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Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
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**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)	1594 completions between 2001/02 and 2005/06	To meet the SSP requirement of 4750 new dwellings by 2016. The draft South East Plan includes an annual target of 322 dwellings for Guildford been 2006-2026 (compared to current SSP annual target of 317 dwellings per annum).	There has been an increased in the annual number of residential units completed each year. <b>+ve</b>	Requirement to meet emerging Structure Plan target of 475 and later South East Plan allocation	Housing completions on Guildford Borough Council (GBC) monitoring database, Surrey Structure Plan monitoring.  Possible further data source: Surrey Data Online.
Percentage of affordable housing delivered per year	113 affordable houses were approved in 2005/06.	To provide at least 30% of affordable housing on sites that fall within defined thresholds (Policy H11 of Local Plan 2003). The adopted Infrastructure SPD increased this proportion to 35%.	The number of affordable units approved each year does not follow a clear trend due to the unpredictability of large sites coming forward. There has been an increase in the amount of affordable homes approved between 2004/05 and 2005/06. <b>-ve</b>	Majority of affordable units need to be 1, 2 and 3 bedrooms as shown in the Housing Needs Assessment (2005)	Housing Needs Assessment Update 2005. GBC Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06

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Number of families / individuals / households on the housing register	In September 2006 there were 3406 people on the housing register (includes housing needs register and transfer register)	To reduce the number of households accepted as homeless and the number of households in housing need on the housing register.	<p>March 2002 – 2207            Sept 2002 – 1902            March 2003 – 2435            Sept 2003 – 2460            March 2004 – 2667            Sept 2004 – 2749            March 2005 – 2870            Sept 2005 – 2889            March 2006 – 3105            Sept 2006 – 2406</p> <p>The number of people on the register has risen by 54% between March 2002 &amp; Sept 2006, however the number has decreased between March 2006 &amp; Sept 2006.</p>		Information from GBC Housing Section.
Average property price compared against average earnings	The average income for Guildford is £28,813, the average house price is £308,620 (Jan-March 2006)	N/A	The average house price has risen since 1999 from £158,936 by 94%. The price in Guildford is above the average for England of £218,771 but below the Surrey	The average house price is 10.7 times the average wage.	Surrey Statistics on line, <a href="#">S-Net</a> , Surrey Data online (House Price trends May 2006 and Average house prices)

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			average of £318,980. <b>-ve</b>		
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
<b>2. To facilitate the improved health and well-being of the population, including enabling people to stay independent and reducing inequalities in health</b>					
Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide	Cancer currently kills 135,000 people a year in the UK. Circulatory diseases account for approximately 35,000 deaths in men and 17,000 deaths in women (a ¼ of all deaths) aged under 75 annually in the UK. In 2004, there were 5,906 suicides in adults	To reduce death rates from preventable causes and improve other indicators of health and well being over the long-term	Between 1950 and 1999, deaths due to cancer rose from 15% to 27% in men and from 16% to 23% in women - overtaking heart disease, stroke and infectious diseases as the other major killers in England and Wales.tbc <b>-ve</b>	The influence that the planning system (through the GDF) can have on this is limited	GBC Transportation Team (cyclist casualties data) Cancer Research Heathcare Commission In the News website (www.inthenews.co.uk)

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	aged 15 and over, which represented 1 per cent of the total of all UK deaths.				
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 <sup>th</sup> lowest figure out of 27  <b>+ve</b>	The influence that the planning system (through the GDF) 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	42.8 conceptions for every 1,000 girls under 18 in 2003 in the UK	To reduce conception rates amongst this age group over the long-term.	The under 18 conception rate for England declined by 9.8% between 1998 and 2003 but remains high.  <b>-ve</b>	The influence that the planning system (through the GDF) can have on this is limited	tbc Government figures published by the Guardian Newspaper in May 2005
Life expectancy	77.8 Male and 83.2 Female	To reduce death rates from preventable causes and improve other indicators of health and well being over the long-term	Guildford has rankings of 29 <sup>th</sup> best life expectancy in England for males and 5 <sup>th</sup> best for Females  <b>+ve</b>	The influence that the planning system (through the GDF) 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
% of people who describe their health	94.3%	To reduce death rates from preventable	Slight improvement on the Surrey	The influence that the planning system	Census Statistic Profiles. Potential

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as good/very good		causes and improve other indicators of health and well being over the long-term	average of 94%  <b>+ve</b>	(through the GDF) 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.	source: Sport England
Number of people on health referral schemes at leisure centres	The GP referral scheme supports 1,500 patient visits to Spectrum a year.	To reduce death rates from preventable causes and improve other indicators of health and well being over the long-term		The influence that the planning system (through the GDF) can have on this is limited	Guildford Borough Business Directory 2004-2006
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 GDF) can have on this is limited	Neighbourhood Statistics. Other potential sources: Age Concern, GBC Community Care.
<b>3. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well being, the economy and environment</b>					
Number of	PPG25 Flood	No development /	tbc	Draft PPS25 to be	State of the

