						
need/desire to travel by car?	used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to	rassenger traver by modes.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of								
	transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta									
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? 9. To reduce contributions	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions						
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		0	-	-	-	-	
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	Energy use per household						
	-	Total amount of energy						
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable energy sources						
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources						
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).							
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	

CORE POLICY 11 - PROTECTION OF THE BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	## # 0 	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			?						
To protect the City's most a.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	+	M/T	Permanent	Floodplain and adjoining areas	Moderate	Moderate	The policy is intended to offer protection to Gloucester's natural environment as a whole including the floodplain.
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	B++ A +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to protect Gloucester's natural environment. Option B scores higher because it seeks to encourage development, which would protect and enhance the built or natural environment.
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	B++ A +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to protect Gloucester's natural environment. Option B scores higher because it seeks to encourage development, which would protect and enhance the built or natural environment.
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	B++ A +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to protect Gloucester's natural environment. Option B scores higher because it seeks to encourage development, which would protect and enhance the built or natural environment.
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	B++ A +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to protect Gloucester's built environment. Option B scores higher because it seeks to encourage development, which would protect and enhance the built or natural environment.
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	The policy seeks to protect Gloucester's natural environment. There will be some positive benefits in terms of protecting woodland cover although the amount of woodland in Gloucester is small and the impact is likely to be relatively insignificant.
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	onomic Growth			_		_			
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

2 h Will it operation by the	In Clausester in 2002 there were 255 VAT					1	1		
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Ensuring that the City's built and natural environment is protected should contribute positively towards improving the attraction of
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								Gloucester as a visitor destination.
2. To minimise consumption	914,000 staying visitor nights								
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land	of natural resources and production of wa Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
and buildings?	Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare. Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and.							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to protect the natural environment the policy should indirectly encourage the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Protection of the natural environment should encourage the use of raw materials from more sustainable sources.
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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3.e. Will it help to reduce	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per	Waste produced per head							
the amount of waste that is	head in Gloucester	(BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
generated?	2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per								
	head in Gloucester								
3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy							
encourage renewable forms	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable	0	_	_	_	_	_	_
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources							
or energy:	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	chergy sources							
		Donowahla anargy canacity							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity							
	(GJ).	installed by type							
3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head							
consumption?									
	access to the essential services they require								
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and	surveyed finding it easy to	0	=	=	-	-	-	-
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services							
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.								
		Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
4 - 10/:11 11 1 11 11 11	There has been been been been been been been bee	shops, GP, primary school)					1		
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or							
	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local							
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents							
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	0	_	_	_	_	_	_
car?		access key local services							
Cui :		decess key local services							
		Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there		+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The protection of the natural environment
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of				-			should ensure that opportunities for recreation
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							and the provision of green spaces are
	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							maintained although the policy will not directly
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space								lead to an increase in opportunities.
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per	leisare ruemties							
	1,000 population.								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house							
			_						
that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	0	_	-	_	_	_	-
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)							
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County								
	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							
	6.72.	completions							
	act a section of								
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
	completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	identifying 436 households requiring								
	accommodation.								
		İ	1	1		l .	1	1	

5. To improve standards of h	nealth and education								
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The protection of the natural environment should ensure that opportunities for recreation and the provision of green spaces are maintained although the policy will not directly lead to an increase in opportunities.
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The protection of the natural environment should ensure that opportunities for recreation and the provision of green spaces are maintained although the policy will not directly lead to an increase in opportunities. There will be no direct contribution however to meeting the needs of the least healthy people - any impact will be more generalised.
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a gre	at place to live and work	·			II.				
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							

6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary organisations. Number of neighbourhood	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	partnerships. Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction & participation	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	

6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who	A + B++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Option B seeks to positively enhance the built and natural environment which should lead to an improvement in the quality of where people live.
		feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra					T-				
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that	Gloucester currently has two dedicated	Number of park and ride							
alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to	park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	users. Percentage of residents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce	On average, the annual growth rate in	Number of road accident							
traffic congestion and improve road safety?	traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	casualties per annum. Annual average flow per	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta	 alguality (air_water_land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is							
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	A +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should positively encourage good water quality through the protection of the
		Dangerous substances in water	B ++						natural environment. Option B seeks to enhance the natural environment wherever possible and thus scores slightly higher.
		Nutrients in water							

8.e. Will it maintain and	-	Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		Quality Management Areas	A + B ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should positively encourage good air quality through the protection of the natural environment. Option B seeks to enhance the natural environment wherever possible and thus scores slightly higher.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	A + B ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should positively encourage good soil quality through the protection of the natural environment. Option B seeks to enhance the natural environment wherever possible and thus scores slightly higher.
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	In seeking to protect the natural environment the policy should indirectly encourage the re-use of previously developed land and buildings which should in turn lead to a reduction in the amount of derelict and vacant land.
9. To reduce contributions t	to climate change	uscu fariu.							
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester	CO2 emissions	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should positively encourage a
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources				·			reduction in contributions to climate change. A healthy natural environment can itself help to mitigate the impacts of climate change e.g. C02 exchange.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Protection of the natural environment could have some benefits in terms of reducing vulnerability to climate change for example additional flood risk.

