

**Annex B:
Baseline Data**

Bath and North East Somerset
Draft Placemaking Plan

Sustainability Appraisal draft Report

Date:
December 2015

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"> □ In the district as a whole between 2011 and 2013, male life expectancy is 80.9 (up from 78.0 in 2001-2003). Female life expectancy in BANES is 84.5 (up from 83.1 in 2001-2003). Life expectancy is higher than both the regional and national average. □ In 2001, people living in the most deprived LSOAs had a life expectancy 4.6 years lower than those in the more affluent areas. In 2015, this has risen to 8.2 years younger for men and 5.3 years for women. □ Safe places to play are a key identified issue for young people in the area. □ 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%. 	<p>Life expectancy has increased by about 1.5 and 3 years for women and men respectively since 2001.</p> <p>Levels of regular participation in sport has fallen for 2 years in a row.</p>	<p>Life expectancy has been increasing generally in the UK for the last few decades (World Bank) and this has led to an ageing population. The number of over 80 year olds in the District is projected to increase by 16% by 2026.</p>	<p>2011 census Neighbourhood Statistics website</p> <p>Bath and North East Somerset Economic Strategy</p> <p>Sport England Active People Survey 5 (2015)</p> <p>http://www.sportengland.org/research/who-plays-sport/</p>

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Objective 2: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	<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. Of the households in need, newly forming households unable to afford to buy are the dominant group in B&NES. □ 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. 	In October 2015 the average house price in Bath and North East Somerset was £268,709. This is an increase of over £12,000 for October 2014 and an increase of approximately £44,000 since October 2012 (Source: Land Registry).	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.	Land Registry

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Objective 3: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities and reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In 2008/09 93% of residential completions were within 30 minutes of a GP, Hospital, Primary School, Secondary School, Employment and a Major Retail Centre. □ In rural areas the level of service deprivation is naturally high due to geographical distance to certain services and facilities. □ Particular wards with barriers to accessing local services and facilities include Chew Valley South, Clutton and Mendip. □ 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 and Bath all have sufficient natural green space provision, when 	<p>In 2011/2012 there were 56.28 crimes per 1,000 population in B&NES. This is down from 2008/2009 (69.5 recorded crimes per 1,000 population)</p> <p>Crime is broadly in line with the national average.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>B&NES Green Space Strategy 2015</p> <p>2011 census</p> <p>Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010</p> <p>Bath Sustainable Community Strategy Evidence Base</p> <p>Economic Strategy Monitoring Report (2011)</p>

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	<p>compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ None of the areas in the district appear to have sufficient allotment space when compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy □ In 2010, 5 areas are within the most deprived 20% of the country (Twerton West, Whiteway, Twerton, Fox Hill North and Whiteway West). □ Bath City Centre, the South West area of Bath City and North Keynsham experience the highest levels of recorded priority crime in B&NES. □ 16% of the population reported being the victim of crime in 2008 but 33% are worried about becoming a victim of crime: this “perception gap” is highest for burglary at a ratio of 6:1 □ 14% of people in the area think that anti-social behaviour is a problem in their local area. This is low by national comparisons and contributes to a generally positive perception of living in the area. 		<p>the most elderly age range (85+), there has been a 23% increase in residents since 2001 (900). The numbers of wards within the most deprived 20% of the country has increased from 4 in 2007 (Twerton West, Kingsmead, Whiteway, Foxhill North) to 5 in 2010. The number of recorded crimes per 1,000 population in B&NES have reduced from 83.8 in the period 2005/06. Crime rates continue to decrease in B&NES.</p>	k/
Objective 4: Build a strong, competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ There is an uneven spatial distribution of skills levels in Bath and North East Somerset with particular skills issues in Midsomer Norton & Radstock. □ Whilst a greater than average proportion of the working age residents of Bath and North East Somerset have level 3 or 4 qualifications, there are areas in which a greater than average proportion of the population also have no qualifications. Those people with no or low level qualifications are concentrated in Bath and North East Somerset’s most deprived areas. 	<p><u>National Average</u> Comparison Retail: 48% Convenience Retail: 9% A1 services: 11% A2 services: 9% A3- A4 excluding pubs/bars: 13% Vacant: 10. Against the target for an increase in office</p>	<p>There remains an uneven skills distribution in the area. A lot of industrial land has been lost at Bath Western Riverside as development for housing goes ahead. In 2001 2% of the population of B&NES was unemployed compared to 3.3% in England. This has increased slightly to 2.1% but is still lower than the national average. Wage rates are still lower than the national average and there are still</p>	<p>Economic Strategy for Bath and North East Somerset 2010-2026 2001 census data Economic Strategy Monitoring Report (2011) B&NES Monitoring Report</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The percentage of the economically active population of BANES which are unemployed is lower than the UK and regional percentages. In August 2011 the rate was 2.1%. □ Wage rates are lower than the UK average and there are many low skill/wage jobs. □ There are some wards in Radstock which experience comparatively high levels of unemployment linked to patterns of deprivation mapped in the indices of deprivation. □ There is a specific need to diversify the employment base in the Midsomer Norton and Radstock area as 30% of local jobs are accounted for in manufacturing, a declining sector. □ The Bath and North East Somerset area, especially Bath, currently faces a projected deficit in the provision of office space. □ There are a number of Local Food Suppliers in the District and the North East Somerset & Bath Local Food Partnership was set up in 2007 to encourage the production, sale, purchase and consumption of quality foods produced in the local area. □ The Partnership commissioned a survey in to local food production in the B&NES area. Key findings included a need for the planning system to support barriers to expansion of local food producers. 	<p>floorspace of 24,000 m2 there was a total net gain of 2,435 m2. No new space was developed during 2010/11. Broadly speaking there has been no significant net change in the quantitative stock of office space since 2001.</p> <p>Bath's target of 18,000 m2 accounted for 75% of the district target. Although 10,234 m2 of space has been delivered since 2001, there has been a loss of 11,270 m2, resulting in a net loss of office space in Bath of 1,036m2.</p>	<p>many low skill / wage jobs.</p> <p>There is still a need to diversify the employment base in the District as a whole but in Midsomer Norton and Radstock especially.</p> <p>Office development: New floor completed 2011/12 874 m² 2012/13 200 m2</p> <p>Office floor losses 2011/12 -2,441m2 2012/13 -1,096m2</p> <p>Total gains permitted 24,959 m2 Total losses permitted -8,313 m2</p> <p>Industrial development: New floor completed 2011/12 598 m2 2012/13 339 m2</p> <p>Office floor losses 2011/12 -206 m2 2012/13 -8,285m2</p> <p>Total gains permitted 5,229 m2 Total losses permitted 5,430m2</p>	<p>Planning Permissions data</p>
Objective 5: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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. 	To achieve a 76% increase in cycling trips by 2015/16 (compared to	<p>Bus use and park and ride use is up in Bath in recent years.</p> <p>There has been sustained growth in</p>	<p>http://travelplus.org.uk/bath-package</p> <p>Joint Transport</p>

