

Table 7 – Baseline Information

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator	Action/Issue/Constraint	Source
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Social Progress that Recognises the Needs of Everyone

1. To provide sufficient housing to enable people to live in a home suitable to their needs and which they can afford

Housing completions compared with Surrey Structure Plan (SSP)	1566 completions between 1991-2004	To meet the SSP requirement of 4750 new dwellings by 2016	TBC	Requirement to meet emerging Structure Plan target of 4750. Likely increase in housing requirement through South East Plan – borough level figures expected summer 2005.	Housing completions on Guildford Borough Council (GBC) monitoring database, SSP
Percentage of affordable housing delivered per year	GBC Planning Policy Team assessing housing monitoring database	To provide at least 30% of affordable housing on sites that fall within defined thresholds (Policy H11 of Local Plan 2003)	TBC	Majority of affordable units need to be 1 and 2 bedrooms as shown in the Housing Needs Assessment (1999 and 2004)	Housing Needs Assessment, data sourced from the Housing Monitoring Database
Number of households on the homeless register	A combination of the Housing Needs Register and Transfer Register gives a total of 2749	To reduce the number of households accepted as homeless and the number of	TBC	The need for affordable housing provision	Information from GBC Housing Section

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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	people	households in housing need on the housing register			
Average property price compared against average earnings	The average income for Guildford is £30,000, the average house price is £284,952	TBC	The average house price has risen since 1999 from £158,936, over 100%. The price in Guildford is above the national average of £176,365 but below the Surrey average of £300,647	The average house price is 9.4 times the average wage.	Surrey Statistics on line, S-Net
Number of unfit homes in the borough	2.9% (1315 dwellings unfit for human habitation)	To eliminate the existence of unfit homes by reducing the figures by 1.2% or 15/16 dwellings per year.	Pre-1919 dwellings are the most common unfit dwelling, making up 56% of unfit dwellings, but only 24% of all dwellings.	Dampness and heating is the major reason for unfitness, and it is these factors that need to be addressed.	Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 2000
2. To facilitate the improved health and well-being of the population, including enabling people to stay independent and reducing inequalities in health					
Death rates from circulatory	A potential source	To reduce death rates from	TBC	The influence that the planning system (through	A potential source identified is the

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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disease, cancer, accidents and suicide	identified is the Commission for Health Improvement	preventable causes and improve other indicators of health and well being over the long-term		the LDF) can have on this is limited	Commission for Health Improvement
Infant mortality rates	2.6 per 1000 births	To reduce death rates from preventable causes and improve other indicators of infant health and well being over the long-term	Guildford has the 6 th lowest figure out of 27	The influence that the planning system (through the LDF) can have on this is limited	Compendium of Clinical and Health indicators 2002, Department of Health - see Surrey and Sussex Health Profile 2003, NHS report
Conception among girls under 18	Unknown	To reduce conception rates over the long-term	TBC	The influence that the planning system (through the LDF) can have on this is limited	TBC
Life expectancy	77.8 Male and 83.2 Female	To reduce death rates from preventable causes and improve other indicators of health and well	Guildford has rankings of 29 th best in England for males and 5 th best for Females	The influence that the planning system (through the LDF) can have on this is limited	Compendium of Clinical and Health indicators 2002, Department of Health - see Surrey and Sussex Health

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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		being over the long-term			Profile 2003, NHS report
% of people who describe their health as good/very good	94.3%	To reduce death rates from preventable causes and improve other indicators of health and well being over the long-term	Slight improvement on the Surrey average of 94%	The influence that the planning system (through the LDF) can have on this is limited. It is acknowledged that this indicator relies on subjective opinion; consider use of alternative e.g. rate of obesity /amount of physical exercise undertaken by borough population.	Census Statistic Profiles. Potential source: Sport England
Older people helped to live at home per 1000, aged over 65	1,570 people over 65 in the borough receive Attendance Allowance to help pay for supervision in their home	To reduce death rates from preventable causes and improve other indicators of health and well being over the long-term	TBC	The influence that the planning system (through the LDF) can have on this is limited	Neighbourhood Statistics
3. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well being, the economy and environment					
Number of	PPG25 Flood	No development	TBC	Consider further /	State of the

