



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	Signifi Impac
			?					
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets							
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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	Мо
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	Мо
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	?	-	-	-	-	
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	Мо
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	L conomic Growth					1		<u> </u>
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates	0	-	-	-	-	
	unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	white/non-white						

ficance of ct	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
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Moderate	The policy is designed to protect areas of semi- natural and natural habitats that are of importance in landscape terms.
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.
-	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.
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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.
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2 h Will it anagurage both	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT	1 1		i	1		1	i	
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90	Number of economic development enquiries	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF							
2.c. Will it help to support	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002	Percentage change in the							
and encourage the growth of small businesses?	showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	1	M/T	Permanent	Areas of	Moderate	Moderate	The mainten
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	т		remanent	Landscape	Woderate	moderate	across Glouc
	315,000 trips by staying visitors					Importance			floodplain ar ensure that visitors and
2 To minimiso consumption	914,000 staying visitor nights of natural resources and production of wa	sto							
3.a. Will it encourage the	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of new dwellings			1		1		
most efficient use of land	2005 new dwelling completions in	completed at:	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
and buildings?	Gloucester were at the following densities. 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare							
	36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to which tend t policy under
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							steer develo land albeit in
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							

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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.
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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.
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3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	(GJ). -	installed by type Water consumption per head	0	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	-	-
1 To ensure everyone has a	Laccess to the essential services they require	and that local needs are met							
4. a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.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 la source of p Maintainin able to eas Secondary improveme 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.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	_	-
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								

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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.
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4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness	İ		1	i	ł	1
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	
5. To improve standards of		1						
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	+	S/T	Permanent	Areas of Landscape Importance	High	M
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired.	0	-	-	-	-	
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.						
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	
6. To make Gloucester a gre		· · · ·						
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.	0	-	-	-	-	
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.						

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

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

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.

9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide & Trans- boundary	Low	Low	See comments above.
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change? 9.b. Will it reduce	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. To reduce contributions	to climate change	development on previously used land.							
degraded and underused land?	on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new							
 8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality? 8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, 	- Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built	- Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	+	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.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.
enhance water quality?		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.

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	Significa Impact
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1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets		:					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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	Mod
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	Mod
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	Mod
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	Mod
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	conomic Growth	1	i	1	i	i	i.	-
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (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	-	-	-	-	

Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
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.
Moderate	Direct, positive impact. See comments above in relation to Option 2.
Moderate	The policy is intended to offer specific protection to areas of nature conservation importance.
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Moderate	Matson Wood is identified as an area of nature conservation importance.
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2.c. Will it help to support	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002	Percentage change in the							
and encourage the growth	showed that the number of VAT	total number of VAT	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
of small businesses?	registrations (i.e. business start ups) was	registered businesses in the							
	1,690.	area							
		Percentage change in number							
		of small companies (i.e. less							
		than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	_						
the attraction of Gloucester			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend							
	215,000 tring by staying visitors								
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
3 To minimise consumption	n of natural resources and production of wa	ste							
3.a. Will it encourage the	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of new dwellings		1					
most efficient use of land	2005 new dwelling completions in	completed at:	0	_	_	_	_	_	
and buildings?	Gloucester were at the following	completed at.	0						
and banangs.	densities.	Less than 30 dwellings per							
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less	hectare.							
	36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare								
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings							
		per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per							
		hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Percentage of all new	_						
development on previously	2005 the percentage of new homes built	development on previously	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
developed land?	on previously developed land was 443	used land							
	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Demonstrate of land developed							
	new nomes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type,							
		which is on previously							
		developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Percentage of all new							
demand for raw materials	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	development on previously	0	-	-	-	-	-	_
and/or encourage the use	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	used land							
of raw materials from	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Improvements in energy							
	(GJ).	efficiency							
		Total amount of energy							
		supplied from renewable							
		energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	Overall satisfaction with	0						
recovery and recycling?	waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially	Recycling of household waste							
	lower than the rate for both the County	Recycling of household waste							
	and the National Averages, which were								
	20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								
3.e. Will it help to reduce	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per	Waste produced per head		1					
the amount of waste that is		(BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	-	_
generated?	2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per		-						
-	head in Gloucester								
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3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy							
encourage renewable forms	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources							
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity							
	(GJ).	installed by type							
3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head	0						
consumption?				-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has a	access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services							
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.								
		Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or							
	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local							
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents							
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
car?		access key local services							
		Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
A d Will it provide	The City Council/e current Dublic Onen	shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities,	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there	Access to local green space	0						
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							
access to existing facilities:	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space	green nag award standard							
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per								
	1,000 population.								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house		1					
that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	0	_	-	_		_	-
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)	-						
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County								
	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							
	6.72.	completions							
		P. C. C. C.							
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
	completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness			1	1			
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	identifying 436 households requiring		-						
	accommodation.								
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5. To improve standards of I	health and education								
	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life		1	1	İ	1		1
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to	Expected years of hearting file	0						
		Death rates from concer	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities?		Death rates from cancer,							
	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access	-	GP appointments made							
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		desired.							
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
		p. or our							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0						
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	
		สาน รับเป็นธร.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults							
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
and knowledge?		learning.							
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no							
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and								
5 51 1	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
		percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
	43-04, 03 - 74).	apprenticeship or with no							
/ To make Classifier	hat place to live and we sh	formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre				T	Γ			[
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000	<u>^</u>						
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is								
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.								
		Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
	,	of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local							
		authority area.							
I		autionty area.							

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

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

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8.c. Will it maintain and	TBC	Percentage of main rivers							
enhance water quality?		and canals classified as good	Opt.1 +						
		or fair quality	Opt. 2 ++						
		Dangerous substances in							
		water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and	-	Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		Quality Management Areas	Opt.1 +						
childhee an quanty.		Quality management ricus	Opt. 2 ++						
			001.211						
8.f. Will it maintain and									
enhance land/soil quality?		-	Opt.1 +						
enhance fand/ son quanty:			Opt. 2 ++						
			ορι. 2 ++						
8.g. Will it reduce the	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Vacant land and properties							
amount of derelict,	2005 the percentage of new homes built	and derelict land.	0						
degraded and underused	on previously developed land was 443		0	-	-	-	-		
land?		Number of planning							
land?	representing 80% of the total number of	Number of planning							
	new homes built.	applications granted							
		permission with remediation							
		maintenance conditions							
		attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new							
		development on previously							
		used land.							
9. To reduce contributions									
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions							
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		+						
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household	Energy use per household							
-	waste in the City.								
		Total amount of energy							
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	supplied from renewable							
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	energy sources							
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004								
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules								
	(GJ).								
9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above.							
vulnerability to climate			+						
change?			т						
Change:		<u> </u>	ļ	ļ			ļ	ļ	

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	Signif Impac
			?					
1. To protect the City's most 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	M
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	М
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	M
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	М
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	onomic Growth			• •				
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	

ficance of ict	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of protecting natural and semi-natural habitats.
Moderate	Protecting SSSIs will have a positive effect on species diversity.
Moderate	SSSIs are designated for their biodiversity interest. The policy will help to ensure that these areas are protected from inappropriate forms of development.
-	-
Moderate	The policy will offer protection to woodland where located within a designated SSSI.
-	-
-	-

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

-	_	-
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.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

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3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(GJ).	installed by type							
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has a	ccess to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.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 capab recreational pu 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.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-	-
-	-	-
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-	-	-
-	_	-
Madavata	Madanata	
Moderate	Moderate	SSSIs are capable of being used for passive recreational purposes where this is managed properly.
-	_	-
-	-	-

5. To improve standards of I	health and education								
	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life		1	1	İ	1		1
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to	Expected years of hearting file	0						
		Death rates from concer	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities?		Death rates from cancer,							
	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access	-	GP appointments made							
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		desired.							
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
		p. or our							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0						
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	
		สาน รับเป็นธร.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults							
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
and knowledge?		learning.							
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no							
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and								
5 51 1	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
		percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
	43-04, 03 - 74).	apprenticeship or with no							
/ To make Classifier	hat place to live and we sh	formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre				T	Γ			[
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000	<u>^</u>						
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is								
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.								
		Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
	,	of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local							
		authority area.							
I		autionty area.							

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

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-	-

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

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.

8.c. Will it maintain and	ТВС	Percentage of main rivers	<u> </u>			1			
enhance water quality?		and canals classified as good or fair quality	+	M/T	Permanent	SSSIs	Moderate	Moderate	Protecting SSSIs from inappropriate forms of development is likely to contribute positively towards protecting and enhancing water quality
		Dangerous substances in water							in these areas e.g. groundwater.
		Nutrients in water							
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 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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	None.
	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).	supplied from renewable energy sources							
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 Impact
			?					
1. To protect the City's mos								
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	РВА	High	Moderat
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	РВА	High	Moderat
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	РВА	High	Moderat
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	РВА	Moderate	Moderat
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	conomic Growth	•						•
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-

Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
Moderate	The designation of the PBA will help to protect and enhance areas of natural and semi-natural habitat within this zone.
Moderate	The designation of the PBA will help to positively enhance biodiversity in this area.
Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of protecting an area of nature conservation and biodviversity importance.
-	-
Moderate	The designation will help to protect any areas of woodland within the PBA.
-	-
-	-

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

5. To improve standards of I	health and education								
	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life		1	1	İ	1		1
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to	Expected years of hearting file	0						
		Death rates from concer	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities?		Death rates from cancer,							
	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access	-	GP appointments made							
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		desired.							
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
		p. or our							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0						
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	
		สาน รับเป็นธร.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults							
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
and knowledge?		learning.							
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no							
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and								
5 51 1	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
		percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
	43-04, 03 - 74).	apprenticeship or with no							
/ To make Classifier	hat place to live and we sh	formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre				T	Γ			[
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000	<u>^</u>						
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is								
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.								
		Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
	,	of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local							
		authority area.							
I		autionty area.							

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

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6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Some indire protecting
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra			i	ł	+	i	ł	+	i
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta			i	1	-i	i	- 	.	i
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	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							

Low	Low	Some indirect positive benefit in terms of protecting an attractive part of Gloucester.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
_		-
-	-	-

8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	ТВС	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	+	M/T	Permanent	РВА	Moderate	Moderate	Protecting t terms of pro within this a
		Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and		Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		Quality Management Areas	+	M/T	Permanent	PBA and citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Protecting t terms of pro within this a
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	РВА	Moderate	Moderate	Protecting t terms of pro quality with
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
land?	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions	to climate change				i	ł	i	i	- i
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Maintaining positive effe contribution
	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							
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Moderate	Protecting the PBA will have a positive impact in terms of protecting and enhancing water quality within this area.
Moderate	Protecting the PBA will have a positive impact in terms of protecting and enhancing air quality within this area.
Moderate	Protecting the PBA will have a positive impact in terms of protecting and enhancing land/soil quality within this area.
-	-
Low	Maintaining the PBA is likely to have a small but positive effect in terms of reducing contributions to climate change.
-	-

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	Significa Impact
			- 2					
1. To protect the City's mo	st vulnerable assets		·					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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	Mod
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	Mod
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	Mod
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	Mod
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed	conomic Growth							
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	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	-	-	-	-	

gnificance of pact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
Moderate	The policy will help to positively support and protect the natural habitat of Robinswood Hill.
Moderate	The policy will have a direct, positive impact in terms of protecting species diversity on Robinswood Hill.
Moderate	Robinswood Hill has been identified as an area of nature conservation importance.
-	-
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.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	+	S/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Robinswoo
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend			i ormanone	Trans boundary	2000	2011	attraction will theref
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								attractive
2 To minimico concumption	914,000 staying visitor nights of natural resources and production of wa	anto.							
3. a. Will it encourage the	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of new dwellings	1	1		1	1	1	1
most efficient use of land and buildings?	2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	completed at:	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	densities. 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare.							
	36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Renewable energy capacity installed by type							

	-	-	-
ndary	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.g. Will it reduce water		Water consumption per head			1				
consumption?		water consumption per neau	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 To ensure everyone has a	L access to the essential services they require	and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school) Percentage of new							
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.	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.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 passive recre and visitors a Secondary be associated w opportunitie
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. To improve standards of I		·		•	1	•	i	i	-
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Robinswood recreation fo This will hav of providing

	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	Moderate	Debinguaged Hill provides on important source of
ate	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.
	-	-
	-	-
ate	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.
		of providing access to healthy activities.

5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre	at 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.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of voluntary organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							

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

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
Low	The protection of this important resource will have a positive effect on the quality of life of Gloucester residents.

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

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

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.
	-	-	-
lary	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.
lary	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	Significa Impact
			- 2					
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets		•					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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	Mode
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 Ec	onomic Growth	-	•		•	-	•	-
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	

Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
Moderate	The designation of public open space will help to protect semi-natural and natural habitats.
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

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

-	-	-
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.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

					<u>.</u>		<u> </u>		
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(GJ).	installed by type							
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has a	ccess to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	Opt.1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of help to ensure recreational of
		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)							on the private
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 access to publi marginally higl increase in the although any a to be fully just
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	_	_	-
			-
e	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.
e	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.
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

5. To improve standards of l								
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	N
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 gre	at place to live and work	Tormal qualifications.						
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark	0	-	-	-	-	
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.						

Moderate	Public open space provides an important recreational resource with associated benefits in terms of access to healthy activities.
-	-
-	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.
-	-
-	-
-	-

6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	Percentage of residents who						<u> </u>
community engagement in community activities?	organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	feel community activities have improved in the last three years.	Opt.1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	
		Number of voluntary organisations.						
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.						
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.	0	-	-	-	-	
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Tenant satisfaction & participation						
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.							
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits.	0	-	-	-	-	
		Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.						
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	

Low	Direct, positive benefit where community activities are based around areas of public open space.
-	-
Low	See comments above.
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

6.i. Will it improve the	l -	Percentage of residents who			1		1	1	1
quality of where people live?		are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision important for
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel	oop. og.							
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision will reduce that people having to us
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta									
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							

The provision of public open space is an important feature of people's quality of life.
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.
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8.c. Will it maintain and	TBC	Percentage of main rivers	2						
enhance water quality?		and canals classified as good	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
		or fair quality							
		Depression substances in							
		Dangerous substances in							
		water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and		Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		Quality Management Areas	?	-	-	-	-	-	_
8.f. Will it maintain and	-	-							
enhance land/soil quality?			?	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Vacant land and properties							
amount of derelict,	2005 the percentage of new homes built	and derelict land.	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
degraded and underused	on previously developed land was 443								
land?	representing 80% of the total number of	Number of planning							
	new homes built.	applications granted							
		permission with remediation							
		maintenance conditions							
		attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new							
		development on previously							
		used land.							
9. To reduce contributions t	to climate change								1
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions							
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		?	-	-	-	-	-	-
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household	Energy use per household							
	waste in the City.								
		Total amount of energy							
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	supplied from renewable							
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	energy sources							
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004								
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules								
	(GJ).								
9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above.							
vulnerability to climate			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
change?			1						

POLICY/PROPOSAL: ROWING CLUB FACILITY

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ 0 - 2	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulnerable assets		!					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	Opt.1 0 Opt. 2 ?	-	-	-	-	-
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
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 ?	-	-	-	-	-
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	onomic Growth		·					1
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-

of	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
	-	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.
	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.
	-	
	_	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.
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there	Number of economic	0	-	-	-	-	
representing a net decrease of 90							
businesses in Gioucester in that year.	employment, by type, which is in development and/or						
	the LDF						
Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	0	-	-	-	-	
	Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)						
In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	0	-	_	-	_	
In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend						
315,000 trips by staying visitors							
914,000 staying visitor nights							
				1	1	i	1
2005 new dwelling completions in	completed at:	0	-	-	-	-	
densities.	Less than 30 dwellings per						
	hectare						
48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and						
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare						
Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built	Percentage of all new development on previously	Opt 1-	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Low	
on previously developed land was 443	used land	Opt. 2?	3, 1	remanent	one speerie	Low	
new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land						
Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1ct April 2003 21 March 2004	Percentage of all new development on previously	-	S/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	
was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency						
	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources						
In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9,72% of all household	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	
waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste						
	registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year. Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690. In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights of natural resources and production of wa 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 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare 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).	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 enquiriesFigures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDFFigures 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 regeneration areas defined in the areaPercentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)Percentage change in number of simall companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)In 2002 Gloucester attracted:Number of visitors per annumIn 2002 Gloucester attractedAmount of visitor spend315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nightsPercentage of new dwellings completed at:Gloucester were at the following densities.Percentage of new dwellings completed at:Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwellings per hectarePercentage of all wellings per hectareBetween 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built.Percentage of all new developed andGloucester were at the following conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of 1and was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.Percentage of all new developed landGloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995	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 enquiries0Figures 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 registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.0In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted: Soft nature resources and production of wastePercentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)0In 2002 Gloucester attracted: Soft nature resources and production of wasteNumber of visitors per annum completed at: completed at:0Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densitiesPercentage of new dwellings completed at: completed at:0Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 he well welling completed at completed at 30 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectarePercentage of new dwellings completed at: completed at:0Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 he well of total number of regeneration Act (1995) Improvement figure for 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 he well well by developed land weak 343 representing 80% of the total number of regeneration Act (1995) Improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% + this represents an estimated energy sourcesOpt. 1 - opt. 2 ?Fortal amount of household was a 3.8% + this represents an estimated regeneration of energy suppled from renevable energy sourcesOpt. 1 - opt. 2	registrations in total. However, there were also 34% VIA de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year. Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT regeneration areas defined in the LDF Percentage change in the registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690. In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted: Number of visitor spend 10 0 - registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690. In 2002 Gloucester attracted: Number of visitor spend 10 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted: Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities 30.0% at 30 of wellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings are hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings are hectare (GJ). Gloucester is an estimated area of isonal component, by type, which is on previously development and/or small companies (i.e. besident) Percentage of all new development on previously development on previously used land hectare Forecontage of all new development on previously used land improvements in energy (GJ). Figure of start of household waste and composting in Gloucester in 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amount of household waste and composting in Glou	registrations in total. However, there were also 345 Vrif de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year. Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 Percentage change in that advord regeneration areas defined in the LDP Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less net all number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690. In 2002 Gloucester attracted: Number of visitors per annum of natural resources and production of wast- Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March Gloucester were at the following domatics of wellings per hectare 48.7% at 30 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 30 dwelling	registrations in total. However, here were also 345 Vrid & crightstands humber of economic development anylriss representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year. Figures gathered between 1972 and 200 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was registrations (i.e. business start ups) registrations (i.e. business start ups) registrations (i.e. business start ups) registrations (i.e. business start ups) refronteregistratio	registrations in total. However, there were also 34 Volta engineering an efficiency of engineering and decrease of 90 biolinesses in Gloucester in the year. When of account of performance of the total number of VAT registrations (i.e. leasing and the total number of VAT registrations (i.e. leasing and the total number of VAT registrations (i.e. leasing and the total number of VAT registrations (i.e. leasing and the total number of visitors per annual of static performance) and the total number of visitors per annual of static performance of the total number of visitors per annual of static performance of the total number of visitors per annual of static performance of the total number of visitors per annual of static performance of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of visitors per annual of the total number of total number of total number of total number of the total number of the total number of

