



Bath & North East Somerset  
Core Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal Report  
Annex B: Baseline Data

Prepared for:

**Bath & North East Somerset Council**

Prepared by:  
**ENVIRON**  
**Exeter, UK**

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<b>Version Control Record</b>				
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Description of Status</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Reviewer Initials</b>	<b>Authors Initials</b>
1	First draft	21/10/10		VP
2	Final - Publication	18/11/10	JC	VP
3	Final - Submission	26/04/11	JC	VP

The following tables contain updated baseline information which has been used in conjunction with the baseline information collated at the scoping stage to undertake the assessment. For all applicable baseline data please also see the SA scoping report.

<b>B&amp;NES District / Rural- Baseline data</b>				
(Please note that much of the district wide data is applicable to the rural areas and much of the accessible data is only available at a District level. For rural specific baseline information please see the scoping report).				
<b>SA topic</b>	<b>Data and quantified information</b>	<b>Comparators or targets</b>	<b>Trend and notes</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>In rural areas the level of service deprivation is naturally high due to geographical distance to certain services and facilities.</li> <li>Particular wards with particular barriers to accessing local services and facilities include Chew Valley South, Clutton and Mendip.</li> <li>Bath has the highest area of formal open space per 1000 population at 1.64 with Norton Radstock the lowest at 0.98.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Keynsham, Norton Radstock and Bath all have sufficient natural green space provision, when</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	B&NES Green Space Strategy  AMR 2008-2009

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	<p>compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None of the areas in the district appear to have sufficient allotment space when compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy</li> </ul>			
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the district as a whole, male life expectancy is 78.9 years. Female life expectancy in BANES is 82.8. Life expectancy is higher than both the regional and national average.</li> <li>People living in the lowest index of deprivation have a life expectancy 4.6 years lower than those in the more affluent wards.</li> <li>The Sport England survey (Oct08-Oct09) showed that 21.2% of residents regularly participated in moderate intensity sport and recreation.</li> <li>The aging population will impact upon future healthcare provision (SW region with highest proportion of elderly in UK).</li> </ul>	Life expectancy in the SW is 78.1 and in England it is 76.9. The BANES life expectancy is the 13 <sup>th</sup> highest male of the 45 SW LAs. Female life expectancy in BANES is higher than both the averages for the SW (82.2) and England (81.1). Female life expectancy is the 10 <sup>th</sup> highest among the 45 SW LAs.	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>2001 census</p> <p>Bath and North east Somerset Economic Strategy</p> <p>Sport England survey 2009</p>
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High house prices and a lack of affordable housing in Bath make it difficult to attract people to the area and to retain key workers.</li> <li>Of the households in need,</li> </ul>	In March 2007 the average house price in Bath and North East Somerset was £226,580. This was 18.4% above the average for the South West and	In April 2000 the average house price in Bath and North East Somerset was just £112,514.	<p>LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report</p> <p>West of England Partnership Strategic</p>

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	<p>newly forming households unable to afford to buy are the dominant group in Bath &amp; North East Somerset.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House prices in Keynsham are slightly above average for B&amp;NES.</li> <li>Intermediate options (such as shared ownership) and private renting are more affordable in Midsomer Norton than the rest of Bath &amp; North East Somerset.</li> <li>Lower quartile house price in Bath and North East Somerset are more than 9 times the lower quartile resident annual earnings.</li> <li>Nearly half the overall need for affordable housing in B&amp;NES is concentrated in Bath City.</li> </ul>	25.9% above that for England & Wales.		Housing Market Assessment
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is increasing diversity within local communities and identified pockets of deprivation amongst growing levels of affluence across the district.</li> </ul>	N/A	<p>From 1981 the population of the district has largely been growing. However, this growth has not been spread evenly over the age range. Bath and North East Somerset has experienced a net loss of pre-1 year, 10 – 19, 25 – 34 and 60 – 74 year olds. The greatest growth has been seen in the 40 – 44 age range with high growth across the whole 35 – 59 age range.</p> <p>The population of Bath and North East Somerset is expected to increase by 18% by 2026.</p>	<p>2001 census</p> <p>Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007</p> <p>Bath Sustainable Community Strategy Evidence Base</p>
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bath City Centre, the South West area of Bath City and North</li> </ul>	In the period 2008/09 there were 69.5 recorded crimes per 1,000	The number of recorded crimes per 1,000 population in B&NES have reduced from	Community Safety Audit 2005-08