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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properties at risk from flooding	Zones. The Environment Agency has identified 8,750 in the Thames Region South East Area (Surrey area) in the floodplain and at risk from flooding. More detail statistics have been requested from the Environment Agency	/ new residents to be permitted in the floodplain against the advice of the Environment Agency		alternative indicator, 'development on floodplains'	Environment 2004, South East England, Environment Agency
Number / % of properties / new developments of over 1 ha built with sustainable drainage /SUDS installed	Potential source – Environment Agency	This is not currently monitored by Guildford Borough Council	Unknown	Monitoring situations will improve once the SPD on Sustainable Development is developed	Potential source – Environment Agency
4. To create and maintain safer and more secure communities					
The number of	60.2 offences	TBC	Guildford ranked at		The State of the

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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recorded offences per 1000 people	per 100 people		95 out of 376		District – An Economic, Social and Environmental Audit of Guildford, 2003, p26
Level of domestic burglaries, violent offences against the person and vehicle crimes	3.26 burglaries per 1000 population 9.22 vehicle crimes per 1000 population 7.45 violent crimes per 1000 population	TBC	Burglaries: below the Surrey average of 3.38. For both vehicle crime and violent crime, Guildford is above the Surrey averages of 8.73 and 6.34.	Perception / far of crime must also be considered – data source to be identified	The State of the District – An Economic, Social and Environmental Audit of Guildford , 2003, p26.
Fear of crime	Potential sources: data from forthcoming Crime Audit being produced by the Safer Guildford partnership and SCC Quality of Life information	To reduce the fear of crime	TBC		Safer Guildford partnership and SCC Quality of Life information
Pedestrian/cycli	177 pedestrians	40% reduction by	The trend shows a	To continue the downward	Report by Surrey

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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sts – number killed and seriously injured	where killed or seriously injured (KSI) between 1994 and 2004 78 cyclists were KSI	2010	decrease	trend	County Council: 'Guildford Road Casualties 2003'
Road safety – children killed or seriously injured	73 children were KSI between 1994 and 2004	50% reduction by 2010	The trend is an annual decrease	To continue the downward trend	Report by Surrey County Council: 'Guildford Road Casualties 2003'
5. To reduce poverty and social exclusion by improving and encouraging inclusive access to opportunities for education, employment, recreation, health, community services, cultural activities and decision making for all sectors of the community					
Proportion of children under 16 living in income deprived households	Unknown	TBC	TBC	This data is now collated at a sub-ward level, which makes comparison over time difficult	TBC
Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key	0.9% (769) people in the borough are claiming Job Seekers	TBC	1.4% in the South East and 2.2% in Great Britain	Guildford below key averages.	ODPM Neighbourhood Statistics

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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benefits	Allowance				
% of population who are income deprived	Unknown A potential source is the ODPM	TBC	TBC		TBC
Average score for Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004	8.88 was the average ward score for Guildford Borough	TBC	Guildford was given a rank of 328 as an average ward score		ODPM Neighbourhood Statistics
Proportion of 19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications (5 GCSEs A*-C or NVQ equivalent). Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3 or equivalent	54% (44,000) of 19 year olds are qualified to level NVQ Level 3 or equivalent	TBC	In the South East 46.6% and 42% in Great Britain	Guildford above key averages.	ODPM Neighbourhood Statistics

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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Proportion of adults (16-60) with poor literacy and numeracy skills	6.9% (6000) people with no qualifications of the 16-74 age range, 18.3% (17,742) have no qualifications	TBC	16-60 yrs 11.3% in South East and 15.6% in Great Britain	Guildford borough is below regional average but above GB average	ODPM Neighbourhood Statistics
Percentage of all respondents satisfied with the local bus service	Between 2003 and 2004 satisfaction has risen from 29% to 34% countywide	An original target of 54% for 2003/2004 has been revised to 39%	Small rise in satisfaction		Surrey Local Transport Plan, Annual Progress Report 2004, SCC