CORE POLICY 12 - COMMUNITY PROVISION

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ + 0	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			- 2						
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets	<u> </u>							1
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi-	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
natural habitats?	of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest							
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
conservation interest?	Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.								
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed	conomic Growth					_			
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.								
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	businesses in crodecater in that year.	employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF							

2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT	Percentage change in the total number of VAT	0						
of small businesses?	registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	registered businesses in the area	U	-	-	-	-	-	
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	0	_	-	-	-	_	-
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend							
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa			_			1		
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
and buildings:	densities 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare.							
	36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings							
	3 1	per hectare; and-							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built	Percentage of all new development on previously	?	-	-	-	-	-	The policy could be amended to require new
developed land?	on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	used land							community facilities to be built on previously developed land or utilise existing buildings
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							wherever possible.
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement	Percentage of all new development on previously	_	M/T	Temporary	Citywide	Low	Low	The provision of new community facilities
and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	used land							involves construction, which involves additional use of raw materials. The number of community
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							facilities likely to come forward however means that any impact will be negligible.
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable							
		energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County	Recycling of household waste							
	and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	-	M/T	Temporary	Citywide	Low	Low	New facilities may lead to additional waste
generated?	2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester								generation although any impact is likely to be negligible.
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable	0	-	-	-	-		_
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	energy sources	J						
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Renewable energy capacity installed by type							
									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
consumption?									
	ccess to the essential services they require			T	T				
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	access key local services	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The policy will help to ensure that people have access to existing and new community facilities.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The policy will help to ensure that people have access to existing and new community facilities.
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to ensure that new community facilities are located in places that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Some community facilities offer opportunities for leisure use e.g. community centres offering evening classes, yoga etc.
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. To improve standards of h	nealth and education								
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Some community facilities offer opportunities for leisure use e.g. community centres offering evening classes, yoga etc.
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy is intended to apply to community facilities in the broad sense which includes health care facilities such as GP surgeries.
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy is intended to offer protection to and encourage the provision of community facilities in the wider sense including school provision.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy is intended to offer protection to and encourage the provision of community facilities in the wider sense including school provision.
6. To make Gloucester a gre	ı at place to live and work	romai quaimeations.				<u> </u>			
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	County residents.	of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							

6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary organisations. Number of neighbourhood partnerships.	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy will make a positive and direct on encouraging community engagement in community activities through the provision of new community facilities and the protection of existing facilities.
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction & participation	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on the type of community facility that is proposed.
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The provision of new community facilities and the protection of existing facilities should have a positive and direct impact in terms of improving community cohesion through the provision of additional opportunities for community based activities such as youth clubs etc.
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy has the potential to positively influence participation in cultural activities.
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Good quality community facilities have a direct bearing on quality of life. Depending on location they can also reduce the need to travel.
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel	, 3			•		1		,
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy seeks to ensure that new community facilities are provided in accessible locations, thus reducing the need to travel especially by car.
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy seeks to ensure that new community facilities are provided in accessible locations, thus ensuring that they can be reached by a
residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							choice of means of transport.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)			l			_L		
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Depends on the nature of the proposed community use. There may be some additional noise issues associated with community halls for example as different events are held. Care will
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							be needed to ensure that there is no conflict where such uses are located in residential areas.
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							

8.e. Will it maintain and		Donulation living in Air							
	-	Population living in Air	0						
enhance air quality?		Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and	-	-							
enhance land/soil quality?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Vacant land and properties							
amount of derelict,	2005 the percentage of new homes built	and derelict land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	The policy could be expanded to require new
degraded and underused	on previously developed land was 443								community provision to utilise previously
land?	representing 80% of the total number of	Number of planning							developed land and buildings wherever possible.
	new homes built.	applications granted							
		permission with remediation							
		maintenance conditions							
		attached per annum.							
		attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new							
		development on previously							
0.7		used land.							
9. To reduce contributions		T		T	1	1			
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions							
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household	Energy use per household							
	waste in the City.								
		Total amount of energy							
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	supplied from renewable							
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	energy sources							
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	sile. gy seal see							
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules								
	(GJ).								
9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above							
	see above.	As above.	0						
vulnerability to climate			0	-	-	-	-	=	-
change?									

