

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| ENVIRONMENTAL | | | | | | |
| <i>Air Quality and Transport</i> | | | | | | |
| Air Quality Management Areas | One- A4 London Road (approximately 1- mile east of site) | | Re-assessed during 2004 and are considering declaration | Poor air quality due to emission from road traffic in conjunction with poor dispersion. High | | Bath Western Riverside. Environmental Impact Assessment. Updated Baseline Report. WSPE, March 2005 |
| Nitrogen Dioxide monitoring located at Lower Bristol Road and Windsor Bridge junction | | Exceeding national objectives adjacent to Upper Bristol Road, Lower Bristol Road Windsor Bridge area | Concentrations increasing due to levels of traffic congestion | Road transport as main source of pollution- 69.5% | Limit traffic generation. Provide good cycling and walking access to the town centre and facilities | As Above 2001 Air Quality Report 2001 N&NES Council Emissions Inventory, B&NES Council |
| Ozone monitoring | | | | Episodes of high concentrations during summer months | | |
| Nitrogen Dioxide monitoring on A4 Upper Bristol Road to the east and west of Windsor | Concentrations 43.0µg/m ² and 40.8µg/m ² | Exceeding annual mean concentrations | Higher concentrations may exist in more congested areas | Higher NO2 concentrations than standards | Limit traffic generation. Implement methods to reduce congestion | Bath Western Riverside. Environmental Impact Assessment. Updated Baseline Report. WSPE, March 2005 |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|--|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| Bridge | | | | | | |
| Emissions from Industrial Processes | Number of Part B processes | Do not contribute significantly to cause exceedence to Air Quality Objectives | | Current levels of Industrial Processes are acceptable | Monitor the number of new industrial process anticipated | <i>B&NES Stage 3 Air Quality Review and Assessment 2001</i> |
| Industries listed on the Environment Agency Pollution Inventory | NONE | | | None | Monitor the number of new industrial process anticipated | <i>What's in Your Backyard? Pollution Inventory. Environment Agency,2005.</i> |
| Percentage of households within a 13-minute walk of at least an hourly bus service - ALL AREAS | 90.5% | 2001 figure was 90.5% | No Change | Access to Local Transport | Access to major transport nodes will be a requirement as well as road design/ traffic management | <i>Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES Council, 2005</i> |
| Percentage of the population satisfied with bus services | 43% | 2002 figure was 42% | Slight increase | Improvements to bus services | Access to good bus services | As above |
| Percentage of bus stops with raised kerbs for low-floor buses | 5.2% | 2002 figure was 5% | Slight increase since 2002 | Low percentage of raised kerbs for low floor buses | Incorporate raised kerbs at design stage | As above |
| Percentage of | 17% | None provided | None | Low | Incorporate | As above |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------|---|--|---|
| bus stops with shelters | | | | percentage of bus stops with shelters | shelters at bus stops at the design stage | |
| Travel to work by car | 48083, Regional Rank/45 (proportion) 39 | England and Wales Rank/376 (proportion) 303 | None identified | High number of those travelling to work by car | Encourage using public transport to get to work | <i>Bath & NESUA. National Statistics, 2001.</i> |
| Travel to work by public transport | 8194 Regional Rank/45 (Proportion) 4 | England and Wales rank/376 (Proportion) 133 | None identified | Low numbers of people using public transport to get to work | Encourage using public transport to get to work | As above |
| Modal Spilt | 110 931 trips per 12 hours were made by car 10 310 trips per 12 hours were made by bus 1829 trips were made by Park and Ride | | | Majority of trips are made by car | Encourage public transport use including park and ride | <i>Feasibility Study of Future Public Transport Options for Bath. Hyder Consulting, 2000. www.bathtram.org</i> |
| Water | | | | | | |
| Surface water features | River Avon flows in a westward direction out towards Newbridge | None | | River Avon is an important feature on site | Ensure no impact on the River Avon | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Draft Townscape and Visual Baseline Report (Core Site). WSPE, March 2005</i> |