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properties at risk from flooding	Zones and forthcoming SFRA Floodzones. The Environment Agency has identified 8,750 properties in the Thames Region South East Area (Surrey area) in the floodplain and at risk from flooding.	new residents to be permitted in the floodplain against the advice of the Environment Agency		considered and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).	Environment 2004, South East England, Environment Agency
Number or % of new or redevelopments built with sustainable drainage/SUDS installed	Data to be provided by GBC shortly.	The Environment Agency has advised that they would wish all new developments/re-developments over 1HA to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems. The Sustainable Development & Construction SPD was adopted in Dec 2005 states that water efficiency measures should be part of all	The Sustainable Development & Construction SPD was only adopted a year ago. Trend data will be available in the future.	Monitoring of the Sustainable Development & Construction SPD has commenced but further work is required before figures can be reported.	Potential source – Environment Agency

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		new developments.			
Number of developments built on floodplains per year/ area of floodplain developed per year	No permissions are known to have been granted in 2005/06 which are contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency.	No development / new residents to be permitted in the floodplain against the advice of the Environment Agency	<b>+ve</b>	Environment Agency suggests monitoring area of flood plain developed above baseline. Baseline could be set at current levels.	Potential source – Environment Agency Annual Monitoring Report 2004/05
<b>4. To create and maintain safer and more secure communities</b>					
The number of recorded offences per 1000 people	Total notifiable crime in Guildford Borough between Aug – Oct 2006 - 1854.	tbc	Guildford ranked at 95 out of 376 authorities. The total notifiable crime in Guildford Borough between Aug-Oct 2005 was 1900. In the respective months in 2006, this was 2.5% less in 2006 than 2005. <b>+ve</b>		The State of the District – An Economic, Social and Environmental Audit of Guildford, 2003, p26.  Surrey Police Crime Statistics online.
Level of domestic burglaries, violent	3.26 burglaries per 1000	tbc	Burglaries: below the Surrey average of	Perception / far of crime must also be	The State of the District – An

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offences against the person and vehicle crimes	population 9.22 vehicle crimes per 1000 population 7.45 violent crimes per 1000 population		3.38. For both vehicle crime and violent crime, Guildford is above the Surrey averages of 8.73 and 6.34. <b>+ve + -ve</b>	considered – data source to be identified	Economic, Social and Environmental Audit of Guildford, 2003, p26.
Percentage of residents expressing fear of crime concerns within the borough	Potential sources: data from forthcoming Crime Audit being produced by the Safer Guildford partnership (produced every 3 years) and SCC Quality of Life information	To reduce the fear of crime. The Home Office's delivery target is to reduce the levels of fear of crime in the key categories of violent crime, burglary and car crime to below the levels reported in the 2001 British Crime Survey (BCS) by 2006	tbc		Safer Guildford Partnership and Surrey County Council CC Quality of Life data.
Pedestrian/cyclists – number killed and seriously injured	177 pedestrians where killed or seriously injured (KSI) between 1994 and 2004 78 cyclists KSI	40% reduction by 2010	The trend shows a decrease <b>+ve</b>	To continue the downward trend	Report by Surrey 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 <b>+ve</b>	To continue the downward trend	Report by Surrey County Council: 'Guildford Road Casualties 2003'

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<b>5. To reduce poverty and social exclusion for all sectors of the community</b>					
Proportion of children under 16 living in income deprived households	Unknown	tbc	Whilst rated as an area of low deprivation in national terms, the borough does contain areas of relative deprivation. There are pockets of relative deprivation within Stoke and Westborough wards. tbc <b>-ve</b> still some deprived areas in the Borough	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 benefits	0.9% (792) people in the borough are claiming Job Seekers Allowance (Oct 2006)	tbc	1.6% in the South East and 2.5% in Great Britain. Between 2001 and 2004 the % unemployed in Guildford Borough rose from 0.7% to 1.1%. Since 2004 it has fallen and remained constant at 0.9%. <b>+ve</b>	Guildford below key averages.	ODPM Neighbourhood Statistics  Surrey Data Online

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% of population who are income deprived	From the indices of multiple deprivation, Guildford Borough is ranked 268 out of 355 LA's on the income rank where 1 is most deprived.	tbc	tbc <b>+ve</b>		ODPM Neighbourhood Statistics.
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 <b>+ve</b>	Guildford above key averages.	ODPM Neighbourhood Statistics
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%	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

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	(17,742) have no qualifications				
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  <b>+ve</b>		Surrey Local Transport Plan, Annual Progress Report 2004, SCC

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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 <sup>th</sup> .	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 <sup>th</sup> ) and below average performance in terms of local amenities (284 <sup>th</sup> )  <b>+ve and -ve</b>		The State of the District – An Economic, Social and Environmental Audit of Guildford, 2003, p32
Number of cultural venues offering concessionary pricing schemes.					Potential source - GBC Leisure Services

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Number of people using the Active Leisure card scheme	There are now over 20,000 people registered on the active leisure card scheme		This is an increase from the previous year.  <b>+ve</b>		GBC Spectrum Leisure Centre, Guildford.
Percentage of rural respondents satisfied with transport in the borough, including access to town centre				Indicator suggested by East Horsley Parish Council	Potential source – SCC Highways; public transport service providers
<b>6. To create and sustain vibrant communities</b>					
% of people who say they are satisfied with their local area	The BVPI 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,	tbc	On some indicators 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, whereas the national average is 22%, affordable housing had 42% not satisfied compared		BVPI General Survey 2004