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crime and the fear of crime	Keynsham experience the highest levels of recorded priority crime in B&NES.	population in B&NES. In the same period in Bristol there were 141.9, in North Somerset there were 68.8 and in South Gloucestershire there were 73.5 recorded crimes per 1,000 population.	83.8 in the period 2005/06.	2008 Strategic Assessment  LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009  Avon and Somerset Police <a href="http://maps.police.uk/text/avon-somerset/bath-and-north-east-somerset-district/keynsham-neighbourhood-area/">http://maps.police.uk/text/avon-somerset/bath-and-north-east-somerset-district/keynsham-neighbourhood-area/</a>
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is an uneven spatial distribution of skills levels in Bath and North East Somerset with particular skills issues in Midsomer Norton &amp; Radstock.</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	Economic Strategy for Bath and North East Somerset 2010-2026
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of the economically active population of BANES which are unemployed is lower than the UK and regional percentages.</li> <li>Wage rates are lower than the UK average and there are many low skill/wage jobs.</li> <li>There are some wards in Radstock which experience comparatively high levels of unemployment linked to patterns of deprivation mapped in the</li> </ul>	N/A	<p>There is likely to be a shortfall of office space development of 9,500 sq.m compared to the target.</p> <p>A lot of industrial land will be lost at Bath Western Riverside as development for housing goes ahead.</p>	2001 census data  LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009

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	<p>indices of deprivation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>			
Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bath and North East Somerset area, especially Bath, currently faces a projected deficit in the provision of office space.</li> </ul>	<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.</p>	See area-based baseline data tables for further information.	LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are a number of Local Food Suppliers in the District and the North East Somerset &amp; 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&amp;NES area. Key findings included a need for the planning system to support barriers to expansion of local food producers.</li> </ul>	N/A	Not available.	
Objective 10: Ensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no direct link to the</li> </ul>	1. More Cycling	Bus use and park and ride use is up in Bath	<a href="http://travelplus.org.u">http://travelplus.org.u</a>

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everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	<p>motorway network in B&amp;NES and Bath suffers particularly from the sub-region's poor internal transport links.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>To double recorded levels of cycling in Bath &amp; North East Somerset (based on 1996 data) by the year 2002 and to double the 2002 level by 2012.</p> <p>2. More children cycling To double the number of children cycling to school in Bath &amp; North East Somerset in 1996 by the year 2012.</p> <p>3. Less Casualties To halve the 1996 accident rate for cyclists by 2002 and reduce it to one-third of the 1996 level by 2012.</p> <p>4. Less Thefts To halve the 1996 level of cycle theft in Bath &amp; North East Somerset by 2002, and halve the 2002 level by year 2012.</p>	in recent years.	<p><a href="#">k/bath-package</a></p> <p>Bath and North East Somerset Cycling Strategy</p>
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Bath has low level of cycling due mainly to heavy traffic volumes, the lack of cycle networks and steep hills, but a relatively higher proportion of movements by foot</li> </ul>	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%.	There has been a 2 to 3% fall in traffic across most inter-urban key corridors.	<p>Joint Transport Plan Joint Delivery Report June 2006.</p> <p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p>

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	<p>despite gradients and busy roads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The average journey to work is 13.23km (comparatively high).</li> </ul>			
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 2 AONBs in the District – Mendip and Cotswolds AONBs (see Scoping Report for map).</li> <li>The district has a varied landscape represented by 18 LCAs (see Scoping Report for map). Large areas of B&amp;NES are Green Belt (61%).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Large areas of Radstock are covered by a Conservation Area.</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report

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Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bath was designated a World Heritage site in 1987.</li> <li>There are 37 Conservation Areas, 11 Historic Parks and Gardens, 84 SAMs and approximately 6,400 listed buildings and structures in B&amp;NES (of which 5,000 lie within the City of Bath).</li> <li>There are currently 17 Conservation Areas, 9 Scheduled Monuments, 4 buildings and 1 Designated Park and Garden on the Heritage at Risk Register 2010.</li> <li>The area which was formerly part of the Somerset coalfield retains a rich industrial heritage.</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	<p>LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report</p> <p>English Heritage – Heritage at Risk Register</p>
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPA: Chew Valley Lake</li> <li>SAC: Combe Down and Bathampton Mines form part of the 'Bath &amp; Bradford-on-Avon Bats SAC'.</li> <li>SAC: Compton Martin Ochre Mine is a component site of the North Somerset and Mendip Bats SAC.</li> <li>There are 59 SSSIs in B&amp;NES and 300 locally designated sites. 71% of SSSI units are in favourable condition.</li> <li>BAP priority habitat is mapped in the Scoping Report</li> <li>There are several strategic</li> </ul>	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.	N/A	<p>Nature on the Map</p> <p>Our Environment: Our Future – The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014</p>