CORE POLICY 13 - ACCESS TO SHOPS AND SERVICES

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	++ + 0	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			-						
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets		!						
1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and							
risk of flooding to people and property?	floodplain.	properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and	As well as designated sites of	Access to woodland							
enhance natural/semi-	importance, the City also has a network		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
natural habitats?	of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest							
1.c. Will it conserve and	There are six key wildlife sites	Achievement of Relevant							
enhance species diversity	designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust	(Urban Habitat) BAP targets	0	-	-	-	-	_	-
and in particular, avoid	and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation								
harm to protected species?	Interest.	Populations of wild birds							
1.d. Will it maintain and	The city has two Sites of Special	Health of designated Sites of	0						
enhance sites designated for their nature	Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood	Special Scientific Interest	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
conservation interest?	Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are								
	also five local nature reserve designations.								
1.e. Will it maintain and	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of	-							
enhance cultural and	which 13% are Grade I or II* and of		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
historical assets?	outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.								
1.f. Will it maintain and	There is an area of ancient woodland at	Access to woodland							
enhance woodland cover?	Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	nature of the City.								
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed 2.a. Will it create new and	conomic Growth	T	1	1	1		1	1	
lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic	Employment rates white/non-white							
	communities.								
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations,	Number of economic development enquiries	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF							

ded concurrency the growth forward businesses of WAT registrations of the business start up to wait number of WAT registrations of the business start up to wait number of WAT registrations of the business start up to wait number of WAT registrations of the business start up to wait number of WAT registrations of WAT regist	o - war a to to the	Fig. 1007 1000	Danasatana I I I I				1	I		
regard basinesses of 1,590. In 2002 Glaucaster attituded of 1,590 are present in the attention of Conception or improvement in a state of conception in the conception of the concept	2.c. Will it help to support			0						
1.500. 1.500 Clausator attitudes of services change in number of seal conganies (i.e. less than				U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Description of the control of the co	of small businesses?		<u> </u>							
of mail Congaries (a. least than Lengthson of Citicoster as a trace). 1. The minimistry of the Congress of th		1,690.	area							
of mail Congaries (a. least than Lengthson of Citicoster as a trace). 1. The minimistry of the Congress of th										
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is a startist definition of foliabilities of the processor of the startist of			than 5 employees)							
as lowers destination 10 000 Clinosocial statisticated 10 000 trips by staying visitors 10 000 trips by s	2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum							
315,000 trips by staying visitors 315,00	the attraction of Gloucester			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
315,000 trips by staying visitors 315,00	as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend							
I. to minimise consumption or natural research and production of waste. I. to will it minimise the becoming file to be concurage the waste and collection of the file of the service of the concurage that concurage the concurage that concurage the concurage th			·							
I. to minimise consumption or natural research and production of waste. I. to will it minimise the becoming file to be concurage the waste and collection of the file of the service of the concurage that concurage the concurage that concurage the concurage th		315,000 trips by staying visitors								
1. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste tools exhibited tools of the book exhibite										
1. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste tools exhibited tools of the book exhibite		914,000 staying visitor nights								
Ear Will II concurage the content of Edition to a co	3. To minimise consumption		ste		•	1	•	•		
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Gloucester were at the following densities services as 30 dowellings per hectare or less 36.00 Am 30 -50 dowellings per hectare at 18.5 Am 30 dowellings per he	most efficient use of land			0	-	-	_	-	-	_
densities 13. 38 at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 30.09 at 30 - 90 dwellings per hectare 47.79 at 50 - dwellings per hectare 48.77 at 50 - dwellings per hectare 48.78 at 60 - dwellings per hectare 48.78 at 6	and buildings?		P	-						
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Lb. Will it encourage levelopment on previously eveloped land? Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2006 the percentage of new homes built on previously eveloped land? Clausester City Councils Home Energy creating 80 st the total number of new homes built on the March 2005 in provincing the use from waterials and/or encourage the use from waterials of raw materials of the water of th			Between 30 and 50 dwellings							
Above 50 dwellings per hectare waster ecovery and recycling? Above 50 dwellings per hectare hectare hectare hectare hectare will increase waster ecovery and recycling? Above 50 dwellings per hectare will increase waster ecovery and recycling? Above 50 dwellings per hectare hectare hectare hectare hectare wasterlass and for encourage the use ustainable sources? Gloucester CIty Councis Home Energy which is on previously developed land hectare here are not and for encourage the use ustainable sources? Gloucester CIty Councis Home Energy which is on previously developed land here on the previously developed land here are not as a family of the progression of the total number of new homes built. The policy seeks to encourage new development figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 Hearth 2005 - 31 Hearth 2004 and the recycling of 264,887 Giga Joules (CJ). Total amount of energy supplied from renewable contrary su		10.7% at 50° awenings per nectare								
b. Will it encourage levelegment on previously developed land was 44 are presenting 90% of the total number of new homes built on eveloped land? Severe land? Severe in "April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 44 are presenting 90% of the total number of new homes built. Severe land? Severe in the total number of new homes built on previously developed land was 44 are presenting 90% of the total number of new homes built. Severe land for raw materials mod/are encourage the use of raw materials from ustalinable sources? Severe land for raw materials from ustalinable sources? Severe land for severe land to the previously developed into the previously devel			per nectare, and							
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Between 1º April 2004 and 31º March Between 1º April 2006 and 31º March Betw										
development on previously eveloped and my ask as representing 80% of the total number of new homes built or previously developed and my ask ask a representing 80% of the total number of new homes built. C. Will It minimise the temand for raw materials for many materials to successful and ask	3 h Will it encourage	Retween 1st April 2004 and 31st March								
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representing 80% of the total number of new homes built. Complete the continue of the whomes built. Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land				U	-	-	_	-	-	-
new homes built. Percentage of land developed of for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land for raw materials mod/or encourage the use far aw materials from ustainable sources? Percentage of all new development flagure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 used land land land land land land land lan	developed faild:		useu iailu							
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which is on previously developed land c.c. Will it minimise the lemand for raw materials ind/or encourage the use fraw materials from ustainable sources? Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (G.J.) Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (G.J.) Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (G.J.) Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 18% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (G.J.) Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 18% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (G.J.) Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 18% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (G.J.) Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2004 - 4004 was 18% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (G.J.) Conservation Act (1995) improvement of necessary was 18% - this represents an estimated energy sources The policy seeks to encourage new development and the National Averages, which were 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head (BPH 84) Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2004 and 2st April 2004 and		new nomes built.								
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head in Gloucester access to shops and essential services). Inevitably this may lead to an increase in the amount of waste produced depending on the			(BVPI 84)	-	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	
Inevitably this may lead to an increase in the amount of waste produced depending on the	generated?									(albeit in locations that would improve people's
amount of waste produced depending on the		head in Gloucester								access to shops and essential services).
										Inevitably this may lead to an increase in the
type of development.										
										type of development.