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affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	<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. □ Norton Radstock is connected to Bath by the A367, a popular tourist route to the West Country, and to Bristol via the A362 and A37, the latter also extending south to the A303. □ B&NES has an extensive network of public rights of way, which form an integral part of the overall leisure facilities. A number of long distance and circular routes have been established which go through the District forming part of the network. □ Bath is well served by conventional bus services, with good penetration to most parts of the City. These services have difficulty in keeping to timetable due to congestion. □ Substantial improvement of public transport in and around Bath is needed to tackle congestion. Existing travel patterns in Bath suggest that the gradual improvement of conventional bus services will not be sufficient to address these issues. The Bath Package has been put forward to tackle this issue. □ Major link roads, A4, A36 and A46 pass through the centre of Bath, therefore Bath has a very high level of through traffic. This includes large numbers of HGVs en route to or from the Channel ports. □ Bath has a lower level of cycling due mainly to heavy traffic volumes, the lack of cycle networks 	<p>2008/2009).</p> <p>To achieve an 11% growth in bus patronage between 2008/09 and 2015/16.</p> <p>2001 Census statistics show that of all residents in B&NES in employment aged 16-74, 29.5% travelled over 10km for work. In the West of England area as a whole this was 23.4%. The figure for the South West region was 24.8% and for England it was 27.8% (please note that this information does not appear to be available for the 2011 census).</p>	<p>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 (see left).</p> <p>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</p> <p>There has been a 2 to 3% fall in traffic across most inter-urban key corridors.</p> <p>Congestion will cost the West of England economy £600m 2016.</p> <p>Since 2000, traffic levels have fallen on the Bath road network inner cordon and remained fairly constant on the outer cordon.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Plan Joint Delivery Report June 2006.</p> <p>West of England LTP3 (2011)</p> <p>West of England LTP Progress Report 2011/2012.</p> <p>West of England Joint Transport Study 2015</p>

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	<p>and steep hills, but a relatively higher proportion of movements by foot despite gradients and busy roads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ High levels of out-commuting from Midsomer Norton and Radstock means that the link road south from Bath to Keynsham, Midsomer Norton and Radstock copes with high levels of commuter traffic. □ The average journey to work is 13.23km (comparatively high). 			
Objective 6: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ There are 2 AONBs in the District – Mendip and Cotswolds AONBs. □ The district has a varied landscape represented by 18 LCAs. Large areas of B&NES are Green Belt (61%). □ 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. □ 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 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.	SA Scoping Report B&NES Local Landscape Setting Area in the Placemaking Plan
Objective 7: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Bath was designated a World Heritage site in 1987. □ There are 37 Conservation Areas, 16 Historic Parks and Gardens, 86 monuments entered on the council’s Historic Environment Record and approximately 6,400 listed buildings and structures 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In 2010 there were 17 Conservation Areas, 9 Scheduled Monuments, 4 buildings and 1 Designated Park and 1 Registered Park 	SA Scoping Report English Heritage – Heritage at Risk Register

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	<p>in B&NES (of which 5,000 lie within the City of Bath).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ There are currently 10 Conservation Areas, 8 Scheduled Monuments, 6 Buildings at Risk and 1 Registered Park and Garden on the Heritage at Risk Register 2012. □ The area which was formerly part of the Somerset coalfield retains a rich industrial heritage. 		<p>and Garden on the Heritage at Risk Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The number of Conservation Areas at risk has increased but the number of scheduled monuments and buildings and at risk has decreased. 	
Objective 8: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ SPA: Chew Valley Lake □ SAC: Combe Down and Bathampton Mines form part of the 'Bath & Bradford-on-Avon Bats SAC'. □ SAC: Compton Martin Ochre Mine is a component site of the North Somerset and Mendip Bats SAC. □ According to Natural England November 2012 data, there are 24 SSSIs in B&NES and. 89% of SSSI units are in favourable condition. □ The Forest of Avon is one of 12 Community Forests in England. In B&NES the boundary was extended in 2006 to include the whole of the District except for those parts designated as Mendip Hills and Cotswolds AONBs □ There are around 300 locally designated sites □ There are several strategic nature areas in B&NES including large woodland areas north and south of Bath (particularly around Combe Down and Dunkerton) and large areas of neutral grassland in the Chew Valley area. □ There are a number of priority habitats and species many of which are considered to be in decline, though data is often poor. Monitoring has not been 	<p>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.</p> <p>'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).</p> <p>No change to ha for followings;</p> <p>Priority habitats</p> <p>Areas designated for</p>	<p>There have been no changes to nationally designated areas although there may have been some small changes to locally designated areas. The majority of SSSIs are still in a mainly favourable condition.</p> <p>Natural areas are still subject to a number of pressures including from development.</p> <p>Trend data does still not appear to be available in relation to priority species and habitats.</p>	<p>Nature on the Map</p> <p>Our Environment: Our Future – The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014</p> <p>B&NES Monitoring</p>

