

# Community Action

*The Rural Community Council for the West of England*

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**ACCESS TO RURAL SERVICES WITHIN BATH & NORTH EAST SOMERSET**

## **MAP APPENDIX**

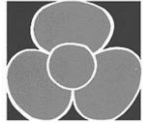
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Church House, 74 Long Ashton Road, Long Ashton, Bristol BS41 9LE

Telephone: 01275 393 837 • Fax: 01275 394 563

[office@community-action.org.uk](mailto:office@community-action.org.uk) • [www.community-action.org.uk](http://www.community-action.org.uk)

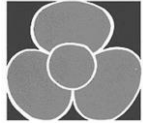
Registered Charity No. 267256



This is the appendix to a report commissioned by Bath & North East Somerset Councils Policy & Partnerships division as part of the SWRDA funded Rural Renaissance programme.

**Disclaimer statement**

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information supplied herein, the Community Action cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions. Unless otherwise indicated, opinions expressed herein are those of Community Action and do not necessarily represent the views of Bath & North East Somerset Council.



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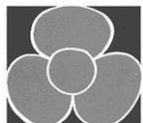
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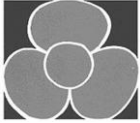


### Indices of Multiple Deprivation, MOSAIC Demographic Profiling and Voicebox Survey mapping

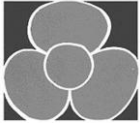
#### Comments on these different forms of mapping and profiling:

- These forms of mapping and profiling cover different geographical areas and boundaries, this makes them difficult to compare especially at a parish level. They also cover different topics which makes comparisons more difficult.
- These forms of mapping and profiling are not sensitive enough to distinguish Access to Services needs at a parish level – they do not go below Lower ‘Super Output Areas’ which makes it difficult to identify where Access to Services disadvantage exists
- MOSIAC Profiling is more suitable for identifying commercial opportunities than Access to Services need. It also does not cover rural/urban fringe areas around Keynsham, Saltford, Norton Radstock and Bath, and does not include Peasedown St. John.
- B&NES Voicebox Surveys offers information on the ‘perception of needs’ but no hard data on where Access to Services disadvantage exists
- Each measure highlights different areas as being higher priority;

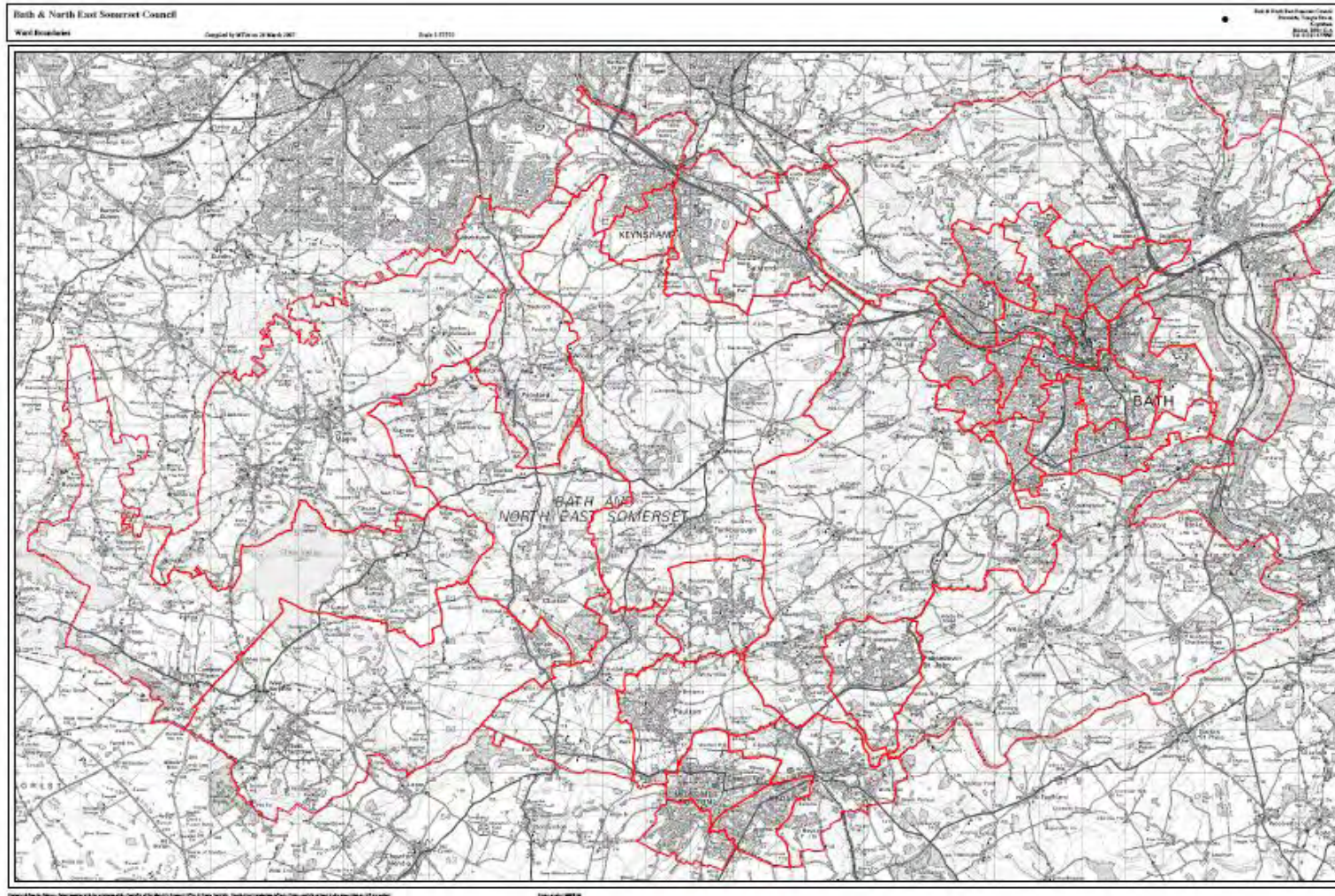
IMD	Mosaic	Perception
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Peasedown</b></li> <li>▪ Clandown</li> <li>▪ <b>South Paulton</b></li> <li>▪ Oldfield Park</li> <li>▪ Englishcombe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Corston</li> <li>▪ Chew Valley</li> <li>▪ Chew Valley North</li> <li>▪ Bathampton</li> <li>▪ Stanton Drew</li> <li>▪ Farmborough</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Norton Radstock</li> <li>▪ Timsbury</li> <li>▪ <b>Peasedown</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Paulton</b></li> <li>▪ High Littleton</li> <li>▪ Bathavon South</li> <li>▪ Mendip</li> <li>▪ Clutton</li> </ul>

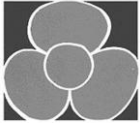


## **1. Geographical and Boundary Maps**

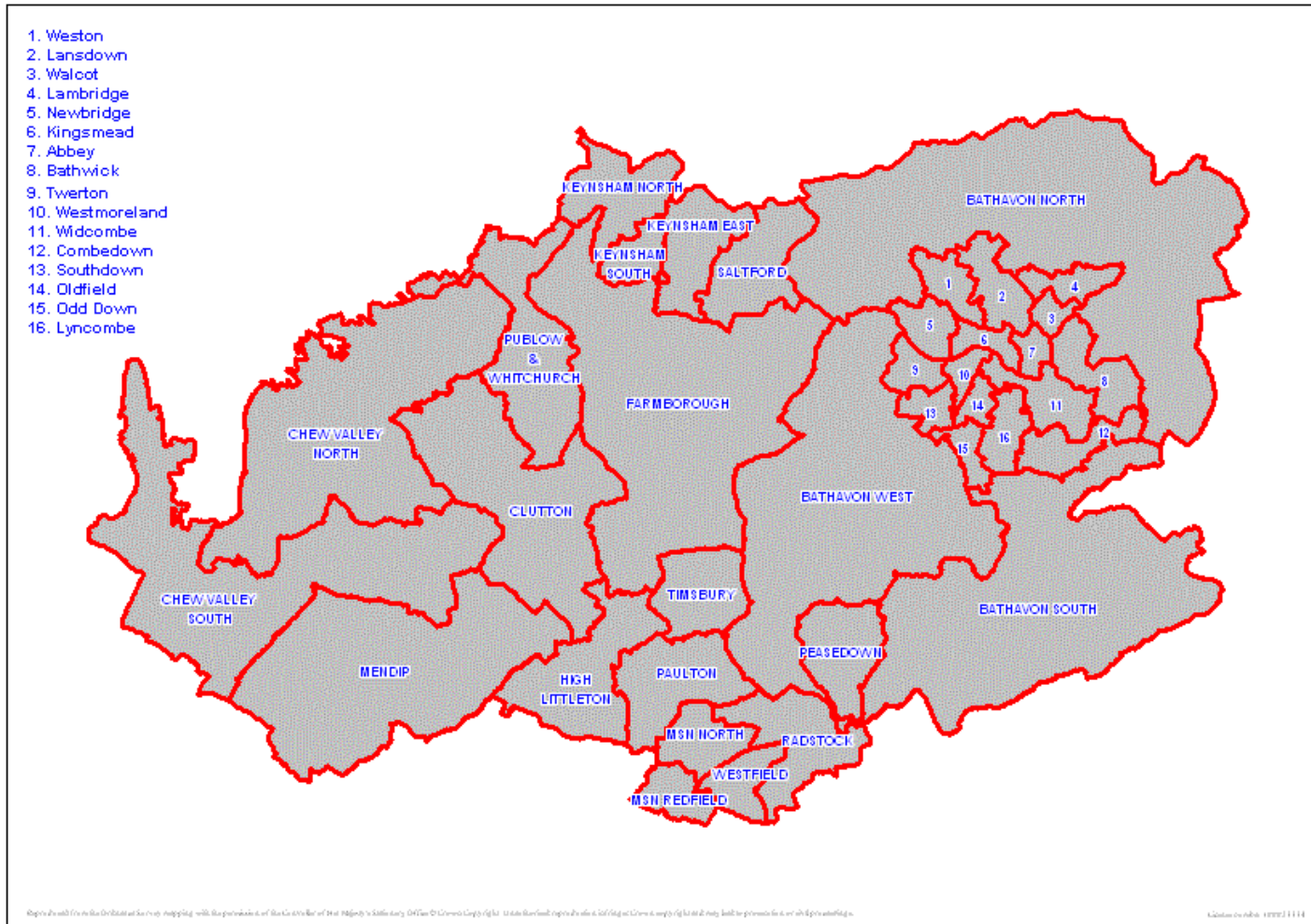


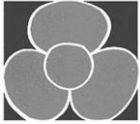
## Bath & North East Somerset Wards



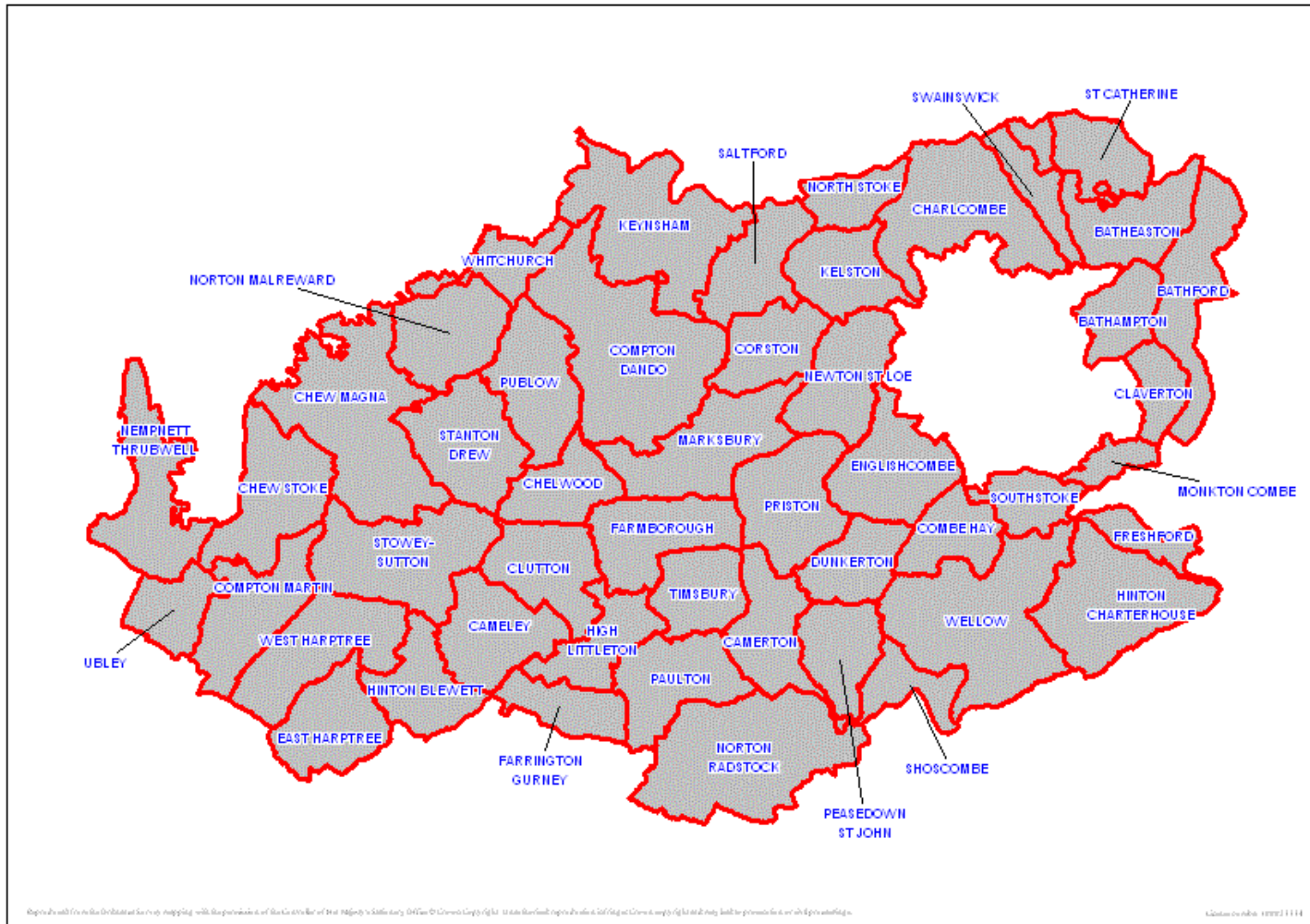


### Ward names in Bath & North East Somerset

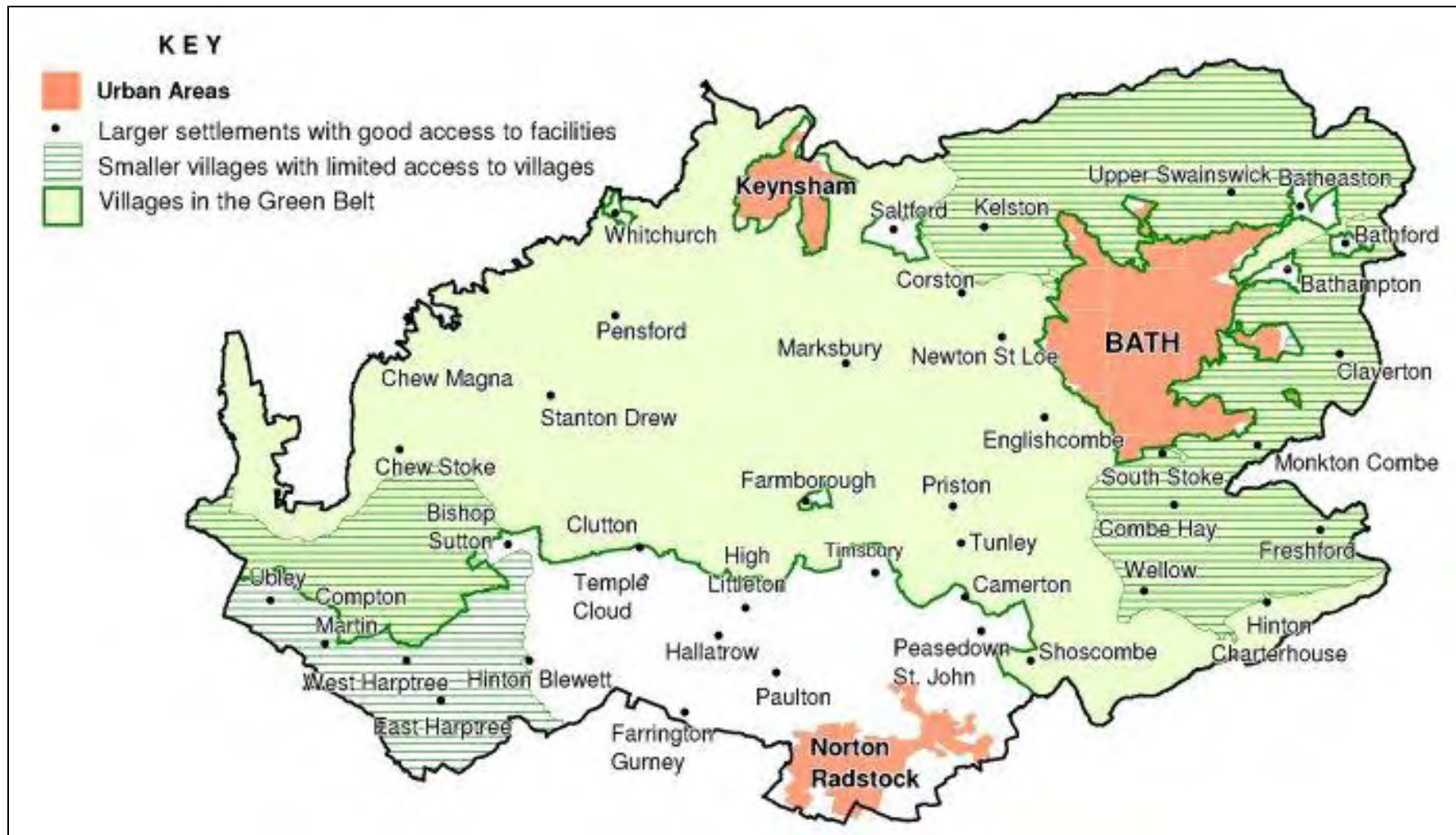
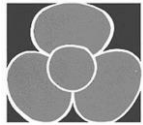


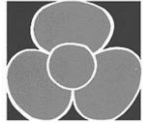


### Parish & Town Councils in Bath & North East Somerset

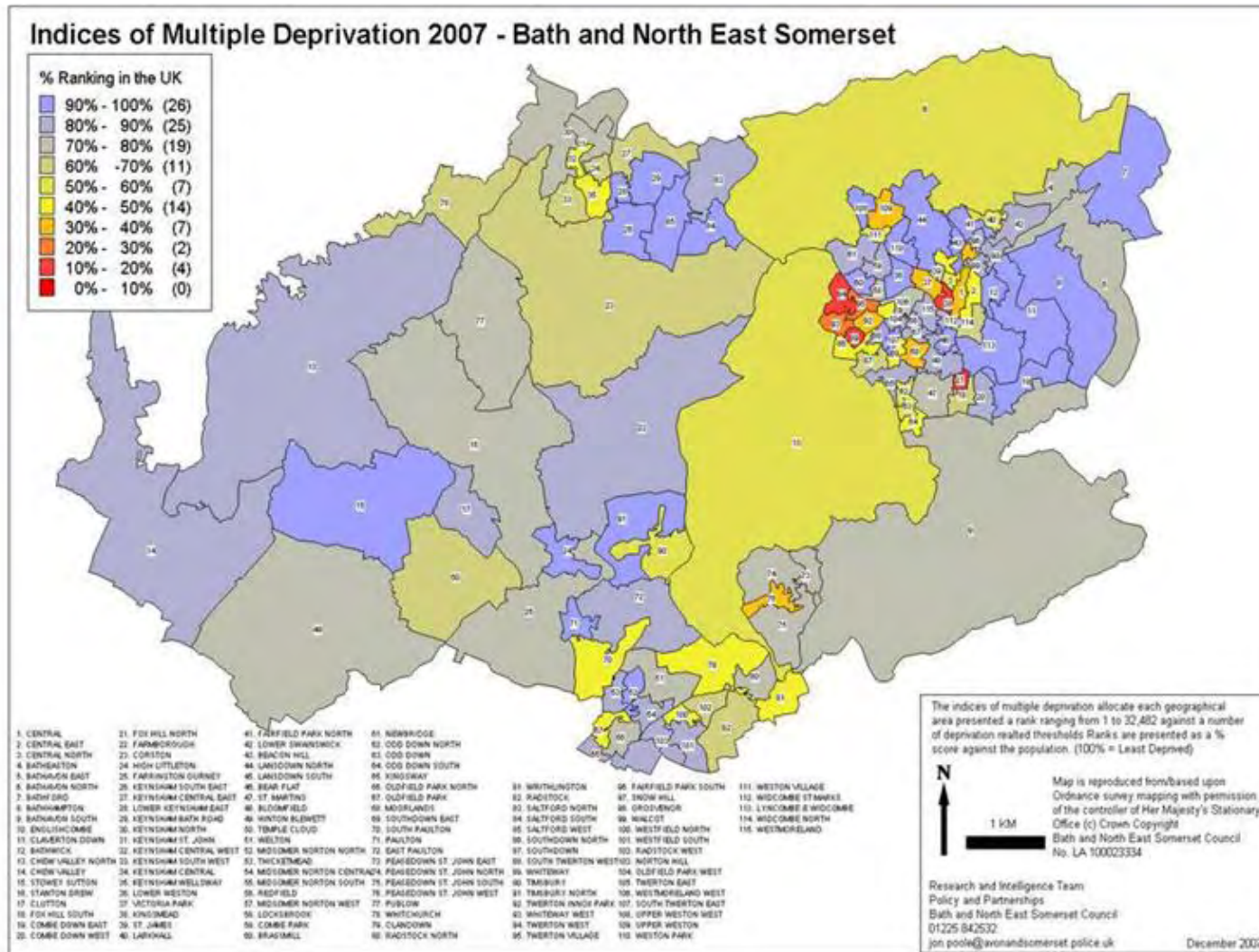
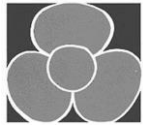


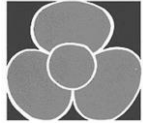




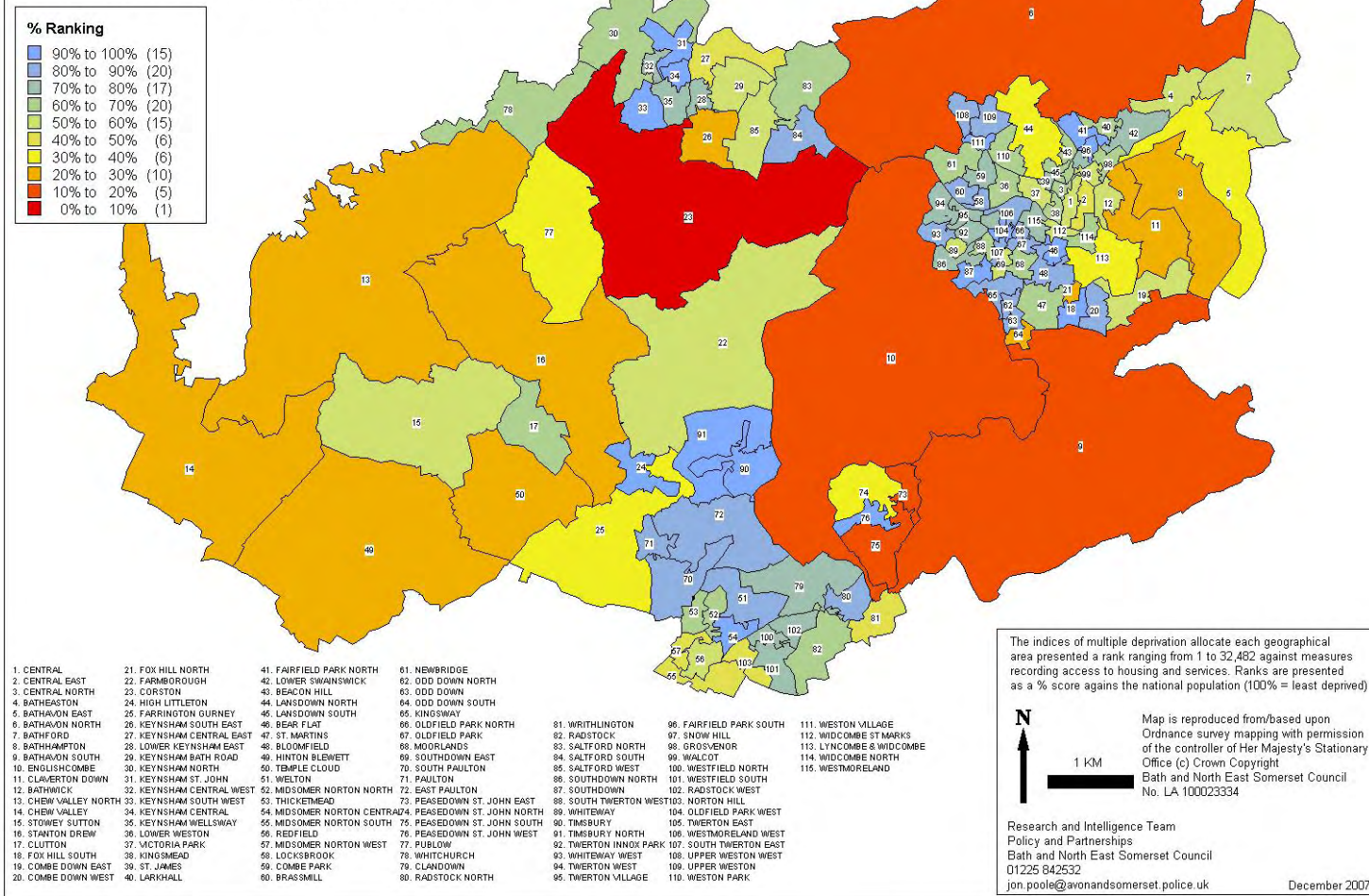


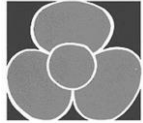
## **2. Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 Data maps**



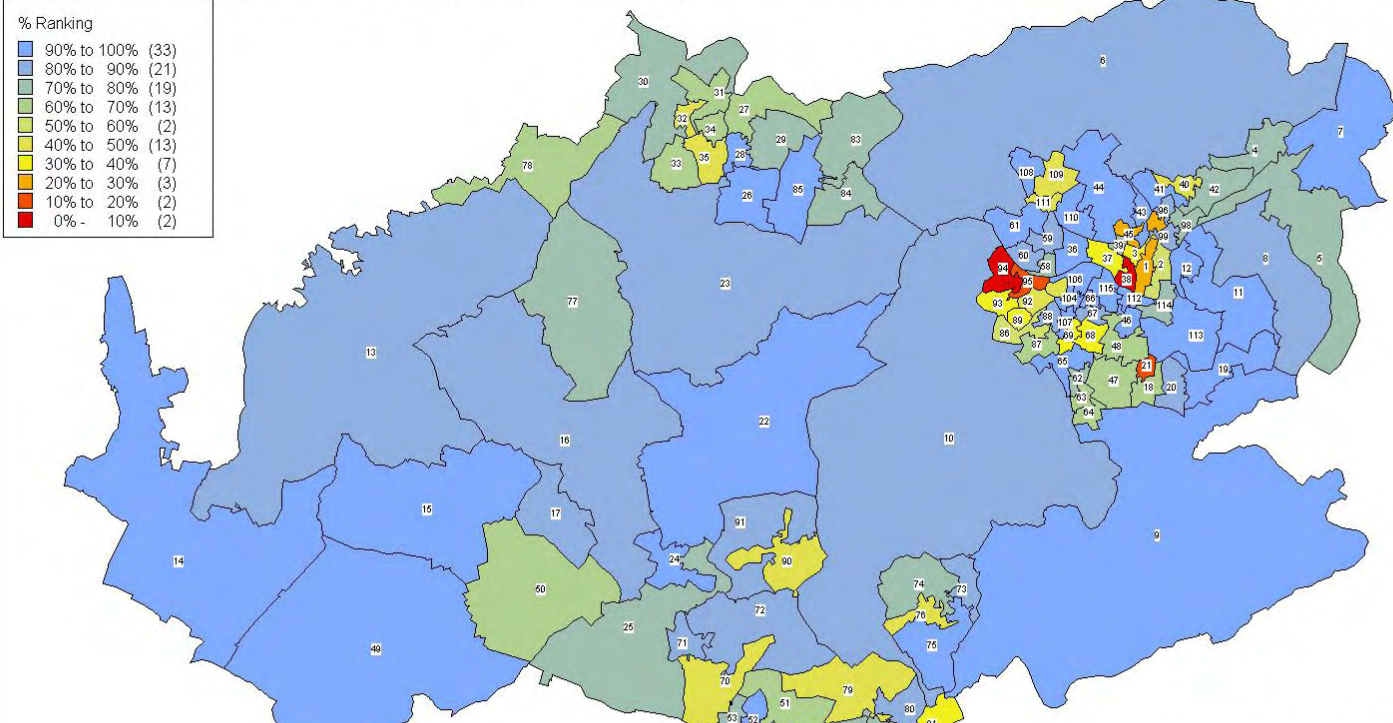


### Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 - Access to Housing and Services - Bath and North East Somerset





### Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 - Employment Domain - Bath and North East Somerset



**% Ranking**

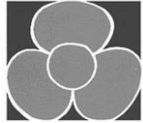
90% to 100% (33)
80% to 90% (21)
70% to 80% (19)
60% to 70% (13)
50% to 60% (2)
40% to 50% (13)
30% to 40% (7)
20% to 30% (3)
10% to 20% (2)
0% - 10% (2)

- |                       |                           |                             |                              |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. CENTRAL            | 21. FOX HILL NORTH        | 41. FAIRFIELD PARK NORTH    | 61. NEWBRIDGE                |
| 2. CENTRAL EAST       | 22. FARMBOROUGH           | 42. LOWER SWAINSWICK        | 62. ODD DOWN NORTH           |
| 3. CENTRAL NORTH      | 23. CORSTON               | 43. BEACON HILL             | 63. ODD DOWN                 |
| 4. BATHEASTON         | 24. HIGH LITTLETON        | 44. LANSDOWN NORTH          | 64. ODD DOWN SOUTH           |
| 5. BATHAVON EAST      | 25. FARRINGTON GURNEY     | 45. LANSDOWN SOUTH          | 65. KINGSWAY                 |
| 6. BATHAVON NORTH     | 26. KEYNSHAM SOUTH EAST   | 46. BEAR FLAT               | 66. OLDFIELD PARK NORTH      |
| 7. BATHFORD           | 27. KEYNSHAM CENTRAL EAST | 47. ST. MARTINS             | 67. OLDFIELD PARK            |
| 8. BATHHAMPTON        | 28. LOWER KEYNSHAM EAST   | 48. BLOOMFIELD              | 68. MOORLANDS                |
| 9. BATHAVON SOUTH     | 29. KEYNSHAM BATH ROAD    | 49. HINTON BLEWETT          | 69. SOUTHDOWN EAST           |
| 10. ENGLISHCOMBE      | 30. KEYNSHAM NORTH        | 50. TEMPLE CLOUD            | 70. SOUTH PAULTON            |
| 11. CLAVERTON DOWN    | 31. KEYNSHAM ST. JOHN     | 51. WELTON                  | 71. PAULTON                  |
| 12. BATHWICK          | 32. KEYNSHAM CENTRAL WEST | 52. MIDSOMER NORTON NORTH   | 72. EAST PAULTON             |
| 13. CHEW VALLEY NORTH | 33. KEYNSHAM SOUTH WEST   | 53. THICKETMEAD             | 73. PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN EAST  |
| 14. CHEW VALLEY       | 34. KEYNSHAM CENTRAL      | 54. MIDSOMER NORTON CENTRAL | 74. PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN NORTH |
| 15. STOWEY SUTTON     | 35. KEYNSHAM WELLSWAY     | 55. MIDSOMER NORTON SOUTH   | 75. PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN SOUTH |
| 16. STANTON DREW      | 36. LOWER WESTON          | 56. REDFIELD                | 76. PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN WEST  |
| 17. CLUTTON           | 37. VICTORIA PARK         | 57. MIDSOMER NORTON WEST    | 77. PUBLOW                   |
| 18. FOX HILL SOUTH    | 38. KINGSMEAD             | 58. LOCKSBROOK              | 78. WHITCHURCH               |
| 19. COMBE DOWN EAST   | 39. ST. JAMES             | 59. COMBE PARK              | 79. CLANDOWN                 |
| 20. COMBE DOWN WEST   | 40. LARKHALL              | 60. BRASSMILL               | 80. RADSTOCK NORTH           |
|                       |                           |                             | 81. WIRTHLINGTON             |
|                       |                           |                             | 82. RADSTOCK                 |
|                       |                           |                             | 83. SALTFORD NORTH           |
|                       |                           |                             | 84. SALTFORD SOUTH           |
|                       |                           |                             | 85. SALTFORD WEST            |
|                       |                           |                             | 86. SOUTHDOWN NORTH          |
|                       |                           |                             | 87. SOUTHDOWN                |
|                       |                           |                             | 88. SOUTH TWERTON WEST       |
|                       |                           |                             | 89. WHITWAY                  |
|                       |                           |                             | 90. TMSBURY                  |
|                       |                           |                             | 91. TMSBURY NORTH            |
|                       |                           |                             | 92. TWERTON INNOX PARK       |
|                       |                           |                             | 93. WHITWAY WEST             |
|                       |                           |                             | 94. TWERTON WEST             |
|                       |                           |                             | 95. TWERTON VILLAGE          |
|                       |                           |                             | 96. FAIRFIELD PARK SOUTH     |
|                       |                           |                             | 97. SNOW HILL                |
|                       |                           |                             | 98. GROSVENDOR               |
|                       |                           |                             | 99. WALCOT                   |
|                       |                           |                             | 100. WESTFIELD NORTH         |
|                       |                           |                             | 101. WESTFIELD SOUTH         |
|                       |                           |                             | 102. RADSTOCK WEST           |
|                       |                           |                             | 103. NORTON HILL             |
|                       |                           |                             | 104. OLDFIELD PARK WEST      |
|                       |                           |                             | 105. TWERTON EAST            |
|                       |                           |                             | 106. WESTMORELAND WEST       |
|                       |                           |                             | 107. SOUTH TWERTON EAST      |
|                       |                           |                             | 108. UPPER WESTON WEST       |
|                       |                           |                             | 109. UPPER WESTON            |
|                       |                           |                             | 110. WESTON PARK             |
|                       |                           |                             | 111. WESTON VILLAGE          |
|                       |                           |                             | 112. WIDCOMBE ST MARKS       |
|                       |                           |                             | 113. LYNCOMBE & WIDCOMBE     |
|                       |                           |                             | 114. WIDCOMBE NORTH          |
|                       |                           |                             | 115. WESTMORELAND            |