2 f Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of operay				1	T		
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable	0	_	_	_	_	_	
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources	U	-		_	-	-	-
or energy.	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	chergy sources							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity							
	(GJ).	installed by type							
3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head							
consumption?			-	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Would depend on the type of development.
•									Some potential increase in water consumption
									through new development.
	access to the essential services they require			T		ı	T		
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents		С/Т	D	0!4! -! -	11!!-	1114-	The melian is interned and the mediation by other many
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and		++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy is intended to positively steer new
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	access key local services							development towards locations that would
affordably?	post offices, fiall salons and so on.	Percentage of new							improve people's ability to access shops and essential services.
		residential development							essential services.
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy is intended to positively steer new
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or						_	development towards locations that would
	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local							improve people's ability to access shops and
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							essential services.
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents							
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy is intended to positively steer new
car?		access key local services							development towards locations that would
									improve people's ability to access shops and
		Percentage of new residential development							essential services.
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there	7.00000 to 100di gi con space	?	-	_	_	_	-	Would depend on the type of development.
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of							,
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							
Ç	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space								
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per								
	1,000 population.								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house	_						
that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)							
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County	Affandable bassins							
	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							
	6.72.	completions							
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
	completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	_	_	_	_	_	_
	identifying 436 households requiring	approactions per quarter.	J						
	accommodation.								
	a section a section			1		1	1		

5. To improve standards of h	nealth and education								
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	There may be some benefits in terms of improving access to leisure facilities for example where these are located in a designated centre.
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	and suicides GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired.	+	-	-	-	-	-	There may be some benefits in terms of improving access to health care facilities.
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	There may be some benefits in terms of improving access to health care facilities.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales.	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills -	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on whether the policy improves access to educational facilities.
	Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre	I at place to live and work	Tormar quantications.							<u> </u>
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of voluntary organisations. Number of neighbourhood							
		partnerships.							

				T	Г				
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
influence decisions?	were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	influence decisions affecting their local area.							
	, and the second	Tenant satisfaction &							
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4%	participation							
	Neither - 16.1%								
	Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%								
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a	0	_	-	-	-	-	
	organisations a number of questions	place where people from							
	regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.							
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that	together harmonicusty.							
	Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area	+	S/T	Permanent	Designated Centres	Low	Low	Steering development to locations that are accessible to shops and essential services is
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper	Percentage change in the				Centres			likely to offer additional support for existing
	Populations.	number of registered restaurants in the City Centre							designated centres thus improving their vitality and viability.
6.f. Will it increase access		and other designated centres							,
to and participation in, cultural activities?			?	-	-	-	-	-	The policy may improve access to cultural facilities.
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Barriers to accessing essential shops and services
	District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and	within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the							is an indicator of poverty. Improving people's ability to access such facilities will make a small
	Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the	country.							but positive contribution towards reducing this particular aspect of deprivation and poverty.
	Country. Another four are included	Percentage of population of							particular aspect of deprivation and poverty.
	within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	working age who are claiming key benefits.							
		Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of							
		the national average.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	_	_	_	_		
	which were private sector dwellings.		<u> </u>	-	-	-	-	-	
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their	0	-	-	_	-	-	-
live?		neighbourhood as a place to live.							
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							

7. To reduce the need to tra	avel								
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of	Passenger travel by modes.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Improving access to essential shops and services should positively contribute towards a reduction in car use.
	transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Improving access to essential shops and services should positively increase the opportunities for modes of transport to be used other than the private car including public transport, walking and cycling.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta									
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Nutrients in water Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? 9. To reduce contributions	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions						
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		0	-	-	-	-	- -
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	Energy use per household						
	waste in the city.	Total amount of energy						
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	supplied from renewable						
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	energy sources						
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004							
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).							
9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above.						
vulnerability to climate			0	-	-	-	-	
change?								

