

Gloucester City Council

Gloucester Local Development Framework



Site Allocations/Designations Issues & Options Consultation Sustainability Appraisal Appendix 1



October 2005
Policy, Design & Conservation



**GLOUCESTER
CITY COUNCIL**

Sustainable Development

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREAS

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	+	S/T	Permanent	Areas of Landscape Importance	High	Moderate	The policy is designed to protect areas of semi-natural and natural habitats that are of importance in landscape terms.
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Areas of Landscape Importance	High	Moderate	The policy will have a positive and direct impact in terms of conserving species diversity by protecting areas of landscape importance from inappropriate forms of development.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. In some cases areas of designated landscape importance will also include areas of nature conservation importance although the two don't necessarily overlap in all cases. A site may have merit in landscape terms but be of marginal importance in terms of nature conservation.
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Areas of Landscape Importance	High	Moderate	The policy will help to protect areas of woodland although Gloucester as an urban area does not have too many wooded areas. Matson Wood is included in the currently defined landscape conservation area.
2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Areas of Landscape Importance	Moderate	Moderate	The maintenance of high quality greenspaces across Gloucester in places such as the river floodplain and Robinswood hill is likely to be ensure that the City remains attractive to visitors and residents alike.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to protect areas of landscape value which tend to be greenfield in character, the policy under either Option 1 or 2 would help to steer development onto previously developed land albeit indirectly.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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 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.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	Areas of Landscape Importance	Moderate	Moderate	Areas of landscape importance are an important source of passive recreation such as walking. Maintaining these areas ensures that people are able to easily access greenspace. Secondary benefits will include health improvements through additional healthy exercise.	
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 health 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	Areas of Landscape Importance	High	Moderate	See comments above.
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.	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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Maintaining areas of landscape importance is likely to maintain or improve the quality of where people live by providing an attractive setting to the city and the opportunity for passive recreation.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Options 1 and 2 are both likely to have a positive effect in terms of maintaining water quality by resisting inappropriate forms of development in sensitive areas.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Options 1 and 2 are both likely to have a positive effect in terms of maintaining air quality by resisting inappropriate forms of development in sensitive areas.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Options 1 and 2 are both likely to have a positive effect in terms of maintaining and enhancing soil quality by resisting inappropriate forms of development in sensitive areas.
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 44.3 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. 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	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide & Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Protecting areas of landscape importance will help to maintain tree cover, which can help to 'fix' CO2 in the interests of reducing contributions to climate change.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide & Trans-boundary	Low	Low	See comments above.

POLICY/PROPOSAL: SITES OF NATURE CONSERVATION INTEREST (SNCIs)

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	Opt.1 + Opt. 2 ++	S/T	Permanent	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance	High	Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of protecting both natural and semi-natural habitats. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it seeks to enhance biodiversity in these areas.
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	Opt.1 + Opt. 2 ++	S/T	Permanent	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance	High	Moderate	Direct, positive impact. See comments above in relation to Option 2.
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	Opt.1 + Opt. 2 ++	S/T	Permanent	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance	High	Moderate	The policy is intended to offer specific protection to areas of nature conservation importance.
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	Opt.1 + Opt. 2 ++	S/T	Permanent	Woodland Areas	Moderate	Moderate	Matson Wood is identified as an area of nature conservation importance.
2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	+							
7. To reduce the need to travel										
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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	Opt.1 + Opt. 2 ++						
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	Opt.1 + Opt. 2 ++						
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	Opt.1 + Opt. 2 ++						
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+						
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	+						

POLICY/PROPOSAL: SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	+	S/T	Permanent	SSSIs	High	Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of protecting natural and 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	+	S/T	Permanent	SSSIs	High	Moderate	Protecting SSSIs will have a positive effect on species diversity.
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	+	S/T	Permanent	SSSIs	High	Moderate	SSSIs are designated for their biodiversity interest. The policy will help to ensure that these areas are protected from inappropriate forms of development.
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	+	S/T	Permanent	SSSIs	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will offer protection to woodland where located within a designated SSSI.
2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Protecting the City's best sites of nature and landscape conservation importance is likely to increase the attraction of Gloucester to residents and visitors alike.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	SSSIs	Moderate	Moderate	SSSIs are capable of being used for passive recreational purposes where this is managed properly.
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The protection of a quality network of greenspaces including SSSIs will contribute to an overall improvement in the quality of the City in environmental terms.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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	+	M/T	Permanent	SSSIs	Moderate	Moderate	Protecting SSSIs from inappropriate forms of development is likely to contribute positively towards protecting and enhancing water quality in these areas e.g. groundwater.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	+	M/T	Permanent	SSSIs and Citywide	Low	Moderate	Protecting SSSIs from inappropriate forms of development is likely to contribute positively towards protecting and enhancing air quality in these areas.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	SSSIs	Moderate	Moderate	Protecting SSSIs from inappropriate forms of development is likely to contribute positively towards protecting and enhancing land/soil quality in these areas.
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 44.3 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. 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	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	None.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	None.

POLICY/PROPOSAL: PRIME BIODIVERSITY AREAS

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	PBA	High	Moderate	The designation of the PBA will help to protect and enhance areas of natural and semi-natural habitat within this zone.
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	PBA	High	Moderate	The designation of the PBA will help to positively enhance biodiversity in this area.
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	PBA	High	Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of protecting an area of nature conservation and biodiversity importance.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	PBA	Moderate	Moderate	The designation will help to protect any areas of woodland within the PBA.
2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Some indirect positive benefit in terms of protecting an attractive part of Gloucester.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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	+	M/T	Permanent	PBA	Moderate	Moderate	Protecting the PBA will have a positive impact in terms of protecting and enhancing water quality within this area.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	+	M/T	Permanent	PBA and citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Protecting the PBA will have a positive impact in terms of protecting and enhancing air quality within this area.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	PBA	Moderate	Moderate	Protecting the PBA will have a positive impact in terms of protecting and enhancing land/soil quality within this area.
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Maintaining the PBA is likely to have a small but positive effect in terms of reducing contributions to climate change.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: ROBINSWOOD HILL COUNTRY PARK

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	+	S/T	Permanent	Robinswood Hill	High	Moderate	The policy will help to positively support and protect the natural habitat of Robinswood Hill.
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Robinswood Hill	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will have a direct, positive impact in terms of protecting species diversity on Robinswood Hill.
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Robinswood Hill	High	Moderate	Robinswood Hill has been identified as an area of nature conservation importance.
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Robinswood Hill	Moderate	Moderate	The protection of Robinswood Hill will help to ensure the protection of any woodland in this area. Access to greenspaces is a key aspect of people's quality of life.
2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	S/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Robinswood Hill can be considered as a tourist attraction and its protection from development will therefore help to ensure it remains attractive to visitors.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	Robinswood Hill provides an important source of passive recreation (walking) for both residents and visitors alike. Secondary benefits will include health benefits associated with the opportunity to access opportunities for recreation.	
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 health 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Robinswood Hill provides an important source of recreation for both visitors and residents alike. This will have direct, positive benefits in terms of providing access to healthy activities.	

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.	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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The protection of this important resource will have a positive effect on the quality of life of Gloucester residents.

7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Robinswood Hill	Low	Low	The protection of Robinswood Hill from development will help to protect water quality in this location.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Protecting this large area from development will help to maintain and enhance air quality across the City. This effect will however be relatively minor because air quality elsewhere in the City will be influenced by a number of factors.

8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Robinswood Hill	Low	Low	The protection of Robinswood Hill will help to maintain and enhance soil/land quality in this area. This will however be a fairly localised effect.
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Protecting Robinswood Hill as a large area of open space is likely to have a small, yet positive effect in terms of reducing contributions to climate change.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	See comments above.

