

# Gloucester City Council

**GLOUCESTER LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF  
DRAFT LIGHTING STRATEGY FOR GLOUCESTER  
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT**

**MARCH 2007**



**GLOUCESTER  
CITY COUNCIL**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report outlines the findings of a Sustainability Appraisal carried out on the Draft Lighting Strategy Supplementary Planning Document, which has recently been prepared by Gloucester City Council as part of the emerging Local Development Framework for Gloucester (the replacement to the Local Plan).
- 1.2 The Sustainability Appraisal which has been carried out is based on current Government advice and has full regard to the requirements of EC Directive 2001/42/EC – commonly referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.
- 1.3 The content of the document has been assessed and commentary provided accordingly. Potential mitigation to improve the performance of its content in ‘sustainability’ terms is suggested where appropriate.
- 1.4 Comments on this Sustainability Appraisal are invited until **2<sup>nd</sup> May 2007**
- 1.5 All of the comments we receive will be taken into account and will feed into a revised version of the Strategy, which will be subject to a formal period of consultation under Regulation 17 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, during Autumn 2007. A further Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published at that time.
- 1.6 Comments should be sent to:  
  
**Urban Design  
Policy, Design and Conservation  
Herbert Warehouse  
The Docks  
Gloucester  
GL1 2EQ**
- 1.7 Comments can also be submitted electronically by logging into the Council’s website at [www.gloucester.gov.uk/lighting](http://www.gloucester.gov.uk/lighting).
- 1.8 If you have any questions about this document or the Draft Lighting Strategy for Gloucester please telephone 01452 396847 for assistance.

## 2. BACKGROUND TO THE LDF

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 (DPDs) including:

- Core Strategy
- Development Control Policies
- Central Area Action Plan; and
- Site Allocations/Designations (Non-Central Area)

2.2 The policies and proposals set out in these documents will be illustrated graphically on a Proposals Map, which also forms part of the LDF.

2.3 As well as this, a number of Supplementary Planning Document's (SPD's) have been produced in order to expand upon information and policies contained within the four main Development Plan Documents.

2.4 The Draft Lighting Strategy for Gloucester will be adopted as an SPD of the LDF.

2.5 This document is subject to a six-week period of informal period of consultation between 21 March and 2 May 2007.

2.6 A six-week period of formal consultation under Regulation 17 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, will be held during Autumn 2007. A revised sustainability appraisal will be produced at this time.

2.7 It is envisaged that the Draft Lighting Strategy for Gloucester will be adopted as interim planning guidance later this year, and formally as an SPD alongside the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2008.

2.8 This Sustainability Appraisal should be used to inform your responses to the Draft Lighting Strategy for Gloucester.

### What is Sustainable Development?

2.9 The commonly accepted definition of sustainable development is:

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

2.10 This definition was developed in the 1980s. More recently however it has been accepted that sustainable development has a social and economic perspective as well as being about the protection of the environment.

- 2.11 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
- 2.12 In essence, sustainable development is about having regard to a number of different environmental, economic and social objectives and taking these into account in the formulation of plans and programmes. It is an issue that is top of the Government's policy agenda.
- 2.13 Planning Policy Statement 1 – Delivering Sustainable Development sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. The guidance states that sustainable development should be treated in an integrated manner by local planning authorities in drawing up their development plans.
- 2.14 This includes subjecting Local Development Documents to a process of sustainability appraisal incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

### 3. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

- 3.1 On July 28<sup>th</sup> 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/ldf](http://www.gloucester.gov.uk/ldf). Hard copies may also be viewed and/or purchased from the City Council Offices.
- 3.2 The Scoping Report was subject to consultation with the Environment Agency, the Countryside Agency, Natural England, 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.
- 3.3 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

- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 Our nine headline objectives are based on the objectives of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West (2001) or RSDF for short.
- 3.6 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
- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 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.