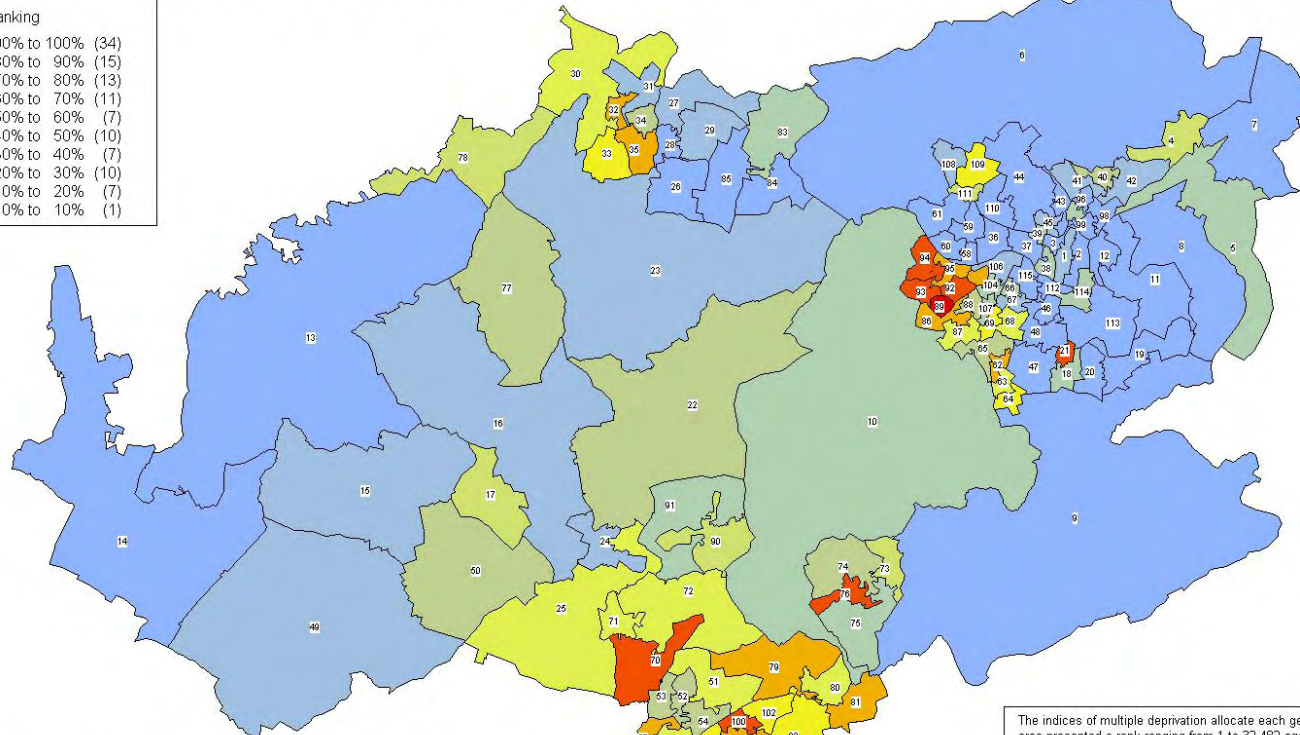
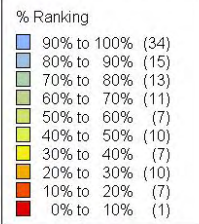
The indices of multiple deprivation allocate each geographical area presented a rank ranging from 1 to 32,462 against measures of employment deprivation. Ranks are presented as a % score against the national population (100% = least deprived)

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Research and Intelligence Team  
 Policy and Partnerships  
 Bath and North East Somerset Council  
 01225 842532  
 jon.poole@avonandsomerset.police.uk  
 December 2007



### Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 - Education & Skills Domain - Bath and North East Somerset



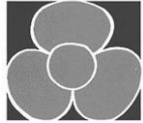
1. CENTRAL	21. FOX HILL NORTH	41. FAIRFIELD PARK NORTH	61. NEWBRIDGE
2. CENTRAL EAST	22. FARMBOROUGH	42. LOWER SWAINSWICK	62. ODD DOWN NORTH
3. CENTRAL NORTH	23. CORSTON	43. BEACON HILL	63. ODD DOWN
4. BATHURSTON	24. HIGH LITTLETON	44. LANSDOWN NORTH	64. ODD DOWN SOUTH
5. BATHAVON EAST	25. FARRINGTON GURNEY	45. LANSDOWN SOUTH	65. KINGSWAY
6. BATHAVON NORTH	26. KEYNSHAM SOUTH EAST	46. BEAR FLAT	66. OLDFIELD PARK NORTH
7. BATHFORD	27. KEYNSHAM CENTRAL EAST	47. ST. MARTINS	67. OLDFIELD PARK
8. BATHHAMPTON	28. LOWER KEYNSHAM EAST	48. BLODMFIELD	68. MOORLANDS
9. BATHAVON SOUTH	29. KEYNSHAM BATH ROAD	49. HINTON BLEWETT	69. SOUTHDOWN EAST
10. ENGLISHCOMBE	30. KEYNSHAM NORTH	50. TEMPLE CLOUD	70. SOUTH PAULTON
11. CLAVERTON DOWN	31. KEYNSHAM ST. JOHN	51. WELTON	71. PAULTON
12. BATHWICK	32. KEYNSHAM CENTRAL WEST	52. MIDSOMER NORTON NORTH	72. EAST PAULTON
13. CHEW VALLEY NORTH	33. KEYNSHAM SOUTH WEST	53. TRICKETMEAD	73. PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN EAST
14. CHEW VALLEY	34. KEYNSHAM CENTRAL	54. MIDSOMER NORTON CENTRAL	74. PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN NORTH
15. STOWEY SUTTON	35. KEYNSHAM WELLSWAY	55. MIDSOMER NORTON SOUTH	75. PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN SOUTH
16. STANTON BREW	36. LOWER WESTON	56. REDFIELD	76. PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN WEST
17. CLUTTON	37. VICTORIA PARK	57. MIDSOMER NORTON WEST	77. PUBLOW
18. FOX HILL SOUTH	38. KINGSMED	58. LOCKSBROOK	78. WHITCHURCH
19. COMBE DOWN EAST	39. ST. JAMES	59. COMBE PARK	79. CLANDOWN
20. COMBE DOWN WEST	40. LARKHALL	60. BRASSMILL	80. RADSTOCK NORTH
			81. WRITHLINGTON
			82. RADSTOCK
			83. SALTFORD NORTH
			84. SALTFORD SOUTH
			85. SALTFORD WEST
			86. SOUTHDOWN NORTH
			87. SOUTHDOWN
			88. SOUTH TWERTON WEST
			89. WHITWAY
			90. TINSBURY
			91. TINSBURY NORTH
			92. TWERTON INNOX PARK
			93. WHITWAY WEST
			94. TWERTON WEST
			95. TWERTON VILLAGE
			96. FAIRFIELD PARK SOUTH
			97. SNOW HILL
			98. DROSVENDOR
			99. WALCOT
			100. WESTFIELD NORTH
			101. WESTFIELD SOUTH
			102. RADSTOCK WEST
			103. NORTON HILL
			104. OLDFIELD PARK WEST
			105. TWERTON EAST
			106. WESTMORELAND WEST
			107. SOUTH TWERTON WEST
			108. UPPER WESTON
			109. UPPER WESTON
			110. WESTON PARK
			111. WESTON VILLAGE
			112. WIDCOMBE ST MARKS
			113. LYNCOMBE & WIDCOMBE
			114. WIDCOMBE NORTH
			115. WESTMORELAND

The indices of multiple deprivation allocate each geographical area presented a rank ranging from 1 to 32,462 against measures of education and skills achievement. Ranks are presented as a % score against the national population (100% = least deprived)

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Research and Intelligence Team  
Policy and Partnerships  
Bath and North East Somerset Council  
01225 842532  
jon.poole@avonandsomerset.police.uk

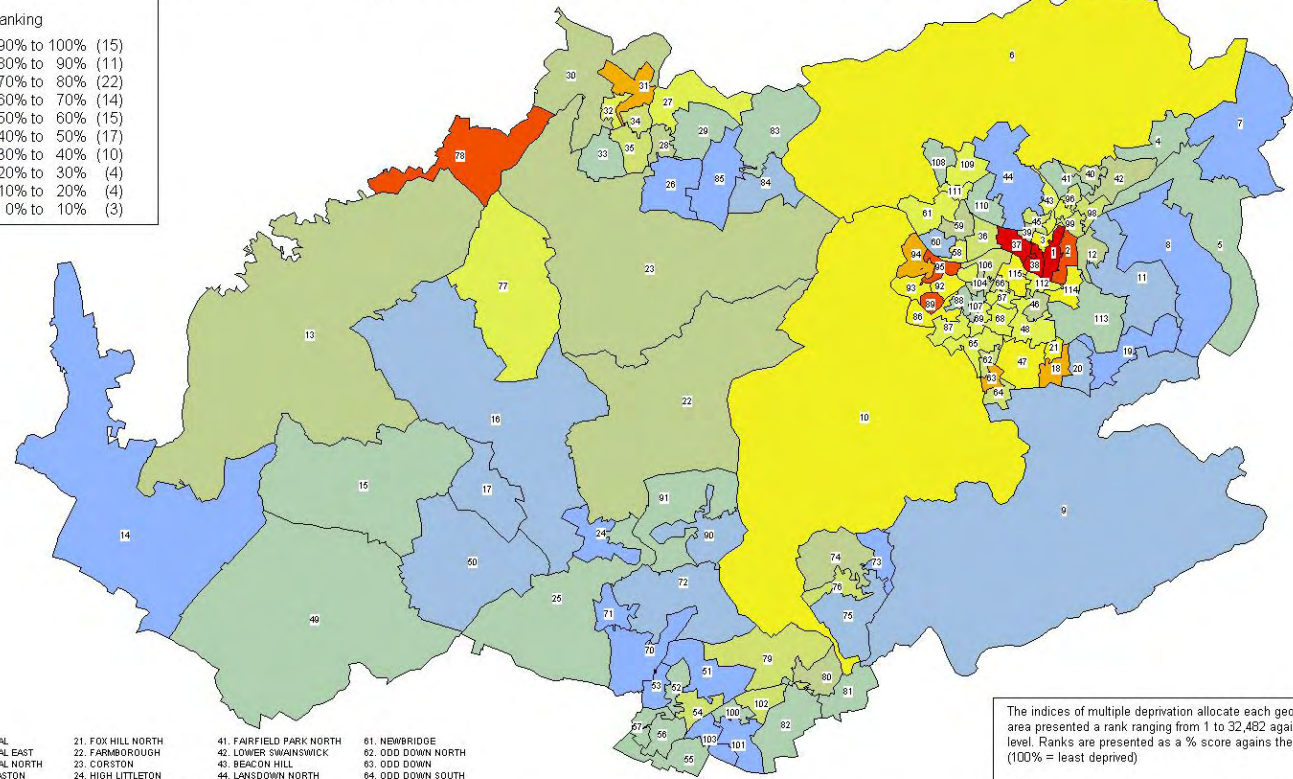
December 2007



### Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 - Crime Domain - Bath and North East Somerset

**% Ranking**

90% to 100% (15)
80% to 90% (11)
70% to 80% (22)
60% to 70% (14)
50% to 60% (15)
40% to 50% (17)
30% to 40% (10)
20% to 30% (4)
10% to 20% (4)
0% to 10% (3)



1. CENTRAL	21. FOX HILL NORTH	41. FAIRFIELD PARK NORTH	61. NEWBRIDGE
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3. CENTRAL NORTH	23. CORSTON	43. BEACON HILL	63. ODD DOWN
4. BATH EAST	24. HIGH LITTLETON	44. LANSDOWN NORTH	64. ODD DOWN SOUTH
5. BATHAVON EAST	25. FARRINGTON GURNEY	45. LANSDOWN SOUTH	65. KINGSWAY
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8. BATHHAMPTON	28. LOWER KEYNSHAM EAST	48. BLOOMFIELD	68. MOORLANDS
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17. CLUTTON	37. VICTORIA PARK	57. MIDSOMER NORTON WEST	77. PUBLLOW
18. FOX HILL SOUTH	38. KINGSMEAD	58. LOCKSBROOK	78. WHITCHURCH
19. COMBE DOWN EAST	39. ST. JAMES	59. COMBE PARK	79. CLANDOWN
20. COMBE DOWN WEST	40. LARKHALL	60. BRASSMILL	80. RADSTOCK NORTH
			81. WRITHLINGTON
			82. RADSTOCK
			83. SALTFORD NORTH
			84. SALTFORD SOUTH
			85. SALTFORD WEST
			86. SOUTHDOWN NORTH
			87. SOUTHDOWN
			88. SOUTH TWERTON WEST
			89. WHITEWAY
			90. TMSBURY
			91. TMSBURY NORTH
			92. TWERTON INNOX PARK
			93. WHITEWAY WEST
			94. TWERTON WEST
			95. TWERTON VILLAGE
			96. FAIRFIELD PARK SOUTH
			97. SNOW HILL
			98. GROSVENOR
			99. WALCOT
			100. WESTFIELD NORTH
			101. WESTFIELD SOUTH
			102. RADSTOCK WEST
			103. NORTON HILL
			104. OLDFIELD PARK WEST
			105. TWERTON EAST
			106. WESTMORELAND WEST
			107. SOUTH TWERTON EAST
			108. UPPER WESTON WEST
			109. UPPER WESTON
			110. WESTON PARK
			111. WESTON VILLAGE
			112. WIDCOMBE ST MARKS
			113. LYNCOMBE & WIDCOMBE
			114. WIDCOMBE NORTH
			115. WESTMORELAND

The indices of multiple deprivation allocate each geographical area presented a rank ranging from 1 to 32,482 against recorded crime level. Ranks are presented as a % score against the national population (100% = least deprived)

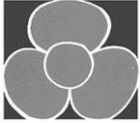
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1 KM

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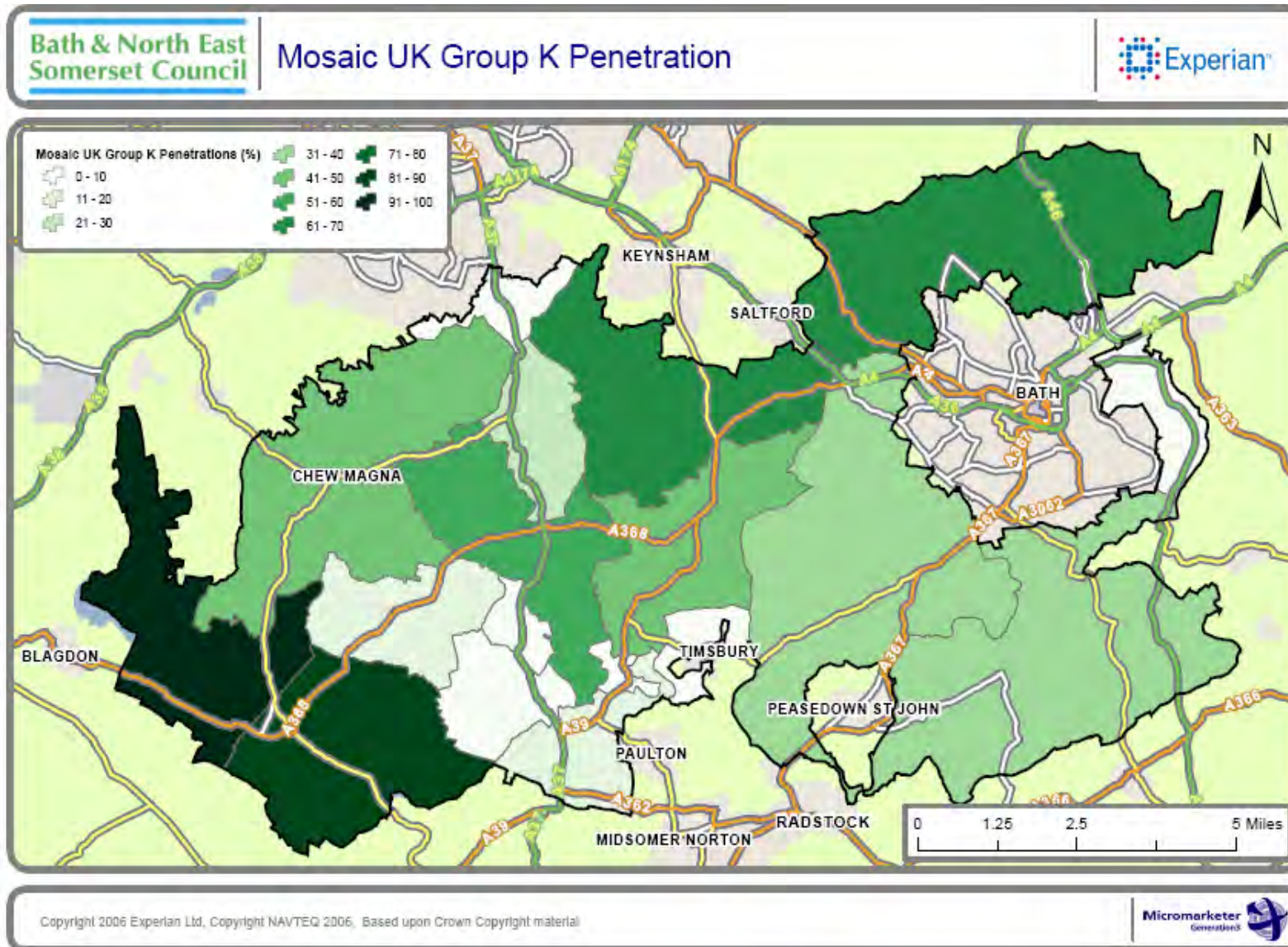
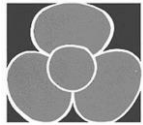
Research and Intelligence Team  
Policy and Partnerships  
Bath and North East Somerset Council  
01225 842532  
jon.poole@avonandsomerset.police.uk

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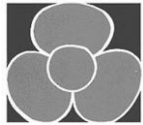


### **3. Mosaic Data**



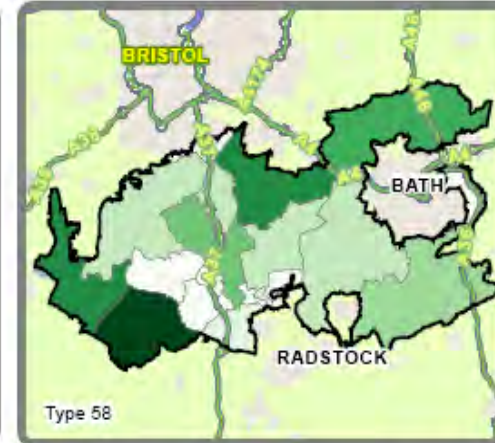
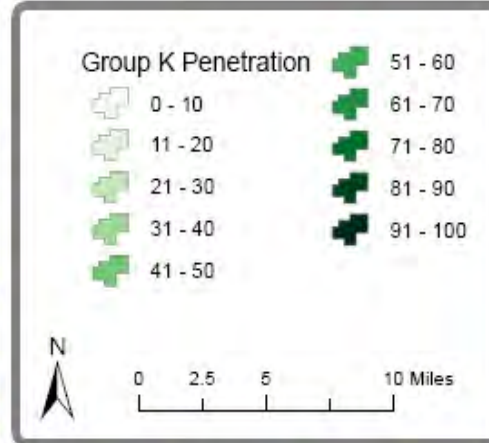


**Demographic Profile Group – K**  
*Rural Isolation* contains people whose pattern of living is distinctly rural. They live not just outside major population centres but also deep in the countryside, in small communities which have been little influenced by the influx of urban commuters. These are places where people with different levels of income share attachments to local communities. There are few opportunities for ambitious young people to return to the countryside once they've acquired qualifications. Young couples who may otherwise be happy to raise their children in these places worry about the lack of facilities and social networks for their children.



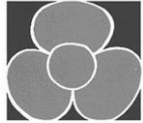
Bath & North East  
Somerset Council

### Mosaic UK Group K Penetration



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# Greenbelt Guardians

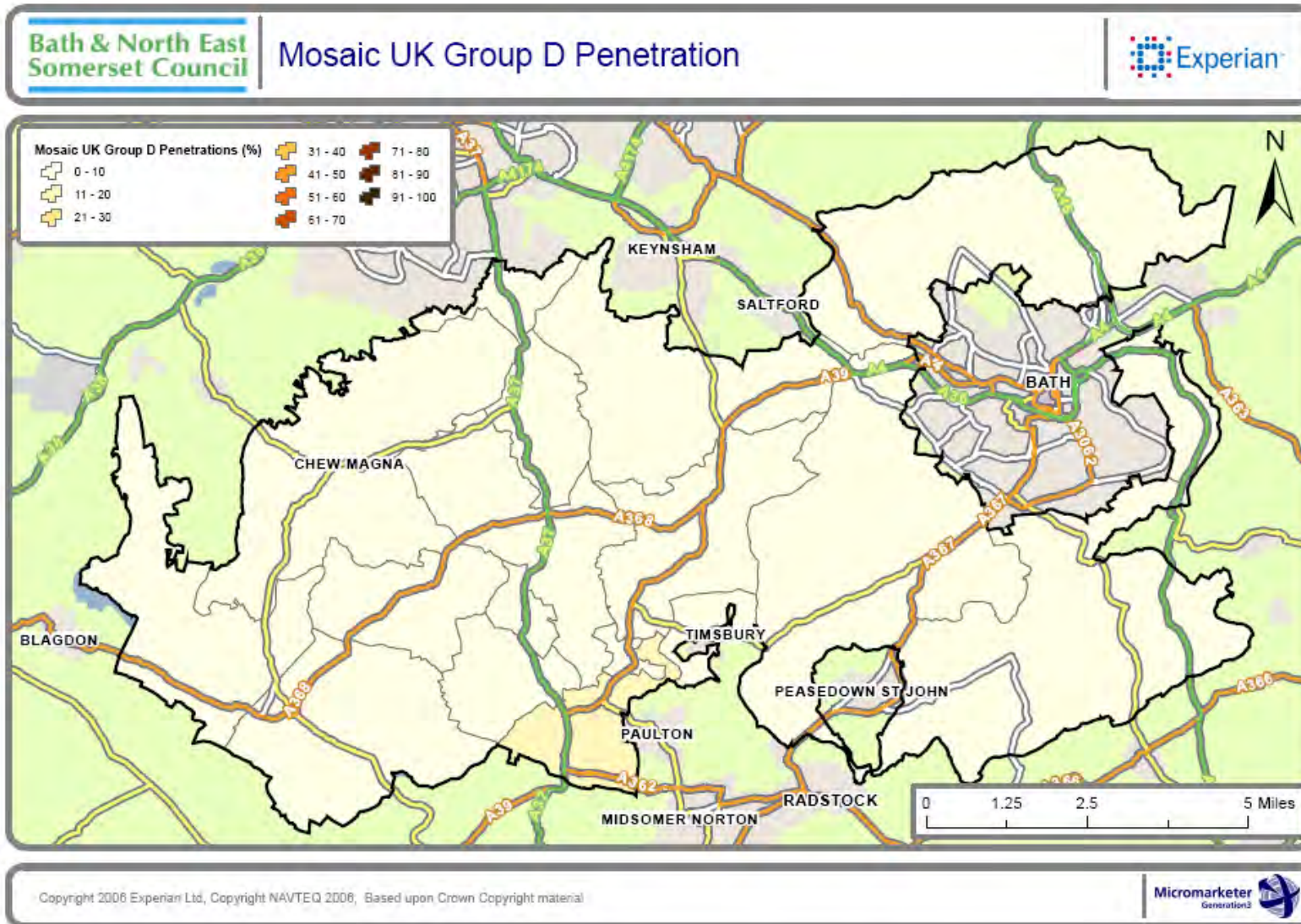
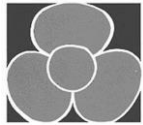


Well of commuters and retired people living in attractive country villages

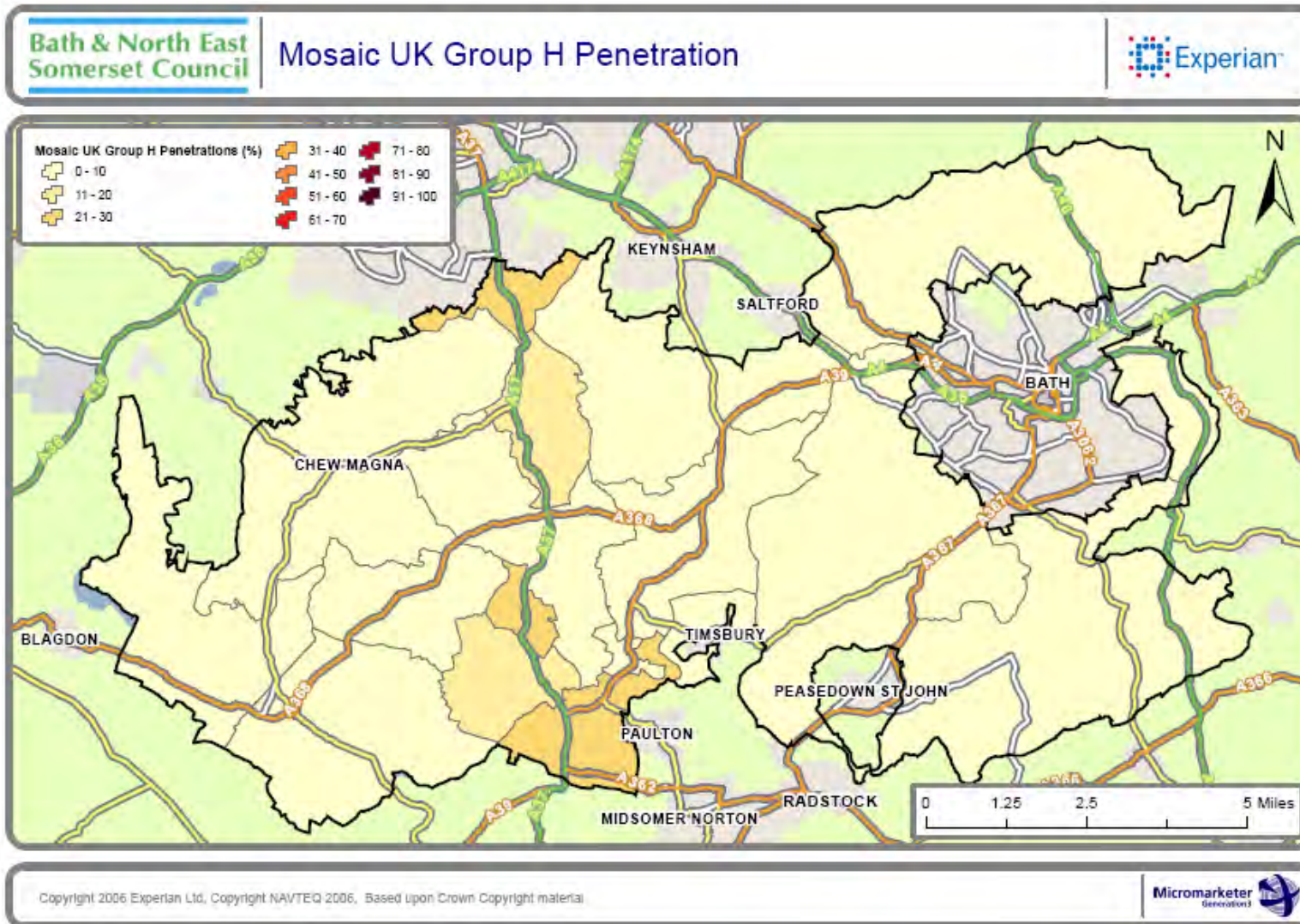
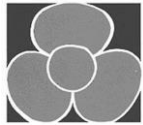


Greenbelt Guardians contains farming communities set in areas of high landscape value which, on account of their accessibility to towns, attract a minority of very wealthy households.