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	sufficient to determine recent trends.	intrinsic environmental value International, National, Regional, Sub regional and Local significance.		
Objective 9: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Council declared an AQMA for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) along the A4 London Road (Bath) in February 2002. This has now been extended to cover an area which covers the major road network in Bath. <input type="checkbox"/> A new AQMA is likely to be declared in Saltford in 2012. <input type="checkbox"/> An AQMA has been declared in the centre of Keynsham. There are no AQMA in Midsomer Norton, Radstock or elsewhere in the district. <input type="checkbox"/> Gap in noise baseline information. <input type="checkbox"/> The river chemical and biological quality is generally Very Good to Fairly Good. <input type="checkbox"/> Nitrate is regularly found in groundwater in some areas. <input type="checkbox"/> The far east and far west of the district is covered by GSPZs (including a part of Bath). <input type="checkbox"/> the Coal Authority defined Development High Risk Area and the Surface Coal Resource plans provided to the LPA. 	<p>The air quality objective for Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) are:</p> <p>Annual mean of 40µg/m³</p> <p>1 hour mean of 200µg/m³</p> <p>- not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Figures for the chemical and ecological quality of rivers in the area cannot be found that are later than 2009. In 2009 both chemical and ecological water quality were very good in the Bristol Avon and North Somerset Streams River Basin Management Plan area.</p> <p>The far east and far west of the district is still covered by GSPZs (including a part of Bath).</p> <p>Data has not been found that confirm whether nitrate is still found in groundwater in some areas.</p> <p>Coal measures are present within B&NES, There are approximately 570 mine entries</p>	<p>AQMA Detailed Assessment 2005</p> <p>Summary of Consultation on AQMA 2007</p> <p>Defra information on AQMA's</p> <p>Bath Scheme. Wessex Water 2004 Environment Agency www.environment-agency.gov.uk</p> <p>West of England LTP Progress Report 2011/2012</p> <p>Air Quality Report</p>

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				B&NES
Objective 10: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The areas prone to flooding tend to follow the main rivers. □ The areas most at risk of flooding are: □ 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 sources. □ 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. 		<p>The region is becoming warmer and by the 2050s average temperatures may be as much as 3.5oC warmer in summer;</p> <p>High summer temperatures are becoming more frequent, and very cold winters are becoming increasingly rare;</p> <p>Winters are becoming wetter (a 5 - 20% increase is expected by the 2050s), whilst summers are becoming drier (10 - 40% decrease by the 2050s);</p> <p>The areas most at risk of flooding have not changed.</p>	<p>Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</p> <p>Warming to the idea - South West Region Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study (2003)</p>
Objective 11: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources and encourage sustainable construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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 	<p>The regional target is to generate 35-52 MW of generating capacity in the former Avon area.</p> <p>30% reduction in the CO₂ emissions in the District by 2019 and 45% by 2026 (B&NES Economic Strategy)</p> <p>The Climate Change Act</p>	<p>According to Wessex Water, the uptake of efficient technologies within the home is predicted to rise, which should reduce water usage. All new properties are to be metered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The total amount of CO₂ emissions in the district was 1048 kilo-tonnes in 2007. Emissions have declined. 	<p>The Bristol Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy.</p> <p>Wessex Water Services Ltd. Water Resources Management Plan –May 2008.</p>

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	<p>data):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 34% industrial <input type="checkbox"/> 41% domestic <input type="checkbox"/> 24% transport <input type="checkbox"/> 1% other sources <input type="checkbox"/> There is no record of any major renewable energy schemes undertaken in the District. <input type="checkbox"/> A renewable energy research study has been undertaken. <input type="checkbox"/> Initiatives to improve energy efficiency and utilise renewable energy need to be addressed in relation to the historic buildings. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> The latest work on the Wessex Water, Water Resources Management Plan has not identified any areas of supply demand deficit at this stage. <input type="checkbox"/> In 2007, approx. 40% of households within the Wessex Water supply area (which includes B&NES) were metered. <input type="checkbox"/> 95% of new or converted dwellings in the District completed during 2010/11 were built on previously developed land. <input type="checkbox"/> 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 	<p>requires that greenhouse gas emissions are reduced by at least 80 per cent below base year levels by 2050 (equivalent to 154.2 MtCO₂e on the basis of the 2010 inventory).</p> <p>30% reduction in the CO₂ emissions in the District by 2019 and 45% by 2026 (B&NES Economic Strategy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the district are (2007 data): <input type="checkbox"/> 34% industrial <input type="checkbox"/> 39 domestic <input type="checkbox"/> 24% transport <input type="checkbox"/> 2% other sources <p>Domestic use has increased slightly as a % of the total</p> <p>Total CO₂ emissions in the district have decreased from 6.3 tonnes per person in 2005 to 5.9 in 2007 to 5.5 in 2010.</p> <p>The latest work on the Wessex Water, Water Resources Management Plan has not identified any areas of supply demand deficit at this stage.</p>	<p>Wessex Water website accessed 6th December 2012.</p> <p>Survey of renewable electricity and heat projects in South West England.</p> <p>Regen SW Renewable Energy Agency</p> <p>Renewable Energy Directive (2001/77/EC)</p> <p>Bath & North East Somerset Environmental Sustainability Strategic Framework 2006</p> <p>Bath and North East Somerset Carbon Management Programme</p> <p>http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_stats/gg_emissions/laco2/laco2.aspx</p> <p>Climate Change</p>

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	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.			Act 2008 Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009 List of Contaminated Land Notices supplied by B&NES on 14/12/12.
Objective 12: Promote waste management accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ B&NES is 50th (up from 100th) of the 351 local authorities in the UK in terms of recycling. □ 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. 	<p>In cooperation with 4 district councils (West of England Joint waste Strategy) the aim is to reduce landfill by 75% over the next five years.</p> <p>The recycling target in B&NES is 53.5% in 2011/12.</p>	<p>Combined recycling and composting has continued to increase since 2005 from 31.67% to 42.59% in 2008/2009.</p> <p>B&NES recycled, composted or reused 41% of household waste in 2009/10.</p> <p>Recycling rates are continuing to increase</p>	<p>Joint Waste Core Strategy 2011</p> <p>Towards zero waste 2020 A</p> <p>Waste Strategy for Bath & North East Somerset 2005 – 2010</p> <p>Defra waste statistics</p>

Please note that the area tables provide data additional to that provided in the District table. Data have not generally been repeated between the District table and the area tables.