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-	-	-
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.
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.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	?	-	-	-	-	
3.f. Will it positively	Clausester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy						
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).	supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity installed by type	0	-	-	-	-	
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	?	-	-	-	-	
4. To ensure everyone has a	ccess to the essential services they require	and that local needs are met						
4. a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents	1			i	i	1
access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)						
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)						
4.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	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	

	-	-	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.
	-	-	-
	-	-	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.
		-	-
	_	_	-
	-	-	-
C	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	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.							
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	
5. To improve standards of						I	1	
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	
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.	?	-	-	-	-	
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	-	-	-	-	

-	-	-
-	-	-
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.
-	_	-
-	-	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.
-	-	-
-	-	-

6. To make Gloucester a gre	eat place to live and work							
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000						1
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0					
	114.02 per 1.000 perulation This is	nousenoius.	0	-	-	-	-	
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is							
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed						
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.						
	population.							
		Percentage of residents						
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly						
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark						
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local						
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage						
		of residents surveyed who						
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very						
		safe' during the day whilst						
		outside in their local						
		authority area.						
6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	Percentage of residents who						
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities	0	-	-	-	-	
community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.	have improved in the last						
		three years.						
		,						
		Number of voluntary						
		organisations.						
		-						
		Number of neighbourhood						
		partnerships.						
6.c. Will it increase the	In 2004, the following percentages of	Percentage of adults						
ability of people to	people in social housing in Gloucester	surveyed who feel they can	0	-	-	-	-	
influence decisions?	were satisfied with the opportunities for	influence decisions affecting						
	participation in management and	their local area.						
	decision-making with their landlord:							
	5	Tenant satisfaction &						
	Very satisfied - 12.9%	participation						
	Fairly satisfied - 48.4%							
	Neither - 16.1%							
	Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6%							
	Very dissatisfied - 0%							
6.d. Will it improve	A survey was carried out in 2003 that	Percentage of people who						1
community cohesion?	asked 52 community and voluntary sector	feel that their local area is a	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	
	organisations a number of questions	place where people from						
	regarding perceptions of community	different backgrounds and						
	cohesion.	communities can live						
		together harmoniously.						
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that	together harmoniously.						
	Gloucester was a place where people							
	from different backgrounds get on well							
	together.							
6.e. Will it help to maintain	Gloucester has an assumed shopper	Vacancy rates within the						1
and/or enhance the vitality	population of 190,500 (derived from	Primary Shopping Area	0	_	_	_	-	
and viability of a	CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at		0	-	-	-	-	
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper	Percentage change in the						
designated centre:	Populations.	number of registered						
		restaurants in the City Centre						
		and other designated centres						
6.f. Will it increase access		and other designated centres						
to and participation in,	-	-	0					
cultural activities?			0	-	-	-	-	
cultural activities?								

-	-
-	-
-	-
Low	Potentially positive impact if the proposal acts as a focus for community activity.
-	-
-	-

6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of	0	-	-	-	-		
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	_	_	_	_		
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	which were private sector dwellings.	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-		
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra							·	·	
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	0	-	-	-	-		
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users.	0	-	-	-	-		
journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	ТВС	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	-	-	-	-		
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							

8. To improve environment	al quality (air, water, land)									
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is	1							
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however	moderate or higher	0	-	_	_	_	-	_	
	the air quality in Gloucester is good		_							
	compared to other cities and approaches	Annual average nitrogen								
	that found in rural areas. Levels of	dioxide concentration								
	nitrogen dioxide are generally within									
	acceptable limits.									
8.b. Will it help to reduce	-	Percentage of residents								
levels of noise?		surveyed who are concerned	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		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	TBC	Percentage of main rivers								
enhance water quality?		and canals classified as good	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		or fair quality								
		Development automatic in								l
		Dangerous substances in								
		water								ł
		Nutrients in water								ł
8.e. Will it maintain and		Population living in Air								
enhance air quality?		Quality Management Areas	0	-	_	_	_	-	_	
8.f. Will it maintain and	-	-	-							
enhance land/soil quality?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.g. Will it reduce the	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Vacant land and properties								
amount of derelict,	2005 the percentage of new homes built	and derelict land.	Opt.1 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
degraded and underused	on previously developed land was 443		Option 2?							l
land?	representing 80% of the total number of	Number of planning								I
	new homes built.	applications granted								
		permission with remediation								
		maintenance conditions								I
		attached per annum.								ł
		Percentage of all new								
		development on previously								
		used land.								
9. To reduce contributions	to climate change		1	1			1	1		
	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions	1		1	1	1		1	
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household	Energy use per household	-							
5	waste in the City.									
		Total amount of energy								
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	supplied from renewable								
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	energy sources								
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004									
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated									
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules									
	(GJ).									
9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above.								
vulnerability to climate			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
change?				l	1					

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	Significar Impact
			-					
			?					
1. To protect the City's mos				1		1	1	1
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi- 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 Ec	conomic Growth	• •						
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-

nificance of pact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
_	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

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

-	-
-	-
Moderate	The development of this site offers the opportunity to make efficient use of a parcel of vacant urban land.
Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land in line with Government policy.
Low	The construction of additional dwelllings 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.
-	-
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	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity	?	-	-	-	-	
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	(GJ). -	installed by type Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	
	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	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	M
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)						
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	M
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	M
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)						
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	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.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	М
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.							

-	
Low	Potential increase in the production of waste although this is unlikely to be signficant given the scale of the proposal.
Moderate	The site is in a central location and is accessible to a wide range of shops and services in the City Centre.
Moderate	See comments above.
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.
-	-
Moderate	The development of this site for housing is likely to attract a proportion of affordable housing provision.

					- i	1	1	i	
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 imp provision of a homelessness
5. To improve standards of	health and education	1							
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The central lo residents will local health fa
		feel that health services have improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?		Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The central lo residents will educational e
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a gre	eat 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.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							

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

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-	-
-	-

6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel	or is improving.							
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The locat will be er transport public tra
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site i transport
residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							
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 locat should be but posit congestic
1		1,000 km of principal roads.							congestic
8. To improve environmenta						·	·	·	I
	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	_	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							

-	-	-
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.
High	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including bus and rail.
-	-	-
-	-	-
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.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and	-	Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		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	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning	+	S/T	Temporary	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The allocation more effectiv land in a sust
	new homes built.	applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions					- i	i		i	
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The construct Option 1 will in terms of co
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							size of the pro impact will be
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).								
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	_	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
gh	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.
w	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.
-	-	-

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	Signific Impact
			- 2					
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulnerable assets		i					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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%.	-	?	-	-	-	-	
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	onomic Growth		i	. <u></u>	i	·	1	1
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	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	-	-	-	-	

nificance of pact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	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.
-	-
-	-
-	-

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

-	-
-	-
Moderate	The development of this site offers the opportunity to make efficient use of a parcel of vacant urban land.
Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land in line with Government policy.
Low	The construction of additional dwelllings 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.
-	-
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	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity	?	-	-	-	-	
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	(GJ). -	installed by type Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	
,	access to the essential services they require		1	r		1	1	т
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	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	M
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)						
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	M
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Μ
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)						
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	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.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	M
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.							

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Low	Potential increase in the production of waste although this is unlikely to be signficant given the scale of the proposal.
Moderate	The site is in a central location and is accessible to a wide range of shops and services in the City Centre.
Moderate	See comments above.
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.
-	-
Moderate	The development of this site for housing is likely to attract a proportion of affordable housing provision.

					- i	1	1	i	
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 imp provision of a homelessness
5. To improve standards of	health and education	1							
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The central lo residents will local health fa
		feel that health services have improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?		Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The central lo residents will educational e
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a gre	eat 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.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							

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

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6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel	or is improving.							
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The locat will be er transport public tra
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site i transport
residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							
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 locat should be but posit congestic
1		1,000 km of principal roads.							congestic
8. To improve environmenta						·	·	·	I
	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	_	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							

-	-	-
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.
High	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including bus and rail.
-	-	-
-	-	-
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.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and	-	Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		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	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning	+	S/T	Temporary	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The allocation more effectiv land in a sust
new homes built.	applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.								
		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions					- i	i		i	
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The construct Option 1 will in terms of co
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							size of the pro impact will be
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).								
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	_	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
gh	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.
w	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.
-	-	-

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	Significar Impact
			?					
1. To protect the City's mos			T	T		Ι	Ι	1
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi- 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 Ec	onomic Growth							
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-

gnificance of npact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

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2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend							
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
3. To minimise consumption	of natural resources and production of wa								
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities.	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per	+	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
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							location of the site.
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed	+	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.
		for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from 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	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy	-	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
sustainable sources?	(GJ).	efficiency							scale of the draft proposal.
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County	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
3.e. Will it help to reduce	and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively. 2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per	Waste produced per head							appropriate given the proximity of Hempsted Tip.
the amount of waste that is generated?		(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.

t				i	i	i	i	i	
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 a	ccess to the essential services they require	e 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	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is reasonably accessible to a range of shops and services.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.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	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	See comments above.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
access to existing facilities?	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	open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	leisure facilities							
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The development of this site for housing is likely to attract a small proportion of affordable housing.
	6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	completions							

4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	accommodation.								
5. To improve standards of									
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to	Expected years of healthy life	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities?	7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 51 1	Wales.	Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the	population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no							
		formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre	at 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	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crime?	substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.	Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local							
		authority area.							

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

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

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Moderate	The location of the site should help to encourage less car use.
Moderate	The site is reasonably accessible by a choice of means of transport.
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8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	ТВС	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	
		Dangerous substances in water						
		Nutrients in water						
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	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	м
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	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?	(GJ). See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	

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Moderate	The development of this site for housing will help to make a small contribution towards the reduction of derelict land in Gloucester.
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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 mos	t vulnerable assets								
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	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 Ec	onomic Growth				i				1
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	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	Number of economic development enquiries	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF							
2.c. Will it help to support	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002	Percentage change in the							
and encourage the growth of small businesses?	showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum							
the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa		i	i	i	ii		i	
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	densities 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare							
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
	ct ct ct ct ct ct ct ct ct ct ct ct ct c	Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2 +	M/T L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Option 2 wi previously c
	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							adopting a only allows greenfield s sustainable used up.
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L.T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The develop inevitably le consumptio
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							in the longe
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							

	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
e	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.
dary	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	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	Overall satisfaction with			i	i	i	İ	
recovery and recycling?	waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	provision for recycling	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The performance of this possible allocation could be improved by
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							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 a	access to the essential services they require	e 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	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of	0	-	-	-	-	
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space	open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard						
	available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities						
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing	++	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	
	6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	completions						
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.	?	-	-	-	-	
5. To improve standards of h	health and education							
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life	r.					
and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired.	0	-	-	-	-	
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.						
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with	0	-	-	-	-	
	qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.						

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High	The development of a site of this size for housing will attract a significant proportion of affordable housing.
-	Uncertain impact. Possible positive contribution through the provision of additional affordable housing although homelessness is often caused by a complex range of factors.
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6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work										
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000								
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	_	-	-	
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is	nousenoius.	Ū							
crime:	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed								
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.								
	population.									
	population.	Percentage of residents								
	In 2004 OF (OV of nearly in Clausester									
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly								
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark								
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local								
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage								
		of residents surveyed who								
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very								
		safe' during the day whilst								
		outside in their local								
		authority area.								
6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	Percentage of residents who								
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.	have improved in the last								
		three years.								
		Number of voluntary								
		organisations.								
		Number of neighbourhood								
		partnerships.								
6.c. Will it increase the	In 2004, the following percentages of	Percentage of adults								
ability of people to	people in social housing in Gloucester	surveyed who feel they can	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
influence decisions?	were satisfied with the opportunities for	influence decisions affecting								
	participation in management and	their local area.								
	decision-making with their landlord:									
		Tenant satisfaction &								
	Very satisfied - 12.9%	participation								
	Fairly satisfied - 48.4%									
	Neither - 16.1%									
	Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6%									
	Very dissatisfied - 0%									
6.d. Will it improve	A survey was carried out in 2003 that	Percentage of people who								
community cohesion?	asked 52 community and voluntary sector	feel that their local area is a	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	organisations a number of questions	place where people from								
	regarding perceptions of community	different backgrounds and								
	cohesion.	communities can live								
		together harmoniously.								
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that									
	Gloucester was a place where people									
	from different backgrounds get on well									
	together.									
6.e. Will it help to maintain	Gloucester has an assumed shopper	Vacancy rates within the							1	
and/or enhance the vitality	population of 190,500 (derived from	Primary Shopping Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
and viability of a	CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at		J							
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper	Percentage change in the								
	Populations.	number of registered								
		restaurants in the City Centre								
		and other designated centres								
6.f. Will it increase access	-	-								
to and participation in,			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
cultural activities?			2							
	1			1		1	1			

6.g. Will it reduce poverty	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of	Proportion of the population							
and income inequality?	poverty and deprivation than any other 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	who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	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.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to tra	nol .	Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	+	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The location o would be enco of transport to cycling and pu
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public	+	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The location o accessible by other than the
ownership?	2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	transport has improved.							
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1,000 km of principal roads.							

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
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.
Moderate	Moderate	The location of the site means that it is accessible by a choice of means of transport other than the car.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

8. To improve environment	al quality (air water land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is	<u> </u>						
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							
	acceptable limits.								
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
o		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	Opt. 1 0 Opt. 2 +	L/T	Temporary	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The phased appr
land?	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.		<u>_</u> , .					should help to re derelict land in (previously devel greenfield site u been used up.
		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	The developmen inevitably make change. Under C
	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							until brownfield
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

	-	-	-
	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
	-	-	-
le	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.
ndary	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.
	-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: LAND SOUTH OF GRANGE ROAD

SA Objectives	Descling Information	Indiactor/a	Impost	Likoly Timing of	Tomporary or	Coographia Saala	Likelihood of	Cignificance of
SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++	Likely Timing of Impact (Short,	Temporary or Permanent	Geographic Scale	Impact	Significance of Impact
			+	Med, Long Term)	Impact?		impact	Impact
			0					
			-					
			?					
1. To protect the City's mos 1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and						
risk of flooding to people and property?	floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and	As well as designated sites of	Access to woodland		a				
enhance natural/semi- natural habitats?	importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest		Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate
	of importance.							
1.c. Will it conserve and	There are six key wildlife sites	Achievement of Relevant						
enhance species diversity	designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust	(Urban Habitat) BAP targets	-	Opt. 1 M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate
and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Dopulations of wild hirds		Opt. 2 L/T				
nami to protected species?		Populations of wild birds						
1.d. Will it maintain and	The city has two Sites of Special	Health of designated Sites of						
enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-
1.e. Will it maintain and	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of	-						
enhance cultural and historical assets?	which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.		0	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and	There is an area of ancient woodland at	Access to woodland						
enhance woodland cover?	Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.		0	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec								
2.a. Will it create new and								
lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs.	0	-	-	-	-	-
	highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of							
	unemployment in 2003 were Westgate	Employment rates white/non-white						
	(11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton							
	(7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic							
	communities.							
		I	1	1	1	1	1	I

Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
	-
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.
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.
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90	Number of economic development enquiries	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF							
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend							
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
3 To minimise consumption	914,000 staying visitor nights of natural resources and production of wa	sta							
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impac density of develo
and bununiys:	densities 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare.							allocated for ho scheme is unlike location.
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	Opt.1 - Opt.2 +	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Option 2 which o come forward at have been used
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							development on the first instanc
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The developmer inevitably lead t consumption of
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impac if it were to be sustainability te
	lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								to incorporate r development of

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	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.
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.
Moderate	The development of this site for housing will inevitably lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials.
-	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.
	access to the essential services they require								
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	-	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.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The provision of housing on a site of this size is likely to attract the provision of new public open space.

					-			-	<u>.</u>
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	++	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The devel attract a level of pi as well as
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain provision
5. To improve standards of			1					1	
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. 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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.
-	-	Uncertain impact. Possible benefit through the provision of affordable housing.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work										
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000								
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	_	-	-	
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is	nousenoius.	Ū							
crime:	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed								
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.								
	population.									
	population.	Percentage of residents								
	In 2004 OF (OV of nearly in Clausester									
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly								
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark								
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local								
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage								
		of residents surveyed who								
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very								
		safe' during the day whilst								
		outside in their local								
		authority area.								
6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	Percentage of residents who								
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.	have improved in the last								
		three years.								
		Number of voluntary								
		organisations.								
		Number of neighbourhood								
		partnerships.								
6.c. Will it increase the	In 2004, the following percentages of	Percentage of adults								
ability of people to	people in social housing in Gloucester	surveyed who feel they can	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
influence decisions?	were satisfied with the opportunities for	influence decisions affecting								
	participation in management and	their local area.								
	decision-making with their landlord:									
		Tenant satisfaction &								
	Very satisfied - 12.9%	participation								
	Fairly satisfied - 48.4%									
	Neither - 16.1%									
	Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6%									
	Very dissatisfied - 0%									
6.d. Will it improve	A survey was carried out in 2003 that	Percentage of people who								
community cohesion?	asked 52 community and voluntary sector	feel that their local area is a	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	organisations a number of questions	place where people from								
	regarding perceptions of community	different backgrounds and								
	cohesion.	communities can live								
		together harmoniously.								
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that									
	Gloucester was a place where people									
	from different backgrounds get on well									
	together.									
6.e. Will it help to maintain	Gloucester has an assumed shopper	Vacancy rates within the							1	
and/or enhance the vitality	population of 190,500 (derived from	Primary Shopping Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
and viability of a	CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at		J							
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper	Percentage change in the								
	Populations.	number of registered								
		restaurants in the City Centre								
		and other designated centres								
6.f. Will it increase access	-	-								
to and participation in,			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
cultural activities?			2							
	1			1		1	1	I		

6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		the national average.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel							_	
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	-	Opt. 1 M/T Opt. 2 L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The location that this site it were to be would have the LDF proc
	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.								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 n means of tra that the site destination. carefully con the site wer
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
oderate	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.
oderate	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.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is							
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	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 develo to have a n soil/land qu
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 wh would enco derelict lan until such c exhausted.
9. To reduce contributions	to climate change		1		1	<u>I</u>	I	<u>I</u>	
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Developmer have a smal climate cha activity.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ). See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
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.
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.
Low	Development of this site for housing is likely to have a small, but negative contribution towards climate change through increased emissions and activity.
-	-

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
1. To protect the City's mos		-	_			-	-	
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
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
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? 2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed								
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	-	-	-	-	-

of	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
	-	-
	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.
	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.
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa						i		
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	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impa density of deve high density dev appropriate.
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per							
		hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 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 gree not involve the 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	Opt. 1 - Opt. 2	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Development of inevitably lead consumption of the site, this im significant, alth larger site area impact in this re
		supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	?	_	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impa housing if it we a requirement f
	lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								make suitable p

	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	Uncertain impact. This would depend on the density of development. In this location, very high density development is unlikely to be appropriate.
ific	High	Moderate	The site is greenfield and development would not involve the re-use of previously developed land.
idary	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.
	-	-	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.