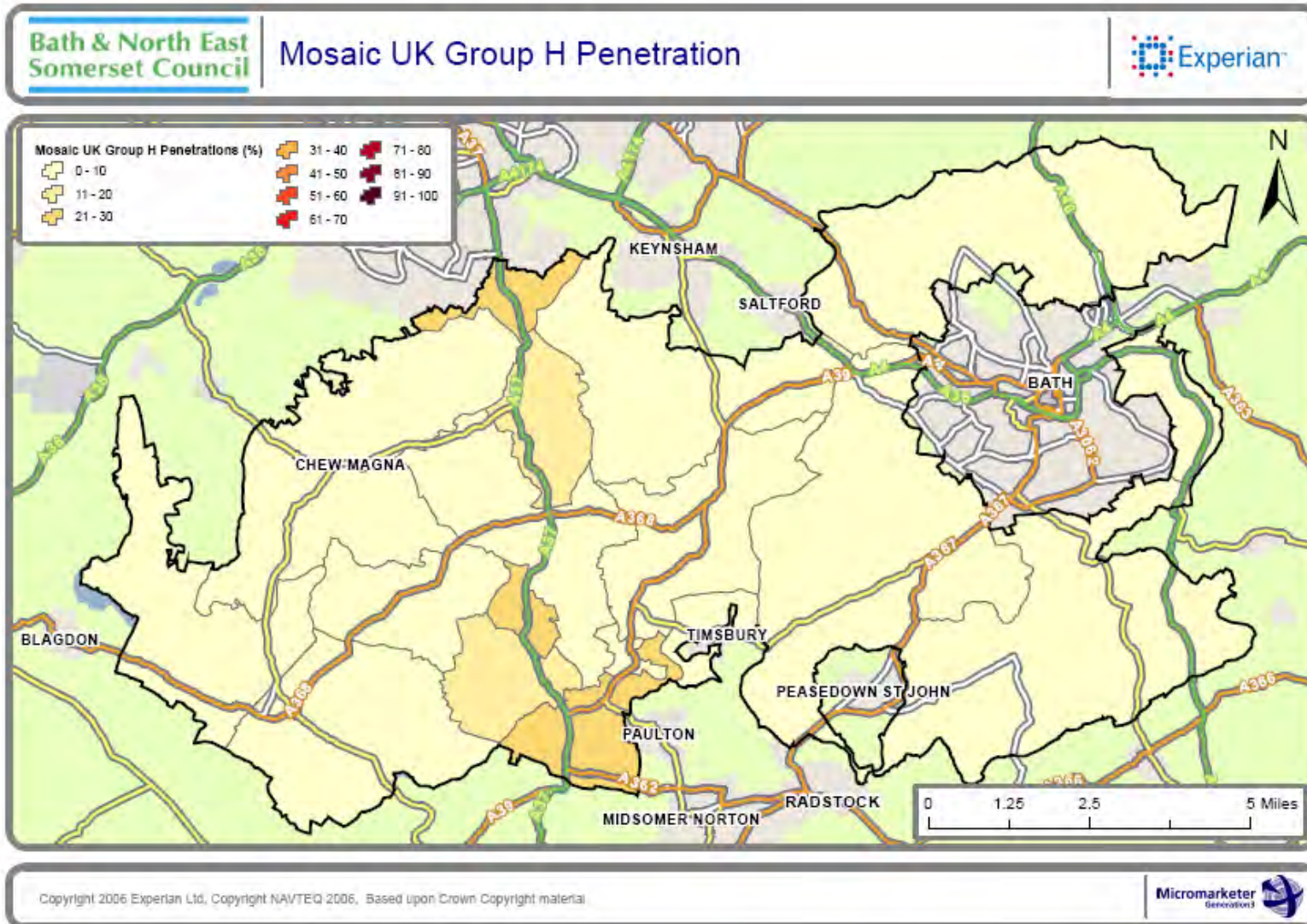
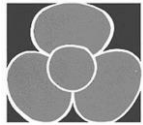
	<b>Who We Are</b>	
	<b>Age</b>	45-54 (18.03%)
	<b>Marital Status</b>	Married (63.91%)
	<b>Household Composition</b>	Couples, dependent children (23.96%)
	<b>Length of Residency</b>	6-8 years (13.24%)
	<b>Health</b>	Good diet and health Active lifestyles
	<b>Our Education</b>	
	<b>Adults</b>	Degree level
	<b>Children</b>	Above average
	<b>Our Work Lives</b>	
	<b>Occupations</b>	Small employers (own account) Agriculture
	<b>Our Finances</b>	
	<b>Household Income</b>	£25,000 - £49,999
	<b>Benefits</b>	Low, state pension
	<b>Indebtedness</b>	Low
	<b>Where We Live</b>	
	<b>Type of Property</b>	Detached house
	<b>Council Tax Bands</b>	Bands E-G
	<b>Home Ownership</b>	Own home outright
	<b>House Value</b>	£195k
	<b>Location</b>	Rural
	<b>Our Home Lives</b>	
	<b>Car ownership</b>	2 or more cars
	<b>Travel &amp; holidays</b>	Weekend/short breaks
	<b>Leisure Interests</b>	Country pursuits Theatre/arts
	<b>Media</b>	Connected to the Internet The Times
	<b>Weltanschauung "How We View the World"</b>	
	<b>Our Neighbourhood</b>	Good place to live Neighbours help each other
	<b>Charities</b>	Animal welfare Environment
	<b>Crime</b>	Likely to occur away from home
	<b>Environment</b>	Very concerned
	<b>Fear of Redundancy</b>	Not at all concerned

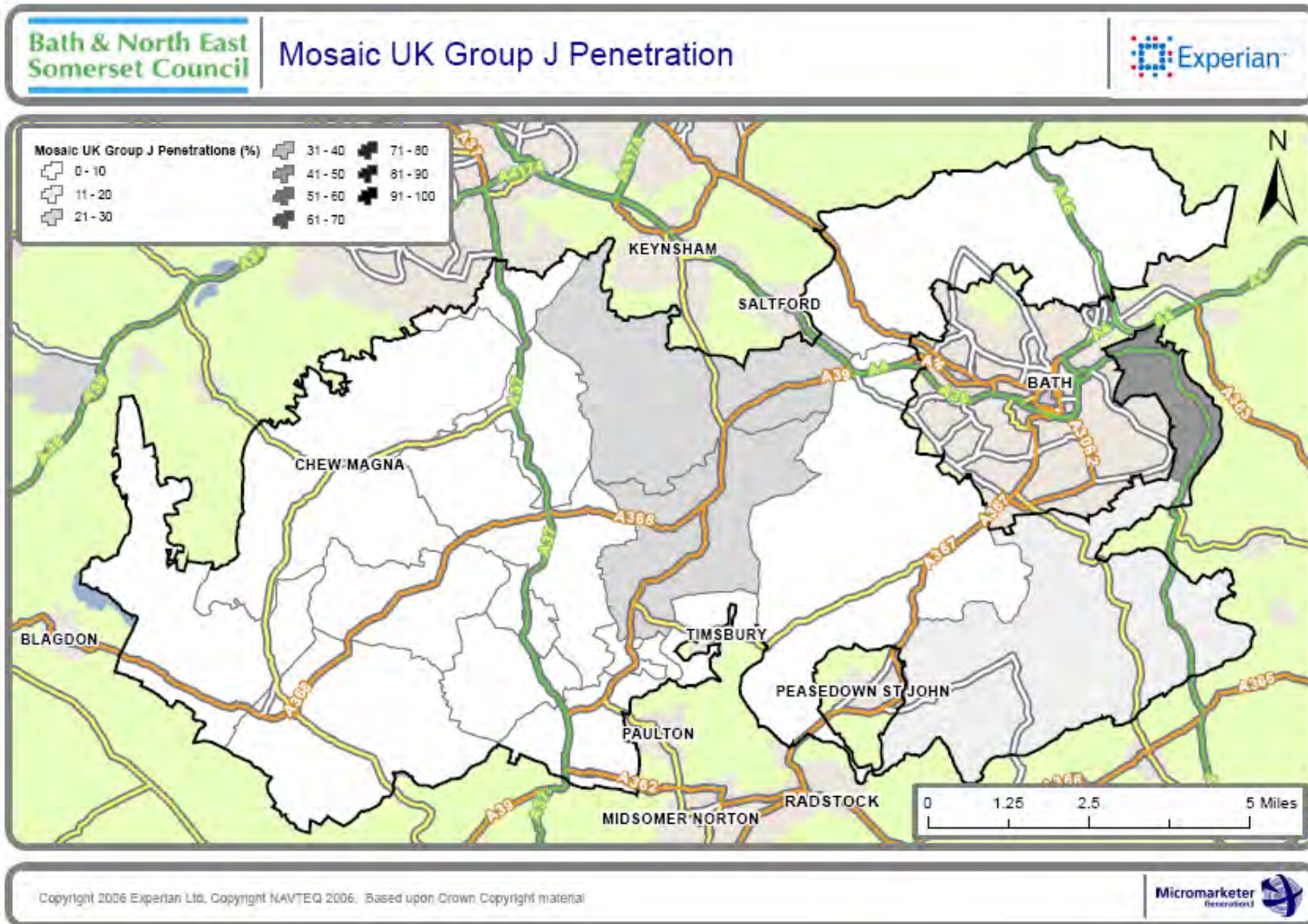
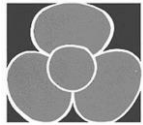


**Demographic Profiles – Group D**  
*Ties to the Community* is comprised of people whose lives are mostly played out within the confines of close knit communities. Living mostly in older houses in small industrial towns, most of these people own their homes, drive their own cars and hold down responsible jobs. Community norms rather than individual material ambitions shape the pattern of most residents' consumption. Often ex-mining communities with current employment based around manufacturing and assembly plants.



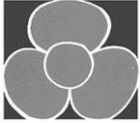
**Demographic Profiles – Group H**  
*Blue Collar Enterprise* comprises people who, though not necessarily very well educated, are practical and enterprising in their orientation. Many of these people live in what were once council estates but where tenants have exercised their right to buy. They own their cars, provide a reliable source of labour to local employers and are streetwise consumers. Tastes are mass market rather than individualistic and focus on providing comfort and value to family members.





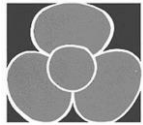
**Demographic Profiles – Group J**

*Grey Perspective* consists mostly of pensioners who own their homes and who have some source of income beyond the basic state pension. Many of these people have, on retirement moved to the seaside or the countryside to live among people similar to themselves. Today many of these people have quite active lifestyles and are considered in their purchase decisions. A significant proportion are no longer able to use their cars to reach major shopping centres and rely on, not particularly reliable public transport or taxis.

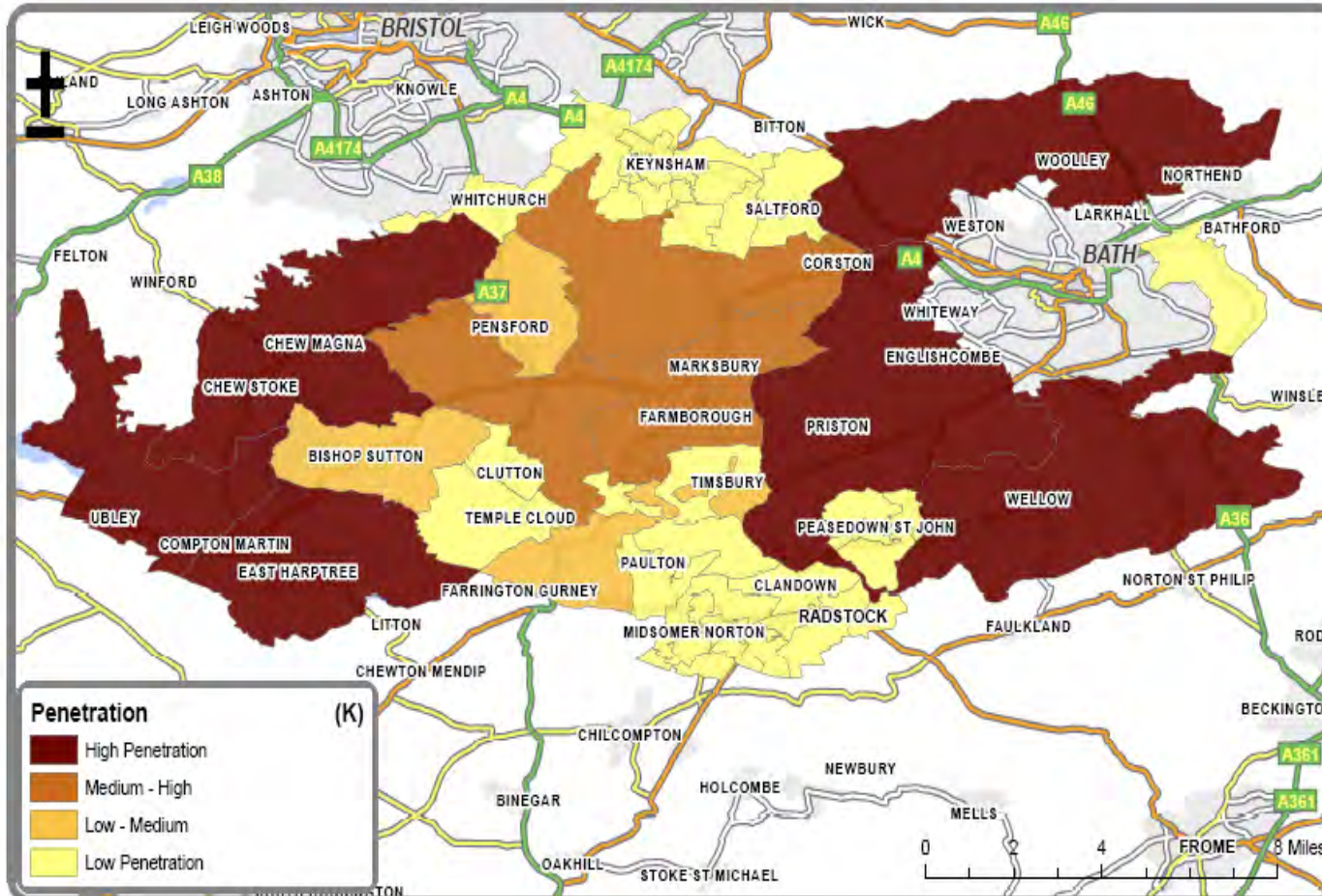


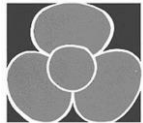
## **4. Penetration Data**



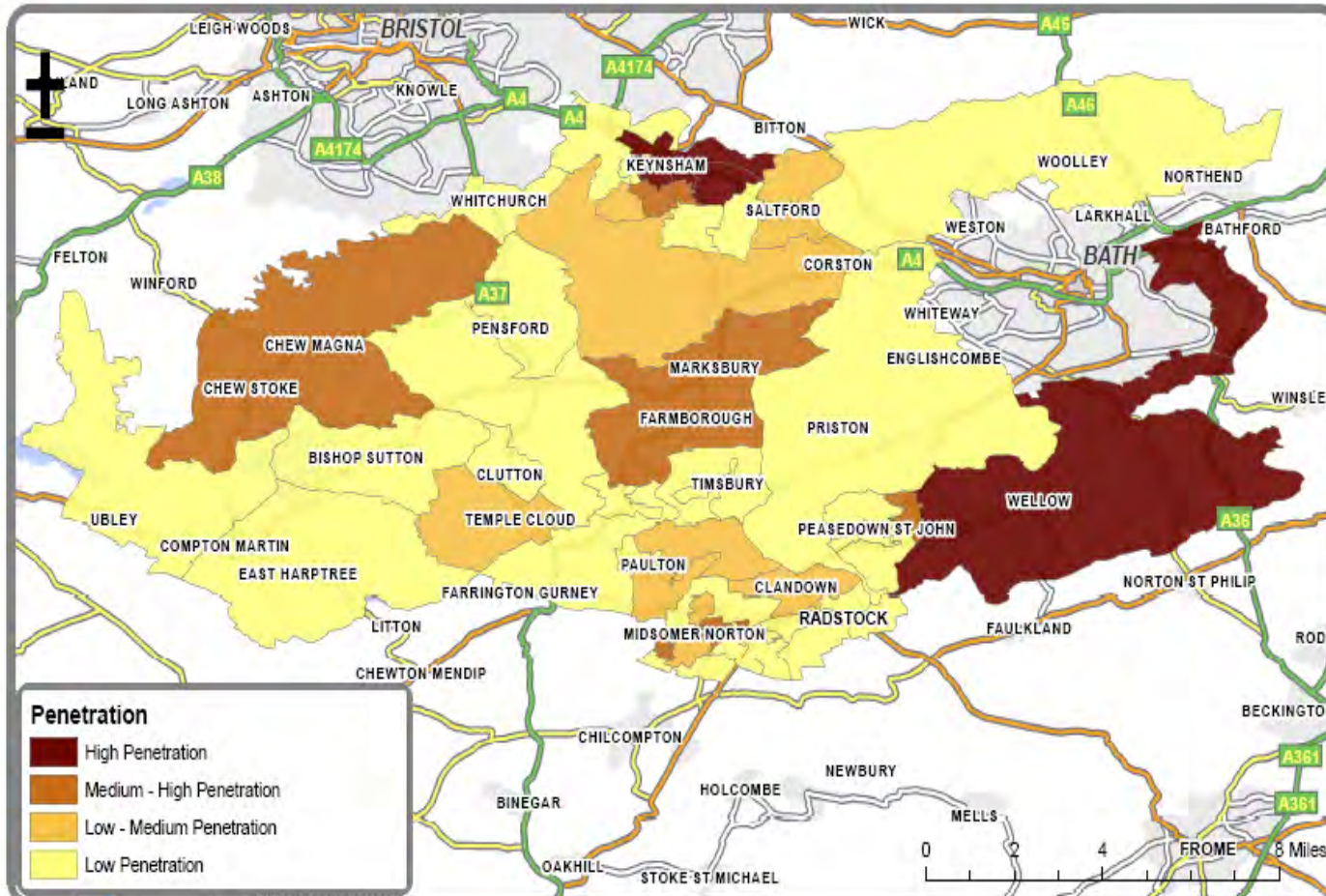


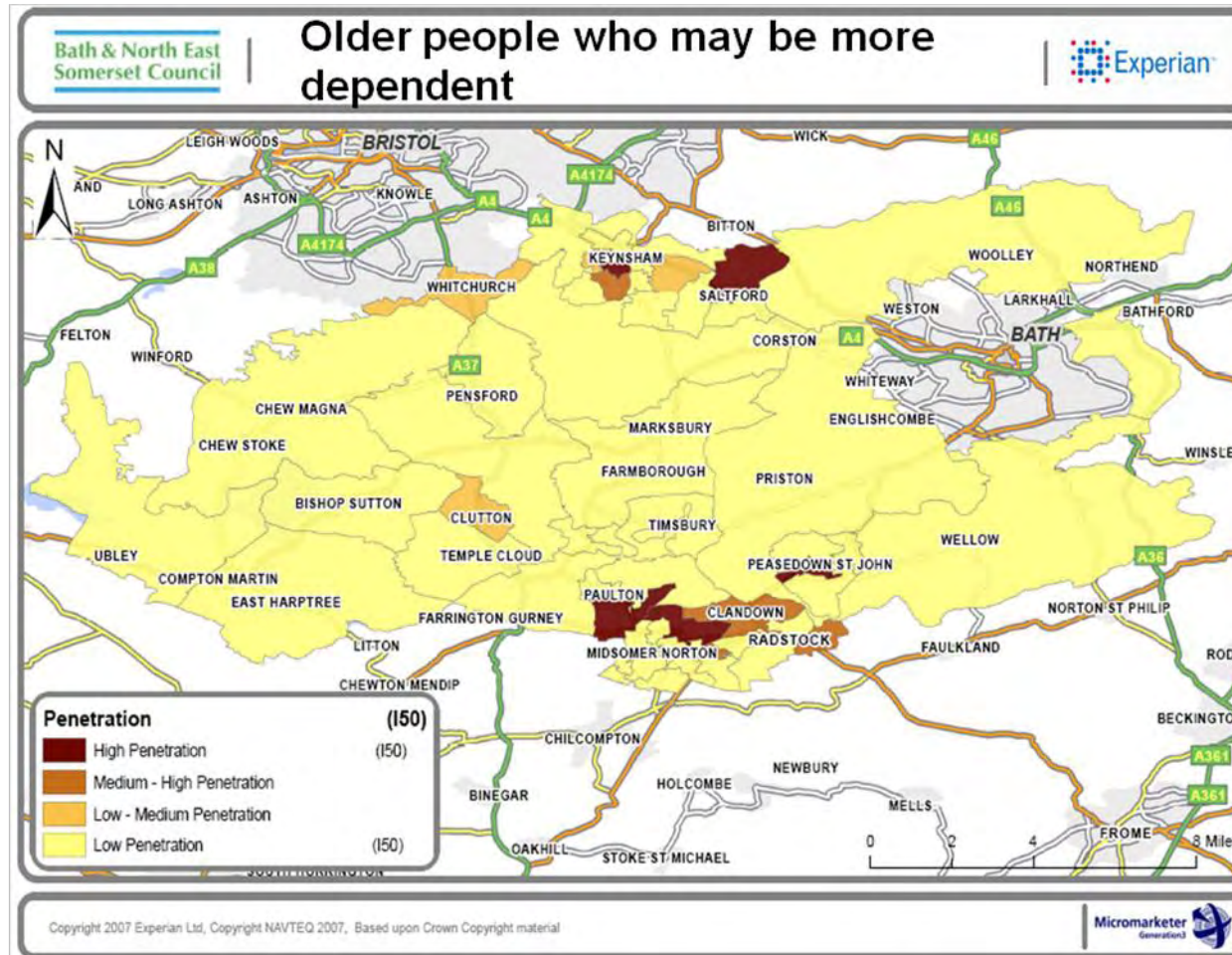
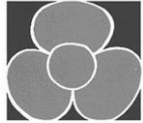
# Households In Isolated Rural Areas

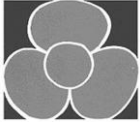




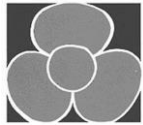
# Older people who are more Independent



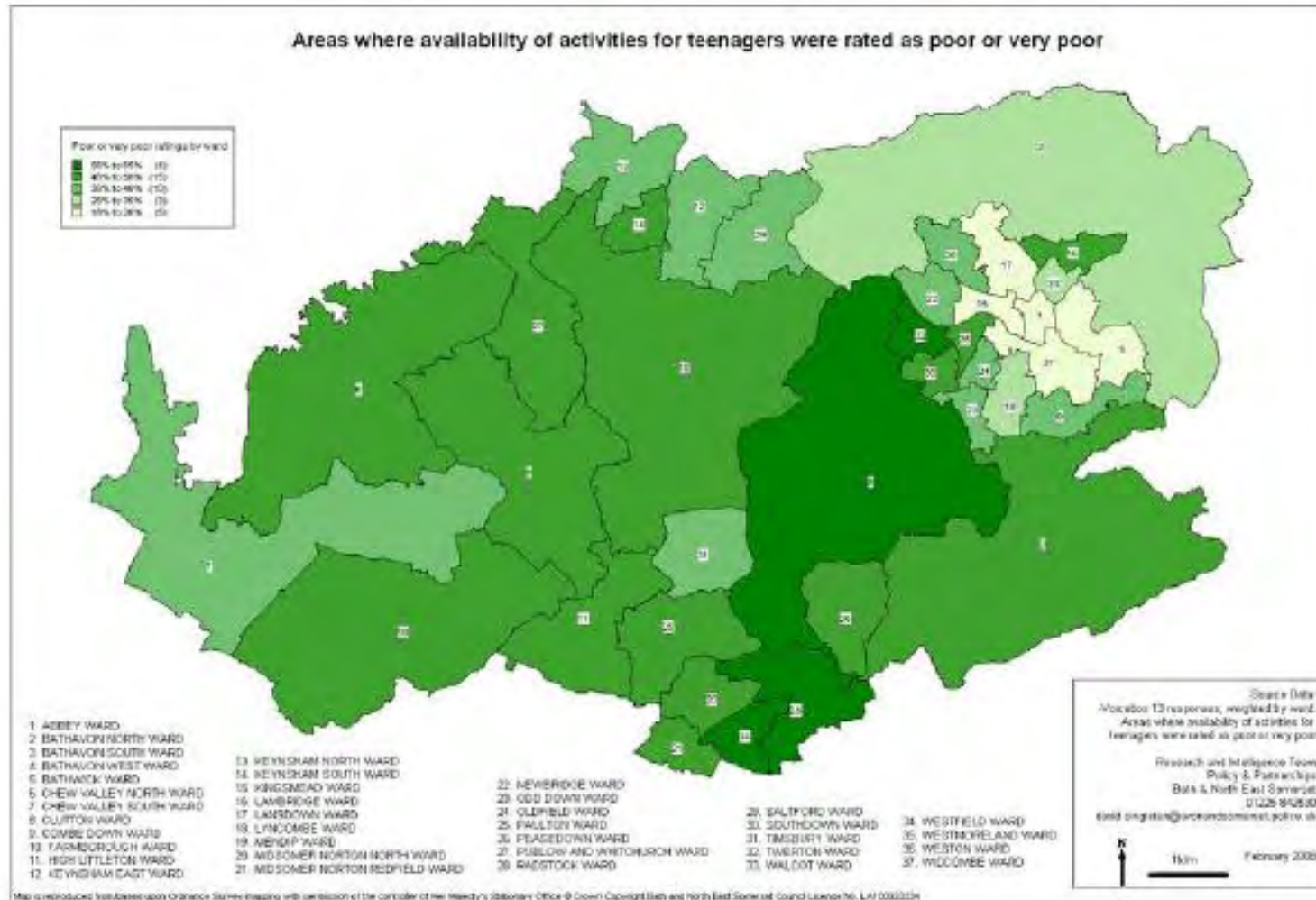


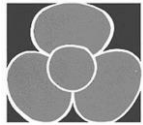


## **5. B&NES Voicebox Survey**

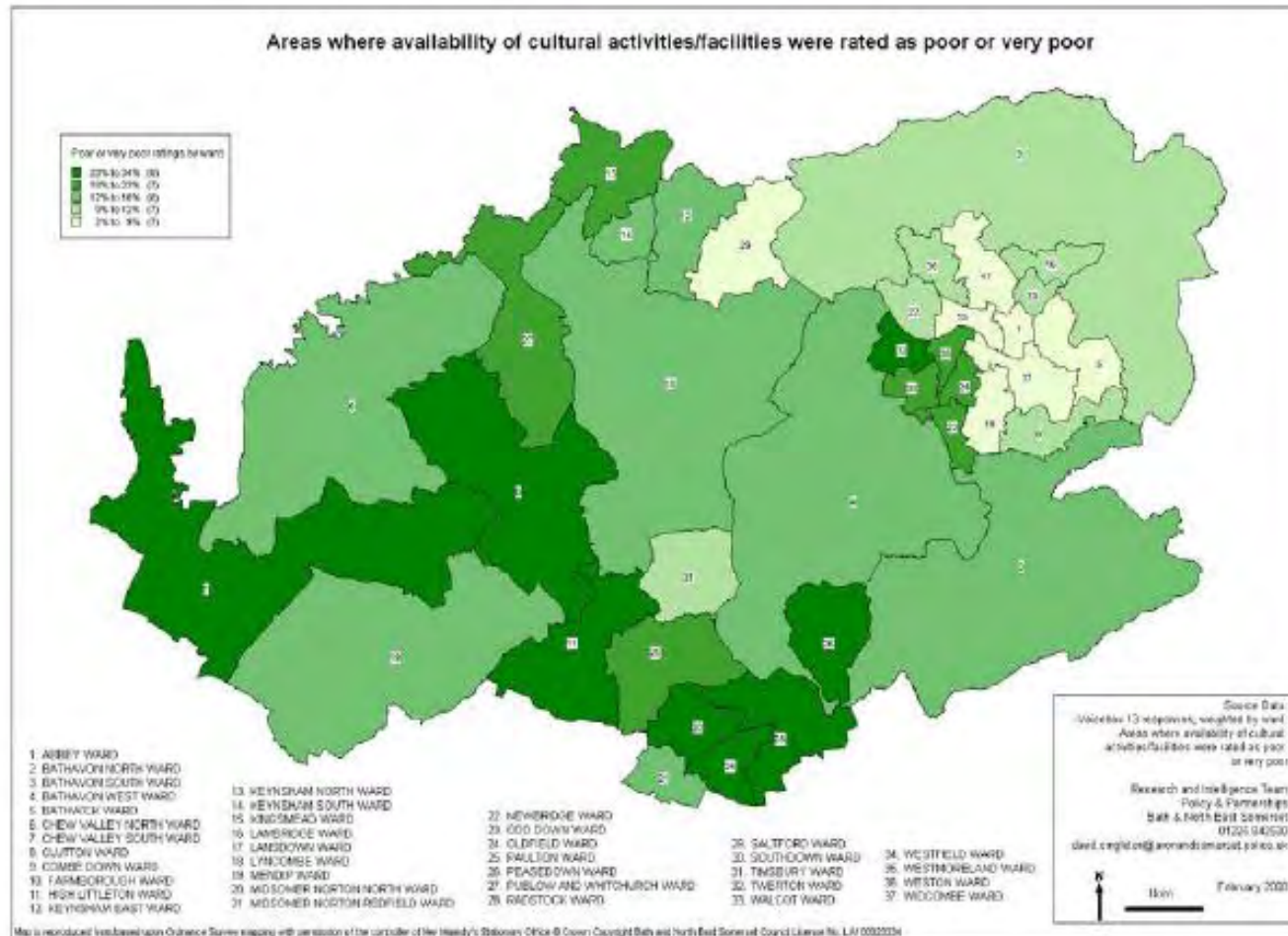


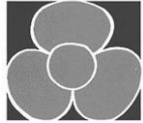
## Question 11b – Availability of activities for teenagers



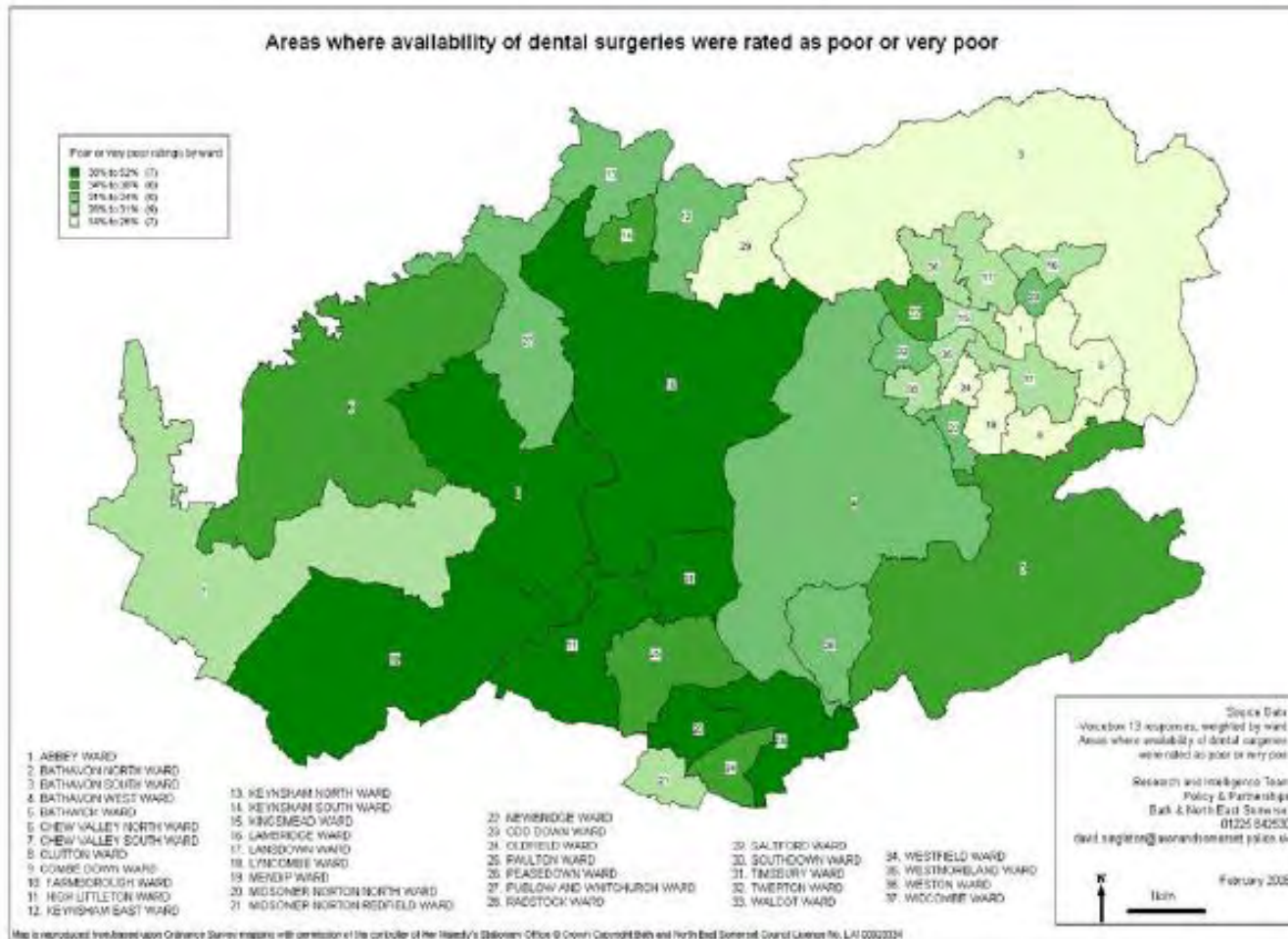


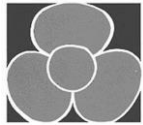
### Question 11f – Availability of cultural activities/facilities



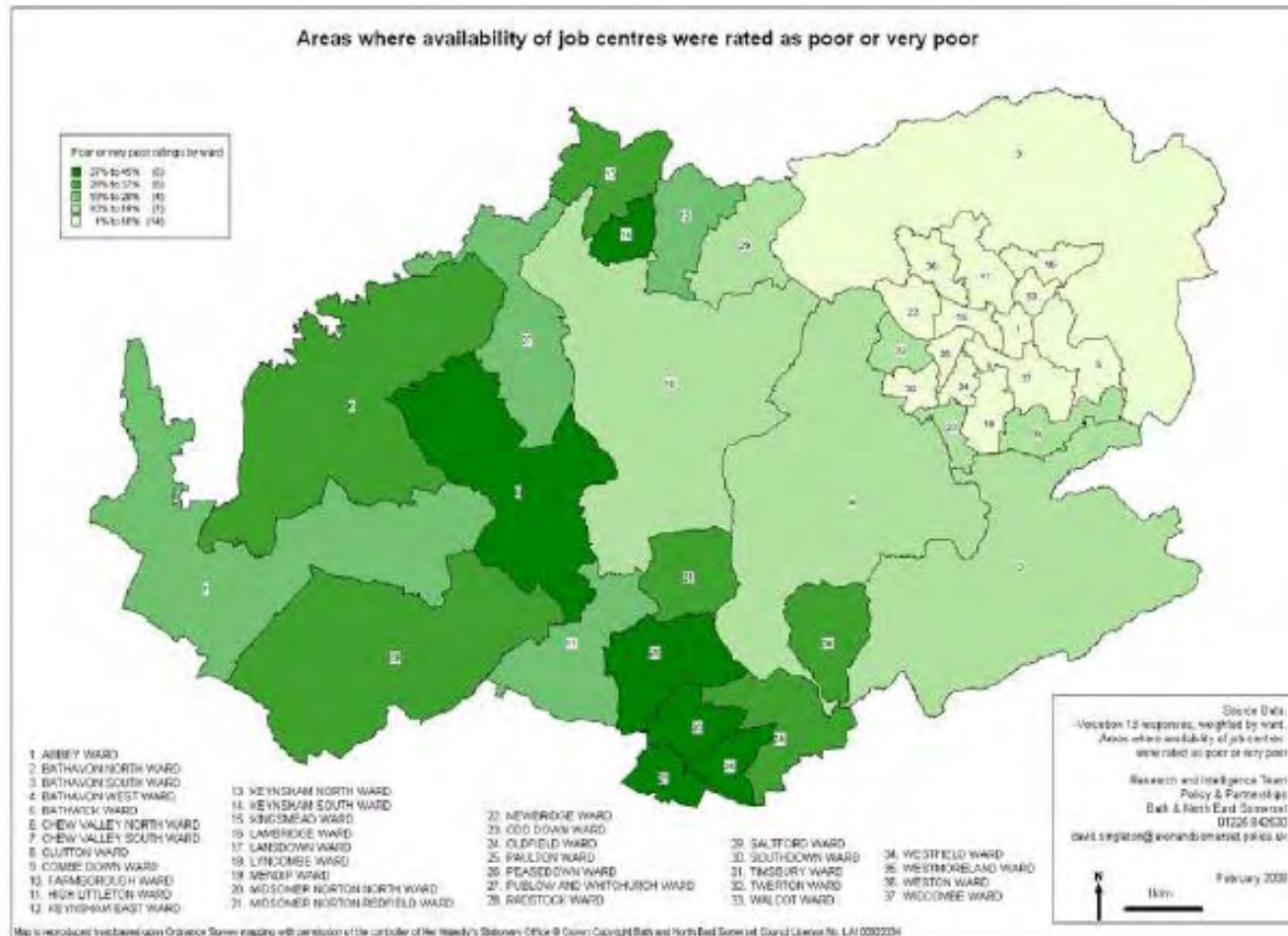


## Question 11g – Availability of dental surgeries

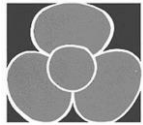




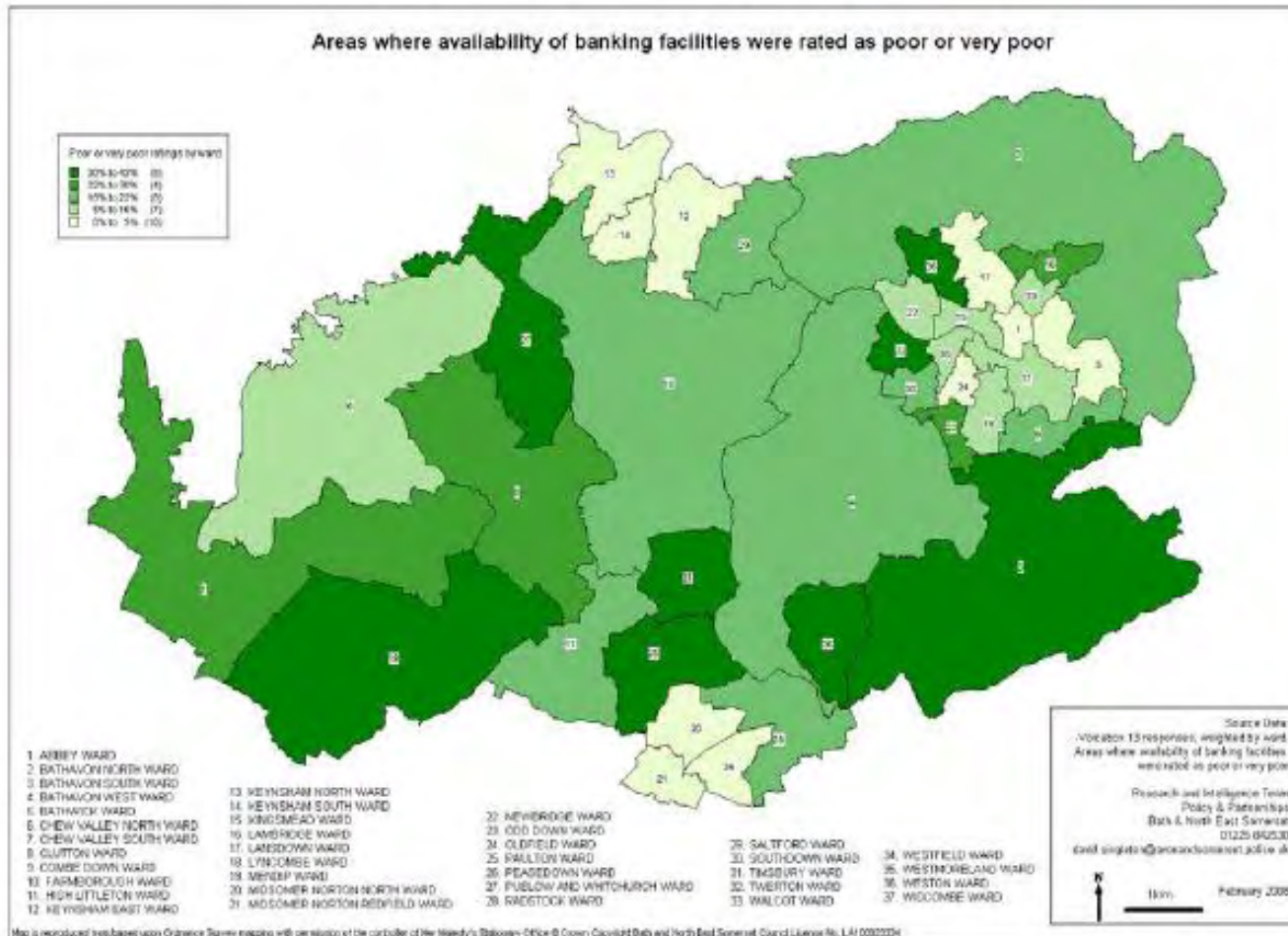
### Question 11i – Availability of job centres