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Objective 1: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ As per the District data 			
Objective 2: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Nearly half the overall need for affordable housing in B&NES is concentrated in Bath City. 			West of England Partnership Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2009
Objective 3: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities and reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	<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. □ Royal Victoria Park, Sydney Gardens, Henrietta Park, Alexandra Park and Parade Gardens are all near to the Central Zone. □ Bath also has 18.67 hectares of allotments. This is lower than the minimum required under the greenspace standard. □ In 2010, 5 areas within Bath are within the most deprived 20% of the country (Twerton West, Whiteway, Twerton, Fox Hill North and Whiteway West). □ Six other wards are within the most deprived 40% □ Some of the highest ranking wards for anti social behaviour and crime in Bath are in the Central Zone: Abbey and Kingsmead wards. 	<p>Bath has the highest area of formal open space per 1000 population at 1.64 with Norton Radstock the lowest at 0.98.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keynsham, Norton Radstock and Bath all have sufficient <i>natural</i> green space provision, when compared to the</p>	<p>The figures for greenspace do not appear to have been updated since the publication of the greenspace strategy.</p> <p>The numbers of wards within Bath that are within the most deprived 20% of the country has increased from 4 in 2007 (Twerton West, Kingsmead, Whiteway, Foxhill North) to 5 in 2010.</p>	<p>B&NES Green Space Strategy, 2007</p> <p>2001 census</p> <p>Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010</p> <p>Bath Sustainable Community Strategy Evidence Base</p> <p>Community Safety Audit 2005-2008.</p> <p>2008 Strategic Assessment</p>

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 61% of residents in Bath City Centre perceive Drunk and Rowdy behaviour to be a problem in their area compared to 25% of the authority as a whole. 	<p>draft standard in the greenspace strategy.</p> <p>None of the areas in the district appear to have sufficient allotment space when compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy</p>		
Objective 4: Build a strong, competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 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 □ A farmers market is held in Bath every Saturday at Green Park Station. □ There are a number of local food suppliers in the BANES area. □ A number of local farmers would increase their production if there was more local demand. □ A shortage of local processing facilities hampers development of some local food suppliers. 	<p>B&NES needs to create an additional 10,170 jobs of which 7,000 (68%) are targeted for the city of Bath</p> <p><u>National Average</u></p> <p>Comparison Retail: 48%</p> <p>Convenience Retail: 9%</p> <p>A1 services: 11%</p> <p>A2 services: 9% A3- A4 excluding pubs/bars: 13%</p> <p>Vacant: 10.</p>	<p>A lot of industrial land has been lost at Bath Western Riverside as development for housing goes ahead.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In combination these developments yield 3,600m2 of convenience floorspace. This would be sufficient to meet the identified capacity to 2026.</p> <p>There has been a large increases in retail uses now the Southgate</p>	<p>2011 Economic Regeneration Delivery Plan for Bath</p> <p>2011 census data</p> <p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report2011/12</p> <p>B&NES City and Town Centres Health Check Study</p>

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
			<p>Development has completed</p> <p>Office development: New floor completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 2011/12 698 m² □ 2012/13 5 m² <p>Office floor losses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 2011/12 -1,764m² □ 2012/13 -360m² <p>Total gains permitted - 14,108 m² Total losses permitted -7489m²</p> <p>Industrial development: New floor completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 2011/12 0 m² □ 2012/13 0 m² <p>Floor losses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 2011/12 -0 m² □ 2012/13 -697m² <p>Total gains permitted 627 m² Total losses permitted 0m²</p>	
Objective 5: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Bath has a very high level of through traffic. This includes large numbers of HGV's en route to or from the Channel ports. □ Bus use and park and ride use is up in Bath in 	To achieve a 76% increase in cycling trips by 2015/16 (compared to 2008/2009).	Bus use and park and ride use is up in Bath in recent years. With the completion of the Bath Package in 2011 / 2012 public transport use	http://travelplus.org.uk/bath-package Joint Transport Plan Joint Delivery

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
transport and promote cycling and walking	<p>recent years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Bath has low level of cycling but higher levels of walking <input type="checkbox"/> The Bath Package aims to provide a modern integrated easy to use public transport system. <input type="checkbox"/> Bath is well served by conventional bus services, with good penetration to most parts of the City. These services have difficulty in keeping to timetable due to congestion. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial improvement of public transport in and around Bath is needed to tackle congestion. Existing travel patterns in Bath suggest that the gradual improvement of conventional bus services will not be sufficient to address these issues. The Bath Package has been put forward to tackle this issue. <input type="checkbox"/> Major roads pass through the centre of Bath, therefore Bath has a very high level of through traffic. This includes large numbers of HGVs . <input type="checkbox"/> Since 2000, traffic levels have fallen on the Bath road network inner cordon and remained fairly constant on the outer cordon. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> There is a high level of self-containment in Bath with 71% of people living and working in the area. 	<p>To achieve an 11% growth in bus patronage between 2008/09 and 2015/16.</p> <p>2001 Census statistics show that of all residents in B&NES in employment aged 16-74, 29.5% travelled over 10km for work. In the West of England area as a whole this was 23.4%. The figure for the South West region was 24.8% and for England it was 27.8% (please note that this information does not appear to be available for the 2011 census).</p>	<p>should increase.</p> <p>Since 2000, traffic levels have fallen on the Bath road network inner cordon and remained fairly constant on the outer cordon.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Report June 2006.</p> <p>West of England LTP Progress Report 2011/2012.</p>
Objective 6: Protect and enhance local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Bath has a distinctive and valued townscape and was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 			<p>LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report</p>