POLICY/PROPOSAL: PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The designation of public open space will help to protect semi-natural and 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	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	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Maintaining a quality network of open space across the City is likely to have a positive influence on visitor numbers. The effect of this will however be relatively minor as visitor numbers to Gloucester are dependent more on attractions such as the Docks and the Cathedral.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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)	Opt.1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a network of open space will help to ensure that people can access recreational opportunities without having to rely on the private car to reach them.
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	Opt.1 + Opt.2 ++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The policy will help to ensure that people have access to public open space. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would lead to an increase in the amount of open space available although any additional designations would have to be fully justified.
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 health 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	Opt.1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Public open space provides an important recreational resource with associated benefits in terms of access to healthy activities.
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact in terms of improving the health of the least healthy people however general benefits in terms of providing access to healthy activity.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	Opt.1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Direct, positive benefit where community activities are based around areas of public open space.
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.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	See comments above.
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?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 or is improving.	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of public open space is an important feature of people's quality of life.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a network of public open spaces will reduce the need to travel by car by ensuring that people can access such facilities without having to use their cars.
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 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: ROWING CLUB FACILITY

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 most 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	Opt.1 0 Opt. 2 ?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The consultation paper invites views on an alternative location for a new rowing club facility. There is a possibility that this could be located in the floodplain.
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural 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	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2 ?	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Low	Low	The construction of a new rowing club facility under Option 1 i.e. to retain the current local plan allocation, will result in the loss of a small area of semi-natural habitat.
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	Opt.1 0 Opt. 2 ?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The impact of Option 2 in this regard would depend on the location of the proposed rowing club facility. There is a chance that an alternative site could be identified in an area of nature conservation importance although this is relatively unlikely.
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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2 ?	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Low	Low	Option 1 does not involve the re-use of previously developed land although the impact of this is considered to be relatively minor given the size of the proposal.
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	-	S/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The construction of a new rowing club facility would inevitably involve a small increase in the consumption of raw materials both in the short-term and on an ongoing basis.
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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is unclear whether a new rowing club would generate more waste than the existing one. This would depend on the size of the new facility although any increase in the production of waste is unlikely to be of great significance.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is unclear whether a new rowing club would involve more water consumption than the existing one. This would depend on the size of the new facility although any increase in the consumption of water is unlikely to be of great significance.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	Site-specific	Low	Low	The proposal would result in the construction of a new leisure facility although this is intended to be a replacement facility and would not represent a net gain in the number of leisure facilities available in the City.

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 health 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The provision of an improved rowing club facility will help to encourage more people to become involved in rowing as a form of healthy activity.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The proposal offers more potential for people to access healthy activity although it is uncertain whether this would specifically address the needs of those most in need. This is perhaps unlikely.
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 great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	<p>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.</p> <p>In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.</p>	<p>Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households.</p> <p>Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.</p> <p>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.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	<p>Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.</p> <p>Number of voluntary organisations.</p> <p>Number of neighbourhood partnerships.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	<p>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:</p> <p>Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%</p>	<p>Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.</p> <p>Tenant satisfaction & participation</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	<p>A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.</p> <p>Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.</p>	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	Potentially positive impact if the proposal acts as a focus for community activity.
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.	<p>Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres</p>	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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. To improve environmental 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 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?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 44.3 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.	Opt.1 0 Option 2 ?	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND AT THE HOSPITAL, GREAT WESTERN ROAD

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The development of this site offers the opportunity to make efficient use of a parcel of vacant urban land.
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land in line with Government policy.
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	-	S/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The construction of additional dwellings under Option 1 will lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials. Given the scale of the proposal, the impact is however likely to be relatively insignificant.
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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Potential increase in the production of waste although this is unlikely to be significant given the scale of the proposal.

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	?	-	-	-	-	-	
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Potential increase in the production of waste although this is unlikely to be significant given the scale of the proposal.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is in a central location and is accessible to a wide range of shops and services in the City Centre.
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	See comments above.
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)	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The central location of this site means that it is possible to access a wide range of shops and services without the use of the car.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The development of this site for housing is likely to attract a proportion of affordable housing provision.

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 impact. Possible benefit through the provision of affordable housing although homelessness is a combination of factors.
5. To improve standards of health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The central location of this site means that residents will be able to access a number of local health 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.	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The central location of this site means that residents will be able to access a number of educational establishments in close proximity.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The location of the site means that residents will be encouraged to use alternative means of transport to the car such as walking, cycling and public 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.	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including bus and rail.
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.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	The location of the site means that car-use should be discouraged. This should have a small, but positive impact in terms of reducing traffic congestion in the central area.
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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.	+	S/T	Temporary	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The allocation of this site will help to bring into more effective use an area of under-used urban land in a sustainable location.
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	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The construction of additional dwellings under Option 1 will inevitably have a negative impact in terms of contributing to climate change. The size of the proposal means however that any impact will be relatively minor.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: BUS DEPOT, LONDON ROAD

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 most 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/semi-natural 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%.	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	The site is within the Conservation Area so development would need to take into account the need to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the area as much as possible.
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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The development of this site offers the opportunity to make efficient use of a parcel of vacant urban land.
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land in line with Government policy.
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	-	S/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The construction of additional dwellings under Option 1 will lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials. Given the scale of the proposal, the impact is however likely to be relatively insignificant.
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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Potential increase in the production of waste although this is unlikely to be significant given the scale of the proposal.

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	?	-	-	-	-	-	
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Potential increase in the production of waste although this is unlikely to be significant given the scale of the proposal.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is in a central location and is accessible to a wide range of shops and services in the City Centre.
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	See comments above.
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)	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The central location of this site means that it is possible to access a wide range of shops and services without the use of the car.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The development of this site for housing is likely to attract a proportion of affordable housing provision.

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 impact. Possible benefit through the provision of affordable housing although homelessness is a combination of factors.
5. To improve standards of health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The central location of this site means that residents will be able to access a number of local health 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.	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The central location of this site means that residents will be able to access a number of educational establishments in close proximity.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The location of the site means that residents will be encouraged to use alternative means of transport to the car such as walking, cycling and public 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.	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including bus and rail.
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.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	The location of the site means that car-use should be discouraged. This should have a small, but positive impact in terms of reducing traffic congestion in the central area.
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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.	+	S/T	Temporary	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The allocation of this site will help to bring into more effective use an area of under-used urban land in a sustainable location.
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	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The construction of additional dwellings under Option 1 will inevitably have a negative impact in terms of contributing to climate change. The size of the proposal means however that any impact will be relatively minor.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: PART OF OIL STORAGE DEPOT, HEMPSTED LANE

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The draft allocation of this site for 30 dwellings represents reasonably efficient use of the site, whilst taking into account the character and location of the site.
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The part of the site allocated for development in the existing Local Plan comprises previously developed land, whilst the rest of the site has become greenfield in character.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	The construction of additional dwellings will inevitably lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials. This impact is however unlikely to be significant given the scale of the draft proposal.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The performance of the allocation could be enhanced in sustainability terms by requiring the development of this site to provide recycling facilities. This is particularly appropriate given the proximity of Hempsted Tip.
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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Small, negative impact in terms of the production of waste although unlikely to be significant given the scale of proposed development.

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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The performance of the allocation could be improved in sustainability terms by requiring the proposal to incorporate some form of renewable energy. Some doubt however whether the size of the scheme makes such provision impractical.
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Small, negative impact in terms of water consumption, although unlikely to be significant given the scale of proposed development.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is reasonably accessible to a range of shops and services.
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	See comments above.
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)	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	See comments above.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The development of this site for housing is likely to attract a small proportion of affordable housing.

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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The location of the site should help to encourage less car use.
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	The site is reasonably 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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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.	+	S/T	Temporary	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for housing will help to make a small contribution towards the reduction of derelict land in Gloucester.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND AT FROGCASTLE FARM, SANDHURST LANE

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 most 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	Opt.1 - - Opt.2 -	M/T L/T	Permanent	Floodplain and surrounding area	High	High	The site is partly located within the floodplain and development would need to ensure that any possible impact on flood risk is adequately mitigated. Option 2 scores slightly better because the site would only be allowed to come forward once more sustainable brownfield sites have been fully exhausted.
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural 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	Opt.1 - - Opt.2 -	M/T L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this greenfield site for housing would result in the loss of some natural habitat. Appropriate compensatory measures would need to be introduced.
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	Opt.1 - - Opt.2 -	M/T L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The loss of this greenfield site for housing will inevitably have a negative impact on the biodiversity value of the site.
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	Opt.1 - - Opt.2 -	M/T L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is partly designated as a site of nature conservation importance. Development would therefore need to make suitable compensation for any loss of species/habitat.
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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2 +	M/T L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Option 2 will help to encourage the re-use of previously developed land and buildings by adopting a phased basis to development that only allows for the development of this greenfield site to come forward once other more sustainable, brownfield opportunities have been used up.
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	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L.T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for housing will inevitably lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials. This will be felt in the longer term under Option 2.