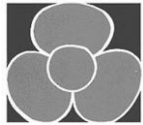




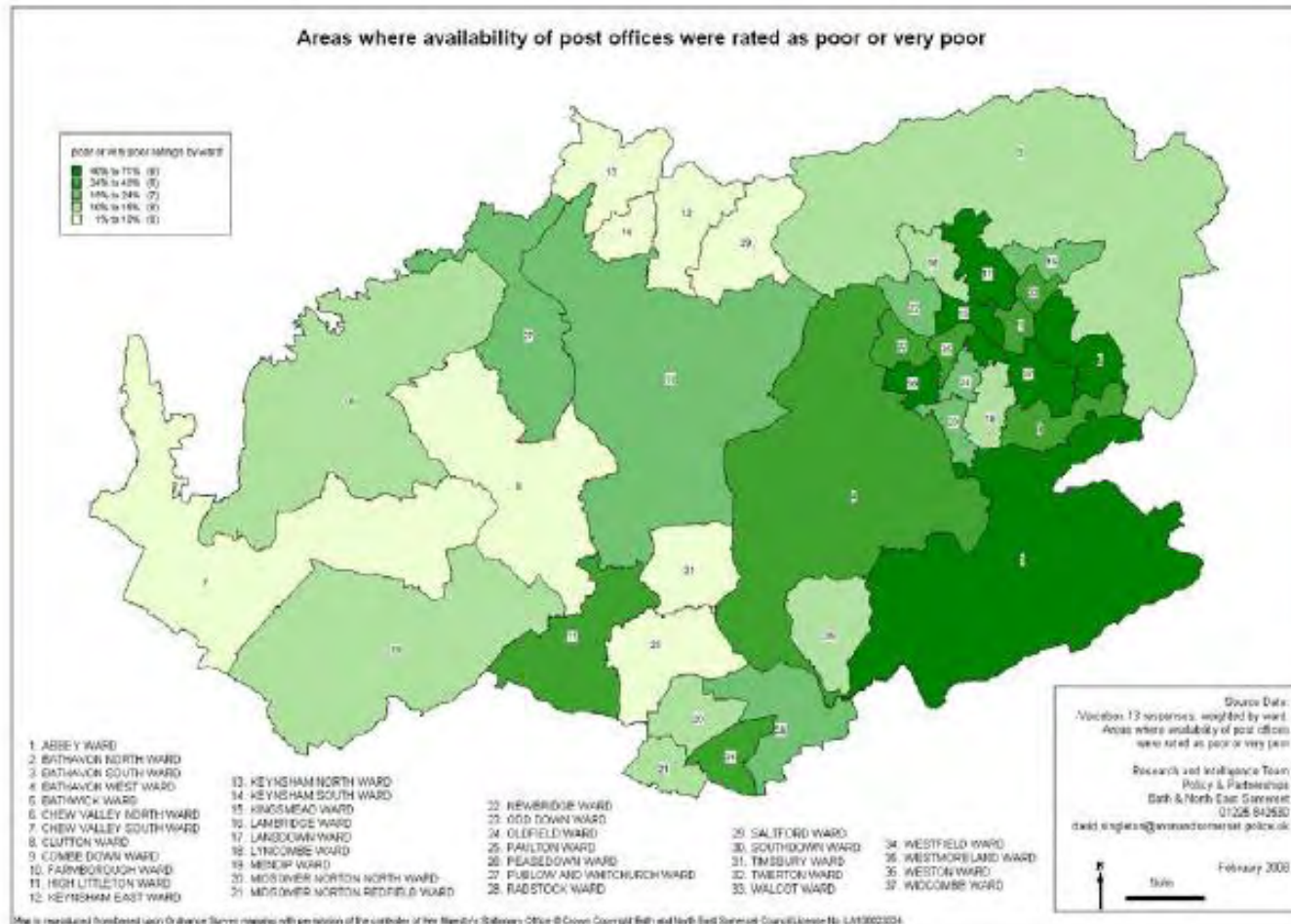


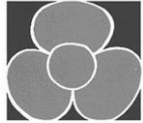
### Question 11d – Availability of banking facilities



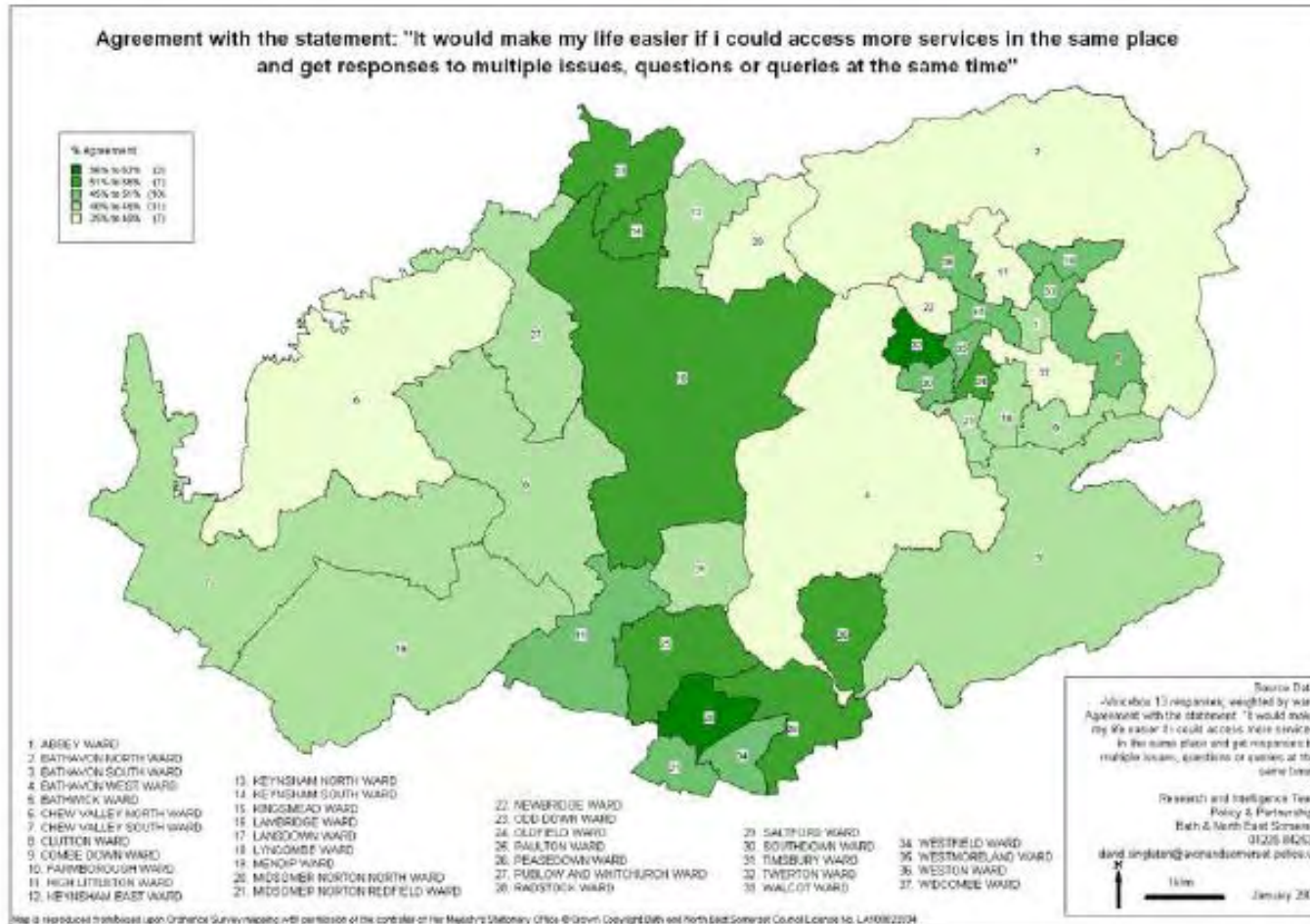


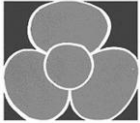
### Question 11p – Availability of post offices



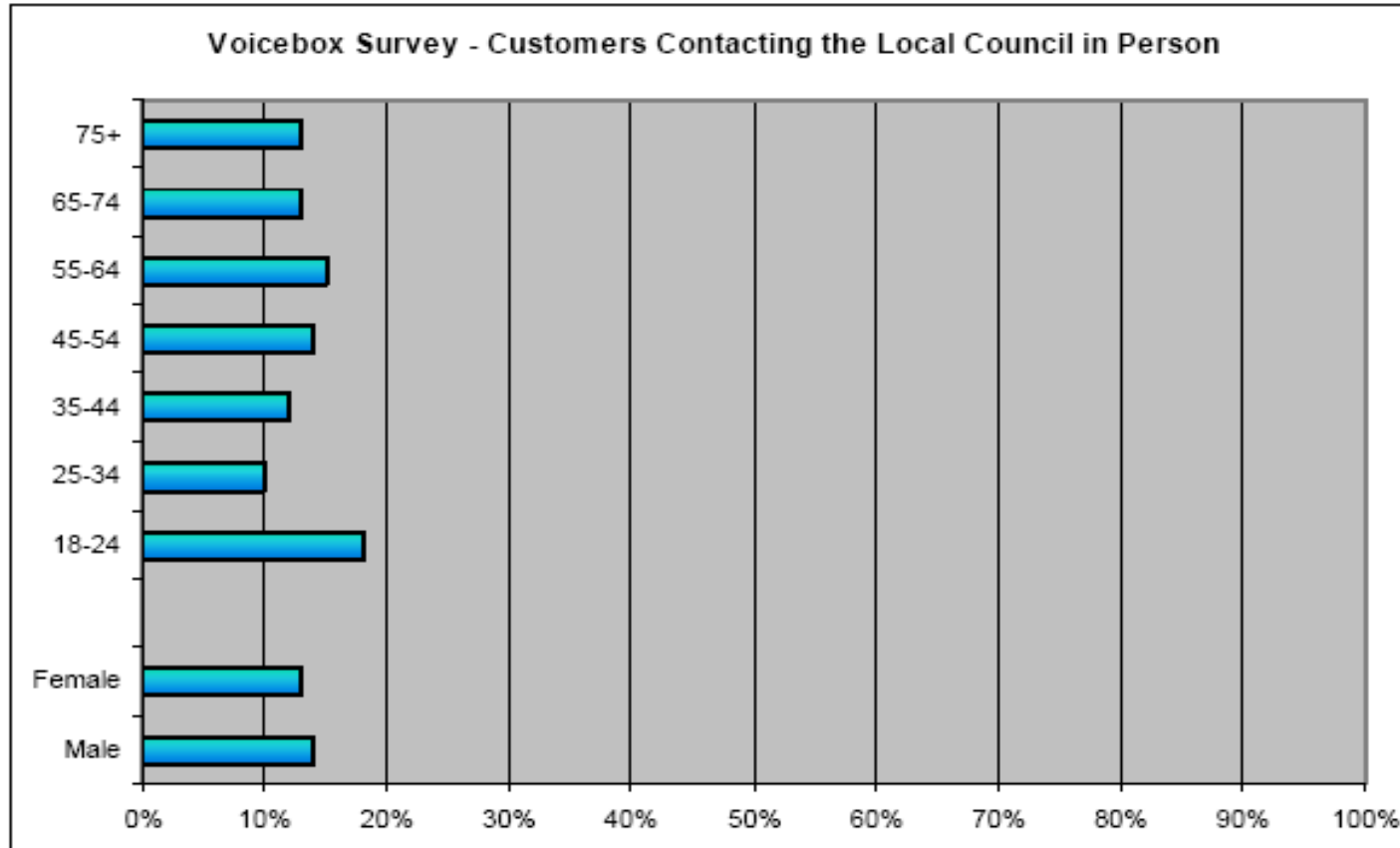


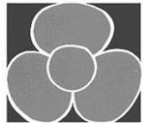
**Q9a – Access to multiple services at the same time/place**



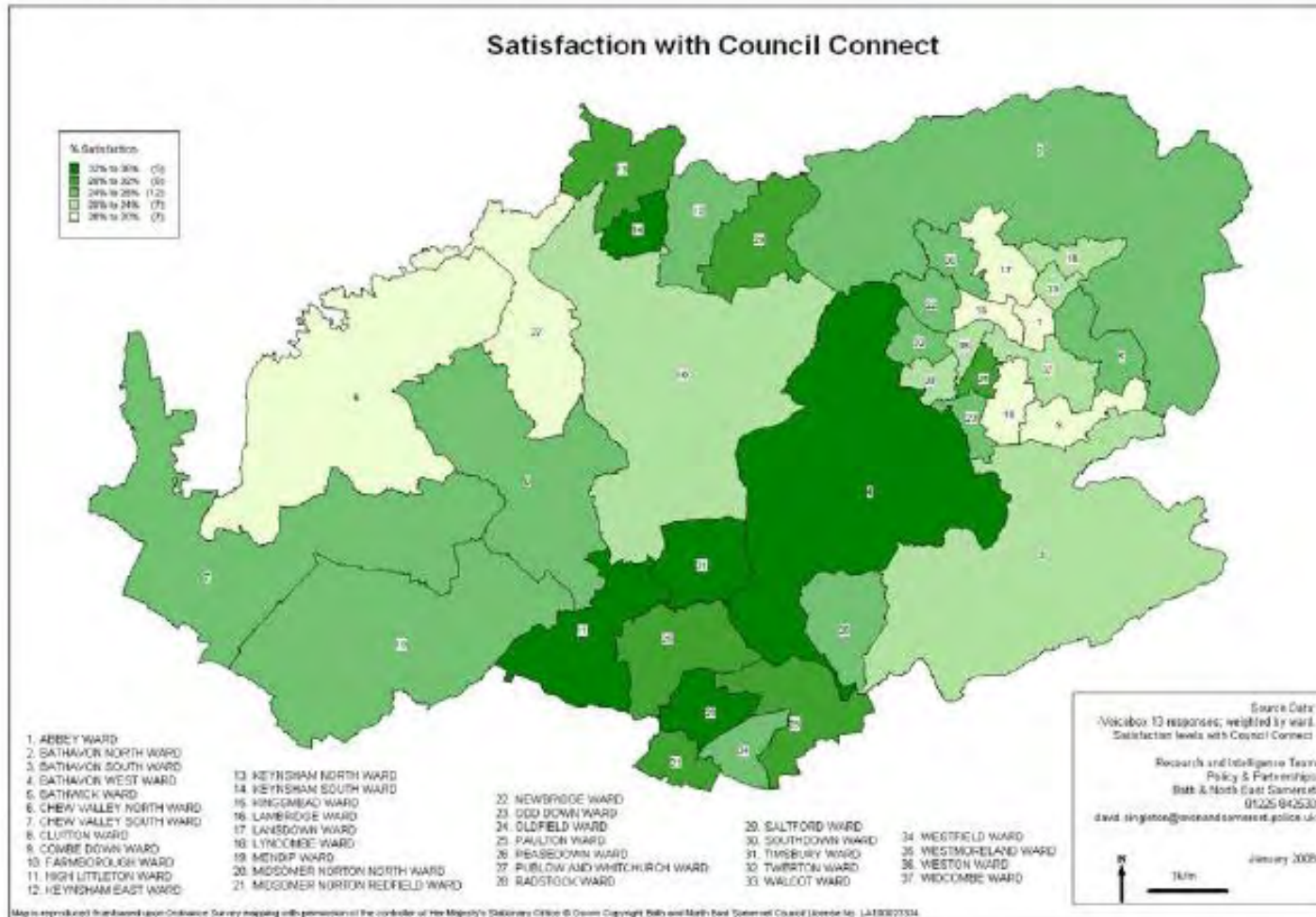


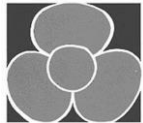
B&NES Voicebox Survey – Customers contacting the local council in person?



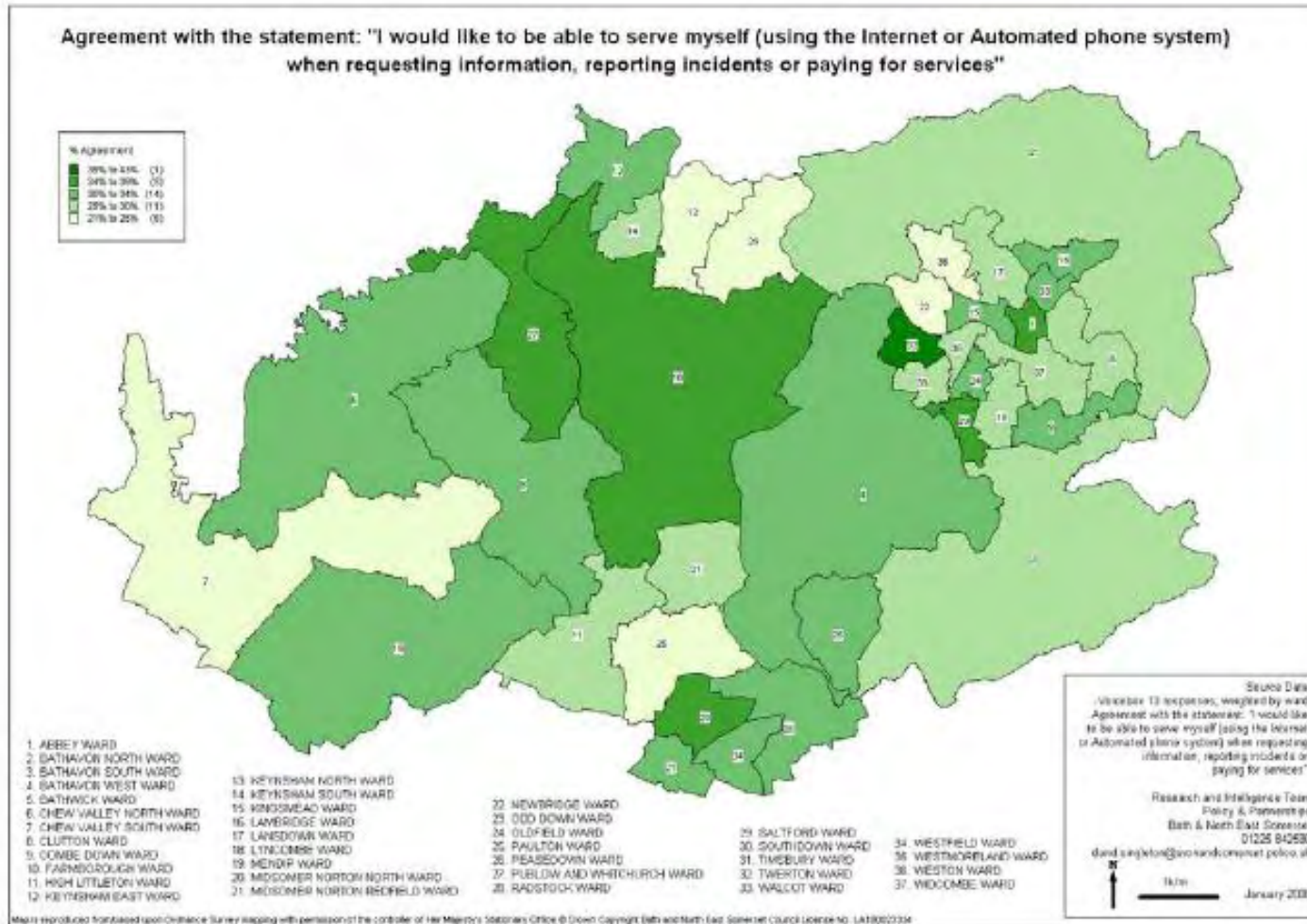


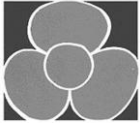
### Question 14b – Satisfaction with Council Connect



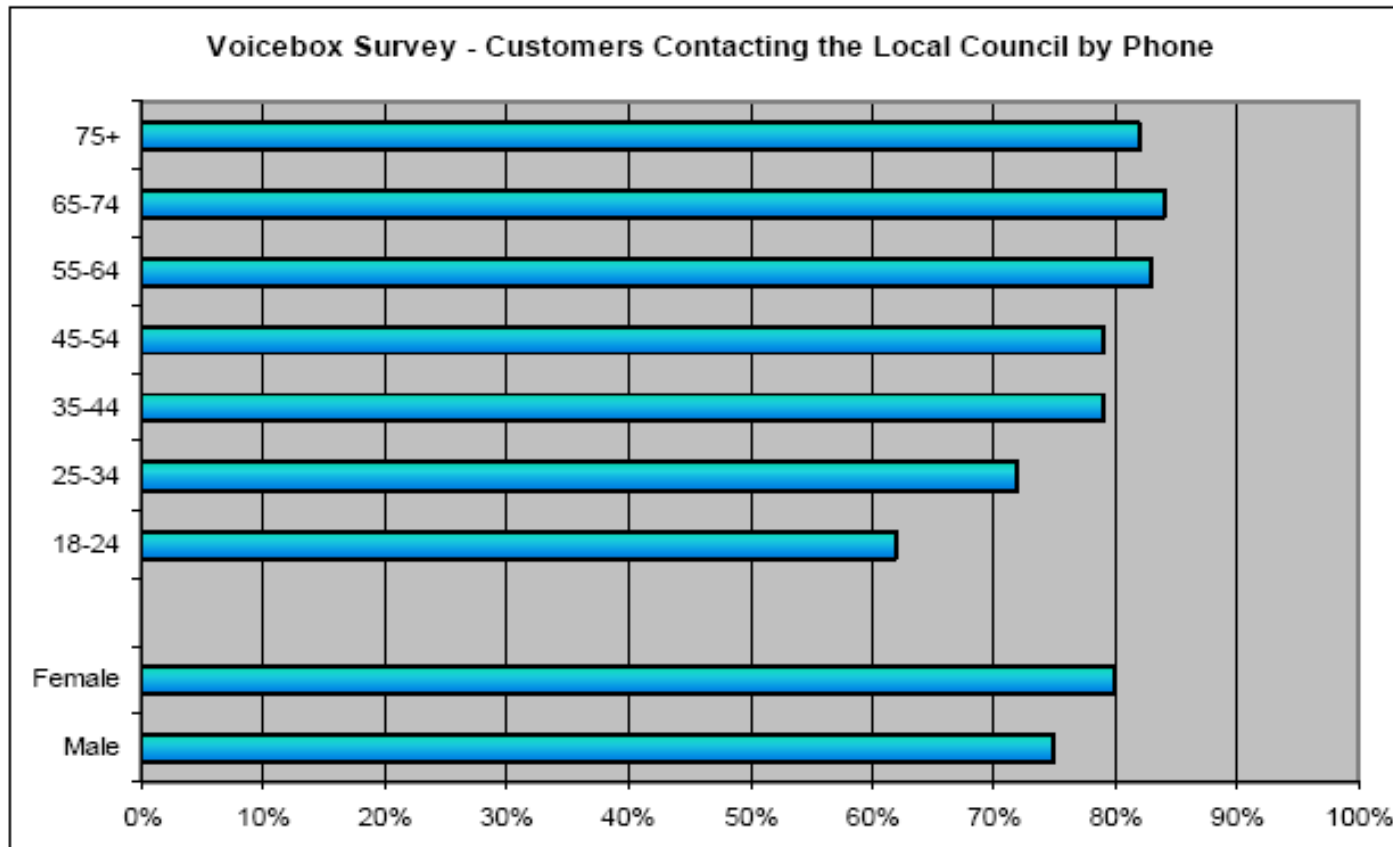


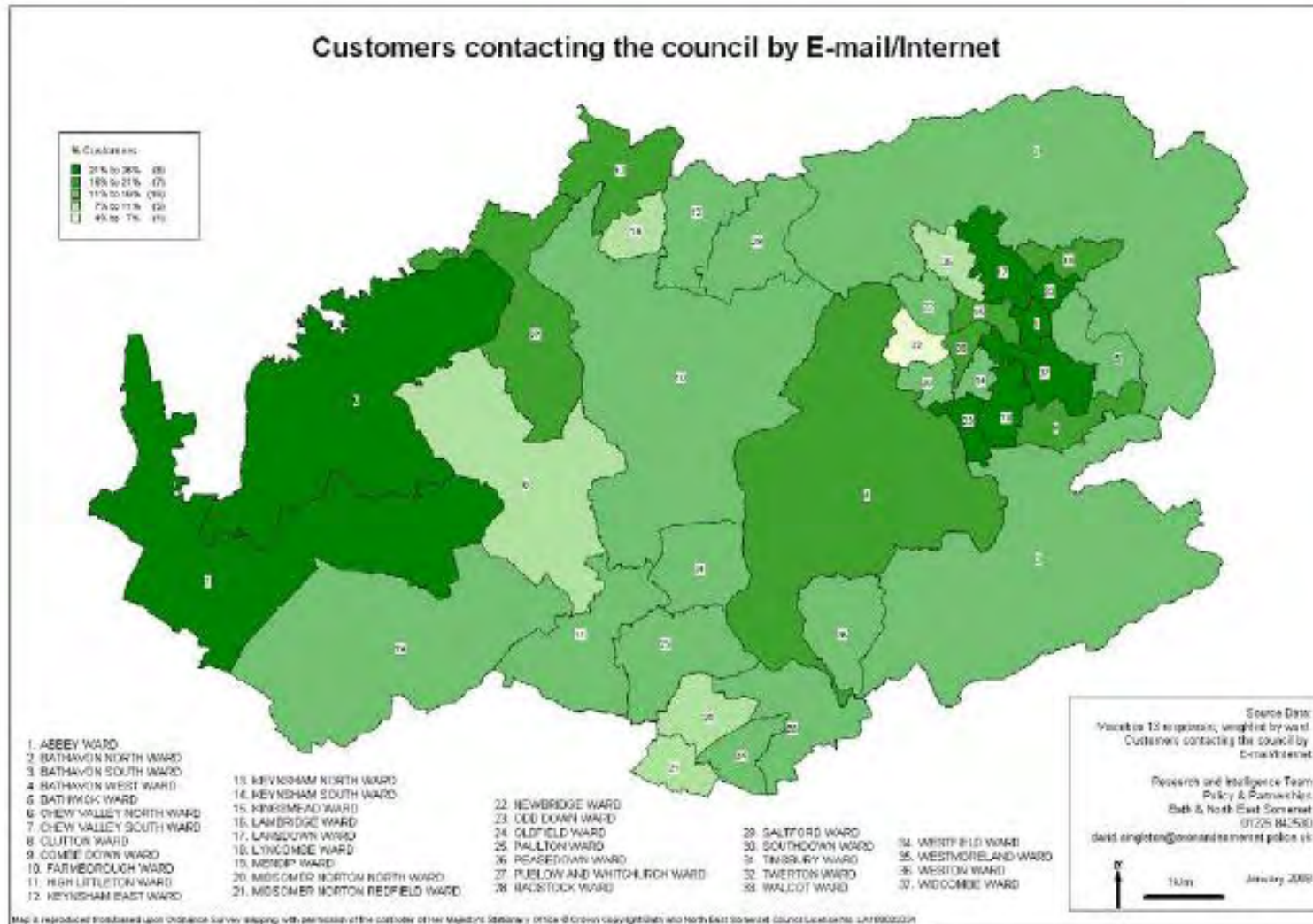
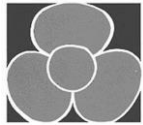
## Q9b – Self-Service Provision



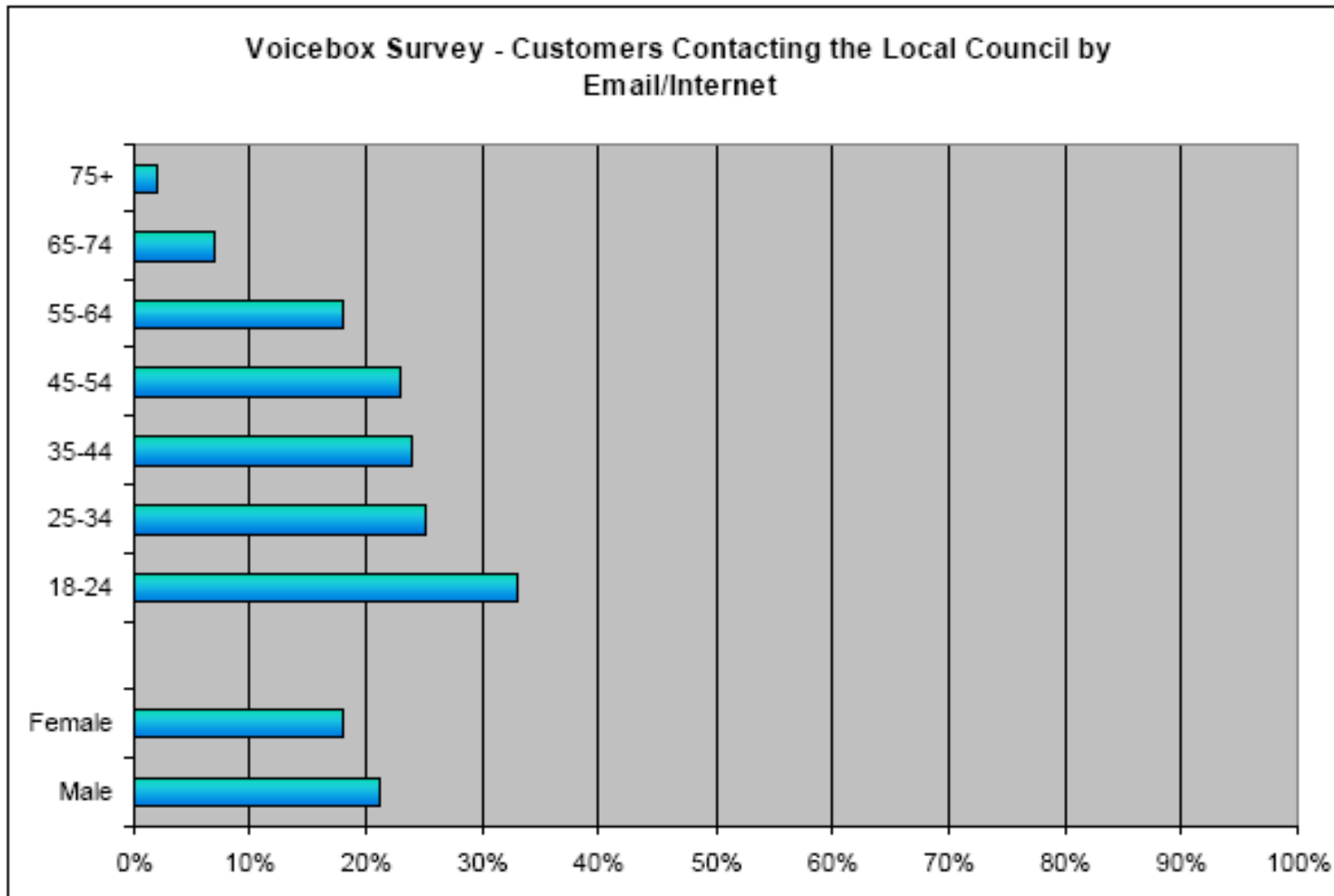
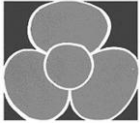


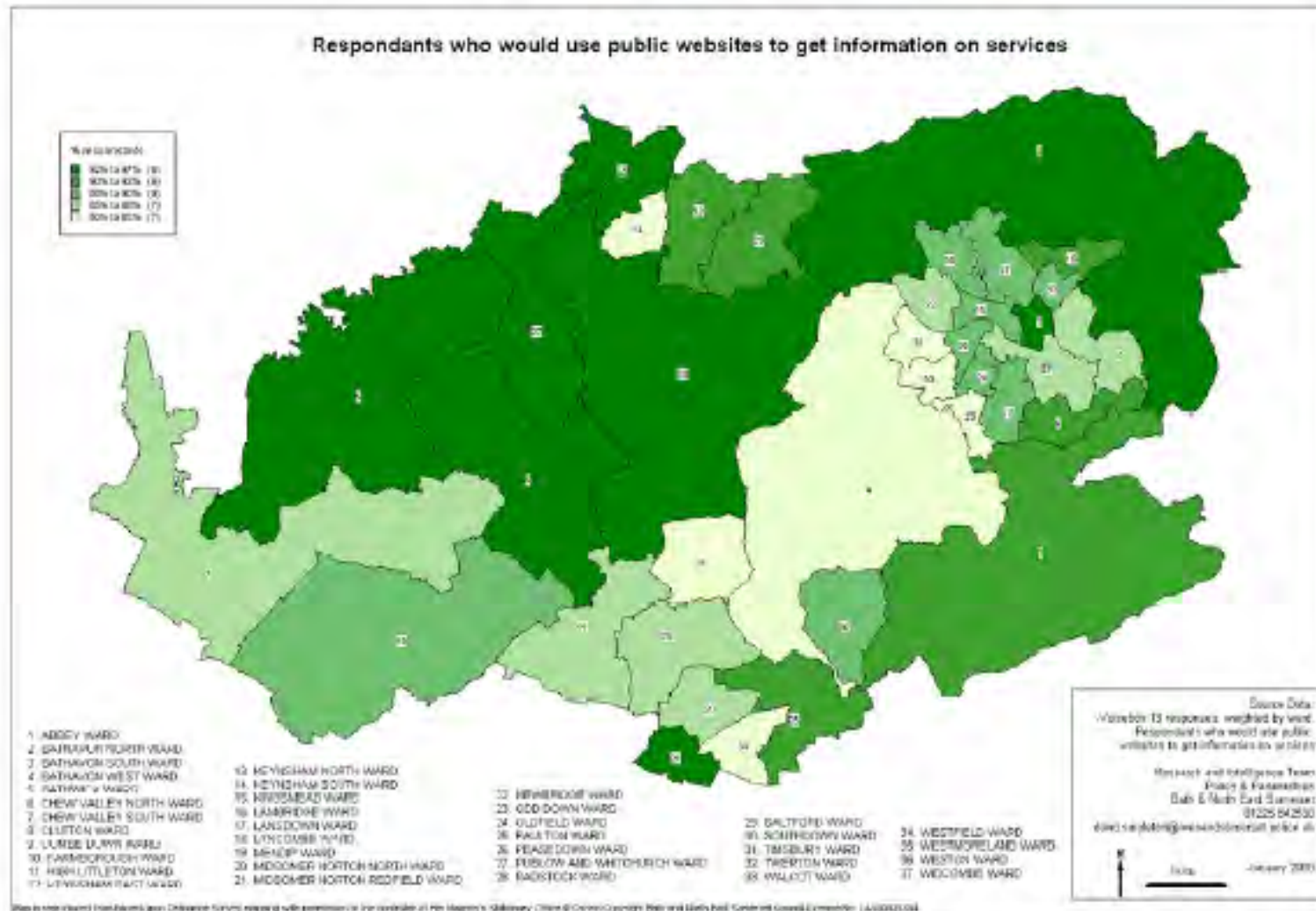
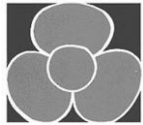
B&NES Voicebox Survey – Customers contacting the local council by phone?