	2002 (2004 402) (2004	Mosto produced a state	· · · · ·		1	1	i		1
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 a	access to the essential services they require		· ·			- I			
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	+	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.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	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	?	-	-	-	-	-	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
		residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							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	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and	+	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.
	including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	leisure facilities							

								-
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Ν
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.							
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	?	-	-	-	-	
5. To improve standards of I	health and education	1	I				- 1	
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired.	0	-	-	-	-	
		Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.						
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and 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	-	-	-	-	

erate	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.
-	-	Uncertain impact. Possible positive benefit linked to the provision of affordable housing accommodation.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	_	-

6. To make Gloucester a gre	eat place to live and work							
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000						
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0					
	114 02 per 1 000 perulation This is	nousenoius.	0	-	-	-	-	
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is							
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed						
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.						
	population.							
		Percentage of residents						
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly						
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark						
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local						
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage						
		of residents surveyed who						
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very						
		safe' during the day whilst						
		outside in their local						
		authority area.						
6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	Percentage of residents who						
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities	0	-	-	-	-	
community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.	have improved in the last						
-		three years.						
		<u>,</u>						
		Number of voluntary						
		organisations.						
		-						
		Number of neighbourhood						
		partnerships.						
6.c. Will it increase the	In 2004, the following percentages of	Percentage of adults						
ability of people to	people in social housing in Gloucester	surveyed who feel they can	0	-	-	-	-	
influence decisions?	were satisfied with the opportunities for	influence decisions affecting						
	participation in management and	their local area.						
	decision-making with their landlord:							
	, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Tenant satisfaction &						
	Very satisfied - 12.9%	participation						
	Fairly satisfied - 48.4%							
	Neither - 16.1%							
	Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6%							
	Very dissatisfied - 0%							
6.d. Will it improve	A survey was carried out in 2003 that	Percentage of people who						1
community cohesion?	asked 52 community and voluntary sector	feel that their local area is a	0	-	-	-	-	
, , , , , , , , , ,	organisations a number of questions	place where people from	-					
	regarding perceptions of community	different backgrounds and						
	cohesion.	communities can live						
		together harmoniously.						
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that							
	Gloucester was a place where people							
	from different backgrounds get on well							
	together.							
6.e. Will it help to maintain	Gloucester has an assumed shopper	Vacancy rates within the						1
and/or enhance the vitality	population of 190,500 (derived from	Primary Shopping Area	+	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley	Low	
and viability of a	CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at		1	111/1	ronnunont	District Centre	2000	
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper	Percentage change in the				Bistriot Contro		
	Populations.	number of registered						
		restaurants in the City Centre						
		and other designated centres						
6.f. Will it increase access								
to and participation in,			0	-	-	-	-	
cultural activities?			J					
		1			I		l	1

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
Low	New residential development in this location has the potential to support the role of Quedgeley District Centre.
-	-

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 tra	avel	or is improving.						
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	?	-	-	-	-	
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.							
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car 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	-	-	-	-	

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	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.
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

8. To improve environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is		1	1	İ		İ	
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	compared to other cities and approaches	Annual average nitrogen							
	that found in rural areas. Levels of	dioxide concentration							
	nitrogen dioxide are generally within								
	acceptable limits.								
8.b. Will it help to reduce	-	Percentage of residents							
levels of noise?		surveyed who are concerned	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		with different types of noise in their area.							
		in their area.							
		Number of formal noise							
		complaints received by the							
		Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and	TBC	Percentage of main rivers							
enhance water quality?		and canals classified as good or fair quality	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Development may affect on- site water quality e.g. groundwater although the
									impact of this is difficult to ascertain with any
		Dangerous substances in							degree of certainty. Any impact is unlikely to be
		water							too significant with a residential use of the site.
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0						
		Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and	-	-	2						Uncertain impact. Development mov offect coil
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.
		Vecent land on during with							
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict,	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built	Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	0						
degraded and underused	on previously developed land was 443		U	-	-	-	-	-	
land?	representing 80% of the total number of	Number of planning							
	new homes built.	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	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions							
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		Opt. 1 -	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Development of this site for housing would
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	Opt. 2						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	See above.	As above.							
vulnerability to climate change?			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 Impact
			- 2					
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets		•					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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 Ec		•			·	·	·	i
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (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
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	-	-	-	-	-

Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
Low	Displacement of the current on-site uses would lead to a small loss of existing employment opportunities.
-	-

									therefore difficult to estimate.
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
recovery and recycling?	waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	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.d. Will it increase waste	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Overall satisfaction with							
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							would however be relatively insignificant in this regard.
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	-	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
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed 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	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land and buildings in line with Government policy.
		per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare							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.
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings							centrally located brownfield site much more effectively than is the case at present.
most efficient use of land and buildings?	2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities	completed at:	+	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
3. To minimise consumption 3.a. Will it encourage the	of natural resources and production of wa Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	ste Percentage of new dwellings			1	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I			1
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors	Amount of visitor spend							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
and encourage the growth of small businesses?	showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.c. Will it help to support	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002	Percentage change in the			1				

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 a	ccess to the essential services they requir	e 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	++	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.
		services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food	++	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?	-	shops, GP, primary school) Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including walking, cycling and 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)							
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Access to local green space	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
access to existing facilities?	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.	open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard							
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	+	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.
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								The site lends itself to relatively high-density development although the amenity of adjoining residential occupants would need to be taken into account.

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	-	-	-	-	-	-
nealth and education	•		•	·				•
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	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 locatio occupants, housing, wo health care
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Low	The locatio occupants, housing, wo educationa
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
at place to live and work	· ·	-		·				•
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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	 with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation. nealth and education 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. - - 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. - 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). at place to live and work 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 	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation. applications per quarter. Percentage 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 - GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. - GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. - Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved. 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. - Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning. - Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning. - Percentage of working age populations when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74). During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the Figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Nole to fences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark within their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation. applications per quarter. 0 realth and education Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and Wales. 0 overall, 84% 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 	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 applications per quarter. 0 - identifying 436 households requiring accommodation. Expected years of healthy life 0 - Overail, 8, 6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7, 76% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales. Expected years of healthy life 0 - 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales. CP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. 0 - 7.8% of the County and 9.2% for England and Wales. CP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. + S/T 9.000 population provide that health services have improved. Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides. 0 - 11.2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory diseases in Cloucester was noticeably higher than in the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales as a whole, with 13.27, 88.52, and 10.63.00 cases per 100.000 population under 75 respectively. Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides. 0 - 1 n Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. % 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. 0 - 1 n Gloucester has more people without qualifications to either NVO level 1 or 2/equivalent. NVO level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeshpor with no formal qualifications. 0 -	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 applications per quarter. 0 - - dentifying 45 households requiring accommodation. percentage of the percen	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 (accommodation. applications per quarter. 0 - - Overall, 8 d% of people in Cloucester have poor general heath, compared to 7.4% for the County and 9.2% for England and Weles. Expected years of healthy life 0 0 - - Out and Weles. CP appointments made with heat heath script years are collected desired. + S/T Permanent Site-specific In 2003 the number of people sufficience tradicatory Diseases in Gloucester from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester frequencience 0 - - In 2003 the number of people sufficience frequencience Death rates from cancer, circulatory Diseases in Gloucester from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester frequencience 0 - - In Gloucester, 27 9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24 % for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. § 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications, script event approximation (SA 45 / S9) with qualifications is clifter NVD keel 1 or 2/squitaling, mice Site specific 0 - - In Gloucester, 27 9% of people have no qualifications, script event with an any groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, script event compared with 24 % for the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, script event compared with 24 % for the County, which is 69, 08 per 1,000 population. § 16 - 19 year olds with no gr	with a Housing Reeds survey in 2003 is identifying 45 mouthouts requiring accommodation. applications per quarter. 0 -	with a fluxing Needs survey in 2003 (activity of a Sol propie in Groupschuld regarding accounted site. applications per quarter. 0 - </td

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ific	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.
	-	-	-
ific	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.
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

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6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.	0	-	-	-	-	
		Number of voluntary organisations.						
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.						
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.	0	-	-	-	-	
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Tenant satisfaction & participation						
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.							
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	÷	M/T	Permanent	Primary Shopping Area	Low	
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	0	-	-	-	-	
		an income of less than 50% of the national average.						
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	

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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.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific and surrounding area	Low	Low	Redevelo a small b
live:		live.				sun ounung area			improvin
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved							
7. To us due a the wead to the		or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra 7.a. Will it reduce the	In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.			1	1			
need/desire to travel by car?	used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	rassenger traver by modes.	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The cent residents cars unne
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users.	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The cent accessibl
journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							including
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.	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	Low	Reduced congestic
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							an increa
8. To improve environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?		Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							

Redevelopment of this unkempt site would make a small but positive contribution towards improving the quality of the local area.
The central location of this site means that residents should be discouraged from using their cars unnecessarily.
The central location of this site means that it is accessible by a choice of means of transport including walking, cycling and public transport.
-
-
Reduced car-use should encourage less congestion in the central area or at least less of an increase in congestion.
-
-

8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	ТВС	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	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	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The develo and positiv amount of Gloucester
		attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions			г – т			1			
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Small addi through re significant
	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							site.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-
-	-
-	-
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.
Low	Small additional contributions to climate change through redevelopment although unlikely to be significant given existing use and size of the site.
-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: STAR 66

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 Impact
			- 2					
1. To protect the City's mos								
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 Ec		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i		1	1	1	1
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	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	-	-	-	-	-

nificance of pact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
_	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

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

-	_	-
-	-	-
derate	Low	Part conversion of this building to residential would represent efficient use of an existing building in a sustainable location.
derate	Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land and buildings.
derate	Low	Small increase in the consumption of raw materials although insignificant given the scale of this potential proposal.
-	-	-
derate	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	
4. To ensure evervone has a	ccess to the essential services they require	e 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	M
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	M
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	м
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	?	-	-	-	-	

-	-
Low	Possible small increase in the consumption of water although insignificant given the scale of this potential proposal.
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.
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.
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.
-	-
-	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 locatio would be a facilities co
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults	0						
to learning, training, skills and knowledge?		participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a gre		1		i		i	i	ł	i
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							

-	-	-
-	-	-
Moderate	Moderate	The location of the site means that residents would be able to access a number of health facilities conveniently.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

							÷	-
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.	0	-	-	-	-	
		Number of voluntary organisations.						
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.						
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6%	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?	Very dissatisfied - 0% A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	?	-	-	-	-	
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.							
6.e. Will it help to maintain 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	
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits.	0	-	-	-	-	
		Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.						
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	

-	-
-	-
-	Uncertain impact. Possible positive impact given the potential proximity of new residential use and an existing community use.
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.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel	of is improving.							
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The locatio unnecessar
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The site is transport.
journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta		-						÷	-
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							

-	-
Moderate	The location of the site should discourage unnecessary car use.
Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport.
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

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8.c. Will it maintain and	TBC	Percentage of main rivers							
enhance water quality?		and canals classified as good	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		or fair quality							
		Dangerous substances in							
		water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and	-	Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		Quality Management Areas	0	_	-	_	-	-	
onnance an quanty.		adding management ril eas	Ũ						
8.f. Will it maintain and									
enhance land/soil quality?			0	-	_	_		-	
ennance land/son quanty:			U	-	-	-	-	-	
8.g. Will it reduce the	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Vacant land and properties							
amount of derelict,		and derelict land.	0						
degraded and underused	2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	and derenct land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
land?	representing 80% of the total number of	Number of planning							
land?		Number of planning							
	new homes built.	applications granted							
		permission with remediation							
		maintenance conditions							
		attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new							
		development on previously							
		used land.							
9. To reduce contributions									
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions							
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household	Energy use per household							
-	waste in the City.								
	,	Total amount of energy							
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	supplied from renewable							
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	energy sources							
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	5,							
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules								
	(GJ).								
9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above.							
vulnerability to climate			0	-	-	-	-	-	
change?			U U	_	-	-	-	-	
change:			1						

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	Significa Impact
			- 7					
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulnerable assets		•					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	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 Ec	onomic Growth	1	i	i	i	1	i	+
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (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	Mod
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	Mod

nificance of pact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation					
-	-					
-	-					
-	-					
-	-					
-	-					
-	-					
Moderate	The redevelopment of this site for housing would lead to the loss of some existing job opportunities on this existing employment site.					
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	-	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is ca number of sm short-term le premises suit
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights								
3. To minimise consumption	of natural resources and production of wa	liste							
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities.	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The redevelo presents an o use of a parc
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							located in a p
3.b. Will it encourage	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Above 50 dwellings per hectare Percentage of all new							
development on previously developed land?	2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	See commen
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain im redevelopme lead to an im materials ove employment
		energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 im redevelopme lead to an in over and abo the site.

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.
-	-
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.
Moderate	See comments above.
-	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.
-	-
-	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 ir redevelopm lead to an ir over and ab the site.
4. To ensure everyone has a	access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone 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	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is v of the High
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is v Street Local
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is a transport.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	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.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The redevel the potentia affordable h depend on t were to be a
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								

-	-
-	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.
Moderate	The site is within comfortable walking distance of the High Street Local Centre.
Moderate	The site is within close proximity of the High Street Local Centre.
Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport.
-	-
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	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	accommodation.									
5. To improve standards of	To improve standards of health and education									
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life								
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to	1 5 5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
engage in healthy activities?	7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England	Death rates from cancer,								
	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents								
		and suicides								
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where	0							
		desired.	0							
		Percentage of residents who								
		feel that health services have								
		improved.								
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,								
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
improving the health of the least healthy people?	was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with	and suicides.								
least healthy people:	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per									
	100,000 population under 75									
	respectively.									
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults	_							
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
and knowledge? 5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	learning. % 16 - 19 year olds with no								
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	_	
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and	4								
	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -								
		percentage of working age								
	Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the	population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ								
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ								
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade								
		apprenticeship or with no								
		formal qualifications.								
6. To make Gloucester a gre				I	·	i	1		1	
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000	0							
crime and the fear of crime?	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is	households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed								
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.								
	population.									
		Percentage of residents								
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly								
	felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local								
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage								
		of residents surveyed who								
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very								
		safe' during the day whilst								
		outside in their local								
		authority area.								

6.b. Will it encourage 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
community activities?	to Globester City council.	three years.							
		Number of voluntary organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							
6.c. Will it increase the	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester	Percentage of adults	0						
ability of people to influence decisions?	were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and	surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	decision-making with their landlord:	Tenant satisfaction &							
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4%	participation							
	Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%								
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.							
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain	Gloucester has an assumed shopper	Vacancy rates within the		0. (T					
and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper	Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the	+	S/T	Permanent	High Street Local Centre	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopmer potential to p High Street Lo
-	Populations.	number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres							patronage in o
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	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	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.							
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-
-	-
-	
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.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	+	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific and surrounding area	Moderate	Moderate	The redevelor the potentia site, which of of improving
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tr								i	
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The location would be dis unnecessaril
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car 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 a 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 environment		Dave when pollution is		i	i	1 1		i	1
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain im existing emp problems in example) If redevelopme potential to amenity of le
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain in
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							

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.
Moderate	The location of this site means that residents would be discouraged from using their cars unnecessarily.
Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport.
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	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.
-	Uncertain impact. See comment above.

			ł			-			_
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain i existing use any proble quality.
8.f. Will it maintain and	-	-							
enhance land/soil quality?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
land?	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions	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.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household	?	-	-	-	-	-	Depends or employmer housing de
	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							lesser cont the existing
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

_	_	-
-	-	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.
-	-	-
-	_	-
-	-	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.
-	-	-

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	Significan Impact
			?					
1. To protect the City's mos		•						
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 Ec	conomic Growth							
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-

nificance of pact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
_	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

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

						·	+	1
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	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Renewable energy capacity installed by type						
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	0	-	-	-	-	
1 To onsure overvone has a	ccess to the essential services they require	and that local needs are met						
4. a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents	1 1			1		1
access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)						
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)						
4.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	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	completions in Gloucester. 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.	?	-	-	-	-	

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
Low	Static caravan provision represents a form of affordable housing accommodation.
-	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 h	nealth and education								
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life					[[
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to		0	_	-	-	_	_	
engage in healthy activities?		Death rates from cancer,	Ū						
engage in neurity detivities.	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access		GP appointments made							
to health care facilities?	-	within 48 hours where	0						
to health care facilities?		desired.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		desired.							
		Demonstrance of residents who							
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults	_						
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
and knowledge?		learning.							
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no							
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and								
	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
		percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
		apprenticeship or with no							
		formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre									
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000							
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is								
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.								
		Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local							
		authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	Percentage of residents who							
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities	0	-	-	-	_	-	-
community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.	have improved in the last	Ū						
		three years.							
		three yours.							
		Number of voluntary							
		organisations.							
		organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood							
		partnerships.							
l		pai theisilips.							