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	affordable decent housing, levels of crime and pollution levels were all deteriorating.		with 16% nationally. Levels of pollution, health provision need the least improvement. <b>-ve</b>		
Percentage turnout in elections	A turnout of 68.3% was recorded in Guildford Borough in the 2005 General Election.	tbc	Tbc. 2001 General Election – turnout 62.9% 1997 General Election – turnout 75.4% <b>-ve</b>		tbc  The Guardian Newspaper, Politics Section
Number of times the Council has consulted the community	As part of the GDF process, the Council has consulted the community at least 20 times up to Dec 2006.	Unknown	The LDF Guidance states when consultation should take place, therefore trend data is not appropriate.	Possibility that this may be monitored nationally through BVPI. Guildford Borough's SCI provides information on planning consultations.	GBC
Amount of floor space for community and leisure use	There is 4.7ha of community hall floorspace in the borough, 250ha of playing fields and parks and 133ha of amenity open space.	To meet the identified needs of the community	Unknown		GBC PPG17 Audit (2006)
No. of areas within	0 areas of	tbc	tbc		Tbc. Index of Multiple

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the Borough that are in the top 20% deprived areas nationally	Guildford Borough are within the top 20% deprived areas nationally		<b>+ve</b>		Deprivation ODPM
Provision of key services in the most accessible locations	Unknown	tbc	tbc		tbc
<b>7. To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings, encourage sustainable construction</b>					
% of dwellings and commercial development built on previously developed land	In 2005/06 100% of all dwellings approved were on previously developed land.	In 2005/06 the BVPI target is 97% In 2006/07 the BVPI target is 98% In 2007/08 the BVPI target is 99% In 2008/09 the BVPI target is 100%	The Surrey Structure Plan contains a target of 90% of housing on previously developed land compared with the national 60% target in PPG3.  Since 2001 Guildford Borough has exceeded its target of 97% <b>+ve</b>		GBC Housing monitoring database, Annual Monitoring Report.
Average land density on sites with 10 or more dwellings	The average density on sites with ten or more dwellings	To ensure average land density is between 30-50 d.p.h.	National target of 30-50 d.p.h., set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 3:		GBC Housing monitoring database, Annual Monitoring Report.

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	approved in 2005/06 is 84 dph.		Housing. There has been an increase in the density between 2004/05 – 47 dph and 2005/06 – 84 dph. <b>+ve and -ve</b>		
% of new build and retrofit homes meeting Ecohomes 'Very Good' or 'Excellent' standard and the % of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' standard.	Awaited from the Sustainable Development and Construction SPD monitoring.	tbc	tbc	To be compiled for monitoring of Sustainable Development and Construction SPD.	Potential source - Surrey County Council. Another potential source is the Building Research Establishment (BRE)
The number / percentage of construction sites recycling building waste on site		tbc	tbc	tbc	Surrey County Council is a potential source of data
The number of dwellings incorporating grey water/rain water harvesting	Unknown. Potential source: Building Research Establishment	tbc	tbc	To be compiled for monitoring of Sustainable Development and Construction SPD.	tbc – BRE. GBC. Indicator recommended by Environment Agency, hence potential

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					source
<b>8. To ensure air quality continues to improve and noise/light pollution is reduced</b>					
The number / percentage of properties affected by poor air quality	<p>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).</p> <p>The Department of Health estimate that up to 24,000 people die prematurely every year in UK because of the effects of air quality, with many thousands more requiring</p>	Continue to not exceed the pollutant thresholds set by the National Air Quality Strategy.	tbc		Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council – from annual Air Quality Monitoring Report 2004. National data, Defra Department of Health.

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	hospital treatment.				
Road traffic noise reduction rate (LTP) for each TPA	Due to the presence of the M25 and the A3 (and major airports) Surrey is the least tranquil county in the UK.	Road traffic is the greatest source of ambient noise that residents are exposed to. The A3 trunk road runs up through 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.	tbc		Environmental Health, GBC.
Days when air pollution is moderate or high	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.	Continue to not exceed the pollutant thresholds set by the National Air Quality Strategy.	In urban areas in 2004, air pollution was recorded as moderate or higher on 22 days on average per site, compared with 50 days in 2003, 20 days in 2002 and 59 days in 1993. In		Environmental Health, Guildford Borough Council – from annual Air Quality Monitoring Report 2004.  Defra.