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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Access to services	The value of services can be assessed by key indicators such as CPA assessment (scored 4), level of schooling (58.4 of 15 year olds achieving A*-C), recycling levels (10.23% of waste recycled) and highway maintenance (21.71% are of a high standard) this indicators gave Guildford a service score of 110.7 and a national ranking of 105 th .	To improve access to key facilities for all, as identified in the Guildford Borough Community Plan 2003	Guildford has above average performance in terms of local services (105 th) and below average performance in terms of local amenities (284 th)		The State of the District – An Economic, Social and Environmental Audit of Guildford, 2003, p32
6. To create and sustain vibrant communities					
% of people	The BVPI	TBC	On some indicators		BVPI General

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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who say they are satisfied with their local area	Survey found that residents felt that Access to nature, Parks and Open Spaces, Shopping facilities, Sports and Leisure Facilities were improving whereas traffic congestion, wage levels and cost of living, affordable decent housing, levels of crime and pollution levels were all deteriorating.		levels of satisfaction are well below the national averages in 2001. When asked what needed most improving 59% of residents were not satisfied with Traffic Congestion, where as the national average is 22%, affordable housing had 42% not satisfied compared with 16% nationally. Levels of pollution, health provision need the least improvement.		Survey 2004
Percentage turnout in elections	Potential source from the democratic service unit	TBC	TBC		TBC
Number of times the	No data at present	Unknown		Possibility that this may be monitored nationally	

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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council has consulted the community				through BVPI. Guildford Borough's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) will also provide information.	
Amount of floor space for community and leisure use	Some data will be identified by the forthcoming PPG17 audit	To meet the needs of the community	Unknown		GBC
No. of areas within the Borough that are in the top 20% deprived areas nationally	Potential source is the ODPM	TBC	TBC		TBC
Provision of key services in the most accessible locations	Unknown	TBC	TBC		TBC
Effective Protection of the Environment					
7. To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings, encourage sustainable construction					
% of dwellings built on previously developed land	Planning Policy team checking figures on the housing	100% of housing built on previously developed land	National target of 60%		Guildford borough's Housing monitoring

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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	monitoring database				database
Average land density on sites with 10 or more dwellings	Planning Policy team checking figures on the housing monitoring database	To ensure average land density is between 30-50 dph	National target of 30-50 dph, set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing.		Guildford borough's Housing monitoring database
% of new build and retrofit homes meeting Ecohomes 'Very Good' or 'Excellent' standard and the % of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' standard.	Sustainability Officer, Surrey County Council has been contacted – information awaited Another potential source is the Building Research Establishment (BRE)	TBC	TBC		TBC
The number of construction sites recycling building waste on site	Unknown Surrey County Council is a potential source	TBC	TBC		TBC

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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	of data				
8. To ensure air quality continues to improve and noise/light pollution is reduced					
The number of properties effected by poor air quality	No data for precise indicator. However, Borough continues to not exceed the pollutant thresholds set by the National Air Quality Strategy. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).	Continue to not exceed the pollutant thresholds set by the National Air Quality Strategy.	TBC	This is an important issue on which progress should continue to be monitored and should be addressed in the SA Framework objectives	Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council – from annual Air Quality Monitoring Report 2004. National data, Defra
Road traffic noise reduction rate (LTP) for each TPA	Awaiting information from Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council	Road traffic is the greatest source of ambient noise that residents are exposed to. The A3 trunk road runs up through	TBC	This is an important issue on which progress should continue to be monitored and should be addressed in the SA Framework objectives	Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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		<p>the Borough. The M25 passes through the north east of the area. A3 is a particular source of noise nuisance to residents between Stag Hill and Westborough, where noise can reach levels equivalent to Category D of PPG24.</p>			
<p>Days when air pollution is moderate or high</p>	<p>For example, the number of days PM10's reach moderate or above level was 29 days in 2002-2003, compared to a national average of 50.</p>	<p>Continue to not exceed the pollutant thresholds set by the National Air Quality Strategy.</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>This is an important issue on which progress should continue to be monitored and should be addressed in the SA Framework objectives</p>	<p>Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council – from annual Air Quality Monitoring Report 2004.</p>