| Surface Water Quality | River Avon designated by | Environment Agency | Quality is meeting | | Ensure that the river | <i>Bath Scheme. Wessex Water, 2004. http://www.wessexwater.co.uk/</i> |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|---------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | the Environment Agency as fair quality and is not used for water supply | designated RE3 'water of fair quality' | objective | | quality is maintained | <i>bath/sub_bath.aspx?id=288</i> |
| Surface Water Quality | Newton Brook and Corston Brook meeting River Quality Objectives (2000) | Environment Agency designated RE2 'water of fair quality' | Quality is meeting objective | | Ensure that the river quality is maintained | <i>Bath Scheme. Wessex Water, 2004.</i> <i>http://www.wessexwater.co.uk/bath/sub_bath.aspx?id=288</i> |
| Surface Water Quality (Amenity) | Newton Brook recorded as 'poor' | Environment Agency designated RE2 'water of fair quality' | Failing objective | Amenity value of the Brook is a local concern | Ensure that no further degradation of the amenity of the Newton Brook will occur. Possibly work in combination with Bath Combines Sewer Overflows project to carry out enhancement works. | As above |
| Discharges to water | Saltford Sewage Treatment Works | | | | | <i>Bath CSOs projects. Wessex Water, 2002.</i> <i>http://www.wessexwater.co.uk/uploadedFiles/bath/txt_chap6.pdf</i> |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Water Contamination | Exists on site at Zone 6 and Zone 1A | | Migrating to the south moving away from the river. Zone 1A is migrating away from the river to the North | Contamination poses risk | Remediation | <i>Bath Western Riverside Environmental Impact Assessment. Updated Baseline Report. WSPE, March 2005.</i> |
| Flooding | Site is unlikely to flood except in extreme conditions 1 in 200 year flood risk | | No change | Low risk of flooding on site | Development should not compromise the risk of flooding to any significant degree | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Draft Townscape and Visual Baseline Report (Core Site). WSPE, March 2005.</i> |
| Extent of river engineering works | Most river banks have been engineered with steel piling and raised to increase flood protection | | | No issue | Development should consider the retention of the flood defence and engineering works present. | <i>Bath CSOs projects. Wessex Water, 2002</i> http://www.wessexwater.co.uk/uploadedFiles/bath/txt_chap6.pdf |
| Bath Hot Springs. | The only hot springs in Britain. Average temp of released water is 46 degrees | | | Springs are valuable natural resource and must be protected. | Development should not impact upon the springs | <i>Bath and North East Somerset Council (2004), Thermal Resource Project,</i> http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/councilinformation/Spa |
| Landscape and Townscape | | | | | | |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|------------|---|-------------------------|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Location | Site situated 1.5km to the west of the City Centre, River Avon is a distinctive and key characteristic | | | No issue identified | | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Draft Townscape and Visual Baseline Report (Core Site). WSPE, March 2005.</i> |
| Topography | Ridgelines to the north stretch to the north east away from Bath towards Lansdown (200mAOD) and from the edge of Weston towards Prospect Stile (225m AOD). To the south and east, land slopes up to a series of highpoints at Whiteway (120m AOD), Southdown (141m AOD), The Tumps (166m AOD) | | | No issue identified | | As above |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------|---|--|---|
| | and Beechen Cliff (127m AOD). | | | | | |
| Listed Buildings on and surrounding the site | Greenpark Station Victoria Bridge Royal Crescent | | | | | As Above |
| Landscape designations | World Heritage Designation Conservation Area Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (1.2km north of the site) | | | Retention of designated features | Development should not conflict with designations. | As Above |
| Important Hillside | Stirlingale Farm, Twerton Farm, The Trumps, Twerton Round Hill, Beechen Cliff, Lycombe and Mount Beacon. | | | The BWR has a possibility of being visible from these hillsides | Consideration should be made to the design and form of the development to blend with the existing area | As Above |
| Public Open Space | Royal Victoria Park | | | Retention and provision of open space | Consideration of the Six Acre Standard to ensure sufficient land is set aside in appropriate | National Playing Fields Association: http://www.npfa.co.uk retrieved on 03/05/05. |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | locations. | |
