

**GLOUCESTER LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE
'CORE STRATEGY' PREFERRED OPTION
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT**

JANUARY 2006

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APPENDIX 1 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MATRIX

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Council is in the process of preparing the Gloucester Local Development Framework in consultation with the public, developers and landowners and key stakeholders.
- 1.2 A key aspect of the Local Development Framework is the Core Strategy Development Plan Document. The strategy identifies the key issues facing Gloucester and translates these into a series of strategic objectives, a spatial vision and strategy and a number of core policies.
- 1.3 All other components of the Local Development Framework must be consistent with the Core Strategy.
- 1.4 The Core Strategy must be put through three stages of consultation (issues and options, preferred options and submission) and at each stage must be subjected to a 'Sustainability Appraisal' in order to determine how well it performs in 'sustainability' terms. In other words, to identify the extent to which it meets social, economic and environmental objectives.
- 1.5 The sustainability appraisal process helps us to identify what level of impact the Core Strategy is likely to have, whether its impacts will be significant, temporary or permanent and whether it is likely to have any impact beyond the boundaries of Gloucester.
- 1.6 The appraisal also helps us to identify how the strategy might be improved to make it more effective in sustainability terms. It also helps us to identify and address any potential conflicts between different sustainability objectives, for example the need to provide safe, affordable housing, which may conflict with the need to reduce the consumption of raw materials.
- 1.7 This document is the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Preferred Option Development Plan Document. An appraisal of the Core Strategy Issues and Options Document was published in 2005.
- 1.8 This document is divided into a number of clear sections. Section 2 outlines in more detail the nature of the sustainability appraisal process which has been carried out, Section 3 describes relevant baseline data and background information and Section 4 describes the main findings of the appraisal process including an assessment of the do-nothing or business as usual scenario in which the effect of not having each policy in place will be assessed and described.
- 1.9 Attached to the appraisal at Appendix 1 is a completed 'Sustainability Appraisal Matrix' setting out in detail the predicted impact of the Core Strategy when set against a series of sustainability sub-objectives (the use of this matrix is explained in more detail in Section 2 below).

1.10 The sustainability appraisal has been carried out to assist people in making comments on the Preferred Option Core Strategy itself. The deadline for comments on this document is the same as the deadline for submitting comments on the draft Core Strategy i.e. **13th March 2006.**

1.11 Comments should be sent to:

**Planning Policy Team
Gloucester City Council
Herbert Warehouse
The Docks
Gloucester
GL1 2EQ**

1.12 Comments can also be submitted electronically using the following email address: pdg@gloucester.gov.uk or by logging onto the Council's website at www.gloucester.gov.uk

1.13 If you have any questions about this document or the Preferred Option Core Strategy document please call 01452 396854 for assistance.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Council is in the process of preparing a Local Development Framework for Gloucester (LDF). This will replace the existing Local Plan. The LDF will consist of four main development plan documents including:
- Core Strategy
 - Development Control Policies
 - Central Area Action Plan; and
 - Site Allocations/Designations (Non-Central Area)
- 2.2 These documents will be accompanied by a Proposals Map showing graphically where each policy and proposal applies.
- 2.3 Supporting these main Development Plan Documents will be a number of Supplementary Planning Documents or SPDs including:
- Affordable Housing
 - New Housing and Open Space
 - Designing Safer Places
 - Extending Your Home
 - Telecommunications
 - Archaeology
 - Land to the east of Waterwells Business Park
- 2.4 The purpose of these documents is to support and provide additional information in relation to the main Development Plan Documents referred to above.
- 2.5 This is the sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy Preferred Option Development Plan Document.

3. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

What is 'Sustainability'?

- 3.1 There is no single definition of sustainability. A commonly used definition, which has been around since 1987 is:

'Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

- 3.2 More recently, it has been accepted that sustainable development isn't just about protecting the environment, but that it also includes social and economic objectives.

- 3.3 In particular, the Government acknowledges sustainable development as having four main aims:

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone
- Effective protection of the environment
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

So how will we appraise the 'sustainability' of our Documents?

- 3.4 On July 28th 2005, the Council approved a Sustainability Appraisal 'Scoping Report' which sets out the broad approach that the Council will take in subjecting each of the documents produced under the Local Development Framework, to a Sustainability Appraisal. The Scoping Report, plus a non-technical summary, is available to download online at www.gloucester.gov.uk
- 3.5 Hard copies may also be viewed and/or purchased from the City Council Offices.
- 3.6 The Scoping Report was subject to consultation with the Environment Agency, the Countryside Agency, English Nature, English Heritage and a number of other relevant organisations. It identifies the main national, regional and local policy influences on Gloucester as well as the current baseline state of the City in environmental, social and economic terms. From this assessment, the scoping report draws out the key issues facing Gloucester and translates these into a number of sustainable objectives.

3.7 Key sustainability issues identified for Gloucester include:

Economic Issues

- The highest unemployment rate in the County
- Pronounced unemployment among black and minority ethnic communities
- Lower than County average household income
- Growth in the service sector and a decline in manufacturing
- High levels of in-commuting
- Limited early hours/evening economy
- Overall shortage of employment land
- Older, less attractive employment areas
- Lack of overnight tourist visitors
- Poor retail provision compared to the size of Gloucester's shopper population

Social Issues

- An acute housing 'need'
- Poorer than average health of residents
- 'Pockets' of acute deprivation in some parts of the City
- Growth in the number of households in particular single person households
- Gloucester has the second highest crime rate in the South West
- Educational achievement is the lowest in the County
- Poor literacy and numeracy skills
- A significant percentage of homes classified as 'unfit'
- Homelessness
- Gloucester has the highest teenage pregnancy rate in the South West

Environmental Issues

- Many of the un-built parts of the City are of significant landscape and/or nature conservation importance
- A large proportion of the City falls within the River Severn floodplain
- Gloucester has an important built and cultural heritage
- Certain areas of the City suffer from traffic congestion
- Previously developed land may be subject to contamination
- The City has a shortfall of public open space compared to the national recommended standard
- Lower than average rates of recycling

3.8 Based on these identified key issues, we have identified nine 'headline' sustainable objectives, which we will expect all LDF policies and proposals to be consistent with as far as possible. Where there are potential conflicts, these will be highlighted through the appraisal process.

3.9 Our nine headline objectives are also based on the objectives of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West (2001) or RSDF for short.

3.10 They include:

1. Protecting the City's most vulnerable assets
2. Delivering sustainable economic growth
3. Minimising consumption of natural resources and the production of waste
4. Ensuring everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met
5. Improving standards of health and education
6. Making Gloucester a great place to live and work
7. Reducing the need to travel
8. Improving environmental quality (air, water, land)
9. Reducing contributions to climate change

3.11 Under each of these headline objectives we have identified a number of sub-objectives, which are more detailed questions that will be asked of potential policies and proposals during the sustainability appraisal process.

3.12 For example, under headline objective 1, which is to protect the City's most vulnerable assets, a policy or proposal would be assessed in terms of whether it would minimise the risk of flooding, help to conserve and/or enhance natural habitats, conserve and/or enhance species biodiversity, maintain and/or enhance cultural and historic assets and so on.

3.13 Under headline objective 5, which is to improve standards of health and education, a policy or proposal would be assessed in terms of how well it would contribute towards improve health and enhancing people's ability to engage in healthy activities as well as whether it would improve access to health care facilities or improve access to opportunities for learning, training, skills and knowledge.

3.14 Clearly some objectives will be more relevant to certain policies and proposals than others. Thus for example a policy relating to the provision of affordable housing is unlikely to have much a direct impact in terms of nature conservation (unless it relates to a particular site with nature conservation value). Such a policy would however be directly related to the sustainable objective of ensuring that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing.

3.15 It is also important to remember that there may be less obvious linkages between policies and sustainability objectives. A good example is the link between design and reducing crime levels, which is not immediately obvious, however evidence suggests that it is possible through the use of good design to reduce the opportunity to commit crime e.g. by providing overlooking, good lighting and reducing the number of 'escape routes' available.

- 3.16 We have identified these less obvious linkages wherever possible.
- 3.17 The headline objectives and sub-objectives set out in the Scoping Report have been incorporated into a 'Sustainability Matrix' which is essentially a table of criteria that has been applied to the Core Strategy in order to determine how well it performs in sustainability terms.
- 3.18 The completed sustainability matrix is set out at Appendix 1 of this document. The matrix looks at the likelihood of any impact, the likely timescale, whether the effect will be temporary or permanent, significant and/or cumulative and whether the impact will be localised, citywide or even cross-boundary. The impact of each option has been scored on the following basis:

++	Significant positive effect
+	Moderate positive effect
0	Neutral effect
--	Significant negative effect
-	Moderate negative effect
?	Uncertain effect

- 3.19 Commentary on the main findings of the appraisal is set out in Section 5.

4. RELEVANT BASELINE INFORMATION

- 4.1 This section of the appraisal briefly sets out the relevant baseline information we have in order to put the appraisal process in context.
- 4.2 Gloucester along with Cheltenham is defined as a Principal Urban Area or PUA. These two settlements are the focus for growth in the County under the draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (October 2005). The Gloucester PUA is defined as the continuous built up area of Gloucester City, and those parts of the parishes of Innsworth, Longford, Churchdown, Brockworth, Hucclecote and Hardwicke that fall within the continuous built up area.
- 4.3 Gloucester is significantly more deprived than any other district in the County. Barton & Tredworth, Eastgate and Coney Hill are among the 10% most deprived wards nationally in terms of homelessness and unsatisfactory accommodation. In terms of employment deprivation (including sickness and disability), Gloucester is in the worst 50% of districts nationally with three wards, Westgate, Matson and Barton falling within the worst 12% of wards nationally. Westgate is the most deprived ward in Gloucestershire in overall terms.
- 4.4 Affordable housing is housing for people who cannot afford to buy or rent appropriate housing for their needs in the open market. A recent Housing Needs Survey carried out by 'Outside Research' on behalf of the City Council, identified an acute need for affordable housing in Gloucester with approximately 1,234 affordable dwellings being needed each year in order to clear the existing backlog of housing need and to meet those in future housing need.
- 4.5 Gloucester's total workplace population is about 58,900, with 35,100 people living and working within the City, 19,300 commuting from another part of the County and 4,500 commuting from outside the County. The main strategic employment site in the City is at Waterwells Business Park in the south. This is a very successful development, which continues to be built out and occupied apace.
- 4.6 In overall terms, the rate of unemployment in Gloucester in August 2005 was 1.9%. This is higher than any other authority in Gloucestershire. The County average in August 2005 was 1.6%.
- 4.7 Figures compiled by the Gloucestershire Labour Market Information Unit (GLMIU) show that there are stark contrasts between different wards. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment at October 2005 are Westgate (8.3%), Matson (5.6%), and Barton (5.4%).
- 4.8 There are also marked differences between different sectors of the population with the unemployment rate being approximately double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.
- 4.9 The health of Gloucester residents is slightly poorer than the local average with 8.6% of people considering themselves to be in poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales. 16.9% of people in Gloucester have a long-term limiting illness, compared to 16.1% for Gloucestershire as a whole.

- 4.10 Crime rates in Gloucester are higher than County and national averages. The most prevalent crime type in the Gloucester area is theft and handling, which accounts for 23% of all the district's offences. Shoplifting makes up a significant proportion of this and accounts for over 8% of overall crime. Theft of cycles is also an issue with two cycles a day being stolen in the Gloucester area, a figure, that given the city's population, is higher than average amongst similar districts.
- 4.11 Gloucester pupils perform more poorly at all key stages than the national averages except for KS4 (GCSE). Gloucester also has lower than average numbers of people with a degree or other higher qualifications, and higher than average people with no, or few qualifications.
- 4.12 Car ownership in Gloucester is lower than the County average. Gloucester has the highest percentage of households with no car and the lowest percentage of households with two or more cars. Despite this, parts of the City suffer from severe traffic congestion, particularly at peak times in the mornings and evenings. This is due mainly to the large number of trips made into the City from other areas. Between 16,000 and 17,000 trips are made by car into Gloucester from elsewhere each day, whilst a further 20,000 car trips are made within Gloucester each day.
- 4.13 The Council's Public Open Space Strategy published in 2001 demonstrated that Gloucester is deficient in terms of the amount of public open space available. The level of provision in 2001 was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population compared to the National Playing Fields Association recommended standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 people. This creates important issues in terms of health and well-being by restricting the ability of people to engage in healthy activities. In the current climate of high-density residential development with little or no private garden space, the provision of public open space is becoming increasingly important.
- 4.14 Although Gloucester receives 2.4 million day visits each year, it only receives 914,000 overnight stays. After 6pm, activity in the City Centre is sparse and tends to be dominated by drinking among younger age groups. There is an acknowledged need to diversify and improve the offer of Gloucester's evening economy in order to attract more visitors and increase the number of people staying overnight. This is recognised in the Council's Draft Evening and Night Time Economy Strategy (2005).
- 4.15 In terms of the natural environment, Gloucester has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) six key wildlife sites and 28 other sites of nature conservation interest. 27% of the City is designated as Landscape Conservation Area and much of the western part of the City falls within the floodplain of the River Severn. There is also a defined Prime Biodiversity Area (PBA) comprising the area of un-built land to the west of the Gloucester - Sharpness Canal (including Hempsted Landfill) and Alney Island.
- 4.16 The built environment of Gloucester is equally important. The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* i.e. of outstanding architectural or historic interest. (Note: the equivalent figure for the whole of England is only 6%). There are also 26 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 11 designated Conservation Areas.