Table 7 – Baseline Information

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator	Action/Issue/Constraint	Source
The number of complaints relating to light pollution	Awaiting information from Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council	Awaiting information from Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council	TBC		Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council
The number of noise pollution incidents recorded	Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council	Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council	TBC		Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council
No. areas of tranquillity	TBC - potential source: CPRE	TBC	TBC		TBC – CPRE?
9. To conserve and enhance biodiversity within the plan area					
Population of wild birds	Potential sources: RSPB and / or Surrey Wildlife Trust	Targets to be inline with those set out in the Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	TBC		Potential sources: RSPB and / or Surrey Wildlife Trust, British Trust for Ornithology (trend data)
Condition of Sites of Special Scientific	Guildford borough has 16 SSSI's.	Targets to be inline with those set out by	TBC		English Nature website (www.english-

Table 7 – Baseline Information

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator	Action/Issue/Constraint	Source
Interest (SSSI)	Further information to be sourced from English Nature	English Nature			nature.org.uk)
Extent and condition of habitats for which Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) have been established	Potential sources are Surrey Wildlife Trust and English Nature	Targets to be inline with those set out in the Surrey BAP	TBC		Potential sources are Surrey Wildlife Trust, English Nature, Surrey Biodiversity Records Centre, RSPB
Number and area of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and Local Nature Reserves within the borough	Guildford has 140 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI), as well as 10 Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)	TBC	TBC	Also consider separate indicator referring to protection of river corridors and their buffer zones - often link otherwise disconnected habitats (data source: Environment Agency).	Potential sources: Surrey Wildlife Trust (maps for all SNCI's) and English Nature
Number of characteristic	Potential sources are	TBC	TBC		Potential source is the Surrey BAP

Table 7 – Baseline Information

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator	Action/Issue/Constraint	Source
rare species and priority habitats	the Surrey BAP and Parks and GBC Countryside Service				and Parks and Countryside Service, Guildford Borough Council
Extent of ancient woodlands	Sources are the Surrey BAP, GBC Parks and Countryside Service and Woodlands Trust	TBC	TBC		Sources may be the Surrey BAP, GBC Parks and Countryside Service, Woodlands Trust, Surrey Biodiversity Records Centre
10. To protect, enhance and where appropriate make accessible for enjoyment the natural, archaeological and historic environments and cultural assets of Guildford, for the benefit of both residents and visitors					
Level of cultural activity associated with key local attractions e.g. Guildford Museum, Yvonne Arnold Theatre, etc. (visitor	Tourist Information Centre consulted – response awaited. See also GBC Cultural Strategy and contact	TBC	TBC		Tourist Information Centre consulted – response awaited. See also GBC Cultural Strategy and contact individual facilities.

Table 7 – Baseline Information

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator	Action/Issue/Constraint	Source
numbers)	individual facilities.				
Number of listed buildings (statutory and locally listed), ancient monuments and conservation areas	Borough has 1070 Listed buildings, 261 Locally Listed buildings and other structures, including 21 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are 38 Conservation Areas and 178 Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP)	Protection of ancient monuments and listed buildings in accordance with PPG15 and PPG16	TBC. Potential sources are GBC Conservation and Design Team and English Heritage	Consider revision of indicators regarding conservation areas to focus less on their number and rather on how recently they have been reappraised (no. reviewed since 2002 for example). This is potentially to become a new BVPI. Listed buildings should include both statutory and local listings – indicator reworded accordingly	Potential sources are GBC Design and Conservation Team and English Heritage
Proportion of statutory listed buildings at risk	9 listed buildings at risk	To decrease the number of listed buildings at risk	TBC. Potential sources are GBC Conservation and Design Team and English Heritage		2000 register, English Heritage
Proportion of statutory listed	None	None (unless clear rationale)	TBC		Figures supplied by GBC Design