| Tree Preservation Orders | None on core site Six designated immediately adjacent to the site on Lower Bristol Road | | | Retention and preservation of important trees | Ensure that any development will not impact on those trees under a TPO | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Draft Townscape and Visual Baseline Report (Core Site). WSPE, March 2005.</i> |
| National Character Assessments | Site lies on the southern edge of the Cotswolds Character Area (No. 107) | | | Potential visual impacts | Developments should consider character area | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Draft Townscape and Visual Baseline Report (Core Site). WSPE, March 2005.</i> |
| Regional Character Assessments | Sites in closest proximity: <i>Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands (No. 6)</i> <i>Avon Valley (No. 14)</i> <i>Cotswolds Plateaux and Valleys (No. 16)</i> | | | Potential visual impact | Development should consider these character areas | As Above |
| Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora | | | | | | |
| Number of residents for each hectare of local nature | 21000 | 2003 figure 1573.61 | Number of residents have significantly increased | Significant increase in residents might impact | Potential for the site to address a city-wide lack of | <i>Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES Council, 2005.</i> |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------|---|--|--|
| reserve | | | | on the local nature reserves | local nature reserves | |
| Ecological Designations | Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) within 2km of the site | | | Preservation of this designated site | Consideration of the designations in locality with enhancement possibilities | <i>Magic.gov.uk. 2005. WSPE consultation with Bristol Regional Environmental Records Centre, 2004.</i> |
| Habitats | Core site is predominantly Brownfield | | | The habitats contained within the site have the potential to support a range of common species, including birds and invertebrates | The habitats of high ecological value such as the River Avon and mature trees should be incorporated into development plans where possible and protected during development. | <i>Bath Western Riverside: River Avon Habitat and Corridor Survey. Environmental Gain Ltd., 2004</i> |
| Flora | An area of botanical interest has been identified along and adjacent to the railway embankment | | | Japanese knotweed present | Important species should be preserved and Japanese knotweed should be removed | <i>Bath Western Riverside: River Avon Habitat and Corridor Survey. Environmental Gain Ltd., 2004.</i> |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | within the former Stothert and Pitt site. Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam have been recorded within this site | | | | | |
| Fauna | Presence of otter, bats, kingfisher, badger sett found (although no activity noted) | | | Potential for disturbance of wildlife | Important species should be preserved | <i>Bath Western Riverside: River Avon Habitat and Corridor Survey. Environmental Gain Ltd., 2004.</i> <i>Reference: Bath Western Riverside Environmental Impact Assessment. Undated Baseline Report. ESPE, March 2005.</i> <i>Reference: Bath Western Riverside Draft Phase 1 Habitat Survey. WSPE, April 2005.</i> |
| Biodiversity Action Plans | Post industrial sites are a LBAP habitat | | | Potential impacts arising on the LBAP | Activities occurring in the LBAP should compile with objectives and targets | <i>Biodiversity Action Plans. WildThings, Active document http://www.wildthingsbap.org/</i> |
| Archaeology and Cultural Heritage | | | | | | |
| Designated sites | UNESCO World Heritage Site | | | | Development needs to have consideration for the city's status as a world heritage | |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|---|--|---|-------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | site. | |
| Listed Buildings | 11 listed buildings on site all Grade II 14 buildings adjacent to site | 14% of buildings in Bath are listed Grade I or II | | Preservation of listed buildings | Fabric and setting of historic buildings need to be considered and incorporated into design. | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Draft Townscape and Visual Baseline Report (Core Site). WSPE, March 2005</i> |
| Scheduled monuments | Roman Bath and several others in 2km radius NE of site | | | Preservation of character and form | Fabric and setting of these scheduled monuments need to be considered | <i>Magic.gov.uk, 2005</i> |