CORE POLICY 14 - SPORT AND RECREATION

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ + 0	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			- 2						
1. To protect the City's mos	st_vulnerable assets								
1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and							
risk of flooding to people	floodplain.	properties affected by flood	0	-	-	-	-	-	
and property?	·	events							
1.b. Will it conserve and	As well as designated sites of	Access to woodland							
enhance natural/semi-	importance, the City also has a network		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
natural habitats?	of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest							
1.c. Will it conserve and	of importance.	Achievement of Relevant							
enhance species diversity	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust	(Urban Habitat) BAP targets	0	_	_	_	_	_	
and in particular, avoid	and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation	(Sibali Habitat) DAI targets					_		
harm to protected species?	Interest.	Populations of wild birds							
1.d. Will it maintain and	The city has two Sites of Special	Health of designated Sites of							
enhance sites designated	Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote	Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
for their nature	Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood								
conservation interest?	Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.								
1.e. Will it maintain and	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of								
enhance cultural and	which 13% are Grade I or II* and of		0	_	_	_	_	_	_
historical assets?	outstanding architectural or historic								
	interest. The equivalent figure for the								
	whole of England is about 6%.								
1.f. Will it maintain and	There is an area of ancient woodland at	Access to woodland							
enhance woodland cover?	Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	nature of the City.								
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed								1	
2.a. Will it create new and									
lasting full time jobs	Although the unemployment rate in	Percentage	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
particularly for those most	Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3%	increase/decrease in the							
in need of employment?	between 1997 and 2002, it is still the	total number of local jobs.							
	highest rate in Gloucestershire. The	Employment rates							
	wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate	white/non-white							
	(11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton	Willie Holl-Wille							
	(7.7%). Unemployment double among								
	Gloucester's black and minority ethnic								
	communities.								
2 b 10/:11 it or b 11	In Clausester in 2002 the are 2005 VAT								
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there	Number of economic	0	_	_	_	_	_	
investment?	were also 345 VAT de-registrations,	development enquiries		_	_	_	_	_	
	representing a net decrease of 90	actorophical originates							
	businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Amount of land developed for							
		employment, by type, which							
		is in development and/or							
		regeneration areas defined in							
		the LDF	1]		

0 - Will 2	Fig. 2007 1000	Danasatana 1 1 1 1		T	1	T	1		T
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend							
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
2. To maintain a compromention	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa	Percentage of new dwellings				<u> </u>			
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities.	completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and-							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.g. Will it reduce water	(GJ).	installed by type Water consumption per head							
consumption?	-	water consumption per nead	0	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-

4. To ensure everyone has a	access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and		+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should improve the ability of people
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services							to access sport and recreational facilities.
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.	,							
		Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should improve the ability of people
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or	'	3/ 1	remanent	Ortywide	Moderate	Woderate	to access sport and recreational facilities.
racinties more easily:	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local							to access sport and recreational racinties.
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							
	journey by car or public transport.	shops, GP, primary school)							
4.c. Will it make access	_	Percentage of residents			+		+		
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should improve the ability of people
car?		access key local services	T	3/1	Termanent	Citywide	Moderate	Woderate	to access sport and recreational facilities.
cai:		access key local services							Options B C and D require new development to
		Percentage of new							be in locations that are accessible by a choice of
		residential development							means of transport.
		within a distance of 500m or							means of transport.
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there	Access to local green space	A +	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy will lead directly to an increase in the
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of	A +	3/ 1	remanent	Citywide	nigii	riigii	number of green spaces. Options B C and D also
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to	B C D ++						seek to protect existing green spaces from other
access to existing facilities:	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard	B C D ++						forms of development and therefore score
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space	green nay awaru standaru							marginally higher.
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							marginariy nigner.
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
		leisure raciities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house							
that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	0						
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County	14110)							
Housing?		Affordable bousing							
	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							
	6.72.	completions							
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
4 F \\(\frac{1}{2}\)	completions in Gloucester.	Number of houselesses							
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	=	-	=	-
	identifying 436 households requiring								
	accommodation.		1		1				

5. To improve standards of h	nealth and education								
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy will lead directly to an increase in the number of green spaces and thus opportunities for access to healthy exercise. Options B C and D also seek to protect existing green spaces from other forms of development.
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will lead directly to an increase in the number of green spaces and thus opportunities for access to healthy exercise. Options B, C and D also seek to protect existing green spaces from other forms of development. The policy is not however geared specifically towards any particular segment of the population.
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a gre	at place to live and work	,				l	_ll		
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							