- 4.17 Generally air quality in Gloucester is good although there are one or two problem areas. Air Quality Management Areas have been declared at Priory Road and Barton Street due to excessive concentrations of nitrogen dioxide arising from traffic pollution in these areas. The City Council in conjunction with the County Council is in the process of preparing an Air Quality Action Plan.
- 4.18 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.

5. APPRAISAL RESULTS

SPATIAL STRATEGY

Introduction

- 5.1 The spatial strategy has been carried forward from the issues and options consultation stage largely intact although it has been revised in places to reflect representations that were made at that stage as well as the sustainability appraisal that was carried out.
- 5.2 The strategy for example now makes reference to the need for close partnership working with adjoining local authorities as well as greater references to climate change and minimizing contributions towards as well as the effects of. The strategy also makes reference to renewable energy including on-site regeneration of energy from renewable sources.

Overall Findings

- 5.3 The spatial strategy is itself underpinned by the concept of sustainable development. Unsurprisingly therefore it performs extremely well when assessed against the SA framework.
- 5.4 The strategy scores positively in nearly all regards although bears no direct relationship to the degree to which people are able to influence decisions, increasing waste recovery and recycling, reducing homelessness, improving health care and reducing noise levels.
- 5.5 There are also uncertain impacts in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of woodland cover (other than in relation to the protection of the natural environment as a whole), minimising the demand for raw materials including water consumption (due to the inherent conflict between protecting the environment and providing for growth) reducing the amount of waste generated and increasing participation in cultural activities.
- 5.6 With the exception of these issues, the spatial strategy scores positively in relation to all of the remaining sub-objectives set out in the SA framework.
- 5.7 We have received positive support for the proposed strategy to date and believe it should be retained as the preferred option.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.8 Under a 'do-nothing' or 'business as usual' scenario there is much less opportunity for the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) to fulfil the main objectives of sustainable development.

- 5.9 Particular problems arising if the proposed Spatial Strategy were not put in place are likely to include:
- Possible encroachment of development into environmentally sensitive parts of the City
 - Harm caused to the City Centre through competition from out of centre retail and leisure developments
 - Inefficient use of land
 - Vacant and derelict land remaining vacant and derelict
 - Increasing reliance on the private car and associated increases in congestion
 - Unnecessary need to travel
 - The loss of the few remaining Greenfield sites available in Gloucester
 - Insufficient provision for industry and the economy resulting in less inward investment and fewer job opportunities
 - People are less likely to have access to all of the essential services they require
 - Pressure for development on existing public open space and other recreational facilities
 - Gloucester may continue to fall further down the 'ranks' as a shopping destination; and
 - Potential decline in the quality of Gloucester's built and natural heritage

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.10 The spatial strategy does not mention the issue of waste recovery and recycling. This should be included in the strategy.
- 5.11 The strategy does not mention homelessness although this is mentioned as a key issue earlier in the document. This should be incorporated into the strategy.
- 5.12 The spatial strategy makes no reference to the provision of new health care or education facilities and this should be amended. It may also be possible to insert reference to addressing the needs of the least healthy people and the most poorly performing in educational terms.
- 5.13 No reference is made to cultural activities and participation in the spatial strategy. This should be amended accordingly.
- 5.14 The spatial strategy should be revised to refer to the need to try and improve road safety and reduce traffic congestion.

CORE POLICY 1: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

- 5.15 This is a new policy that has been incorporated into the preferred option version of the Core Strategy document as a result of comments received during the issues and options consultation and also as a result of the initial sustainability appraisal that was carried out at that stage.
- 5.16 The policy essentially replaces the previous Core Policy 1: Key Development Principles, which attracted a number of objections at the issues and options stage on the basis that the over-arching objectives of the policy would be dealt with adequately by other policies on a more individual basis.
- 5.17 Officers also considered that given the importance dedicated to sustainable development under the new planning system, that a policy relating to this issue would be useful.

Overall Findings

- 5.18 Unsurprisingly, this policy performs extremely well when assessed against the sustainability appraisal framework meeting a large number of the defined objectives and sub-objectives.
- 5.19 Particular sub-objectives that would be met include all of those relating to the protection of the natural environment, the creation of employment opportunities and promotion of inward and indigenous investment, reducing the consumption of raw materials including water and reducing waste generation.
- 5.20 Other sub-objectives include a reduction in crime, improved community cohesion, reduced desire to travel by car and improvements in the overall quality of where people live.
- 5.21 The policy will also help contribute towards maintaining and improving air, soil and water quality and reducing the contributions towards climate change.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.22 The do-nothing implications are not significant. Sustainable development is a central tenet of current Government planning policy and there is an expectation that all development should have regard to this issue and should incorporate the main principles as fully as possible.
- 5.23 Notwithstanding this, in order to ensure that when development proposals are considered for determination, this issue is taken fully into account, the inclusion of Core Policy 1: Sustainable Development is considered to be entirely justified.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.24 The sustainability appraisal has not identified any suggested changes to the policy at this stage.

CORE POLICY 2: SAFEGUARDING THE SPATIAL STRATEGY

Introduction

- 5.25 Core Policy 2 – Safeguarding the Spatial Strategy is a new policy that has been incorporated into the preferred option version of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document as a result of the sustainability appraisal carried out at the issues and options stage. Officers also re-appraised the situation and in light of amendments being made to other core policies including the deletion of some, felt that a policy, which specifically seeks to safeguard the core spatial strategy would be a useful inclusion.

Overall Findings

- 5.26 Core Policy 2 seeks to safeguard the spatial strategy. The spatial strategy is itself underpinned by the concept of sustainable development. Unsurprisingly therefore, the sustainability appraisal has revealed that Core Policy 2 performs extremely well when assessed against the SA framework.
- 5.27 The policy scores positively in nearly all regards although bears no direct relationship to the degree to which people are able to influence decisions, increasing waste recovery and recycling, reducing homelessness, improving health care and reducing noise levels.
- 5.28 There are also uncertain impacts in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of woodland cover (other than in relation to the protection of the natural environment as a whole), minimising the demand for raw materials including water consumption (due to the inherent conflict between protecting the environment and providing for growth) reducing the amount of waste generated and increasing participation in cultural activities.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.29 There are no significant implications arising from the do-nothing or business as usual scenario. Excluding Core Policy 2 would however offer less protection to the proposed spatial strategy which means it may be less enforceable when it comes to determining applications that may be contrary to the strategy.
- 5.30 It is acknowledged however that the spatial strategy would remain in place and be a material consideration regardless of the inclusion of Core Policy 2.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.31 The appraisal has not identified any suggested changes to Core Policy 2 but it has identified a number of potential changes to the Spatial Strategy itself. These are set out below.
- 5.32 The spatial strategy does not mention the issue of waste recovery and recycling. This should be included in the strategy.
- 5.33 The strategy does not mention homelessness although this is mentioned as a key issue earlier in the document. This should be incorporated into the strategy.

- 5.34 The spatial strategy makes no reference to the provision of new health care or education facilities and this should be amended. It may also be possible to insert reference to addressing the needs of the least healthy people and the most poorly performing in educational terms.
- 5.35 No reference is made to cultural activities and participation in the spatial strategy. This should be amended accordingly.
- 5.36 The spatial strategy should be revised to refer to the need to try and improve road safety and reduce traffic congestion.

CORE POLICY 3: PRIORITY TO THE RE-USE OF PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND AND BUILDINGS

Introduction

- 5.37 This is a new policy that has been incorporated into the preferred option version of the Core Strategy document as a result of comments received during the issues and options consultation and also as a result of the initial sustainability appraisal that was carried out at that stage.
- 5.38 The policy seeks to ensure that priority is given to the re-use of previously developed land and buildings in preference to greenfield sites which will only be released where it can be demonstrated that the City's development needs cannot be adequately met through the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.

Overall Findings

- 5.39 In general terms, the policy performs well when assessed against the criteria set out in the sustainability appraisal framework. Particular sub-objectives that would be met through the implementation of the policy include the protection of natural habitats including those of designated interest, encouraging the most efficient use to be made of land and buildings and the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.
- 5.40 The policy is also likely to improve the quality of where people live by bringing back into use derelict and vacant sites to more effective and modern uses. There may also be a reduction in pollution where contaminated land is remediated in order to bring it into a new use.
- 5.41 The policy will encourage derelict and vacant land to be brought into more effective use and will therefore help to maintain air, soil and water quality.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.42 The do-nothing or business as usual scenario creates no significant implications as the re-use of previously developed land in preference to greenfield sites is an established part of national government policy. There would therefore not be a sudden increase in pressure on greenfield sites in Gloucester if this policy were to be excluded. Notwithstanding this it is considered important that the policy is in place in order to ensure that it is a material consideration during the determination of any planning applications relating to greenfield development that the Council receives.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.43 No suggested changes. The policy is worded flexibly so as to allow for greenfield development where there is insufficient previously developed land available to meet the City's development needs. This balanced approach is considered to be the most appropriate.

CORE POLICY 4: HOUSING PROVISION

Introduction

- 5.44 This policy has been incorporated into the preferred option consultation paper from the initial issues and options consultation document. It is now however based on indicative housing figures set out in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy published in October 2005 that weren't available at the issues and options stage.
- 5.45 The policy repeats the presumption in favour of the release of previously developed land in preference to greenfield sites and no commits to identifying a 5 year housing land supply.
- 5.46 The policy also sets out a commitment to achieving through new residential development, an appropriate mix of dwelling types and tenures in order to create sustainable communities.

Overall Findings

- 5.47 In general terms, the policy performs well when assessed against the sustainability matrix although clearly it aims to facilitate the provision of up to 11,200 dwellings in the period to 2026.
- 5.48 The construction of these dwellings will inevitably mean increased consumption of natural resources, more contributions to climate change, increased generation of waste and consumption of water.
- 5.49 In positive terms, the policy will help to improve the ability of people to access safe and affordable housing, and will help to preserve natural environments, air, soil and water quality by encouraging development to take place on previously developed land and buildings rather than greenfield sites. This will also encourage the remediation of contaminated land as well as making the most efficient use of land and buildings.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.50 Excluding Core Policy 4: Housing Provision would create much less certainty concerning the level of development that is expected to take place in the City over the next twenty years.
- 5.51 The Core Strategy is required to be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy and it is essential that it includes within it, a policy setting out the housing requirements as dictated by the Regional Spatial Strategy.
- 5.52 The policy also helps to reinforce the need for mixed dwelling types and tenures in the interests of creating sustainable and integrated communities.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.53 The policy will need to be amended in line with the requirements laid down by the Regional Spatial Strategy as these are altered through the consultation process. A Housing Trajectory would also help to illustrate the required rate of housing growth once this has been established.

CORE POLICY 5: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Introduction

- 5.54 Core Policy 5: Affordable Housing has been incorporated into the preferred option document from the initial issues and options consultation paper. The threshold at which affordable housing provision will be sought has been set at 15 dwellings/0.5 ha which in light of recent Government advice and the most recent housing needs survey for Gloucester, is considered to be fully justified.
- 5.55 The level of provision maintains the City Council's current approach, which is to seek 40% of the net site area although this may be more, or less depending on the site in question.

