

Gloucester City Council

Gloucester Local Development Framework



Core Strategy Issues & Options Consultation Sustainability Appraisal Appendix B



September 2005
Policy, Design & Conservation



PROPOSED SPATIAL STRATEGY - FOCUS ON CENTRAL AREA GROWTH

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

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

3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	Like the demand for raw materials, the impact of the strategy on reducing the production of waste is uncertain. More growth means more waste in simple terms although the overall approach of the strategy should minimise the impact of this.
3.f. Will it positively 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy makes no specific reference to renewable energy and should be amended to do so.
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met										
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Ensuring access to essential services for all is a key part of the spatial strategy. The strategy also seeks to create a balanced network of shops and services across the City.
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Ensuring access to essential services for all is a key part of the spatial strategy. The strategy also seeks to create a balanced network of shops and services across the City. The strategy could be amended to refer specifically to meeting the needs of people with disabilities.
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Ensuring access to essential services for all is a key part of the spatial strategy. The strategy also seeks to create a balanced network of shops and services across the City.
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	Moderate	The strategy refers to the protection of public open space but not the provision of new facilities, areas of open space and improved access for users. This should be amended accordingly. The effect of the policy is relatively permanent although the quality and availability of open space can change over time.

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

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

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

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

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

CORE POLICY 1 - KEY DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

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

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

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

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	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	The policy seeks to ensure development is in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy which refers to housing provision in general but does not refer explicitly to safe or affordable housing. This should be revised.
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. To improve standards of health and education									
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to improve access to essential services such as health care provision.
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	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to improve access to essential services including education provision.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to improve access to essential services including education provision.

6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	<p>During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.</p> <p>In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.</p>	<p>Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households.</p> <p>Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	<p>As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.</p>	<p>Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.</p> <p>Number of voluntary organisations.</p> <p>Number of neighbourhood partnerships.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	<p>In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:</p> <p>Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%</p>	<p>Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.</p> <p>Tenant satisfaction & participation</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	<p>A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.</p> <p>Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.</p>	<p>Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.</p>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	<p>Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.</p>	<p>Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area</p> <p>Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres</p>	+	M/T	Permanent	Designated Centres	High	Moderate	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed Spatial Strategy which seeks to ensure the protection of the City Centre. The strategy should be amended to refer to 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. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed Spatial Strategy, which includes a number of elements, which should positively reduce certain determinants of poverty and deprivation. There may be some indirect effects therefore.
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy. This should lead to an improvement in the overall quality of life enjoyed by Gloucester residents.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.	Passenger travel by modes.	A ++ B +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to reduce the need to travel especially by car. Option A scores higher because it specifically identifies a reduction in car use as a policy objective.
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to reduce the need to travel especially by car. Clearer reference could however be made to other forms of transport including walking and cycling.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain effect because the spatial strategy will lead to growth in the Central Area which may lead to congestion unless modal shift is achieved away from cars towards walking, cycling and public transport. If this shift can be achieved there should be no significant increase in congestion.

8. To improve environmental quality (air, water, land)									
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air-borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	0	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy does not refer to the need to achieve a reduction in pollution and should be amended accordingly.
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy does not refer to the issue of noise pollution.
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	A + B 0	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy does not refer to the need to maintain and enhance water quality. Option A does however refer to the need to protect and wherever possible enhance the natural environment in the wider sense.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	A + B 0	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy does not refer to the need to maintain and enhance air quality. Option A does however refer to the need to protect and wherever possible enhance the natural environment in the wider sense.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	A + B 0	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy does not refer to the need to maintain and enhance soil quality. Option A does however refer to the need to protect and wherever possible enhance the natural environment in the wider sense.
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy, which seeks to encourage the re-use of previously developed land and buildings. This should help to reduce the number of vacant and derelict sites.
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	A ++ B +	L/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	High	Both options require development to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy, which will have a number of benefits in terms of reducing contributions to climate change including reducing the need to travel. Option A scores marginally higher because it specifies a reduction in car use as a policy objective.

9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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CORE POLICY 2 - HOUSING PROVISION

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

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

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

4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	All four options require new housing development whether planned or speculative to be well related to existing shops and services and accessible by a choice of means of transport. This is likely to assist people with disabilities to access the services they need.
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	All four options require new housing development whether planned or speculative to be well related to existing shops and services and accessible by a choice of means of transport. This is likely to assist people with disabilities to access the services they need.
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	Low	Low	In larger housing schemes new areas of open space and/or recreational facilities may be negotiated as part of any legal agreement.
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	A + B C ++ D ?	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	All four options will increase the number of houses available, which will include a proportion of affordable dwellings. The impact of Options B and C is greater because these will create the most number of units. The effects of Option D are unknown at this stage.
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.	A + B C ++ D ?	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	All four options will increase the number of houses available, which will include a proportion of affordable dwellings. The impact of Options B and C is greater because these will create the most number of units. The effects of Option D are unknown at this stage.