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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The performance of this possible allocation could be improved by including a requirement for any development to make suitable provision for recycling facilities.
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)	--	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this reasonably large site for housing will inevitably increase the production of waste. Under Option 2, this impact will be felt in the longer term on a phased basis.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The performance of this possible allocation could be improved by including a requirement for any development to make suitable provision for renewable energy for example 10% of energy to be derived from renewable sources.
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	--	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this reasonably large site will inevitably lead to an increase in water consumption. Under Option 2, this impact will be felt in the longer term under a suggested phased approach.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	+	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The location of the site means that it is relatively accessible to a range of shops and services. It may be appropriate if the site were to be allocated, to seek improvements to linkages from the site to the City Centre.
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)	+	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	See comments above.
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)	+	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is within walking distance of the City Centre. Walking and cycling are realistic options. The railway and bus stations are also within walking distance.

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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	++	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The development of a site of this size for housing will attract a significant proportion of affordable housing.
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 impact. Possible positive contribution through the provision of additional affordable housing although homelessness is often caused by a complex range of factors.
5. To improve standards of health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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 great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	<p>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.</p> <p>In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.</p>	<p>Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households.</p> <p>Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.</p> <p>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.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	<p>As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.</p>	<p>Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.</p> <p>Number of voluntary organisations.</p> <p>Number of neighbourhood partnerships.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	<p>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:</p> <p>Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%</p>	<p>Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.</p> <p>Tenant satisfaction & participation</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	<p>A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.</p> <p>Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.</p>	<p>Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	<p>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.</p>	<p>Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres</p>	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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	+	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The location of the site means that residents would be encouraged to use alternative modes of transport to the private car including walking, cycling and public 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.	+	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The location of the site means that it is accessible by a choice of means of transport other than the 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. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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.	Opt. 1 0 Opt. 2 +	L/T	Temporary	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The phased approach set out under Option 1 should help to reduce the amount of vacant and derelict land in Gloucester by concentrating on previously developed land in preference to this greenfield site until those alternatives have been used up.
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	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The development of this site for housing will inevitably make a contribution towards climate change. Under Option 2 this would not be felt until brownfield alternatives had been used up.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND SOUTH OF GRANGE ROAD

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	--	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for housing will lead to the loss of an area of natural habitat. Under Option 2, this would be delayed on a phased basis in order to allow more sustainable, brownfield sites to come forward first.
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	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for housing will have a negative impact on species diversity in this location although the site has not been identified as having any particular biodiversity interest.
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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. This would depend on the density of development if the site were to be allocated for housing. A very high-density scheme is unlikely to be appropriate in this location.
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	Opt.1 - Opt.2 +	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Option 2 which only allows this greenfield site to come forward after brownfield opportunities have been used up will help to steer development onto previously developed land in the first instance.
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	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for housing will inevitably lead to an increase in the 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The performance of this site if it were to be allocated, could be improved in sustainability terms by including a requirement to incorporate recycling facilities into the development of this site.

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)	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for housing will lead to an increase in the production of waste. Under Option 2 this would not be felt until the longer term under a proposed phased approach.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The performance of this site if it were to be allocated, could be improved in sustainability terms by including a requirement to incorporate renewable energy into the development of this site.
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	-	Opt. 1 M.T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for housing will inevitably lead to an increase in the consumption of water.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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)	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The location of this site creates the possibility that it will become a car-borne destination.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The provision of housing on a site of this size is likely to attract the provision of new public open 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	++	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for housing would attract a proportion of affordable housing. The level of provision would depend on housing need as well as the number of houses coming forward.
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 impact. Possible benefit through the provision of affordable housing.
5. To improve standards of health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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 great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	<p>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.</p> <p>In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.</p>	<p>Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households.</p> <p>Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.</p> <p>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.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	<p>As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.</p>	<p>Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.</p> <p>Number of voluntary organisations.</p> <p>Number of neighbourhood partnerships.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	<p>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:</p> <p>Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%</p>	<p>Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.</p> <p>Tenant satisfaction & participation</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	<p>A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.</p> <p>Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.</p>	<p>Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	<p>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.</p>	<p>Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres</p>	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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The location of the site creates the possibility that this site would be a car-borne destination if it were to be allocated for housing. This issue would have to be carefully considered through the LDF process if the site were to be taken forward.
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.	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The site is not that accessible by a choice of means of transport. This creates the possibility that the site would be a primarily car-borne destination. This issue would have to be carefully considered through the LDF process if the site were to be taken forward.
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. To improve environmental 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 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?	-	-	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Temporary	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for housing is likely to have a negative impact on the current soil/land quality of this greenfield site.
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.	Opt.1 0 Opt. 2 +	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Option 2 which is based on a phased approach would encourage the re-use of vacant and derelict land in preference to this greenfield site until such opportunities have been fully exhausted.
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	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Development of this site for housing is likely to have a small, but negative contribution towards climate change through increased emissions and activity.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND BETWEEN THE A38 AND BRISTOL ROAD

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2 - -	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The development of this greenfield site for housing will lead directly to the loss of natural habitat. Option 2 scores lower in sustainability terms because it would involve greater land take including land to the south within Stroud District.
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	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2 - -	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	There would inevitably be some loss of species diversity if this site were to come forward for housing. The site is not however recognised for its biodiversity value.
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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. This would depend on the density of development. In this location, very high density development is unlikely to be appropriate.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site is greenfield and development would not involve the re-use of previously developed land.
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	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2 - -	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Development of this site for housing would inevitably lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials. Given the size of the site, this impact is unlikely to be too significant, although Option 2 which includes a larger site area has the potential to have more impact in this regard.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The allocation of this site for housing if it were to come forward could include a requirement for any development proposal to make suitable provision for recycling facilities.

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)	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2 - -	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Development of this site for housing would inevitably lead to an increase in the production of waste. Given the size of the site, this impact is unlikely to be too significant, although Option 2 which includes a larger site area has the potential to have more impact in this regard.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The allocation of this site for housing if it were to come forward could include a requirement for any development proposal to secure a certain proportion of energy use from renewable sources.
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2 - -	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Development of this site for housing would inevitably lead to an increase in the production of waste. Given the size of the site, this impact is unlikely to be too significant, although Option 2, which includes a larger site area has the potential to have more impact in this regard.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is relatively accessible to Quedgeley District Centre where a range of shops and services are available.
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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is relatively accessible to Quedgeley District Centre where a range of shops and services are available.
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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The location of the site means that although bus services and cycle routes are available in the locality there may be a tendency to rely on the private car for most journeys.
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	Site-specific	Low	Low	Development of this site for housing would be likely to include a requirement for on-site provision of public open 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	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Development of this site for housing would be likely to attract a proportion of affordable housing provision. Option 2 which would effectively bring forward more housing would probably attract a greater proportion of affordable dwellings.
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 impact. Possible positive benefit linked to the provision of affordable housing accommodation.
5. To improve standards of health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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 great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	<p>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.</p> <p>In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.</p>	<p>Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households.</p> <p>Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.</p> <p>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.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	<p>Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.</p> <p>Number of voluntary organisations.</p> <p>Number of neighbourhood partnerships.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	<p>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:</p> <p>Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%</p>	<p>Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.</p> <p>Tenant satisfaction & participation</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	<p>A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.</p> <p>Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.</p>	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.	<p>Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres</p>	+	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley District Centre	Low	Low	New residential development in this location has the potential to support the role of Quedgeley District Centre.
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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Although public transport is available in the locality and walking and cycling to Quedgeley District Centre and other services in the area are possibilities, the location of this site on the fringe of the City may encourage car use.
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 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. To improve environmental 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 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Development may affect on-site water quality e.g. groundwater although the impact of this is difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty. Any impact is unlikely to be too significant with a residential use of the site.
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?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Development may affect soil quality to some extent although the impact of this is difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty. Any impact is unlikely to be too significant with a residential use of the site.
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 44% 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. To reduce contributions to climate change									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	<p>In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>CO2 emissions</p> <p>Energy use per household</p> <p>Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources</p>	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2 - -	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Development of this site for housing would inevitably have a small impact in terms of contributing to climate change. The impact of this is unlikely to be significant given the size of the site and the possible use for housing.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: CLIFTON ROAD TRIANGLE

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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	-	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Low	Low	Displacement of the current on-site uses would lead to a small loss of existing employment 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 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)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is presently inefficiently used with much of it lying vacant. Redevelopment for housing offers the potential to utilise this centrally located brownfield site much more effectively than is the case at present. Mixed-use housing and employment would also be suitable in this location and this would help to offset any loss of existing jobs from the site.
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	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land and buildings in line with Government policy.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Development of this site for housing would lead to a small increase in the consumption of raw materials. Given the size of the site any impact would however be relatively insignificant in this regard.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The development of this site for housing could include a requirement to make suitable provision for household recycling.
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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is not known how much waste the existing on-site uses produce. The impact of possible redevelopment of the site for housing and the amount of waste produced is therefore difficult to estimate.