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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buildings demolished or removed from the list owing to approved or unauthorised alterations					and Conservation Team
Proportion of scheduled ancient monuments at risk	1	To reverse this	TBC	The influence that the planning system (through the LDF) can have on this is limited, as these are not with Local Authority control	2000 register, English Heritage
Number of properties open to the public on heritage open days	60 Buildings in total	To increase access to the historic environment for all	TBC		Figures supplied by GBC Design and Conservation Team
Number of potential archaeological sites developed where investigation took place and finds were recovered and recorded	TBC – SCC Archaeological Unit?	Investigation and recording of 100% of all such sites	TBC		TBC – SCC Archaeological Unit?

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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Level of recreation activity associated with biodiversity (visits to wildlife reserves or visitor centres)	Potential source: GBC Parks and Countryside Service	TBC	TBC	Alternatively, consider indicator such as 'area of land covered by landscape designations or protective policies / landscape character assessments'. Take into account objectives of Surrey Hills AONB Management Plan.	Potential sources: GBC Parks and Countryside Service. Countryside Agency (hold exact AONB boundary information), Surrey Biodiversity Records Centre
Achievements of 'Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards'	Information to be sought from English Nature (visitor survey data)	TBC	TBC		Information to be sought from English Nature
Open space and formal recreational facility (e.g. swimming pools, etc.) assessment – total quantity and qualitative scores	Data will be available after completion of the PPG17 Audit	Data will be available after completion of the PPG17 Audit	Data will be available after completion of the PPG17 Audit		GBC, through current PPG17 Audit. Potential additional source - Sport England ('Active Places' website).

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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11. To reduce road congestion and pollution levels by encouraging and improving travel choice and reducing the need for travel by car/lorry, including by balancing the needs for employment and housing					
Level of vehicle emissions	Awaiting information from Environmental Health, GBC	Awaiting information from Environmental Health, GBC	Awaiting information from Environmental Health, GBC		Environmental Health, GBC
Traffic reduction (LTP target 1 & RTRA target)	Potential sources are GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways	TBC	TBC		TBC - GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways?
Proportion of travel by mode	Potential sources are GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways	TBC	TBC		TBC - GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways?
Proportion of major developments located in accessible urban areas (LTP target 6)	Potential sources are GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways	TBC	TBC		TBC - GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways?

Table 7 – Baseline Information

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator	Action/Issue/Constraint	Source
Proportion of schools with current travel plans	Potential sources are GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways	TBC	TBC		TBC - GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways?
No of businesses with travel plans	Potential sources are GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways	TBC	TBC		TBC - GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways?
Length of cycle tracks and number of cycling trips	68.3 km of cycle route in the borough, cycling accounts for around 2% of all trips	The aims is to quadruple bicycle trips	TBC		GBC Joint Cycling Strategy 2004/05
Accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking	Potential sources are GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways	TBC	TBC		TBC - GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways?
% households with 2 or more	44.4% (23,265)	TBC	TBC		2001 Census Area Profile

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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cars/vans					
% people who usually travel to work by car or van	62.6% (41.989)	TBC	TBC		2001 Census Area Profile
The number of live work units constructed	Unknown. Potential source – GBC Planning & Development Services	TBC	TBC		Unknown. Potential source – GBC Planning & Development Services
% of new housing within 1km of main jobs and service locations	Unknown. Potential source – derived from data from GBC Planning & Development Services	TBC	TBC		Potential source – derived from data from GBC Planning & Development Services
% of commercial development in locations within 1km of good public transport links	Unknown. Potential source – derived from data from GBC Planning & Development Services or Transportation Team	TBC	TBC		Unknown. Potential source – derived from data from GBC Planning & Development Services or Transportation Team

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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12. To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity (including agricultural land)					
Amount of contaminated land remediate to suitable use	The Borough Council recorded 61 remediated contaminated sites 2001 – 2004. Approximately 300 known contaminated sites exist.	TBC	TBC		Environmental Health, GBC
The number of developments on grade 1,2, and 3 agricultural land	Potential sources include DEFRA, Environment Agency, FWAG, CPRE	TBC	TBC		Potential sources include DEFRA, Environment Agency, FWAG, CPRE
13. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the Borough is prepared for its impact					
Emissions of greenhouse gases	Information to be derived from national sources or from forthcoming monitoring of	TBC	TBC		GBC, SCC?