| Other buildings | 4 in close proximity to site. Upper Bristol Road, Victoria Buildings, Green Park Station and the Georgian buildings in the Norfolk Crescent area | Other buildings in locality | | Preservation of character and form | Fabric and setting of historic buildings need to be considered and incorporated into design | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Draft Townscape and Visual Baseline Report (Core Site). WSPE, March 2005</i> |
| Prehistoric archaeology Post Roman/ Saxon | None | | | None | None | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Geotechnical Test Pitting: Watching Brief Report. Wessex Archaeology, 2005</i> |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Archaeological features of the site | None surveyed or identified | Records in the wider area | | | None | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Geotechnical Test Pitting: Watching Brief Report. Wessex Archaeology, 2005</i> |
| Soils, Geology and Waste | | | | | | |
| Geology | Clay and Gravel River valley cuts through Jurassic Limestone that forms the Cotswolds | Typical of surrounding area | No difference to surrounding area | None | None | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Geotechnical Test Pitting: Watching Brief Report. Wessex Archaeology, 2005</i> |
| Contaminated Land | Extensive near old gas works, | | | Contamination leading to risk to human health. | Remediation of contaminated to be undertaken | <i>Bath Western riverside Environmental Impact Assessment. Updated Baseline Report. WSPE, 2005</i> |
| Brownfield Land | Most of site | Other area | | Possible remediation | Determine extent of remediation works for the site | <i>Bath Western riverside Environmental Impact Assessment. Updated Baseline Report. WSPE, 2005</i> |
| Landfill Sites | No landfill sites in Bath | | | Identifying appropriate methods of waste disposal | Consultation to gain acceptable most appropriate waste disposal method | <i>What Happens to Waste? Bath & NES Council, 2005.</i> |
| Waste Generation and Disposal | 59 890 tonnes to landfill 24 275 tonnes | 62 329 tonnes in 2002/03 24 275 tonnes | Reduction in waste to landfill by - | Potential increase in waste | Adequate provision for waste | <i>B&NES council (source: http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/environment/wasteandrecycling/mainstats.htm)</i> |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | recycled in 2003/04 Total waste arising 84 252 tonnes | in 2002/03 Total waste arising 84 360 | 3.9% Recycling has steadily increased Slight reduction in waste arising | generation | minimisation techniques and recycling facilities | |
| Recycling Facilities | 609 recycling banks Kerbside recycling collections 11 195 Garden waste and Cardboard Kerbside collections 2245 For period 2003/04 | 1051 recycling banks 11007 kerbside recycling collections 141 Garden waste and Cardboard collections For period 2003/03 | Positive trend over time, more provision for Garden waste and Cardboard | Maintain positive increases in recycling by providing facilities | Ensure adequate recycling provisions | <i>B&NES council (source: http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/environment/wasteandrecycling/mainstats.htm)</i> |
| Recycling Rates | 28.8% (2003/04) Total trade recycled 2.2% (2003/04) | 26.1% (2002/03) Total trade recycled (0.4%) (2002/03) | Positive increase Increase in percentage composted and energy recovery Increase in quantity of trade waste recycled | Maintaining positive recycling rates | Ensure adequate recycling provision | <i>B&NES council (source: http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/environment/wasteandrecycling)</i> |
| Climatic factors | | | | | | |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Energy | Renewable energy generation 1% | Target 11-15%by 2010 | Slow uptake | Need for more renewable energy and local energy take up | Encourage renewable energy | <i>Utility information (14738-007</i> |
| Reforestation | No TPOS on site Few mature trees | Difference to local area | Majority of trees have been planted in association with various developments since 1970's | Lack of trees on site | Opportunity to improve the number of trees on the site and enhance the River Avon as a wildlife corridor | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Draft Townscape and Visual Baseline Report (Core Site). WSPE, March 2005</i> |