6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester influence decisions affectingPercentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting0 <th< th=""><th></th></th<>	
influence decisions? were satisfied with the opportunities for influence decisions affecting	- -
participation in management and their local area.	
decision-making with their landlord:	
Tenant satisfaction &	
Very satisfied - 12.9% participation	
Fairly satisfied – 48.4%	
Neither - 16.1%	
Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6%	
Very dissatisfied - 0%	
6.d. Will it improve A survey was carried out in 2003 that Percentage of people who	
community cohesion? asked 52 community and voluntary sector feel that their local area is a 0 - - - - - organisations a number of questions place where people from 0 -	
regarding perceptions of community different backgrounds and	
cohesion. communities can live	
together harmoniously.	
Overall, 83.3% of people thought that	
Gloucester was a place where people	
from different backgrounds get on well	
together.	
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitalityGloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from Primary Shopping AreaVacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area </td <td></td>	
and viability of a CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at	
designated centre? 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Percentage change in the	
Populations. number of registered	
restaurants in the City Centre	
and other designated centres	
6.f. Will it increase access	
to and participation in, cultural activities?	
6.g. Will it reduce poverty Gloucester suffers from higher levels of Proportion of the population	
and income inequality? poverty and deprivation than any other who live in wards that rank 0	
District in Gloucestershire. Two of the within the most deprived 10%	
City's, Barton, and Tredworth and and 25% of wards in the	
Westgate, are included within the list of country.	
the 10% of most deprived wards in the	
Country. Another four are included Percentage of population of	
within the list for the 25% of mostworking age who are claimingdeprived wards.key benefits.	
deprived wards.	
Proportion of households with	
an income of less than 50% of	
the national average.	
6.h. Will it reduce the In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were Number of 'unfit' homes per	
number of unfit homes? classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of 1,000 dwellings 0	
6.i. Will it improve the - Percentage of residents who	
quality of where people are satisfied with their 0 - - -	
live?	
live.	
Percentage of residents who	
feel Gloucester has improved	
or is improving.	

7 To reduce the need to tr	aval								
7. To reduce the need to tra		Descenses travelles	i		1	t	i		
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	0	-	-	-	-		
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car		Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public	0	-	-	-	-		
ownership?	2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	transport has improved.							
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-		
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-		
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-		
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)			_					
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen	0	-	-	-	-		
	that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-		
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-		
		Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	_	-	_		
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	_	_		_		
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8.g. Will it reduce the	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Vacant land and properties							
amount of derelict,	2005 the percentage of new homes built	and derelict land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
degraded and underused	on previously developed land was 443								
land?	representing 80% of the total number of	Number of planning							
	new homes built.	applications granted							
		permission with remediation							
		maintenance conditions							
		attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new							
		development on previously							
		used land.							
9. To reduce contributions t	to climate change								
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions							
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester	002 01113310113	0		_				
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household	Energy use per household	0	-	-	-	-	-	
change:	waste in the City.	Energy use per nousenoid							
	waste in the only.	Total amount of energy							
	Claucastar City Councils Homa Energy	supplied from renewable							
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy								
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	energy sources							
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004								
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules								
	(GJ).								
9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above.							
vulnerability to climate			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
change?									

POLICY/PROPOSAL: SOUTH WEST BYPASS SITE

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	
		-						
t vulnerable assets		!						
13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and							
floodplain.	properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
of importance.								
designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation	(Urban Habitat) BAP targets	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.								
which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the	-	0	-	-	-	-	_	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
onomic Growth	•							
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	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	T L t
(7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.								
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	+	M/T	Temporary	Trans-boundary and citywide	Moderate	Moderate	F i: i
	t vulnerable assets 13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain. 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. There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of 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. 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%. There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City. onomic Growth 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. 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	t vulnerable assets 13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain. Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events 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 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 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. Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets 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%. - There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited gliven the urban nature of the City. Access to woodland 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 (11.7%). Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities. Number of economic development enquiries In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of	tuilnerable assets ++ 13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain. Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events 0 As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated preenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance. Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events 0 Health of designated Sites of Supping-stones between designated sites of importance. Access to woodland 0 Health of designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest. Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets 0 The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's): Hucclecote Madows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations. - 0 The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade to r II' and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%. - 0 Athough 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 1 2003 were Westgate (11.7%), Matson (6.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment duble among Gloucester is back and minority ethnic communities. Number of economic white/non-white + In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT regresenting an et decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that	tvulnerable assets ++ Impact (Short, Med, Long Term) 13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain. Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events 0 As well as designated sites of of non-designated greenspaces that provide importance, the City also has a network of fileportance. Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events 0 There are six key wildlife rust and Stepping-stones between designated sites of special Scientific Interest 0 - There are six key wildlife rust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest. Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets 0 Interest. Achieveneration of the local nature reserve designated for historic interest. 0 - Hill Ouary on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations. - 0 - The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of velocal nature reserve designations architectural or historic interest. - 0 - Atthough the unemployment rate in Gloucester hist still the highest rates of gueen the urban nature of the City. Percentage in the total Jobs. + M/T Mithough the unemployment rate in Gloucester black and minority ethnic communities. Percentage + M/T In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT englistrations in total. However, three were also flow of southand minority ethnic communities.	intervent intervent intervent Impact (Short, Med, Long Term) Permanent Impact (Short, Med, Long Term) intervent 13.3 % of Coloucester lies within the floodplain. Numbers of people and properties affected by flood covers 0 13.3 % of Coloucester lies within the floodplain. Numbers of people and properties affected by flood covers 0 13.3 % of Coloucester lies within the floodplain. Access to woodland 0 14 well as designated sites of reported importance, within a network of mon-designated sites of special Scientific Interest 0 15 mod 28 other sites of Network Wildlife Tust Achievement of Relevant (Virban Habitat) BAP targets 0 - 16 mot and 28 other sites of Special Achievement of Relevant (Virban Habitat) BAP targets 0 - 16 mot and 28 other sites of Special Scientific Interest 0 - - 17 mer is na race of ancient woodland thin the signated sites of Special Scientific Interest 0 - - 18 mark of Abbymed and Robinwood Hill Charry on Robinswood Hill. There are are are are are are ancient woodland thin the signated site of the original salue reserve designated site of the or	Impact (Short, Net, Net, Labor, Net, Net, Stranger, S	Impact (Short, Net, Net, Long Term) Permanent Impact (Short, Net, Long Term) Permanent Impact (Short, Net, Long Term) Permanent Impact (Short, Net, Long Term) Permanent Impact (Short, Net, Long Term) Permanent Impact (Short, Net, Long Term) Impact (Short, Net, Long Term) 13.3 & Gr Gloucester lies within the floodplain. Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events 0 - - - - 4 well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a retwork of mono-designated presupposes in and stopping-stones between designated sites of floodplain. Access to woodland events 0 -	Impact Number of people and properties affected by Thotal Construction of the second of the second second second second second of the second second second second second of the second second second second second of the second secon

od of	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
ate	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.
ate	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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Possibl of emp
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							The po provision needs of
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa								
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities.	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Redeve to use case at
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	hectare- Between 30 and 50 dwellings							
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Redeve would i raw ma
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							constru continu
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Employ waste p
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Renewable energy capacity installed by type							

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.
-	-
Moderate	Redevelopment of this site offers the potential to use the land much more efficiently than is the case at present.
Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land.
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.
-	-
Moderate	Employment use on this site would increase waste production.
-	-

3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Employment u water consum depend on the
4. To ensure everyone has a	access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.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.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

ry	Moderate	Moderate	Employment use on this site would increase water consumption. The level of increase would depend on the type of employment use.
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

E To improve standards - fl	ealth and advantian								
5. To improve standards of h		Evenested warmanet 100 110	<u>г</u>		1		1		
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life	0						
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to	Death rates from concer	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in healthy activities?	7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents							
		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access		GP appointments made							
to health care facilities?	-	within 48 hours where	0	_	_	_	_	_	_
to hearth care facilities:		desired.	U		_	_	_	_	-
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
E d Will it improve access	respectively.	Dorcontage of adulta							
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded	?						May provide acces
and knowledge?		learning.	f 1	-	-	-	-	-	opportunities.
and knowledge:		icarining.							
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no	<u> </u>						
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and	.							
5 51 1	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
		percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
		apprenticeship or with no							
6. To make Gloucester a gre	at place to live and work	formal qualifications.							
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000							
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	_	-	_	-	-
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is		Ĭ						
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.								
		Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
		of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local							
4 b Will it appaurage	As of lung 2005, there are 201 valuations	authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known	Percentage of residents who feel community activities	0						
community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.	have improved in the last	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
community activities:		three years.							
		Number of voluntary							
		organisations.							
		5							
		Number of neighbourhood							
		partnerships.							

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	May provide access to job-based training opportunities.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

					7	1			
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction &	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	participation							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres							
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	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	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.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?		Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							

7. To reduce the need to tra									
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The reason should end use.
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car 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	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 means of t
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	Gloucester. TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta 8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain of any emp site.
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	acceptable limits.	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain of any emp site.
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	ТВС	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Nutrients in water Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain of any emp site.

Moderate	The reasonably central location of this site should encourage a reduction in unnecessary car use.
Moderate	The site is reasonably accessible by a choice of means of transport.
-	-
-	-
-	-

-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site.
-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site.
-	-	-
 -	-	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 of any emp 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	Redevelop offers the effective u
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 of any emp site.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site.
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.
-	-	Uncertain impact. Would depend on the nature of any employment use coming forward on this site.
-	-	-

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	Signifi Impac
			?					
1. To protect the City's mos								
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 Ec	onomic Growth	·	_				-	
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Мо
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	M

ficance of ct	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
Moderate	The development of this site for employment use will have a direct, positive impact in terms of the creation of job opportunities.
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	+	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.
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							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	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum							
the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa								
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities.	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per	+	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
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings							opportunity to use this site at a higher density of development in the interests of making the most efficient use of land.
		per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per							
		hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land being used at present for the storage of
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Percentage of all new							
demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	development on previously used land	-	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
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							that the site is currently already in employment use albeit less intensively.
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	-	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	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy							
encourage renewable forms of energy?	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
or energy?	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	energy sources							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity							
0 m W/III it medices contem	(GJ).	installed by type							
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Although the s use, redevelop likely to increa and above the for storage pu
4. To ensure everyone has a	l Iccess to the essential services they require	and that local needs are met	<u> </u>						
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	shops, GP, primary school) Percentage of new							
people access services and facilities more easily?	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.	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	-	Percentage of residents							
easier for those without a car?		surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities,	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there	Access to local green space	0	-	_	_	_	_	_
green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	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	Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard							
	available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities							
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	completions							
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

	-	-	-
fic	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.
	-	-	-
	-	_	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	_	-
	-	-	-

5. To improve standards of health and education Expected years of healthy life 0 .<	- - - - Possibly thr opportuniti
and people's ability or engage in healthy activities? have poor general health, compared to and Wales. Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides. 0 -	
engage in healthy activities 5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities? 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales. Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides 0 - - - - 5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities? - Pappointments made within 48 hours where desired. 0 - - - - - 5.c. Will It reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the lash health proving the health of the lash healthy group? In 2003 the number of paople sufforing from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 80.52, and 100.30 cases per to 0.000 population under 75 respectively. Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides. 0 - - - - 5.d. Will It improve access to learning, training, skills qualifications when compared to the gualifications when compared to the gualifications when compared to the county and age groups (20 – 24, 25 – 44, 45.64, 65 – 74). Percentage of davits participation with no qualifications when compared to the county in all age groups (20 – 24, 25 – 44, 45.64, 65 – 74). % 16 – 19 year 0ids with no corrand qualifications when compared to the county in all age groups (20 – 24, 25 – 44, 45.64, 65 – 74). % 16 – 19 year 0ids with no corrand qualifications when compared to the county in all age groups (20 – 24, 25 – 44, 45.64, 65 – 74). % 16 – 19 year 0ids with no corrand qualifications when compared to the county in all age groups (20 – 24, 25	
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5.b. Will it Improve access to health care facilities? - - CP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. 0 -	
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desired.desired.Percentage of residents who feed that health services have improved.Image: Construction of the cons	
Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.Percentage of residents who feel that health services have for Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester and suicides.Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.O<	
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S.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least health y people? In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester 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 -	
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100,000 population under 75 respectively.Image: constraint of the constra	
respectively.respec	
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge? - Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning. 0 -	
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Wales. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications when compared to the county in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74). Qualifications /skills - percentage of working age qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications. Image: County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74). Image: County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74). Image: County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 1evel 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications. Image: County in all age: Cou	opportuniti
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6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work formal qualifications.	
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work	
	<u> </u>
6.a. Will it help to reduce During 2004 the number of crimes Domestic burglaries per 1,000	
crime and the fear of committed by 10 - 17 year olds was households. 0	-
crime? 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is	
substantially higher than the figure for Violent offences committed	
the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 per 1,000 population.	
population.	
Percentage of residents	
In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester surveyed who feel 'fairly	
felt safe in daylight in their safe' or 'very safe' after dark	
neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of whilst outside in their local	
County residents. authority area (b) Percentage	
of residents surveyed who	
feel 'fairly safe' or 'very	
safe' during the day whilst	
outside in their local	
authority area.	
6.b. Will it encourage As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary Percentage of residents who	
community engagement in organisation in the City that are known feel community activities 0	1
community activities? to Gloucester City Council. have improved in the last	-
three years.	-
	-
Number of voluntary	-
organisations.	-
	-
Number of neighbourhood	-
partnerships.	-

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	Possibly through job-based training opportunities.
-	-	-
-	-	-

					7	1			
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction &	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	participation							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres							
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	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	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.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?		Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							

7. To reduce the need to tra					-		-		
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	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.
	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.								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	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?	Gloucester. TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	<u> </u>	-	-	-		-
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 environmenta	l alguality (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?	ТВС	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.e. Will it maintain and	-	Nutrients in water Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		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	
9. To reduce contributions	~		•		•	1		•
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. 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	-	-	-	-	

Low	Arguably, more efficient use could be made of this site, which is currently just used for the storage of cars.
-	-
-	-

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	Signifi Impac
			- ?					
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets		•					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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 Ec	conomic Growth	·		•	•		•	
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	M
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	M

ficance of ct	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
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.
Moderate	Redevelopment of this site for employment use is likely to help stimulate local and inward investment.

2.c. Will it help to support	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002	Percentage change in the							
and encourage the growth of small businesses?	showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Possible pos of employm
	1,070.	Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							The policy provision for needs of sn
2.d. Will it help to improve	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum							
the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa		1						
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Redevelopn presents th
	densities 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare							use of this
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site col and buildin
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Redevelopr employmer consumptio
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Redevelopr employmer 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	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Renewable energy capacity installed by type							

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.
-	-
Moderate	Redevelopment of this site for employment use presents the opportunity to make more efficient use of this brownfield site.
Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land and buildings.
Low	Redevelopment of this relatively small site for employment will lead to a small increase in the consumption of resources.
-	-
Low	Redevelopment of this relatively small site for employment will lead to a small increase in the production of waste.
-	-

3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Redevelopmer employment v consumption o
4. To ensure everyone has a	access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.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	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-		-
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	completions in Gloucester. 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	-	-	-	-	-	-

Moderate	Low	Redevelopment of this relatively small site for employment will lead to a small increase in the consumption of water.
_	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

E To improve stendards - fl	acalth and advaction								
5. To improve standards of h		Expected years of healthy life	<u>г</u>						
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to	Expected years of healthy life	0						
engage in healthy activities?	7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England	Death rates from cancer,	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in hearing activities?	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
		and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access	_	GP appointments made							
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where	0	_	_	_	_	_	_
to hearth care facilities:		desired.	Ū		_	_	_	_	-
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.		├ ────						
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded	?						Possibly through w
and knowledge?		learning.	f f	-	-	-	-	-	
		icariiny.							opportunities whe
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no	┠────────────────────────────						
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and	quannoations.	Ũ						
	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
		percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
		apprenticeship or with no							
		formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre			r			[1	Г	
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000							
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is								
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.	Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
		of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local							
		authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	Percentage of residents who	<u> </u> †						
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.	have improved in the last							
5		three years.							
		-							
		Number of voluntary							
		organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood							
		partnerships.							

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	Possibly through work-based training opportunities where these are available.
		opportunities where these are available.
		_
-	-	-
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					7	1			
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction &	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	participation							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres							
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	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	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.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?		Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							

7. To reduce the need to tra 7.a. Will it reduce the	In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.							
need/desire to travel by car?	used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.		?	-	-	-	-	-	Und serv in d per car
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								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 me
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 environmenta	l quality (air, water, land)	1							
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	?	-	-	-	-	-	Unc of a the whi pot fror
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Unc of a pot alth clos
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Unc of a

-	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.
Moderate	The site is reasonably accessible by a choice of means of transport.
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	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.
-	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.
-	-

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	М
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	-	-	-	-	

-	-
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.
-	-
-	-

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	Signifi Impac
			- 2					
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulnerable assets		•					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	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	-					
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	0	-	-	-	-	
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	onomic Growth	•				-	-	
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Мо
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	М

ificance of Inct	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
	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.
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
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.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Possible positive impact depending on the type of employment uses coming forward on this site.
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							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	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
3. To minimise consumption	of natural resources and production of wa	ste							
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.	+	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.
		Above 50 dwellings per							
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.	hectare Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously development	-	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).	developed land Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency	-	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.
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	-	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	Redevelop employme of water o site.
									Sito.
	access to the essential services they require		11						1
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.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	-	-	-	-	-	-

ndary	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.
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	_	-
	-	-	-
	_		-
	-	-	-

E To improve stendende -f	a alth and advaction								
5. To improve standards of h		Exported years of bealthy life	1						
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life	0						
and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England	Death rates from cancer,	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
engage in hearing activities?	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							
	and wates.	and suicides							
5.b. Will it improve access	_	GP appointments made							
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where	0	_	_	_	_	_	_
to nearth care facilities:		desired.	Ŭ						
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75 respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults	├						
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possible positive in
and knowledge?		learning.							training opportuni
		-							
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no							
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and	Qualificati (11)							
	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -							
	Clausester has more people without	percentage of working age							
	Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the	population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
		apprenticeship or with no							
		formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre		· · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·		·		
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000							
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is								
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.							
	population.	Demonstrate of residents							
	In 2004 85 60% of poorlo in Clausaster	Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their	surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage							
	county residents.	of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local							
		authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary	Percentage of residents who							
community engagement in	organisation in the City that are known	feel community activities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.	have improved in the last							
		three years.							
		Number of valuaters							
		Number of voluntary							
		organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood							
		partnerships.							
	1	1 1	ı I		1	L	1	1	1

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-	-	-
-	-	
	-	Possible positive impact where job-based training opportunities are provided.
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-	-	-
-	-	-

					7	1			
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction &	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	participation							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres							
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	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	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.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							

7. To reduce the need to tra		Descondor travel by modes			I				
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	-	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Although bus the p the possi predomin
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car 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 although creates t predomir
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	ТВС	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain terminal increase goods. He whether
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 environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertair of any en site. B1 I 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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertair of any en site. B1 l impact ir
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	0	-	-	-	-	_	-
		Nutrients in water							

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.
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.
-	-
-	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.
-	-
-	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.
-	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.
-	-