Overall Findings

- 5.56 The policy is largely unrelated to the majority of sub-objectives set out in the sustainability appraisal framework. Clearly it will help people to access safe and affordable housing, which may in turn have a positive effect on reducing homelessness although this is caused by a range of factors other than simply affordability.
- 5.57 The policy will also help to reduce deprivation to a small extent by improving the ability of people to access housing. Barriers to housing are one of the measures of deprivation that is used. This is key in Gloucester, where several wards are extremely deprived compared to county and national figures.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.58 Exclusion of this policy would place the Council in a weaker position to negotiate for affordable housing provision. This will reduce the likelihood of existing housing need being met and will lead to increased waiting lists.
- 5.59 The policy is supported by a proposed Supplementary Planning Document which would have nothing to relate to if this policy were to be excluded.
- 5.60 Developers would also be less certain about the amount of affordable housing that will be sought and therefore will not be able to build into their scheme, the cost of the affordable housing provision.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.61 None. Reducing the threshold to less than 15 dwellings/0.5 ha would help to increase the number of affordable dwellings coming forward although this would have to be strongly justified in light of robust housing needs data. At the present time, it is considered that the 15 dwelling/0.5 ha threshold is the most appropriate.

CORE POLICY 6: EMPLOYMENT PROVISION

Introduction

- 5.62 Core Policy 6: Employment provision is based on Option A set out in the issues and options consultation paper published last year. It adopts a general approach towards meeting the economic needs of the City and specifies that particular regard will be had to meeting the needs of small businesses.
- 5.63 It does not take a specific approach based on the number of jobs or square metres of employment floorspace to be provided. Instead the level of provision will be agreed through the site-specific development plan documents to be produced at a later date.
- 5.64 The policy also seeks to protect existing and proposed employment land from other uses.

Overall Findings

- 5.65 The policy performs well in a number of respects particularly in relation to economic issues. Particular sub-objectives that would be met include the creation of new and lasting full time jobs, encouraging inward and indigenous investment and helping to support and encourage the growth of small businesses.
- 5.66 There may be increased opportunities for education where for example work-based training schemes come forward as a result of new employment land provision however these cannot be forecast with any degree of certainty.
- 5.67 Negative impacts will include the consumption of raw materials and the generation of additional waste. Impact on noise and pollution will depend on the nature of employment uses coming forward and is also difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
- 5.68 The provision of large new employment uses is also likely to increase contributions to climate change although again, this will depend to a large extent on the type of employment uses coming forward. Offices for example are likely to make much less contribution than industrial uses.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.69 The application of the do-nothing scenario creates no significant implications. There is perhaps however a danger that sufficient regard will not be had to meeting the needs of small firms, which we know are becoming an increasingly important component of Gloucester's economy.
- 5.70 There is also the possibility that existing and proposed employment land may come under pressure from other forms of development.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.71 An approach based on the number of jobs created has a number of merits but is likely to prove difficult to monitor in practical terms. Whilst specifying a particular amount of floorspace to be provided would offer greater certainty, it is unclear upon what, such a specification would be based. The Third Alteration Structure Plan for example has moved away from a floorspace target based approach, to a more general approach which has been reflected in Core Policy 6.

CORE POLICY 7: TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

Introduction

- 5.72 Core Policy 7: Transport and Accessibility has carried through from the issues and options document into the preferred option consultation paper. It no longer however takes a criteria based approach and instead, is a simple statement which states that development will be expected to minimise the need to travel by car and where appropriate, to promote walking, cycling and public transport.
- 5.73 The changes have been made as a result of representations received at the issues and options stage as well as the findings of the sustainability appraisal.

Overall Findings

- 5.74 The policy performs well in sustainability terms when appraised using the SA framework although its relatively specific focus means it is largely unrelated to most of the sub-objectives.
- 5.75 Particular objectives that would be met include reducing the demand for raw materials (i.e. those that would be used in the running of the car), ensuring everyone (including people with disabilities) are able to easily access essential, basic services.
- 5.76 This should in turn reduce the need to travel by car and encourage the use of more sustainable travel alternatives. This will have benefits in terms of reducing pollutants that may be associated with the use of the car e.g. benzene and carbon monoxide.
- 5.77 There may also be opportunities for increased carrying of freight by rail and water.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.78 Ensuring that development is accessible by a choice of means of transport other than the car is an established component of government policy. The implications of the do-nothing or business as usual scenario are therefore minimal.
- 5.79 Notwithstanding this, the policy is considered worthy of inclusion within the Core Strategy in order to ensure that its status means it can be relied on when planning applications are determined.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.80 None. The use of a general policy such as this is considered to be most appropriate in this instance. The policy seeks to encourage the promotion of walking, cycling and public transport, which is welcome.

CORE POLICY 8: PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

- 5.81 Core Policy 8 has been incorporated into the preferred option consultation paper having been included in the initial issues and options discussion document. In response to the results of the initial sustainability appraisal and the representations received at the issues and options stage, the two previous options have been combined into one, slightly longer policy.
- 5.82 Under this policy, all development will be expected to protect and enhance the built and natural environment and will not be permitted unless this is the case.

Overall Findings

- 5.83 The policy is purposefully broad and relates to the protection of both the built and natural environments. It therefore meets a number of the sub-objectives set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.
- 5.84 These include minimising the risk of flooding, protecting the natural environment including sites of designated nature conservation and/or biodiversity interest, maintaining and enhancing woodland cover, historic and cultural assets and improving the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist attraction. This creates secondary benefits in terms of the local economy.
- 5.85 In overall terms, the policy is also likely to make a positive contribution towards improving the quality of where people live.
- 5.86 The policy will also help to maintain air, soil and water quality and reduce the likelihood of pollution. It may also help to reduce vulnerability to climate change by protecting the natural environment and enhancing it wherever possible.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.87 Although the built and natural environments will be protected to a certain extent by other individual policies within the LDF, it is considered that the inclusion of this overarching core policy will help to reduce the likelihood of unacceptable development taking place in the City.
- 5.88 It places the City Council in a strong position from which to resist development proposals that may cause harm to the City's important built and natural environments. This will become increasingly important as Gloucester is required to take more housing over the next 20 years, which will inevitably lead to increased development pressure.

Comments/Suggested Changes

5.89 None.

CORE POLICY 9: MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

- 5.90 Core Policy 9: Mixed-Use Development has been carried forward from the issues and options consultation paper into the preferred option document. Two of the previous options have now been combined into a longer single policy.
- 5.91 The policy aims to support mixed use development in appropriate locations and will require larger development proposals in the Central Area to incorporate a mix of uses.

Overall Findings

- 5.92 Mixed-use development is acknowledged to have a number of benefits in sustainability terms and it is therefore unsurprising that the policy performs well when appraised against the sustainability sub-objectives set out in the SA matrix.
- 5.93 Mixed-use development can for example reduce the need to travel by allowing for linked trips. It also represents extremely efficient use of land by combing several uses into one building or onto one site.
- 5.94 By requiring large developments in the Central Area to incorporate a mix of uses, there is also a greater possibility of employment generating uses being developed such as retail or office floorspace. This will have benefits in terms of job creation.
- 5.95 Combining several uses into one building also has the potential to reduce the number of new buildings being constructed, which will have a positive effect in terms of reducing the consumption of raw materials.
- 5.96 Mixed-use development can reduce opportunities for crime by ensuring greater activity throughout the day and night. This will help to reduce both the occurrence and perception of crime.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.97 Mixed-use development is supported by national government policy however exclusion of Core Policy 9 particularly the second paragraph which requires larger development schemes to incorporate a mix of uses, may mean that fewer mixed-use schemes come forward.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.98 The policy would benefit from clarification as to what constitutes an 'appropriate location' for mixed-use development.

CORE POLICY 10: DESIGN AND DENSITY

Introduction

- 5.99 Core Policy 10: Design and Density seeks to ensure that all new development is well designed and is built to a suitable density. The policy is based on a combination of the two previous options that were put forward and has been re-drafted in light of the previous sustainability appraisal that was carried out as well as representations that were received on the policy.

Overall Findings

- 5.100 The policy relates to both design and density and is therefore related to a number of the sub-objectives set out in the SA framework.
- 5.101 Particular sub-objectives that would be met include making the most efficient use of land. The policy will also help to reduce crime and the fear of crime by encouraging high standards of design. One of the main principles of good design is the need to take into account community safety.
- 5.102 The policy will help to improve the overall quality of where people live. There may also be economic benefits as the policy contributes towards Gloucester being seen as an attractive place for investment as well as tourism benefits as the City is seen as an attractive place to visit.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.103 Exclusion of this policy will place the Council in a weaker position from which to resist development proposals that are poorly designed or do not make the most efficient use of land.
- 5.104 Although these issues may be covered in some respect by other policies and by national policy, it is considered that the inclusion of this core policy will help to ensure that good design and appropriate densities are central considerations of all development proposals that are determined by the City Council. This will lead to better forms of development taking place in the future than might otherwise be the case.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.105 None.

CORE POLICY 11: COMMUNITY SAFETY

Introduction

- 5.106 The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all new development takes into account the principles of community safety. This is an important issue for Gloucester where the crime rate is higher than average. The principles of community safety include issues such as improved lighting, good natural surveillance etc.
- 5.107 The preferred option set out in the consultation paper is Option A from the initial issues and options consultation document. This simply requires all new development to have regard to community safety. It will be supplemented by a more detailed policy set out in the development control development plan document.

Overall Findings

- 5.108 Core Policy 11 has a fairly specific remit and is therefore largely unrelated to the majority of sub-objectives set out in the sustainability appraisal matrix.
- 5.109 Sub-objectives that would be met include ensuring everyone has access to safe and affordable housing and reducing crime and the fear of crime. There may also be benefits in terms of improving the quality of where people live.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.110 Excluding the policy reduces the likelihood of all development proposals adequately taking into account and subsequently incorporating, community safety issues into the design process.
- 5.111 Whilst this is unlikely to increase the incidence and fear of crime, there will be less probability of crime rates being successfully reduced. This will perpetuate the fear of crime.
- 5.112 The Council's Supplementary Planning Document 'Designing Safer Places' would also not have a Core Policy to relate to.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.113 No suggested changes. The policy is considered suitably robust.

CORE POLICY 12: DESIGNATED CENTRES

Introduction

- 5.114 Core Policy 12 is a new policy that has been introduced into the preferred option consultation document as a result of the initial issues and options responses and sustainability appraisal.
- 5.115 The policy has been introduced partly to replace the previous Core Policy 13 – Access to Shops and Services.
- 5.116 The objective of the policy is to protect designated centres from development that might cause harm to their health and well-being. Support will also be given for the creation of new centres in appropriate locations where there is a need and there would be no harmful impact on an existing centre.

Overall Findings

- 5.117 Core Policy 12 performs well in sustainability terms fulfilling a number of sustainability sub-objectives.
- 5.118 The policy will, for example help to support the growth of small businesses e.g. through the creation of new centres, and may provide new and lasting job opportunities.
- 5.119 By adopting a sequential approach to development starting with sites within designated centres, the policy is also likely to encourage the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.
- 5.120 There may be some negative impact associated with increased consumption of raw materials and generation of waste as a result of new centres being created although this is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
- 5.121 The policy will have a direct and positive impact on people's ability to access essential services and will help reduce the need to travel by car by maintaining a balanced network of centres across the City.
- 5.122 There may also be improved access to health care facilities although this will depend on the make-up of the particular district centre.
- 5.123 The policy will have a direct and positive effect in terms of maintaining and enhancing the viability of designated centres.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.124 The do-nothing scenario creates the danger that designated centres will come under greater pressure from out of centre speculative development that could cause harm to the centre including eventually, the closure of that centre.
- 5.125 District and Local Centres provide a valuable local resource for residential areas across the City and prevents the need for people to travel unnecessarily into the City Centre to reach shops and services. We need to ensure that they are protected and new ones identified in appropriate locations.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.126 The sustainability appraisal has not identified any suggested changes to this policy.

CORE POLICY 13: COMMUNITY PROVISION

Introduction

- 5.127 Core Policy 13: Community Provision has been incorporated into the preferred option consultation paper from the initial issues and options consultation document having received support at that stage in the representations that were received.
- 5.128 The preferred option is a combination of the initial options A and B. This is considered to make the policy more robust.
- 5.129 The policy is intended to offer support for the creation of new community facilities in appropriate locations such as those that are well served by a choice of means of transport. Furthermore, the policy seeks to protect existing community facilities, which will only be released for other forms of development where certain criteria can be met.