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	-	-	-	-	-	If this site were to be allocated for housing or mixed-use redevelopment, it could include a requirement to make provision for renewable energy although the size of the site may render this impractical.
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The development of this site for housing would lead to a small increase in the consumption of water. This will be insignificant however given the size of the site.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site is extremely accessible to a wide range of shops and services available in the City Centre and on its fringe.
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	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site is extremely accessible to a wide range of shops and services available in the City Centre and on its fringe.
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)	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including walking, cycling and public transport.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for housing would attract a proportion of affordable housing. The proportion would however depend on the number of units coming forward. The site lends itself to relatively high-density development although the amenity of adjoining residential occupants would need to be taken into account.

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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Low	The location of the site means that future occupants, if the site were to be developed for housing, would be able to access a range 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.	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Low	The location of the site means that future occupants, if the site were to be developed for housing, would be able to access a range of educational 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. 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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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	+	M/T	Permanent	Primary Shopping Area	Low	Low	The development of this site for housing would help to support the vitality and viability of the City Centre by providing additional residents in the Central Area. Secondary benefits will include support for the evening economy.
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 or is improving.	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific and surrounding area	Low	Low	Redevelopment of this unkempt site would make a small but positive contribution towards improving the quality of the local area.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The central location of this site means that residents should be discouraged from using their cars unnecessarily.
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	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The central location of this site means that it is accessible by a choice of means of transport including walking, cycling and public 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.	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	Low	Reduced car-use should encourage less congestion in the central area or at least less of an increase in congestion.
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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.	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The development of this site will have a direct and positive impact in terms of reducing the amount of derelict and underused land in Gloucester.
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	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Small additional contributions to climate change through redevelopment although unlikely to be significant given existing use and size of the site.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Low	Part conversion of this building to residential would represent efficient use of an existing building in a sustainable location.
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site comprises 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	-	S/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Small increase in the consumption of raw materials although insignificant given the scale of this potential proposal.
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)	-	S/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Possible small increase in the production of waste although insignificant given the scale of this potential proposal.

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	-	S/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Possible small increase in the consumption of water although insignificant given the scale of this potential proposal.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is accessible to a range of shops and services for example those in Seymour Road Local Centre, which is within comfortable walking distance.
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is accessible to a range of shops and services for example those in Seymour Road Local Centre, which is within comfortable walking distance.
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)	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport and is within walking distance of a range of shops and services. The City Centre is within walking distance.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The provision of affordable housing would depend on the number of units coming forward. Given the size of the site and any potential for conversion there may be no requirement to provide affordable housing.

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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The location of the site means that residents would be able to access a number of health facilities conveniently.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisations 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.	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%	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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Possible positive impact given the potential proximity of new residential use and an existing community use.
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Seymour Road Local Centre	Moderate	Low	Additional dwellings in this location will help to support the role of Seymour Road Local Centre. The effect of this will be relatively minor given the scale of potential development and the potential number of new residents.
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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The location of the site should discourage unnecessary car use.
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	The site is 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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: NORVILLE SITE, TARRINGTON ROAD

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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	-	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The redevelopment of this site for housing would lead to the loss of some existing job opportunities on this existing employment site.
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	-	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	See comments above.

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)	-	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is capable of being occupied by a number of small businesses perhaps on flexible short-term lets. We know there is a demand for premises suitable for use by small businesses.
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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The redevelopment of this site for housing presents an opportunity to make more efficient use of a parcel of previously developed land located in a predominantly residential area.
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	See comments above.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is not clear whether the redevelopment of this site for housing would lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials over and above the current employment use of the site.
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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is not clear whether the redevelopment of this site for housing would lead to an increase in the production of waste over and above the current employment use of the site.

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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is not clear whether the redevelopment of this site for housing would lead to an increase in the consumption of water over and above the current employment use of the site.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is within comfortable walking distance of the High Street Local Centre.
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is within close proximity of the High Street Local Centre.
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)	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The redevelopment of this site for housing offers the potential to provide a proportion of affordable housing. The level of provision would depend on the total number of houses if the site were to be allocated for housing development.

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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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	+	S/T	Permanent	High Street Local Centre	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this site for housing offers the potential to positively support the role of the High Street Local Centre by providing additional patronage in close proximity.
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 or is improving.	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific and surrounding area	Moderate	Moderate	The redevelopment of this site for housing offers the potential to improve the appearance of this site, which could have a positive impact in terms of improving the character of the area.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The location of this site means that residents would be discouraged from using their cars unnecessarily.
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	The site is 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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is unknown whether the existing employment use of this site causes any problems in terms of pollution (noise for example) If there are any problems, redevelopment of the site for housing offers the potential to reduce these in the interests of the amenity of local residents.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. See comment above.

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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is not known whether the existing use of the site for employment causes any problems in terms of contributing to poor air quality.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Depends on the current nature of the employment uses on site. Uncertain whether housing development would make a greater or lesser contribution towards climate change than the existing use of the site.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: STATIC CARAVAN PARKS

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	Static caravan provision represents a form of affordable housing accommodation.
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 impact. Possible benefit through the provision of affordable forms of accommodation although homelessness is caused by a complex range of factors, not just affordability.

5. To improve standards of health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: SOUTH WEST BYPASS SITE

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for employment use will have a direct and positive effect in terms of the creation of 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	+	M/T	Temporary	Trans-boundary and citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this site for employment use is likely to help stimulate local and inward investment.

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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Possible positive impact depending on the type of employment uses coming forward on this site. The policy could specify the need to make provision for smaller units in order to meet the needs of small companies.
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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of 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 hectare	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this site offers the potential to use the land much more efficiently than is the case at present.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this site for employment use would inevitably increase the consumption of raw materials both in the short-term during construction and in the longer term through continued use of the site.
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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Employment use on this site would increase waste production.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Employment use on this site would increase water consumption. The level of increase would depend on the type of employment use.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	?	-	-	-	-	-	May provide access to job-based training opportunities.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

7. To reduce the need to travel									
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	Moderate	The reasonably central location of this site should encourage a reduction in unnecessary car use.
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	The site is reasonably 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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site.

8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site.
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	Temporary	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this site for employment use offers the potential to put the site to much more effective use than is the case at present.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: THE IM GROUP SITE

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for employment use will have a direct, positive impact in terms of the creation of 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	++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary & Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Development of this large site for employment use is likely to stimulate inward and indigenous investment.

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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Potential for the development of this site to meet the needs of small businesses depending on the type of employment use coming forward. The provision of small units suitable for use by small companies would ensure this objective is met. This could be specified through the allocation.
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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is currently used rather inefficiently for the storage of motor vehicles. Redevelopment of the site for employment use presents the opportunity to use this site at a higher density of development in the interests of making the most efficient use of land.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land being used at present for the storage of
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Development of this site for employment use is likely to lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials although it should be noted that the site is currently already in employment use albeit less intensively.
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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Although the site is currently in employment use, redevelopment at a more intensive level is likely to increase the production of waste over and above the current use of the site, which is for storage purposes.

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	-	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Although the site is currently in employment use, redevelopment at a more intensive level is likely to increase the consumption of water over and above the current use of the site, which is for storage purposes.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possibly through job-based training opportunities.
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

7. To reduce the need to travel									
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	Moderate	The location of this site means that it is likely to be a primarily car-borne destination although some public transport opportunities are available. The provision of a new passenger railway station in the locality would assist although the capacity of the line would need to be increased before this proposal could be brought forward.
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	The site is reasonably accessible by bus but may still attract a high proportion of car uses given the peripheral location of the site.
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any occupier. Noise issues would be dealt with through the development control process.
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?	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	Site-specific	Low	Low	Arguably, more efficient use could be made of this site, which is currently just used for the storage of cars.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND SOUTH OF THE JUNCTION BETWEEN EASTERN AVENUE AND BARNWOOD ROAD

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for employment use will have a direct and positive effect in terms of the creation of 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	+	M/T	Temporary	Trans-boundary and citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this site for employment use is likely to help stimulate local and inward investment.