6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	Percentage of residents who							
community engagement in community activities?	organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	feel community activities have improved in the last three years.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Some community activities no doubt rely on public open space and thus the policy may have a positive impact on community engagement.
		Number of voluntary organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Tenant satisfaction & participation							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Some community activities no doubt rely on public open space and thus the policy may have a positive impact on community engagement.
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	togothor narmonioasy.							
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.i. Will it improve the	-	Percentage of residents who					T		
quality of where people live?		are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Open space is a key part of people's 'quality of life' and this policy, which seeks to provide new open space and in the cases of Options B, C and D, protecting existing open space will make a positive and direct contribution in this regard.
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel	or is improving.							
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of	Passenger travel by modes.	A ? B, C, D ++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Options B, C and D each require new sport and recreational facilities to be provided in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.
	transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users.	A ?	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Options B, C and D each require new sport and recreational facilities to be provided in locations
journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	B, C, D ++						that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta									
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							

8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Low	Low	Additional green space is likely to have a small but positive influence on air quality.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Low	Low	Additional green space is likely to have a small but positive influence on soil quality.
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	The policy could be improved in sustainability terms by requiring the development of new sport and recreation facilities to make use of previously developed land and buildings wherever possible.
9. To reduce contributions	to climate change			•	4	<u> </u>			
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Low	Low	Additional green space is likely to have a small but positive influence on reducing contributions to climate change e.g. CO2 exchange.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORE POLICY 15 - CULTURE AND TOURISM

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ + 0	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			-						
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets								
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy seeks to protect existing cultural facilities.
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0						
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed	conomic Growth		1		_		T		
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The provision of new cultural and/or tourist facilities in the Central Area may increase the number of job opportunities available in this sector although the total increase in job opportunities is likely to be relatively small.
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

O MOULT L.	F			1	T	Г	1		
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Low	Low	There may be some additional opportunities for small businesses in the tourism sector.
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum							
the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and Trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The policy seeks to encourage new tourist and cultural facilities in the Central Area. This should have a positive impact on the attraction
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								of Gloucester as a visitor destination.
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa			T	1				
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend entirely on the particular proposal involved. The policy could be
3	densities.	Less than 30 dwellings per							strengthened by requiring new tourist and
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	hectare-							cultural development to make the most efficient use of land.
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of all new							
development on previously	2005 the percentage of new homes built	development on previously used land	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend entirely on the particular
developed land?	on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	used farid							proposal involved. The policy could be strengthened by requiring new tourist and
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed							cultural development to utilise previously
		for employment, by type, which is on previously							developed land and buildings wherever possible.
		developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Percentage of all new	_						
demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	development on previously used land	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							
		Total amount of energy							
		supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	Overall satisfaction with							
recovery and recycling?	waste and composting in Gloucester	provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially	Recycling of household waste							
	lower than the rate for both the County	Recycling of flouseriold waste							
	and the National Averages, which were								
0 10/11/11/11	20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	0						
generated?	2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per	(671104)	U	_	_	-	-	-	
	head in Gloucester								
3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy	_						
encourage renewable forms	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	energy sources							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity							
	(GJ).	installed by type							

3.g. Will it reduce water consumption? 4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met 4.a Will it help everyone There are ten designated Local Centres There are ten designated Local Centres Water consumption per head 0	
4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met 4. Will it help everyone There are ten designated Local Centres Percentage of residents	
4.a Will it help everyone There are ten designated Local Centres Percentage of residents	
4.a Will it help everyone There are ten designated Local Centres Percentage of residents	
access essential basic providing a range of local-scale shops and surveyed finding it easy to 0 The policy cou	ld be strongthened to require new
services easily, safely and services such as smaller supermarkets, access key local services to services such as smaller supermarkets, access key local services to service to ser	Id be strengthened to require new tural development to be built in
	are accessible by a choice of
Percentage of new Percentage of new	
residential development	port.
within a distance of 500m or	
15 minute walk of key local	
services (post office, food	
shops, GP, primary school)	
4.b. Will it help disabled These ten local centres provide Percentage of new	
	Id be strengthened to require new
	tural development to be built in
	are accessible by a choice of
journey by car or public transport. services (post office, food means of trans	
shops, GP, primary school)	por
4.c. Will it make access - Percentage of residents	
	Id be strengthened to require new
	tural development to be built in
	are accessible by a choice of
Percentage of new means of trans	port.
residential development	
within a distance of 500m or	
15 minute walk of key local	
services (post office, food	
shops, GP, primary school)	
4.d. Will it provide The City Council's current Public Open Access to local green space	
additional leisure facilities, Space standard aims to ensure that there 0	
green spaces and improve is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per Cumulative total number of	
access to existing facilities? 1,000 residents. At the time of the most open spaces managed to	
recent Public Open Space survey carried 'green flag' award standard	
out in 2001, the proportion of open space	
available to Gloucester residents (not Satisfaction with sports and	
including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per	
1,000 population.	
4.e. Will it help to ensure In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable Affordable housing (house	
that everyone has access to housing ratio, that is, the number of price/earnings affordability 0	
safe and affordable average salaries per average house price ratio)	
housing? for males was 5.07, against a County	
ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of Affordable housing	
6.72. completions	
Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	
2005 there were 68 affordable housing	
completions in Gloucester.	
4.f. Will it reduce Homelessness is an issue within the City Number of homelessness	
homelessness? with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 applications per quarter. 0	
identifying 436 households requiring	
accommodation.	