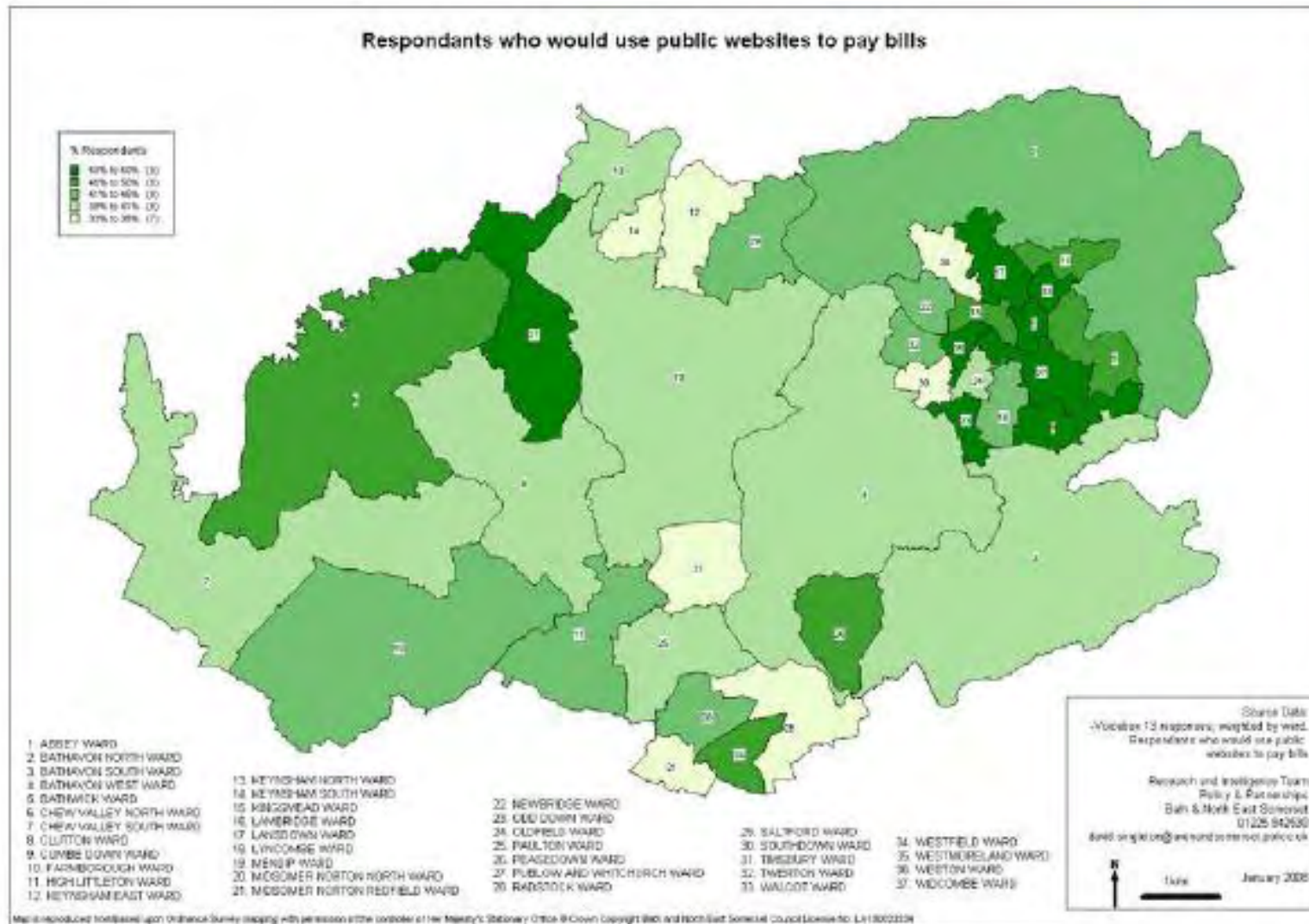
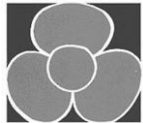


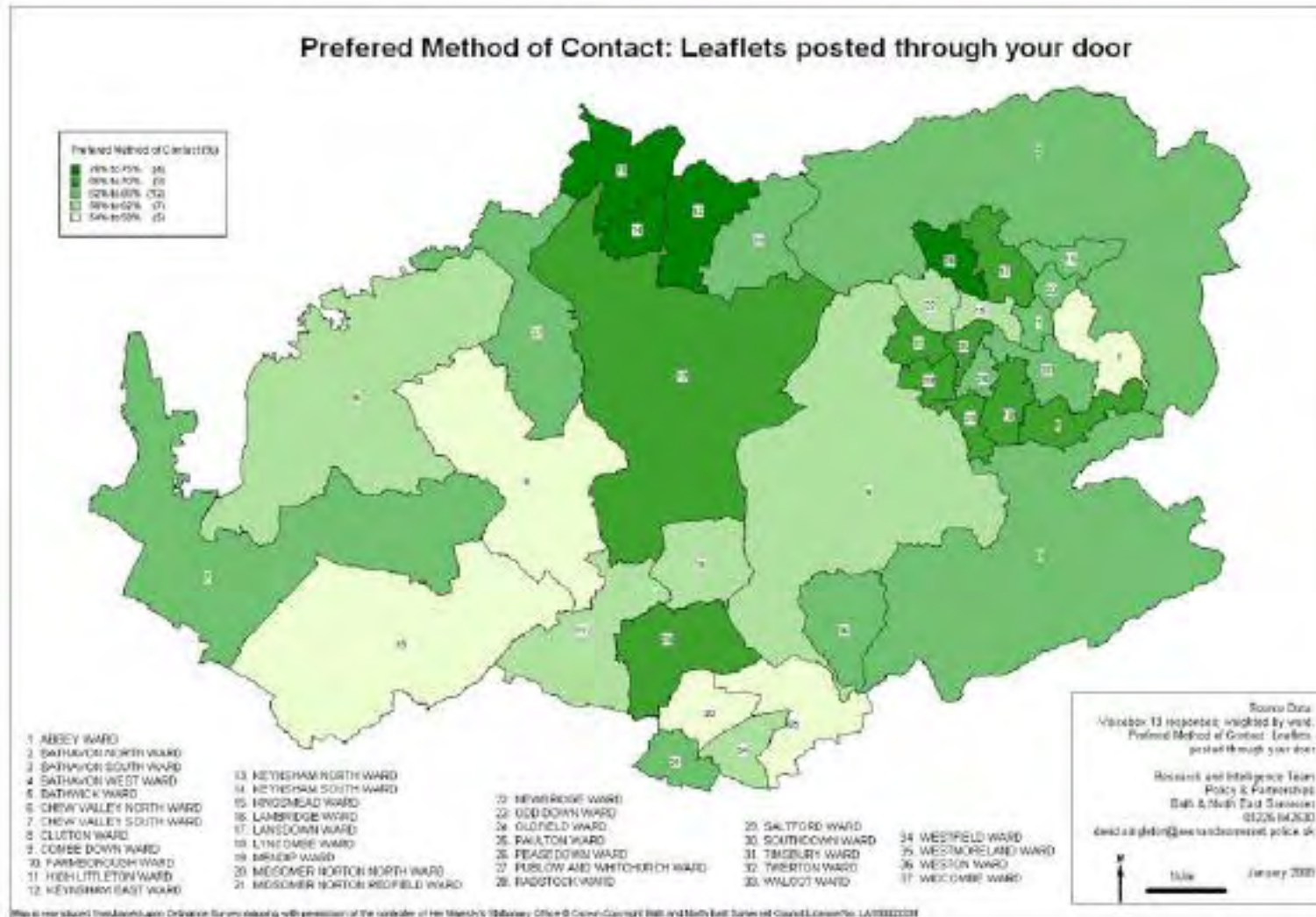
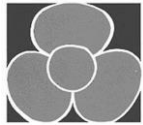


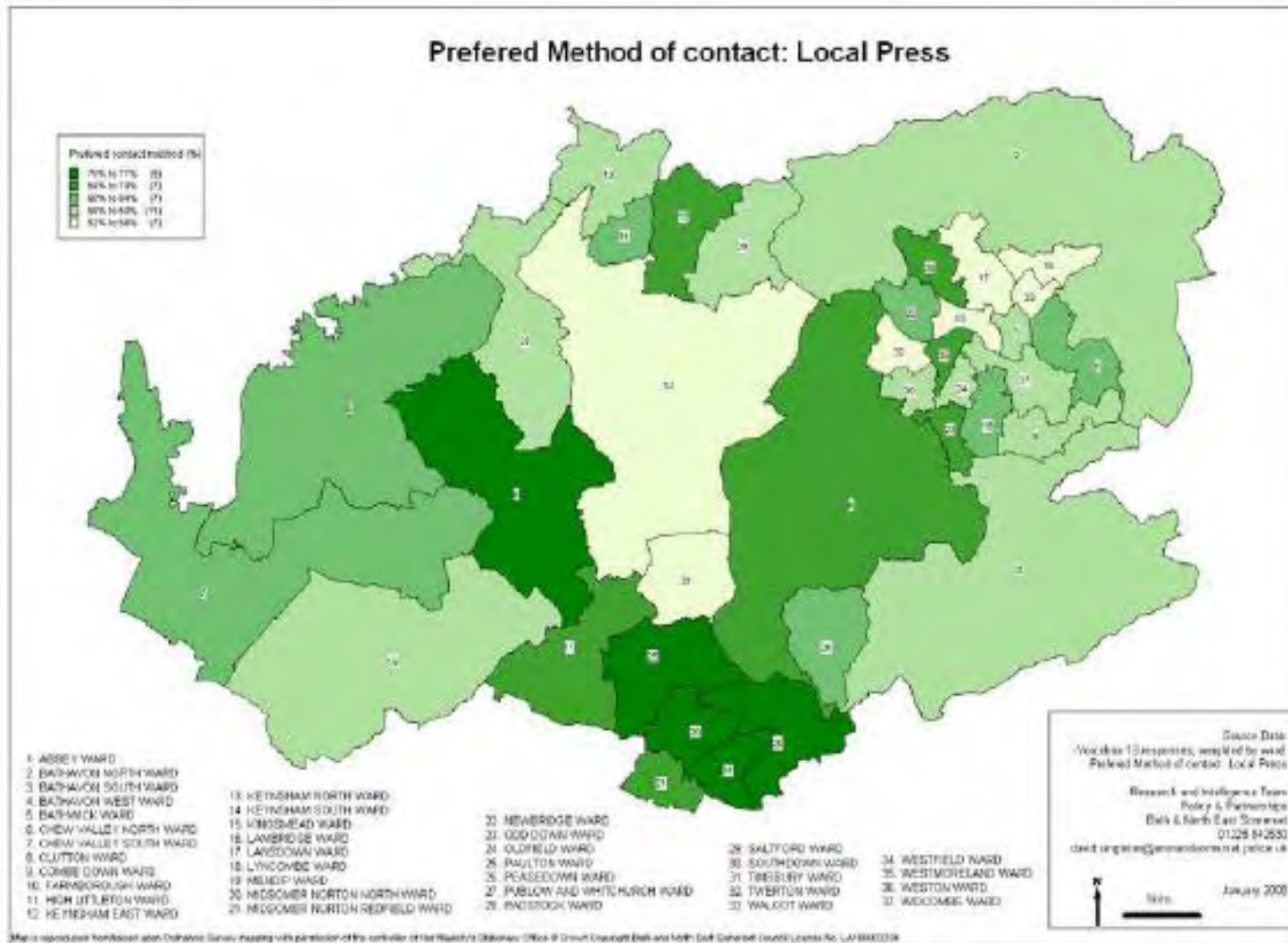
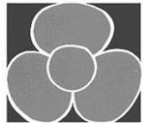


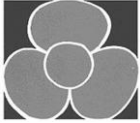




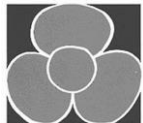




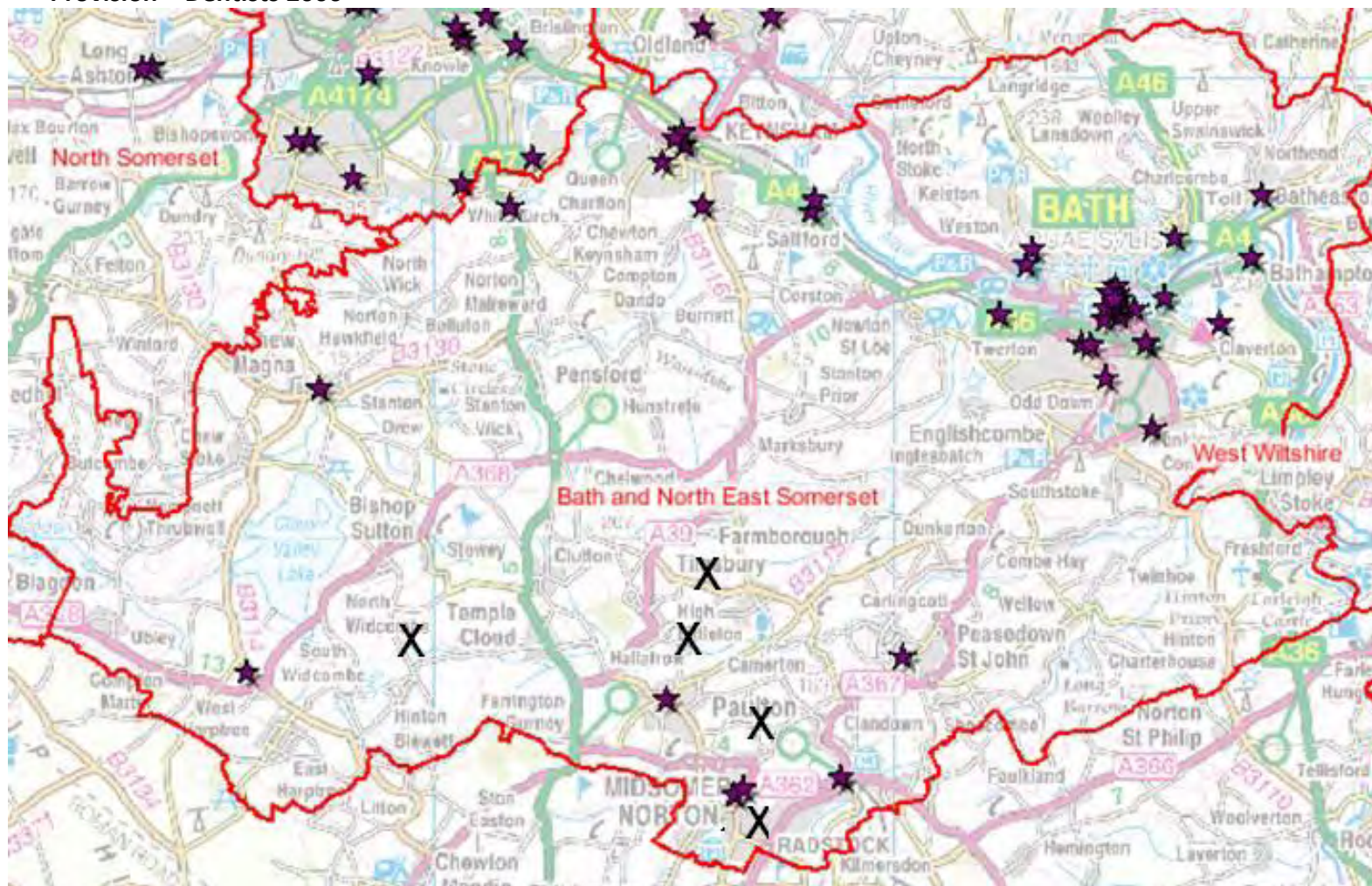


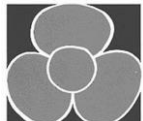


## **6. Provision of Services 2005-06**

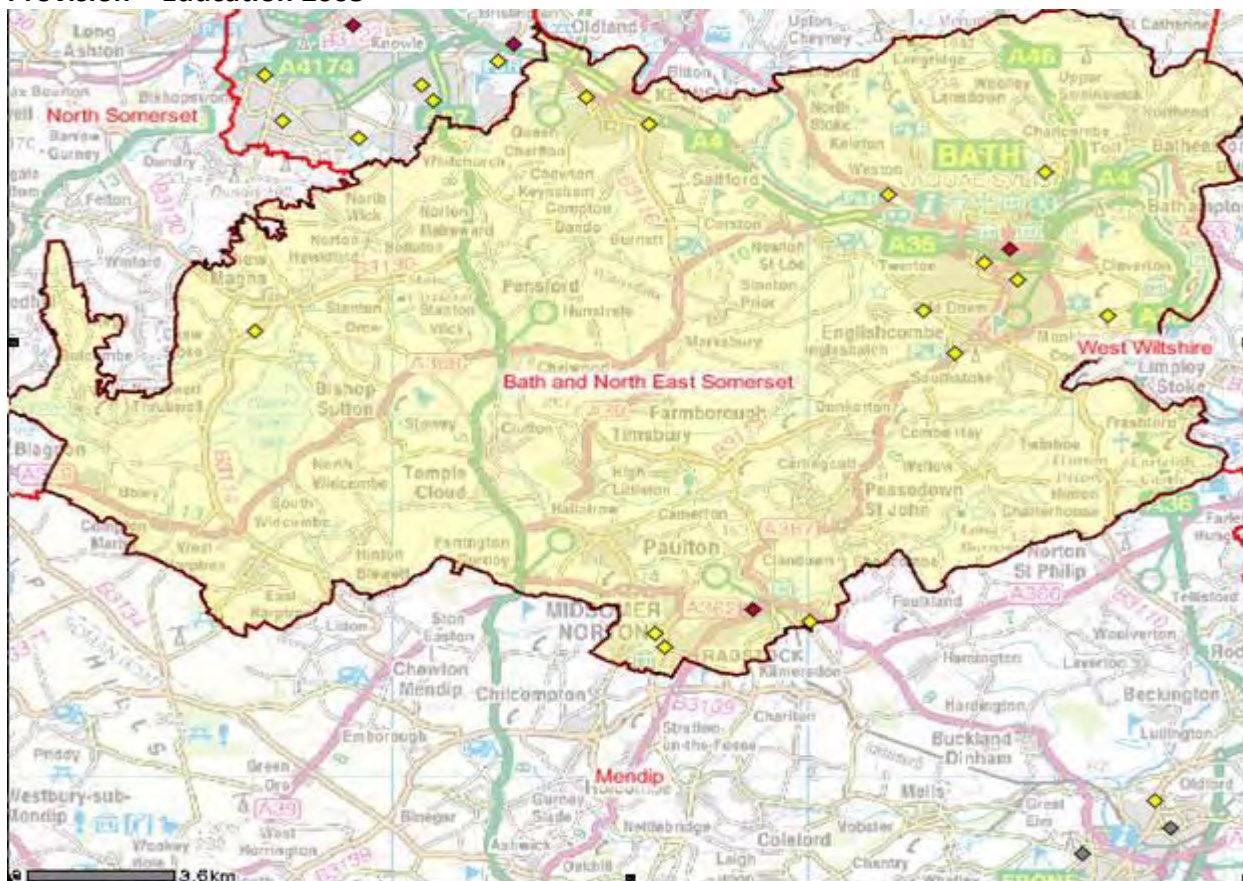


### Provision – Dentists 2006





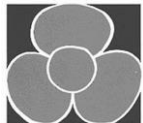
### Provision – Education 2005



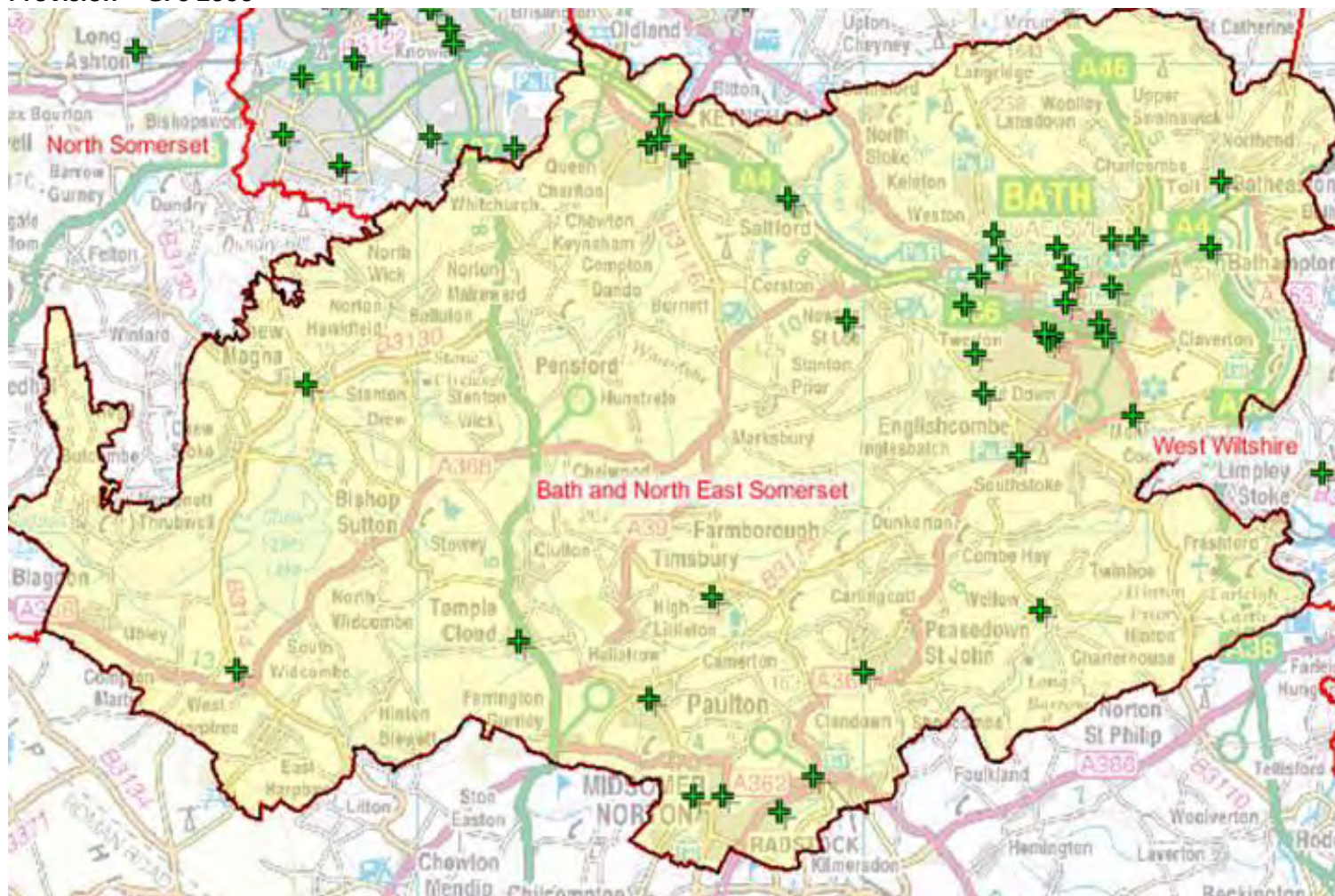
**Educational Establishments 2005**

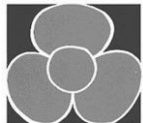
- ◆ 16 Plus
- ◆ Secondary
- ◆ Middle deemed Secondary