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			<p>general there has been a long term decline in the number of air pollution days.</p> <p>In rural areas, the figure for 2004 was 41 days on average per site, compared with 61 in 2003 and 30 in 2002. The number of days has fluctuated between 21 days in 1987 and the 2003 figure of 61 days. The series can be volatile from one year to the next, and there is no clear trend.</p> <p><b>+ve</b></p>		
The number of complaints relating to light pollution	Awaited.	Awaited.	tbc		Environmental Health, GBC.
The number of noise pollution incidents recorded	Awaited.	Awaited.	tbc		Environmental Health, GBC.
No. areas of tranquillity	Surrey is the least tranquil	tbc	Area of tranquillity in England (sq km) in		Campaign to Protect Rural England

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	county in England (mainly due to the proximity of the M25, major airports and the A3).		<p>1960s - 91,880sq km, in 1990s - 73,012; 21% loss</p> <p>Percentage of England which is tranquil in 1960s - 70%, in 1990s - 56%;20% reduction</p> <p>Average size of tranquil area in England (sq km) in 1960s - 193, in 1990s - 52; 73% reduction. tbc</p> <p><b>-ve</b></p>		
<b>9. To conserve and enhance biodiversity within the plan area</b>					
Population of wild birds	The UK Government's indicator of wild bird populations shows that, following an increase in the 1990s, the overall indicator of 113 breeding bird populations	Targets to be in line 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)

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	in the United Kingdom is nearly 10 per cent higher than it was in 1970.				
Number of internationally and nationally important designated wildlife and geological sites (SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites) in favourable condition	Guildford borough has 16 SSSI's, totalling 2576.09 ha in area, a percentage of which is in unfavourable condition. Further information to be sourced from Natural England	Aim to meet SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar objectives  And look at: National Biodiversity Action Plan Objectives and Targets and PSA targets for SSSIs (EA recommendation). The Government's PSA target is that 95% by area of SSSI will be in favourable condition by 2010. Avoid damage to designated wildlife sites (national and international) and protected species (EN recommendation). Meet SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar objectives	tbc	Site integrity to be assessed based on condition of designated features of interest (recommended by English Nature)	English Nature website (www.english-nature.org.uk)
Area of	Guildford	Aim to meet SSSI,	tbc	Site integrity to be	English Nature

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internationally and nationally important designated wildlife and geological sites (SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites) damaged	borough has 16 SSSI's, totalling 2576.09 ha in area, a percentage of which is in unfavourable condition.	SPA, SAC and Ramsar objectives. Consider: National Biodiversity Action Plan Objectives and Targets and PSA targets for SSSIs (EA recommendation). The Government's PSA target is that 95% by area of SSSI will be in favourable condition by 2010. Avoid damage to designated wildlife sites (national and international) and protected species (EN recommendation)		assessed based on condition of designated features of interest (recommended by English Nature)	website (www.english-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 Meet UK Biodiversity Action Plan objectives (EN recommendation). Maintain and enhance Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species in line with	tbc		Potential sources are Surrey Wildlife Trust, English Nature, Surrey Biodiversity Records Centre, RSPB  Possible further data source: Surrey Data Online.

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		targets (EN recommendation). Achieve favourable condition on internationally and nationally important wildlife sites (EN recommendation)			
Number, area and condition 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)	To be defined under Common Standards Monitoring (CSM) (JNCC 1998)	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. <a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-2217">www.jncc.gov.uk/page-2217</a>
Number of characteristic rare species and priority habitats	Potential sources are the Surrey BAP and Parks and GBC Countryside Service	Maintain, develop and improve salmon, freshwater fish and eel fisheries in freshwaters, estuaries and coastal waters (EA recommendation)	tbc		Potential source is the Surrey BAP and Parks and Countryside Service, GBC.
Amount, reported, condition, reported levels of damage to, extent of active	Sources are English Nature, the Surrey BAP, GBC Parks and	Aim to achieve favourable condition of tbc. Ancient Woodland (English	Yet almost 50 per cent of what little remained of ancient woodland in the		Sources may be English Nature (refer to the Ancient Woodland Inventory),

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management of ancient woodland	Countryside Service, Woodlands Trust  Only 194,000 hectares of ancient semi-native woodland (ASNW) survive in England	Nature suggested target)  Seek to avoid any significant loss of area of ancient woodland (English Nature recommendation)	1930s has been lost or degraded, mainly through conversion to conifer plantations and clearance for agriculture. tbc  <b>-ve</b>		the Surrey BAP, GBC Parks and Countryside Service, Woodlands Trust, Surrey Biodiversity Records Centre, Forestry Commission
No. and area of Special Protection Areas (SPA) within the borough	Thames Basin Heath Special Protection Area designated in March 2005.				Sources may include the RSPB (who suggest inclusion of this indicator) and English Nature.
No. of species occurring in the borough which have a Species Action Plan	tbc	tbc	tbc		Source may include the RSPB (who suggest inclusion of this indicator)
Area of land actively managed for nature conservation	tbc	Maintain and enhance Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species in line with targets	tbc	Indicator recommended by Environment Agency	Environment Agency
Conservation limit for salmon rivers	tbc	Maintain, develop and improve salmon, freshwater fish and eel fisheries in freshwaters, estuaries	tbc	Indicator recommended by Environment Agency	Environment Agency

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		and coastal waters (EA recommendation)			
Area or length of fluvial or estuarine habitat improvement	tbc	Maintain, develop and improve salmon, freshwater fish and eel fisheries in freshwaters, estuaries and coastal waters (EA recommendation)	tbc	Indicator recommended by Environment Agency	Environment Agency

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Ecological and chemical water quality and extent and condition of river buffer zones		Maintain, develop and improve salmon, freshwater fish and eel fisheries in freshwaters, estuaries and coastal waters (EA recommendation)		Indicator recommended by Environment Agency. Refer to ecological status of watercourses as expressed within the Water Framework Directive. Inclusion of the buffer zones associated with the borough's rivers will help us to understand the existing links between habitats and sites of nature conservation interest and will give an overview of the status of the Borough watercourses as a whole. Considering this at the baseline stage	Environment Agency