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
distinctiveness	<p>1987.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Current archaeological information on Bath is incomplete and poorly understood, as is knowledge about what will and will not have an adverse impact on buried or standing archaeological remains. Therefore the process of appraisal and assessment as defined in “The Archaeology in Bath &North East Somerset” SPG is important to ensure that archaeological remains are properly protected. 			
Objective 7: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Cleveland Baths, King Edwards School and Victoria Bridge Grade II* Listed Buildings are on the Heritage at Risk Register 2012. 			English Heritage - Heritage at Risk Register 2012
Objective 8: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ There are no SSSIs in the 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. 			Nature on the Map

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
Objective 9: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The Council declared an AQMA for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) along the A4 London Road (Bath) in February 2002. This has now been extended to cover an area which covers the major road network in Bath. □ 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. □ The River Avon runs through the centre of Bath. It has been designated as River Ecosystem 3 (RE3; water of fair quality suitable for high-class fish populations). The river is not used for water supply. □ 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>The air quality objective for Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) are:</p> <p>Annual mean of 40µg/m³</p> <p>1 hour mean of 200µg/m³ - not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year.</p>	<p>Air Quality Action Plan proposes various measures and options to improve air quality, however, the trend shows no improvement and it is likely that the whole of Bath will soon be declared an AQMA.</p>	<p>AQMA Detailed Assessment 2005</p> <p>Summary of Consultation on AQMA 2007</p> <p>Defra information on AQMA's</p> <p>Bath Scheme. Wessex Water 2004 Environment Agency www.environment-agency.gov.uk</p>
Objective 10: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ A level 2 SFRA has been undertaken. This has shown that large proportions of the Central Zone and the Lower Bristol Road are in Flood Zone 3a and 3b (the highest risk). 		<p>The region is becoming warmer and by the 2050s average temperatures may be as much as 3.5oC warmer in summer;</p> <p>High summer temperatures are becoming more frequent, and very cold winters are becoming increasingly rare;</p> <p>Winters are becoming wetter (a 5 -</p>	<p>Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</p> <p>Warming to the idea - South West Region Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study</p>

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
			<p>20% increase is expected by the 2050s), whilst summers are becoming drier (10 - 40% decrease by the 2050s);</p> <p>Relative sea level continues to rise, and could be as much as 80cm higher by the 2080s;</p> <p>Changes to insurance costs and coverage are expected, in particular in vulnerable geographic areas or economic sectors; and</p> <p>Loss of habitats and indigenous species could occur as well as longer growing seasons and increased potential for novel agricultural crops.</p>	(2003)
Objective 11: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources and encourage sustainable construction	<input type="checkbox"/> As per the District data			
Objective 12: Promote waste management accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	<input type="checkbox"/> As per the District data			

Keynsham – 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"> <input type="checkbox"/> As per the District data 			
Objective 2: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	<p>House prices in Keynsham are slightly above average for B&NES.</p> <p>Of the households in need in Keynsham, newly forming households unable to afford to buy are the dominant group.</p>			West of England Partnership Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2009
Objective 3: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities and reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Keynsham has 23.03 hectares of formal open space. <input type="checkbox"/> Keynsham Memorial Park which is adjacent to the strategic site boundary, received green flag status in 2008. <input type="checkbox"/> This is complemented by Kelston Park and the Manor Road playing field. There is a deficit in sports pitch provision. <input type="checkbox"/> Keynsham has 32.04 hectares of natural open space. <input type="checkbox"/> Keynsham has 1.75 hectares of allotments. <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> The majority of Keynsham is less deprived than the country as a whole. <input type="checkbox"/> Keynsham experiences one of the highest levels of 	<p>Bath has the highest area of formal open space per 1000 population at 1.64 with Norton Radstock the lowest at 0.98. Bath is the only area in the district where <i>formal</i> provision of green space is above the draft standard of 1.5 ha per 1000 of the population.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keynsham, Norton</p>	<p>The figures for greenspace do not appear to have been updated since the publication of the greenspace strategy.</p> <p>There has been no major change in deprivation in Keynsham.</p>	<p>B&NES Green Space Strategy, 2007</p> <p>Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010</p> <p>Avon and Somerset Police</p> <p>http://www.police.uk/crime/</p>

Keynsham – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>recorded priority crime in B&NES. This is mainly in Keynsham North Ward. Data for 2009 and 2010 available from Avon and Somerset Police for the Keynsham North beat shows that overall numbers of crime has decreased in the last year and crime levels are considered to be average.</p>	<p>Radstock and Bath all have sufficient <i>natural</i> green space provision, when compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy.</p> <p>None of the areas in the district appear to have sufficient allotment space when compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy</p>		
<p>Objective 4: Build a strong, competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The town 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. □ 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 	<p>To deliver sustainable growth Keynsham needs to create an additional 1,500 jobs.</p> <p>In 2004 53.5% of visitors came to Keynsham to shop.</p> <p>In 2004 a small % (0.4) did come to sight-see.</p> <p><u>National Average</u></p> <p>Comparison Retail: 48%</p> <p>Convenience Retail: 9%</p> <p>A1 services: 11%</p>	<p>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 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> <p>Office development: New floor completed 2011/12 0m² 2012/13 120 m²</p> <p>Office floor losses 2011/12 -578m²</p>	<p>2011 Economic Regeneration Delivery Plan for Keynsham</p> <p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p> <p>B&NES City and Town Centres Health Check Study 2006</p> <p>Keynsham Town Centre Action Plan 2007/2008.</p> <p>B&NES website</p>

