

Bath and North East Somerset Placemaking Plan DPD

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Annex B: Baseline Data

Date: April 2017

B&NES District - Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
Objective 1: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy at birth in B&NES is 81.3 years for males and 84.7 years for females (2012-14) For males, this was higher than the South West (80.2 years) and England (79.6 years) averages For females, this was higher than the South West (83.9 years) and England (83.2) averages Life expectancy is 8.6 years lower for men and 4.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Bath and North East Somerset than in the least deprived areas In Year 6, 15.8% (245) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment, breastfeeding and smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average In 2015, the health of people in Bath and North East Somerset is generally better than the England average Deprivation is lower than average, however about 12.0% (3,400) children live 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy has increased by about 1.5 and 3 years for women and men respectively since 2001 Levels of regular participation in sport has fallen for 2 years in a row 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the whole, life expectancy is increasing; for women and for most men The life expectancy of men in our '<i>most deprived</i>' communities isn't improving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health England (2015) (accessed 24.03.2017) Bath and North East Somerset Council (2015) Life Expectancy Public Health England (2015) Segmenting Life Expectancy Gaps by Cause of Death Census (2011) Office of National Statistics, Crown Copyright (2012) 2011 Census data Office of National Statistics, Crown Copyright (2012) In house analysis of 2011 Census data Sport England Active People Survey (2015) http://www.sportengland.org/research/whoplays-sport/

	<p>in poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aging population will impact upon future healthcare provision • In 2011 five wards in the Bath Area had a higher proportion of the population with a limiting long-term illness than the B&NES (16.08%) and England & Wales averages (17.92%): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Twerton (20.92%) ▪ Weston (18.97%) ▪ Abbey (18.80%) ▪ Southdown (18.39%) ▪ Combe Down (18.32%) • There are 14 GPs surgeries across the area and a medical centre at the University of Bath • In 2014/2015, 41.9% of adults (16+) participated in sport at least once per week in B&NES. In 2013/2014, the figure was 44.9%, for 2012/2013 it was 45.9% and for 2011/2012, it was 42.2% • Safe places to play are a key identified issue for young people in the area 			
<p>Objective 2: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High house prices and a lack of affordable housing in the District make it difficult to attract people to the area and to retain key workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016 the ratio of house prices to average earnings was 11 in B&NES, higher than the ratio for England (10.2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 21,000 new households formed in 2015/16 however less than 19,000 homes were built in the south west in 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES HEELA (2017) • Home Truths 2016/17: South West (2016) Annual Monitoring Report (2016) • Homelessness Strategy

<p>including affordable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the Bath Area wards have a higher proportion of privately rented homes than the B&NES and England & Wales averages • Twerton ward has by far the highest percentage of households living in socially rented homes in the Bath Area • House prices in rural areas are roughly £6,500 higher than in urban areas. At the same time, incomes in these areas are lower • House prices in Keynsham are slightly above average for B&NES • Intermediate options (such as shared ownership) and private renting are more affordable in Midsomer Norton than the rest of Bath & North East Somerset • Nearly half the overall need for affordable housing in B&NES is concentrated in Bath City • Of the households in need in Keynsham, newly forming households unable to afford to buy are the dominant group • Intermediate options (such as shared ownership) and private renting are more affordable in Midsomer Norton than the rest of Bath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2015 the average house price in Bath and North East Somerset was £268,709 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2015/2016 there were 809 housing competitions • 2011-2016 there were 3,026 net competitions, which 2,162 were market homes and 864 were affordable houses • This is an increase of over £12,000 for October 2014 and an increase of approximately £44,000 since October 2012 • April 2009 marked the low point on the housing market slump, where average prices for B&NES stood at £199,681, almost £70,000 lower than the average for October 2015 	<p>(2014-2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness Strategy Evidence Review (2014-2018) • Tenancy Strategy (2012-2017) • Office of National Statistics, Crown Copyright (2012) In house analysis of 2011 Census data West of England Local Enterprise Partnership