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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	GBC Climate Change Strategy (2004) or SCC				
Capacity during 'critical periods' to supply water without the need for additional restrictions	Potential sources include the Environment Agency and the borough's Water Authorities	TBC	TBC	Alternatively, consideration could be given to sourcing data on aquifer recharge, extent to which new developments incorporate measures to assist rainwater infiltration.	TBC - Environment Agency and Water Authorities?
Number of homes damaged as a result of an extreme weather event (flood, drought)	Potential sources include the Environment Agency and Insurance Companies	TBC	TBC		TBC - Environment Agency and Insurance Companies?
No. homes affected by subsidence	Potential source: Insurance Companies	TBC	TBC		TBC - Insurance Companies?

Table 7 – Baseline Information

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator	Action/Issue/Constraint	Source
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Prudent use of Natural Resources

14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainable produced and local products

Area of allotment sites and percentage occupancy	Guildford borough has 15 allotment covering 16.24 ha, sites with 336 plots and 264 tenants	Enabling all to share in access to the provision of allotments Meet demand	TBC	Demand outstrips supply – need to provide more sites?	GBC Allotment Strategy 2004-2014
Number of businesses producing local produce	Potential contacts GBC Business Liaison Officer and Farmers Market Co-ordinator or SCC (Economic Development section)	TBC	TBC	Consider selecting specific local produce type for indicator; e.g. sustainable sources of timber	TBC - GBC Business Liaison Officer and Farmers Market Co-ordinator and / or Surrey CC (Economic Development section)?
The number of developments using sustainable building techniques	Potential source: Sustain-ability Officer, SCC. Forthcoming SPD on Sustainable	TBC	TBC	Consider separate indicator dealing with the incorporation of green roofing into new developments (potential data source – Environment Agency)	Sustainability Officer, SCC. GBC.

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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	Development will also inform				
Recycling on development sites	Unknown. Potential source – GBC Planning & Development Services	TBC	TBC		TBC – GBC Planning & Development Services?
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste					
Amount of waste disposed of in landfill (tonnes)	2003/04 domestic waste was 36,737 tonnes		Increase		GBC Recycling Officer
Waste collected per capita	2003/04 355 kgs		Increase		GBC Recycling Officer
% of waste recycled	2003/04 18.14%	England 11% target 60%	Increase		GBC Recycling Officer
% of waste composted	2003/04 2.23%		Increase		GBC Recycling Officer
% energy recovery from waste	TBC	TBC	TBC		SCC (Waste planning)
Amount of secondary recycled	SCC (Minerals Planning)	TBC	TBC		SCC (Minerals Planning)

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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aggregates used as % of total					
16. Maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and groundwater, and to achieve sustainable water resources management					
% rivers in borough whose biological/ chemical quality is rated as 'good' or 'fair'	Potential source Environment Agency	Rivers of 'good' and 'fair' chemical and biological quality	TBC		TBC - Environment Agency, water companies?
Quality and quantity of groundwater	Unknown for local area.	Sufficient supply for essential services and environmental needs	Fall in 2003 South East groundwater levels	Lack of local data	Environment Agency, State of the Environment 2004, water companies
Household per capita water consumption (PCC)	Unknown (all new homes now being fitted with water meters)	To stabilise PCC	South East 2002/03; 168 litres per day unmeasured and 145 litres measured	PCC in SE has grown by 3-5%	Environment Agency, water companies.
Water resource supply/ demand balance	Unknown. Potential source: Environment Agency	TBC	TBC		TBC – Water companies, Environment Agency?