5. To improve standards of h	nealth and education								
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life							
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities?		Death rates from cancer,							
	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access	-	GP appointments made							
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		desired.							
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults							
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	?						Possible opportunities for improved access to
and knowledge?		learning.							learning depending on the type of cultural and
									tourist facilities proposed.
F. a. Mill it improves	In Clausester, 27 OV of people have no	0/ 1/ 10 year alda with no							
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no	0						
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	⁻
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
	wates.	percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
	43-04, 03 - 74).	apprenticeship or with no							
		formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a great	at place to live and work	Tormar quamitations.			1	1			
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000							
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	_	-	_
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is								
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.								
		Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
		of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
					1	I	1		I and the second se
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local							

6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary organisations.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of new cultural facilities may increase community involvement in community activities. This would be largely dependent however on the type of facility provided.
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Number of neighbourhood partnerships. Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Tenant satisfaction & participation							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of new cultural facilities may increase community involvement in community activities and this enhance community cohesion and integration. This would be largely dependent however on the type of facility provided.
	Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	A + B ++	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of new facilities in the Central Area is likely to increase the vitality and viability of the City Centre. Option B scores slightly higher because it takes a more stringent approach towards the loss of existing facilities.
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to facilitate the provision of additional cultural facilities in the Central Area of Gloucester. This should have a direct and positive impact in terms of improving access to, and participation in, cultural activities.
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of additional cultural facilities is likely to lead to an improvement in the quality of life enjoyed by Gloucester residents.
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra					•		•		
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	A ++ B +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	In focusing new development into the Central Area, the policy should help to reduce the need to travel by car as opportunities for walking, cycling and the use of public transport are greater in this area.
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								Option A scores higher because it seeks to link new facilities to existing ones (thus creating the opportunity for linked trips).
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	In focusing new development into the Central Area, the policy should increase the opportunity to use public transport.
residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							to doe passio transport.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
,		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							

	T		1		T	T			
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-		
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-		
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-		
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict,	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built	Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	0	-	-	-	-		
degraded and underused land?	on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions			_	T	1	T	1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy	0	-	-	-	-		
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	supplied from renewable energy sources							
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate	(GJ). See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-		
change?									

CORE POLICY 16 - DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ + 0	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
			-						
1. To protect the City's mos	 st vulnerable assets								
1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and							
risk of flooding to people and property?	floodplain.	properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/seminatural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	?	-	-	-	-	-	Protection of important habitats may form part of a planning agreement where relevant.
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	?	-	-	-	-	-	Protection of important species may form part of a planning agreement where relevant.
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	?	-	-	-	-	-	Protection of important habitats may form part of a planning agreement where relevant.
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed				•	•	•	•	-	
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.c. Will it help to support	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002	Percentage change in the								
and encourage the growth	showed that the number of VAT	total number of VAT	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
of small businesses?	registrations (i.e. business start ups) was	registered businesses in the								
	1,690.	area								
		Percentage change in number								
		of small companies (i.e. less								
		than 5 employees)								
2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum								
the attraction of Gloucester	iii 2002 Gloucester attracteu.	Number of visitors per annum	0							
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	U	-	-	-	-	-	_	
as a tourist destination:	III 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend								
	215 000 tring by stoying visitors									
	315,000 trips by staying visitors									
	014 000 standar idaltar alabta									
	914,000 staying visitor nights									
	of natural resources and production of wa					1				
3.a. Will it encourage the	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of new dwellings								
most efficient use of land	2005 new dwelling completions in	completed at:	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
and buildings?	Gloucester were at the following									
	densities.	Less than 30 dwellings per								
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less	hectare.								
	36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare									
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings								
	3.1	per hectare; and.								
		p =								
		Above 50 dwellings per								
		hectare								
3.b. Will it encourage	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of all new								
development on previously	2005 the percentage of new homes built	development on previously	0	_	_	_	_	_		
development on previously developed land?	on previously developed land was 443	used land	U	_	_	_	_	-	-	
developed failus	representing 80% of the total number of	used land								
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed								
	new nomes built.									
		for employment, by type,								
		which is on previously								
		developed land								
3.c. Will it minimise the	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Percentage of all new	•							
demand for raw materials	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	development on previously	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
and/or encourage the use	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	used land								
of raw materials from	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated									
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Improvements in energy								
	(GJ).	efficiency								
		Total amount of energy								
		supplied from renewable								
		energy sources								
3.d. Will it increase waste	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	Overall satisfaction with								
recovery and recycling?	waste and composting in Gloucester	provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	_	-	-	
	amounted to 9.72% of all household	'								
	waste in the City. This was substantially	Recycling of household waste								
	lower than the rate for both the County									
	and the National Averages, which were									
	20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.									
3.e. Will it help to reduce	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per	Waste produced per head					+			
the amount of waste that is		(BVPI 84)	0	_	_	_	_	_		
generated?	2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per	(50,104)	J		_	_				
generateu:	head in Gloucester									
2 f Will it positively	Cloudestor City Councils Harra France:	Total amount of anarry			 	1	+			
3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy	0							
encourage renewable forms	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources								
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	<u> </u>								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity								
į	(GJ).	installed by type		1	1	I			1	