Overall Findings

- 5.130 Core Policy 13 performs reasonably well in sustainability terms although is largely unrelated to the majority of sub-objectives set out in the SA framework. Sub-objectives that would be met through the policy include helping disable people to access services more easily, improving access for those without a car, potentially providing new leisure facilities (where these form part of the community facility e.g. basketball or indoor football courts).
- 5.131 The provision of community facilities is likely to have a direct and positive impact on community involvement and greater involvement in community based activities is likely to lead to improved community cohesion in the interests of creating balanced and mixed sustainable communities.
- 5.132 Negative impacts are associated with the consumption of raw materials and water and generation of waste associated with the construction and operation of new community facilities. Given the likely scale of development however, the impacts in this regard are likely to be relatively insignificant.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.133 The implications of the do-nothing or business as usual scenario are not significant. The provision of new community facilities and when this happens may be beyond the control of the City Council. Where such facilities are promoted, exclusion of the policy may lead to pressure for development in inappropriate locations although it is acknowledged that there will be other policies in place, which should avoid this happening.
- 5.134 Existing community facilities may come under increasing pressure from other forms of development as the amount of available land with development potential declines over time.

- 5.135 Excluding this policy may place the Council in a weaker position from which to resist such proposals.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.136 Strengthening the policy further so that the loss of community facilities is not permitted under any circumstances will improve the performance of the policy in sustainability terms but is unlikely to be realistic or reasonable in planning terms. Some degree of flexibility is required and a criteria-based approach is considered to be most appropriate.

CORE POLICY 14: SPORT AND RECREATION

Introduction

- 5.137 Core Policy 14: Sport and Recreation has been carried forward from the initial issues and options stage. Option A which identified specifically the level of public open space to be provided in new development has been dropped in favour of a more general approach which seeks to encourage new sports and recreation facilities in accessible locations that are well served by a choice of means of transport.
- 5.138 It also seeks to safeguard existing sports and recreation facilities from redevelopment to other uses unless certain criteria can be met.

Overall Findings

- 5.139 The policy performs well when appraised using the SA framework.
- 5.140 Although the construction of new sports and recreation facilities would lead to increased consumption of raw materials and generation of waste, there are a number of potential benefits associated with this policy, including improving the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination, reducing the need to travel by car, improving access for those without a car and people with disabilities and improving the overall quality of where people live.
- 5.141 More specifically, the policy will help to contribute towards the provision of additional leisure facilities, which in turn will create benefits in terms of improving the ability of people to engage in healthy activities. This in itself creates potential health benefits.
- 5.142 The provision of new facilities is also likely to yield benefits in terms of increased community cohesion as people become involved in community based activities such as local sports teams.
- 5.143 New facilities may offer support to designated local and district centres but this will depend on the location of such facilities and is therefore difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.144 Under the do-nothing or business as usual scenario, there is a danger that existing sports and recreation facilities will be lost to other forms of development. Adopting a criteria based approach will help to ensure that such facilities are protected from development other than in exceptional circumstances for example where it can be shown that there is no longer a demand or prospect of demand for the recreational use of the site.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.145 None.

CORE POLICY 15: DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

Introduction

- 5.146 Core Policy 15: Developer Contributions has been carried forward from the initial issues and options consultation paper (Option B) and has not been amended. The objective of the policy is to ensure that developers enter into legal agreements with the Council in order to mitigate the impact of their development. This might apply to the provision of affordable housing, open space, education, highway improvements and so on.

Overall Findings

- 5.147 The nature of the policy means that its impact is difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty. It will depend on the nature of any contribution secured which will vary from site to site.
- 5.148 Potentially for example, the policy could help to contribute towards the protection of the natural environment if the legal agreement were to include this within its objectives. More likely is the provision of affordable housing, which will improve people's ability to enter the housing market, and the provision of new leisure facilities such as public open space in new residential development.
- 5.149 In relation to larger development proposals, developer contributions towards education and health care may have benefits in relation to people's ability to access educational opportunities and health care.
- 5.150 In overall terms the policy should help to maintain and improve the quality of where people live by ensuring that new development does not unreasonably impact upon the services and infrastructure of an area. In other words, it will ensure that development compensates for any impact it might have.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.151 The do-nothing implications are not significant as the issue of developer contributions is dealt with in a national government circular, however it is considered appropriate to have such a policy in place in order to ensure that during the planning application stage, there is local policy support for the use of Section 106 legal agreements in order to ensure that the impact of development is mitigated.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.152 No suggested changes. The policy is considered to be sufficiently flexible yet robust.

CORE POLICY 16: MINIMIZING IMPACTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Introduction

- 5.153 This is a new policy that has been introduced into the preferred option consultation document in response to representations that were received at the initial issues and options consultation stage as well as the sustainability appraisal that was carried out at that time.
- 5.154 Based on these, it was decided that a policy addressing the issue of climate change warranted inclusion in the core strategy development plan document.
- 5.155 The policy as drafted, requires all new development to address the issue of climate change through carbon dioxide and other gas management for example through the construction of climate friendly buildings. The design of new development will need to take on board predicted climate changes such as they are fit for purpose over the life of the building. In other words, they should be designed with longer-term climate changes taken into account.

Overall Findings

- 5.156 This is a specifically focussed policy relating to climate change and is therefore unrelated to the majority of sub-objectives set out in the SA framework.
- 5.157 There are however a number of objectives that the policy would help contribute towards. Clearly the policy will have a direct and positive impact in terms of reducing contributions towards climate change and will help to reduce vulnerability to climate change by ensuring that new buildings are built with long-term changes to the climate taken into account.
- 5.158 The policy requires all development to address the issue of climate change. This will include the issue of flooding and changing water levels arising from changes in the climate. This should help to ensure, in conjunction with other relevant policies in the LDF, that the issue of flood risk is properly taken into account.
- 5.159 The policy will also encourage, in conjunction with other relevant policies, the most efficient use to be made of land and buildings in the interest of reducing contributions to climate change.
- 5.160 The policy will also have a direct and positive influence on the development of renewable forms of energy.
- 5.161 The policy in conjunction with other relevant policies will encourage development to take place in locations that reduce the need to travel by car, in the interests of reducing contributions to climate change.

Do-Nothing or Business as Usual Scenario

- 5.162 The do-nothing implications are significant. Climate change is a critical issue that affects us all and we need to ensure that all development takes it into account as a key issue so that the impacts of new development in terms of exacerbating climate change are kept to a minimum and so that where climate change does occur, buildings are designed and constructed in such a way so as to withstand it.

Comments/Suggested Changes

- 5.163 The policy could be expanded further by requiring developers to demonstrate how they have or how they intend to, address the issue of climate change in their development proposals.

6. CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

- 6.1 The sustainability appraisal process has revealed that the Core Strategy preferred option consultation document performs well in sustainability terms.
- 6.2 The spatial strategy performs particularly well in sustainability terms fulfilling the majority of sub-objectives set out in the SA framework and potentially fulfilling a number of others.
- 6.3 A number of suggested amendments to the spatial strategy arise as a result of the sustainability appraisal and it is our intention to incorporate these into the submission version of the Core Strategy development plan document due to be published in July 2006.
- 6.4 Overall, the Core Policies perform well in sustainability terms. Those which are broader in nature, understandably relate to a larger number of sub-objectives than those which are quite topic specific.
- 6.5 The appraisal has not identified any significant conflicts arising from the implementation of any of the core policies.
- 6.6 The appraisal has identified a number of minor changes that could be made to the core policies and these will be incorporated into the submission version of the Core Strategy development plan document due to be published in July 2006.
- 6.7 Following the close of the preferred option consultation period on 13th March 2006, the representations we receive in relation to the Core Strategy and this Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy will be appraised and will be incorporated into a revised formal submission version which will be published in July 2006.
- 6.8 Comments should be sent to:
- Planning Policy Team
Gloucester City Council
Herbert Warehouse
The Docks
Gloucester
GL1 2EQ**
- 6.9 Comments can also be submitted electronically using the following email address: pdcc@gloucester.gov.uk or by logging onto the Council's website at www.gloucester.gov.uk
- 6.10 If you have any questions about this document or the Preferred Option Core Strategy document please call 01452 396854 for assistance.

SPATIAL STRATEGY

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 surrounding areas	High	High	The strategy seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City including the floodplain. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
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	High	The strategy seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City which will include natural and semi-natural habitats. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	The strategy seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City including sites of biodiversity importance. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	The strategy seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City including sites of designated nature conservation importance. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
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 strategy seeks to protect the historic environment of the city. Direct, positive impact in this regard. No mention is made however within the strategy to the protection of cultural assets. Reference to this should perhaps be included in the policy.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The core spatial strategy does not refer explicitly to the maintenance and enhancement of woodland cover but does set out protection for the natural environment as a whole.

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	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to ensure that sufficient employment land is made available to meet the economic needs of the City. This approach is likely to contribute towards the creation of additional job opportunities.
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to ensure that sufficient employment land is made available to meet the economic needs of the City. This approach is likely to encourage 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	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to ensure that sufficient employment land is made available to meet the economic needs of the City. This approach is likely to contribute towards the creation of opportunities for small companies.
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Although the spatial strategy does not refer explicitly to tourism, other objectives set out in the strategy will have a positive impact on tourism for example the protection of the historic environment of the City. Indirect positive effect in this regard therefore.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The spatial strategy includes as one of its objectives ensuring that the most efficient use is made of land and buildings. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	A central component of the spatial strategy is the re-use of previously developed land in preference to the release of greenfield sites. Direct positive impact in this regard.

3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Whilst certain aspects of the strategy e.g. reducing the need to travel by car, are likely to help reduce the consumption of raw materials, other elements e.g. the provision of new housing and employment land will lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials. Difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
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 spatial strategy does not mention the issue of waste recovery and recycling. This should be included in the strategy.
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Whilst certain aspects of the strategy are likely to reduce the amount of waste that is generated, other aspects e.g. the provision of new housing and employment land will lead to an increase in the amount of waste that is generated. Difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to encourage the development of renewable energy sources.
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Whilst certain aspects of the strategy are likely to help reduce the consumption of water, other elements e.g. the provision of new housing and employment land will lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials. Difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met									
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	A key aspect of the spatial strategy is ensuring a balanced network of shops and services across the City in order to avoid the need to travel unnecessarily by car. Direct positive impact in this regard.
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	A key aspect of the spatial strategy is ensuring a balanced network of shops and services across the City in order to avoid the need to travel unnecessarily by car. Direct positive impact in this regard.

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	High	High	A key aspect of the spatial strategy is to locate new development so as to reduce the need to travel by car. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	A key aspect of the spatial strategy is to encourage new sports and leisure facilities in appropriate locations and to protect existing facilities where these are still needed. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	High	Affordable housing provision is a key part of the proposed spatial strategy. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact. The strategy does not mention homelessness although this is mentioned as a key issue earlier in the document. This should be incorporated into the strategy.

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	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to increase the ability of Gloucester residents to partake in healthy activities and to also resist the loss of health care provision where such facilities are still needed. Direct positive impact in this regard. The strategy makes no reference to the provision of new health care facilities and this should be amended.
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	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy makes no reference to the provision of new health care facilities and this should be amended.
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	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy makes no reference to the provision of new health care facilities and this should be amended. It may also be possible to insert reference to addressing the needs of the least healthy people.
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to resist the loss of education facilities where these are still needed. Direct positive impact in this regard. The strategy makes no reference to the provision of new education facilities and this should be amended.
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 spatial strategy seeks to resist the loss of education facilities where these are still needed. Direct positive impact in this regard. The strategy makes no reference to the provision of new education facilities and this should be amended.
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	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to ensure that community safety is a fundamental principle of all new development. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to ensure that new community facilities are provided and that existing ones are protected where they are still needed. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to ensure that new community facilities are provided and that existing ones are protected where they are still needed. It also seeks to ensure the creation of mixed and balanced communities. Direct positive impact in this regard.
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	+	M/T	Permanent	Designated Centres	High	High	Part of the spatial strategy is to create and maintain a balanced network of local and district centres and to maintain the vitality and viability of these and the City Centre. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The overall thrust of the spatial strategy is likely to increase participation in cultural activities although this isn't mentioned explicitly in the strategy. The strategy should be amended in this regard.

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 spatial strategy will help to create the conditions through which poverty and income inequality may be reduced including the provision of new employment opportunities, the regeneration of the central area, encouraging inward and indigenous investment, improving access to services, removing barriers to housing and so on. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact although the spatial strategy should lead to an improvement in housing stock through the delivery of new housing. It does not seek to address improvements to 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	Citywide	High	High	The spatial strategy will introduce a large number of changes which should in overall terms, lead to an improvement in the quality of where people live including for example the provision of open space, ensuring high quality design, improving walking and cycling facilities etc. Direct positive impact 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.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to encourage less car use and greater use of sustainable modes of transport including walking and cycling. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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 and trans-boundary	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to encourage less car use and greater use of sustainable modes of transport including walking and cycling. Direct positive impact in this regard.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The strategy does not refer to making improvements in road safety. The strategy should be amended in this regard.