- 3.9 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.
- 3.10 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.
- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 We have identified these less obvious linkages wherever possible.
- 3.13 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 are to be applied to each policy or proposal in order to determine how well it performs in sustainability terms.
- 3.14 Officer workshops were held in February/March 2007 during which the implications of the lighting strategy were assessed. This included an assessment of the 'do-nothing' or 'business as usual' scenario, whereby the effect of not having the strategy in place is assessed for completeness.
- 3.15 Completed sustainability matrices are set out at Appendix 2 of this document. The matrices look 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            |
- 3.16 Commentary on the main findings of the appraisal is set out in Section 4.0 below.



## 4. OVERALL FINDINGS

- 4.1 In this section we summarise the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal. The full, completed Sustainability Matrix is attached at Appendix 2.

### Draft Lighting Strategy for Gloucester (Supplementary Planning Document)

#### *Content*

- 4.2 This Draft Lighting Strategy for Gloucester has been written in order to facilitate a co-ordinated approach to lighting in the City, which will seek to improve the evening and night-time economy. The Draft Strategy contains the following five objectives:
- To promote and strengthen Gloucester's local distinctiveness;
  - To reduce crime and the fear of crime;
  - To promote lighting as an art form within the City;
  - To improve the urban design qualities of the City;
  - To ensure that lighting schemes are sustainable.
- 4.3 Within each of these objectives a number of key physical areas have been identified, along with some key principles for dealing with these areas. Also listed are some key projects that the strategy hopes to implement.
- 4.4 The strategy also provides general planning and design advice for proposed lighting projects and schemes.

#### *Overall Findings*

- 4.5 The draft Lighting Strategy performs very well in sustainability terms. In particular, the implementation of this strategy will help to enhance the City's cultural and historical assets, for example through using light to emphasise Gloucester's historic street pattern and key buildings, and through promoting light as an art form.
- 4.6 The Draft Strategy will also help to reduce crime and the fear of crime through the effective lighting of key transport nodes, main pedestrian routes and linkages between different attractions.
- 4.7 Other sustainability gains include an improvement in the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination; an enhancement of the vitality and viability of designated centres and particularly the City Centre; an increase in participation in cultural activities; and an improvement in the quality of where people live.
- 4.8 However, there has been a negative impact identified through the sustainability appraisal process. Inevitably, the successful completion of new lighting schemes in the City will lead to an increase in the consumption of electricity, and therefore an increase in greenhouse emissions into the atmosphere. However, the Draft Strategy seeks to ensure that lighting schemes are as sustainable as possible and that measures are put in place to ensure that the impact is minimal.

*Do-Nothing/Business as Usual Scenario*

- 4.9 The omission of this strategy from the Local Development Framework would not be in the best interests of the City. Whilst it is acknowledged that there is a negative impact with regards to electricity consumption from completed lighting schemes, the benefits, for example enhancing historic and cultural assets, tackling crime and the fear of crime, and encouraging tourism, far outweigh the costs.

*Comment/Suggested Changes*

- 4.10 None.

## **5. CONCLUSION & NEXT STEPS**

- 5.1 The appraisal process has demonstrated that the Draft Lighting Strategy for Gloucester is generally consistent with the key objectives of sustainable development.
- 5.3 The matrix attached at Appendix 2 identifies any potentially significant impacts and their likely duration.
- 5.4 Responses to this appraisal document will be taken into account along with those we receive in response to the Draft Lighting Strategy. The deadline for submitting comments is the **2<sup>nd</sup> May 2007**
- 5.5 All of the comments we receive will be taken into account and will feed into a revised version of the Strategy, which will be subject to a formal period of consultation under Regulation 17 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, during Autumn 2007. A further Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published at that time.