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • & North East Somerset 			
<p>Objective 3: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities and reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formal provision of green space is above the draft standard in the green space strategy of 1.5 ha per 1000 • There are 59.36 crimes per 1,000 population which is lower than Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire • In rural areas the level of service deprivation is naturally high due to geographical distance to certain services and facilities • In 2015, 5 areas are within the most deprived 20% of the country (Twerton West, Whiteway, Twerton, Fox Hill North and Whiteway West) • Royal Victoria Park, Sydney Gardens, Henrietta Park, Alexandra Park and Parade Gardens are all near to the Central Zone • The highest proportions of children aged 0-15 years are in the wards of Twerton and Combe Down • Bathwick is the only ward with a higher proportion of black and minority ethnic people than the England & Wales average • In 2011 five wards in the Bath Area had a higher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime level in B&NES is increasing which is in-line with the Avon and Somerset Police Force Area • In 2015, there were five areas within the most deprived 20% of the country which is the same as 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Twerton West ▪ Whiteway ▪ Twerton ▪ Fox Hill North ▪ Whiteway West 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2011 census estimated that there were 176,000 people living in Bath and North East Somerset, an increase of 8% since 1981 and 4% since 2001. The population structure reflects the notable proportion of residents in the 15-19 and 20-24 age ranges. Since the 2001 census, the greatest increases have been observed in the 15-24 populations, aligned with an increase in university intake. In addition there have been features of an aging population, with increases in the 40-49, 60-69 and 80+ age ranges matched by a reduction in the 30-39 age ranges. Looking at the most elderly age range (85+), there has been a 23% increase in residents since 2001 (900) • Bath has the highest area of formal open space per 1000 population at 1.64 with Norton Radstock the lowest at 0.98 • The area of allotments per 1000 population is greatest in Bath at 0.22 ha • Norton Radstock is significantly lower at 0.06 ha and Keynsham at 0.11 ha • Keynsham, Norton Radstock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES Green Space Strategy 2015 • 2011 census • Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 • Avon and Somerset Police Assessments (2017) • Bath Confecting Communities data (2015/16) • Data.police.uk (2015) In house analysis of Avon and Somerset Constabulary recorded crimes in Bath and North East Somerset for January 2014 – December 2014, http://data.police.uk/data/ (04/03/2015 downloaded) • NHS Bath & North East Somerset Clinical Commissioning Group (2015) General Practices in Bath, http://www.bathandnortheast.somersetccg.nhs.uk/services/gp-practices/bath-gp-practices (viewed 07/05/15) • Royal United Hospitals Bath NHS Foundation Trust (2015) Introducing the RUH, http://www.ruh.nhs.uk/about/index.asp?menu_id=1 (viewed 07/05/15) • B&NES City and Town Centres Health Check Study

	<p>proportion of the population with a limiting long-term illness than the B&NES (16.08%) and England & Wales averages (17.92%):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Twerton (20.92%) ▪ Weston (18.97%) ▪ Abbey (18.80%) ▪ Southdown (18.39%) ▪ Combe Down (18.32%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The highest rates of recorded anti-social behavior and public order offences in the Bath Area in 2014 were also in Abbey (119.52 per 1,000) and Kingsmead (102.73 per 1,000) • There is currently an ‘under supply’ of allotments, amenity green space, parks and recreational spaces and youth play spaces in Keynsham • Keynsham Central West and Keynsham Wellsway are the most deprived wards in Keynsham but these are not deprived compared to the country as a whole. They are counted as average in terms of deprivation • Keynsham Memorial Park which is adjacent to the strategic site boundary, received green flag status in 2008 		<p>and Bath all have sufficient natural green space provision, when compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of industrial land has been lost at Bath Western Riverside as development for housing goes ahead. • The amount of people coming to shop in Bath is up from 48.8% in 2004 and the amount coming for work business purposes and sightseeing is also up from 2004 • Against this background the 2011 capacity for additional floorspace is de minimis. This rises to 1,600m² at 2016, 2,600m² at 2012 and 3,700m² at 2026 • In combination these developments yield 3,600m² of convenience floorspace • This would be sufficient to meet the identified capacity to 2026 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is complemented by Kelston Park and the Manor Road playing field. There is a deficit in sports pitch provision			