| Microclimate (Wind Direction) | Prevailing wind direction from south west (50%) North east (20%) | Past conditions indicate similar patterns | No change | None | None | <i>Reference: Bath Western Riverside Environmental Impact Assessment. Undated Baseline Report. ESPE, March 2005</i> |
| Microclimate (Wind Speed) | 0-4 m/s (46%) 4-10 m/s (53%) > 10m/s (5%) | None | | Any uncomfortable wind speeds | Design site to ensure comfortable wind conditions | <i>Reference: Bath Western Riverside Environmental Impact Assessment. Undated Baseline Report. ESPE, March 2005</i> |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | Reference |
|---|--|---|--|-----------------------------|--|---|
| SOCIAL | | | | | | |
| Material assets | | | | | | |
| Housing and Households | 71 115 households in 2001 (97%) Owner occupied- 71.8 % of households Rented from Council- 4.5 % Rented from Housing Association or Registered Social Landlord- 9.8% | England and Wales Owner occupies- 68.9% Rented from Council- 13.2% Rented from Housing Association or Registered Social Landlord- 6% | Above average percentage of households in accommodation rented from the housing association or social landlord | Owner occupation of housing | Need to provide affordable housing | <i>Neighbourhoods. National Statistics, 2001</i> |
| Housing prices (average) and number of households | Detached £242,138 (22.2%) Semi- detached £141, 184 (28.4%) Terraced £129, 347 (28.5%) Flat £132, 056 (20.6%) | England and Wales Detached £178, 806 (22.3%) Semi- detached £101, 733 (31.6%) Terraced £89, 499 (26.0%) Flat £120.184 (19.2%) | Higher than national figures | Need for affordable housing | Development needs to provide affordable housing | <i>Neighbourhoods. National Statistics, 2001</i> |
| Affordable housing | 100 units provides each year for last 6 years | Need for 1730 subsidised affordable homes in the district | Increase in need for affordable | Need for affordable housing | Development needs to provide affordable housing. Provision of 30% of the total dwellings proposed in residential | http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/socialandhousingservices/newhomes/newdevelopment/default.htm |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | | | developments to be affordable housing | |
| New Homes | 78% (2004/05) new homes built on brownfield | 100% (2002) 75% (2003) | Increase since 2003 | Opportunities for build on brownfield site | Proposed development is on a brownfield site | <i>Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES Council, 2005.</i> |
| Bridges | Five bridges within the vicinity of the area | | | | | <i>Bath Western Riverside. Draft Townscape and Visual Baseline Report (Core Site). WSPE, March 2005</i> |
| Water supply | Supplier is Wessex Water Services Ltd Water mains located underneath Lower Bristol Road and Upper Bristol Road | | | Adequate water supply provision | Development should utilise the existing water infrastructure | Peter Brett Associates (2004) |
| Foul water infrastructure | Combined sewerage system exist on the north and south of the site. Private foul water sewers exist on the site south of the River Avon | | | Adequate foul water provision | Development should make provision for existing adequate foul water infrastructure. | Peter Brett Associates (2004) |
| Population | | | | | | |
| Population size | Bath 83992 (50%) of total B&NES (2001) | B&NES 169 040 (2001) | | | | <i>B&NES Community Safety Audit. 2001/02-2003/04. Bat & NES Council, 2004.</i> |
| Population Age | Average Age- | England and | Slightly older | | | <i>B&NES Community Safety Audit.</i> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | 39.9 | Wales Average Age- 38.6 | population compared to national average | | | 2001/02-2003/04. Bath & NES Council, 2004 |
| Marital statuses | B&NES (2001) Single 31.6% Married 50.6% Separated 1.8% Divorced 7.7% | England and Wales (2001) Single 30.1% Married 50.9% Separated 2.4% Divorced 8.2% | Comparable to national figures | | | Neighbourhoods. National Statistics, 2001 |
| Economic Activity | B&NES 81% | South West 81.6% GB 78.3% | Higher than average economically active | | | B&NES Community Safety Audit. 2001/02-2003/04. Bath & NES Council, 2004. |
| Economically inactive | B&NES 19% | GB 21.7% | | | | B&NES Community Safety Audit. 2001/02-2003/04. Bath & NES Council, 2004. |
| Unemployment | B&NES 2.8% (2002) | England and Wales 5.2% (2002) | Lower rates of unemployed | | Ensure adequate employment opportunities exist | B&NES Community Safety Audit. 2001/02-2003/04. Bath & NES Council, 2004. |