	Quality Management Areas	?	-	-	-	-	
-	-	2					
		:			-	-	
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	-	-	-	-	
climate change			L				
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	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	?	-	-	-	-	
was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ). See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	
	2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 epresenting 80% of the total number of new homes built.	2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 epresenting 80% of the total number of new homes built.and derelict land.Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.Climate change n 2003/2004 the amount of household vaste and composting in Gloucester immounted to 9.72% of all household vaste in the City.CO2 emissionsClimate change n 2003/2004 the amount of household vaste in the City.CO2 emissionsSloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement igure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 vas 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules GJ).CO2 emissions	Setween 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 epresenting 80% of the total number of new homes built. Vacant land and properties and derelict land. 0 Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. 0 Percentage of all new development on previously used land. 0 Climate change m 2003/2004 the amount of household vaste and composting in Gloucester imounted to 9.72% of all household vaste in the City. CO2 emissions energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources ? Sloucester City Councils Home Energy conservation Act (1995) improvement igure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 vas 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules G.J. As above. As above.	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March (2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 epresenting 80% of the total number of new homes built. Vacant land and properties and derelict land. 0 Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. 0 - Percentage of all new development on previously used land. 0 - Climate change n 2003/2004 the amount of household vaste and composting in Gloucester immounted to 9.72% of all household vaste in the City. CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources ? Sloucester City Councils Home Energy conservation Act (1995) improvement igure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules GI). CO2 emissions ? Energy use per household vaste and composition in Gloucester impounded to 9.72% of all household vaste in the City. Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources - Goucester City Councils Home Energy conservation Act (1995) improvement igure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy sources As above. As above.	Jetween 1st April 2004 and 31st March 1005 the percentage of new homes built in previously developed land was 443 epresenting 80% of the total number of new homes built. Vacant land and properties and derelict land. 0 - - Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. 0 - - Percentage of all new development on previously used land. Vacant land and properties and derelict land. 0 - - Stimate change mounted to 9.72% of all household vaste and composting in Gloucester imounted to 9.72% of all household vaste in the City. CO2 emissions ? - Shucester City Councils Home Energy conservation Act (1995) improvement igure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 vas 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy sources CO2 emissions ? - Shucester City Councils Home Energy conservation Act (1995) improvement igure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 vas 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy sources As above. As above.	Setween 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 1005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 epresenting 80% of the total number of new homes built. Vacant land and properties and derelict land. 0 - - - Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. 0 - - - Percentage of all new development on previously used land. Percentage of all new development on previously used land. - - - Climate change noounted to 9, 72% of all household vaste in the City. CO2 emissions ? - - Sloucester City Councils Home Energy conservation Act (1995) improvement igure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules GJ). CO2 emissions energy sources ? - - GJ). ea above. As above. As above.	i i

-	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.
-	Uncertain impact although B1 uses tend to be less likely to have an impact on soil quality through potential pollution or emissions.
-	-
-	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.
-	-

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	Signifi Impac
			- 2					
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulnerable assets		!					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	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	
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	?	-	-	-	-	
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec 2.a. Will it create new and	onomic Growth				Γ		1	
lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The 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	M
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	Mo

ficance of ict	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
Low	Development of this greenfield site would result in the loss of some natural habitat.
-	Uncertain impact. The site may have some biodiversity interest although it is not designated as being of nature conservation importance.
-	-
-	-
-	-
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.
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	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002	Percentage change in the							
and encourage the growth of small businesses?	showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Possible positive impact depending on the type of employment uses coming forward on this site.
	1,090.	Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							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	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum							
the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
3. To minimise consumption	of natural resources and production of wa	ste			•	1			
3.a. Will it encourage the	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of new dwellings							
most efficient use of land and buildings?	2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	completed at:	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	The site is currently used and as such, redevelopment of the site for employment use
	densities 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare							would represent more efficient use of this large site.
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Percentage of all new		M/T	Dermonent	Cite encolfic	Madanata	Madanata	This site is groupfield in notion
development on previously developed land?	2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	development on previously used land	-	IVI7 I	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	This site is greenfield in nature.
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Percentage of all new							
demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	development on previously used land	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The site is currently unused and as such redevelopment for employment use would
of raw materials from sustainable sources?	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							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.
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable							continued occupation and operation of the site.
		energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County	Recycling of household waste							
	and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The site is currently unused and as such
generated?	2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester								redevelopment for employment use would inevitably increase the production of waste through continued occupation and operation of the site.

2 f. Will it positively	Claucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of operau							
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(GJ).	installed by type							
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The site is curre redevelopment inevitably incre through continu the site.
4. To ensure everyone has a	L access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents							
easier for those without a car?		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 is not that acce transport. Impre- in order to mak non-car modes
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities,	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space	0						
green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	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.	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.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-
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.
-	-
-	-
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.
-	-
-	-
-	-

5. To improve standards of h									
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	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 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 gre	at place to live and work	Tormal quantications.							
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary organisations.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							

_	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
_	-	Possibly where job-based training schemes are made available.
_	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

					7	1			
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction &	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	participation							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres							
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	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	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.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?		Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							

In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.							
used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.		-	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The locatior enhancemer reliance on
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.								
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 enhancemen reliance on
ТВС	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 enhancemer reliance on t
al quality (air, water, land)								
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	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain in of any emplo on part may of potential carefully cor
acceptable limits.								
-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain in of any emplo on part may of potential
	Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							carefully con potential co as the hotel
ТВС	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain in of employme B2 general in
	Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water							cause poten water qualit to ensure th acceptable I
	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. 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. TBC - On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%. I quality (air, water, land) 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.	used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Secondary School, and 41% of journeys to 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. 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. TBC On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%. Number of road accident casualties per annum - 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. 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Moderate	Moderate	The location of this site means that enhancements will be needed if excessive reliance on the private car is to be avoided.
Moderate	Moderate	The location of this site means that enhancements will be needed if excessive reliance on the private car is to be avoided.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	The location of this site means that enhancements will be needed if excessive reliance on the private car is to be avoided.
-	-	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.
-	-	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.
-	-	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	-	Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		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 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	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	Signifi Impac
			- 2					
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets		!					
1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and						
risk of flooding to people and property?	floodplain.	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 Ec	conomic Growth	•						
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Мс
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	

ficance of ct	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
Moderate	The mixed-use redevelopment of this site will create a number of additional job opportunities.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The redevelopment of this site offers the potential to help meet the needs of small businesses.
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							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	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum							
the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors	Amount of Visitor spend							
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
3. To minimise consumption	of natural resources and production of wa								
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities.	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per	++	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Mixed-use redevelopment of this site would represent very efficient use of this brownfield site.
	15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed	++	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.
	new nomes built.	for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							Government policy.
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Low	Redevelopment of this site would lead to a small increase in the consumption of raw materials.
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	-	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.

2 f Will it positively	Clausester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of anormy				T	I		1
3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy	0						
encourage renewable forms	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources							
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Demonstelle einen mit eine eiter							
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity							
	(GJ).	installed by type							
3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head		M/T	Dermonent		Madarata	Laur	Dedevelopment of this site would lead to a small
consumption?			-	IVIZ I	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.
1 To onsure overvone has a	L access to the essential services they require	and that local peeds are met							
4. a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents					Γ		
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and	surveyed finding it easy to	0						
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services	0	-	-	_	_	-	
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.	access key local services							
	post offices, half salors and so off.	Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or							
5	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local							
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents							
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. There are very good bus
car?		access key local services							services operating along Barnwood Road, which
									help to improve the accessibility of this site to
		Percentage of new							non-car modes of transport although its location
		residential development							on the periphery of the city means there may be
		within a distance of 500m or							a tendency to rely on the use of the car to reach
		15 minute walk of key local							the site.
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space	0						
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of							
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried	open spaces managed to							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space	'green flag' award standard							
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per								
	1,000 population.								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house							
that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The proposal would result in the provision of
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)			i ormanomi	0.1.5.1.0.0	modorato	moderate	new housing. Whether any affordable housing is
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County	,							provided would depend on the number of
5	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							residential units coming forward.
	6.72.	completions							Č l
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
	completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	identifying 436 households requiring								
	accommodation.								
		Ι			-1	1	I		

5. To improve standards of I	nealth and education							
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	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.	?	-	-	-	-	
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	
6. To make Gloucester a gre	at place to live and work	Tormal qualifications.						
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	-	-	-	-	

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	Uncertain impact. There may be some positive benefit where opportunities to access work based training programmes come forward.
-	-
-	-

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

	1						-		
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	vel						•		
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	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.
	the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. There are very good bus services operating along Barnwood Road which help to improve the accessibility of this site to
journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							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?	ТВС	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 environmenta	l 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	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	acceptable limits.	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise	?	-	-	-	-		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
		complaints received by the Council per annum.							is unlikely to be suitable.

8.c. Will it maintain and	TBC	Percentage of main rivers							
enhance water quality?		and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Developme more effici
land?	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.							present.
		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions			1	1	1	1	ſ	1	
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain the site is Potentially contributio
	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							CONTRIBUTIO
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
Moderate	Moderate	Development of this site would represent much more efficient use than the site is put to at present.
-	_	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.
-	-	-

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	Signifi Impac
			?					
1. To protect the City's mos								
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 Ec	onomic Growth				•			
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Мо
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	M

ficance of ct	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
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).
Moderate	Redevelopment of this site may help to stimulate both local and inward investment.

es gathered between 1997 and 2002 d that the number of VAT rations (i.e. business start ups) was 2 Gloucester attracted: 2 Gloucester attracted 20 trips by staying visitors 20 staying visitor nights 20 resources and production of was 22 staying completions in 23 staying completions in 24 staying visitor nights 25 staying completions in 26 staying visitor nights 27 staying visitor nights 28 staying visitor nights 29 staying visitor nights 20 staying visitor nights 29 staying visitor nights 20 staying visitor	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) Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend ste 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 Percentage of all new	?0++	- - - S/T	Permanent	- - Site-specific	- - Moderate	- - Moderate	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. - - 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.
2 Gloucester attracted 20 trips by staying visitors 20 staying visitor nights 20 staying visitor nights 20 staying visitor nights 21 aral resources and production of war 22 en 1st April 2004 and 31st March 23 en 1st April 2004 and 31st March 24 aral 25 dwellings per hectare 25 at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 26 at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 27 at 50+ dwellings per hectare 28 at 50+ dwellings per hectare	of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees) Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend ste 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		- Site-specific	- Moderate	- Moderate	businesses for which we know there is a demand for appropriate premises in Gloucester. - 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
2 Gloucester attracted 20 trips by staying visitors 20 staying visitor nights 20 staying visitor nights 20 staying visitor nights 21 aral resources and production of war 22 en 1st April 2004 and 31st March 23 en 1st April 2004 and 31st March 24 aral 25 dwellings per hectare 25 at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 26 at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 27 at 50+ dwellings per hectare 28 at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Amount of visitor spend ste 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		- Site-specific	- Moderate	- Moderate	development under Options 1 and 2 presents the opportunity to use this site much more efficiently than the current retail use of the site
20 trips by staying visitors 20 staying visitor nights 21 resources and production of war 22 ren 1st April 2004 and 31st March 23 new dwelling completions in 24 ester were at the following 25 ies. 26 at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 26 at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 27 at 50+ dwellings per hectare 28 at 50+ dwellings per hectare	ste 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		- Site-specific	- Moderate	- Moderate	development under Options 1 and 2 presents the opportunity to use this site much more efficiently than the current retail use of the site
20 staying visitor nights Iral resources and production of war ten 1st April 2004 and 31st March new dwelling completions in ester were at the following ies- at 30 dwellings per hectare or less at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare at 50+ dwellings per hectare ten 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	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	development under Options 1 and 2 presents the opportunity to use this site much more efficiently than the current retail use of the site
ral resources and production of war en 1st April 2004 and 31st March new dwelling completions in ester were at the following ies. at 30 dwellings per hectare or less at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 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	development under Options 1 and 2 presents the opportunity to use this site much more efficiently than the current retail use of the site
en 1st April 2004 and 31st March new dwelling completions in ester were at the following ies- at 30 dwellings per hectare or less at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 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	development under Options 1 and 2 presents the opportunity to use this site much more efficiently than the current retail use of the site
new dwelling completions in ester were at the following ies- at 30 dwellings per hectare or less at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare at 50+ dwellings per hectare	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	development under Options 1 and 2 presents the opportunity to use this site much more efficiently than the current retail use of the site
ester were at the following ies at 30 dwellings per hectare or less at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare							development under Options 1 and 2 presents the opportunity to use this site much more efficiently than the current retail use of the site
at 30 dwellings per hectare or less at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare at 50+ dwellings per hectare en 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare							efficiently than the current retail use of the site
at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare at 50+ dwellings per hectare en 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
at 50+ dwellings per hectare en 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare							which is relatively low-density
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare							which is relatively low density.
	hectare							
he norcontage of now homes built	I CICCILLAYE UI AII HEW							
he percentage of new homes built eviously developed land was 443 senting 80% of the total number of	development on previously used land	++	S/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land and buildings.
omes built.	Percentage of land developed							
	for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							
ester City Councils Home Energy	Percentage of all new							
rvation Act (1995) improvement for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	development on previously used land	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Whilst there would be some short-term impact it is unclear whether mixed-
y saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Improvements in energy efficiency							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.
	Total amount of energy							use of the site.
	supplied from renewable energy sources							More intensive development is however likely to increase consumption.
3/2004 the amount of household	Overall satisfaction with							
and composting in Gloucester nted to 9.72% of all household		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
in the City. This was substantially than the rate for both the County Ne National Averages, which were % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							
2004 - 492kg waste produced per n 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
fo .8% y s 3/ ar th in th <u>%</u> 200 n (r 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 6 - this represents an estimated aving of 264,867 Giga Joules 2004 the amount of household ad composting in Gloucester ed to 9.72% of all household the City. This was substantially an the rate for both the County National Averages, which were and 22.49 % respectively. 04 - 492kg waste produced per	r 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 b - this represents an estimated aving of 264,867 Giga Joules 2004 the amount of household d composting in Gloucester ed to 9.72% of all household the City. This was substantially an the rate for both the County National Averages, which were and 22.49 % respectively. D4 - 492kg waste produced per Gloucester 205 - 511kg waste produced per	r 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 6 - this represents an estimated aving of 264,867 Giga Joules Used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources 2004 the amount of household the city. This was substantially an the rate for both the County National Averages, which were and 22.49 % respectively. D4 - 492kg waste produced per Gloucester D5 - 511kg waste produced per	r 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 5 - this represents an estimated aving of 264,867 Giga Joulesused land Improvements in energy efficiencyTotal amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sourcesTotal amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources2004 the amount of household nd composting in Gloucester ed to 9.72% of all household the City. This was substantially an the rate for both the County National Averages, which were and 22.49 % respectively.Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste04 - 492kg waste produced per Gloucester 05 - 511kg waste produced perWaste produced per head (BVPI 84)-	r 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 5 - this represents an estimated aving of 264,867 Giga Joules Used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources 2004 the amount of household nd composting in Gloucester ed to 9.72% of all household the City. This was substantially an the rate for both the County National Averages, which were and 22.49 % respectively. D4 - 492kg waste produced per Gloucester D5 - 511kg waste produced per	r 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 5 - this represents an estimated aving of 264,867 Giga Joules Used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources 2004 the amount of household d composting in Gloucester d to 9.72% of all household the City. This was substantially an the rate for both the County National Averages, which were and 22.49 % respectively. D4 - 492kg waste produced per Gloucester 05 - 511kg waste produced per	r 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 - this represents an estimated aving of 264,867 Giga Joules Used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources 2004 the amount of household do composting in Gloucester ed to 9.72% of all household the City. This was substantially an the rate for both the County National Averages, which were and 22.49 % respectively. D4 - 492kg waste produced per Gloucester D5 - 511kg waste produced per (BVPI 84) - M/T Permanent Trans-boundary Moderate	r 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 - this represents an estimated aving of 264,867 Giga Joules - Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources 2004 the amount of household dd composting in Gloucester ed to 9.72% of all household the City. This was substantially an the rate for both the County National Averages, which were and 22.49 % respectively. D4 - 492kg waste produced per Gloucester of 5 - 511kg waste produced per - Statkg waste produced per

							I	T	
3.f. Will it positively	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	Total amount of energy							
encourage renewable forms	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	supplied from renewable	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
of energy?	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources							
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules	Renewable energy capacity							
2 m Will it meduce water	(GJ).	installed by type Water consumption per head							
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	water consumption per nead		M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	More intensive use of this site through
consumption			-	1017 1	Permanent	Trans-Doundary	wouerate	Moderate	redevelopment for mixed-use development is
									likely to increase water consumption over and
									above the current retail use of the site.
									above the current retail use of the site.
4. To ensure everyone has a	access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and	surveyed finding it easy to	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The site is close to the City Centre and the
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services				5			Barton Street Local Centre.
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.	, ,							
5		Percentage of new							
		residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The site is close to the City Centre and the
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or							Barton Street Local Centre.
	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local							
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents		S/T	Dormanont	Citywido	Lliab	Modorato	The site is accessible by a choice of means of
easier for those without a car?		surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	+	3/ 1	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport other than the car including walking,
Cal !		access key local services							cycling and 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)							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there	5 1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of							
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							
	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space								
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per								
	1,000 population.	Afferdable bousing /bous							
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house		с / Т	Demre	Otherstele	Moderete	Madarata	The provision of housing through a privat
that everyone has access to safe and affordable	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of housing through a mixed-use
housing?	average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County	ratio)							scheme on this site is likely to attract a proportion of affordable housing provision. The
nousing:	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							level of provision would depend on the total
	6.72.	completions							number of houses coming forward.
	0.72.	compretions							number of nouses coming for ward.
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March								
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
	completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	identifying 436 households requiring		-						
	accommodation.								
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,							

5. To improve standards of I	nealth and education							
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	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.	?	-	-	-	-	
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	
6. To make Gloucester a gre	at place to live and work	Tormal qualifications.						
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	-	-	-	-	

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	Uncertain impact. Potentially through job-based training opportunities where these are made available.
-	-
-	-

6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of voluntary organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction &	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1%	participation							
	Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%								
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	+	M/T	Permanent	Primary Shopping Area	Moderate	Moderate	New develop potential to Street Local local 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	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	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.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-
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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.i. Will it improve the	-	Percentage of residents who						
quality of where people		are satisfied with their	0	-	-	-	-	
live?		neighbourhood as a place to						
		live.						
		Percentage of residents who						
		feel Gloucester has improved						
7. To reduce the need to tra		or is improving.						
7. To reduce the need to tra		Descenses travel by modes						1
	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the	Passenger travel by modes.		S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	N
need/desire to travel by car?	private car, constituting 45% of journeys		+	3/1	Permanent	Citywide	woderate	IV
	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.							
	3							
7.b. Will it help ensure that	Gloucester currently has two dedicated	Number of park and ride		a / -				
alternatives to the car are	park and ride sites at The Cattle Market	users.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	N
available for essential	and Waterwells.							
journeys, especially to		Percentage of residents						
residents in areas of low car	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	surveyed who feel that public						
ownership?	2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	transport has improved.						
7.c. Will it help to achieve	TBC	Number of road accident						
a reduction in road accident		casualties per annum	0	_	_	_	_	
casualties?		cusualities per annum	Ũ					
7.d. Will it increase the	-	-						
proportion of freight			0	-	-	-	-	
carried by rail and water?			-					
7.e. Will it help to reduce	On average, the annual growth rate in	Number of road accident						
traffic congestion and	traffic volumes in both Gloucester City	casualties per annum.	?	-	-	-	-	
improve road safety?	and Gloucestershire is 1%.							
		Annual average flow per						
		1,000 km of principal roads.						
<u> </u>								
8. To improve environmenta		Dave when pollution is	I	-		1	-	1
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	0					
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	moderate or higher	U	-	-	-	-	
	compared to other cities and approaches	Annual average nitrogen						
	that found in rural areas. Levels of	dioxide concentration						
	nitrogen dioxide are generally within							
	acceptable limits.							
8.b. Will it help to reduce	-	Percentage of residents						1
levels of noise?		surveyed who are concerned	0	-	-	-	-	
		with different types of noise						
		in their area.						
		Number of formal noise						
		complaints received by the						
		Council per annum.					1	

-	-
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.
Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport other than the car.
-	-
-	-
-	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.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		or fair quality							
		Dangerous substances in							
		water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and	-	Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and	-	-							
enhance land/soil quality?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Vacant land and properties							
amount of derelict,	2005 the percentage of new homes built	and derelict land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
degraded and underused land?	on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	Number of planning							
Tanu?	new homes built.	applications granted							
	new nomes built.	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	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions							
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	More intens
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household	Energy use per household							cause a slig
	waste in the City.								to climate
		Total amount of energy							retail use c
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	supplied from renewable							
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources							
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules								
	(GJ).								
9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above.							
vulnerability to climate			0	-	-	-	-	_	-
change?			Ŭ						
			I	1	1	1	L	L	1

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
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.