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<p>Objective 4: Build a strong, competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES experiences relatively high levels of economic inactivity at 21.5% which is lower than the national average (22.2%) but higher than the South West total of 19.2% • As of 2015, 37.8% of employee jobs in B&NES were part-time compared to 34.1% regionally and 30.9% nationally • The proportion of economically active persons who are self-employed was 12.9% from Oct 2015 to September 2016 • In Bath the current level of vacant space equates to approximately 1.4 years of supply, which taking into account the range of stock, is beginning to show the signs of a general under supply of space • Of the 143,881sqft of available of office space in the Bath central area only 30% is classified as grade A and only 10% of the total 1,095,966sqft of officer stock is considered to be of a similar • Keynsham and the Somer Valley area provide two-thirds of the employment outside of Bath • This situation has been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is higher than the South West rate of 11.9% and the national rate of 10% • To deliver sustainable growth Keynsham needs to create an additional 1,500 jobs • In 2004 53.5% of visitors came to Keynsham to shop • In 2004 a small % (0.4) did come to sight • To deliver sustainable growth Midsomer Norton needs to create an additional 1,000 jobs • Office development: The target for Norton Radstock is a 2,000 sq.m increase in office space between 2001-2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is still a need to diversify the employment base in the District as a whole but in Midsomer Norton and Radstock especially • Office development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New floor completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2011/12 874 m2 ▪ 2012/13 200 m2 • Office floor losses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2011/12 -2,441m2 ▪ 2012/13 -1,096m2 ▪ Total gains permitted 24,959 m2 ▪ Total losses permitted - 8,313 m2 • Industrial development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New floor completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2011/12 598 m2 ▪ 2012/13 339 m2 ▪ Office floor losses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2011/12 -206 m2 ▪ 2012/13 -8,285m2 ▪ Total gains permitted 5,229 m2 ▪ Total losses permitted 5,430m2 • There is no surplus quantitative capacity for convenience or comparison floorspace in Keynsham • In 2010 a Tesco supermarket opened at Charlton Road on land allocated for such a use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOMIS, 2017 • Home Truths 2016/17: South West (2016) • B&NES Economic Strategy Review 2014-2030 • Economic Strategy Review 2014-2030 • Cultural and Creative Strategy 2015-2020 • Cultural and Creative Strategy (2015) • West of England Local Enterprise Partnership (2015) • 2011 Economic Regeneration Delivery Plan for Bath 2011 census data • LDF Annual Monitoring Report2011/12 • B&NES City and Town Centres Health Check Study
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	<p>exacerbated by major factory closures including Cadbury in Keynsham</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keynsham has been particularly affected by the closure of Cadbury which has seen the town's relatively small employment base reduce by 11% • A farmers market is held in Bath every Saturday at Green Park Station • Bath has a strong local further and higher education sector, as well as excellent local training providers. • Employment in Bath is dominated by the public sector • Retail and tourism are also key employment sectors in Bath resulting in many low skilled and / or low wage jobs • There has been a net loss of office and industrial space in Bath. This is against target for an increase office space • Keynsham has a limited employment base of about 3,500 full time equivalent jobs (2008) which is dominated by distribution (a reflection of good transport links), public administration and business services. The Cadbury factory accounted for 10% of local employment. 		<p>in the Local Plan. The net sales area is 1,882m² of which 1,600m² is for convenience goods. The store is estimated to turnover at £20.5m a year</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keynsham is ideally located to play a significant role in supporting sustainable economic growth across the District• Keynsham suffers from a lack of available modern business space, the High Street has seen little regeneration over the past decade and it has recently seen the closure of the Cadbury Somerdale site• Keynsham has a population of over 16,000, making it one of the largest urban areas in the district, although over half the resident working population			