**Draft Lighting Strategy Sustainability Appraisal**

SA Objectives	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
<b>1. To protect the City's most vulnerable assets</b>							
1.a. Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural habitats?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	++	MT/LT	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	<p>Gloucester has a huge amount of historic and cultural heritage, which is largely under-utilised after dark.</p> <p>This strategy will help to enhance these attributes, through, for example, using lighting as a medium to emphasise Gloucester's historic street pattern, the via sacra, and buildings and structures of particular importance – for example scheduled ancient monuments.</p> <p>Moreover, this strategy will enhance Gloucester's cultural heritage further by promoting lighting as an art form in its own right.</p>
1.f. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic Growth</b>							
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	+	MT/LT	Permanent	Citywide – but particularly in the Central Area	High	Moderate	By enhancing Gloucester's rich historic and cultural heritage through the medium of light, promoting light as an art form and improving the urban design qualities of the city the implementation of this strategy will help to improve Gloucester as a tourist destination.
<b>3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste</b>							
3.a. Will it encourage the most efficient use of land and buildings?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.b. Will it encourage development 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?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	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?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-



<b>5. To improve standards of health and education</b>							
5.a. Will it improve health and people's ability to engage in healthy activities?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work</b>							
6.a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?	++	MT/LT	Permanent	Citywide, but particularly in the Central Area	High	High	<p>One of the main objectives of this strategy is to help reduce crime and the fear of crime, particularly through lighting key transport nodes, main pedestrian routes, and linkages between attractions.</p> <p>Carefully designed lighting in the city will also help to improve legibility, i.e. peoples understanding and experience of the city – for example by emphasis of landmarks, key routes, vistas, edges, nodes and districts. This will also help to reduce the fear of crime during the hours of darkness.</p>
6.b. Will it encourage community engagement in community activities?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.c. Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	+	MT/LT	Permanent	Citywide, but particularly in the City Centre	High	Moderate	The implementation of the Draft Lighting Strategy will potentially enhance the vitality and viability of designated centres and particularly the city centre. For example, through enhancing its historic and cultural attributes, promoting lighting as an art form (thus creating additional attractions) and improving legibility of built form.
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	+	MT/LT	Permanent	Citywide, but particularly in the Central Area	High	Moderate	Through the provision of improved interpretation of Gloucester's historic and cultural heritage, and the promotion of lighting as an art form, the implementation of the strategy will potentially increase access to and participation in cultural activities.
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.h. Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.i. Will it improve the quality of where people live?	+	MT/LT	Permanent	Citywide	High	High	<p>All of the five key objectives contained within this draft strategy will improve the quality of where people live;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and strengthen Gloucester's local distinctiveness</li> <li>• Reduce crime and the fear of crime</li> <li>• Promote lighting as an art form in the city</li> <li>• Improve the urban design qualities of the city</li> <li>• Ensure that lighting schemes are sustainable</li> </ul>
<b>7. To reduce the need to travel</b>							
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	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?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	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?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. To improve environmental quality (air, water, land)							
8.a. Will it help to reduce any sources of pollution?	-	MT/LT	Permanent	Citywide	High	Low	<p>Inevitably, the implementation of this strategy will lead to an increased use of electricity and consequently emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.</p> <p>However, the effect of this will be mitigated through measures such as limiting illumination duration times, and encouraging commercial properties with shop windows to turn off or dim lights in areas that have had schemes implemented.</p> <p>For further comment see the main draft strategy document.</p>
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	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?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

<b>9. To reduce contributions to climate change</b>							
9.a. Will it reduce contributions to climate change?	-	MT/LT	Permanent	Citywide	High	Low	See comments to 8.a. above.
9.b. Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change?	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Schedule of Baseline Information and Indicators

The following table sets out for each sustainability appraisal sub-objective, a range of relevant baseline data and indicators. Setting these out in a single schedule avoids the need to repeat the information throughout the appraisal, which helps to reduce the length of the report.