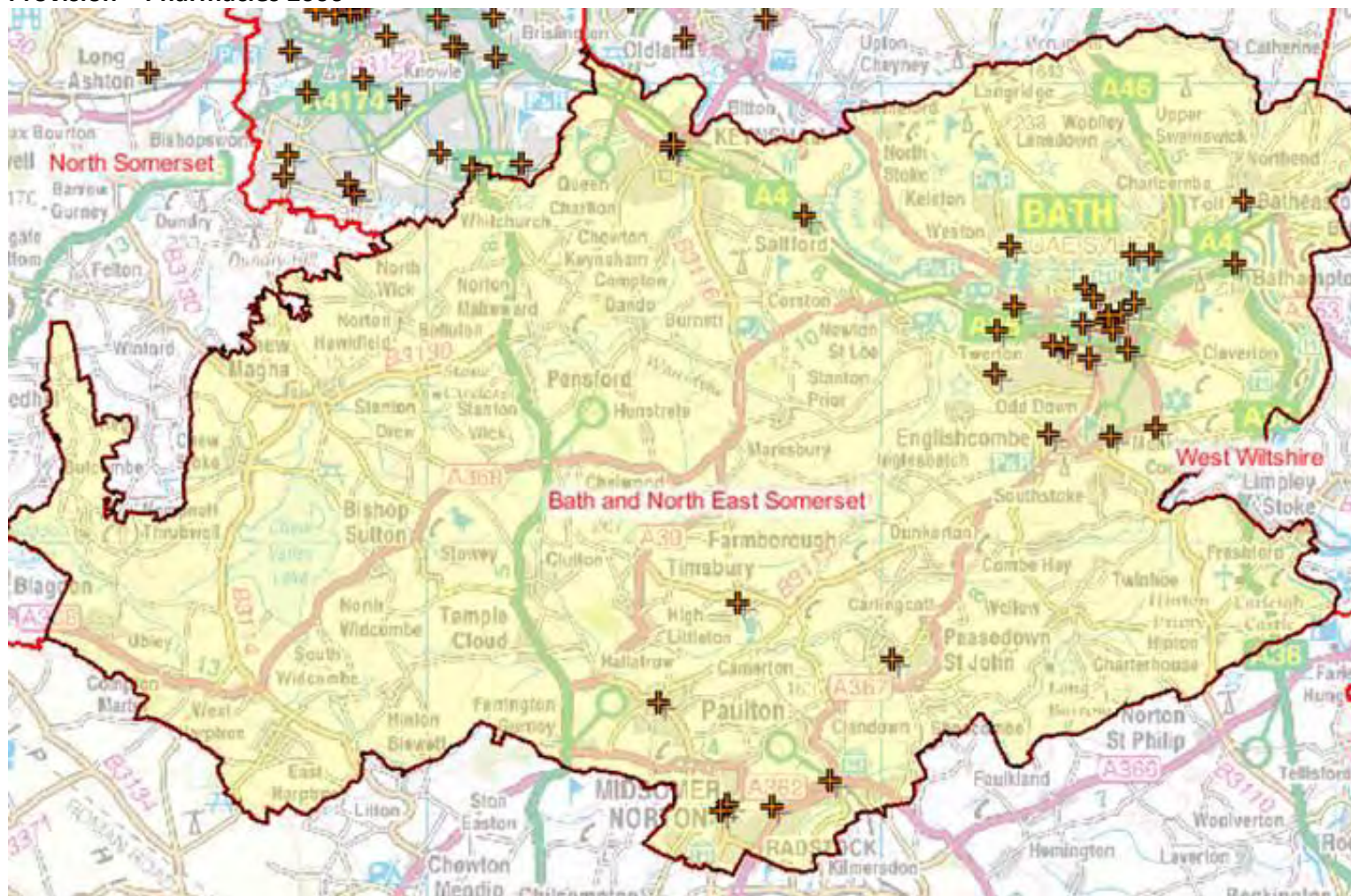


Provision – GPs 2006



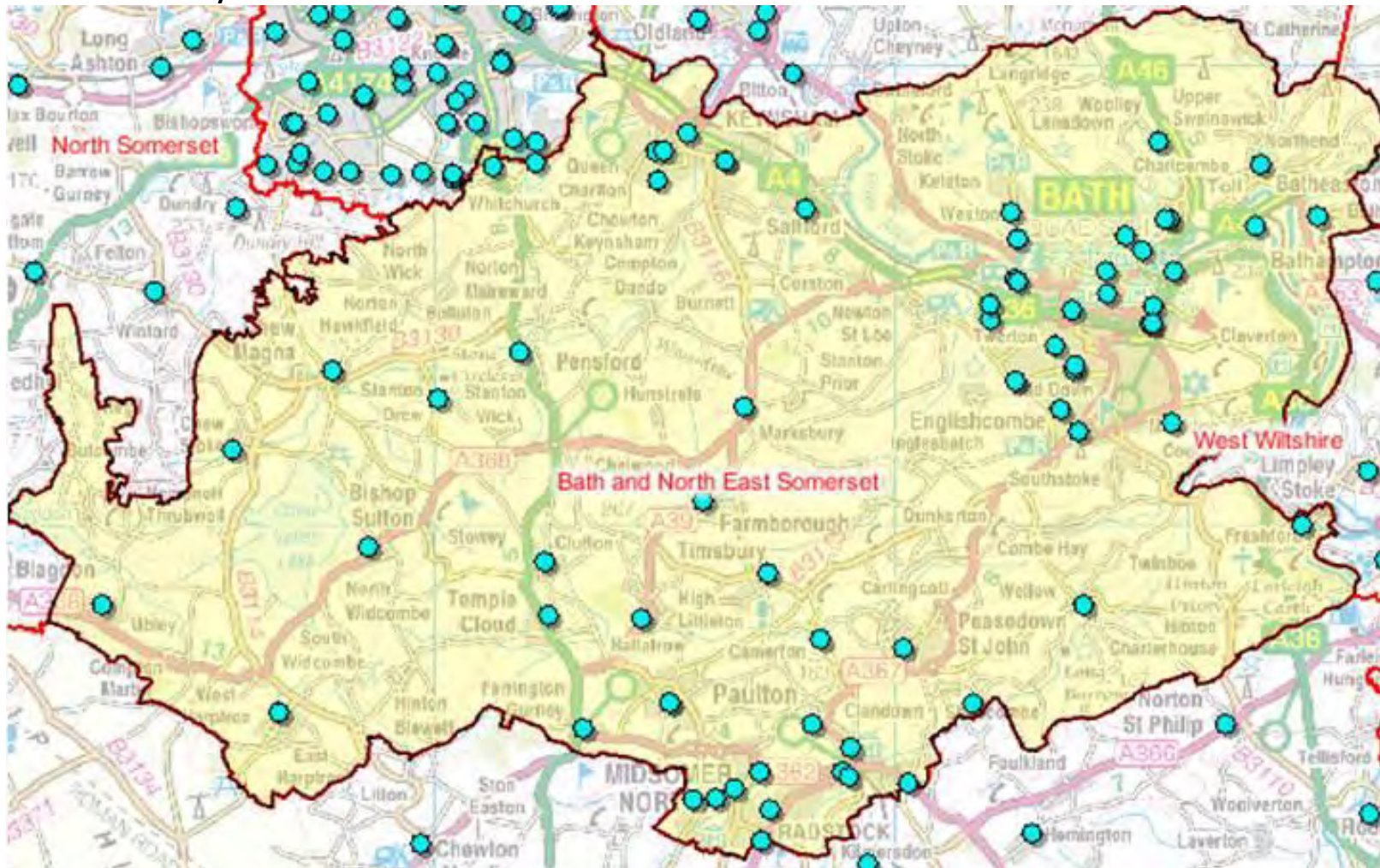


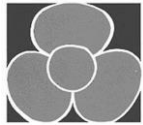
### Provision – Pharmacies 2006



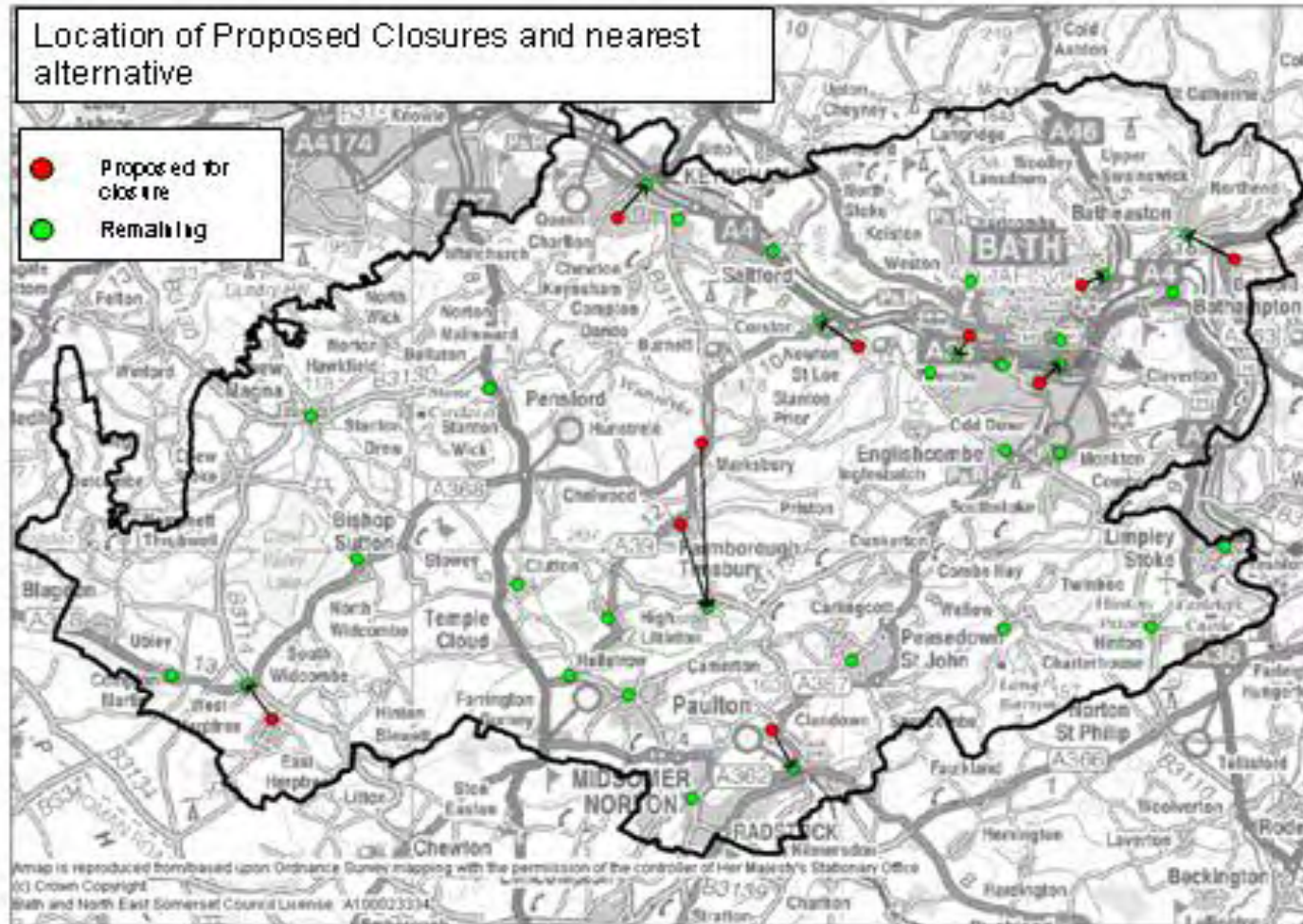


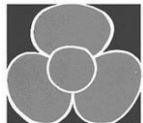
### Provision – Primary Schools 2005



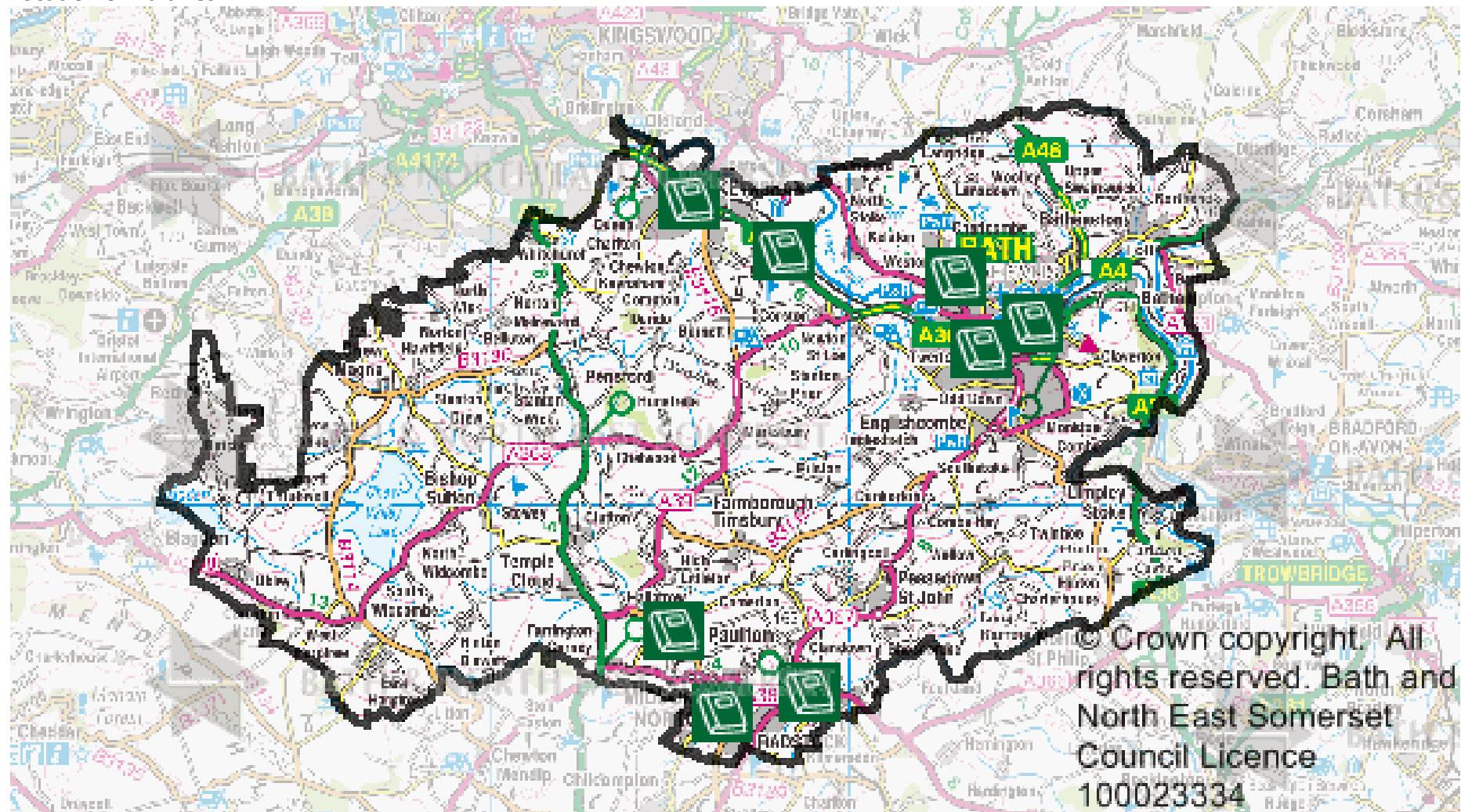


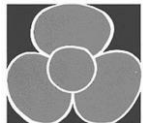
### Provision – Post Offices



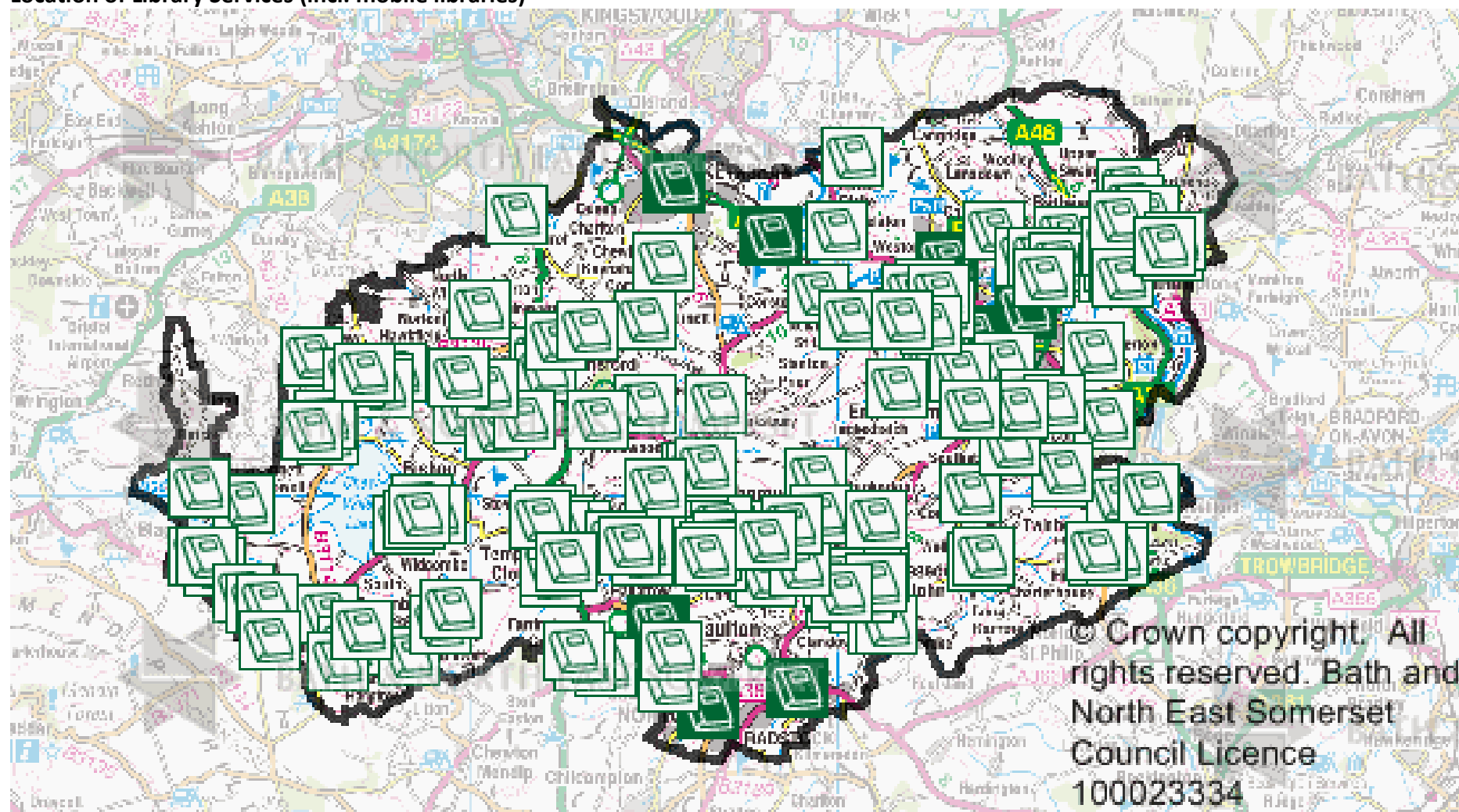


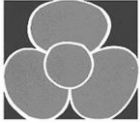
### Location of libraries



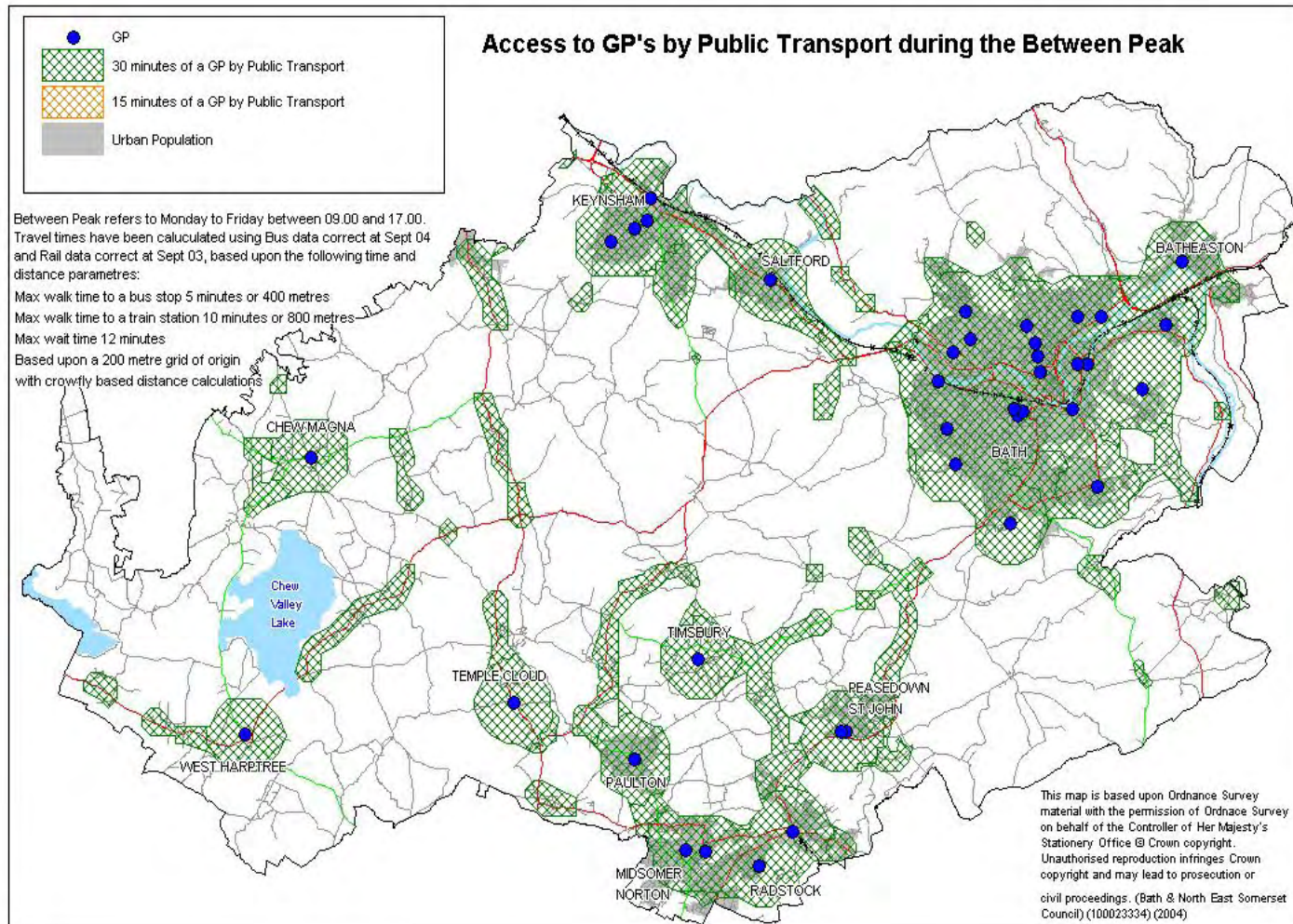
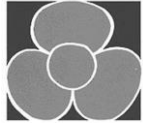


### Location of Library Services (incl. mobile libraries)

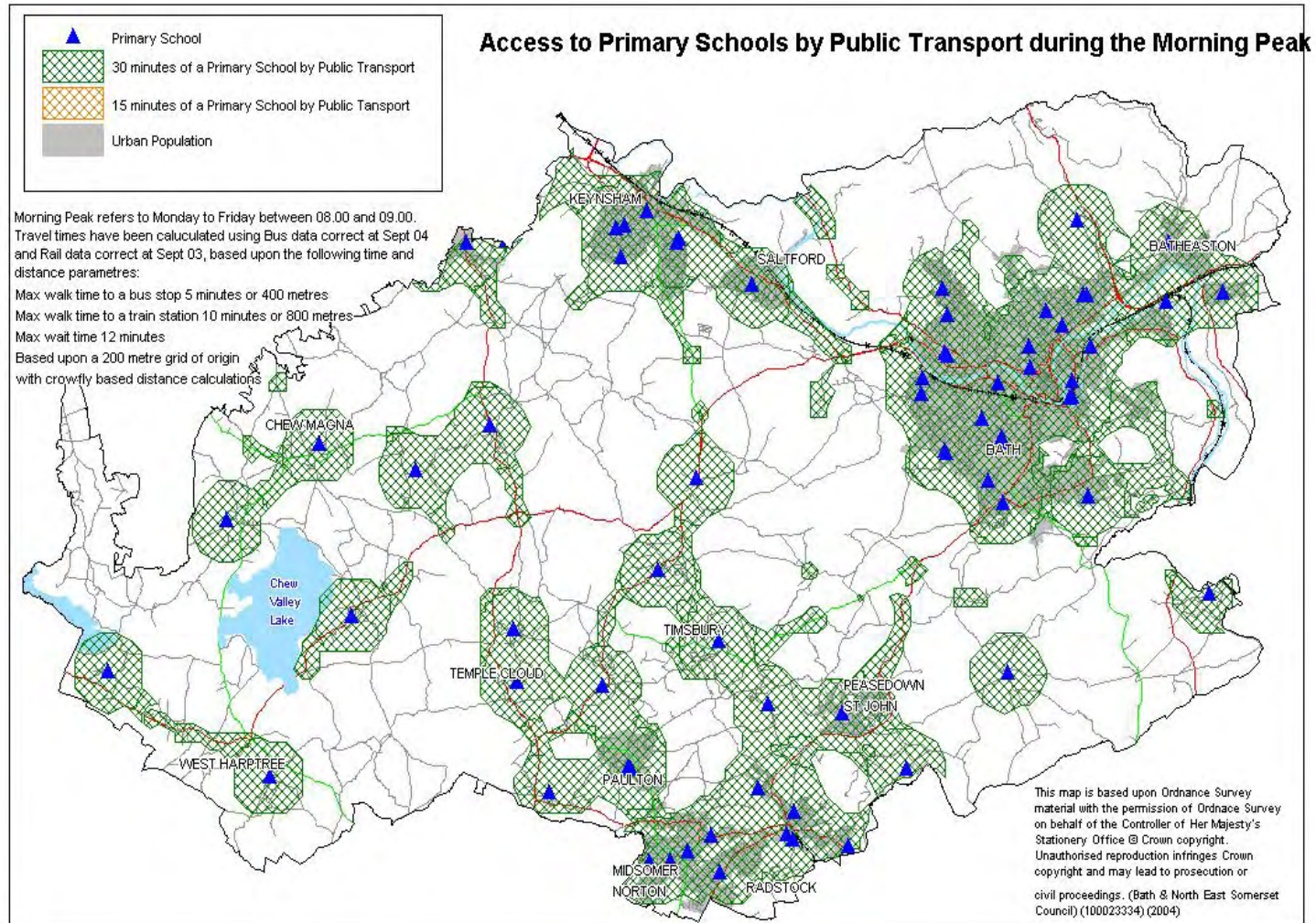
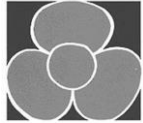


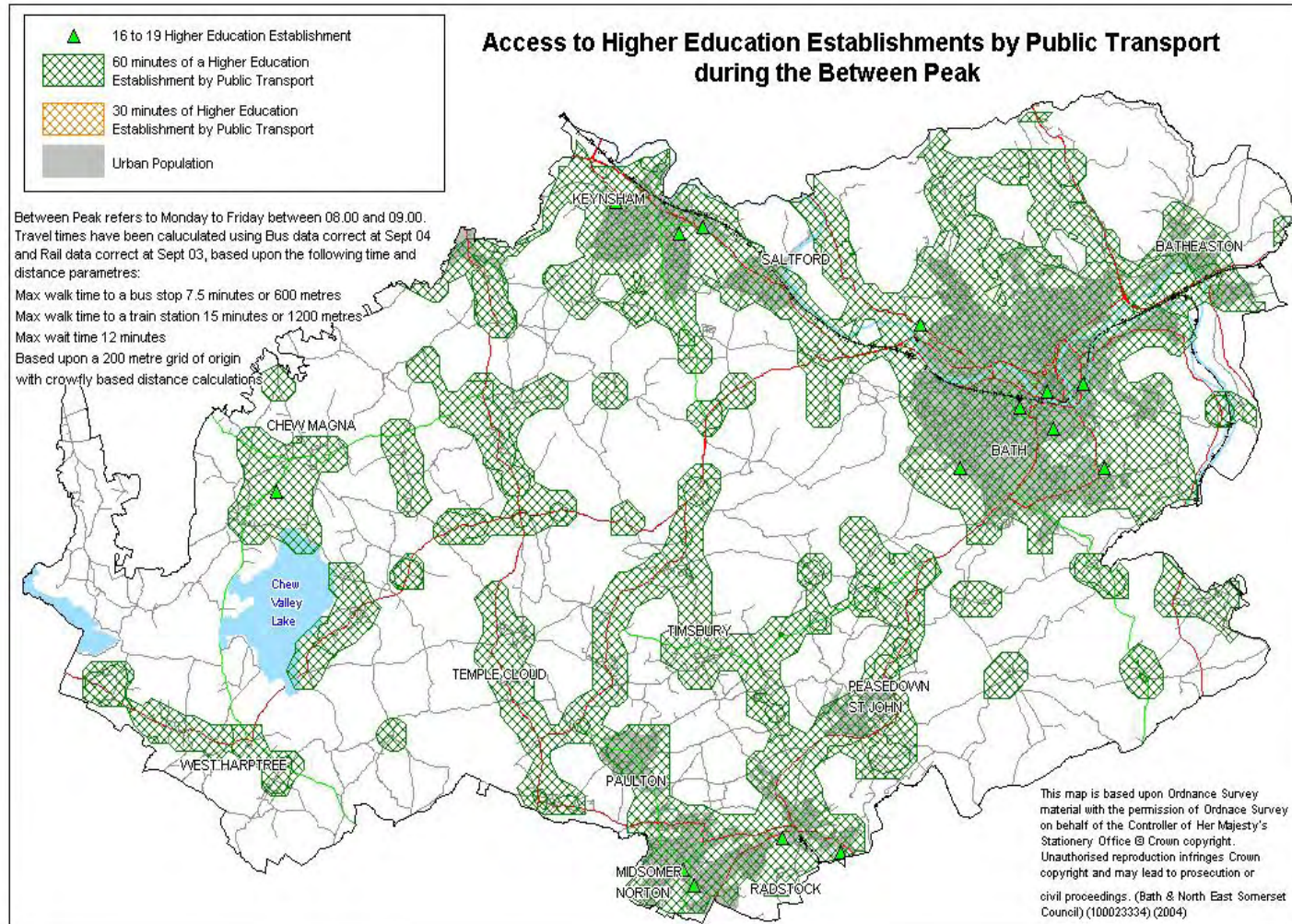
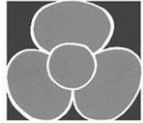


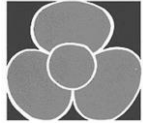
## **7. Public Transport Access**



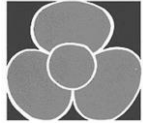








## **8 Government Office South West Indices of Multiple Deprivation Summary for B&NES 2007**



## Indices of Deprivation 2007 – Bath & NE Somerset Summary

### Introduction

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) use a group of statistical indicators to rank the 32,482 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)<sup>1</sup> in England in terms of aspects of their deprivation.

Over 30 such indicators are combined to produce an overall **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**. Subsets of these indicators are also used to rank areas within seven different “**domains**” of deprivation: Income; Employment; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education, Skills and Training; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; and Living Environment. In addition, there are “**sub domains**” within some of these domains.

Annex A is a table of the components of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 summarising the domains, sub-domains and indicators. Most of the indicators feeding into the domains use data from 2005 and population data for the same year is used to calculate rates.

Apart from some minor changes due to updating of obsolete indicators, the methodology of the calculation of ID 2007 is the same as those released in 2004 (ID 2004). Hence, the ID 2007 are directly comparable with the ID 2004.

Most changes in rankings between 2004 and 2007 are therefore likely to reflect real relative change between the two time periods although some differences will be caused by the substitution of new indicators, particularly in the Income Deprivation domain.

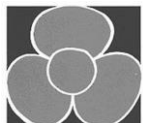
Note that changes in rankings reflect relative rather than absolute change so that, for example, deprivation may have lessened in an area where a ranking is worse than in 2004 because other areas have improved at a faster rate.

### Multiple Deprivation in Bath & NE Somerset

There are 115 LSOAs in the B&NES Unitary Authority area. According to the IMD, 4 of these 115 areas are among the most deprived 20% nationally, one more than in 2004. They are home to about 5,600 people. 4 different wards (out of the 37 in B&NES) contain one such area, all in Bath.

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<sup>1</sup> Super Output Areas (SOAs) were developed to provide geographies that are of approximately consistent size across the country, and whose boundaries would not change over time. Each Lower Layer SOA has a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500, and they are constrained by the boundaries of the wards used for 2001 Census outputs.



No areas in B&NES are within the most deprived 10% nationally. This was also true in 2004. The most deprived LSOA is part of Twerton ward, Bath, among the most deprived 14% of English LSOAs.

The overall pattern of multiple deprivation in B&NES for ID 2007 is shown in the first map in Annex B. The second map in this Annex shows the pattern for IMD in the earlier Indices in 2004. Annex C focuses specifically on the pattern in 2007 in Bath.

### Local Authority Summaries

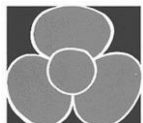
In addition to the Indices, Communities and Local Government have produced six local authority summaries<sup>2</sup> of the data which give rankings of deprivation for all 354 English district and unitary authorities. B&NES is not among the most deprived 100 for any of these rankings and is only in the most deprived 150 for two of them: scale of income deprivation (ranked 136<sup>th</sup>) and scale of employment deprivation (149<sup>th</sup>).

### B&NES's Deprivation by Domain

The domains within which deprivation is most prevalent in Bath & NE Somerset can be highlighted by which have the highest number of LSOAs within the most deprived 10% or 20% nationally. The table below gives details:

No. of B&NES LSOAs (out of 115) in:	IMD	DOMAINS						
		Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education, Skills & Training	Barriers to Housing & Services	Crime	Living Environment
Most deprived 10% (England)	0	0	2	1	1	6	3	0
Change 04-07	+0	+0	+0	+0	-2	-1	-1	-1
Most deprived 20% (England)	4	5	4	2	8	16	7	3
Change 04-07	+1	+0	+0	-1	-1	+3	-3	-3

<sup>2</sup> The six local authority summaries are: Average IMD score; Average IMD rank; Extent of deprivation; Local concentration of deprivation; Scale of income deprivation; and Scale of employment deprivation.



The most prevalent type of deprivation in Poole relates to barriers to housing and services. In this domain just over 5% of B&NES' LSOAs are among the most deprived 10% in England. In all other domains this is true of less than 3%.

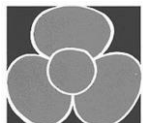
The sub domains of income, education, barriers and the living environment give further indications of the type of deprivation most affecting B&NES:

No. of B&NES LSOAs (out of 115) in	SUB DOMAINS							
	Income Affecting Children	Income Affecting Older People	Education: Children & Young People	Education: Skills	Geographic Barriers to Housing & Services	Wider Barriers to Housing & Services	Indoors Living Environment	Outdoors Living Environment
Most deprived 10% (England)	0	1	2	4	14	0	0	0
Change 04-07	-1	+1	-2	+0	+1	+0	-5	+0
Most deprived 20% (England)	6	4	9	8	24	0	7	2
Change 04-07	-1	+2	-1	+0	+2	+0	-6	+2

The barriers sub-domains suggest that deprivation in this domain in B&NES is entirely due to geographical barriers rather than other, housing related, barriers.

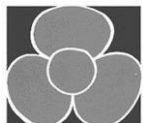
The other sub-domains indicate that lack of qualifications among adults has slightly more impact than lack of achievement among children in B&NES, that the limited deprivation relating to the living environment is mainly due to the poor condition of housing and that any income deprivation has a similar impact on older people as it has on children and young people.

Annex D includes maps of B&NES showing the location of deprivation in each domain and sub domain.