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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Possible positive impact depending on the type of employment uses coming forward on this site. The policy could specify the need to make provision for smaller units in order to meet the needs of small companies.
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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this site for employment use presents the opportunity to make more efficient use of this brownfield site.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site comprises 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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Redevelopment of this relatively small site for employment will lead to a small increase in the consumption of resources.
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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Redevelopment of this relatively small site for employment will lead to a small increase in the production of waste.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Redevelopment of this relatively small site for employment will lead to a small increase in the consumption of water.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possibly through work-based training opportunities where these are available.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The site is well-served by bus services and there are a number of cycle routes in close proximity. However the relatively peripheral location of the site may encourage car-use.
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	The site is reasonably 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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward although the site is currently allocated for B8 storage, which doesn't tend to be associated with potential pollution other than perhaps noise from vehicles etc.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward. Possible potential noise pollution from vehicles etc. although there are few residential properties in close proximity.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward.

8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	Temporary	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	It can be argued that the site is presently under-used in that it could be used more efficiently for an alternative employment use.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND TO THE EAST OF WATERWELLS

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	-						There may be some impact on natural habitats as this is a greenfield site. The site has no designated landscape or nature conservation importance though.
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 Economic 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for employment use will have a direct and positive effect in terms of the creation of 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	+	M/T	Temporary	Trans-boundary and citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this large site for employment use is likely to help stimulate local and inward investment.

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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Possible positive impact depending on the type of employment uses coming forward on this site. The policy could specify the need to make provision for smaller units in order to meet the needs of small companies.
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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of 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 hectare	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site currently comprises open space and redevelopment of the site for employment use would therefore represent more efficient use of the site.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	This is a greenfield site and does not comprise previously developed land and buildings although there are a number of residential properties within the site boundary which would need to be fully considered.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	Moderate	Redevelopment of this greenfield site for employment use will increase the consumption of raw materials both in the short-term during construction and in the longer term through ongoing occupation of the site.
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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	Moderate	Redevelopment of this greenfield site for employment use will increase the production of waste over and above the current use of the site.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	Moderate	Redevelopment of this greenfield site for employment use will increase the consumption of water over and above the current use of the site.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possible positive impact where job-based training opportunities are provided.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

7. To reduce the need to travel									
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	Moderate	Although Waterwells is relatively well-served by bus the peripheral location of this site creates the possibility that it would become a predominantly car-borne destination.
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	The site is reasonably well-served by bus although the peripheral location of this site creates the possibility that it would become a predominantly car-borne destination.
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?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially a new rail freight terminal in this location offers the chance to increase rail use as a means of transporting goods. However, there is some doubt as to whether this remains a viable proposition.
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site. B1 light industrial use may have a small impact.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site. B1 light industrial use may have a small impact in terms of noise generation.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site. B1 light industrial use may have a small impact although this is unlikely to be of concern.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact although B1 uses tend to be less likely to have an impact on soil quality through potential pollution or emissions.
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site. B1 light industrial use may have a small impact through the production of emissions although this is unlikely to be of concern.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND ADJACENT TO WALLS ROUNDABOUT

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	Site-specific	Moderate	Low	Development of this greenfield site would result in the loss of some natural habitat.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The site may have some biodiversity interest although it is not designated as being of nature conservation importance.
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 Economic 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this site for employment use will have a direct and positive effect in terms of the creation of 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	+	M/T	Temporary	Trans-boundary and citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this large site for employment use is likely to help stimulate local and inward investment.

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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Possible positive impact depending on the type of employment uses coming forward on this site. The policy could specify the need to make provision for smaller units in order to meet the needs of small companies.
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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of 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 hectare	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is currently used and as such, redevelopment of the site for employment use would represent more efficient use of this large site.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	This site is greenfield in nature.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The site is currently unused and as such redevelopment for employment use would inevitably increase the consumption of raw materials both in the short term during construction and in the longer term through continued occupation and operation of the site.
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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The site is currently unused and as such redevelopment for employment use would inevitably increase the production of waste through continued occupation and operation of the site.

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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The site is currently unused and as such redevelopment for employment use would inevitably increase the consumption of water through continued occupation and operation of the site.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The peripheral location of this site means that it is not that accessible by non-car modes of transport. Improvements would need to be made in order to make the site more accessible by non-car modes of transport.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possibly where job-based training schemes are made available.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

7. To reduce the need to travel									
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	Moderate	The location of this site means that enhancements will be needed if excessive reliance on the private car is to be avoided.
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	The location of this site means that enhancements will be needed if excessive reliance on the private car is to be avoided.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	The location of this site means that enhancements will be needed if excessive reliance on the private car is to be avoided.
8. To improve environmental 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 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employers on site. B2 general industrial on part may have some negative impact in terms of potential pollutants. This would need to be carefully controlled.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employers on site. B2 general industrial on part may have some negative impact in terms of potential noise. This would need to be carefully controlled particularly to avoid any potential conflict with adjoining occupants such as the hotel.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of employment uses coming forward on this site. B2 general industrial may be more likely to cause potential impact in terms of air, soil and water quality although modern legislation helps to ensure that any emissions are kept to within acceptable limits.

8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of employment uses coming forward on this site. B2 general industrial may be more likely to cause potential impact in terms of air, soil and water quality although modern legislation helps to ensure that any emissions are kept to within acceptable limits.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of employment uses coming forward on this site. B2 general industrial may be more likely to cause potential impact in terms of air, soil and water quality although modern legislation helps to ensure that any emissions are kept to within acceptable limits.
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 44.3 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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Employment development on this site would bring into effective use a large parcel of under-used land within the urban area.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of employment uses coming forward on this site. B2 general industrial may be more likely to cause potential impact in terms of air, soil and water quality although modern legislation helps to ensure that any emissions are kept to within acceptable limits.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BARNWOOD ROAD AND BYPASS

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The mixed-use redevelopment of this site will create a number of 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	Mixed-use redevelopment of this site is likely to stimulate a degree of local and possibly inward investment.

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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The redevelopment of this site offers the potential to help meet the needs of small businesses. The allocation of the site could be improved in sustainability terms by specifying the need for the provision of small business units for which we know there is a demand in Gloucester.
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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	++	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Mixed-use redevelopment of this site would represent very efficient use of this brownfield site.
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	++	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land and its redevelopment for mixed-use development would be consistent with Government policy.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Redevelopment of this site would lead to a small increase in the 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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Redevelopment of this site would lead to a small increase in the production of waste over and above the existing uses located on this site.

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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Redevelopment of this site would lead to a small increase in the consumption of water over and above the existing uses located on this site.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. There are very good bus services operating along Barnwood Road, which help to improve the accessibility of this site to non-car modes of transport although its location on the periphery of the city means there may be a tendency to rely on the use of the car to reach the site.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The proposal would result in the provision of new housing. Whether any affordable housing is provided would depend on the number of residential units coming forward.
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. There may be some positive benefit where opportunities to access work based training programmes come forward.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. There are very good bus services operating along Barnwood Road which help to improve the accessibility of this site to non-car modes of transport although its location on the periphery of the city means there may be a tendency to rely on the use of the car to reach the site.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. There are very good bus services operating along Barnwood Road which help to improve the accessibility of this site to non-car modes of transport although its location on the periphery of the city means there may be a tendency to rely on the use of the car to reach the site.
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 impact. There are very good bus services operating along Barnwood Road which help to improve the accessibility of this site to non-car modes of transport although its location on the periphery of the city means there may be a tendency to rely on the use of the car to reach the site.
8. To improve environmental 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 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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Care would be needed to ensure that no noise issues exist for residents from the proposed employment use. B1 office development is likely to cause least potential nuisance in terms of noise. B2 general industrial is unlikely to be suitable.

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?	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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Development of this site would represent much more efficient use than the site is put to at present.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Possible contribution although the site is already in a number of different uses. Potentially no significant net increase in contributions to climate change.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: FORMER B&Q PREMISES, BARTON STREET

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this site under Options 1 and 2 would create additional job opportunities. This needs to be offset against the loss of job opportunities associated with the existing retail use of this site (although it is now vacant).
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	Moderate	Redevelopment of this site may help to stimulate both local and inward investment.