7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy seeks to encourage alternative, sustainable modes of transport. This is likely to have a positive influence on the amount of freight transported by rail and water. The strategy also seeks to make more effective use of the waterways. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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 and trans-boundary	High	High	By encouraging a reduction in car use, the spatial strategy should help contribute towards reduced congestion and improved road safety. Notwithstanding this, it is considered that these two issues could usefully be referred to explicitly in the strategy.
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	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The spatial strategy seeks to reduce the consumption of natural resources and promote environmentally friendly construction as well as the use of renewable energy. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact.
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy seeks to safeguard the natural environment and is likely to have a positive effect on water, air and soil quality. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy seeks to safeguard the natural environment and is likely to have a positive effect on water, air and soil quality. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy seeks to safeguard the natural environment and is likely to have a positive effect on water, air and soil quality. Direct, positive impact in this regard.

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	The strategy focuses on the re-use of previously developed land and buildings in the central area. This will have a direct and positive impact in terms of reducing the amount of derelict and vacant land. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
9. To reduce contributions to climate change									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	The spatial strategy includes within it as one of its main objectives, ensuring that new development minimizes its impact on climate change and ensuring that buildings themselves are capable of adapting to predicted climate extremes. Direct positive impact in this regard.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	The spatial strategy includes within it as one of its main objectives, ensuring that new buildings are capable of adapting to predicted climate extremes. Direct positive impact in this regard.

CORE POLICY 1 – SUSTAINABLE 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Floodplain and surrounding areas	Moderate	Moderate	The policy requires development to have regard to the principles of sustainable development. This includes environmental protection including the protection of sensitive areas such as those at risk from flooding.
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	The policy requires development to have regard to the principles of sustainable development. This includes environmental protection, which will help to conserve natural and semi-natural habitats. The policy requires development wherever possible to maximise its contribution to sustainable development.
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 policy requires development to have regard to the principles of sustainable development. This includes environmental protection, which will positively contribute towards 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	Designated sites of nature conservation interest	Moderate	Moderate	The policy requires development to have regard to the principles of sustainable development. This includes the protection of sites designated for their nature conservation value.
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 requires development to have regard to the principles of sustainable development. Protection of the environment includes the protection of historic and cultural assets. In requiring development to maximise its contribution to sustainable development, this creates greater scope for enhancing historic and 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Positive impact. Protection of environmental assets will include wooded areas. Protecting trees will also have positive impacts in terms of reducing climate change.

2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic Growth									
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should help to contribute towards meeting economic objectives including the creation of additional jobs.
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and Trans-Boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The policy seeks to maximise the economic contribution of new development, which should have a positive impact on investment both indigenous and inward. This should have secondary impacts in terms of employment generation.
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 policy seeks to maximise the economic contribution of new development, which should help to support the growth of small businesses, which we know is an increasingly important element of Gloucester's economy.
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Tourism is an important element of Gloucester's economy and the policy seeks to maximise the economic contribution of new development. This may include tourism benefits.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare: Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and: Above 50 dwellings per hectare	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The policy seeks to maximise environmental protection, which will include the effective use of land through high density development in appropriate locations although the policy does not include this as a specific objective.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The policy seeks to maximise environmental protection and this will include the re-use of previously developed land and buildings, although the policy does not include this as a specific objective.

3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	Sustainable development is concerned largely with reducing the demand for and consumption of, raw materials. The policy will therefore have a direct and positive effect in this regard.
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The policy should help to increase waste recovery and recycling although this is not referred to explicitly in the policy.
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Although not explicitly referred to in the policy, the minimization of waste is an environmental objective that would be met through the general commitment of this policy towards meeting the goals of sustainable 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Renewable energy is a key feature of sustainable development, which this policy will help to encourage. It is also dealt with specifically elsewhere in the LDF.
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Reducing water consumption is an environmental objective that would help to be met through the application of this policy to 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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Sustainable development often involves locating new development in places that are accessible. The policy should therefore have a positive impact in terms of ensuring access to services although this is not referred to as a specific objective. Secondary benefits of good access to essential services will include reduced car use as the alternatives of walking and cycling become much more attractive.
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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	See comments above.

4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	?	-	-	-	-	-	See comment above.
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	0	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact.
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 and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of safe and affordable housing is an important social objective and the policy should help to have a positive impact in this regard.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact.

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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Improved health is an important social objective particularly in Gloucester, where health is poorer than the County average. This issue is not however referred to explicitly in the policy. Notwithstanding, it is likely to have a positive impact.
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Sustainable development often involves locating new development in places that are accessible. The policy should therefore have a positive impact in terms of improving access to health care.
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Probable positive impact but difficult to ascertain with certainty. Improved educational attainment is important in Gloucester where performance lags behind the county average. This is therefore an important social and ultimately economic objective.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact.
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Reducing crime is an important social objective and is therefore a part of sustainable development particularly in Gloucester where the crime rate is higher than average. The policy should help to ensure that new development has regard to the issue of community safety although this issue is dealt with by another core policy.

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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact.
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.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Improved community cohesion is a central tenet of creating sustainable communities. The policy should have a positive impact in this regard.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact although maximising economic objectives will mean ensuring that new development does not cause harm to a designated 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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially the policy should have a positive impact because it looks to maximise the economic contribution of new development. Poverty is however determined by a number of factors and the degree of influence is therefore very difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.

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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact.
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	In requiring all development to have regard to the principles of community safety, the policy should help to 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.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Complying with the environmental objectives of sustainable development will mean ensuring that new development takes place in locations, which reduce the need to travel by car and encourage alternatives such as walking and cycling.
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.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Complying with the environmental objectives of sustainable development will mean ensuring that new development takes place in locations, which reduce the need to travel by car and encourage alternatives such as 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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact but potentially positive impact by encouraging new development to contribute towards environmental objectives, which will include the use of sustainable modes 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.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy indirectly seeks to reduce car use, which should have a positive impact in terms of improving road safety and reducing traffic 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	The policy seeks to protect the environment which will mean reducing any 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.	0	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. As a form of pollution, potentially positive impact as the policy seeks to ensure that development has full regard to the principles of sustainable development including the protection of social and environmental interests.
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Good water quality is an important environmental objective. The policy seeks to ensure that all development has regard to environmental objectives and therefore should have a positive effect in this regard.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Good air quality is an important environmental objective. The policy seeks to ensure that all development has regard to environmental objectives and therefore should have a positive effect in this regard.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Good soil/ground quality is an important environmental objective. The policy seeks to ensure that all development has regard to environmental objectives and therefore should have a positive effect in this regard.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact.
9. To reduce contributions to climate change									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	Climate change is a key issue and reducing contributions to, as well as the rate of, climate change is a key objective of sustainable development. The policy should therefore have a positive impact in this regard.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	High	See comment above.

CORE POLICY 2 – SAFEGUARDING THE SPATIAL STRATEGY

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 surrounding areas	High	High	The policy seeks to ensure that development is consistent with the core spatial strategy. This strategy seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City including the floodplain. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
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	High	The policy seeks to ensure that development is consistent with the core spatial strategy. This strategy seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City which will include natural and semi-natural habitats. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	The policy seeks to ensure that development is consistent with the core spatial strategy. This strategy seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City including sites of biodiversity importance. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	The policy seeks to ensure that development is consistent with the core spatial strategy. This strategy seeks to protect environmentally sensitive parts of the City including sites of designated nature conservation importance. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
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 ensure that development is consistent with the core spatial strategy. This strategy seeks to protect the historic environment of the city. Direct, positive impact in this regard. No mention is made however within the strategy to the protection of cultural assets. Reference to this should perhaps be included in the policy.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The core spatial strategy does not refer explicitly to the maintenance and enhancement of woodland cover but does set out protection for the natural environment as a whole.

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	High	High	The policy seeks to safeguard the spatial strategy which itself seeks to ensure that sufficient employment land is made available to meet the economic needs of the City. This approach is likely to contribute towards the creation of additional job opportunities.
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to safeguard the spatial strategy which itself seeks to ensure that sufficient employment land is made available to meet the economic needs of the City. This approach is likely to encourage 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	High	High	The policy seeks to safeguard the spatial strategy which itself seeks to ensure that sufficient employment land is made available to meet the economic needs of the City. This approach is likely to contribute towards the creation of opportunities for small companies.
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Although the spatial strategy does not refer explicitly to tourism, other objectives set out in the strategy will have a positive impact on tourism for example the protection of the historic environment of the City. Indirect positive effect in this regard therefore.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The spatial strategy includes as one of its objectives ensuring that the most efficient use is made of land and buildings. Safeguarding this strategy will therefore help to achieve this objective. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	A central component of the spatial strategy is the re-use of previously developed land in preference to the release of greenfield sites. Safeguarding this strategy will therefore help to achieve this objective. Direct positive impact in this regard.

3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Whilst certain aspects of the strategy e.g. reducing the need to travel by car, are likely to help reduce the consumption of raw materials, other elements e.g. the provision of new housing and employment land will lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials. Difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
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 spatial strategy does not mention the issue of waste recovery and recycling. This should be included in the strategy.
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Whilst certain aspects of the strategy are likely to reduce the amount of waste that is generated, other aspects e.g. the provision of new housing and employment land will lead to an increase in the amount of waste that is generated. Difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to encourage the development of renewable energy sources. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that this objective can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies.
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Whilst certain aspects of the strategy are likely to help reduce the consumption of water, other elements e.g. the provision of new housing and employment land will lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials. Difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met									
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	A key aspect of the spatial strategy is ensuring a balanced network of shops and services across the City in order to avoid the need to travel unnecessarily by car. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that this objective can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies. Direct positive impact in this regard.

4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	A key aspect of the spatial strategy is ensuring a balanced network of shops and services across the City in order to avoid the need to travel unnecessarily by car. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that this objective can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	A key aspect of the spatial strategy is to locate new development so as to reduce the need to travel by car. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that this objective can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	A key aspect of the spatial strategy is to encourage new sports and leisure facilities in appropriate locations and to protect existing facilities where these are still needed. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that this objective can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	High	Affordable housing provision is a key part of the proposed spatial strategy. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that this objective can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact. The strategy does not mention homelessness although this is mentioned as a key issue earlier in the document. This should be incorporated into the strategy.

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	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to increase the ability of Gloucester residents to partake in healthy activities and to also resist the loss of health care provision where such facilities are still needed. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that this objective can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies. Direct positive impact in this regard. The strategy makes no reference to the provision of new health care facilities and this should be amended.
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	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy makes no reference to the provision of new health care facilities and this should be amended.
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	-	-	-	-	-	The spatial strategy makes no reference to the provision of new health care facilities and this should be amended. It may also be possible to insert reference to addressing the needs of the least healthy people.
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to resist the loss of education facilities where these are still needed. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that this objective can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies. Direct positive impact in this regard. The strategy makes no reference to the provision of new education facilities and this should be amended.
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 spatial strategy seeks to resist the loss of education facilities where these are still needed. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that this objective can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies. Direct positive impact in this regard. The strategy makes no reference to the provision of new education facilities and this should be amended.
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	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to ensure that community safety is a fundamental principle of all new development. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that this objective can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to ensure that new community facilities are provided and that existing ones are protected where they are still needed. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that these objectives can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to ensure that new community facilities are provided and that existing ones are protected where they are still needed. It also seeks to ensure the creation of mixed and balanced communities. Safeguarding this strategy will help to ensure that these objectives can be achieved in conjunction with other relevant policies. Direct positive impact in this regard.
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	+	M/T	Permanent	Designated Centres	High	High	Part of the spatial strategy is to create and maintain a balanced network of local and district centres and to maintain the vitality and viability of these and the City Centre. Safeguarding this strategy will have a direct, positive impact in this regard.

6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The overall thrust of the spatial strategy is likely to increase participation in cultural activities although this isn't mentioned explicitly in the strategy. The strategy should be amended in this regard.
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 spatial strategy will help to create the conditions through which poverty and income inequality may be reduced including the provision of new employment opportunities, the regeneration of the central area, encouraging inward and indigenous investment, improving access to services, removing barriers to housing and so on. Safeguarding the strategy through core policy 2 will help to achieve these objectives. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact although the spatial strategy should lead to an improvement in housing stock through the delivery of new housing. It does not seek to address improvements to 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	Citywide	High	High	The spatial strategy will introduce a large number of changes which should in overall terms, lead to an improvement in the quality of where people live including for example the provision of open space, ensuring high quality design, improving walking and cycling facilities etc. Safeguarding the strategy will help to ensure that these objectives are achieved.
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 and trans-boundary	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to encourage less car use and greater use of sustainable modes of transport including walking and cycling. Safeguarding the strategy will help to ensure that this objective is achieved. Direct positive impact in this regard.
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 and trans-boundary	High	High	The spatial strategy seeks to encourage less car use and greater use of sustainable modes of transport including walking and cycling. Safeguarding the strategy will help to ensure that this objective is achieved. Direct positive impact in this regard.