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				also enable the identification of issues with regard to watercourses lacking substantial sections of buffer zones, for instance (EA recommendation)	
Area of land newly dedicated to wildlife in new developments	tbc	tbc	tbc	Indicator suggested by the Guildford Environmental Forum, Biodiversity Working Group	tbc
No. of developments with “green” (e.g. sedum) roofs developed in borough	tbc	tbc	tbc	Indicator suggested by the Guildford Environmental Forum, Biodiversity Working Group	tbc
No. and percentage (of total) new developments with wildlife friendly Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) <b>+ve</b>	tbc	tbc	tbc	Indicator suggested by the Guildford Environmental Forum, Biodiversity Working Group	tbc

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Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
<b>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</b>					
Level of cultural activity associated with key local attractions e.g. visitor numbers to Guildford Museum, Yvonne Arnauld Theatre, etc.	Tourist Information Centre consulted – response awaited. See also GBC Cultural Strategy and contact individual facilities.	tbc	Since 1991 the Yvonne Arnauld Theatre has created 106 productions, which have toured to 78 different cities in the United Kingdom providing 609 weeks of product for other regional theatres <b>+ve</b>		Tourist Information Centre consulted – response awaited. See also GBC Cultural Strategy and contact individual facilities.  Yvonne Arnauld website
Number of listed buildings (statutory and locally listed), historic parks and gardens, areas of high archaeological potential and scheduled ancient monuments	Borough has 1070 Listed buildings, 261 Locally Listed buildings and other structures, including 21 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are 178 Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP)	Protection of ancient monuments and listed buildings in accordance with PPG15 and PPG16	tbc.	Could 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	Potential sources: are GBC Design and Conservation Team and English Heritage. Information sources include: the historic environment record (HER/SMR); historic landscape characterisation (HLC); Extensive Urban Studies (EUS); Urban archaeological databases (UAD); Buildings at Risk register (BAR) and

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
				accordingly.	the annual state of the historic environment report 'Heritage Counts' (see <a href="http://www.heritagecounts.org.uk">www.heritagecounts.org.uk</a> ). Possible data source – Surrey Data Online
Number of Conservation Area appraisals completed per year	There are 38 Conservation Areas		7 appraisals completed so far.	<p>The number of Conservation Area Appraisals completed by GBC will be influenced by the extent of available resources and the extent to which up to date are already in place for some CAs in the borough.</p> <p>In order to assess how future development might impact the historic environment, more information on the character of different areas may be required to assist assessment of impacts of different plan</p>	<p>Figures supplied by GBC Design and Conservation Team. Information sources include: the historic environment record (HER/SMR); historic landscape characterisation (HLC); Extensive Urban Studies (EUS); Urban archaeological databases (UAD); Buildings at Risk register (BAR) and the annual state of the historic environment report 'Heritage Counts' (see <a href="http://www.heritagecounts.org.uk">www.heritagecounts.org.uk</a>). Possible key data</p>

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Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
				options.	source – Surrey Data Online – to be investigated
Number / % of total number of statutory listed buildings at risk	9 listed buildings at risk.	To decrease the number of listed buildings at risk	tbc.	The latest Buildings at Risk Register is 2004	2000 register, English Heritage. Information sources include: the historic environment record (HER/SMR); historic landscape characterisation (HLC); Extensive Urban Studies (EUS); Urban archaeological databases (UAD); Buildings at Risk register (BAR) and the annual state of the historic environment report 'Heritage Counts' (see <a href="http://www.heritagecounts.org.uk">www.heritagecounts.org.uk</a> ). Possible data source – Surrey Data Online.
Number / % of total number of statutory listed buildings demolished or removed from the list owing to	None	None (unless clear rationale)	tbc		GBC Design and Conservation Team. Other information sources: the historic environment record (HER/SMR); historic

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
approved or unauthorised alterations					landscape characterisation (HLC); Extensive Urban Studies (EUS); Urban archaeological databases (UAD); Buildings at Risk register (BAR) and the annual state of the historic environment report 'Heritage Counts' (see <a href="http://www.heritagecounts.org.uk">www.heritagecounts.org.uk</a> ). Possible data source – Surrey Data Online
Number / % of total number of scheduled ancient monuments at risk / lost or damaged	1	Target of 0%	tbc	<p>The influence that the planning system (through the GDF) can have on this is limited, as these are not with Local Authority control</p> <p>In order to assess how future development might impact the historic environment, more information on the character of different areas may be</p>	2000 register, English Heritage. Information sources include: the historic environment record (HER/SMR); historic landscape characterisation (HLC); Extensive Urban Studies (EUS); Urban archaeological databases (UAD); Buildings at Risk register (BAR) and the annual state of the