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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Possible positive impact depending on the type of employment use coming forward on the site if it were to be allocated. Specific provision could be made for small businesses for which we know there is a demand for appropriate premises in Gloucester.
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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this site for mixed-use development under Options 1 and 2 presents the opportunity to use this site much more efficiently than the current retail use of the site which is relatively low-density.
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	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site comprises 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Whilst there would be some short-term impact it is unclear whether mixed-use development of this site would lead to greater consumption of raw materials in the longer-term over and above the existing retail use of the site. More intensive development is however likely to increase consumption.
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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	More intensive use of this site through redevelopment for mixed-use development is likely to increase waste production over and above the current retail use of the site.

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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	More intensive use of this site through redevelopment for mixed-use development is likely to increase water consumption over and above the current retail use of the site.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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 site is close to the City Centre and the Barton Street Local Centre.
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 site is close to the City Centre and the Barton Street Local Centre.
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)	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport other than the car including walking, cycling and public transport.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of housing through a mixed-use scheme on this site is likely to attract a proportion of affordable housing provision. The level of provision would depend on the total number of houses coming forward.
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially through job-based training opportunities where these are made available.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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	+	M/T	Permanent	Primary Shopping Area	Moderate	Moderate	New development in this location does have the potential to strengthen and support Barton Street Local Centre although the core of the local centre is some 130 metre away.
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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The location of this site means that it can be accessed by a choice of means of transport other than the car. This should reduce the need/desire to travel by car. Option 2, which includes the provision of parking on this site for public use may lead to increased reliance on the car. On the positive side, this may mean fewer car journeys right into the centre of the city, which could help to reduce congestion.
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	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport other than the 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. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact although the provision of parking here may discourage cars from travelling to more centrally located car parks, which could have a positive effect on reducing congestion in the City Centre.
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	More intensive redevelopment of this site may cause a slight increase in terms of contributions to climate change over and above the existing retail use of the site.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: MORELANDS TRADING ESTATE

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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 proposal would create additional job opportunities although these need to be offset against any potential displacement of existing occupants, which would need to be carefully considered and taken into account.
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 & Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The creation of a modern, well-designed mixed-use scheme in this central location is likely to be attractive to inward and local investors.

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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The site is currently home to number of small local businesses and the redevelopment of the site offers the potential to further meet the needs of these and other local businesses by putting the site to more effective use.
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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	++	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	Mixed-use development represents very efficient use of land.
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	++	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site comprises 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is unclear whether the redevelopment of this site for mixed-use development would have more or less of an impact in terms of the consumption of raw materials than the existing use of the site on an ongoing basis. Arguably, more intensive development may cause an increase in consumption although this is not clear.
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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is unclear whether the redevelopment of this site for mixed-use development would have more or less of an impact in terms of the consumption of raw materials than the existing use of the site on an ongoing basis. Arguably, more intensive development may cause an increase in consumption although this is not clear.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is unclear whether the redevelopment of this site for mixed-use development would have more or less of an impact in terms of the consumption of raw materials than the existing use of the site on an ongoing basis. Arguably, more intensive development may cause an increase in consumption although this is not clear.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The site is very accessible to a wide range of shops and services available in the City Centre.
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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	See comments above.
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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including walking, cycling and public transport.

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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of new housing through the mixed-use redevelopment of this site is likely to attract a proportion of affordable housing provision. The level of provision would depend on the total number of dwellings. The site is a good location for affordable housing given the close proximity of shops and services within walking distance.
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	Low	Access to health care facilities would be good for future occupants of the site if it were to come forward for housing/employment development.
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	Moderate	Low	Access to education facilities would be good for future occupants of the site if it were to come forward for housing/employment development.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Possible benefits through links to education facilities in the locality.

6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	<p>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.</p> <p>In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.</p>	<p>Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households.</p> <p>Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.</p> <p>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.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	<p>As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.</p>	<p>Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.</p> <p>Number of voluntary organisations.</p> <p>Number of neighbourhood partnerships.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	<p>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:</p> <p>Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%</p>	<p>Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.</p> <p>Tenant satisfaction & participation</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	<p>A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.</p> <p>Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.</p>	<p>Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	<p>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.</p>	<p>Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres</p>	+	M/T	Permanent	City Centre	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of new housing and employment development in this location would help to support the vitality and viability of the Primary Shopping Area.
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 or is improving.	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific and surrounding area	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopment of this site offers the opportunity to provide a landmark development on this key route into Gloucester.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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	High	Moderate	The central location of this site should discourage unnecessary car use.
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	High	Moderate	The site is well-served by a choice of means of non-car modes of transport including walking, cycling and public 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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. To improve environmental 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 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is unclear whether the existing use of the site causes any problems in terms of pollution e.g. noise. The amenity of residents in a mixed-use scheme would need to be carefully considered if the site did come forward for mixed-use development.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is unclear whether the existing use of the site causes any problems in terms of pollution e.g. noise. The amenity of residents in a mixed-use scheme would need to be carefully considered if the site did come forward for mixed-use development.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It is unclear whether the existing use of the site causes any problems in terms of air quality.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is only partly let for employment use at present and can therefore be considered to be under-used. Redevelopment of the site for mixed-use housing and employment offers the potential to make more efficient use of this centrally located brownfield site.

9. To reduce contributions to climate change									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	<p>In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>CO2 emissions</p> <p>Energy use per household</p> <p>Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources</p>	?	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Uncertain impact. It is not clear what impact redevelopment of this site for mixed-use housing and employment would have in terms of contributing to climate change. The site is already partly in use for employment, which will be having some existing impact.</p> <p>It is difficult to ascertain with any certainty whether redevelopment would improve or exacerbate the current situation.</p>
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: CYCLE ROUTES

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Possible positive benefit if visitors are attracted to a network of quality cycle routes. Not likely to be a key draw for tourists in its own right through.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a network of cycle routes will improve accessibility to essential services and shopping facilities. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would improve accessibility by identifying additional cycle routes in areas that may be currently deficient.
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)	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a network of cycle routes will improve accessibility to essential services and shopping facilities. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would improve accessibility by identifying additional cycle routes in areas that may be currently deficient.
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)	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a network of cycle routes will improve accessibility to essential services and shopping facilities by this non-car mode of travel. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would improve accessibility by identifying additional cycle routes in areas that may be currently deficient.
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	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive benefit in terms of the provision of one type of recreational facility (i.e. the cycle route) and in terms of improving access to other facilities that can be reached by cycle.
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 health 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	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 + +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of cycle routes provides a direct opportunity for people to become involved in cycling as a form of healthy activity.
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.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 + +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a quality network of cycle routes will help to improve access to health care facilities across the City.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potential health benefits in terms of access to healthy activities although this is not addressed specifically at those most in need.
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 + +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a quality network of cycle routes will help to improve access to educational facilities across the City.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	+							
7. To reduce the need to travel										
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.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The provision of a quality network of cycle routes should encourage people to use bicycles instead of cars particularly for relatively short journeys.	
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.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Cycling represents an alternative mode of transport to the car and the designation of cycle routes will help to increase the number of cycle journeys currently being made.	
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of cycle routes should take cyclists away from the motorist, which should positively reduce the number of road traffic accidents involving cyclists.	
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.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	See comments above.	
8. To improve environmental 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 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive impact if the provision of cycle routes leads to a reduction in car use although this cannot be certain.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive impact if the provision of cycle routes leads to a reduction in car use although this cannot be certain.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: NEW RAILWAY STATION AND RAIL FREIGHT TERMINAL

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	Opt. 1,3 - Opt. 2,4 +	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Options 1 and 3 would result in the loss of natural and semi-natural habitat through the construction of the proposed rail infrastructure. Options 2 and 4 would result in the protection of natural and semi-natural habitats by not allowing the proposed infrastructure to come forward.
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 Economic 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	Opt. 1,3 + Opt. 2,4 0	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Some potential job opportunities under Options 1 and 3 although this is likely to be relatively insignificant.
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	Opt. 1,3 + Opt. 2,4 0	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new rail freight terminal and passenger railway station are likely to prove attractive to inward investors in particular.