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<p>Objective 5: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high level of self-containment in Bath and easy access to a mainline railway station does not prevent heavy traffic congestion during the day, perceived to have a negative impact on businesses in the City. Congestion and journey time delays affect rural communities as well as urban areas • The majority of the Bath Package has been completed, including two Park & Ride expansions • The Newbridge Park and Ride expansion was finished March in 2015 • There is no direct link to the motorway network in B&NES and Bath suffers particularly from the sub-region's poor internal transport links • The majority of the wards in the Bath Area have a higher proportion of households with no vehicles than the B&NES and England & Wales averages • Although Keynsham has a railway station, during the day fast services to Bristol and Bath do not stop and the links from the railway station to the High Street are poor • There is a high level of car ownership in Keynsham for 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On average nearly 50,000 cars enter Bath every day and the Government expects this to increase by 15% over the next 10 years • There have been increases to the capacity of the Parks and Rides in Bath from 1,990 to 2,860. An additional 230 spaces have been provided in Odd Down Park and Ride (completed in 2012), an additional 390 spaces in Landsdown Park and Ride (completed February 2013) and an extra 248 spaces in Newbridge (completed July 2015) • Bus use and park and ride use is up in Bath in recent years • There has been sustained growth in cycling in the West of England area (which includes B&NES) in 2011/12 as Cycling City measures kick in Cycling in on track compared to target • In 2009/10 the number of bus users unfortunately fell, a reflection of continuing national economic difficulties but 2010/11 saw a welcome recovery and this continued in 2011/12 with patronage slightly above the target figure for that year • There has been a 2 to 3% fall in traffic across most inter- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West of England Local Transport Plan: Progress Report 2016 • West of England Joint Local Transport Plan 3 (2011-2026) • 2016 Progress Report on the Joint Local Transport Plan 3 (2016) • Bath and North East Somerset Council (2013) JSNA - Socio-Economic Inequality: Presentation to Wellbeing Policy Development & Scrutiny Panel http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/socio-economic_inequality_presentation_jan_2013.pdf
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	<p>an urban area with good bus links and a mainline rail service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 60% of people in Keynsham commute elsewhere to work • The A4 through Keynsham is subject to high levels of congestion. The levels of traffic in the High Street are not a cause for concern in itself. However, there is significant queuing along the High Street at all times of day and this impacts upon the town centre environment • Many road junctions are of poor quality including the junction of High Street and Bath Hill and the junction of Temple Street and Rock Road • Although Keynsham has a railway station, during the day fast services to Bristol and Bath do not stop and the links from the railway station to the High Street are poor • Only 2% of residents travel to work by train • Keynsham is served by the following bus services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 42 Keynsham – Bristol ▪ 134 Knowle (Broad Walk) to Kingswood (John Cabot Academy) ▪ 178 (678) Bath - 		<p>urban key corridors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion will cost the West of England economy £600m 2016. • Since 2000, traffic levels have fallen on the Bath road network inner cordon and remained fairly constant on the outer cordon • In the last two years there has been a 10% fall in traffic on some routes in Bath, which the council believes is a result of recessionary effects 	