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	Signifi Impac
			- 2					
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulnerable assets		:					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	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 Ec	onomic Growth	-				-	1	
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	?	-	-	-	-	
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	M

ficance of ct	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	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.
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	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT	Percentage change in the total number of VAT	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The site
of small businesses?	registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	registered businesses in the area				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			local bu site offe needs of
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							putting
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	_
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend							
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
	914,000 staying visitor nights								
	of natural resources and production of wa								
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:	++	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	Mixed-us use of la
and burnings:	densities. 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare							
	48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 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	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	++	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	High	Moderate	The site and build
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertai redevelo
of raw materials from sustainable sources?	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							develop impact i material ongoing
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							Arguably cause an is not cle
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							

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.
-	-
Moderate	Mixed-use development represents very efficient use of land.
Moderate	The site comprises previously developed land and buildings.
-	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.
-	-

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3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	?	-	-	-	-	-	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.
1 To ensure everyone has a	L access to the essential services they require	and that local needs are met							
4. a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The site is very accessible to a wide range of shops and services available in the City Centre.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including walking, cycling and 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)							

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

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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.
-	-	-
-	-	-
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.
-	-	-
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.
-	-	Uncertain impact. Possible benefits through links to education facilities in the locality.

6. To make Gloucester a gro 6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000							
crime and the fear of crime?	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is	households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.	Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage							
		of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local authority area.							
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of voluntary organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	their local area.							
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4%	Tenant satisfaction & participation							
	Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%								
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area	+	M/T	Permanent	City Centre	Moderate	Moderate	The provi
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres							support the Shopping
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-	-
	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
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.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits.	0	-	-	-	-	
		Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.						
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific and surrounding area	Moderate	М
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.						
7. To reduce the need to tra		· · · · ·			÷		•	
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	М
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.							
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	Number of park and ride users.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	M
journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.						
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	

-	-
_	
Moderate	Redevelopment of this site offers the opportunity to provide a landmark development on this key route into Gloucester.
Moderate	The central location of this site should discourage unnecessary car use.
Moderate	The site is well-served by a choice of means of non-car modes of transport including walking, cycling and public transport.
-	-
-	-
-	-

8. To improve environment	tal 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?	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	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	?	-	-	-	-	-	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. It is difficult to ascertain with any certainty whether redevelopment would improve or
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	(GJ). See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	exacerbate the current situation.

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	Con syne Imp
			-						
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnorable assets		?						
1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and							
risk of flooding to people and property?	floodplain.	properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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 Ec		·	·	·	·		·	•	
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

elihood of bact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	_	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

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

-	-	-
-	-	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.g. Will it reduce water	_	Water consumption per head							
consumption?		water consumption per nead	0	-	-	-	-	-	_
•									
	ccess to the essential services they require								
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	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.
		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)							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	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.
		shops, GP, primary school)							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	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.
		within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							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	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard	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.
	available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities							
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of (/ 2, and eauthwate ratio of	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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 completions							
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. To improve standards of h	nealth and education								
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	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 gre			I I						
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County 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.							

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

		-				-			
6.i. Will it improve the	-	Percentage of residents who							
quality of where people live?		are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to	+						
1176:		live.							
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel Gloucester has improved							
7. To reduce the need to tr	aval	or is improving.							
7. a. Will it reduce the	In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.							
need/desire to travel by car?	used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.		Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 + +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	The provisio routes shoul instead of ca journeys.
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market	Number of park and ride users.	Opt. 1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Cycling repr
available for essential	and Waterwells.	users.	Opt. 2 + +		rennanent	Citywide	ingn	woderate	transport to
journeys, especially to		Percentage of residents							routes will h
residents in areas of low car ownership?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.							journeys cur
7.c. Will it help to achieve	TBC	Number of road accident			_				
a reduction in road accident casualties?		casualties per annum	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 + +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision away from the reduce the m involving cyc
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.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 + +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	See commen
,		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environment	al quality (air, water, land)	I							
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is							
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good	moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							

	r	
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.
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.
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.
_	_	-
Moderate	Moderate	See comments above.
-	-	-
	-	-

r				T	-	•	1		
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrianto in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and		Nutrients in water Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		Quality Management Areas	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially pe cycle routes although this
8.f. Will it maintain and	-	-							
enhance land/soil quality?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
land?	representing 80% of the total number of	Number of planning							
	new homes built.	applications granted							
		permission with remediation maintenance conditions							
		attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new development on previously							
		used land.							
9. To reduce contributions			1	1	1	1	1	•	•
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions	2						Detentially
change?	waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	Energy use per household	ſ	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially p cycle routes although this
		Total amount of energy							
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	supplied from renewable							
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004	energy sources							
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated								
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).								
9.b. Will it reduce	See above.	As above.							
vulnerability to climate change?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-	-
-	-	Potentially positive impact if the provision of cycle routes leads to a reduction in car use although this cannot be certain.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	Potentially positive impact if the provision of cycle routes leads to a reduction in car use although this cannot be certain.
-	-	-

POLICY/PROPOSAL: NEW RAILWAY STATION AND RAIL FREIGHT TERMINAL

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ 0 2	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
1. To protect the City's mos	t vulnerable assets		•						
1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and	1						
risk of flooding to people and property?	floodplain.	properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and	As well as designated sites of	Access to woodland							
enhance natural/semi- natural habitats?	importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites	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.
	of importance.								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	There are six key wildlife sites	Achievement of Relevant							
enhance species diversity	designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust	(Urban Habitat) BAP targets	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
and in particular, avoid	and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation								
harm to protected species?	Interest.	Populations of wild birds							
1.d. Will it maintain and	The city has two Sites of Special	Health of designated Sites of							
enhance sites designated	Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote	Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
for their nature	Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood								
conservation interest?	Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve								
	designations.								
1.e. Will it maintain and	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of	-							
enhance cultural and	which 13% are Grade I or II* and of		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
historical assets?	outstanding architectural or historic								
	interest. The equivalent figure for the								
	whole of England is about 6%.								
1.f. Will it maintain and	There is an area of ancient woodland at	Access to woodland							
enhance woodland cover?	Matson Wood although overall, woodland		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	provision is limited given the urban								
	nature of the City.								
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	onomic Growth				•			•	
2.a. Will it create new and									
lasting full time jobs	Although the unemployment rate in	Percentage	Opt. 1,3 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Some potential job opportunities under Options
particularly for those most	Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3%	increase/decrease in the	Opt. 2,4 0						1 and 3 although this is likely to be relatively
in need of employment?	between 1997 and 2002, it is still the	total number of local jobs.							insignificant.
	highest rate in Gloucestershire. The								
	wards with the highest rates of	Employment rates							
	unemployment in 2003 were Westgate	white/non-white							
	(11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton								
	(7.7%). Unemployment double among								
	Gloucester's black and minority ethnic								
	communities.								
2.b. Will it encourage both	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT				+				
indigenous and inward	registrations in total. However, there	Number of economic	Opt. 1,3 +	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new rail freight terminal and
investment?	were also 345 VAT de-registrations,	development enquiries	Opt. 2,4 0			j			passenger railway station are likely to prove
	representing a net decrease of 90								attractive to inward investors in particular.
	businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Amount of land developed for							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		employment, by type, which							
		is in development and/or							
		regeneration areas defined in							
		the LDF	1		1	1	1	1	

ficance of Ict	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation

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

-	-
-	-
-	-
Moderate	The construction of both facilities would involve the loss of some greenfield land.
Andorato .	Uncertain impact. May lead to a reduction in
Noderate	Uncertain impact. May lead to a reduction in road-based traffic. Rail freight terminal likely to encourage the sustainable transport of raw materials.
-	-
-	-
-	-

3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head							
consumption?			-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Small potential increase in water consumption under Options 1 and 3.
4. To ensure everyone has a	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 I	nealth and education							
5.a. Will it improve health	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester	Expected years of healthy life						
and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to	Expected years of hearting me	0	-	-	-	-	
engage in healthy activities?	7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England	Death rates from cancer,	Ũ					
	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents						
		and suicides						
5.b. Will it improve access	-	GP appointments made						
to health care facilities?		within 48 hours where	Opt.1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	
		desired.						
		Percentage of residents who						
		feel that health services have						
		improved.						
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,						
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	0	-	-	-	-	
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.						
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with							
	113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per							
	100,000 population under 75							
	respectively.							
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults	0	NA /T	Democrat	Otherside	1	
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	Opt.1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	
and knowledge?		learning.						
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no						
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	0	_	_	_	_	
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and	quamoutons.	Ũ					
J	Wales.	Qualifications/skills -						
		percentage of working age						
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with						
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ						
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ						
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade						
		apprenticeship or with no						
		formal qualifications.						
6. To make Gloucester a gre								
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000						
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	-	
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is							
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed						
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000	per 1,000 population.						
	population.	Dereentage of residents						
	In 2004 OF 60% of possile in Clausester	Percentage of residents						
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly						
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark						
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage						
		of residents surveyed who						
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very						
		safe' during the day whilst						
		outside in their local						
		authority area.						
				1	1	1	1	

-	-	-
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.
-	-	-
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.
-	-	-
-	-	-

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

		1				7		1	
6.i. Will it improve the	-	Percentage of residents who							
quality of where people		are satisfied with their	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
live?		neighbourhood as a place to							
		live.							
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel Gloucester has improved							
		or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel	or is improving.							1
7.a. Will it reduce the	In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.							
need/desire to travel by	used to take children to school was the	5	Opt.1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new passenger railway station
car?	private car, constituting 45% of journeys								in this location should have a positive impact in
	to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to								terms of reducing the need/desire to travel by
	Secondary Schools.								car.
	Du fan tha maat namulan maala af								
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is								
	the private car with 31,590 Gloucester								
	residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that	Gloucester currently has two dedicated	Number of park and ride	† †						
alternatives to the car are	park and ride sites at The Cattle Market	users.	Opt.1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new passenger railway station
available for essential	and Waterwells.								in this location should encourage greater use o
journeys, especially to		Percentage of residents							the railway as an alternative means of transport
residents in areas of low car	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	surveyed who feel that public							to the private car.
ownership?	2005, ten travel plans were secured in	transport has improved.							
7 a Will it halp to aphiava	Gloucester. TBC	Number of road accident							
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident	IBC	casualties per annum	0						
casualties?		casuarries per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	
7.d. Will it increase the	-	-							
proportion of freight			Opt. 3 ++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	High	Potentially significant impact in terms of helping
carried by rail and water?			•						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 a Will it halp to reduce	On eveness, the ensuel arouth rate in	Number of read assidant							
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	Opt. 1,3 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Potentially minor yet positive impact by
improve road safety?	and Gloucestershire is 1%.	casuarties per annum.	Opt. 2,4 0	1017 1	Fermanent	Citywide	LOW	LOW	encouraging people to use the train instead of
improve road sarety:		Annual average flow per	001. 2,40						the car for journeys into and out of Gloucester.
		1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is							
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however	moderate or higher	Opt. 1,3 +						Positive impact in terms of reducing car and
	the air quality in Gloucester is good	A	Opt. 2,4 0						vehicle borne pollution.
	compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of	Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration							
	nitrogen dioxide are generally within								
	acceptable limits.								
8.b. Will it help to reduce	-	Percentage of residents	+ +						
levels of noise?		surveyed who are concerned	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		with different types of noise							
		in their area.							
		Number of formal noise							
		complaints received by the							
		Council per annum.				1			

8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443	Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
land?	representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum.							
		Percentage of all new development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy	Opt. 1,3 + Opt. 2,4 0	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Potentially p reducing cor Option 1 thr mode of trav
	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).	supplied from renewable energy sources							
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

	-	-	_
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
idary	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.
	-	-	-

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	Com syne Impi
			- 2						
1. To protect the City's mo	st vulnerable assets		:						
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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 Ed									
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	?	-	-	-	-	-	Pote a rec that busir

elihood of pact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	?	_		_		_	Potentially posi
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	:	-	_		-	-	a reduction in t that the area be tourists.
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								tourists.
2 To minimico consumption	914,000 staying visitor nights of natural resources and production of wa								
3.a. Will it encourage the	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of new dwellings							
most efficient use of land and buildings?	2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following	completed at:	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	densities 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare.							
	36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and							
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	new homes built.	Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Percentage of all new development on previously used land	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Positive impact on the road.
sustainable sources?	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Improvements in energy efficiency							
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which ware	Recycling of household waste							
	and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.								
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is 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	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Renewable energy capacity installed by type							

	-	_	-
	-	-	Potentially positive effect if bus priority leads to a reduction in traffic congestion to the extent that the area becomes more attractive to tourists.
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
lary	Low	Low	Positive impact by reducing the number of cars on the road.
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

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

5. To improve standards of I	nealth and education							
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to	Expected years of healthy life	0	-	-	-	-	
engage in healthy activities?	7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides						
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.						
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.	?	-	-	-	-	
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	
6. To make Gloucester a gre			ı					
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.	0	-	-	-	-	
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.						

Uncertain impact. Potentially positiv depending on the location of health to relation to bus priority routes. Difficu ascertain with any degree of certaint	facilities in ult to
Potentially positive impact dependin location of educational facilities in re bus priority routes. Difficult to ascer any degree of certainty.	elation to

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

	1	<u>.</u>			-				
6.h. Will it reduce the	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were	Number of 'unfit' homes per							
number of unfit homes?	classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the		Percentage of residents who							
quality of where people		are satisfied with their	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive impact in terms of reducing
live?		neighbourhood as a place to							congestion and improving accessibility.
		live.							
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved							
		or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel	or is improving.							
7.a. Will it reduce the	In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.							
need/desire to travel by	used to take children to school was the	5 5	Opt. 1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive contribution towards reducing
car?	private car, constituting 45% of journeys		Opt. 2 ++						car use.
	to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to								
	Secondary Schools.								Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would result in the provision of more bus priority
	By far the most popular mode of								routes than is the case at present.
	transport for travelling to work in 2001 is								routes than is the case at present.
	the private car with 31,590 Gloucester								
	residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that	Gloucester currently has two dedicated	Number of park and ride		NA (T		0.1			
alternatives to the car are available for essential	park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.	users.	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive contribution towards encouraging greater use of bus services.
journeys, especially to		Percentage of residents	Ορι. 2 ++						encouraging greater use of bus services.
residents in areas of low car	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	surveyed who feel that public							Option 2 scores marginally higher because it
ownership?	2005, ten travel plans were secured in	transport has improved.							would result in the provision of more bus priority
	Gloucester.								routes than is the case at present.
7.c. Will it help to achieve	ТВС	Number of road accident	0						
a reduction in road accident casualties?		casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the	-	-							
proportion of freight			0	-	-	-	-	-	-
carried by rail and water?									
7.e. Will it help to reduce	On average, the annual growth rate in	Number of road accident							
traffic congestion and	traffic volumes in both Gloucester City	casualties per annum.	Opt. 1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive contribution towards
improve road safety?	and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Annual average flow per	Opt. 2 ++						encouraging greater use of bus services which should help to reduce the number of vehicles on
		1,000 km of principal roads.							the road and thus the potential for congestion.
									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 environmenta	l al quality (air, water, land)								
8. a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is							
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however	moderate or higher	Opt. 1 +	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Positive effect in terms of reducing car-borne
,	the air quality in Gloucester is good		Opt. 2 ++						pollution.
	compared to other cities and approaches	Annual average nitrogen							
	that found in rural areas. Levels of	dioxide concentration							
	nitrogen dioxide are generally within								
8.b. Will it help to reduce	acceptable limits.	Percentage of residents	├						
levels of noise?	-	surveyed who are concerned	0	-	_	_	_	_	
		with different types of noise	Ū						
		in their area.							
		Number of formal noise							
		complaints received by the							
L		Council per annum.				1			

8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Potentially quality thr
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0		_	_		-	_
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
land?	new homes built.	applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions							
		attached per annum. Percentage of all new							
		development on previously used land.							
9. To reduce contributions			1						
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household	Opt. 1 + Opt. 2 ++	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The policy public trar Provided t
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							should be contributio emissions.
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).								
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-
Moderate	Potentially positive impact on improving air quality through a reduction in car emissions.
-	-
-	-
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.
-	-

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	Signifi Impac
			?					
1. To protect the City's mos		•			-	-	•	•
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 Ec	onomic Growth				•		•	
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	Opt. 2	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	М
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	-	-	-	-	