Keynsham – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>travel to work elsewhere (Bath/Bristol).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The town 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. □ 62.2% of people who visit Keynsham come to shop. People do not visit Keynsham to sight-see. □ <u>Keynsham Use Class Mix 2006</u> □ Comparison Retail: 43% □ Convenience Retail: 9% □ A1 services: 16% □ A2 services: 18% □ A3-A4 exclude pubs/bars: 10% □ Vacant: 5%. □ Keynsham is a relatively vital and viable town centre but retail yields are higher and therefore less attractive to retailers than those of Trowbridge or Chippenham. Keynsham attained 'Fairtrade' status in 2005, promoting Fairtrade practices within local shops. □ The town centre is characterised by local independent retailers, some larger nationals and charity shops. □ Keynsham Farmers' Market is held once a month on the second Saturday in the Fear Institute in the High Street. The market offers a range of local produce. 	<p>A2 services: 9%</p> <p>A3-A4 exclude pubs/bars: 13%</p> <p>Vacant: 10%.</p>	<p>2012/13 0m2</p> <p>Total gains permitted 4,610 m2 Total losses permitted 0 m2</p> <p>Industrial development: New floor completed 2011/12 578m2 2012/13 86 m2</p> <p>Floor losses 2011/12 0 m2 2012/13 0m2</p> <p>Total gains permitted 0 m2 Total losses permitted -3,252m2</p>	

Keynsham – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There are a number of local food suppliers in the BANES area. <input type="checkbox"/> A number of local farmers would increase their production if there was more local demand. <input type="checkbox"/> A shortage of local processing facilities hampers development of some local food supplies. 			
Objective 5: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Keynsham is served by the following bus services: 42 Keynsham – Bristol 134 Knowle (Broad Walk) to Kingswood (John Cabot Academy) 178 (678) Bath - Midsomer Norton - Bristol 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 	<p>To achieve a 76% increase in cycling trips by 2015/16 (compared to 2008/2009).</p> <p>To achieve an 11% growth in bus patronage between 2008/09 and 2015/16.</p> <p>2001 Census statistics show that of all residents in B&NES in employment aged 16-74, 29.5% travelled over 10km for work. In the West of England area as a whole this was 23.4%. The figure for the South West region was 24.8% and for England it was 27.8%.</p>	There has been a 2 to 3% fall in traffic across most inter-urban key corridors	<p>Keynsham Regeneration Delivery Plan. Stage 1 report, June 2009</p> <p>Bath and North East Somerset Public Transport Map for 2009 -2010</p> <p>Bath and North East Somerset Cycling Strategy</p> <p>West of England LTP Progress Report 2011/2012.</p> <p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p>

Keynsham – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>665 Keynsham & Saltford Local Service</p> <p>668 Midsomer Norton to Bristol</p> <p>678 Bristol to Writhlington</p> <p>683 Keynsham to Wells</p> <p>684 Keynsham - Wick</p> <p>A14 Keynsham to Longwell Green (Asda)</p> <p>T3 Keynsham to Brislington (Tesco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There is a high level of car ownership in Keynsham for an urban area with good bus links and a mainline rail service. <input type="checkbox"/> More than 60% of people in Keynsham commute elsewhere to work. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 			
Objective 6: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> The High Street is of mixed townscape quality. There is high quality development in some areas such as the Church and the Manor House. 			LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report Keynsham Regeneration Delivery Plan. Stage 1 report, June 2009

Keynsham – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>However, the core of the High Street is of low quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The Green Belt has influenced the growth and the identity of the town, helping it to retain its own identity. □ Keynsham is in the Avon Valley LCA. The landscape consists primarily of the meandering River Avon and its wide valley with a generally flat or gently sloping valley floor. □ The Keynsham Music Festival is an annual, free event taking place in Keynsham's Memorial Park. The Keynsham Victorian Evening is an annual, free event when the community gathers in the town centre to watch the Christmas Lights switched on and enjoy a range of entertainment. 			
Objective 7: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ There are two Conservation Areas (Dapps Hill and High Street) in the town covering much of the centre, park and South of the High Street. English Heritage currently considers the Conservation Areas to be 'at risk' □ Conservation Areas in the town cover much of the centre, park and South of the High Street. □ 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 Church Street area. □ High rise council offices and the surrounding precinct are incongruous with the character and appearance of the town. 			<p>Keynsham Regeneration Delivery Plan. Stage 1 report, June 2009</p> <p>English Heritage - Heritage at Risk Register, 2012</p>

Keynsham – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
Objective 8: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Stidham Farm SSSI is about 2.5km east of the town centre and lies adjacent to the River Avon. This is in favourable condition. Cleve Wood SSSI is immediately to the north of the Somerdale site. This is in favourable condition. □ To the north west of the town centre is an area of floodplain grazing marsh, a BAP habitat. There is a community woodland on the eastern side of Keynsham (Manor Road Community Woodland). 			<p>Nature on the Map Our Environment: Our Future – The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014</p> <p>www.magic.gov.uk</p>
Objective 9: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ An AQMA has been declared in the centre of Keynsham for NO² exceedences. □ There continue to be exceedences of the nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) objective in the AQMA in Keynsham. □ The River Avon and Chew pass through the town of Keynsham. The river chemical and biological quality is generally Very Good to Fairly Good. 	<p>The air quality objective for Nitrogen dioxide (NO²) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Annual mean of 40µg/m³ □ 1 hour mean of 200µg/m³ - not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year. 		<p>Bath and North East Somerset website</p> <p>2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Bath and North East Somerset Council</p>
Objective 10: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	<p>A level 2 SFRA has been undertaken. This has shown that a small area to the north of the site is in Flood Zone 2. A small area to the South East may also be Flood Zone 3a.</p>		<p>The region is becoming warmer and by the 2050s average temperatures may be as much as 3.5oC warmer in summer;</p> <p>High summer temperatures are becoming more frequent, and very cold winters are becoming increasingly rare;</p> <p>Winters are becoming wetter (a 5 -</p>	<p>Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</p> <p>Warming to the idea - South West Region Climate Change Impacts</p>