## Annex A – Indices of Deprivation: Domains, Sub-Domains and Indicators

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007		
Domains	Sub-Domains	Indicators
<b>Income Deprivation (22.5% of IMD)</b>	<b>Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index</b>  <b>Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index</b>  (Two age based summaries of all six indicators)	Adults and children in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income Support Households<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Income-Based JSA Households<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Low income Working Tax Credit households<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Low income Child Tax Credit Households<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Employment Deprivation (22.5% of IMD)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working age recipients of Jobseekers Allowance<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Working age recipients of Incapacity Benefit<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Working age recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Participants in the New Deal for the 18-24s not in receipt of JSA<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Participants in the New Deal for 25+ not in receipt of JSA<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5% of IMD)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)<sup>4</sup></li> <li>Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR)<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics<sup>5</sup></li> <li>Proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders<sup>1,5,6</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5% of IMD)</b>	<b>Children/young people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Proportion of 16 plus not staying on in school or non-advanced education<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Secondary school absence rate<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education<sup>8,9</sup></li> </ul>
	<b>Skills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportions of adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Barriers to</b>	<b>Wider Barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household overcrowding<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>



<b>Housing and Services</b> (9.33% of IMD)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of homeless households<sup>11</sup></li> <li>Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation<sup>12</sup></li> </ul>
	<b>Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road distance to a GP surgery<sup>13</sup></li> <li>Road distance to a general store or supermarket<sup>14</sup></li> <li>Road distance to a primary school<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office<sup>15</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Crime</b> (9.33% of IMD)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types)<sup>16</sup></li> <li>Theft (5 recorded crime offence types)<sup>16</sup></li> <li>Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types)<sup>16</sup></li> <li>Violence (14 recorded crime offence types inc. robbery)<sup>16</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Living Environment Deprivation</b> (9.33% of IMD)	<b>The 'indoors' living environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social and private housing in poor condition<sup>11,17</sup></li> <li>Houses without central heating<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>
	<b>The 'outdoors' living environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air quality<sup>18,19</sup></li> <li>Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists<sup>20</sup></li> </ul>

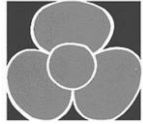
**Sources:**

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. DWP (Department for Work & Pensions).        | 2. HMRC (HM Revenue & Customs).                      | 3. NASS (National Asylum Support Service)  |
| 4. ONS (Office of National Statistics).         | 5. Department of Health.                             | 6. Prescribing Pricing Authority           |
| 7. DCSF (Dept for Children Schools & Families). | 8. UCAS (Universities & Colleges Admission Service). |  |
| 9. HESA (Higher Education Statistics Agency).   | 10. 2001 Census (ONS)                                | 11. CLG (Communities & Local Government).  |
| 12. Heriot-Watt University.                     | 13. National Admin. Codes Service                    | 14. MapInfo Ltd                            |
| 15. Post Office Ltd.                            | 16. Police Force Data.                               | 17. BRE (Building Research Establishment). |
| 18. Staffordshire University.                   | 19. NAEI (National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory). |  |
| 20. DfT (Department for Transport)              |  |  |

**Further Information about Indicators:**

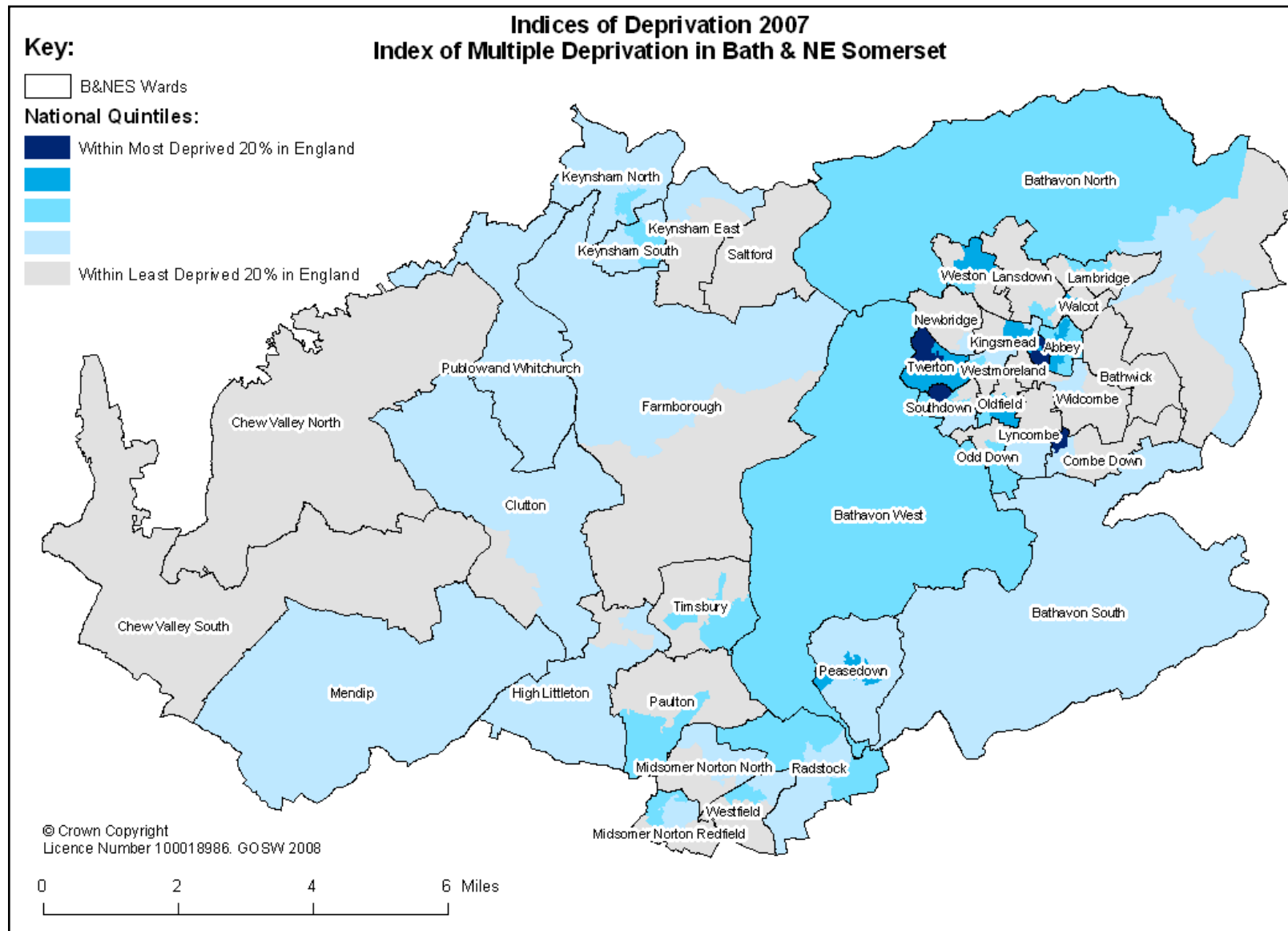
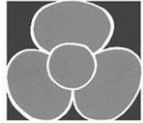
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/576659>

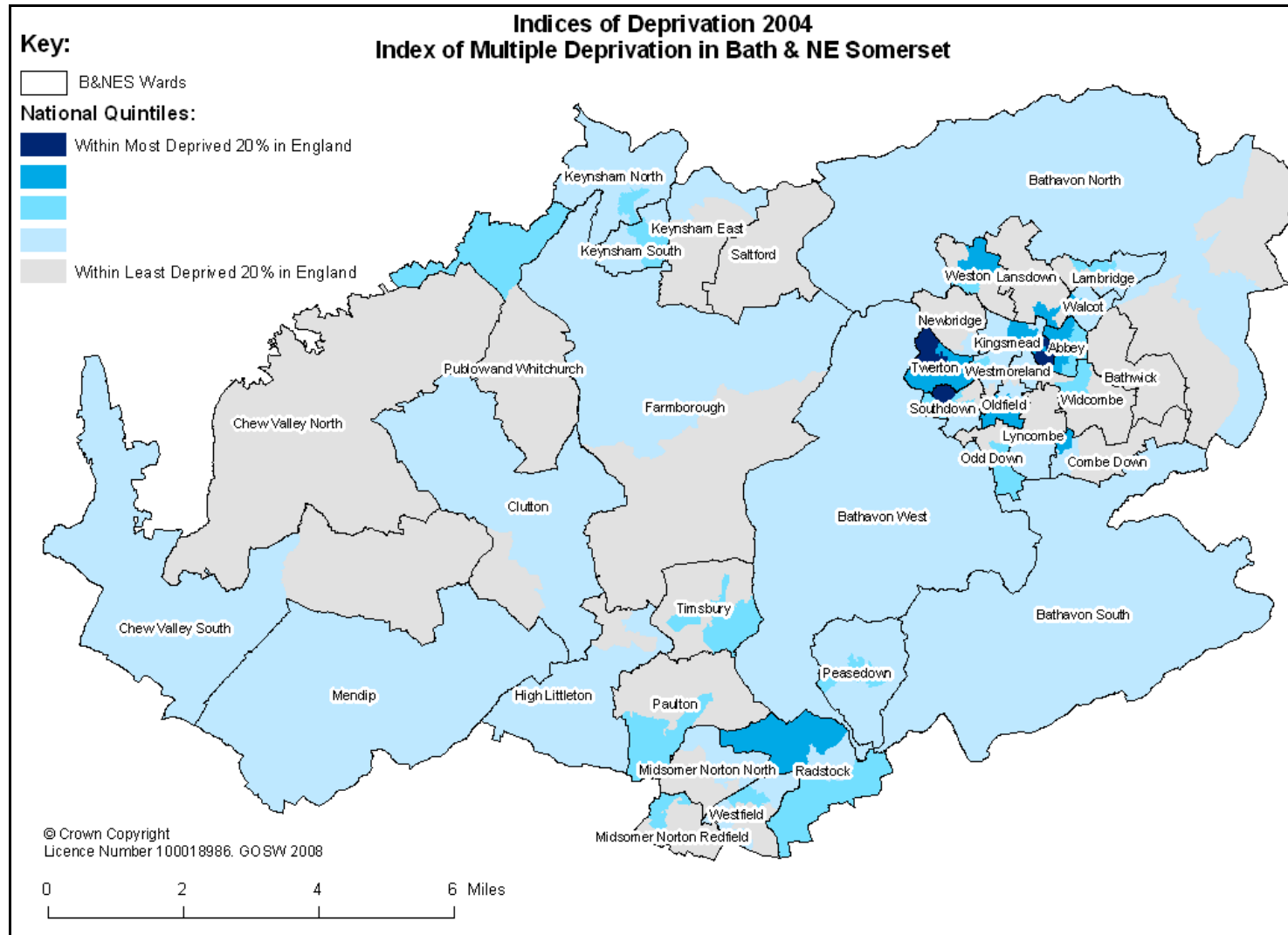
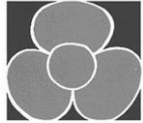


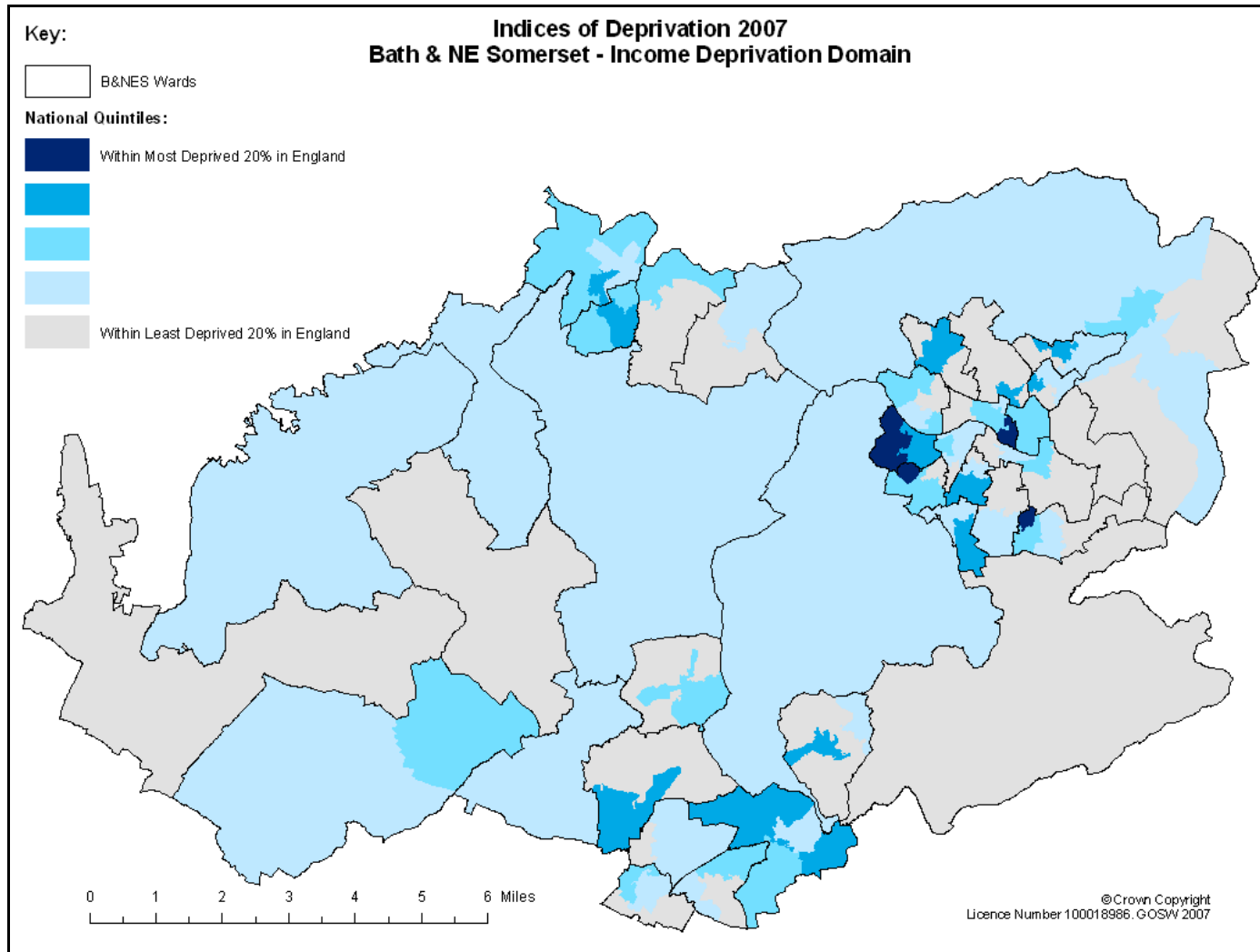
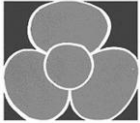


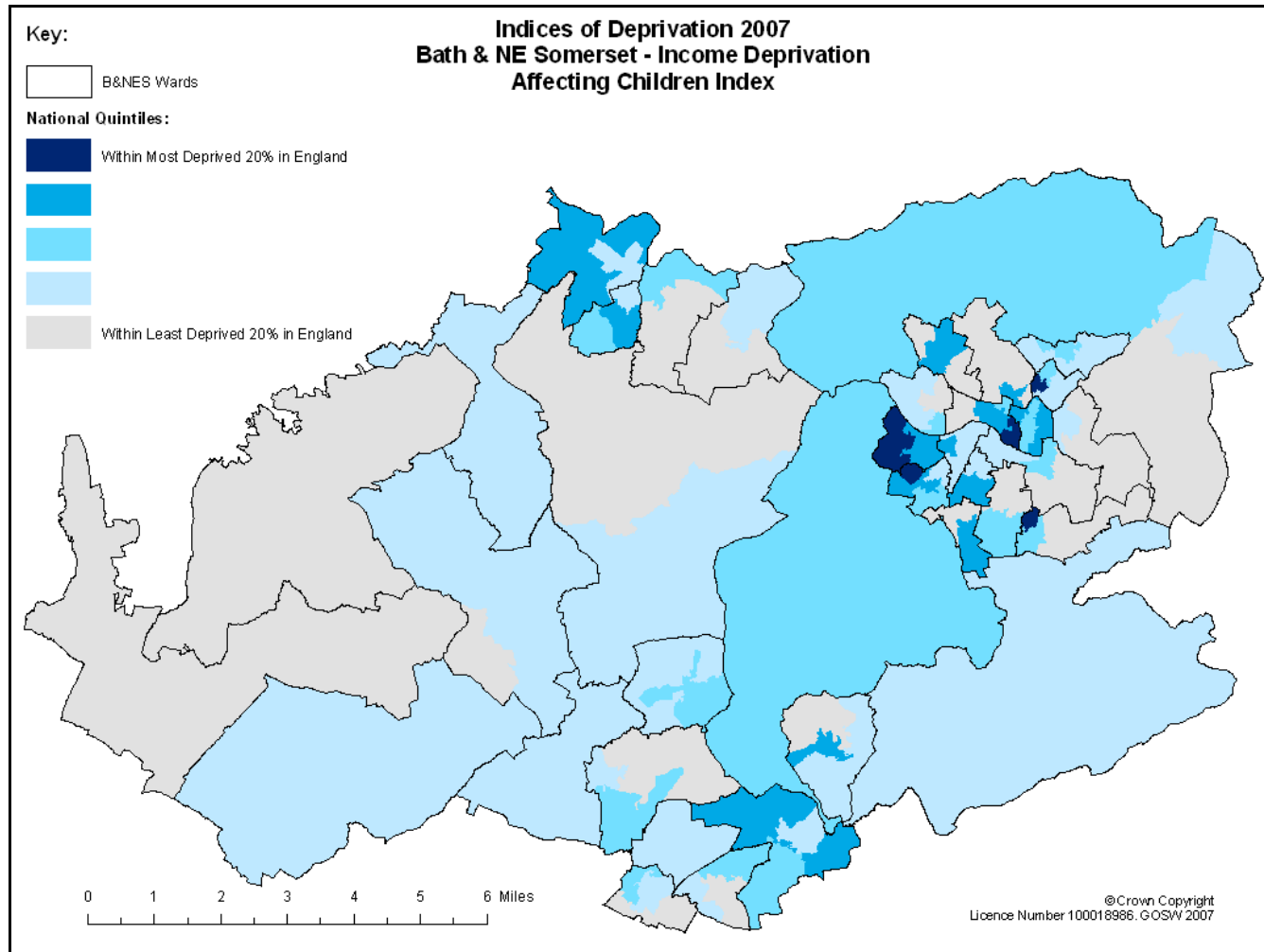
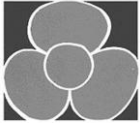
## **Annex B:**

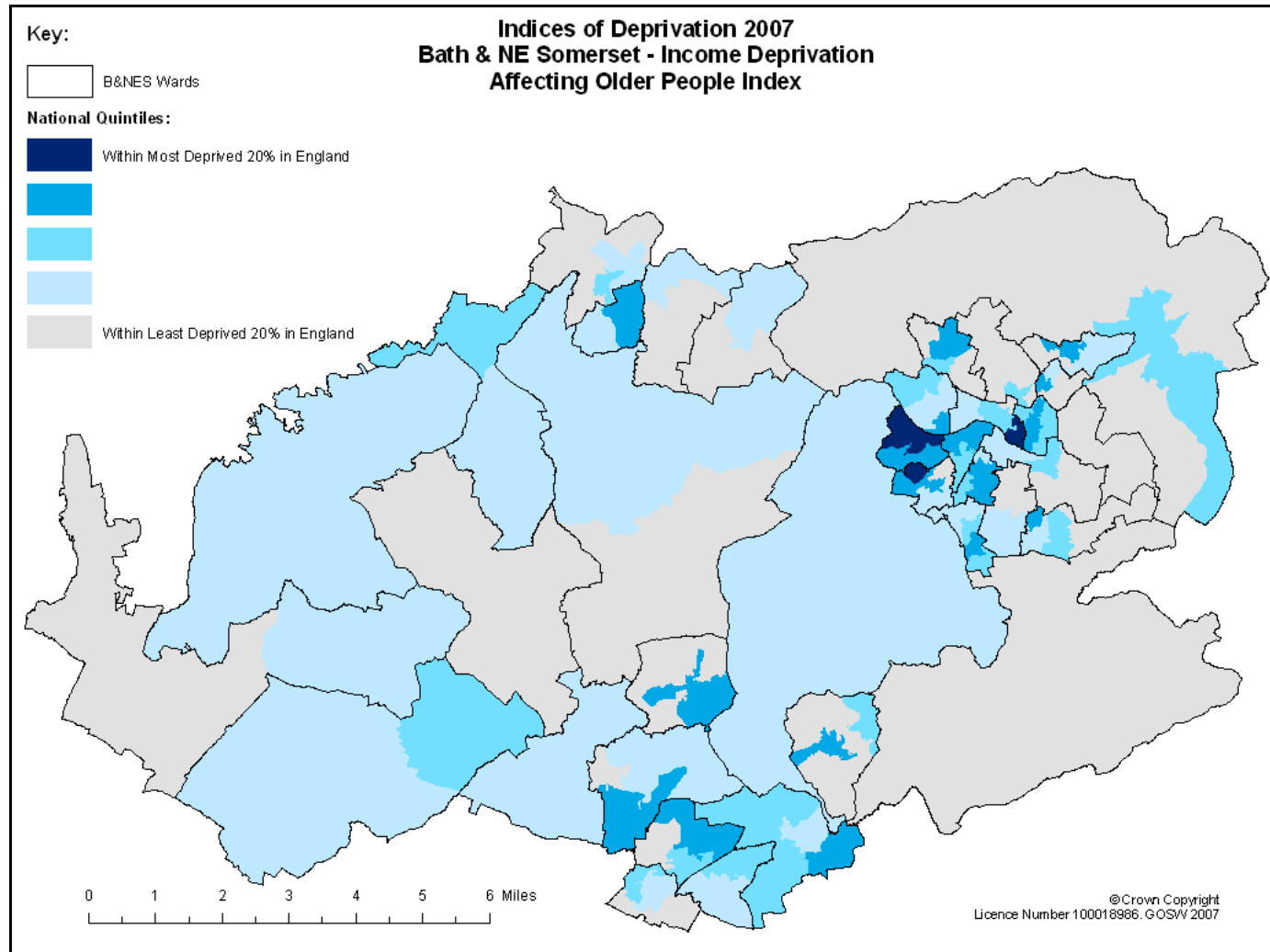
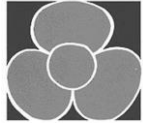
### **Maps of Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) in B&NES LSOAs ID 2007 & ID 2004**

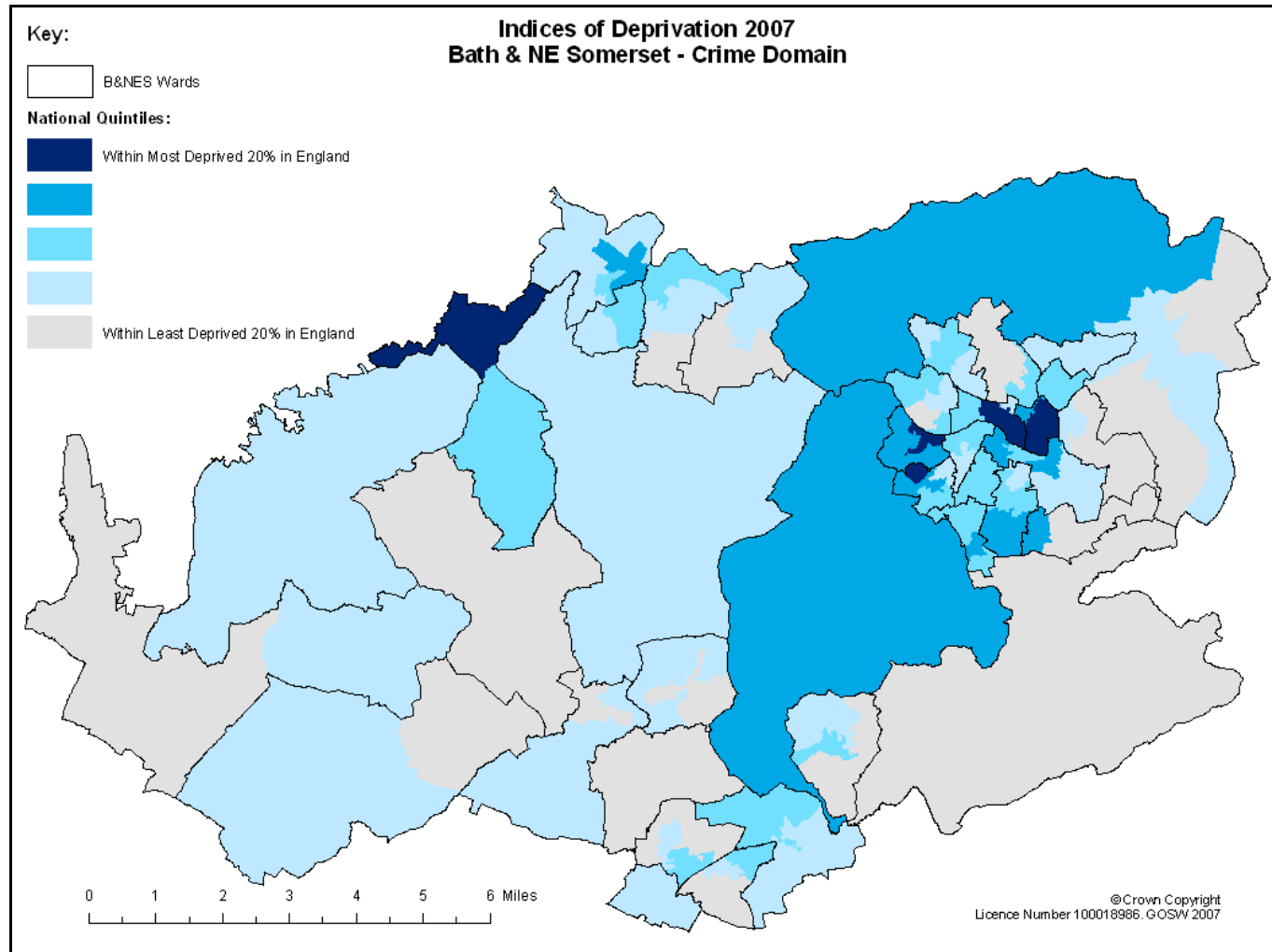
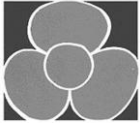




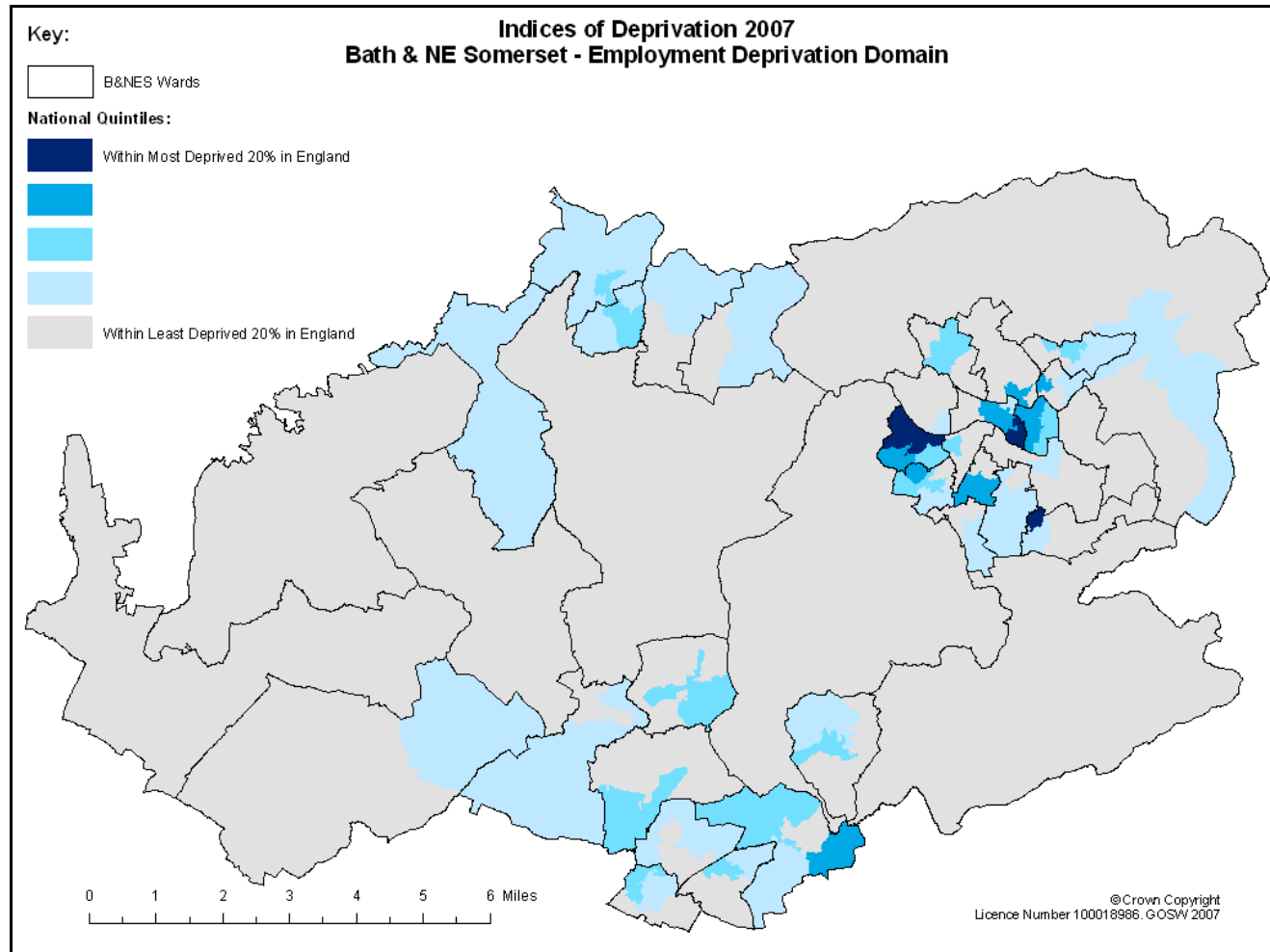
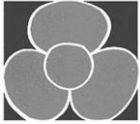






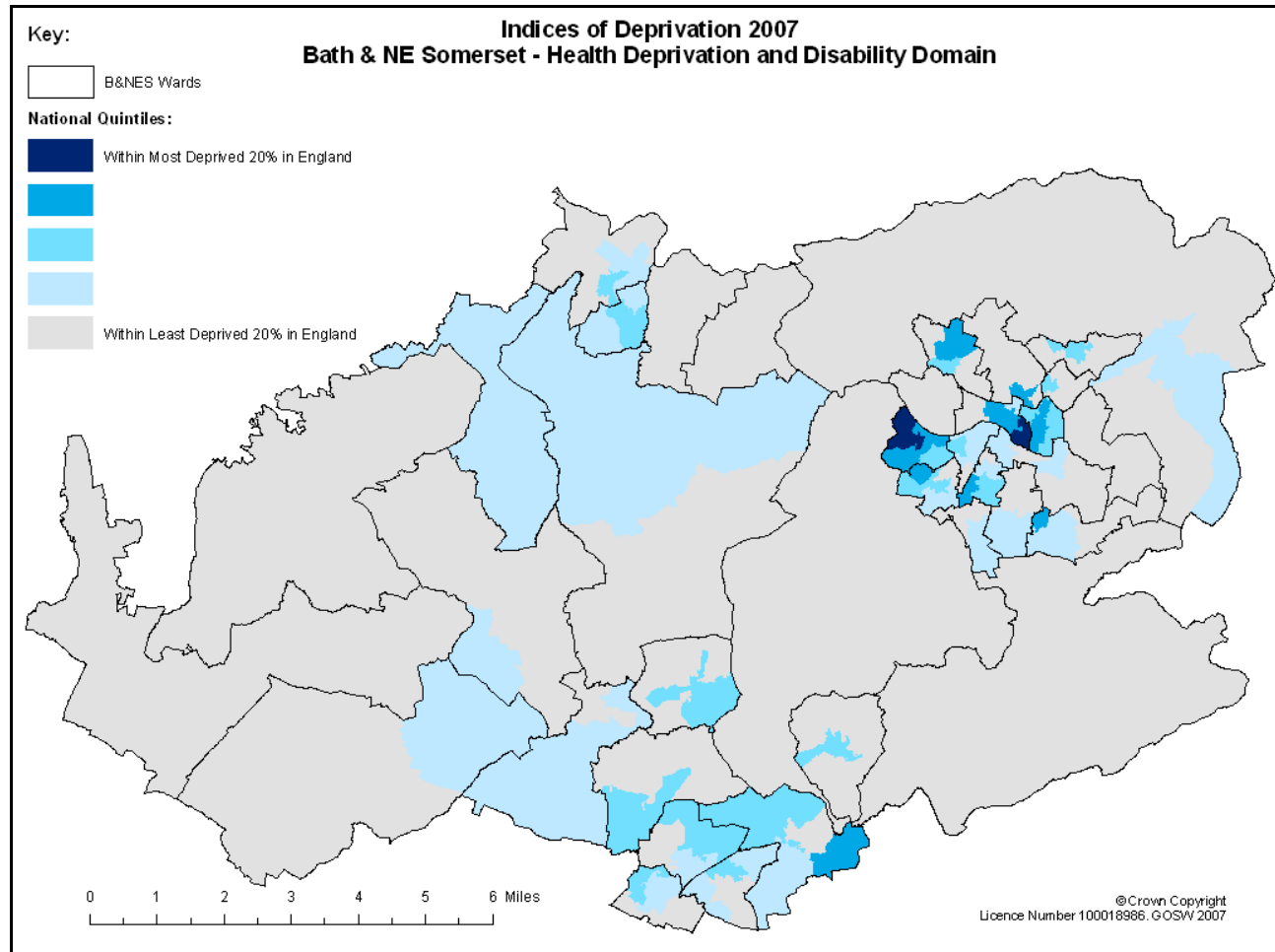
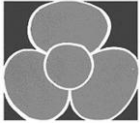


**Crime Domain Indicators** Crime rates for burglary, violence, theft and criminal damage

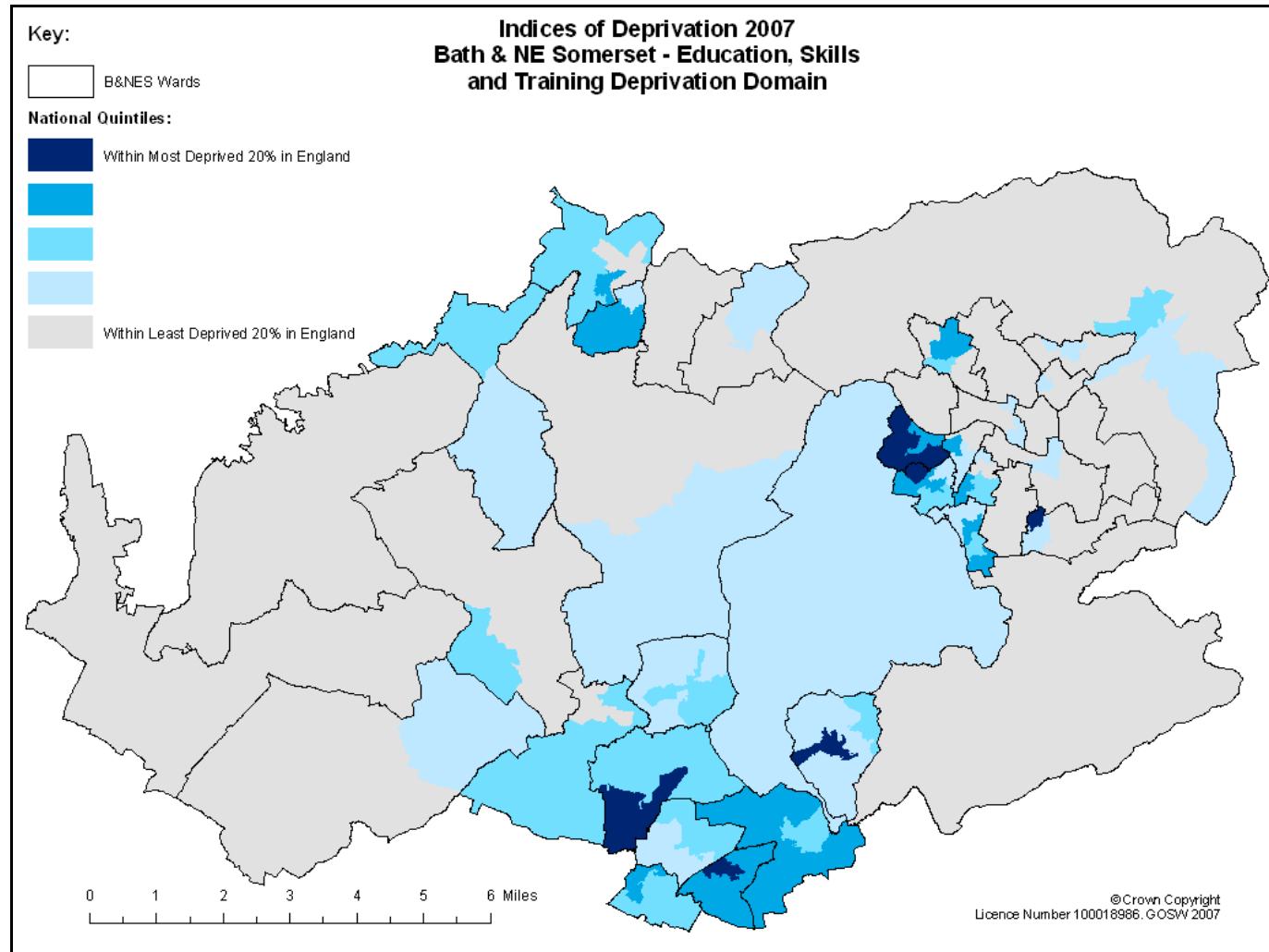
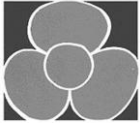