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	<p>Midsomer Norton – Bristol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 318 Keynsham - Cribbs Causeway ▪ 337 Bath - Keynsham (Park Estate) ▪ 338 Bath – Bristol ▪ 339 Bath – Bristol ▪ 349 Bristol - Keynsham (Park Estate) ▪ 442 Bristol (St Phillips) to Newbridge (Oldfield School) ▪ 507 Keynsham to Bristol (Southmead Hospital) ▪ 533 Keynsham Mangotsfield ▪ 636 Keynsham – Whitchurch ▪ 640 Bishop Sutton to Keynsham ▪ 665 Keynsham & Salford Local Service ▪ 668 Midsomer Norton to Bristol ▪ 678 Bristol to Writhlington ▪ 683 Keynsham to Wells ▪ 684 Keynsham - Wick ▪ A14 Keynsham to Longwell Green (Asda) ▪ T3 Keynsham to Brislington (Tesco) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a high level of car ownership in Keynsham for an urban area with good bus links and a mainline rail service. 			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 60% of people in Keynsham commute elsewhere to work • The A4 through Keynsham is subject to high levels of congestion • The levels of traffic in the High Street are not a cause for concern in itself. However, there is significant queuing along the High Street at all times of day and this impacts upon the town centre environment • Many road junctions are of poor quality including the junction of High Street and Bath Hill and the junction of Temple Street and Rock Road • Midsomer Norton and Radstock are served by the following bus services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 173 Bath – Wells ▪ 184 Bath – Frome ▪ 178 (678) Bath - Midsomer Norton – Bristol ▪ 179 Bath - Midsomer Norton ▪ 185 Paulton - Trowbridge ▪ 379 Radstock - Bristol ▪ 414 Midsomer Norton - Frome ▪ 424 Midsomer Norton – Frome ▪ 668 Midsomer Norton 			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bristol ▪ 678 Bristol – Writhlington ▪ 754 Bishop Sutton - Radstock ▪ 757 Bath (Odd Down) - Midsomer Norton (Tesco) ▪ 768 Hinton Blewitt – Bath ▪ 776 Radstock - Shepton Mallet ▪ 777 Radstock - Midsomer Norton (Tesco) ▪ 782 Paulton –Tynning ▪ 789 Blagdon to Radstock ▪ 791 Bath to Midsomer Norton • There is a feeling of vehicles dominating in the • Midsomer Norton High Street. The priority is to address specific traffic pressure points, such as the Excelsior Terrace junction and the island junction • High levels of out-commuting from Midsomer Norton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ and Radstock means that the link road south from Bath to Keynsham, Midsomer Norton and Radstock copes with high levels of commuter traffic ▪ Radstock centre 			
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	<p>experiences traffic congestion</p>			
<p>Objective 6: Protect and enhance local environmental distinctiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 2 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the District - Mendip and Cotswolds AONBs • The district has a varied landscape represented by 18 LCAs • 61% of B&NES is Green Belt • Bath has a distinctive townscape in the way that buildings respond to the distinct topography • Bath was designated as a World Heritage site in 1987 • There are 11 Historic Parks and Gardens in Bath • The character of Keynsham, Norton-Radstock and the villages are enriched and partly defined by the landscapes which surround and in some cases penetrate the built up areas • The High Street is of mixed townscape quality • There is high quality development in some areas such as the Church and the Manor House. However, the core of the High Street is of low quality • Keynsham is in the Avon Valley Landscape Character Area • The landscape consists 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape designations and the general landscape and townscape character of the District have not changed although there are still threats to the character of the District from increasing traffic and development, for example 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan 2014-2019 • Cotswolds AONB Management Plan 2013-2018 • Landscapes for life.org.uk (accessed 2016/2017) • World Heritage Setting website (2017) • Bathscape website (2017) • B&NES Planning and Conservation Team (2017) • B&NES Keynsham Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2016) • Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset-A Landscape Character Assessment SPD 2003

	<p>primarily of the meandering River Avon and its wide valley with a generally flat or gently sloping valley floor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two significant waterways: the River Avon and the Kennet and Avon Canal, along with Chew Valley and Blagdon Lakes are important landscape features and resources for recreational uses • The Chew Valley Lake is an important landscape feature and wildlife habitat within the Mendip Hills AONB • The Midsomer Norton and Welton Conservation Area is currently on the Heritage at Risk Register • The Radstock (including Braysdown and Clandown) Conservation Area is also currently on the Heritage 			