7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The strategy does not refer to making improvements in road safety. The strategy should be amended in this regard.
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy seeks to encourage alternative, sustainable modes of transport. This is likely to have a positive influence on the amount of freight transported by rail and water. The strategy also seeks to make more effective use of the waterways. Safeguarding the strategy through Core Policy 2 will help to achieve this objective.
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 and trans-boundary	High	High	By encouraging a reduction in car use, the spatial strategy should help contribute towards reduced congestion and improved road safety. Notwithstanding this, it is considered that these two issues could usefully be referred to explicitly in the strategy.
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	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The spatial strategy seeks to reduce the consumption of natural resources and promote environmentally friendly construction as well as the use of renewable energy. Safeguarding the strategy will help contribute towards these objectives being met. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact.
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy seeks to safeguard the natural environment and is likely to have a positive effect on water, air and soil quality. Safeguarding the strategy will help to ensure these objectives are met. Direct, positive impact in this regard.

8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy seeks to safeguard the natural environment and is likely to have a positive effect on water, air and soil quality. Safeguarding the strategy will help to ensure these objectives are met. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The spatial strategy seeks to safeguard the natural environment and is likely to have a positive effect on water, air and soil quality. Safeguarding the strategy will help to ensure these objectives are met. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 44.3 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The strategy focuses on the re-use of previously developed land and buildings in the central area. This will have a direct and positive impact in terms of reducing the amount of derelict and vacant land. Safeguarding the spatial strategy through core policy 2 will help to ensure that this objective is achieved.
9. To reduce contributions to climate change									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	The spatial strategy includes within it as one of its main objectives, ensuring that new development minimizes its impact on climate change and ensuring that buildings themselves are capable of adapting to predicted climate extremes. Safeguarding the strategy will help to ensure this objective is achieved. Direct positive impact in this regard.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	The spatial strategy includes within it as one of its main objectives, ensuring that new buildings are capable of adapting to predicted climate extremes. Safeguarding the strategy will help to ensure this objective is achieved. Direct positive impact in this regard.

CORE POLICY 3 – PRIORITY TO THE RE-USE OF PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND AND BUILDINGS

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ + 0 -- - ?	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
1. To protect the City's most vulnerable assets									
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	In seeking to prioritise the re-use of previously developed land over the release of greenfield sites, the policy will have a direct and positive impact in terms of the protection of natural and semi-natural habitats.
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to prioritise the re-use of previously developed land over the release of greenfield sites, the policy will have a direct and positive impact in terms of the protection of species diversity. The policy is not intended to address the protection of protected species explicitly however.
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy is not explicitly intended to protect sites of nature conservation interest although clearly in protecting greenfield sites from development, there will be some positive impact in this regard. A complete moratorium on greenfield releases would strengthen the policy further but a phased approach is considered to be more appropriate whereby greenfield sites may be released if there is insufficient previously developed land and buildings available to meet the city's development needs.
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Potentially positive impact where there is woodland cover on a greenfield site that is protected as a result of this policy.

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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact. Care will be needed however to ensure that the development needs of the City are being met through the release of previously developed land and buildings and that investment isn't constrained by lack of suitable sites.
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Low	Protecting greenfield sites will help to maintain the green 'feel' of the City which is likely to prove attractive to visitors as well as residents.
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	Re-using previously developed land and buildings in preference to greenfield sites represents an extremely 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	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy is intended to focus new development onto previously developed land and buildings in preference to greenfield sites. Direct, positive impact in this regard.

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	High	High	Re-using previously developed land in preference to greenfield sites will have a direct and positive impact in terms of minimizing 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	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Direct and positive impact insofar as the policy will encourage the recycling of existing land and buildings. It does refer to the recycling of other materials however.
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)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Generally speaking previously developed land tends to be in accessible locations but this is not always the case.

4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will encourage derelict land to be brought back into more effective use. This is likely to have a positive impact on 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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Previously developed land does tend to be in accessible locations but this is not always the case.
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Previously developed land does tend to be in accessible locations but this is not always the case.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Potentially positive impact where the re-use of previously developed land involves the reclamation of land that may have been contaminated by its former 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	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Positive effect through the protection of greenfield sites.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Potentially positive impact where the previous use of a site may have been having a harmful effect on air quality.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Potentially positive impact where the previous use of a site may have been having a harmful effect on ground 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.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy will have a direct and positive impact in terms of reducing the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land across the city by prioritising the re-use of previously developed land in preference to greenfield 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORE POLICY 4 – 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	In seeking to prioritise the re-use of previously developed land over the release of greenfield sites, the policy will have a direct and positive impact in terms of the protection of natural and semi-natural habitats.
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	In seeking to prioritise the re-use of previously developed land over the release of greenfield sites, the policy will have a direct and positive impact in terms of the protection of species diversity. The policy is not intended to address the protection of protected species explicitly however.
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy is not explicitly intended to protect sites of nature conservation interest although clearly in protecting greenfield sites from development, there will be some positive impact in this regard. A complete moratorium on greenfield releases would strengthen the policy further but a phased approach is considered to be more appropriate whereby greenfield sites may be released if there is insufficient previously developed land and buildings available to meet the city's development needs.
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Potentially positive impact where there is woodland cover on a greenfield site that is protected as a result of this policy.
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	-	-	-	-	-	The policy will create a number of temporary jobs associated with the construction of additional dwellings. These will not however be permanent and will not necessarily go those most in need.
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	-	-	-	-	-	Potential positive impact by seeking to retain greenfield sites which should prove attractive to visitors and residents alike.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities- 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare- Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and- Above 50 dwellings per hectare	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Re-using previously developed land and buildings in preference to greenfield sites represents an extremely 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	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy is intended to focus new development onto previously developed land and buildings in preference to greenfield sites. Direct, positive impact in this regard.

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 and trans-boundary	High	High	The policy makes provision of a large number of new houses to be built in Gloucester over the next 20 years. Inevitably this will involve the consumption of raw materials. Re-using previously developed land and buildings will help to mitigate this to some effect but clearly the impact will be significant. The exact level of impact will not be determined until the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West has been adopted.
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)	--	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The provision of between 10,400 and 11,200 dwellings will clearly have a significant impact on the amount of waste generated in the City. This will create the need for more effective waste recovery and recycling.
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	--	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The provision of between 10,400 and 11,200 dwellings will clearly have a significant impact on the amount of water consumed.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact although previously developed land does tend to be found mainly in accessible locations.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact although previously developed land does tend to be found mainly in accessible locations.

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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact although previously developed land does tend to be found mainly in accessible locations.
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	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	It will be important for the Council to ensure that new houses that are built in the City over the next twenty years make sufficient provision in terms of new public open space so that the leisure and recreation needs of residents can be met.
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	++	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy will ensure that the housing needs of the city are met over the next twenty years. This will include the provision of affordable housing. All new development will be expected to have regard to the principles of community safety in the interests of reducing crime and the opportunity for crime.
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.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	The policy may have a positive impact on homelessness by ensuring that a range of house types and tenures are provided. It must be noted however that homelessness is often caused by factors other than simply the lack of suitable housing.

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

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

6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. It will be important to ensure that the design and layout of new residential development is appropriate and is of suitably high quality.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact. The policy could be improved by requiring new residential development to take place in accessible locations. This issue is however dealt with through other policies.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact. The policy could be improved by requiring new residential development to take place in accessible locations. This issue is however dealt with through other policies.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Potentially positive impact where the re-use of previously developed land involves the reclamation of land that may have been contaminated by its former 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	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Positive effect through the protection of greenfield sites.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Potentially positive impact where the previous use of a site may have been having a harmful effect on air quality.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Potentially positive impact where the previous use of a site may have been having a harmful effect on ground 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.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy will have a direct and positive impact in terms of reducing the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land across the city by prioritising the re-use of previously developed land in preference to greenfield 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	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	Inevitably the construction of up to 11,200 dwellings will have a significant impact in terms of contributions toward climate change through increased activity, emissions and so on. Whilst the impact of this will be mitigated to some extent by the re-use of previously developed land and buildings in preference to greenfield sites, there will be some negative impact.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	See comments above.

CORE POLICY 5 – 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	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	-	-	-	-	-	Not directly although the general housing policy will ensure that this objective is met.
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	0	-	-	-	-	-	Not directly, although the general housing policy will ensure that this objective is met.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact. Although the provision of new housing will inevitably lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials, this policy will only affect the type of houses built, it will not influence the overall number.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact. Although the provision of new housing will inevitably lead to an increase in the consumption of water, this policy will only affect the type of houses built, it will not influence the overall number.
4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met									
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	If housing is considered to be an essential basic service, the policy will have a positive impact in this regard.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact although affordable homes do tend to be built in accessible locations. The policy could be supplemented by including accessibility as a requirement although this issue is dealt with through other policies.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact although affordable homes do tend to be built in accessible locations. The policy could be supplemented by including accessibility as a requirement although this issue is dealt with through other policies.
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?	<p>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.</p> <p>Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.</p>	<p>Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio)</p> <p>Affordable housing completions</p>	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	High	High	<p>Direct positive impact. The exact level of impact will depend on the degree to which the Council is able to negotiate the provision of affordable housing.</p> <p>The impact will be trans-boundary because the City Council has a partnership arrangement with adjoining local authorities and will accept people off waiting lists from outside Gloucester. These authorities then reciprocate as appropriate.</p> <p>Reducing the threshold to less than 15 dwellings/0.5 ha would clearly have a bigger impact but at this time the draft threshold is considered to be the most appropriate.</p>
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 and trans-boundary	Moderate	High	Potentially positive impact through the provision of new affordable homes although homelessness is caused by a range of factors not just the cost of entering the housing market.

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	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The policy could be improved by stating that affordable housing should be integrated with open market housing and should not be segregated, in the interests of creating balanced communities.
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?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	Potential positive impact in terms of reducing deprivation rather than poverty. Access to housing is a measure of deprivation and the provision of affordable housing is likely to facilitate people's ability to access housing, thus having a positive impact in terms of reducing deprivation.
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.	Passenger travel by modes.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental quality (air, water, land)									
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air-borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. To reduce contributions to climate change									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	-	No impact. The policy will influence the type of dwellings built, not the total number that are built which will have an impact in terms of climate change.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORE POLICY 6 – 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	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	High	High	The policy is intended to ensure that the economic needs of the City are met and this will lead to an increase in the number of full time jobs that are available. The policy could be enhanced by stating that particular efforts will be made to meet the needs of those most in need in Gloucester's more deprived wards. Ultimately however it will be largely down to the market to determine where new employment uses are built.
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	The policy seeks to ensure that the right conditions are in place in order to attract, and not to constrain, inward and indigenous investment. Particular regard will be had to meeting the needs of smaller businesses, which are playing an increasingly important role in the Gloucester economy.

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	Trans-boundary	High	High	The policy seeks to ensure that needs of small businesses are fully met. The importance of small businesses to the Gloucester economy is fully recognised.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact. The policy could be amended to require new employment development to maximise densities wherever possible although this issue is largely covered by other policies. Furthermore, employment densities relating to the number of jobs per sq. m are perhaps more important than the actual density of built development which is arguably more applicable to residential development.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact. The policy could be amended to require new employment development to take place on previously developed land although this is considered to be adequately dealt with by Core Policy 3 - Priority to 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	--	S/T and M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	High	High	The provision of new employment land will inevitably lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials both in the short term during construction and during the medium to long term during operation.
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 and M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	High	High	The provision of new employment land will inevitably lead to an increase in the production of waste during construction and during the medium to long term during operation.

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 and M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	High	High	The provision of new employment land will inevitably lead to an increase in the consumption of water both in the short term during construction and during the medium to long term during operation.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive impact where work-based training opportunities arise. Difficult to ascertain with any certainty however.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive impact where work-based training opportunities arise. Difficult to ascertain with any certainty however.
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.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	High	The provision of additional employment land should have a positive impact in terms of reducing poverty and deprivation by providing additional employment opportunities. Although a target based on the number of jobs created is a good idea in principle it is considered that this would prove extremely difficult to monitor accurately.