| Qualifications | Had no qualifications 22.5% Qualified to degree level or higher 25.9% | England and Wales Had no qualifications 29.1% Qualified to degree level or higher 19.8% | B&NES has a lower percentage or residents qualified to degree level of higher | | Ensure adequate education provision | Learning and Skills Statistics. Be in touch, 2004. |
| Percentage of 3-year-olds who have access to a good quality, free, early-years education place | 84.6% (2004) | 88.7% (2003) 86% (2002) 85% (2001) | Declining provision | Not all 3 year olds have access to a good quality, free, early year education | Consider education provision and making this available and accessible | Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES Council, 2005 |
| The percentage of adults aged 16-74 | 19.4% (2004) | 19.4% (2002) | No change | Education provision | Consider education | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| whose highest qualifications attained are at NVQ 2 or the equivalent | | | | | provision and making this available and accessible | |
| The percentage of children looked after who are in education, training or employed at the age of 19 | 30% (2004) | 57% (2003) 40% (2002) 30% (2001) | Decline in number in higher education | | Consider education provision and making this available and accessible Any change in demographics should ensure that there are adequate services including school places | <i>Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES Council, 2005</i> |
| Human Health | | | | | | |
| Resident population (%) with good, fairly good and not good health | B&NES (2001) Good 71.5% Fairly good 21.1% Not good (7.4) | England and Wales (2001) Good 68.6% Fairly good 22.2% Not good 9.2% | Higher percentage of residents who consider their health to be 'good' compared to national average | Maintain good health of residents | Consider targets set by the Local Delivery Plan to improve general health in area | <i>Neighbourhoods. National Statistics, 2001</i> |
| Resident population (%) with long-term illnesses | B&NES (2001) 15.8% | England and Wales (2001) 18.2% | Lower percentage of residents in B&NES have a long-term illness compared to national average | Maintain good health of residents | Consider targets set by the Local Delivery Plan to improve general health in area | <i>Neighbourhoods. National Statistics, 2001</i> |
| Resident population (%) providing unpaid care | B&NES (2001) 9.6% | B&NES (2001) 10% | Slightly lower percentage of residents providing unpaid care | Maintain good health of residents | Consider targets set by the Local Delivery Plan to improve general | <i>Neighbourhoods. National Statistics, 2001</i> |

| | | | compared to national average | | health in area | |
|---|--|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Difference in life expectancy | Difference in life expectancy between the most affluent and the least affluent areas of B&NES is nearly 5 years extra for men and over 2 years for women | | | Health inequality between most and least affluent | Ensure good assess and provision of health care for all | PCT Local Delivery Plan: Improving Health and Modernising Services 2004/2008 Bath and Northeast Somerset Primary Care Trust and bath and Northeast Somerset Council |
| Accidents (all ages) | Baseline (1995-1997) 16.1 Latest (1999-2001) 16.08 | Reduce death rate by at least one fifth by 2010 (12.9) | Slight reduction | Maintain good health of residents | Consider targets set by the Local Delivery Plan to improve general health in area | PCT Local Delivery Plan: Improving Health and Modernising Services 2004/2008 Bath and Northeast Somerset Primary Care Trust and bath and Northeast Somerset Council |
| Cancer (age <75) | Baseline (1995-1997) 118.3 Latest (1999-2001) 103.62 | Reduce death rate by at least one fifth by 2010 (94.6) | Reduction | Maintain good health of residents | Consider targets set by the Local Delivery Plan to improve general health in area | PCT Local Delivery Plan: Improving Health and Modernising Services 2004/2008 Bath and Northeast Somerset Primary Care Trust and bath and Northeast Somerset Council |
| Circulatory Diseases (age <75) | Baseline (1995-1997) 104.5 Latest (1999-2001) 89.21 | Reduce death rate by at least two fifths by 2010 (62.7) | Reduction | Maintain good health of residents | Consider targets set by the Local Delivery Plan to improve general health in area | PCT Local Delivery Plan: Improving Health and Modernising Services 2004/2008 Bath and Northeast Somerset Primary Care Trust and bath and Northeast Somerset Council |