<p>Objective 7: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bath was designated as a World Heritage site in 1987 • There are 37 Conservation Areas, 11 Historic Parks and Gardens, 84 SAMs and approximately 6,400 listed buildings and structures in B&NES (of which 5,000 lie within the City of Bath) • There are 3 conservation areas, 8 Scheduled Monuments, grade I / II* listed buildings entries on the national heritage at risk 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 3 conservation areas, 8 Scheduled Monuments, grade I / II* listed buildings entries on the national heritage at risk • Since 2013, seven conservation areas have been removed from the register • The two Keynsham Conservation Areas were merged in 2016 to form a new larger conservation area called the 'Keynsham Conservation' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic England - Heritage at Risk Register • B&NES website (accessed 02.02.2017) • World Heritage Setting • B&NES Core Strategy (2011-2029) • B&NES Placemaking Plan (2011-2029) • B&NES Keynsham Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2016) • Historic England (2017)

	<p>at Risk Register.register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area which was formerly part of the Somerset coalfield retains a rich industrial heritage • Bath has a distinctive townscape in the way that buildings respond to the distinct topography. Many buildings and terraces follow contours, often overlooking open ground and panoramic views • There is one conservation area in Keynsham after the Dapps Hill conservation area and Keynsham Town Conservation Area which was redrawn in 2016 • Significant history and nationally important nearby Roman settlement of Traiectus • Considerable archaeological potential within the town and on the former Abbey lands • The town centre of Keynsham has many historic buildings but many of the old shops were replaced with modern units in the 1960s and 1970s and the High Street lacks vibrancy and coherence • High quality buildings are concentrated in the 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES Core Strategy (2011-2029) • B&NES Placemaking Plan (2011-2029)
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	<p>Church Street area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rise council offices and the surrounding precinct are incongruous with the character and appearance of the town 			
<p>Objective 8: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity and geodiversity (taking account of climate change)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no SSSIs in the Bath central zone • Combe Down & Bathampton Down Mines SSSI and Bath and Bradford upon Avon Bats SAC is about 3km from the central zone and about 6km from the Lower Bristol Road • This SSSI is in favourable condition. • Kensington Meadows Local Nature Reserve is 1.5 km from the Central Zone • North Road Quarry Geological SSSI is near to the Central Zone • Newton St Loe SSSI is just to the west of the Lower Bristol Road • Carrs Woodland Local Nature Reserve is to the immediate west of the Lower Bristol Road • Twerton Roundhill Local Nature Reserve is about 1km to the south of Lower Bristol Road • The rural areas includes the Chew Valley Lake which is a RAMSAR site and a Special 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The suggestion is that winters will become wetter over the whole of the UK, by as much as 20% in the 2050's • A shift in the seasonal pattern of rainfall is also expected, with summer and autumn becoming much drier than at present • The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment: sets the target to bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites • 'Change' is considered in terms of the impact of completed development, management programmes and planning agreements • Measurement includes additions and subtractions to biodiversity priority habitats (hectares) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape designations and the general landscape and townscape character of the District have not changed although there are still threats to the character of the District from increasing traffic and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES Landscape Character Assessment (2003) • B&NES Biodiversity and Geological Conservation Assessment website (assessed 02.01.17) • B&NES BAP 2017 • B&NES Ecology Team (2017)

	<p>Protection Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blagdon Lake is a SSSI • Approximately 30% of the area is covered the Forest of Avon • There are 11 geological sites of national importance • There are 11 Sites of Special Scientific Interest • There is also Browns Folly Candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) 			