Keynsham – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
			<p>20% increase is expected by the 2050s), whilst summers are becoming drier (10 - 40% decrease by the 2050s);</p> <p>Relative sea level continues to rise, and could be as much as 80cm higher by the 2080s;</p> <p>Changes to insurance costs and coverage are expected, in particular in vulnerable geographic areas or economic sectors; and</p> <p>Loss of habitats and indigenous species could occur as well as longer growing seasons and increased potential for novel agricultural crops.</p>	Scoping Study (2003)
Objective 11: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources and encourage sustainable construction	<input type="checkbox"/> As per the District data			
Objective 12: Promote waste management accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	<input type="checkbox"/> As per the District data			

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – 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"> □ As per the District data 			
Objective 2: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Intermediate options (such as shared ownership) and private renting are more affordable in Midsomer Norton than the rest of Bath & North East Somerset. 			
Objective 3: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities and reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Midsomer Norton does not adhere to the minimum formal provision of green space. □ Midsomer Norton has a number of parks some close to the town centre, including Midsomer Norton Town Park (although access to this park needs to be improved). □ There is a deficiency in allotments in both towns. □ Radstock does not adhere to the minimum formal provision of green space. □ Radstock has a number of parks including Radstock Memorial Park (which is in the town centre). □ Most of the Midsomer Norton area is fairly affluent and parts of the Midsomer Norton North Ward rank within the 20% least deprived in England. □ Cladown and Writhlington are within the most 40% deprived in England. The rest of the area ranks around the middle of the deprivation scale. □ Midsomer Norton and Radstock do not rank highly in the wards suffering from crime and anti-social behaviour. 	<p>Bath has the highest area of formal open space per 1000 population at 1.64 with Norton Radstock the lowest at 0.98. Bath is the only area in the district where <i>formal</i> provision of green space is above the draft standard of 1.5 ha per 1000 of the population.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keynsham, Norton</p>	<p>The figures for greenspace do not appear to have been updated since the publication of the greenspace strategy.</p> <p>There has been no major change in deprivation in Midsomer Norton and Radstock.</p>	<p>B&NES Green Space Strategy, 2015</p> <p>Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010</p> <p>Community Safety Audit 2005-08</p>

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
		<p>Radstock and Bath all have sufficient <i>natural</i> green space provision, when compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy.</p> <p>None of the areas in the district appear to have sufficient allotment space when compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy.</p>		
<p>Objective 4: Build a strong, competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ There is an uneven spatial distribution of skills levels in Bath and North East Somerset with particular skills issues in Midsomer Norton & Radstock. □ With nearly 30% of jobs in manufacturing, limited office-based service-sector employment and a decline in local farming, the economy in the Somer Valley area faces some serious challenges which need to be addressed. □ There is a specific need to diversify the employment base in the Midsomer Norton and Radstock area. Housing growth in the area has not been matched by increases in local employment and out-commuting has steadily increased and now stands at over 60% of the working age population. □ Office development: From 2001 - 2009 there has been a net gain of office space of 1,169 sq.m in Norton Radstock. This is partly due to the 	<p>To deliver sustainable growth Midsomer Norton needs to create an additional 1,000 jobs.</p> <p>Office development: The target for Norton Radstock is a 2,000 sq.m increase in office space between 2001-2011.</p> <p>Industrial development: The target for Norton Radstock is a reduction in industrial floorspace of 1,400 sq.m between 2001-2011.</p>	<p>There has been a net gain of office and industrial space in Midsomer Norton and Radstock since 2001. This is against a target of an increase in office space.</p> <p>New office space is set to come forward through the final phase of construction at St Peter’s Factory and Radstock Railway Land to contribute to the demand for space in Midsomer Norton and Radstock.</p> <p>There may be a further net gain in industrial floorspace notably at St Peter’s Factory.</p> <p>Opportunities need to be identified for larger retailing space to help Midsomer Norton compete.</p>	<p>Economic Strategy for Bath and North East Somerset 2010-2026</p> <p>SA Scoping Report</p> <p>B&NES Monitoring Report</p> <p>2011 Economic Regeneration Delivery Plans for Midsomer Norton</p> <p>B&NES City and Town Centres Health Check Study 2006</p>

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>completion of the Excelsior Terrace Development in Midsomer Norton.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Industrial development: From 2001 - 2009 there has been a net gain of industrial space in Norton Radstock of 1,267 sq.m. □ The service sector employs 62% of total employment and well below the national average. Office based jobs at 11% are less than a third of GB rates. □ Printing and packaging provides approximately 2,000 jobs, 27% of total employment, which is focused in a small number of firms. This is 2.5% above the national average. □ Midsomer Norton has a number of industrial estates offering various sized accommodation. □ There are also a number of medium sized advanced engineering companies. □ In 2006 59.2% of people visited Radstock to shop. 13.6% visit to use services such as banks, estate agents etc. There was a small amount of tourism as well (0.4% of all visits). □ In Radstock town centre heavy traffic on the A362 and at the A362/A367 roundabout junction does not create a pleasant shopping environment. □ There is a need to diversify the employment base in the Midsomer Norton and Radstock area. □ <u>Midsomer Norton Use Class Mix 2006</u> □ Comparison Retail: 44% 	<p>In 2004, 64% of people visited to shop and 21.2% to use services such as banks. There was a small amount of tourism as well (1.4% of all visits)</p> <p><u>National Average</u></p> <p>Comparison Retail: 48%</p> <p>Convenience Retail: 9%</p> <p>A1 services: 11%</p> <p>A2 services: 9% A3- A4 exclude pubs/bars: 13%</p> <p>Vacant: 10%</p>	<p>Office development: New floor completed 2011/12 0m2 2012/13 0 m2</p> <p>Office floor losses 2011/12 -99m2 2012/13 511m2</p> <p>Total gains permitted 4,660 m2 Total losses permitted -352 m2</p> <p>Industrial development: New floor completed 2011/12 0 m2 2012/13 0 m2</p> <p>Floor losses 2011/12 -206 m2 2012/13 -7,588m2</p> <p>Total gains permitted 3,963 m2 Total losses permitted -2,048m2</p>	<p>Midsomer Norton Regeneration Delivery Plan. Stage 1 report, June 2009</p>