6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.	Passenger travel by modes.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. This will depend on the location of the employment land to be provided. Clearly businesses attract clients and car journeys will need to be made. There is demand from businesses for sites that are easily accessible. The Council will need to ensure that locations for new employment development are not entirely car-borne and that they promote more sustainable modes of transport. The policy could be amended to state that new employment land will need to be accessible by a choice of means of transport although this issue is covered by other policies.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	See comments above.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental quality (air, water, land)									
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air-borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. This will depend on the type of employment uses coming forward. There is more demand for office and light industrial floorspace than manufacturing these days. The likelihood of polluting uses is therefore much less. There is also other legislation in place designed to ensure that pollution is kept to acceptable levels.

8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact - difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty. The level of noise created would depend on the type of employment use. There is less demand now for manufacturing and heavy industrial uses which tend to be associated with noise. There is more demand for quieter uses such as offices and light industrial or storage and warehousing.
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. To reduce contributions to climate change									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	-	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The provision of new employment land is likely to have a negative impact in this regard by increasing contributions to climate change. The level of impact will depend on the amount and type of new employment land that is provided.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORE POLICY 7 – 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	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 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The policy will help to minimize the demand for raw materials associated with the use of the car. By reducing car use and encouraging alternative modes of transport such as walking and cycling, the policy should help to reduce the consumption of raw materials.
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	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	Direct positive impact. The policy will help to ensure that development takes place in locations that do not rely on the car to access essential services thus ensuring access to 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	High	High	Direct positive impact. The policy will help to ensure that development takes place in locations that do not rely on the car to access essential services thus ensuring access to all.
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	Direct positive impact. The policy will help to ensure that development takes place in locations that do not rely on the car to access essential services thus ensuring access to all.
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	-	-	-	-	-	Indirect impact by requiring all new development to be accessible by a choice of means of transport. This is likely to include some health facilities.
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	Indirect impact by requiring all new development to be accessible by a choice of means of transport. This is likely to include educational facilities.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	As of June 2005, there are 391 voluntary organisation in the City that are known to Gloucester City Council.	Percentage of residents who feel community activities have improved in the last three years. Number of voluntary organisations. Number of neighbourhood partnerships.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	In 2004, the following percentages of people in social housing in Gloucester were satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making with their landlord: Very satisfied - 12.9% Fairly satisfied - 48.4% Neither - 16.1% Fairly dissatisfied - 22.6% Very dissatisfied - 0%	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Tenant satisfaction & participation	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion. Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	Indirect impact by requiring all new development to be accessible by a choice of means of transport. This may include 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.	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 and trans-boundary	High	High	The policy will have a direct and positive impact in terms of reducing the need/desire to travel by car, by ensuring that new development is 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 and trans-boundary	High	High	The policy will have a direct and positive impact in terms of reducing the need/desire to travel by car, by ensuring that new development is accessible by a choice of means of transport.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Possible positive impact if the number of vehicles on the road network can be kept to a minimum however difficult to ascertain or forecast with any degree of certainty.
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The policy may lead to an increase in the proportion of freight carried by rail and water by ensuring that new development is accessible by a choice of means of transport. The policy could be amended to specify that freight transport by rail and water will be positively encouraged.
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	High	High	The policy should have a direct and positive impact on reducing traffic congestion by encouraging people to use alternative modes of transport to the car. There may be secondary benefits associated with health, where people take up walking and cycling instead of driving for all journeys.

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	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	Reducing car use will lead to a reduction in the pollutants associated with vehicle emissions such as benzene and carbon monoxide.
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	++	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	By encouraging a reduction in car use and the use of alternative modes of travel to the car, this policy has the potential to positively influence air quality through a reduction in the amount of vehicle emissions. This will have effects beyond the boundaries of the City.
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	++	M/T and L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	Direct positive impact. Reducing car use will reduce the amount of emissions that are associated with climate change.

9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
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CORE POLICY 8 – PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT 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 surrounding areas	Moderate	Moderate	The policy seeks to protect and wherever possible, enhance the natural environment. This will include the protection of 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	The policy seeks to protect and wherever possible, enhance the natural environment. This will include the protection of natural and semi-natural habitats.
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy seeks to protect and wherever possible, enhance the natural environment. This will include the protection of species 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	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy seeks to protect and wherever possible, enhance the natural environment. This will include the protection of sites designated for their nature conservation interest.
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy also seeks to protect the built environment, which will include cultural attractions. Secondary benefits will therefore include improved attractiveness to visitors.
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	Moderate	The policy seeks to protect and wherever possible, enhance the natural environment. This will include the protection of areas of woodland.
2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic Growth									
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	A high quality built and natural environment, which this policy aims to achieve will be attractive to both tourists and residents alike.
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare	0	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact.
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	-	-	-	-	-	No direct impact although protecting the natural environment is likely to steer new development onto previously developed land. This objective will also be achieved through other relevant policies.
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	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potential positive impact where the enhancement of the natural environment leads to increased opportunities for informal recreation.
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. To improve standards of health and education									
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy will help to ensure that new development fully respects the built and natural environments of the City. This will help to ensure that the quality of where people live is maintained and wherever possible enhanced.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	The policy will help to ensure that the natural environment is protected and wherever possible enhanced. This will include making sure that new development would not pollute the environment in any way.
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Direct positive impact by seeking to protect and enhance the natural environment.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Direct positive impact by seeking to protect and enhance the natural environment.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Direct positive impact by seeking to protect and enhance the natural environment.
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. To reduce contributions to climate change									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Probable positive impact by requiring new development to have regard to the natural environment, which will include having regard to contributions to climate change. This issue is also covered by other policies.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	High	Protecting the natural environment and enhancing it wherever possible is likely to reduce vulnerability to climate change to small extent. The key issue is however tackling the initial contributions towards climate change and reducing these wherever possible.

CORE POLICY 9 – 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The provision of mixed-use development may include employment uses, which will increase the number of job opportunities available. By requiring larger development schemes to include a mix of uses there is a greater chance that uses which generate new jobs will be included be it offices, retail or other uses.
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Mixed-use development represents extremely efficient use of land by combining more than one use on the same site. Secondary benefits that accrue from this form of development include reduced need to travel. For example someone may be able to live and work in the same place.
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	0	-	-	-	-	-	No explicit reference to previously developed land within the policy, but other policies will ensure that this is the focus for new development including mixed-use development.
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	Combining several uses into one building has the potential to reduce the number of new buildings being constructed, which will have a positive effect in terms of reducing the consumption of raw materials.
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	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	Mixed-use development can facilitate access for those who don't own a car. It can also reduce the need to travel by providing the opportunity for linked-trips i.e. one trip to the same building for several different reasons.
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	-	-	-	-	-	Not explicitly but potentially if a large scheme in the centre is encouraged to include residential as a result of this policy there may be some scope for influencing the number of dwellings coming forward and thus people's ability to access them safely and affordably.
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	-	-	-	-	-	See comment above.

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	High	High	Mixed-use development can reduce opportunities for crime by ensuring greater activity throughout the day and night. Natural surveillance over uses that would for example be vacant overnight. This will help to reduce both the occurrence and perception 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	+	M/T	Permanent	Designated Centres	Moderate	Moderate	Potential positive impact where mixed-use development takes place in or adjacent to a designated centre.
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	Potential positive impact but this will largely be dependent on the mix of uses and on the quality of design.
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	Mixed-use development can reduce the need to travel by car by providing a mix of different uses on one site.
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	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 – 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	Moderate	The policy aims to ensure that new development achieves a high standard of design. This is likely to have a small but positive effect in terms of encouraging investment into the City.

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	Moderate	The policy aims to ensure that new development achieves a high standard of design. This is likely to have a small but positive effect in terms of encouraging tourists to return to the City, as they are more likely to be impressed when they visit for the first time, for example a high quality public realm.
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	The policy aims to achieve suitably high densities in appropriate locations. This will mean more efficient use being made of land particularly in the Central Area and in areas that are well served by public transport.
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

5. To improve standards of health and education									
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales. Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 - 24, 25 - 44, 45-64, 65 - 74).	% 16 - 19 year olds with no qualifications. Qualifications/skills - percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work									
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	During 2004 the number of crimes committed by 10 - 17 year olds was 114.02 per 1,000 population. This is substantially higher than the figure for the County, which is 69.08 per 1,000 population. In 2004 85.60% of people in Gloucester felt safe in daylight in their neighbourhood, compared with 90.30% of County residents.	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households. Violent offences committed per 1,000 population. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy aims to ensure that high standards of design are achieved. A key aspect of this is ensuring that the fundamental principles of community safety are taken into account, for example the provision of good lighting, overlooking and not allowing 'escape' routes. Following these key design principles and others will help to positively reduce the incidence of crime which will have a secondary knock on impact on the perception or 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.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy will help to ensure that all development achieves a high standard of design. Maintaining this standard will 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	Potential positive impact where the design of a scheme is such that it seeks to eliminate contributions to climate change e.g. eco-homes although this issue is not explicitly mentioned in the policy. It is dealt with however under Core Policy 16 - Minimizing Impacts on Climate Change
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Potential positive impact where the design of development seeks to address potential future climate change although this is not explicitly referred to in the policy.

CORE POLICY 11 – 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	High	High	Gloucester has a higher than average crime rate and this policy will help to ensure that new residential development is safe by requiring the design of the development to have regard to the issue of community safety.
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.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Direct positive impact. The policy will help to ensure that all new development has regard to the fundamental principles of community safety, which should help to reduce the incidence and perception 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.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Achieving a reduction in crime and the perception of crime will have a direct, positive effect on the quality of where people live and on quality of life in general.
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 12 – DESIGNATED CENTRES

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s	Impact ++ + 0 -- - ?	Likely Timing of Impact (Short, Med, Long Term)	Temporary or Permanent Impact?	Geographic Scale	Likelihood of Impact	Significance of Impact	Commentary (any cumulative, secondary, synergistic impacts?) & Recommendations for Improvement/Mitigation
1. To protect the City's most vulnerable assets									
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	13.3 % of Gloucester lies within the floodplain.	Numbers of people and properties affected by flood events	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic Growth									
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The policy allows for the creation of new centres which may create additional employment opportunities but this is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
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	Designated Centres	Moderate	Moderate	The policy allows for the creation of new centres which may create opportunities for small businesses. It also seeks to protect existing centres and therefore offers protection to small businesses in these centres e.g. independent retail outlets.
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste									
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005 new dwelling completions in Gloucester were at the following densities: 15.3% at 30 dwellings per hectare or less 36.0% at 30 - 50 dwellings per hectare 48.7% at 50+ dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Percentage of land developed for employment, by type, which is on previously developed land	+	M/T	Permanent	Designated Centres	Moderate	Moderate	The policy adopts a sequential approach towards new development starting with sites within designated centres. The majority of these are likely to comprise previously developed land.
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land Improvements in energy efficiency Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The policy allows for the creation of new local centres, which will lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials, but this is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling Recycling of household waste	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 - 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 - 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The policy allows for the creation of new local centres, which will lead to an increase in the amount of waste generated, but this is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.

3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources Renewable energy capacity installed by type	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. The policy allows for the creation of new local centres, which will lead to an increase in consumption of water, but this is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met									
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to safeguard existing centres, which are often a source of essential services for local residents. It also seeks to facilitate the creation of new centres in appropriate locations which could further increase accessibility in areas of the City that may be poorly served at present.
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy seeks to safeguard existing centres, which are often a source of essential services for local residents. It also seeks to facilitate the creation of new centres in appropriate locations which could further increase accessibility in areas of the City that may be poorly served at present.
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	High	High	The policy seeks to safeguard existing centres, which are often a source of essential services for local residents. It also seeks to facilitate the creation of new centres in appropriate locations which could further increase accessibility in areas of the City that may be poorly served at present.
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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potential positive impact where health facilities are provided as part of a new centre but this is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.	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.	+	L/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Potential positive impact where a new centre is created and acts as a focus for activity and social interaction.
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	High	High	Direct, positive impact. The policy is intended to offer protection to existing centres and to facilitate the creation of new centres in appropriate locations.
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	High	Potential positive improvement to deprivation by improving accessibility to essential services.