5. To improve standards of 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	Citywide	High	Moderate	All four options require new housing development whether planned or speculative to be well related to existing shops and services and accessible by a choice of means of transport.
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	All four options require new housing development whether planned or speculative to be in accordance with the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to ensure access to essential services for all.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

CORE POLICY 3 - AFFORDABLE HOUSING

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

2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare	?	-	-	-	-	-	Not directly although the emphasis on high density housing development in general terms will have a positive effect in terms of encouraging efficient use of land.
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	?	-	-	-	-	-	Not directly although the emphasis on the re-use of previously developed land in general terms will have a positive effect.
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	A B C - D - -	S/T	Temp	Citywide	Moderate	Low	The construction of additional affordable dwellings will inevitably mean a small increase in the use of raw materials. The impact of this is however likely to be minor. Option D in seeking the highest number of dwellings will have the greatest impact.
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)	A B C - D - -	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	The construction of additional affordable dwellings will inevitably mean a small increase in the amount of waste that is generated. The impact of this is however likely to be minor. Option D in seeking the highest number of dwellings will have the greatest impact.
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated 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	A B C - D - -	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	The construction of additional affordable dwellings will inevitably mean a small increase in water consumption. The impact of this is however likely to be minor. Option D in seeking the highest number of dwellings will have the greatest impact.
4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met									
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	Reference to accessibility could be made in the policy to improve its score in sustainability terms.
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	Reference to accessibility could be made in the policy to improve its score in sustainability terms.
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	Reference to accessibility could be made in the policy to improve its score in sustainability terms.
4.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	A B C + D ++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Core Policy 3 seeks to directly increase the number of affordable dwellings in Gloucester. Option D would yield the most new affordable dwellings because it would apply to a much wider range of developments.
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	Increasing the number of affordable dwellings may make a small contribution towards reducing homelessness although a wide range of external factors influence the number of homelessness applications.

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

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

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

8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	Moderate	Indirectly other policies relating to housing provision will ensure that the majority of affordable homes are built on previously developed land or involve the use of previously developed buildings thus contributing towards a reduction in the amount of vacant and derelict land.
9. 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	-	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	More dwellings essentially means greater energy consumption which can have a direct impact on emissions and associated climate change. There should be no difference between each of the options because it is the total number of dwellings built that will be important not the proportion of affordable dwellings.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORE POLICY 4 - EMPLOYMENT PROVISION

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

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

3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	--	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	All three options seek to increase the amount of employment land available in Gloucester which will in turn have an effect on the amount of waste that is produced. The level of impact will be largely determined by the type of employment built. B1 offices for example may produce less waste than manufacturing.
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms 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	Citywide	Moderate	High	All three options seek to increase the amount of employment land available in Gloucester which will in turn have an effect on water consumption. The level of impact will be largely determined by the type of employment built. B1 offices for example are likely to consume less water than manufacturing.
4. To ensure everyone has 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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	The policy may improve access to employment opportunities for some people.
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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	The policy may improve access to employment opportunities for some people.
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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	The policy may improve access to employment opportunities for some people. The policy could be improved by stating that employment development will only be permitted in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.

4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The Council's open space requirements may be applied to employment as well as residential development which may lead to the provision of some additional green space.
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. To improve standards of 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	Low	Low	The provision of additional employment opportunities may increase the number of opportunities for work-based training schemes.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The provision of additional employment opportunities may increase the number of opportunities for work-based training schemes.

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

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

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

9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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CORE POLICY 5 - TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

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

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

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

5. To improve standards of health and education									
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	?	-	-	-	-	-	In seeking to encourage new development to be located in accessible places, the policy may indirectly improve the ability of people to access health care facilities where these are proposed.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	In seeking to encourage new development to be located in accessible places, the policy may indirectly improve the ability of people to access training and education opportunities where these are proposed.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