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s
<b>1. To protect the City's most vulnerable assets</b>		
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
1.b. Will it conserve and enhance natural/semi-natural habitats?	As well as designated sites of importance, the City also has a network of non-designated greenspaces that provide important corridors, buffers and stepping-stones between designated sites of importance.	Access to woodland Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest
1.c. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular, avoid harm to protected species?	There are six key wildlife sites designated by Gloucester Wildlife Trust and 28 other sites of Nature Conservation Interest.	Achievement of Relevant (Urban Habitat) BAP targets Populations of wild birds
1.d. Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	The city has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's); Hucclecote Meadows in Abbeymead and Robinswood Hill Quarry on Robinswood Hill. There are also five local nature reserve designations.	Health of designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest
1.e. Will it maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets?	The city has 707 Listed Buildings, of which 13% are Grade I or II* and of outstanding architectural or historic interest. The equivalent figure for the whole of England is about 6%.	-
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

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s
<b>2. To Deliver Sustainable Economic Growth</b>		
2.a. Will it create new and lasting full time jobs particularly for those most in need of employment?	Although the unemployment rate in Gloucester has fallen from 6% to 3% between 1997 and 2002, it is still the highest rate in Gloucestershire. The wards with the highest rates of unemployment in 2003 were Westgate (11.9%), Matson (8.8%), and Barton (7.7%). Unemployment double among Gloucester's black and minority ethnic communities.	Percentage increase/decrease in the total number of local jobs.  Employment rates white/non-white
2.b. Will it encourage both indigenous and inward investment?	In Gloucester in 2002 there were 255 VAT registrations in total. However, there were also 345 VAT de-registrations, representing a net decrease of 90 businesses in Gloucester in that year.	Number of economic development enquiries  Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF
2.c. Will it help to support and encourage the growth of small businesses?	Figures gathered between 1997 and 2002 showed that the number of VAT registrations (i.e. business start ups) was 1,690.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area  Percentage change in number of small companies (i.e. less than 5 employees)
2.d. Will it help to improve the attraction of Gloucester as a tourist destination?	In 2002 Gloucester attracted:  In 2002 Gloucester attracted  315,000 trips by staying visitors  914,000 staying visitor nights	Number of visitors per annum  Amount of visitor spend

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s
<b>3. To minimise consumption of natural resources and production of waste</b>		
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
3.b. Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2004 and 31 <sup>st</sup> 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
3.c. Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and/or encourage the use of raw materials from sustainable sources?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 – 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Percentage of all new development on previously used land  Improvements in energy efficiency  Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources
3.d. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	In 2003/2004 the amount of household waste and composting in Gloucester amounted to 9.72% of all household waste in the City. This was substantially lower than the rate for both the County and the National Averages, which were 20.87 % and 22.49 % respectively.	Overall satisfaction with provision for recycling  Recycling of household waste
3.e. Will it help to reduce the amount of waste that is generated?	2003/2004 – 492kg waste produced per head in Gloucester 2004/2005 – 511kg waste produced per head in Gloucester	Waste produced per head (BVPI 84)
3.f. Will it positively encourage renewable forms of energy?	Gloucester City Councils Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) improvement figure for 1st April 2003 – 31 March 2004 was 3.8% - this represents an estimated energy saving of 264,867 Giga Joules (GJ).	Total amount of energy supplied from renewable energy sources  Renewable energy capacity installed by type



3.g. Will it reduce water consumption?	-	Water consumption per head
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>Baseline Information</b>	<b>Indicator/s</b>
<b>4. To ensure everyone has access to the essential services they require and that local needs are met</b>		
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)
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)
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)
4.d. Will it provide additional leisure facilities, green spaces and improve access to existing facilities?	The City Council's current Public Open Space standard aims to ensure that there is 2.8 hectares (7 acres) open space per 1,000 residents. At the time of the most recent Public Open Space survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of open space available to Gloucester residents (not including the Riverside Meadows or Robinswood Hill) was 2.19 hectares per 1,000 population.	Access to local green space  Cumulative total number of open spaces managed to 'green flag' award standard  Satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities
4.e. Will it help to ensure that everyone has access to safe and affordable housing?	In Gloucester in 2003, the affordable housing ratio, that is, the number of average salaries per average house price for males was 5.07, against a County ratio of 6.63, and southwest ratio of 6.72.  Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2004 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2005 there were 68 affordable housing completions in Gloucester.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio)  Affordable housing completions