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Convenience Retail: 8% <input type="checkbox"/> A1 services: 13% <input type="checkbox"/> A2 services: 20% <input type="checkbox"/> A3-A4 exclude pubs/bars: 11% <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant: 5% <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Radstock Use Class Mix 2006</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Comparison Retail: 43% <input type="checkbox"/> Convenience Retail: 9% <input type="checkbox"/> A1 services: 9% <input type="checkbox"/> A2 services: 18% <input type="checkbox"/> A3-A4 exclude pubs/bars: 11% <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant: 9% <input type="checkbox"/> <p>The Radstock Co-operative Society operates a large main store within Radstock centre and eight local stores within surrounding villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Co-operative store stocks organic milk from Hardington Farm , near Frome and cheese from Bruton. Radstock does not host a farmers market but there is a monthly farmers market in nearby Midsomer Norton 			
Objective 5: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Midsomer Norton and Radstock are served by the following bus services: <p>173 Bath – Wells</p> <p>184 Bath - Frome</p> <p>178 (678) Bath - Midsomer Norton - Bristol</p>	<p>To achieve a 76% increase in cycling trips by 2015/16 (compared to 2008/2009).</p> <p>To achieve an 11% growth in bus</p>	There has been a 2 to 3% fall in traffic across most inter-urban key corridors.	<p>Bath and North East Somerset Public Transport Map for 2009 -2010</p> <p>West of England LTP Progress</p>

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>179 Bath - Midsomer Norton</p> <p>185 Paulton - Trowbridge</p> <p>379 Radstock - Bristol</p> <p>414 Midsomer Norton - Frome</p> <p>424 Midsomer Norton – Frome</p> <p>668 Midsomer Norton - Bristol</p> <p>678 Bristol – Writhlington</p> <p>754 Bishop Sutton - Radstock</p> <p>757 Bath (Odd Down) - Midsomer Norton (Tesco)</p> <p>768 Hinton Blewitt – Bath</p> <p>776 Radstock - Shepton Mallet</p> <p>777 Radstock - Midsomer Norton (Tesco)</p> <p>782 Paulton – Tynning</p> <p>789 Blagdon to Radstock</p> <p>791 Bath to Midsomer Norton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> High levels of out-commuting from Midsomer Norton and Radstock means that the link road south from Bath to Keynsham, Midsomer Norton and Radstock copes with high levels of commuter traffic. <input type="checkbox"/> Radstock centre experiences traffic congestion. 	<p>patronage between 2008/09 and 2015/16.</p> <p>2001 Census statistics show that of all residents in B&NES in employment aged 16-74, 29.5% travelled over 10km for work. In the West of England area as a whole this was 23.4%. The figure for the South West region was 24.8% and for England it was 27.8%.</p>		<p>Report 2011/2012.</p> <p>Midsomer Norton Regeneration Delivery Plan. Stage 1 report, June 2009</p> <p>Core Strategy SA Scoping Report</p>
Objective 6: Protect and enhance local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The character of Keynsham, Norton-Radstock and the villages are enriched and partly defined by the 			Core Strategy SA Scoping Report

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
distinctiveness	<p>landscapes which surround and in some cases penetrate the built up areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The River Somer runs through the town contributing to the attractiveness of Midsomer Norton. The district has a varied landscape represented by 18 LCAs. The area is within the Norton Radstock Southern Farmlands. 			
Objective 7: Protect and enhance the district’s historic, environmental and cultural assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Radstock is one of the best preserved former coal-mining towns in England - the basis of its conservation area status. □ Radstock contains a number of important historic buildings. □ There are a number of listed and good quality buildings in Midsomer Norton which are clustered in the Island area. This includes the Town Hall, St John the Baptist Church, the Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost and the Moody Goose Hotel. However, the area feels isolated from the town. □ Midsomer Norton town centre benefits from a number of attractive buildings and coupled with the River Somer flowing through the town makes an attractive streetscape. However, there are some areas which contribute to poor streetscape including Sainsbury’s and some of the larger “shed retailers”. □ Conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments are included in the Council’s GIS. 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>Midsomer Norton Regeneration Delivery Plan. Stage 1 report, June 2009</p> <p>English Heritage - Heritage at Risk Register, 2012</p>

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	at Risk Register.			
Objective 8: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Silver Street Local Nature Reserve lies to the south of Midsomer Norton town centre. <input type="checkbox"/> Huish Colliery Quarry Geological SSSI is within the town centre area. This is in unfavourable condition (no change). 			Nature on the Map
Objective 9: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There are no AQMAs designated in Midsomer Norton or Radstock. <input type="checkbox"/> Midsomer Norton and Radstock are in a nitrate vulnerable zone. 			B&NES website Defra website
Objective 10: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> MSN: A level 2 SFRA has been undertaken. This has shown that the town centre is in Flood Zone 1. Small areas are at higher risk of flooding. Midsomer Norton benefits from a flood alleviation scheme during a 1% AEP river flood event. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 			Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)
Objective 11: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources and encourage sustainable construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> As per the District data 			
Objective 12: Promote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> As per the District data 			

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
waste management accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)				