| Suicides & injury undetermined (all ages) | Baseline (1995-1997) 7.4 Latest (1999-2001) 7.87 | Reduce death rate by at least one fifth by 2010 (5.9) | Slight increase | Maintain good health of residents | Consider targets set by the Local Delivery Plan to improve general health in area | PCT Local Delivery Plan: Improving Health and Modernising Services 2004/2008 Bath and Northeast Somerset Primary Care Trust and bath and Northeast Somerset Council |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | | | | | Council |
| Number of visits to sports centres (per thousand population) (PSA target) | 2004- 6423 | 2003- 6453 2002- 6423 2001- 6077 | Slight increase over the four year period | Access to sports and recreation facilities | Incorporate environments that stimulate a healthy environment including access to walkways, cycle paths and facilities for sport and recreation | PCT Local Delivery Plan: Improving Health and Modernising Services 2004/2008 Bath and Northeast Somerset Primary Care Trust and Bath and Northeast Somerset Council |
| <i>Social Inclusion</i> | | | | | | |
| Index of Multiple Deprivation as percentage ranking within the UK | Westmoreland 70-80% Kingsmead 10-20% Widcombe- 80-90% | | No comparison data | | Development should consider the need to provide access to services and infrastructure to provide for social inclusion | Index of Multiple Deprivation. Bath & NES. 2004 |
| Number of affordable homes built through Social Housing Grant | 366 (2004) | 123 (2003) 78 (2002) | Increase in affordable housing | Adequate affordable housing | Include the provision of affordable housing | Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES, 2005 |
| Total nights homeless households spent in bed and breakfast accommodation (PSA target) | 19 538 (2003) | 12 295 (2002) | Increase | Adequate affordable housing | Include the provision of affordable housing | Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES, 2005 |
| | | | | | | |
| <i>Crime and safety</i> | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Number of offences recorded | B&NES (Rate per 1000 population) Violence against a person 7.1 Sexual offences 0.5 Robbery 0.6 Burglary from a dwelling 5.5 Theft of a motor vehicle 6.0 Theft from a motor vehicle 11.3 | England and Wales (Rate per 1000 population) Violence against a person 11.4 Sexual offences 0.7 Robbery 1.8 Burglary from a dwelling 7.6 Theft of a motor vehicle 6.4 Theft from a motor vehicle 11.9 | Lower rates of crime and disorder when compared to national figures | Lowering crime rates | Incorporate designs to reduce risk of anti-social behaviour and take into consideration any risk assessment undertaken by the police | Neighbourhoods. National Statistics, 2001 |
| Percentage of people who feel very safe during the day in town and city centres | 83% (2003) | 77% (2001) | People feel increasing safe in the day in town and city centres | Security and safety of people in town and city centres | Incorporate designs to reduce risk of anti-social behaviour and take into consideration any risk assessment undertaken by the police | Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES Council, 2005 |
| Percentage of people who feel very safe during the evening in town and city centres | 25% (2003) | 23%(2001) | People feel more safe during the evening in town and city centre | Security and safety of people in town and city centres | Incorporate designs to reduce risk of anti-social behaviour and take into consideration any risk assessment undertaken by the police | Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES Council, 2005 |
| Local priorities and concerns | B&NES Alcohol Misuse Community | National Anti-social behaviour | Similar priorities to national outlook | Decreasing crime and increasing safety in | Should consider the local priorities and aims within | <i>Bath & NES Community Safety and Drugs Partnership Community Safety and Drugs Strategy 2005-08. Bath &</i> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | <p>Confidence (reducing the fear of crime) Drug Misuse Volume Crime Young People and Crime (as both victims and perpetrators)</p> | <p>Domestic Violence Hate Crime (nationally with a focus on racial hatred)</p> | | <p>communities</p> | <p>the Community Safety and Drugs strategy (2005-2008) by considering measures to help to reduce the negative effects of these aspects</p> | <p><i>NES Council, 2005</i></p> |
|--|---|--|--|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | |
|--|---|--|----------|--|--|---|
| ECONOMIC | | | | | | |
| <i>Investment in business and private assets</i> | | | | | | |