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
				<p>required to assist assessment of impacts of different plan options.</p> <p>SCC advise that this is difficult to measure -tbc</p>	<p>historic environment report 'Heritage Counts' (see <a href="http://www.heritagecounts.org.uk">www.heritagecounts.org.uk</a>). Possible data source – Surrey Data Online.</p>
<p>Number of properties open to the public on heritage open days</p>	<p>60 buildings in total</p>	<p>To increase access to the historic environment for all.</p>	<p>tbc</p>		<p>GBC Design and Conservation. Information sources include: the historic environment record (HER/SMR); historic landscape characterisation (HLC); Extensive Urban Studies (EUS); Urban archaeological databases (UAD); Buildings at Risk register (BAR) and the annual state of the historic environment report 'Heritage Counts' (see <a href="http://www.heritagecounts.org.uk">www.heritagecounts.org.uk</a>). Possible data source – Surrey Data Online.</p>

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Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
Proportion of planning applications with identified potential archaeological impacts, where acceptable archaeological assessment and/or mitigation occurred		100%	tbc	SCC Conservation Group recommended this wording for the indicator	SCC tbc Information sources include: the historic environment record (HER/SMR); historic landscape characterisation (HLC); Extensive Urban Studies (EUS); Urban archaeological databases (UAD); Buildings at Risk register (BAR) and the annual state of the historic environment report 'Heritage Counts' (see <a href="http://www.heritagecounts.org.uk">www.heritagecounts.org.uk</a> ).
Level of recreation activity associated with biodiversity (e.g. recorded visit numbers to wildlife reserves, visitor centres, proportion of ancient and non-ancient woodland having public access)		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, Forestry Commission, specific attractions e.g. RHS Wisley.

### Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
Achievements of 'Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards'	Information to be sought from English Nature (visitor survey data)	<p>English Nature recommends that people living in towns and cities should have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An accessible natural greenspace less than 300 metres (in a straight line) from home</li> <li>▪ Statutory Local Nature Reserves provided at a minimum level of one ha per thousand people</li> <li>▪ At least one accessible 20 ha site within 2km of home; one accessible site of 100ha within 5km of home; and one accessible site of 500 ha within 10km of home.</li> </ul>	tbc	Note - applying this standard to Guildford Borough as a whole may mask local areas of deficiency and it may also be worth considering applying the standards at a ward or parish level (point made by Surrey County Council at scoping stage)	Information to be sought from English Nature – refer to 'Accessible Natural Greenspace – Standards in towns and cities (EN Research Reports No. 526, 2003) and 'ANG in T&C – a review of appropriate size and distance criteria' (EN Research Report No. 153).

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Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
Open space and formal recreational facility (e.g. swimming pools, etc.) assessment – total quantity and qualitative scores e.g. square metres of parks and open space per 1000 population	Data to be drawn from PPG17 Audit (2006)  The Guildford Spectrum The Lido	tbc	tbc	Data to be drawn from PPG17 Audit (2006)	GBC, through current PPG17 Audit. Potential additional source - Sport England ('Active Places' website). GBC Leisure Services
<b>11. To reduce road congestion and pollution levels</b>					
Level of vehicle emissions	tbc	tbc	tbc		Environmental Health, GBC
Traffic reduction (LTP target 1 & RTRA target)	tbc	tbc	tbc		tbc - SCC Highways / Surrey Data Online
Proportion of travel by mode	tbc	tbc	tbc		tbc - SCC Highways / Surrey Data Online
Proportion of major developments located in accessible urban areas (LTP target 6)	Friary Extension located in Guildford Town Centre. Development includes 170 housing units and retail	tbc	tbc		tbc - SCC Highways / Surrey Data Online

### Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
	floorspace.				
Proportion of schools with current travel plans	There are 33 schools with travel plans in the Borough	tbc	There is no change to this figure since the last update in May/June 2006		GBC Transportation Team
No of businesses with travel plans	31 in total of which 9 are voluntary and rest are the result of a S106 agreement or planning conditions	tbc	There is no change to this figure since the last update in May/June 2006		GBC Transportation Team
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	Data available at county level only for numbers of cycling trips (LTP target). Guildford borough data available for usage of particular cycle routes only.	GBC Joint Cycling Strategy 2004/05. GBC Transportation Team.
Accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking to town centres		tbc	tbc		Potential sources are GBC Transportation Team and SCC Highways
% households with 2 or more cars/vans	44.4% (23,265)  21.5% of residents in the	tbc	Between 1991 and 2001, the number of cars registered to households in		2001 Census Area Profile

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
	Town Centre own 2 or more cars		Guildford Borough increased by 23.1%. tbc. <b>-ve</b>		
% people who usually travel to work by car or van	62.6% (41.989) In the Town Centre, 39% of residents travel to work by car or van.	tbc	tbc		2001 Census Area Profile
The number of live work units constructed	tbc	tbc	tbc		GBC Planning & Development Services
% of new housing within 1km of main jobs and service locations	Maps to be provided by SCC for the 2005/06 Annual Monitoring Report	tbc	tbc		GBC Planning & Development Services
% of commercial development in locations within 1km of good public transport links	tbc	tbc	tbc		GBC Planning & Development Services, Transportation Team
No. of Park and Ride sites and level of patronage of park and ride / shuttle bus	There are 3 Park and Ride sites in the borough; Artington, Spectrum and Ladymead, with		A new Park and Ride site is being constructed at Merrow, and an extension to the Artington Park and		No. of sites and patronage figures for Park and Ride sites available from GBC Transportation Team and Surrey County