4.f. Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness is an issue within the City with a Housing Needs survey in 2003 identifying 436 households requiring accommodation.	Number of homelessness applications per quarter.
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>Baseline Information</b>	<b>Indicator/s</b>
<b>5. To improve standards of health and education</b>		
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
5.b. Will it improve access to health care facilities?	-	GP appointments made within 48 hours where desired.  Percentage of residents who feel that health services have improved.
5.c. Will it reduce inequalities in health by improving the health of the least healthy people?	In 2003 the number of people suffering from Circulatory Diseases in Gloucester was noticeably higher than in the County and England and Wales as a whole, with 113.27, 88.52, and 106.30 cases per 100,000 population under 75 respectively.	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides.
5.d. Will it improve access to learning, training, skills and knowledge?	-	Percentage of adults participating in LSC funded learning.
5.e. Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?	In Gloucester, 27.9% of people have no qualifications, compared with 24.9% for the County, and 29.1% for England and Wales.  Gloucester has more people without qualifications when compared to the County in all age groups (20 – 24, 25 – 44, 45-64, 65 – 74).	% 16 – 19 year olds with no qualifications.  Qualifications/skills – percentage of working age population (16-54/59) with qualifications to either NVQ level 1 or 2/equivalent, NVQ level 3 or 4 or a trade apprenticeship or with no formal qualifications.

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s
<b>6. To make Gloucester a great place to live and work</b>		
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>
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>
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 &amp; participation</p>
6.d. Will it improve community cohesion?	<p>A survey was carried out in 2003 that asked 52 community and voluntary sector organisations a number of questions regarding perceptions of community cohesion.</p> <p>Overall, 83.3% of people thought that Gloucester was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.</p>	<p>Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously.</p>

6.e. Will it help to maintain and/or enhance the vitality and viability of a designated centre?	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
6.f. Will it increase access to and participation in, cultural activities?	-	-
6.g. Will it reduce poverty and income inequality?	Gloucester suffers from higher levels of poverty and deprivation than any other District in Gloucestershire. Two of the City's, Barton, and Tredworth and Westgate, are included within the list of the 10% of most deprived wards in the Country. Another four are included within the list for the 25% of most deprived wards.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.  Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits.  Proportion of households with an income of less than 50% of the national average.
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
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.

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s
<b>7. To reduce the need to travel</b>		
7.a. Will it reduce the need/desire to travel by car?	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Passenger travel by modes.
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?	<p>Gloucester currently has two dedicated park and ride sites at The Cattle Market and Waterwells.</p> <p>Between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2005, ten travel plans were secured in Gloucester.</p>	<p>Number of park and ride users.</p> <p>Percentage of residents surveyed who feel that public transport has improved.</p>
7.c. Will it help to achieve a reduction in road accident casualties?	TBC	Number of road accident casualties per annum
7.d. Will it increase the proportion of freight carried by rail and water?	-	-
7.e. Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	On average, the annual growth rate in traffic volumes in both Gloucester City and Gloucestershire is 1%.	<p>Number of road accident casualties per annum.</p> <p>Annual average flow per 1,000 km of principal roads.</p>

SA Objectives	Baseline Information	Indicator/s
<b>8. To improve environmental quality (air, water, land)</b>		
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
8.b. Will it help to reduce levels of noise?	-	Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their area.  Number of formal noise complaints received by the Council per annum.
8.c. Will it maintain and enhance water quality?	-	Percentage of main rivers and canals classified as good or fair quality  Dangerous substances in water  Nutrients in water
8.e. Will it maintain and enhance air quality?	-	Population living in Air Quality Management Areas
8.f. Will it maintain and enhance land/soil quality?	-	-
8.g. Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	Between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2004 and 31 <sup>st</sup> 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.

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