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	Potential positive benefit where the creation of a new local centre improves accessibility and consumer choice in an area of the City that may be presently poorly served.
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 and trans-boundary	High	High	Direct positive impact. The policy seeks to achieve a balanced network of designated centres across the City. This will reduce the need and/or desire for unnecessary journeys by car by making walking, cycling and public transport, a more realistic option.
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 and trans-boundary	High	High	Direct positive impact. The policy seeks to achieve a balanced network of designated centres across the City. This help to ensure that these centres are accessible by a choice of means of transport other than the car.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. To improve environmental quality (air, water, land)									
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air-borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

CORE POLICY 13 – 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potential positive impact where new community facilities are built although the number of job opportunities created as a result is likely to be small. Also difficult to predict with any degree of certainty or accuracy.
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	Moderate	Low	The policy allows for the creation of new community facilities in appropriate locations. Inevitably, this will lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials although this impact is likely to be negligible given the likely scale of development.
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	Moderate	Low	The policy allows for the creation of new community facilities in appropriate locations. Inevitably, this will lead to an increase in the production of waste although this impact is likely to be negligible given the likely scale 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	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	-	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Low	The policy allows for the creation of new community facilities in appropriate locations. Inevitably, this will lead to an increase in the consumption of water although this impact is likely to be negligible given the likely scale of 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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will help to ensure that people have access to community facilities by allowing for the creation of new facilities in appropriate locations and by seeking to safeguard existing facilities from other forms of development where they are still needed.
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will help to ensure that people have access to community facilities by allowing for the creation of new facilities in appropriate locations and by seeking to safeguard existing facilities from other forms of development where they are still needed.
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will help to ensure that people have access to community facilities by allowing for the creation of new facilities in appropriate locations and by seeking to safeguard existing facilities from other forms of development where they are still needed.
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive impact where leisure facilities are provided as part of the community facility, e.g. indoor football or basketball.
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.	++	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	Direct, positive impact. By allowing for the creation of new community facilities and the protection of existing ones where these are still needed, the policy will directly contribute towards achieving this objective.
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	High	High	Direct, positive impact. By allowing for the creation of new community facilities and the protection of existing ones where these are still needed, the policy will directly contribute towards achieving this objective.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potential positive benefit where the community facility is part of a designated centre, or would form part of a new designated centre.
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive impact where the community facility is used for cultural events. Difficult to predict with any degree of certainty.
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 community facilities is an important component of people's quality of life and is an important way of encouraging community cohesion and integration. Direct positive impact on quality of life through the provision of new facilities and the protection of existing ones.
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 and trans-boundary	High	High	The policy seeks to ensure that new community facilities are built in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport in order to reduce reliance on the private 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 and trans-boundary	High	High	The policy seeks to ensure that new community facilities are built in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport in order to reduce reliance on 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially, a new community facility could increase contributions to climate change through additional activity but given the likely scale of development this would probably be extremely negligible.
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							
2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic Growth									
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs. Employment rates white/non-white	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted: In 2002 Gloucester attracted 315,000 trips by staying visitors 914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum Amount of visitor spend	+	M/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Potential positive impact. The provision of new sporting facilities is likely to be attractive to visitors to Gloucester as well as residents. There may be secondary benefits for other sectors of the economy, if visitor numbers increase as a result.
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	Moderate	Moderate	The policy allows for the creation of new sport and recreation facilities in appropriate locations. Inevitably, this will lead to an increase in the consumption of raw materials although the level of impact would be dependent on the scale of development.
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	Moderate	Moderate	The policy allows for the creation of new sport and recreation facilities in appropriate locations. Inevitably, this will lead to an increase in the production of waste although the level of impact would be dependent on the scale 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	Moderate	Moderate	The policy allows for the creation of new community facilities in appropriate locations. Inevitably, this will lead to an increase in the consumption of water although the level of impact would be dependent on the scale of 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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will help to maintain and improve access to sport and recreation 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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will help to maintain and improve access to sport and recreation 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)	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	The policy will help to maintain and improve access to sport and recreation facilities and will ensure that these are available in locations that are accessible by modes of transport other than the car.
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	++	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy allows for the creation of new sport and recreation facilities in appropriate locations. Direct, positive impact.
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	Direct positive impact on people's ability to engage in healthy activities by protecting existing sport and recreation facilities and by seeking to encourage the creation of new facilities in appropriate locations.
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	High	High	Direct positive impact on people's ability to engage in healthy activities by protecting existing sport and recreation facilities and by seeking to encourage the creation of new facilities in appropriate locations.
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	High	High	The provision and protection of sports and recreation facilities will have a positive influence on community involvement in community activities, particularly where these are based around sporting and recreational activities. This is likely to lead to greater community cohesion.
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	High	High	The provision and protection of sports and recreation facilities will have a positive influence on community involvement in community activities, particularly where these are based around sporting and recreational activities. This is likely to lead to greater community cohesion.
6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	Gloucester has an assumed shopper population of 190,500 (derived from CBRE using NSLSP data), which ranks it at 74 in CB Richard Ellis' Rank of Shopper Populations.	Vacancy rates within the Primary Shopping Area Percentage change in the number of registered restaurants in the City Centre and other designated centres	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive impact where the sport/recreation facility is located within or adjacent to a designated centre although this will depend on the particular site.
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Well designed and well located sporting and recreational facilities are likely to have a positive impact on the quality of where people live and on quality of life in general.
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 and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The policy seeks to ensure that new facilities are provided in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport, which will directly help to reduce the need and/or desire to travel by car. This will have secondary benefits in terms of reduced vehicle emissions.
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 and trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	The policy seeks to ensure that new facilities are provided in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport, which will directly help to reduce the need and/or desire to travel by car. This will have secondary benefits in terms of reduced vehicle emissions.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive impact if modal shift is successfully achieved.
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 and trans-boundary	Low	Moderate	The policy seeks to ensure that new facilities are provided in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport, which will directly help to reduce the need and/or desire to travel by car. This will have secondary benefits in terms of reduced vehicle emissions.
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	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Moderate	Moderate	Potential positive impact in terms of reducing car emissions by encouraging alternative forms of transport.

8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. To reduce contributions to climate change									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	+	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	Low	Moderate	Potentially positive impact through reduced car emissions as people are encouraged to use alternative modes of transport. The effect is however likely to be quite small.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORE POLICY 15 – 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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially, flood mitigation measures may be secured through a Section 106 agreement although this will depend on the particular site circumstances and constraints.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially, a Section 106 agreement could be used to secure the protection of important green areas.
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially, a Section 106 agreement could be used to secure the protection of important species e.g. newts, bats etc.
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially, a Section 106 agreement could be used to secure the protection of sites of nature conservation importance.
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	There is an area of ancient woodland at Matson Wood although overall, woodland provision is limited given the urban nature of the City.	Access to woodland	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	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially a Section 106 agreement could be used to secure forms of renewable energy in new development proposals. This would depend on the particular scheme in question and is difficult to predict with any certainty.
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met										
4.a Will it help everyone access essential basic services easily, safely and affordably?	There are ten designated Local Centres providing a range of local-scale shops and services such as smaller supermarkets, post offices, hair salons and so on.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.b. Will it help disabled people access services and facilities more easily?	These ten local centres provide important facilities for less mobile members of society and allow shopping trips to take place without the need for a journey by car or public transport.	Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Will it make access easier for those without a car?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services Percentage of new residential development within a distance of 500m or 15 minute walk of key local services (post office, food shops, GP, primary school)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	High	Section 106 agreements are often used to secure new public open space provision or enhancements to existing open space provision. Direct, positive impact in this regard.
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72. Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Affordable housing completions	+	S/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	High	Section 106 agreements are often used to secure the provision of affordable housing either on-site or off-site. Direct, positive impact in this regard.

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.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially positive impact through the provision of affordable housing secured through Section 106 agreement however homelessness is often a result of a complex range of factors other than just affordability.
5. To improve standards of health and education									
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	Overall, 8.6% of people in Gloucester have poor general health, compared to 7.6% for the County and 9.2% for England and Wales.	Expected years of healthy life Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired. Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	Moderate	Moderate	Section 106 agreements may be used, particularly in relation to larger development proposals, may be used to secure the provision of new health facilities or a contribution towards improving existing facilities. Potential positive impact in this regard therefore.
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	Section 106 agreements may be used, particularly in relation to larger development proposals, may be used to secure the provision of new education facilities or a contribution towards improving existing facilities. Potential positive impact in this regard therefore.
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	Section 106 agreements may be used, particularly in relation to larger development proposals, may be used to secure the provision of new education facilities or a contribution towards improving existing facilities. Potential positive impact in this regard therefore.

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

6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	The policy will help to ensure that any development that takes place does not impact unreasonably on an existing area in terms of the additional strain placed on local infrastructure. This will help to retain the quality of life enjoyed by local residents when new development takes place.
7. To reduce the need to travel									
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.	Passenger travel by modes.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive impact where a Section 106 agreement is used to secure improvements to walking, cycling and public transport facilities.
7.b. Will it help ensure that alternatives to the car are available for essential journeys, especially to residents in areas of low car ownership?	Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells. Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.	Number of park and ride users. Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive impact where a Section 106 agreement is used to secure improvements to walking, cycling and public transport facilities.
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive impact where a Section 106 agreement is used to secure improvements to the highway which would as a result, make it safer and less vulnerable to road traffic accidents.
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	Number of road accident casualties per annum. Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially positive impact where a Section 106 agreement is used to secure improvements to the highway which would as a result, make it safer and less vulnerable to road traffic accidents.

8. To improve environmental quality (air, water, land)									
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	Road traffic is the main source of air-borne pollution in Gloucester, however the air quality in Gloucester is good compared to other cities and approaches that found in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally within acceptable limits.	Days when pollution is moderate or higher Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 44.3 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	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 – MINIMIZING IMPACTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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	++	L/T	Permanent	Floodplain and surrounding areas	High	High	The policy requires all development to address the issue of climate change. This will include the issue of flooding and changing water levels arising from changes in the climate. This should help to ensure, in conjunction with other relevant policies in the LDF, that the issue of flood risk is properly taken into account.
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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially this policy could contribute towards the protection of the natural environment in the interests of avoiding development making contributions to climate change.
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially this policy could contribute towards the protection of the natural environment in the interests of avoiding development making contributions to climate change.
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially this policy could contribute towards the protection of the natural environment in the interests of avoiding development making contributions to climate 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%.	-	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	?	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain impact. Potentially this policy could contribute towards the protection of the natural environment in the interests of avoiding development making contributions to climate change.

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

6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits. Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	In 2004, around 3,830 dwellings were classified as 'unfit' to live in - all of which were private sector dwellings.	Number of 'unfit' homes per 1,000 dwellings	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	-	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents who feel Gloucester has improved or is improving.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. To reduce the need to travel									
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	In 2003, the largest mode of transport used to take children to school was the private car, constituting 45% of journeys to Primary School, and 41% of journeys to Secondary Schools. By far the most popular mode of transport for travelling to work in 2001 is the private car with 31,590 Gloucester residents using it.	Passenger travel by modes.	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The policy in conjunction with other relevant policies will encourage development to take place in locations that reduce the need to travel by car, in the interests of reducing contributions to climate change.
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 and trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The policy in conjunction with other relevant policies will encourage development to take place in locations that reduce the need to travel by car, in the interests of reducing contributions to climate change.
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	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The policy in conjunction with other relevant policies will be used to ensure that new development does not result in pollution. This will help to avoid increasing potential contributions to climate change.
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area. Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	TBC	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality Dangerous substances in water Nutrients in water	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The policy in conjunction with other relevant policies will be used to ensure that new development does not result in pollution. This will help to avoid increasing potential contributions to climate change.
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The policy in conjunction with other relevant policies will be used to ensure that new development does not result in pollution. This will help to avoid increasing potential contributions to climate change.
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-	+	M/T	Permanent	Citywide and trans-boundary	Moderate	High	The policy in conjunction with other relevant policies will be used to ensure that new development does not result in pollution. This will help to avoid increasing potential contributions to climate change.
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 st April 2004 and 31 st March 2005 the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was 443 representing 80% of the total number of new homes built.	Vacant land and properties and derelict land. Number of planning applications granted permission with remediation maintenance conditions attached per annum. Percentage of all new development on previously used land.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. To reduce contributions to climate change									
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 - 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	CO2 emissions Energy use per household Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources	++	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	The policy will have a direct and positive impact in this regard. All new development will be expected to have regard to the issue of climate change and to avoid designs and uses that would contribute towards increasing the rate of climate change.

9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	See above.	As above.	++	L/T	Permanent	Trans-boundary	High	High	The policy will have a direct and positive impact in this regard by seeking to ensure that the design of new development is capable of taking on board predicted climate changes so that they are fit for purpose over the life of the building. This will help to reduce vulnerability to climate change.
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