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
	a total of 1697 parking spaces.		Ride site has been approved.		Council Highways
No. and value of planning obligation contributions used to fund public transport projects in the borough	tbc	tbc	tbc		GBC Planning Development Services and / or Surrey County Council Highways Surrey Data Online potential source.
% of all housing and commercial development built in the most accessible locations, not more than 30 minutes public transport travel time from a town or shopping centre, business park, health facilities or school.	tbc	tbc	tbc	Requested by Surrey County Council. Updates are being made to the monitoring database to provide information to monitor this indicator.	Surrey County Council. Updating monitoring database to include information about proximity to bus stops and stations.
<b>12. To reduce the area of land affected by contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity (including agricultural land)</b>					
Amount of contaminated land remediated to suitable use	The Borough Council recorded 61 remediated contaminated	tbc	tbc		Environmental Health, GBC

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
	sites 2001 – 2004. Approximately 300 known sites formally used for industrial use are known to exist in the borough, which are potentially contaminated.				
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.
<b>13. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the Borough is prepared for its impact</b>					
Emissions of greenhouse gases	Information to be derived from national sources or from forthcoming monitoring of GBC Climate Change Strategy (2004) or SCC	tbc	Greenhouse gas emissions in 2003 rose 1.6 per cent on the previous year, mainly due to increased emissions from the electricity generators. <b>-ve</b>		National Statistics
Capacity during 'critical periods' to supply water without	tbc	tbc	tbc	Alternatively, consideration could be given to sourcing data	tbc – Potential sources Environment Agency and Water

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
the need for additional restrictions				on aquifer recharge, extent to which new developments incorporate measures to assist rainwater infiltration.	Authorities
Number of homes damaged as a result of an extreme weather event (flood, drought)	No extreme weather events in last year.	tbc	tbc		tbc – Potential sources Environment Agency and Water Authorities
No. of homes affected by subsidence	tbc	tbc	tbc		tbc – Potential source Insurance Companies
<b>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources</b>					
Area of allotment sites and percentage occupancy	Guildford borough has 15 allotment sites 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	At least 20 businesses regularly attend the Guildford Farmers Market.	tbc	tbc	Consider selecting specific local produce type for indicator; e.g. sustainable sources of timber	tbc - GBC Farmers Market Co-ordinator and / or Surrey CC (Economic Development section)
The number of developments using	tbc	tbc	tbc	Consider separate indicator dealing with	Sustainability Officer, SCC. GBC.

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Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
sustainable building techniques				the incorporation of green roofing into new developments (potential data source – Environment Agency)	
Recycling on development sites	tbc	tbc	tbc		tbc – GBC Planning & Development Services
Amount of mineral extracted and number of extraction and processing sites		Rate of extraction to be no more than land bank of permitted sites	Surrey mineral production requirement decreased from 3.4 million tonnes to 2.62 mt between 2001 and 2004		Minerals & Waste Planning AMR 2004 (published Jan 2005) - SCC Minerals Local Plan AMR
<b>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste</b>					
Total amount of untreated municipal waste (MSW) disposed of in landfill (tonnes)	2003/04 domestic waste was 36,737 tonnes	tbc	Increase	Note – the MSW part of the waste stream represents only a proportion of the total waste produced in the borough. Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste is not measured and only limited data is available on	GBC Recycling Officer

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
				construction and demolition (C&D) wastes. These areas are however important aspects of sustainable business e.g. building methods and materials used, space and ability to recycle waste material produced by business (refer also to PPS10 and SA objectives 9, 11 and 12).	
Total amount of treated waste going to Landfill				This figure would be calculated by taking total MSW arising and deducting the amounts of waste recycled, waste composted and waste to energy.	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 <b>+ve</b>		GBC Recycling Officer
% of waste composted	2003/04 2.23%		Increase <b>+ve</b>		GBC Recycling Officer
% energy recovery from waste (e.g.	tbc There are 13	tbc	tbc		Parliament website

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
through incineration, etc.)	incinerators in the UK, burning approximately 2 million tonnes of waste each year.				
Amount of secondary recycled aggregates used as % of total	SCC (Minerals Planning)	tbc	tbc		SCC (Minerals Planning)
<b>16. Maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and groundwater, and to achieve sustainable water resources management</b>					
% rivers in borough whose biological/chemical quality is rated as 'good' or 'fair'	Potential source Environment Agency. Aim to protect water quality in rivers, ditches and streams from pollution through integrated land use and development control activities (English Nature suggested objective)	Rivers of 'good' and 'fair' chemical and biological quality  Potential targets – Environment Agency River Quality objectives	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,

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
					water companies. Potential source - South East Water hold some information: capacity models for water demand and resource availability
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. Potential source - South East Water hold some information: capacity models for water demand and resource availability
Water resource supply/ demand balance	tbc	tbc	October 2004 to March 2006 was the third driest eighteen month October to March period on record.  The last seventeen months (from November 2004 to March 2006) have been the driest		Thames Water. Potential source - South East Water hold some information: capacity models for water demand and resource availability