3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 To ensure everyone has a	 ccess to the essential services they require	and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Some developer contributions will require contributions towards enhanced public transport provision.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Some legal agreements will require the provision of public open space or contribution towards enhancing existing public open spaces in the area.
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Affordable housing is often a component of legal agreements in larger housing schemes whether provided on-site or elsewhere through an appropriate financial contribution.
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Affordable housing is often a component of legal agreements in larger housing schemes whether provided on-site or elsewhere through an appropriate financial contribution.

5. To improve standards of h									
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Some legal agreements will require the provision of public open space or contribution towards enhancing existing public open spaces in the area.
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Very large development proposals may attract contributions towards the provision of health care facilities.
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a gre									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local	0	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	-	
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	authority area. Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary organisations. Number of neighbourhood	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	There may be some benefits in terms of community engagement if a legal agreement requires the provision of, or a contribution towards, community facilities. This is only likely to stem from large development proposals however.

6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1%	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction & participation	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0% A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	There may be some benefits in terms of community engagement if a legal agreement requires the provision of, or a contribution towards, community facilities. This is only likely to stem from large development proposals however.
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	from different backgrounds get on well together. Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.h. Will it reduce the	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were	the national average. Number of 'unfit' homes per							
number of unfit homes?	classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Developer contributions are sought in order to ensure that the impact of any development is minimised in terms of the pressure it would create on services and infrastructure. Core Policy 16 should maintain and possibly improve the quality of where people live. There are no differences between Options A, B and C in sustainability terms.

7. To reduce the need to tra	avel				_				
7. To reduce the field to the	In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.			T	T		T	
need/desire to travel by	used to take children to school was the	l and a model.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
car?	private car, constituting 45% of journeys		1						
	to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to		1						
	Secondary Schools.								
	, ,								
	By far the most popular mode of		1						i
	transport for travelling to work in 2001 is		1						i
	the private car with 31,590 Gloucester								i
	residents using it.								i
			1						i
7.b. Will it help ensure that	Gloucester currently has two dedicated	Number of park and ride							i
alternatives to the car are	park and ride sites at The Cattle Market	users.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Developer contributions towards public transport
available for essential	and Waterwells.								improvements may be sought where
journeys, especially to		Percentage of residents							appropriate.
residents in areas of low car	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	surveyed who feel that public	1						i
ownership?	2005, ten travel plans were secured in	transport has improved.	1						i
	Gloucester.								i
7.c. Will it help to achieve	TBC	Number of road accident							-
a reduction in road accident		casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
casualties?									i
7.d. Will it increase the	-	-	1		1				- I
proportion of freight			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
carried by rail and water?			1						i
7.e. Will it help to reduce	On average, the annual growth rate in	Number of road accident							i
traffic congestion and	traffic volumes in both Gloucester City	casualties per annum.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Legal agreements will be used to ensure that
improve road safety?	and Gloucestershire is 1%.	·							any necessary highway improvements are made
'		Annual average flow per							where a need for these arises as a result of the
		1,000 km of principal roads.							development.
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u></u>				_ <u> </u> i
O To improve antinent	1 1:1 / : 1 1 1								
8. To improve environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)	_							
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is							
8. a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	_	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of	moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents		-		-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise		-		-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned		-		-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.		-		-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise		-		-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the		-		-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.		-		-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good		-		-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise? 8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise? 8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water Population living in Air	0	-	-	-	-		
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise? 8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise? 8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality? 8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water Population living in Air	0	-	-	-	-		-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise? 8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality? 8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water Population living in Air	0	-	-	-	-		
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution? 8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise? 8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality? 8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	Road traffic is the main source of airborne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water Population living in Air	0	- - -	-	-	-		

8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? 9. To reduce contributions	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions						
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		0	-	-	-	-	
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	Energy use per household						
	•	Total amount of energy						
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	supplied from renewable						
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources						
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).							
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	