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)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	Opt. 1,3 -	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The construction of both facilities would involve the loss of some greenfield land.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Uncertain impact. May lead to a reduction in road-based traffic. Rail freight terminal likely to encourage the sustainable transport 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 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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Small potential increase in water consumption under Options 1 and 3.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	Opt.1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	New passenger railway station under Option 1 would improve accessibility to shops and services for those living and/or working in the Waterwells area.
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)	Opt.1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	New passenger railway station under Option 1 would improve accessibility to shops and services for those living and/or working in the Waterwells area.
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)	Opt.1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new passenger railway station under Option 1 would have a direct, positive effect in terms of improving access for those without a car.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	Opt.1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The provision of a new passenger railway station under Option 1 would have a direct, positive effect in terms of improving access to essential services including health care.
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.	Opt.1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The provision of a new passenger railway station under Option 1 would have a direct, positive effect in terms of improving access to essential services including educational 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. 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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	Opt.1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new passenger railway station in this location should have a positive impact in terms of reducing the need/desire to travel 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.	Opt.1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new passenger railway station in this location should encourage greater use of the railway as an alternative means of transport to 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?	-	-	Opt. 3 ++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	High	Potentially significant impact in terms of helping to encourage more materials and goods to be transferred by rail instead of road. However the implementation of the proposed rail freight terminal is in some doubt.
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.	Opt. 1,3 + Opt. 2,4 0	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Potentially minor yet positive impact by encouraging people to use the train instead of the car for journeys into and out of Gloucester.
8. To improve environmental 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 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	Opt. 1,3 + Opt. 2,4 0						Positive impact in terms of reducing car and vehicle borne 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.	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?	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	Opt. 1,3 + Opt. 2,4 0	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Potentially positive contribution towards reducing contributions to climate change under Option 1 through the provision of an alternative mode of travel to the private car.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: BUS PRIORITY

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive effect if bus priority leads to a reduction in traffic congestion to the extent that the area becomes more attractive to business.

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)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive effect if bus priority leads to a reduction in traffic congestion to the extent that the area becomes more attractive to tourists.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Positive impact by reducing the number of cars on the road.
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 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should help to improve accessibility for those that are using buses to travel around the City.
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)	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should help to improve accessibility for those that are using buses to travel around the City.
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)	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of increasing the attractiveness of bus travel as an alternative to the car.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive impact depending on the location of health facilities in relation to bus priority routes. Difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive impact depending on the location of educational facilities in relation to bus priority routes. Difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive impact in terms of reducing congestion and improving accessibility.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive contribution towards reducing car use. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would result in the provision of more bus priority routes than is the case at present.
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.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive contribution towards encouraging greater use of bus services. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would result in the provision of more bus priority routes than is the case at present.
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.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive contribution towards encouraging greater use of bus services which should help to reduce the number of vehicles on the road and thus the potential for congestion. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would result in the provision of more bus priority routes than is the case at present.
8. To improve environmental 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 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	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Positive effect in terms of reducing car-borne 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.	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	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Potentially positive impact on improving air quality through a reduction in car emissions.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should encourage greater use of public transport instead of the private car. Provided this modal shift can be achieved, there should be a positive impact in terms of reducing contributions to climate change e.g. vehicle emissions.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: DISTRICT AND LOCAL CENTRES

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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	Opt. 2	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Moderate	The creation of new local centres as set out in Option 2 is likely to create new job opportunities although suitable sites would need to be found.
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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste										
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 hectare	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	Opt. 1 0 Opt. 2 -	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Moderate	The creation of new local centres under Option 2 is likely to lead to a small increase in the 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)	Opt. 1 0 Opt. 2 -	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Moderate	The creation of new local centres under Option 2 is likely to lead to a small increase in the generation of waste.	
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	Opt.1 0 Opt. 2 -	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Moderate	The creation of new local centres under Option 2 is likely to lead to a small increase in the consumption of water.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of improving access to essential services and shops. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would help to address any parts of the City currently deficient in local shopping facilities. Suitable sites would however need to be found.
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)	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of improving access to essential services and shops. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would help to address any parts of the City currently deficient in local shopping facilities. Suitable sites would however need to be found.
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)	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of improving access to essential services and shops. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would help to address any parts of the City currently deficient in local shopping facilities. Suitable sites would however need to be found.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possible positive impact where new health facilities are provided as part of the local centre.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive impact where educational facilities come forward as part of a district or local centre.
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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive impact where community facilities are provided as part of the local or district centre.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive impact where community facilities are provided as part of the local or district centre.
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	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of supporting the vitality and viability of local and district centres by designating them for this purpose and thus protecting them from inappropriate forms of development.
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	Access to services is a measure of deprivation. The provision of local centres can ensure that good access to services is provided.
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.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a good network of local shopping centres is likely to have a positive impact on people's quality of life.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The provision of a network of local shopping facilities will have a positive effect in terms of reducing the need to travel by car. Option 2 scores marginally higher because it offers the potential to 'plug' any gaps in existing provision across the City. Suitable sites would however need to be found.
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.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The provision of a network of centres will help to ensure that people can walk and cycle to use these rather than using their car unnecessarily to travel into the City Centre.
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 impact. Potentially positive effect where a reduction in car use can be achieved as set out above.
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive effect where a reduction in car use can be achieved as set out above. Genuine modal shift would however have to be achieved which will be dependent on a number of other factors.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND AT LOBLEYS DRIVE

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The development of this facility in the proposed location would lead to the loss of a small area of semi-natural habitat. The impact of this is unlikely to be significant given the scale of the proposal.
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 Economic 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	A new community facility may create a small number of part-time 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 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)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The construction of a new building will inevitably lead to a small increase in the 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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The construction of a new building will inevitably lead to a small increase in the production of waste.
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The construction of a new building will inevitably lead to a small increase in the consumption of water.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Will improve access to community facilities for those in the area.
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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Will improve access to community facilities for those in the area.
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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Will improve access to community facilities for those in the area. Central location of the site means that it is within comfortable walking distance for most local residents.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain. Possible positive impact where new community building includes the provision of leisure facilities e.g. badminton, aerobics
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 health 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possible positive impact where new community building includes the provision of leisure facilities e.g. badminton, aerobics
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.	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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	++	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	The proposal should have a positive contribution in terms of encouraging community based activities through the provision of a new purpose-built community facility.

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.	++	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new purpose-built community facility should have a positive effect on community cohesion by providing a focus for community activities.
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?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possible positive impact depending on the nature of activities taking place in the proposed community building.
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 or is improving.	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	The proposal should have a direct and positive impact on people's quality of life by providing a purpose built community facility for the use of residents.

7. To reduce the need to travel									
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	Moderate	The provision of a new community facility in this location will encourage a reduction in car use as people aren't forced to drive to reach the nearest facility. Instead they have 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.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new community facility in this location will encourage a reduction in car use as people aren't forced to drive to reach the nearest facility. Instead they have 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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possible positive impact where a reduction in car-use takes place although this is difficult to predict with any certainty.
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND OFF ABBEYMEAD AVENUE

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The provision of a new library and police station would lead to a small increase in 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 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)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste										
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 hectare	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The construction of two new buildings will inevitably lead to a small increase in the consumption of raw materials both in the short-term during construction and in the longer term through occupation and use of the buildings.	
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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The construction of two new buildings will inevitably lead to a small increase in the production of waste. The impact of this is however unlikely to be significant.	
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The construction of two new buildings will inevitably lead to a small increase in the consumption of water. The impact of this is however unlikely to be significant given the scale of the proposal.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	Direct positive impact in terms of improving access to library and police facilities in the Abbeymead area.
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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	Direct positive impact in terms of improving access to library and police facilities in the Abbeymead area.
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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	Direct positive impact in terms of improving access to library and police facilities in the Abbeymead area without the need to travel by car.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new library will directly improve the ability of people in the Abbeymead area to access learning opportunities.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive impact through improved access to learning opportunities although this will be quite localised and a rather minor impact.
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead	Low	Low	The provision of a police station in this location should help to reduce crime in the area as well as 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. Number of voluntary organisations. Number of neighbourhood partnerships.	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%	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.	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of two new community based facilities should have a positive impact in terms of enhancing community cohesion.
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	Abbeymead District Centre	Moderate	Moderate	The proposed sites are close to, and should offer support to, Abbeymead District Centre.
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 or is improving.	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of two new community based facilities should improve the quality of life enjoyed by residents of Abbeymead.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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	Moderate	The provision of these two facilities should help to reduce car use as people aren't forced to travel further afield to reach existing facilities of this type.
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	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including walking, cycling and buses.
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND OFF THE WHEATRIDGE EAST

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The provision of a new primary school is likely to lead to a small increase in 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 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)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste										
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 hectare	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	-	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The allocated site does not comprise previously developed land.	
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The construction of a new Primary School would inevitably involve an increase in the 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)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The construction of a new Primary School would inevitably involve an increase in the generation of waste.	
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	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The construction of a new Primary School would inevitably involve an increase in the consumption of water.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	Will improve the ability of local residents to access a 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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	Will improve the ability of local residents to access a primary school.
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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	Will improve the ability of local residents to access a primary school without the need to travel further afield by car.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Possible provision of new school facilities. These can be made available for the use of the general public through dual use agreements.
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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	High	Moderate	Direct, positive contribution towards improving access to educational 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. 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	High	Moderate	See comment above.
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possibly, where such activities are school-based.