<p>Objective 9: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring results of NO2 in 2015 were on average slightly lower than in 2014 • There are three AQMAs identified in the district, all related to exceedance of NO² • These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bath Air Quality Management Area ▪ Keynsham Air Quality Management Area ▪ Saltford Air Quality Management • Parts of the south of Bath to North Stoke, Bathampton, Combe Hay, Monkton Combe and Upper Swainswick and Chew Magna are Groundwater Source protection Zones • The Council declared an AQMA for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) along the A4 London Road (Bath). This has now been extended to cover an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The air quality objective for Nitrogen dioxide (NO²) are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) annual mean concentration levels of NO² do not exceed 40µg/m³; and (ii) hourly mean concentration levels of NO² do not exceed 200µg/m³ more than 18 times a calendar year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area's most at risk of flooding have not changed • Bath & North East Somerset Council has made a commitment to providing the leadership to help our communities to reduce carbon emissions across the area by 45% by 2026, in line with the national targets • Air quality in the Bath AQMA improved during 2011 compared to the previous year • The average level of nitrogen dioxide fell from 50 to 45 µg/ but levels still remain above the 'objective' of 40 µg/m³ set in the National Air Quality Strategy • Coal measures are present within B&NES, There are approximately 570 mine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) • B&NES Food Strategy 2014-2017 • B&NES the Environmental Sustainability & Climate Change Strategy (2016-2020) • Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) • B&NES Food Strategy 2014-2017 • B&NES the Environmental Sustainability & Climate Change Strategy (2016-2020)

	<p>area which covers the major road network in Bath</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality in Bath City Centre has been poor mainly due to emissions from vehicular traffic. In conjunction with this, the city's topography restricts dispersion and results in higher pollutant concentrations • Hot springs have been, and continue to be, at the centre of economic, social and cultural developments in the City. As such, their protection is of paramount importance locally and nationally 		<p>entries</p>	
<p>Objective 10: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Bath & North East Somerset regional Surface Water Management Plan, Wessex Water identified postcode locations for 44 occurrences of sewer flooding incidents for the period 2013-2014, including those attributable to surface water flooding • There is thought to be 4,078 properties within B&NES at risk of surface water flooding • Large proportions of the Bath Central Zone and the Lower Bristol Road are in Flood Zone 3a and 3b (the highest risk) • The areas prone to flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area's most at risk of flooding have not changed • Bath & North East Somerset Council has made a commitment to providing the leadership to help our communities to reduce carbon emissions across the area by 45% by 2026, in line with the national targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2050 average annual temperatures will increase by over 2%, summer rainfall will decrease by 20% and winter rainfall will increase by 17% • There is thought to be 4,078 properties within B&NES at risk of surface water flooding • High summer temperatures are becoming more frequent, and very cold winters are becoming increasingly rare • Winters are becoming wetter (a 5 - 20% increase is expected by the 2050s), whilst summers are becoming drier (10 - 40% decrease by the 2050s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) • B&NES Food Strategy 2014-2017 • B&NES the Environmental Sustainability & Climate Change Strategy (2016-2020) • Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) • B&NES Food Strategy 2014-2017 • B&NES the Environmental Sustainability & Climate Change Strategy (2016-

	<p>tend to follow the main rivers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The areas most at risk of flooding are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bath -at risk of flooding from rivers, sewers, surface water, artificial sources and to a lesser degree from groundwater (springs) ▪ Keynsham -at risk of flooding from rivers (which may be tidally influenced), surface water, sewers and artificial source ▪ Midsomer Norton/Radstock -at risk of flooding from rivers, surface water and sewers. Note: Midsomer Norton benefits from a flood alleviation scheme during a 1% AEP river flood event ▪ Chew Magna and downstream communities -at risk of flooding from rivers, surface water and artificial sources ▪ Global temperatures will rise between 1.4 – 5.5°C over the 21st Century • MSN: A level 2 SFRA has been undertaken. This has shown that the town centre is in Flood Zone 1 			<p>2020)</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small areas are at higher risk of flooding. Midsomer • Norton benefits from a flood alleviation scheme during a 1% AEP river flood event • Radstock: A level 2 SFRA has been undertaken • This has shown that some of the central parts of the town centre are in Flood Zone 2 and 3a 			