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

	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	Moderate	The creation of new local centres under Option 2 is likely to lead to a small increase in the consumption of raw materials.
	-	-
	Moderate	The creation of new local centres under Option 2 is likely to lead to a small increase in the generation of waste.
	-	-
_		

3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head							
consumption?		water consumption per nead	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 a	ccess to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met	<u> </u>						
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	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of improving access to essential services and shops.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local							Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would help to address any parts of the City currently deficient in local shopping facilities.
		services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							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	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of improving access to essential services and shops.
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							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	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct, positive impact in terms of improving access to essential services and shops.
		Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or							Option 2 scores marginally higher because it would help to address any parts of the City currently deficient in local shopping facilities.
		15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							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	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not	'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	leisure facilities							
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.	Affordable housing completions							
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. To improve standards of h	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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Po fac ce
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Po fac loc
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a gre	at place to live and work								
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	-	-	-	_	-	-

-	-	-
-	-	Possible positive impact where new health facilities are provided as part of the local centre.
-	-	-
-	-	Potentially positive impact where educational facilities come forward as part of a district or local centre.
-	-	-
-	-	-

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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. I where community f of the local or distr
		Number of voluntary organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction &	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	participation							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive facilities are provid district centre.
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	Opt. 1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Direct, positive imp the vitality and vial centres by designat thus protecting the 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.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Access to services i The provision of loc good access to serv
		Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive impact where community facilities are provided as part of the local or district centre.
	-	-	-
	-	-	Potentially positive impact where community facilities are provided as part of the local or district centre.
le	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.
	-	-	-
le	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.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 tra		o. io improvingi	II						
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?	ТВС	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 environmenta	Louality (air water land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

-	-
_	-
-	-
-	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.
-	-

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

ificance of act	synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for

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

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
Low	The construction of a new building will inevitably lead to a small increase in the consumption of raw materials.
-	-
Low	The construction of a new building will inevitably lead to a small increase in the production of waste.
-	-

3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head							
consumption?			-	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.
	access to the essential services they require								
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Will improve access to community facilities for those in the area.
		within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	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	+	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
		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)							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	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain. Possible positive impact where new community building includes the provision of leisure facilities e.g. badminton, aerobics
	available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities							
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

-	-	Possible positive impact where new community building includes the provision of leisure facilities e.g. badminton, aerobics
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
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	In 2004, the following percentages of	Percentage of adults							
ability of people to influence decisions?	people in social housing percentages of were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Tenant satisfaction & participation							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that 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 facility should ha community cohe community activ
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 nature of activit community build
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.							
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	The proposal sho impact on peopl purpose built co residents.
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							

	-	-	-
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.
	-	-	-
	-	-	Possible positive impact depending on the nature of activities taking place in the proposed community building.
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
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 tra	avel								
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of	Passenger travel by modes.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	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 for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								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.
									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 environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	dioxide concentration							
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.							
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Nutrients in water Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0		-	-	-	-	-

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	Signifi Impac
			?					
1. To protect the City's mos			1		1		1	
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi- 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 Ec	conomic Growth	·		·	·			
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	
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	-	-	-	-	

ficance of ct	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
Low	The provision of a new library and police station would lead to a small increase in job opportunities.
-	-

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

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.		
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inevitably lead to a small increase in the production of waste. The impact of this is	Moderate	inevitably lead to a small increase in the consumption of raw materials both in the short- term during construction and in the longer term
inevitably lead to a small increase in the production of waste. The impact of this is	-	-
	Moderate	inevitably lead to a small increase in the production of waste. The impact of this is
	-	-

3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head							
consumption?		water consumption per neur	-	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 a	ccess to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met				1		1	
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	Direct positive impact in terms of improving access to library and police facilities in the Abbeymead area.
		residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	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	+	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
		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)							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.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. To improve standards of I	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 improve the area to acces
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 p access to lea will be quite impact.
6. To make Gloucester a gre		renna quannoationer							
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark	÷	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead	Low	Low	The provision should help to as fear of crir
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.							

-	-	-
-	-	-
-		-
Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new library will directly improve the ability of people in the Abbeymead area to access learning opportunities.
-	_	Potentially positive impact through improved access to learning opportunities although this will be quite localised and a rather minor impact.
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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of voluntary organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction &	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1%	participation							
	Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%								
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	The provis facilities sl of enhanci
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead District Centre	Moderate	Moderate	The proposisupport to
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	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	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.							
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

-	-
_	-
Moderate	The provision of two new community based facilities should have a positive impact in terms of enhancing community cohesion.
Moderate	The proposed sites are close to, and should offer support to, Abbeymead District Centre.
-	-
-	-
-	-

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

te	Moderate	The provision of two new community based facilities should improve the quality of life enjoyed by residents of Abbeymead.
te	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.
te	Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including walking, cycling and buses.
	-	_
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

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

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	Signifi Impac
			- 2					
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets		:					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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 Ec	conomic Growth	1	1		1		1	T
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	
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	-	-	-	-	

ficance of ct	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
Low	The provision of a new primary school is likely to lead to a small increase in job opportunities.
-	-

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

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
Moderate	Moderate	The allocated site does not comprise previously developed land.
Moderate	Moderate	The construction of a new Primary School would inevitably involve an increase in the consumption of raw materials.
-	-	-
Moderate	Moderate	The construction of a new Primary School would inevitably involve an increase in the generation of waste.
-	-	-

3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head							The construction of a new Primary School would
consumption?			-	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	inevitably involve an increase in the consumption of water.
4. To ensure everyone has	access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents							
access essential basic services easily, safely and	providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets,	surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and Abbeymead Area	Moderate	Moderate	Will improve the ability of local residents to access a primary school.
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.	Dercontage of now							
		Percentage of new residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new							
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development within a distance of 500m or	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and	Moderate	Moderate	Will improve the ability of local residents to
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a					Abbeymead Area			access a primary school.
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents							
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and	Moderate	Moderate	Will improve the ability of local residents to
car?		access key local services				Abbeymead Area			access a primary school without the need to
		Demonstrate of new							travel further afield by car.
		Percentage of new residential development							
		within a distance of 500m or							
		15 minute walk of key local							
		services (post office, food							
		shops, GP, primary school)							
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space	0						
additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve	Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Possible provision of new school facilities. These can be made available
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to							for the use of the general public through dual
access to existing facilities.	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard							use agreements.
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space	<u> </u>							
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and							
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities							
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	1,000 population. In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house							
that everyone has access to	housing ratio, that is, the number of	price/earnings affordability	0	-	_	_	-	-	_
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)	5						
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County								
-	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing							
	6.72.	completions							
	Potwoon 1st April 2004 and 21st Mar-t								
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing								
	completions in Gloucester.								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	identifying 436 households requiring								
	accommodation.								

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

	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
e	High	Moderate	Direct, positive contribution towards improving access to educational facilities.
e	High	Moderate	See comment above.
	-	-	-
	-	-	Possibly, where such activities are school-based.

				-				
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%	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction & participation	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people 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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 location is like District Centre
-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved	+	M/T	Permanent	Abbeymead	Moderate	Low	The provision enhance this p
	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% 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. 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.	people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%Tenant satisfaction & participationA survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping AreaCBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping AreaGloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two 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 of working age who are claiming key benefits.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 dwellingsPercentage of presidents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. 0 Very satisfied - 12.9% Tenant satisfaction & participation Tenant satisfaction & participation 0 Fairly satisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 22.6% Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a participation 0 A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together. 0 Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area + CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations. Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area + - - - 0 Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the Cutry. 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 households with an income of less than 50% of the national average. 0	people in social housing in Gloucester uvery adtified with the opportunities for participation in management and influence decisions affecting decision-making with their landlord: Tenant satisfaction & Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly satisfied - 20.6% Very dissatisfied - 20.6% Percentage of people who regarding perceptions of community Percentage of people who organisations a number of questions feel that their local area is a 0 overall, 83.3% of people thought that Ferit backgrounds and 0 Gloucester was a place where people feel that their local area is a 0 Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Percentage change in the + rogether. M/T Percentage change in the rogether. - 0 - Gloucester was a place where people tho district in the City Centre + M/T Percentage of populations. - 0 - Gloucester suffers from higher levels of population of the population of 0 - Very district of the 25% of most Percentage of population of 0 - <td< td=""><td>people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlod: Uery satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 28.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly satisfied - 28.6% Very disstified - 28.6% Very disstified - 28.6% Percentage of people who reaked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions and communities an live together together0Overall, 83.3% of people though that regarding perceptions of community collocaster was a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live togetherVacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area or estandards for the sector within the Primary Shopping Area or and other designated contres+M/TPermanentCloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds and opulation of 100.500 (derived from Cloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds and of 100.500 (derived from Cloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds and out in the city Cleutre and other designated contres+M/TPermanent0Gloucester was the oppide though the the populations.Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived to the and there designated contres00000</td><td>people in social housing in Gloucester surveyed who feel they can 0 - - - participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: - - - - Very satisfied - 12.9% - - - - - Fairly satisfied - 22.6% - - - - - Very dissibilitied - 30 1n 2003 thet regarding perceptions of community and volunary sector regarding perceptions of community communities can live together harmoniously. 0 - - - - Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Cloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously. 0 -</td></td<> <td>people in sacial housing in Glaucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlerd:</td> <td>people in social housing in Golducator were suitified with the opportunity participation in management and doction-nation with the function decisions affecting participation0<</td>	people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlod: Uery satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 28.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly satisfied - 28.6% Very disstified - 28.6% Very disstified - 28.6% Percentage of people who reaked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions and communities an live together together0Overall, 83.3% of people though that regarding perceptions of community collocaster was a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live togetherVacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area or estandards for the sector within the Primary Shopping Area or and other designated contres+M/TPermanentCloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds and opulation of 100.500 (derived from Cloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds and of 100.500 (derived from Cloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds and out in the city Cleutre and other designated contres+M/TPermanent0Gloucester was the oppide though the the populations.Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived to the and there designated contres00000	people in social housing in Gloucester surveyed who feel they can 0 - - - participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: - - - - Very satisfied - 12.9% - - - - - Fairly satisfied - 22.6% - - - - - Very dissibilitied - 30 1n 2003 thet regarding perceptions of community and volunary sector regarding perceptions of community communities can live together harmoniously. 0 - - - - Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Cloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously. 0 -	people in sacial housing in Glaucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlerd:	people in social housing in Golducator were suitified with the opportunity participation in management and doction-nation with the function decisions affecting participation0<

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	-	-	-
nd tre	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of a new primary school in this location is likely to support the Abbeymead District Centre.
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
ıd	Moderate	Low	The provision of a new primary school should enhance this part of the City.

7. To reduce the need to tra	avel								
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	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.
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car 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?	ТВС	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)	Deve och ere verbligtigen is							
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however 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?	ТВС	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Nutrients in water Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0						_
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-		-

Moderate	The provision of a new school in this location should help to discourage unnecessary car-use.
Moderate	The site is accessible by a choice of means of transport including walking, cycling and bus services.
-	-
-	-
-	-
_	-

 8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? 9. To reduce contributions 	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.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	Comr synei Impro
			- 2						
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets		:						
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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 p result habit there
									Optio public have natur
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 p result habit there
									Optic publi have natur biodi
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	conomic Growth			1	1		1		
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	Opt. 1 +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The p Optic job o likely
	Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.								

elihood of pact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-	-
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.
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.
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	_	-
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	Number of economic development enquiries	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF							
2.c. Will it help to support	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002	Percentage change in the							
and encourage the growth of small businesses?	showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)							
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:	Number of visitors per annum	0						
as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted	Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315,000 trips by staying visitors								
2 To minimise consumption	914,000 staying visitor nights of natural resources and production of wa								
3.a. Will it encourage the	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March	Percentage of new dwellings							
most efficient use of land and buildings?	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	completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare. Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and.	Opt. 1,3 + Opt. 2 -	M/T	Permanent	Site-specific	Moderate	Moderate	Options efficient 2 would although has othe
		Above 50 dwellings per hectare							
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land							
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from 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	Opt. 2 + Opt. 1,3 -	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Option 2 implicati involve t would in consump
		Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources							term dur through
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	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Recycling of household waste							

-	-
-	-
-	-
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.
-	-
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.
-	-

head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per	(BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity installed by type	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	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.
access to the essential services they require	e and that local needs are met							
There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or	+	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.
These ten local centres provide	services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)							
important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping	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.
-	surveyed finding it easy to access key local services	+	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.
	residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food							
The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space							
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	Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and	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.
including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	leisure facilities							
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	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing	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.
6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing	completions							The level of provision would be determined by the number of dwellings if the site were to come forward for this use.
	2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 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). - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	head in Gloucester (BVPI 84) 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester (BVPI 84) Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules Total amount of energy sources (GJ). - Water consumption per head - Water consumption per head ccess to the essential services they require and that local needs are met Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services providing a range of local-scale shops and services uch as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on. Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school) 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) 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) 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) Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk	head in Gloucester (BVPI 84) 0 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per Badi n Gloucester (BVPI 84) 0 Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) Improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy sources Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy capacity instailed by type 0 ccess to the essential services they require 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 (post offices, hair salons and so on. + These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for 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, CP, primary school) + Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, CP, primary school) + Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, CP, primary school) + Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, CP, primary school) + Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services	head in Cloucester (BVPI 84) 0 Cloucester Cloucester 0 Cloucester Total amount of energy 0 Cloucester Cloucester 0 Cloucester Total amount of energy 0 Cloucester 0 - Cloucester Cloucester 0 Cloucester Surveyed finding teasy to arrent within a distance of Sobon on stopse. Privers take of key local services 1 Percentage of new residential development within a	head in Cloucester Paed in Cloucester Gouester (City Council's fileme Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st Act (2095) improvement figure for 1st Act (2095) improvement figure for 1st Act (2005) improvement fi	head in Globacster (WPI 84) 0 - - - Clocaset C1 (Cancels for the Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement energy swing of 244,847 Giga Joules Total amount of energy supplied from wrewable energy swing of 244,847 Giga Joules Total amount of energy supplied from wrewable energy swing of 244,847 Giga Joules Total amount of energy supplied from wrewable energy swing of 244,847 Giga Joules Total amount of energy supplied from wrewable energy supplied from wrewable energy supplied to an total local needs are met providing a range of local-scale shops an services ach as molies supermatical energy supplied from wrewable energy supplied from wrewable energy supplied from wrewable energy cancels wrewable energy wrewable wrewable energy wrewable wrewable energy wrewable wrewable energy wrewable wrewable energy wrewable wrewable energy wrewable wrewable energy wrewable wrewable energ	Inead in Claucester (WPI 8i) 0 - - - Index in Claucester (WPI 8i) 0 - - - Index in Claucester (WPI 8i) 0 - - - Index in Claucester (WPI 8i) 0 - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - - Index in Claucester - - - - - - </td <td>Induit in folder in folde</td>	Induit in folder in folde

4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	identifying 436 households requiring								
E To immense otomologia of l	accommodation.								
5. To improve standards of		Eveneted years of healthy life		ſ	T	1		T	
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to	Expected years of healthy life	Opt. 1?	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley	High	Moderate	The provision of new public open space under
engage in healthy activities?		Death rates from cancer,	Opt. 2,3 +	1017 1	rennanent	Queugeley	ingn	Moderate	Options 2 and 3 would provide the opportunity
	and Wales.	circulatory disease, accidents							for residents in this area to engage in healthy
		and suicides							activities.
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where	0	_		_		_	
		desired.	Ŭ	_	_	_			
		Percentage of residents who							
		feel that health services have							
		improved.							
5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,		<u> </u>					
inequalities in health by	from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester	circulatory disease, accidents	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possible positive impact under Options 2 and 3.
improving the health of the	was noticeably higher than in the County	and suicides.							See comments above.
least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per								
	100,000 population under 75								
	respectively.								
5.d. Will it improve access	-	Percentage of adults							
to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	Opt. 1 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Direct, positive contribution towards improving
and knowledge?		learning.	Opt. 2,3 0						access to educational facilities.
5.e. Will it improve	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no	% 16 - 19 year olds with no							
qualifications and skills of	qualifications, compared with 24.9% for	qualifications.	Opt. 1 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Option 1 provides for a new school which should
young people and adults?	the County, and 29.1% for England and		Opt. 2,3 0						have a direct and positive impact in terms of
	Wales.	Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age							helping to improve the academic performance of pupils in this area.
	Gloucester has more people without	population (16-54/59) with							pupits in this area.
	qualifications when compared to the	qualifications to either NVQ							
	County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44,	ievel 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ							
	45-64, 65 - 74).	level 3 or 4 or a trade							
		apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.							
6. To make Gloucester a gre	eat place to live and work	Tormal qualifications.							
6.a. Will it help to reduce	During 2004 the number of crimes	Domestic burglaries per 1,000							
crime and the fear of	committed by 10 - 17 year olds was	households.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
crime?	114.02 per 1,000 population. This is								
	substantially higher than the figure for	Violent offences committed							
	the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.	per 1,000 population.							
	population	Percentage of residents							
	In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester	surveyed who feel 'fairly							
	felt safe in daylight in their	safe' or 'very safe' after dark							
	neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of	whilst outside in their local							
	County residents.	authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who							
		feel 'fairly safe' or 'very							
		safe' during the day whilst							
		outside in their local							
		authority area.							