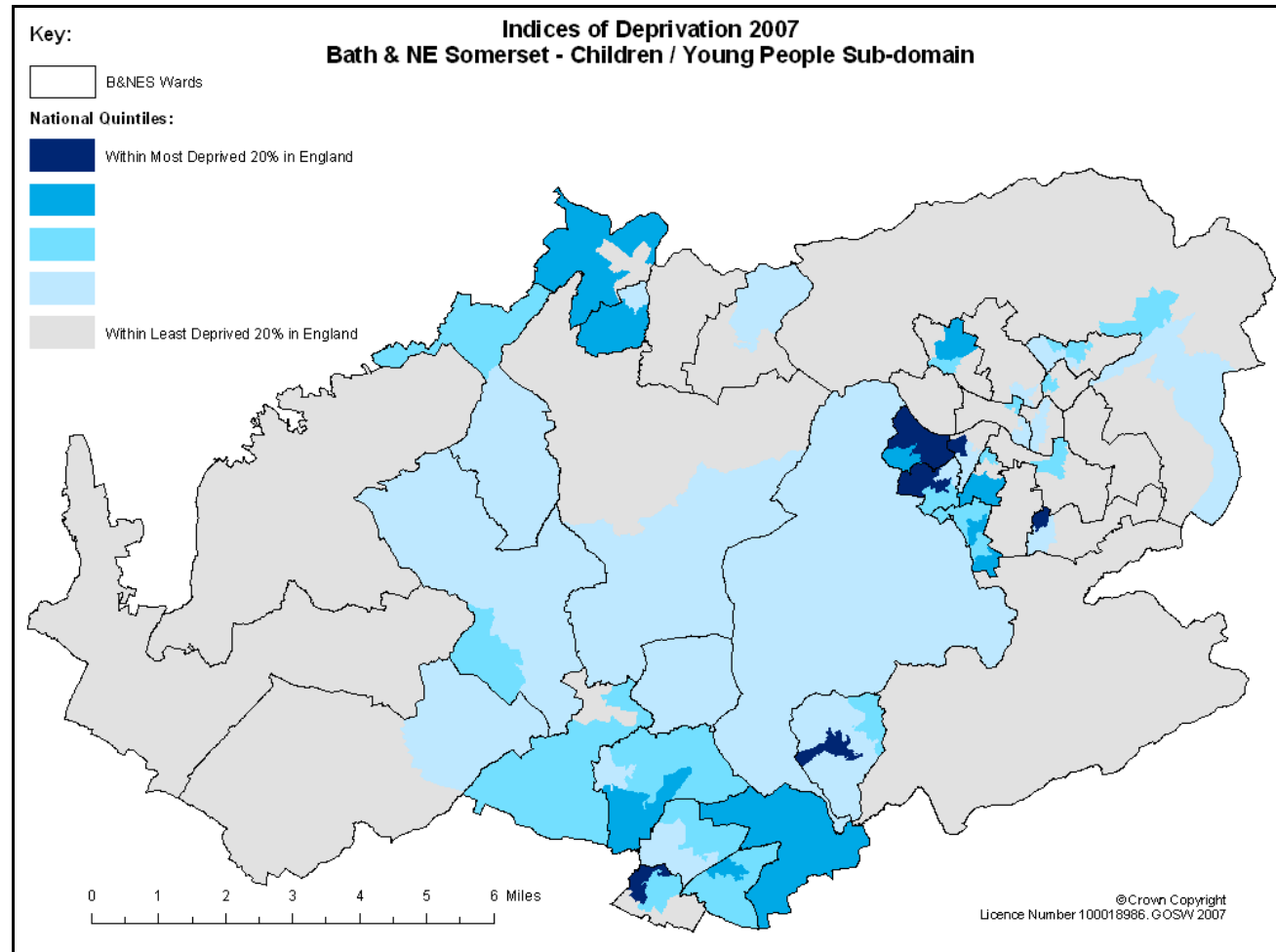
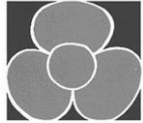
**Employment Domain Indicators** Unemployment & Incapacity benefit recipients & participants in “New Deals”.



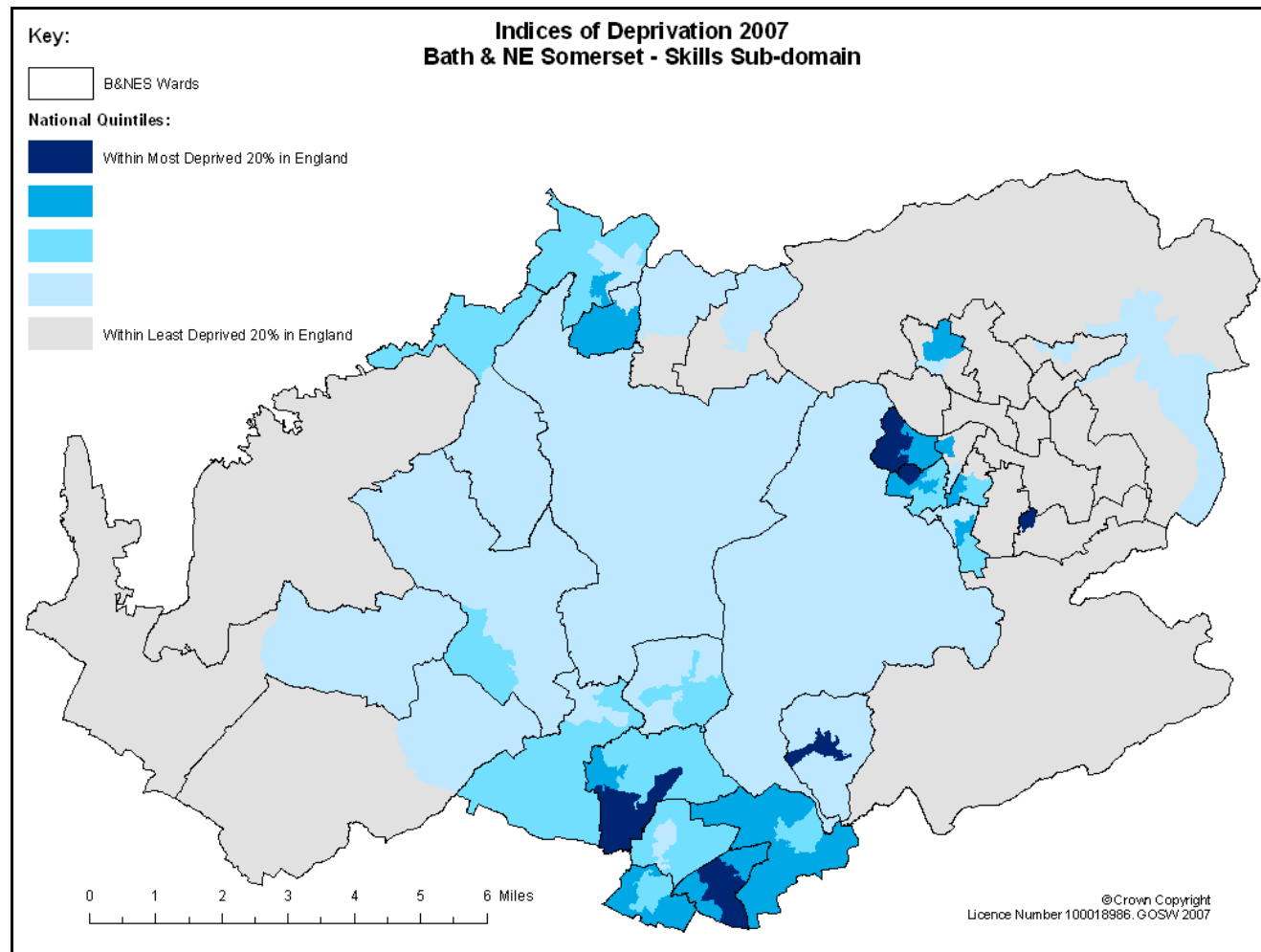
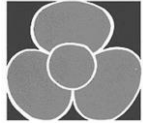


**Health Domain indicators:** Measures of illness & disability, mental health problems and hospital admissions

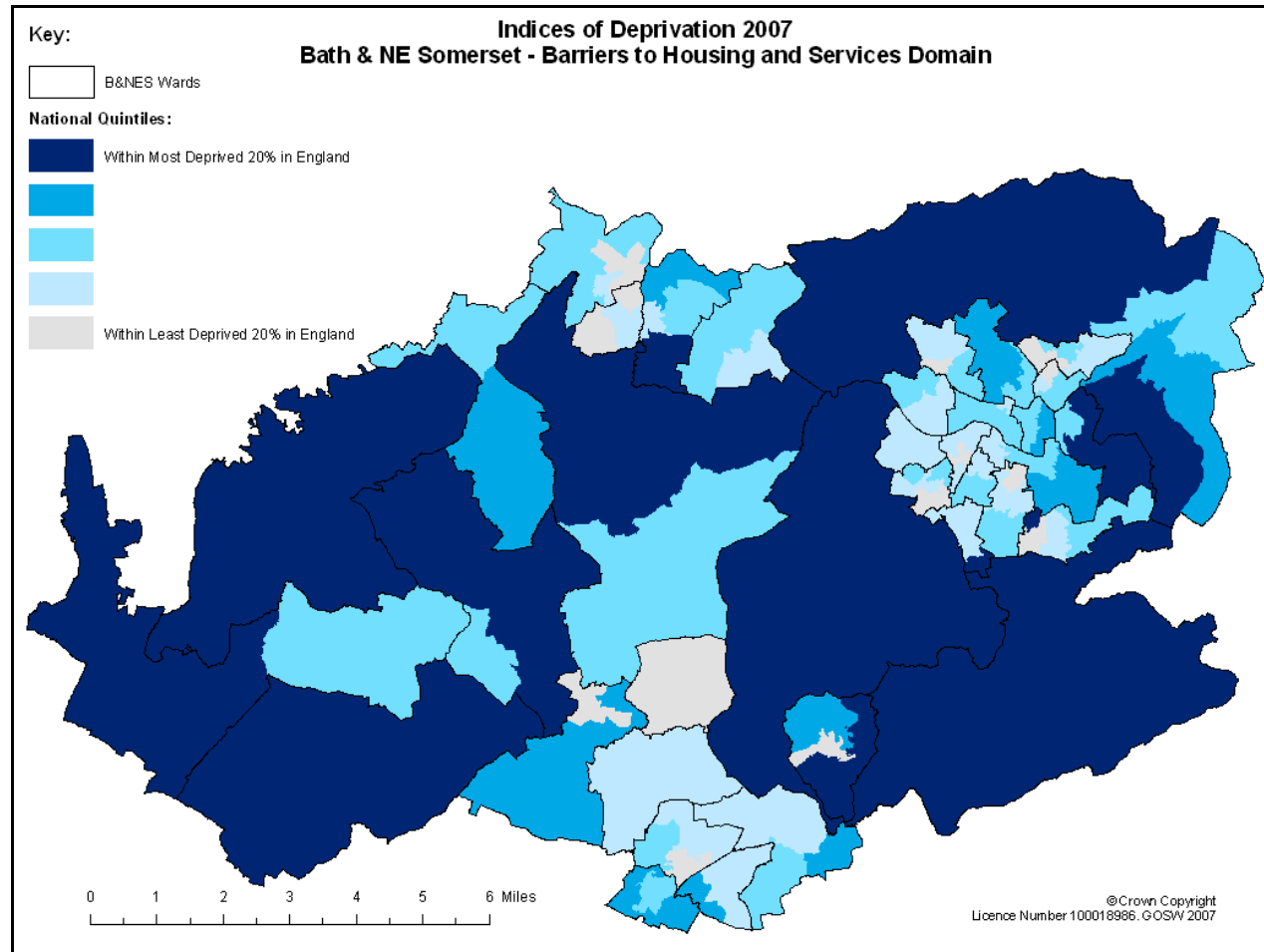
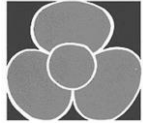




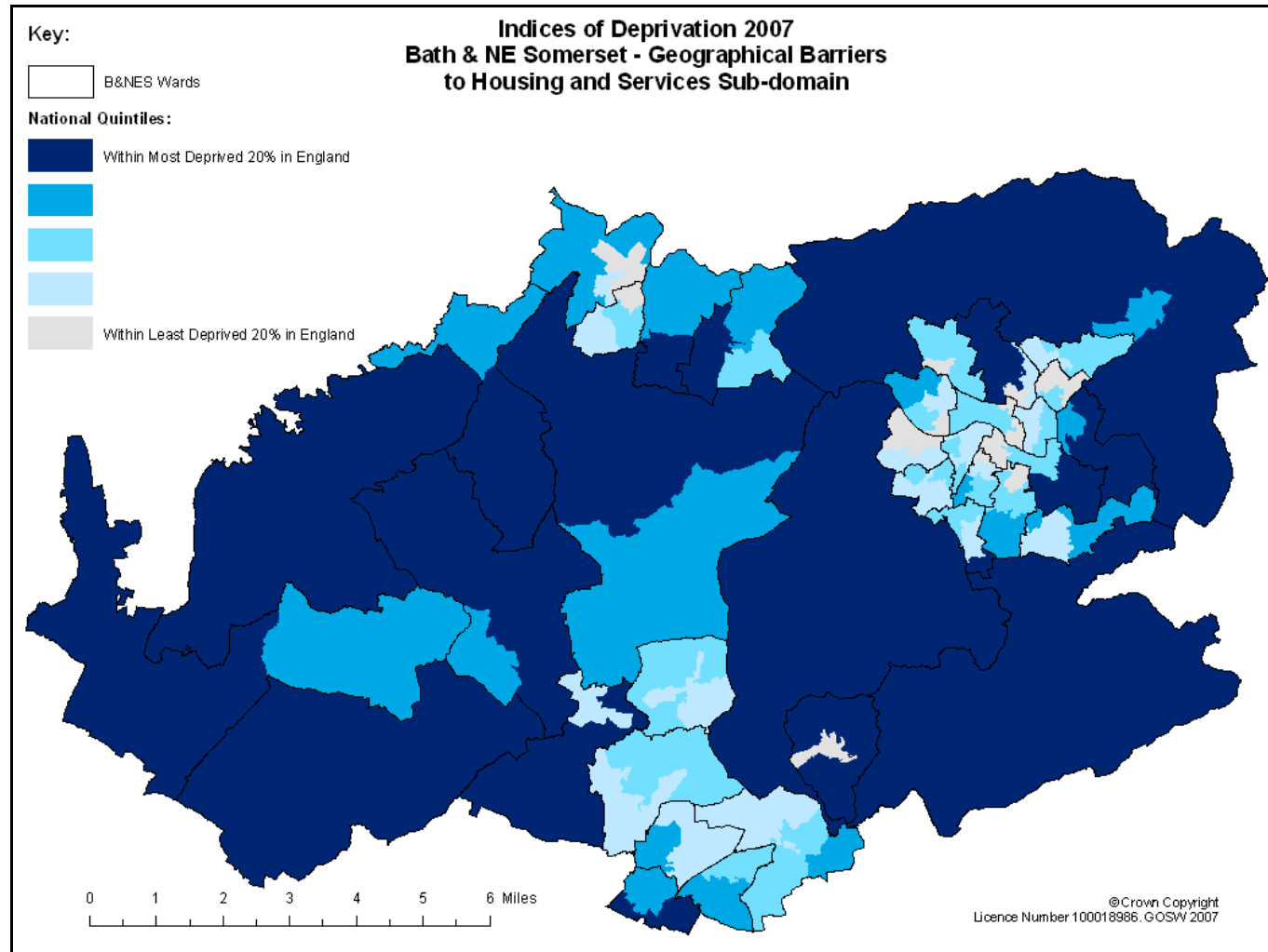
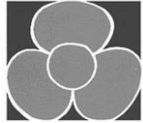
**Education Domain Indicators:** Performance at Key Stages 2,3 & 4, number staying on at school and numbers entering higher education, school absenteeism and proportion of people with no or low qualifications



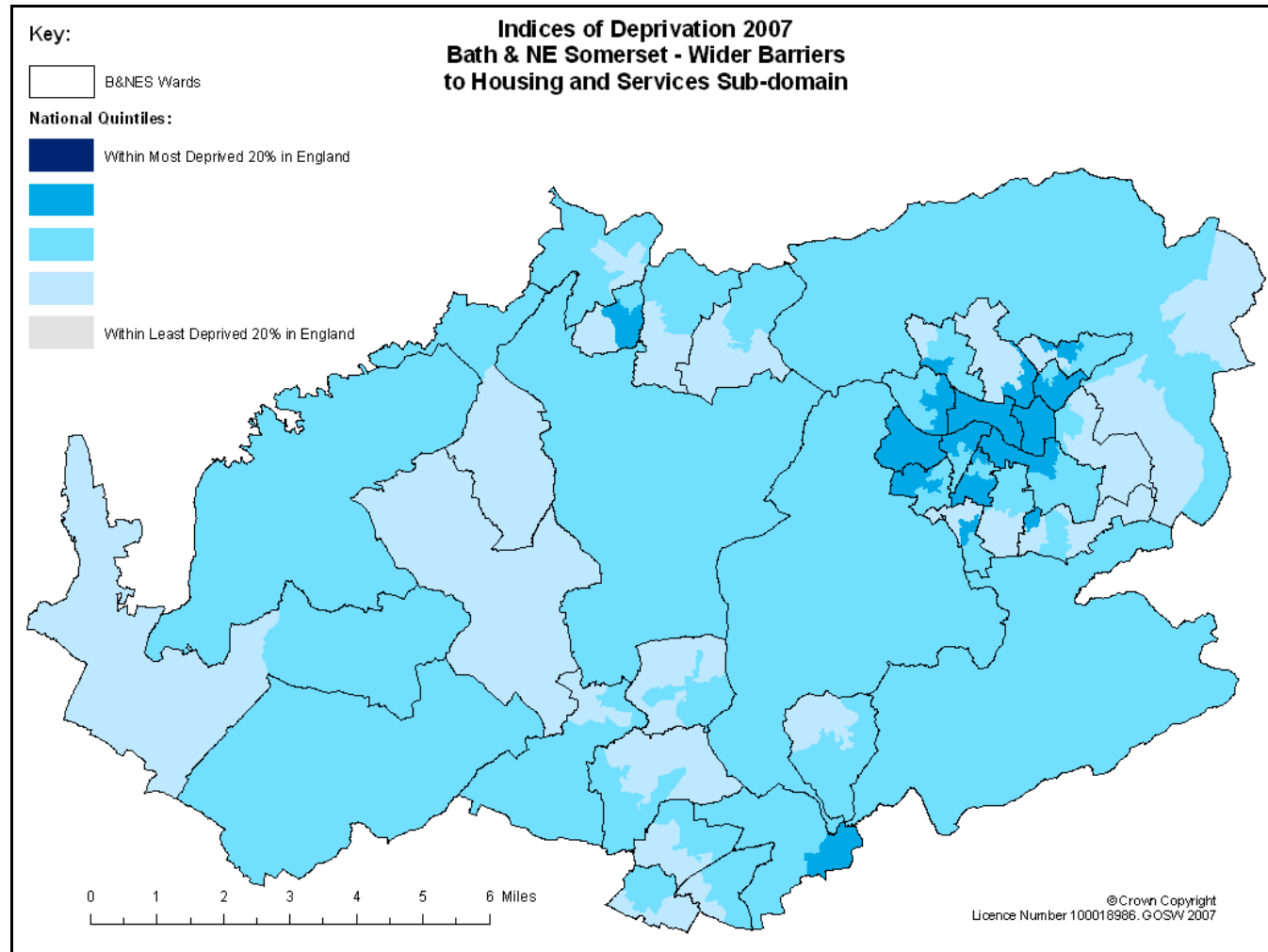
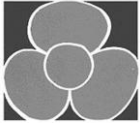
**Sub domain Indicators:** The Children & Young People sub domain is made up of all indicators except the one relating to qualifications, which is the single indicator in the Skills sub domain.



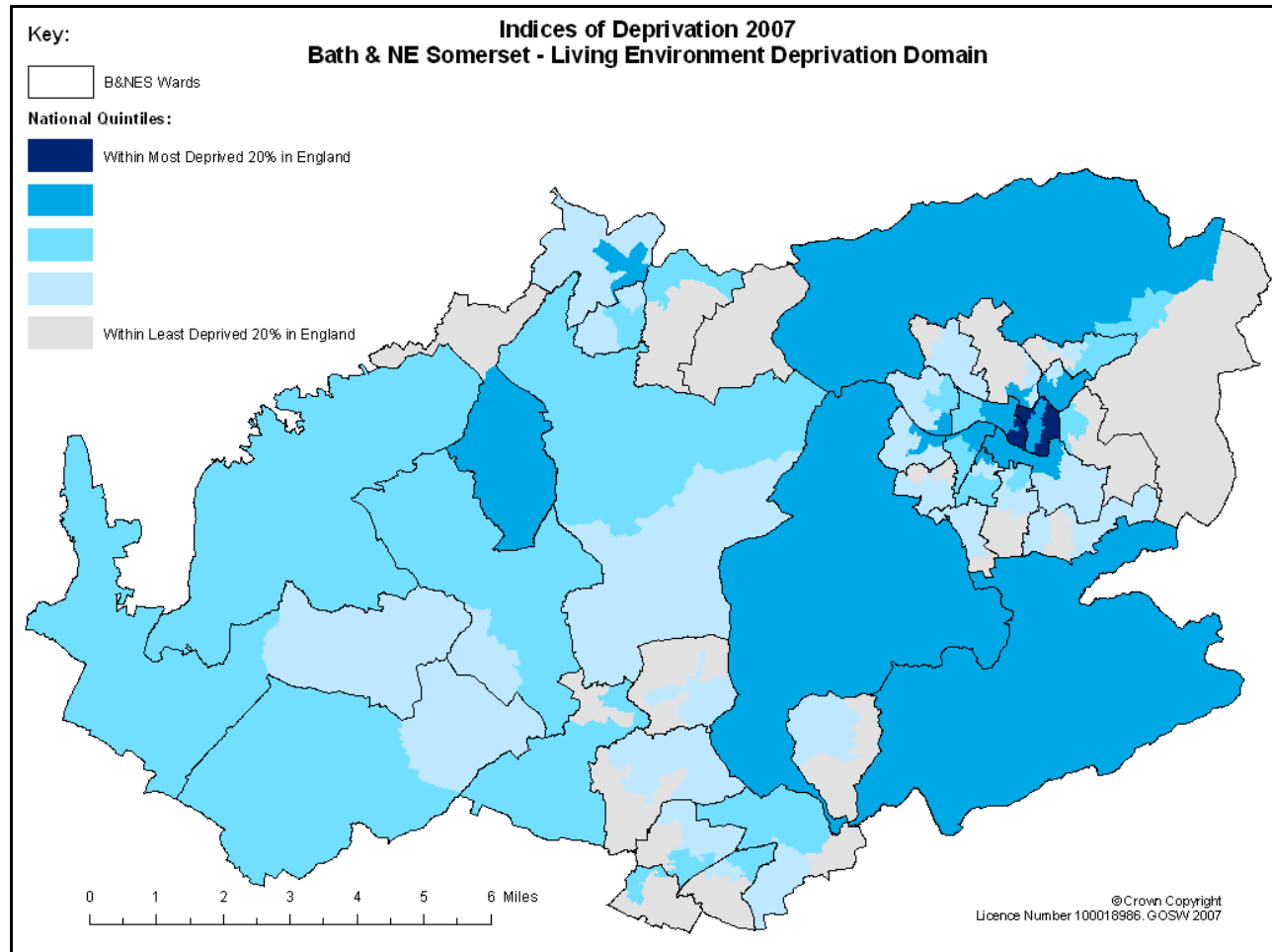
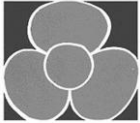
**Barriers Domain Indicators:** Road distance to a GP, supermarket or convenience store, primary school and post office, overcrowding, difficulty of access to owner-occupation & homelessness.



**Geographical barriers sub domain indicators:** Only the road distance indicators.

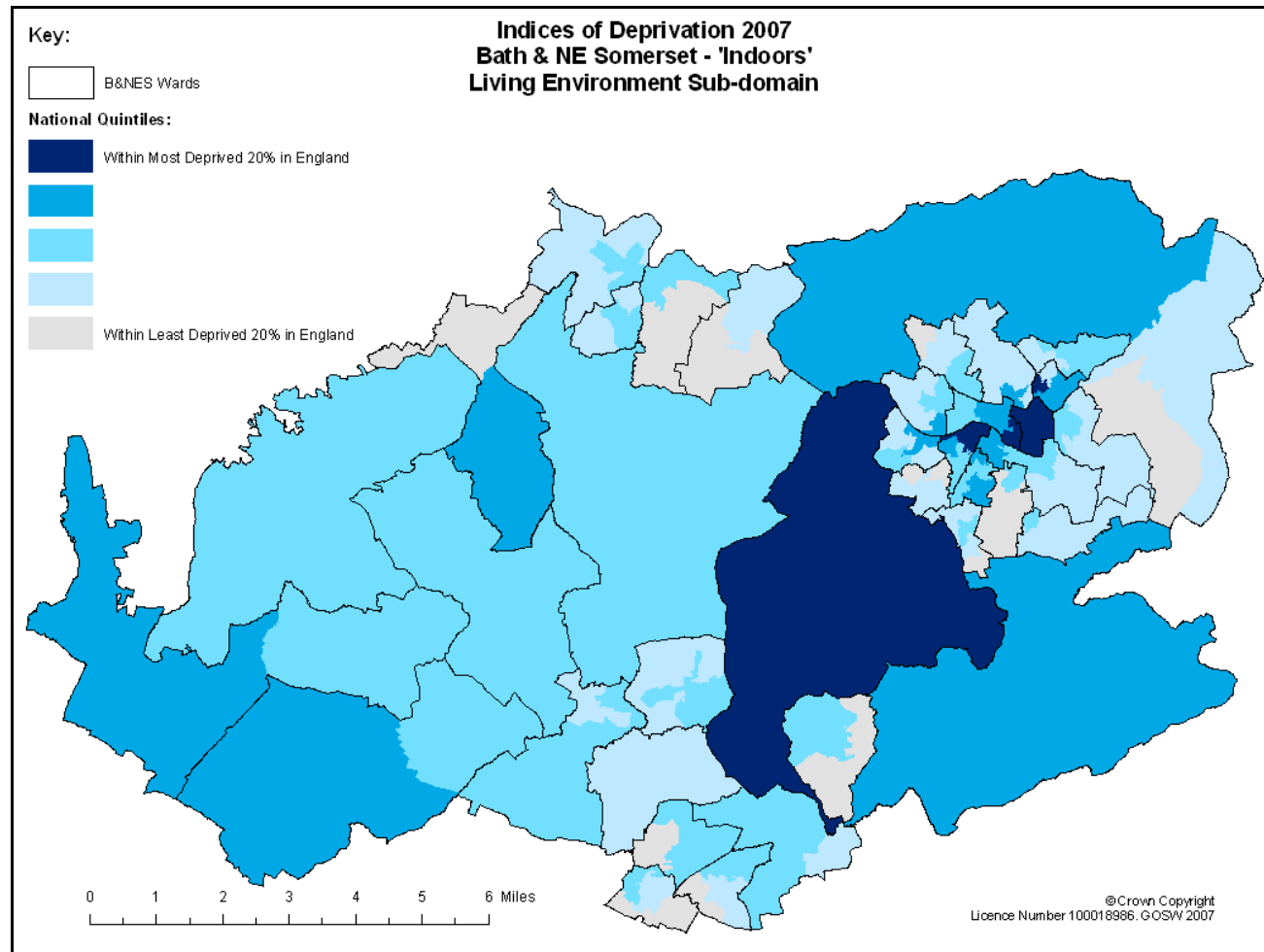
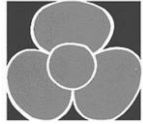


**Wider barriers sub domain indicators:** Overcrowding, access to owner-occupation and homelessness.

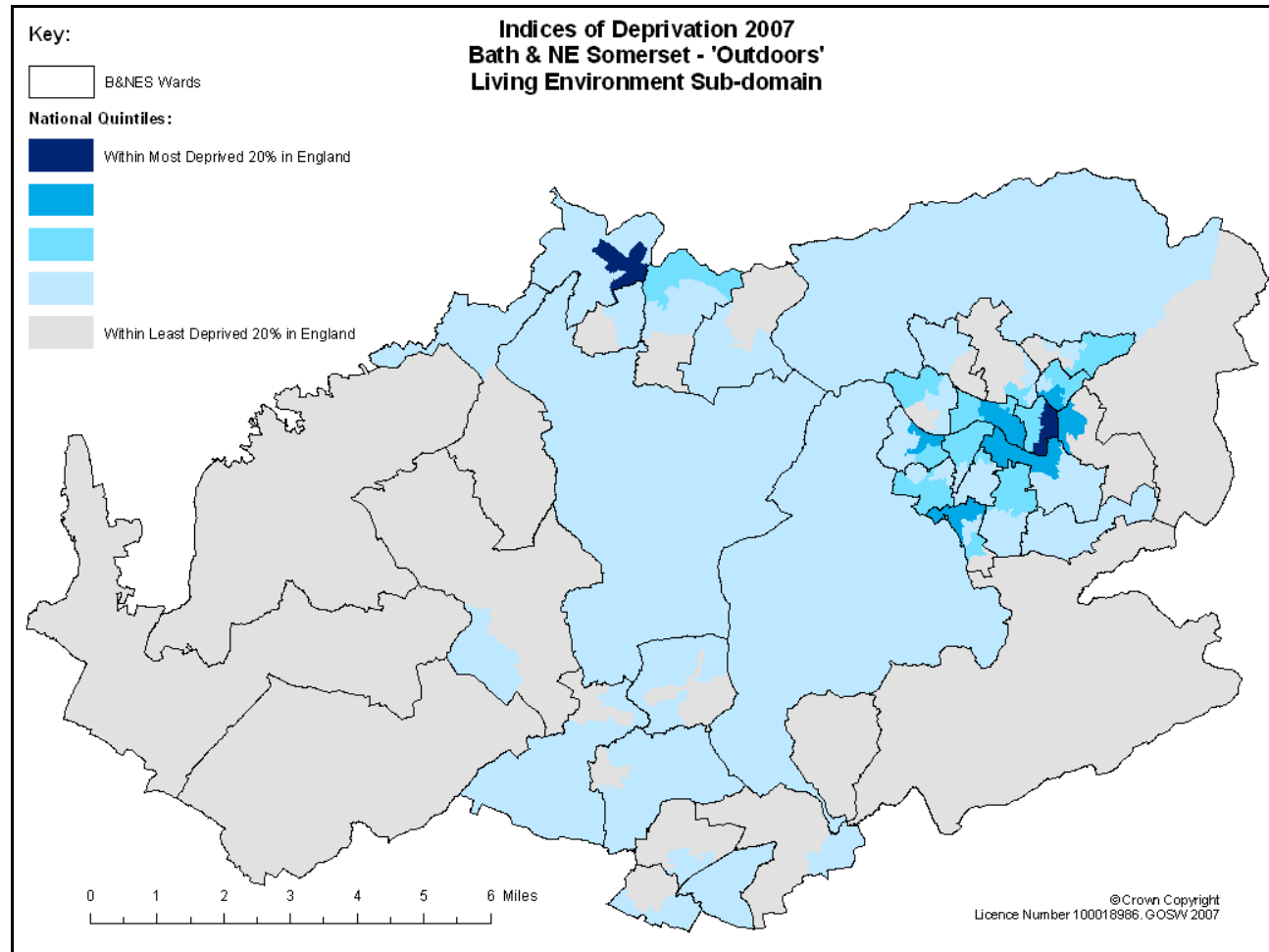
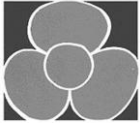


**Living Environment Domain Indicators:** Social & private housing in poor condition, houses without central heating, air quality and road accidents to pedestrians & cyclists





**Indoors Living Environment sub domain indicators:** Those relating to housing in poor condition and without central heating.



**Outdoors Living Environment sub domain indicators: Air quality and road accidents**