| Size of businesses | 6000 businesses in B&NES Small- 93% (35% of workforce) Large- 1% (26% of workforce) | South West Small- 32% of workforce Large- 32% of workforce | | | | B&NES Council (2005), Business Matters, http://www.business-matters.biz/default.asp?p=28 |
| Percentage of new businesses that trade for at least two years | 80.2% (2002) | 78.3% (2001) | Increase | Business start up | Development should consider encouraging businesses into area | Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES Council, 2005 |
| Number of major employers with effective travel plans | 9 (2003) | 6 (2002) 4 (2001) | Increase | Encouraging businesses to develop travel plans | Should ensure that all incoming businesses to the site have an effective and realistic travel plan | Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES Council, 2005 |
| Number of businesses and other organisations actively involved in a scheme to reduce waste | 111 (2004) | No other figure | | Need for waste reduction in businesses | Encourage businesses to be in a scheme which actively reduces waste | Community Strategy Indicators Progress Report – January 2005. Bath & NES Council, 2005 |
| Business support | 6 organisations provide business support services | | | Supporting business and new business opportunities | Direct businesses to these organisations for support services | B&NES Council (2005), Business Matters, http://www.business-matters.biz/default.asp?p=28 |
| Business creation | Support provided for 110 start ups in 2002 | | | New business creation needed | Encourage new business start ups | B&NES Council (2005), Business Matters, http://www.business- |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| | Two year survival rate= 78.5% Three year survival rate= 64.8% | | | | | matters.biz/default.asp?p=28 |
| Economic performance | GDP per person £11 730k VAT registrations over de-registrations 140-150 | UK figures | Above regional average and in line with UK figures | Encouraging business growth and start up | Promote business within the area | Swale (no date), B&NES Labour Market the Local Context, B&NES Council |
| Skills and Training | 32.8% hold an HND Degree and higher degree level qualifications | 24.2% GB average | Higher than average hold higher education degrees | Education provision | Ensure adequate education provision | Swale (no date), B&NES Labour Market the Local Context, B&NES Council |
| Labour Market | 0.86 jobs per working age resident (South West) | 0.83 jobs per working age resident UK average | Higher than UK average | Job creation to reduce unemployment | Encourage business to create more job opportunities | Swale (no date), B&NES Labour Market the Local Context, B&NES Council |
| Where people work | 70% of B&NES residents live and work in the area 30% of residents work outside the area | 23 865 out-commuters 24 118 in-commuters | | Job creation within Bath to reduce out-commuters | Encourage job creation to provide jobs at a local level | Swale (no date), B&NES Labour Market the Local Context, B&NES Council |
| Distance travelled to work | B&NES 13.23km | Bristol 9.31km North Somerset 15.64km South Gloucestershire 12.04km | Residents travel a significant distance to work comparable to others areas | Reduce distance of travel to work | Encourage job creation to provide jobs at a local level | Swale (no date), B&NES Labour Market the Local Context, B&NES Council |
| Tourism | In 2002 tourism contributed £232, 291,000 to the area | | | High dependency on tourism sector | Encourage businesses that will diversify sectors | Swale (no date), B&NES Labour Market the Local Context, B&NES Council |

| Indicator | Quantified data | Comparators and targets | Trend | Issue identified? | Action/Issues for Plan/ SA | |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | 14% of jobs within tourism | | | | | |
| Job creation | Between 2002 and 2012 West of England expected to create additional 27 000 jobs | National figures | Comparable to national figures | Job Creation | Encourage job creation to provide jobs at a local level | <i>Swale (no date), B&NES Labour Market the Local Context, B&NES Council</i> |
| Sectors | Key employment sectors Public and Administration (23, 300 jobs) Banking, finance and insurance (12, 700 jobs) Retailing, Restaurants and Tourism (18, 900) (Total 74% of local jobs) | | High dependency on public sector jobs | Demand for retail and hospitality units | Ensure a proportion of the commercial use is for retail and hospitality uses in order to meet demand for premises identified in the city | <i>Swale (no date), B&NES Labour Market the Local Context, B&NES Council</i> |