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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The number of dwellings incorporating grey water/rain water harvesting	Unknown. Potential source: Building Research Establishment	TBC	TBC		TBC - Building Research Establishment? GBC?
17. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources					
Energy use per capita	40.71 GJ per capita (4,885,701 GJ total)	TBC	TBC		GBC Home Energy Officer. Energy companies?
Improvement in dwelling Standard Assessment (SAP) rating across borough	Unknown Potential source Building Research Establishment (BRE)	TBC	TBC		TBC - Building Research Establishment (BRE)?
Number of homes incorporating Combined Heat and Power (CHP) heating	Potential source Building Research Establishment (BRE)	TBC	TBC		TBC - Building Research Establishment (BRE)? Energy companies?
Installed capacity for	Unknown	TBC	TBC		TBC

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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energy production from renewable sources					
Energy production from locally sourced biomass	Unknown	TBC	TBC		TBC
Area of land within borough planted with short rotation coppice	Unknown. Potential sources GBC Parks and Countryside Service and Defra	TBC	TBC		TBC - GBC Parks and Countryside Service, Defra?
% of new build and retrofit homes meeting Ecohomes 'Very Good' standard	Unknown. Potential source Building Research Establishment (BRE)	TBC	TBC		TBC - Building Research Establishment (BRE)?
% of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' standard	Unknown. Potential source Building Research Establishment (BRE)	TBC	TBC		TBC - Building Research Establishment (BRE)?

Table 7 – Baseline Information

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The number of renewable energy/fuel schemes introduced	1 landfill gas electricity site and 4 PV installations at present	TBC	TBC		GBC
Maintenance of High and Stable Levels of Economic Growth					
18. To maintain low rates of unemployment and high levels of economic activity, by improving skills, training and education, and access to these for all					
% of economically active people that are unemployed	1.7%	TBC	SE 4.15% GB 5.5%	Guildford borough is below key averages	National Statistics (nomis) 2002
Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year	796 – 0.9%	TBC	SE 1.4% GB 2.2%		National Statistics (nomis) 2002
% of population who are income deprived	TBC	TBC	TBC		National Statistics (nomis) 2002

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Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator	Action/Issue/Constraint	Source
% of people of working age that are economically active	67,000 people (55.83%)	TBC	TBC		National Statistics (nomis) 2002
Job density	81,000	Density of 1.0	South East 0.9 and Great Britain 0.8	Guildford borough is above average	National Statistics (nomis) 2002
The net change in the number of VAT registrations and deregistration	545 registrations (10%), 565 deregulations (10.4 %)	TBC	South East 10.2 % and 9.8%, Great Britain 10.1% and 10.1%	Guildford borough is equivalent to regional and national averages	National Statistics (nomis) 2002
Industrial breakdown of VAT registrations	TBC	TBC	TBC		TBC
Average annual earnings for full time male and females	Average full time worker a week £528.5, male £571.2, female No annual data		South East £505.4 Male £560.6 Female £415.7. Great Britain £475.8 Male £525 Female £396	Guildford borough is above key averages.	National Statistics (nomis) 2002
The number of persons registered in	Potential source: SCC	Improve access for all for life long learning	TBC		TBC – Surrey County Council?

Table 7 – Baseline Information

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator	Action/Issue/Constraint	Source
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adult education classes					
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19. To provide additional commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy

The number of granted planning permissions for commercial development	Awaiting figures from GBC Planning Policy Commercial monitoring database	Awaiting figures from GBC Planning Policy Commercial monitoring database	Awaiting figures from GBC Planning Policy Commercial monitoring database		Awaiting figures from GBC Planning Policy Commercial monitoring database
The number of employment sites lost to other uses	Awaiting figures from GBC Planning Policy Commercial monitoring database	Awaiting figures from GBC Planning Policy Commercial monitoring database	Awaiting figures from GBC Planning Policy Commercial monitoring database		Awaiting figures from GBC Planning Policy Commercial monitoring database
The number of rural diversification schemes	Unknown. Potential source: DEFRA	TBC	TBC		TBC – DEFRA?