6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known	Percentage of residents who feel community activities	?	-	-	-	-	-	Possible positiv
community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.	have improved in the last three years.							activities are b space.
		Number of voluntary organisations.							
		Number of neighbourhood partnerships.							
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	their local area.							
	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4%	Tenant satisfaction & participation							
	Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%								
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from	+	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley	Moderate	Moderate	Positive influen acting as a focu
	regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.							
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people								
<u></u>	from different backgrounds get on well together.								
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area	+	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley District Centre	Low	Low	Development in support the vita
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres							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	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the	country.							
	Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	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.							
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

	-	-	Possible positive impact where community activities are based around school or public open space.
	_	_	-
ley	Moderate	Moderate	Positive influence on community cohesion by acting as a focus for activity.
eley entre	Low	Low	Development in this location has the potential to support the vitality and viability of Quedgeley District Centre.
	-	-	-
	-	-	
	-	_	-

6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	+	M/T	Permanent	Quedgeley	Moderate	Moderate	All three op influence th residents.
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
7. To reduce the need to tra	avel			•			•		•
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools.	Passenger travel by modes.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	All three op travel by ca
	By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.								
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car 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 r means of tra within walk 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 environmenta				1		r	1	1	
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	ТВС	Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dangerous substances in water							
		Nutrients in water							

Moderate	All three options are likely to positively influence the quality of lives of Quedgeley residents.
Moderate	All three options should reduce the need to travel by car.
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.
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

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

-	-
-	-
Moderate	All three options would help bring into more effective use this parcel of land.
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.
-	-

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	Con syne Imp
			- 2						
1. To protect the City's mo	st vulnerable assets		!						
1.a. Will it minimise the	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the	Numbers of people and							
risk of flooding to people and property?	floodplain.	properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi- natural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Special Scientific Interest							
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ed		I							
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic	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?	communities. 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	-	-	-	-	-	-

lihood of act	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

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

	1					1	1			1
3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head	6							
consumption?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	access to the essential services they require					1 1				
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents								
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and	surveyed finding it easy to	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services								
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.									
		Percentage of new								
		residential development								
		within a distance of 500m or								
		15 minute walk of key local								
		services (post office, food								
		shops, GP, primary school)								
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new								
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or								
	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local								
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food								
		shops, GP, primary school)								
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents								
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
car?		access key local services								
		Percentage of new								
		residential development								
		within a distance of 500m or								
		15 minute walk of key local								
		services (post office, food								
		shops, GP, primary school)								
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space								
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of								
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to								
	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard								
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space									
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and								
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities								
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per									
	1,000 population.	Affendable beusing (have								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house	0							
that everyone has access to		price/earnings affordability	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)								
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County	Affordable bousing								
	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing								
	6.72.	completions								
	Botwoon 1st April 2004 and 21st Mar-L									
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March									
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing									
	completions in Gloucester.	Number of being t								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness	0							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	identifying 436 households requiring									
	accommodation.	<u> </u>								

a. A will it trappers half a. A will it trappers half b. Concate it and process and proces and proces and process and process and process and process and	5. To improve standards of h	ealth and education								
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engage healthy scivities As & on the Courty and 2.3 for Urginer Death rates from ensure, contracting one access to health rate from ensure, contracting one access to health care facilities Image: Courtes and the court of the courts and the court of the c	and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Will it reduces and Wales: incluitary descore, academic inductions and Wales and Wales incluitary descore b. Will it reduces and Wales: and Wales and Wales and Wales and Wales b. Will it reduces in 2003 The Aurorary of page suffering frain lattery descore 0 in 2003 in 2003 The Aurorary of page suffering F. C. Will it reduces in 2003 The Aurorary of page suffering frain lattery descore and holds 0 in 2003 in 2003 The Aurorary of the A	engage in healthy activities?	7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England	Death rates from cancer.	-						
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6.c. Will it increase the	In 2004, the following percentages of	Percentage of adults						1
ability of people to influence decisions?	people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.	0	-	-	-	-	
	Very satisfied - 12.9%	Tenant satisfaction & participation						
	Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%							
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector 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	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	together. Gloucester has an assumed shopper	Vacancy rates within the						
and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of	0	-	-	-	-	
6.h. Will it reduce the	In 2004, around 2,820 dwollings woro	the national average. Number of 'unfit' homes per						
number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	+	S/T	Permanent	Cordon and Surrounding Area	Moderate	ľ
		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.						

	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	_	_	-
	-	-	-
rea	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 tra	avel								
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is	Passenger travel by modes.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.b. Will it help ensure that	the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it. Gloucester currently has two dedicated	Number of park and ride							
alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	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.	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 environmenta	l al quality (air, water, land)								
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air- borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good 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 delinea that the qu protected f the sewage
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 delinea that the qu protected f the sewage

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oderate	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.
-	-	-
-	-	-
oderate	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.

						1	1			
8.f. Will it maintain and	-	-								
enhance land/soil quality?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.g. Will it reduce the	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March	Vacant land and properties								
amount of derelict,	2005 the percentage of new homes built	Vacant land and properties and derelict land.	0							
degraded and underused	on previously developed land was 443		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
land?	representing 80% of the total number of	Number of planning								
	new homes built.	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	useu lanu.								
9.a. Will it reduce	In 2003/2004 the amount of household	CO2 emissions								
contributions to climate	waste and composting in Gloucester		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
change?	amounted to 9.72% of all household	Energy use per household	Ũ							
Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan	waste in the City.	55								
		Total amount of energy								
	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy	supplied from renewable								
	Conservation Act (1995) improvement	energy sources								
	figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004									
	was 3.8% - this represents an estimated									
	energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules									
			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9 h Will it reduce	(GJ).	As above								
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate	See above.	As above.	0	_	-	_	-	_	-	
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?		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	Signif Impac
			- 2					
1. To protect the City's mos	st vulnerable assets		•					
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/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	M
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	
2. To Deliver Sustainable Ec	conomic Growth	I						
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (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	-	-	-	-	

ficance of ct	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
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.
-	-
-	-
-	-

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

	-	-	-
dary	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.
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

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3.g. Will it reduce water	-	Water consumption per head	6							
consumption?			0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	access to the essential services they require									
4.a Will it help everyone	There are ten designated Local Centres	Percentage of residents								
access essential basic	providing a range of local-scale shops and	surveyed finding it easy to	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
services easily, safely and	services such as smaller supermarkets,	access key local services								
affordably?	post offices, hair salons and so on.									
		Percentage of new								
		residential development								
		within a distance of 500m or								
		15 minute walk of key local								
		services (post office, food								
		shops, GP, primary school)								
4.b. Will it help disabled	These ten local centres provide	Percentage of new								
people access services and	important facilities for less mobile	residential development	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
facilities more easily?	members of society and allow shopping	within a distance of 500m or								
	trips to take place without the need for a	15 minute walk of key local								
	journey by car or public transport.	services (post office, food								
		shops, GP, primary school)								
4.c. Will it make access	-	Percentage of residents								
easier for those without a		surveyed finding it easy to	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
car?		access key local services								
		Percentage of new								
		residential development								
		within a distance of 500m or								
		15 minute walk of key local								
		services (post office, food								
		shops, GP, primary school)								
4.d. Will it provide	The City Council's current Public Open	Access to local green space								
additional leisure facilities,	Space standard aims to ensure that there		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
green spaces and improve	is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per	Cumulative total number of								
access to existing facilities?	1,000 residents. At the time of the most	open spaces managed to								
	recent Public Open Space survey carried	'green flag' award standard								
	out in 2001, the proportion of open space									
	available to Gloucester residents (not	Satisfaction with sports and								
	including the Riverside Meadows or	leisure facilities								
	Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per									
	1,000 population.	Affendable beusing (have								
4.e. Will it help to ensure	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable	Affordable housing (house	0							
that everyone has access to		price/earnings affordability	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
safe and affordable	average salaries per average house price	ratio)								
housing?	for males was 5.07, against a County	Affordable bousing								
	ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of	Affordable housing								
	6.72.	completions								
	Botwoon 1st April 2004 and 21st Mar-L									
	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March									
	2005 there were 68 affordable housing									
	completions in Gloucester.	Number of being t								
4.f. Will it reduce	Homelessness is an issue within the City	Number of homelessness	0							
homelessness?	with a Housing Needs survey in 2003	applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	identifying 436 households requiring									
	accommodation.	<u> </u>								

a. A will it trappers half a. A will it trappers half b. Concate it and process and proces and proces and process and process and process and process and	5. To improve standards of h	ealth and education								
and gasget adulty to oppen in adulty to specific adulty to page in adulty to the convergence of Notes. Image in the state of Notes. Image			Expected years of healthy life							1
engage healthy scivities As & on the Courty and 2.3 for Urginer Death rates from ensure, contracting one access to health rate from ensure, contracting one access to health care facilities Image: Courtes and the court of the courts and the court of the c	and people's ability to	have poor general health, compared to		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Will it reduces and Wales: incluitary descore, academic inductions and Wales and Wales incluitary descore b. Will it reduces and Wales: and Wales and Wales and Wales and Wales b. Will it reduces in 2003 The Aurorary of page suffering frain lattery descore 0 in 2003 in 2003 The Aurorary of page suffering F. C. Will it reduces in 2003 The Aurorary of page suffering frain lattery descore and holds 0 in 2003 in 2003 The Aurorary of the A	engage in healthy activities?	7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England	Death rates from cancer.	-						
3. b. Will Hingrove access Is health care real life? - - - - 3. b. Will Hingrove access Is health care real life? - - - - 5. 6. Will Hingrove access Is additional to be that health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health by improving the health of the life health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the improving the health by improving the health by improving the improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the health by improving the improving thealth healtholds. - - <	- <u>5</u> -5									
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L. Will It reduces mequalified in Nearth May mequalified in Nearth May mequalified in Nearth May mean health										
Let. Will it reduce East that by proved. East heating proved. Description iption< th=""> Description <</thdescription<>										
Improved Improved			Percentage of residents who							
3.C. Will it roduce measuring: in 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Disease. In Clouester, the Carbon youre Disease. In Clouester, the Carbon your D										
3.C. Will it roduce measuring: in 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Disease. In Clouester, the Carbon youre Disease. In Clouester, the Carbon your D			improved.							
Incusatifies in health by imposing the house of the imposing the house of the imposing the house of imposing t										
Incusatifies in health by imposing the house of the imposing the house of the imposing the house of imposing t	5.c. Will it reduce	In 2003 the number of people suffering	Death rates from cancer,							
Improving the health of the four of the county and to solve the four or when or solve the four or when here or when or solve the four or when here or when or solve the four or when here or solve the four or when here or solve the four or when here or w		from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester		0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss the solutive popel? and England and Wates as a whole, with 13,27,88,5, and 160, screaks per 100,000 population under 75 response consecutively. Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded and knowledge? - - - - 6.4. Will It improve access to learning, stating and knowledge? - - - - - - 5.0. Will It improve gualifications and shill of yourg people and adults? - - - - - - 6.1. Will It improve yourg people and adults? In Gloucester, 27.9% of poople have no the County, and 29.% for England and Wales. S 10 - 19 year olds with no gualifications who compared to the County in all age graps (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 4-56, 46, -14). S 10 - 19 year olds with no population. 0 - - - - 6.1. To make Gloucester a great crime and the foar of crime and the foar of crime? Dark and work Dark and work to the provide page population. 0 - - - - 6.1. Will help to reduce trime? Dark and work set in adging in the mamber of crimes crime? Dark and work set in adging in the mamber of crimes crime? Dark and work set in adging in the mamber of crimes crime? Dark and work set in adging in the figure of the set subcycle of the county will be the mamber of crimes crime? Dark and the mamber of crimes crime? Dark and the difficanthe set or the set or tregate set or very se										
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and ktowledge? Improve access to learning, training, skills and ktowledge? Improve access to learning, training, skills and ktowledge? Improve access to learning, training, skills and ktowledge? Improve access to learning, training, skills and ktowledge? Improve access to learning, training, skills and ktowledge? Improve access to learning, training, skills and ktowledge? Improve access to learning, training, skills and ktowledge? Improve access to learning, training, skills to county, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Improve access to learning, training, skills and ktowledge? Improve access to learning, training, skills to county, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Improve access to learning, training, skills procentage of working age papulation. Improve access to learning, training, skills procentage of working age papulation to ither MVQ level a or training to larning 2004 the number of ortime committed by 10 - 12 year olds was to sustantially higher than the figure for the county, which skills burglarities por 1,000 papulation. Improve access to a sustantially higher than the figure for the adright in their rest adright in their training and advisition their figure for the advisition to their training advisition. Improve access to a sustantially higher than the figure for the advisition. Improve access to a sustantially higher than the figure for the advisition. Improve access to a sustantially higher than the figure for the advisition. Improve access to a sustantially higher than the figure for the advisition. Improve access to a sustantially higher than the figure for the advisition to hier figure for the advisition to hier figure for the advisit to their train advisition. Improve advisition	least healthy people?	and England and Wales as a whole, with								
d. Will it improve access to learning. training. kills respectively. Percentage of adults participating in LS funded towie-legither spatifications and skills of young people and adults? In Glausester. 22.9% of people have on distributing adulfications.compared with 24.% of qualifications.compared with 24.% of wales. 0 - - - - 6. To make Glausester a great place to live and work ociment Gloucester have and work automatications with set opalitications. 0 - - - - 6. To make Glausester a great place to live and work criment During 204 the number of crimes criment During 204 the number of crimes criment Domestic burgleries per 1,000 population. 0 - - - - 6. To make Glausester a great place to live and work criment During 204 the number of crimes criment 0 - - - - 6. To make Glausester a great place to live and work criment During 204 the number of crimes criment - - - - 0 - - - - - - - - 0 - - - -										
5.d. Will It improve access to learning, running, skills and knowledge? -		100,000 population under 75								
to learning, training, skills participating in IS.2 funded 0 - <th></th> <td>respectively.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		respectively.								
to learning, training, skills participating in IS.2 funded 0 - <th>5.d. Will it improve access</th> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	5.d. Will it improve access	-								
5.e. Will I Improve gualifications and skills of young people and adults? In Clausester, 72, 9% of people have no gualifications, compared with 24, 91% for England and Wales. % 10 - 19 year olds with no gualifications, sompared with 24, 97% for England and Wales. % 10 - 19 year olds with no gualifications, sompared with 24, 95% for gualifications, when compared to the county in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74). 0 - - - - 6. To make Gloucester a great crime at the fear of crime at the fear of crime? Buring 2004 the number of crimes committed y 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85 60% of people in Cloucester neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents. Domestic burgaries per 1,000 population. Percentage of working age results are in degring in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents. 0 - - - 6.b. Will It necourage community aggagment in organisation in the Clay, third are known in Gloucester (10; Council. As of June 2005, there are 391 woluntary organisation in the Clay that are known in Gloucester (10; Council. As of June 2005, there are 391 woluntary organisation in the Clay that are known in Gloucester (10; Council. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel cammung activities of outproved in the last in outproved in the last 0 - - -	to learning, training, skills		participating in LSC funded	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
qualifications and skills of young people and adults? qualifications, compared with 24.9% for becounty, and 29.1% for England and Wates. qualifications. 0 - <t< th=""><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>										
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	community activities?	to Gloucester City Council.								
			unee years.							
Number of voluntary			Number of voluntary							
Number of voluntary										
organisations.			organisations.							
Number of peighbourbood			Number of paighbourhead							
Number of neighbourhood										
partnerships.			partnersnips.			1				

		Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.							
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.	Opt.1 + Opt.2 ++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Small but po
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.							
	the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits.							
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	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
designated centre?	74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres							
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	together narmoniously.							
community cohesion?	asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.	feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve	Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0% A survey was carried out in 2003 that	participation Percentage of people who							
influence decisions?	were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:	influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction &							
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

	-	-	-
	_	_	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
•	Low	Low	Small but positive impact.

7. To reduce the need to tra	avol								
		Descender trough by moder			1		<u>г</u>	I	
7.a. Will it reduce the	In 2003, the largest mode of transport	Passenger travel by modes.	~						
need/desire to travel by	used to take children to school was the		0	-	-	-	-		
car?	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.								
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
7.b. Will it help ensure that	Gloucester currently has two dedicated	Number of park and ride							
alternatives to the car are	park and ride sites at The Cattle Market	users.	0						
available for essential	and Waterwells.	users.	0	_	_	_	-	_	
journeys, especially to	and water wens.	Percentage of residents							
residents in areas of low car	Between 1st April 2004 and 21st Marsh								
		surveyed who feel that public							
ownership?	2005, ten travel plans were secured in	transport has improved.							
7 14/11/11 1 1 1 1	Gloucester.								
7.c. Will it help to achieve	TBC	Number of road accident	2						
a reduction in road accident		casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-		
casualties?									
7.d. Will it increase the	-	-							
proportion of freight			0	-	-	-	-		
carried by rail and water?									
7.e. Will it help to reduce	On average, the annual growth rate in	Number of road accident							
traffic congestion and	traffic volumes in both Gloucester City	casualties per annum.	0	-	-	-	-		
improve road safety?	and Gloucestershire is 1%.								
, ,		Annual average flow per							
		1,000 km of principal roads.							
8. To improve environmenta	al quality (air, water, land)	·							
8.a. Will it help to reduce	Road traffic is the main source of air-	Days when pollution is							
any sources of pollution?	borne pollution in Gloucester, however	moderate or higher	0	-	-	-	-		
,	the air quality in Gloucester is good	5							
	compared to other cities and approaches	Annual average nitrogen							
	that found in rural areas. Levels of	dioxide concentration							
	nitrogen dioxide are generally within								
	acceptable limits.								
8.b. Will it help to reduce	-	Percentage of residents							
levels of noise?		surveyed who are concerned	0	_	-	-	-		
		with different types of noise	0						
		in their area.							
		Number of formal noise							
		complaints received by the							
8.c. Will it maintain and	TBC	Council per annum. Percentage of main rivers							
		reicentage of main rivers	0						
enhance water quality?		and canals classified as good	0	-	-	-	-		
		or fair quality							
		Dangerous substances in							
		water							
		Nutrients in water							
8.e. Will it maintain and	-	Population living in Air							
enhance air quality?		Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-		
8.f. Will it maintain and	-	-							
enhance land/soil quality?			0	-	-	-	-		

 8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? 9. To reduce contributions 	Between 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.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change? 9.b. Will it reduce 	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). See above.	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources As above.	0	-	-	-	-	
vulnerability to climate change?		AS above.	0	-	-	-	-	

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)

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اگرآپ کو بدانگریزی میں بیضنے میں مُشکل پیش آتی ہےتو براہ مہریانی یہاں رابطہ قائم کریں: ٹاپسٹری ٹرانسلیفن سردی، کورپریٹ پرسل سردسز، ہربرٹ دیتر ہادی، دی ڈانس، گلوشر بحی ایل 1 2 ای کیو ثيليفون : 396928 (01452)

તમોને જો આ ઇંગ્લીશમાં સમજવામાં તક્કલીફ પડતી હોય તો મહેરબાની કરીને નીચેની જગ્યાએ સંપર્ક સાંધશો : ટેપિસ્ટ્રિં ટ્રાન્સલેશન સર્વીસ, કોર્પોરેટ પર્સનલ સર્વીસીસ, હરબર્ટ વેરહાઉસ, ધ ડૉક્સ, ગ્લોસ્ટર, જીએલ૧ રઈક્યુ. |ટેલીફોન નંબર : (૦૧૪૫૨) ૩૯૬૯૦૯

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

ইংরেন্ধী ভাষায় এটা বুঝতে আপনার সমস্যা হলে, দয়া করে নিচের ঠিকানায় যোগাযোগ করুন: ট্যাপেস্ট্রী ট্যান্সলেশন সার্ভিস করণোরেট পার্সোনেল সাভিসেস্ হারবার্ট ওয়্যারহাউস, দা ডকস্ গ্লস্টার ডিএল্১ ২ইকিউ টেলিফোন নম্বর: (০১৪৫২) ৩৯৬৯০৯

Policy, Design and Conservation