<p>Objective 11: Increase resilience to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17.3% of B&NES households are living in fuel poverty; cold homes cost the local NHS an estimated £3.8m every year • Fuel poverty figures have risen as a result of rising fossil fuel prices • Climate change may reduce the need for winter heating, but will increase the need for summer cooling • The latest work on the Wessex Water, Water Resources Management Plan has not identified any areas of water supply demand deficit at this stage • The total amount of CO2 emissions in the district was 992 kilo-tonnes in 2010. Sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the district are (2010 data): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 34% industrial ▪ 41% domestic ▪ 24% transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES potential for renewable energy generation by 2026: • 165MW of renewable heat • 110 megawatts (MW) of installed renewable electricity capacity • Since 2014 until 2016 there have been 102 homes in B&NES retrofitted for energy efficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES is a high performing recycling authorities within the country, recycling 52.6% of household waste in 2015/16 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&NES Waste Strategy Review 2014 • Waste Strategy, statistics and health and safety website (2016) • Record of waste recycled, reused, recovered or composted • TOWARDS ZERO WASTE 2020 - A Waste Strategy for Bath & North East Somerset (2005) • Defra waste statistics

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1% other sources • There is no record of any major renewable energy schemes undertaken in the District • A renewable energy research study has been undertaken • Initiatives to improve energy efficiency and utilise renewable energy need to be addressed in relation to the historic building B&NES has two significant waterways: the River Avon and the Kennet and Avon Canal which together with the Chew Valley and Blagdon Lakes are important landscape features and resources for recreational uses • The latest work on the Wessex Water, Water Resources Management Plan has not identified any areas of supply demand deficit at this stage • In 2007, approx. 40% of households within the Wessex Water supply area (which includes B&NES) were metered • 95% of new or converted dwellings in the District completed during 2010/11 were built on previously developed land 			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five sites have been identified as contaminated in the District (Land between former gas works site and Dapps Hill, Keynsham; 2 gardens in Evelyn Road, Bath, a garden in Newbridge Hill, Bath, and a garden at May Lane, Bath). The first is in relation to cyanide contamination and has now been remediated. The final is on the basis of a lead hotspot and the others are in relation to a hotspot of benzo(a)pyrene 			
<p>Objective 12: Encourage careful, efficient use of natural resources including energy and encourage sustainable construction and Promote waste management accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total B&NES exported just over 17% of the 45,000 tonnes diverted away from landfill. The majority of this exported waste has been removed from residents' weekly bin waste at a facility in Avonmouth In B&NES, 24,350 tonnes of waste was sent to a waste facility in Avonmouth (2015-16) and after all the recyclable and compostable waste has been taken out, the rest is exported for used in energy recovery In 2015-16, over 27,500 tonnes of CO2 equivalent in emissions were avoided as a result of efforts made by residents of Bath & North East Somerset residents in 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B&NES is a high performing recycling authorities within the country, recycling 52.6% of household waste in 2015/16 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B&NES Waste Strategy Review 2014 Waste Strategy, statistics and health and safety website (2016) Record of waste recycled, reused, recovered or composted TOWARDS ZERO WASTE 2020 - A Waste Strategy for Bath & North East Somerset (2005) Defra waste statistics

	<p>diverting waste from landfill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of waste recycled, composted or reused was 52% with the amount going to landfill nearly 40% (2011/12) • B&NES disposes of its residual waste at Shortwood Landfill Site in South Gloucestershire and Dimmer Landfill Site in Somerset. Waste is also treated at the New Earth Solutions site at Avonmouth • This is a mechanical biological treatment plant (MBT) • Two residual waste facility sites have been allocated in the Waste Local Plan; the Former Fuller's Earth Works in Bath and Broadmead Lane in Keynsham • Waste infrastructure: 2 x waste transfer stations (Bath and Radstock), 9 x Recycling Collection Points, 3 x Recycling Centres (bulkier items), 1 x railhead, and 2 x refuse collection and cleansing depots 			
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