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.	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	Abbeymead District Centre	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new primary school in this location is likely to support the Abbeymead District Centre.
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 or is improving.	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead	Moderate	Low	The provision of a new primary school should enhance this part of the City.

7. To reduce the need to travel									
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	Moderate	The provision of a new school in this location should help to discourage unnecessary car-use.
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	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including walking, cycling and bus services.
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain effect. School facilities can be associated with additional noise e.g. during break and lunchtimes. This would need to be fully tackled through the consideration of any planning application on this site.
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?	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Small potential increase in terms of contributions to climate change through the construction of a new building.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND AT CLEARWATER DRIVE

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 most 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/semi-natural 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	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2,3 +	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a school in this location would result in the loss of some natural/semi-natural habitat. Appropriate compensation may therefore be necessary. Options 2 and 3 which would provide additional public open space score better because they have the potential to maintain and/or enhance 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	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2,3 +	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a school in this location would result in the loss of some natural/semi-natural habitat. Appropriate compensation may therefore be necessary. Options 2 and 3 which would provide additional public open space score better because they have the potential to maintain and/or enhance natural habitats and thus positively influence 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	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 Economic 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	Opt. 1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The provision of a new school facility under Option 1 would create a small number of new job opportunities. The impact of this is however likely to be relatively insignificant.

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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	Opt. 1,3 + Opt. 2 -	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Options 1 and 3 would put the site to more efficient use than is the case at present. Option 2 would provide additional open space which although not representing efficient use of land, has other benefits as discussed below.
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	Opt. 2 + Opt. 1,3 -	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Option 2 to retain the site for open space has no implications. Options 1 and 3 which both would involve the construction of additional buildings, would inevitably lead to a small increase in the consumption of raw materials both in the short-term during construction and in the longer term through continued occupation and activity.
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 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	Opt. 2 + Opt. 1,3 -	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Option 2 to retain the site for open space has no implications. Options 1 and 3 which both would involve the construction of additional buildings, would inevitably lead to a small increase in the consumption of water.
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley	Moderate	Moderate	Improved access to schooling or public open space in the Quedgeley area. The site is within walking distance of Quedgeley District Centre where there are a range of shops and services available.
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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley	Moderate	Moderate	Improved access to schooling or public open space in the Quedgeley area. The site is within walking distance of Quedgeley District Centre where there are a range of shops and services available.
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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley	Moderate	Moderate	Improved access to schooling or public open space in the Quedgeley area. The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport.
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	Opt. 1 0 Opt. 2,3 +	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Options 2 and 3 would both lead to the provision of additional public open 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	Opt. 3 + Opt. 1,2 0	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Option 3 the provision of housing and public open space has the potential to include a proportion of affordable housing provision. The level of provision would be determined by the number of dwellings if the site were to come forward for this use.

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 health 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	Opt. 1? Opt. 2,3 +	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley	High	Moderate	The provision of new public open space under Options 2 and 3 would provide the opportunity for residents in this area to engage in healthy activities.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possible positive impact under Options 2 and 3. See comments above.
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	Opt. 1 ++ Opt. 2,3 0	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Direct, positive contribution towards improving access to educational 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. 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.	Opt. 1 ++ Opt. 2,3 0	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Option 1 provides for a new school which should have a direct and positive impact in terms of helping to improve the academic performance of pupils in this area.
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possible positive impact where community activities are based around school or public open space.
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.	+	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley	Moderate	Moderate	Positive influence on community cohesion by acting as a focus for activity.
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	Quedgeley District Centre	Low	Low	Development in this location has the potential to support the vitality and viability of Quedgeley District Centre.
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 or is improving.	+	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley	Moderate	Moderate	All three options are likely to positively influence the quality of lives of Quedgeley residents.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
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	Moderate	All three options should reduce the need to travel 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.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The site is reasonably accessible by a choice of means of transport other than the car. It is within walking distance of Quedgeley District Centre.
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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	Site-Specific	Moderate	Moderate	All three options would help bring into more effective use this parcel of 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	Opt. 1, 3 - Opt. 2 +	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The construction of new buildings under both option 1 and 3 is likely to make a small contribution towards climate change. Maintaining the site for open space under Option 3 is likely to have a positive effect.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: CORDON SANITAIRE

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 most 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/semi-natural 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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	+	S/T	Permanent	Cordon and Surrounding Area	Moderate	Moderate	The delineation of the cordon will help to ensure that the quality of lives of those close to it are protected from odour problems associated with the sewage works.

7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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	+	S/T	Permanent	Cordon and Surrounding Area	Moderate	Moderate	The delineation of the cordon will help to ensure that the quality of lives of those close to it are protected from odour problems associated with the sewage works.
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Cordon and Surrounding Area	Moderate	Moderate	The delineation of the cordon will help to ensure that the quality of lives of those close to it are protected from odour problems associated with the sewage works.

8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: CONSERVATION AREAS

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 most 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/semi-natural 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%.	-	Opt.1 + Opt.2 ++	S/T	Permanent	Conservation Areas	High	Moderate	The designation of Conservation Areas will help to ensure that the character and appearance of these areas are protected from inappropriate forms of development.
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 Economic 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 than 5 employees)	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 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	Opt.1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Small but positive impact on visitor numbers by helping to ensure that Gloucester's most important parts are protected from development that would be harmful to the character or appearance of the area.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
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 hectare	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 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.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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 health 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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 great place to live and work									
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 authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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.	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%	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 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 or is improving.	Opt.1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Small but positive impact.

7. To reduce the need to travel									
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental 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 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?	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

English

If you have problems understanding this in English please contact
Tapestry Translation Services,
Corporate Personnel Services,
Herbert Warehouse,
The Docks, Gloucester
GL1 2EQ.
Tel No: (01452 396909)

Urdu

اگر آپ کو یہ انگریزی میں سمجھنے میں مشکل پیش آتی ہے تو براہ مہربانی یہاں
رابطہ قائم کریں:
ٹاپسٹری ٹرانسلیشن سروسز، کورپوریٹ پرسنل سروسز،
ہربرت ویڑہاؤس، دی ڈاکس،
گلوستر جی ایل 1 2 ای کیو
ٹیلیفون : (01452) 396928

Gujarati

તમોને જો આ ઈંગ્લીશમાં સમજવામાં તકલીફ પડતી હોય તો મહેરબાની
કરીને નીચેની જગ્યાએ સંપર્ક સાંધશો :
ટેપિસ્ટ્રી ટ્રાન્સલેશન સર્વિસ,
કોર્પોરેટ પર્સનલ સર્વિસીસ,
હેરબર્ટ વેરહાઉસ, ઇ ડૉક્સ,
ગ્લોસ્ટર, બ્રાયોલ ૧ ૨ઈકીડ
ટેલીફોન નંબર : (૦૧૪૫૨) ૩૯૬૯૦૯

Chinese

如果你對明白這些英文有困難的話，請聯絡
達意處翻譯服務
共同人事服務部
何畢貨倉
告羅士打
電話：(01452) 396926

Bengali

ইংরেজী ভাষায় এটা বুঝতে আপনার সমস্যা হলে, দয়া করে নিচের
ঠিকানায় যোগাযোগ করুন:
ট্যাপেস্ট্রী ট্রান্সলেশন সার্ভিস
করপোরেট পার্সোনেল সার্ভিসেস
হারবার্ট ওয়ারহাউস, দা ডকস
গ্লোস্টার ডিএল ১ ২ইকিউ
টেলিফোন নম্বর: (০১৪৫২) ৩৯৬৯০৯

Policy, Design and Conservation



GLOUCESTER
CITY COUNCIL
Sustainable Development