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
			November to March period on record.  There is also an increasing demand for water - there are more households with a single occupant, and greater use of appliances like power showers and dishwashers <b>-ve</b>		
The number of dwellings incorporating grey water/rain water harvesting and other water efficiency measures	tbc	tbc	tbc		Tbc. Potential sources: BRE, GBC. Indicator recommended by Environment Agency, hence potential source. South East Water hold some information: capacity models for water demand and resource availability
<b>17. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources</b>					
Energy use per capita	40.71 GJ per capita (4,885,701	tbc	Worldwide annual energy use		Potential sources: GBC Home Energy

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
	<p>GJ total). Annual consumption of gas energy is 23,334 kWh per capita in Guildford Borough, compared to a South East average of 20,542 kWh</p> <p>Annual consumption of electricity energy is 5,271 kWh per capita in the Borough, compared to 4,958 kWh in the South East region. There are currently three renewable energy generation sites in Guildford, which are photovoltaic generation stations.</p>		<p>increased 17 fold during the 20th century.</p> <p><b>-ve</b></p>		<p>Officer. Energy companies.</p> <p><a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/regional_energy/index.shtml">http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/regional_energy/index.shtml</a></p> <p>BBC news DTI, experimental data (2003).</p>

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Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
Improvement in dwelling Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating across borough	Potential source Building Research Establishment (BRE)	tbc	tbc		tbc – Potential source: BRE
Number of homes incorporating Combined Heat and Power (CHP) heating	Potential source Building Research Establishment (BRE)	tbc	tbc		tbc – Potential source: BRE. Energy Companies.
Installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources	Unknown	tbc	tbc		tbc
Energy production from locally sourced biomass	At present not possible to calculate this	tbc	tbc		tbc
Proportion of existing woodland used for wood fuel	Unknown. Potential sources GBC Parks and Countryside Service and Defra	tbc	tbc		tbc - GBC Parks and Countryside Service, Defra. Forestry Commission Surrey Hills Wood Fuel Group
% of new build and retrofit homes meeting Ecohomes 'Very Good' standard	Unknown. Potential source Building Research Establishment	tbc	tbc		tbc – Potential source: BRE.

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Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
	(BRE)				
% of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' standard	Unknown. Potential source Building Research Establishment (BRE)	tbc	tbc		tbc – Potential source: BRE.
The number of renewable energy/fuel schemes introduced	1 landfill gas electricity site and 4 PV installations at present.	tbc	tbc		GBC. <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/regional_energy/index.shtml">http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/regional_energy/index.shtml</a>
<b>18. To maintain low rates of unemployment and high levels of economic activity</b>					
% of economically active people that are unemployed	1.7% in the Borough 1.5% in Guildford Town Centre	tbc	SE 4.15% GB 5.5% Guildford Borough is below key averages <b>+ ve</b>		National Statistics (nomis) 2002
Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year	796 no. (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
% of people of working age that are economically active	67,000 people (55.83%). In the Town Centre,	tbc	tbc		National Statistics (nomis) 2002

### Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
	52% of people aged 16-74 are employed full time.				
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 adult education classes	Guildford College: More than 40% of the students are aged 19-34 and another 40% are aged between 35-85 and over.	Improve access for all for life long learning	tbc		Guildford College

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Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
Proportion of businesses / business employment based in urban wards and proportion based in rural wards of the borough	Tbc				Potential source - Business Partnership Officer, GBC; forthcoming Retail and Employment Needs Assessment (Planning Policy, GBC)
No. of visitor (tourist and business) accommodation beds available within the borough	tbc				Potential source – Hotel Needs Survey (Business Partnership Officer, GBC)
<b>19. To provide additional commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy</b>					
Amount of commercial floor space lost/gained through planning permissions and completions for commercial development	In 2004/05 there were 46 planning applications approved involving commercial development. 59% were for a change of use (39% of which were from B1 (office) to	Awaiting figures from GBC Planning Policy Commercial monitoring database	There were 41 approvals for commercial development in 2004/05.		Awaiting figures from GBC Planning Policy Commercial monitoring database  Annual Monitoring Report 2004/05  GBC Monitoring Database

**Appendix 3: Figure 6 – Baseline Information**

Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
	alternative uses), 20% were for extensions to commercial buildings and 13% were for re-development.				
The number of employment sites lost to other uses	There have been 9 approvals for a loss of business, industrial or warehousing land in 2005/2006 in the Borough consisting of a loss of 2,182 square metres of B1 floor space and 1,351 square metres of B8 floor space. There has, however, been a net increase of commercial floor space in the Borough over the year.	tbc	2004/05 – 13 approvals 2005/06 – 9 approvals		GBC Planning Policy Commercial monitoring database, Annual Monitoring Report 2004/05

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Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/Comparator/ Issue	Action/Constraint	Source
The number of rural diversification schemes	In 2005/06 there was one approval for the change of use of a barn to offices.	tbc	A planning guide produced in 2005/2006 has been developed to offer further support for farmers wishing to diversify. It is thus expected that the number of applications for farm diversification will increase in accordance with the Council's guide.		Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06
No. of bed spaces and bed space occupancy in serviced and self-catering visitor accommodation	tbc	tbc	tbc		Potential source: GBC Business Partnership Officer