CORE POLICY 6 - REGENERATION OF THE CENTRAL AREA

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

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

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

4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	High	The regeneration of the Central Area should increase the number of houses available which should in turn positively influence the ability of people to access housing. Care will be needed to ensure that sufficient numbers of affordable dwellings come forward as part of new housing schemes.
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Low	Moderate	The regeneration of the Central Area should increase the number of houses available which should in turn positively influence the ability of people to access housing. There are of course a number of other external factors, which influence the number of homelessness applications.
5. To improve standards of 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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	There may be some positive benefits where development is encouraged in locations that are well served by health care facilities. New residential development will of course put pressure on existing facilities and care will be needed to ensure that additional capacity is provided where appropriate.
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?	<p>In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales.</p> <p>Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).</p>	<p>% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications.</p> <p>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.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	<p>During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population.</p> <p>In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.</p>	<p>Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households.</p> <p>Violent offences committed per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	<p>As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.</p>	<p>Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years.</p> <p>Number of voluntary organisations.</p> <p>Number of neighbourhood partnerships.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	<p>In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord:</p> <p>Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%</p>	<p>Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.</p> <p>Tenant satisfaction & participation</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	<p>A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.</p> <p>Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.</p>	<p>Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.</p>	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	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	Central Area	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will help to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the City Centre.
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	+	M/T	Permanent	Central Area	Moderate	Moderate	A number of the most deprived wards are located in or close to the Central Area. These are likely to benefit from successful regeneration in terms of improved access to services and job opportunities.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	No direct link but clearly regeneration on a comprehensive scale offers the opportunity for improvements to be made to the existing housing stock.
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	Central Area	High	Moderate	The regeneration of the Central Area will provide direct improvements to the quality of the environment particularly in the Central Area.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.	Passenger travel by modes.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Focussing growth into the Central Area of Gloucester should reduce the need to travel by car because opportunities for walking, cycling and the use of public transport are significantly increased.
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Focussing growth into the Central Area of Gloucester should positively encourage the use of public transport. Upgrades to public transport infrastructure will be required in some cases.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

CORE POLICY 7 - CITY CENTRE AND RETAIL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity installed by type	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met									
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	?	-	-	-	-	-	It is important that the policy does not restrict opportunities for new retail development of an appropriate scale, in appropriate locations as this can improve the ability of people to access shops thus reducing the need to travel further.
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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	It is important that the policy does not restrict opportunities for new retail development of an appropriate scale, in appropriate locations as this can improve the ability of people to access shops thus reducing the need to travel further.
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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	It is important that the policy does not restrict opportunities for new retail development of an appropriate scale, in appropriate locations as this can improve the ability of people to access shops thus reducing the need to travel further.
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction & participation	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	A ++ B C +	S/T	Permanent	Designated Centres	High	High	All three options seek to actively maintain the vitality and viability of designated centres. Option A scores slightly higher because it refers specifically to 'improving' the vitality and viability of 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. 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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Although the policy will not directly improve the quality of where people live, it will help to ensure that the City retains a vital and vibrant network of designated centres for shopping and other services.

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

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

CORE POLICY 8 - MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT

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

2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)	?	-	-	-	-	-	There may be some benefits if the policy leads to additional employment land becoming available as part of development schemes which might not otherwise include employment uses.
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary.	Low	Low	Mixed-use development has the potential to act as a key component of the successful regeneration of Central Gloucester, which will in turn improve the attraction of Gloucester as a visitor destination.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare	A B + C + +	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The concept of mixed-use development directly encourages the most efficient use to be made of existing land and buildings. Option C scores higher because it requires all larger development schemes in the Central Area to incorporate a mix of uses.
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	B + A C ?	-	-	-	-	-	Option B seeks to encourage mixed-use development within existing buildings.
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide but focussed on Central Area	Moderate	Low	Mixed-use development equates to efficient use of land and buildings, which may have a small impact in terms of reducing the need for raw materials.
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity installed by type	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

CORE POLICY 9 - DESIGN AND DENSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CORE POLICY 10 - COMMUNITY SAFETY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CORE POLICY 11 - PROTECTION OF THE BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

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

2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Ensuring that the City's built and natural environment is protected should contribute positively towards improving the attraction of Gloucester as a visitor destination.	
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste										
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare: Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to protect the natural environment the policy should indirectly encourage the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.	
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Protection of the natural environment should encourage the use of raw materials from more sustainable 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)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity installed by type	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head							
4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met									
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	The protection of the natural environment should ensure that opportunities for recreation and the provision of green spaces are maintained although the policy will not directly lead to an increase in opportunities.
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

CORE POLICY 12 - COMMUNITY PROVISION

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	The policy could be expanded to require new community provision to utilise previously developed land and buildings wherever possible.
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORE POLICY 13 - ACCESS TO SHOPS AND SERVICES

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

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

3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity installed by type	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Low	Low	Would depend on the type of development. Some potential increase in water consumption through new development.
4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met									
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy is intended to positively steer new development towards locations that would improve people's ability to access shops and essential services.
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy is intended to positively steer new development towards locations that would improve people's ability to access shops and essential services.
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy is intended to positively steer new development towards locations that would improve people's ability to access shops and essential services.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on the type of development.
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. To improve standards of health and education									
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	There may be some benefits in terms of improving access to leisure facilities for example where these are located in a designated centre.
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	+	-	-	-	-	-	There may be some benefits in terms of improving access to health care facilities.
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	There may be some benefits in terms of improving access to health care facilities.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. 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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Would depend on whether the policy improves access to educational facilities.
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary organisations. Number of neighbourhood partnerships.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

CORE POLICY 14 - SPORT AND RECREATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CORE POLICY 15 - CULTURE AND TOURISM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CORE POLICY 16 - DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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