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	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.			
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council declared an AQMA for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) along the A4 London Road (Bath) in February 2002 and this was extended to include Bathwick Street. It is now likely that the whole of the city of Bath will be declared an AQMA.</li> <li>An AQMA has been declared in the centre of Keynsham. There are no AQMA in Midsomer Norton, Radstock or elsewhere in the district.</li> <li>Gap in noise baseline information.</li> <li>The river chemical and biological quality is generally Very Good to Fairly Good.</li> <li>Nitrate is regularly found in groundwater in some areas.</li> <li>The far east and far west of the district is covered by GSPZs (including a part of Bath).</li> </ul>	<p>NO<sub>2</sub> 2003 61 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>The air quality objective for Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual mean of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>1 hour mean of 200µg/m<sup>3</sup> - not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year.</li> </ul>	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>AQMA Detailed Assessment 2005 Summary of Consultation on AQMA 2007</p> <p>Bath Scheme. Wessex Water 2004 Environment Agency <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a></p>
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel poverty figures have risen as a result of rising fossil fuel prices. Climate change may</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new homes must be Zero Carbon from 2016.</li> </ul>	According to Wessex Water, the uptake of efficient technologies within the home is predicted to rise, which should reduce water	The Bristol Avon Catchment Abstraction

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	reduce the need for winter heating, but will increase the need for summer cooling.		usage. All new properties are to be metered.	Management Strategy.  Wessex Water Services Ltd. Water Resources Management Plan – May 2008.
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the district was 1048 kilo-tonnes. Sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the district are (2007 data): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>34% industrial</li> <li>39 domestic</li> <li>24% transport</li> <li>2% other sources</li> </ul> </li> <li>There is no record of any major renewable energy schemes undertaken in the District.</li> <li>A renewable energy research study has been undertaken.</li> <li>Initiatives to improve energy efficiency and utilise renewable energy need to be addressed in relation to the historic buildings.</li> </ul>	<p>The regional target is to generate 35-52 MW of generating capacity in the former Avon area.</p> <p>The EU target is 12% renewable energy generation by 2010.</p> <p>At least 15% of energy in new developments should come from a renewable source.</p>	NA	<p>Survey of renewable electricity and heat projects in South West England. Regen SW Renewable Energy Agency</p> <p>Renewable Energy Directive (2001/77/EC)</p> <p>Bath &amp; North East Somerset Environmental Sustainability Strategic Framework 2006</p>
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The areas prone to flooding tend to follow the main rivers.</li> </ul> <p>The areas most at risk of flooding are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bath -at risk of flooding from</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The region is becoming warmer and by the 2050s average temperatures may be as much as 3.5oC warmer in summer;</li> <li>High summer temperatures are becoming more frequent, and very cold winters are becoming increasingly rare;</li> <li>Winters are becoming wetter (a 5 - 20% increase is expected by the 2050s),</li> </ul>	Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Warming to the idea - South West Region Climate Change Impacts Scoping

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	<p>rivers, sewers, surface water, artificial sources and to a lesser degree from groundwater (springs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keynsham -at risk of flooding from rivers (which may be tidally influenced), surface water, sewers and artificial sources.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Chew Magna and downstream communities -at risk of flooding from rivers, surface water and artificial sources.</li> <li>• Global temperatures will rise between 1.4 – 5.5°C over the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.</li> </ul>		<p>whilst summers are becoming drier (10 - 40% decrease by the 2050s);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relative sea level continues to rise, and could be as much as 80cm higher by the 2080s;</li> <li>• Changes to insurance costs and coverage are expected, in particular in vulnerable geographic areas or economic sectors; and</li> <li>• Loss of habitats and indigenous species could occur as well as longer growing seasons and increased potential for novel agricultural crops.</li> </ul>	Study (2003)
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B&amp;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.</li> <li>• Most of the district falls within WRMU 2 (Bristol Avon) which is designated as having 'no water</li> </ul>	The Climate Change Act has set legally binding targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. In the UK 2009 budget, the 2020 target was revised and therefore the current legally binding target is to achieve a carbon emissions reduction of 34% by 2020. This target is likely to be reviewed in forthcoming budgets	Total CO2 emissions in the district have decreased from 6.3 tonnes per person in 2005 to 5.9 in 2007. Figures for the South West are 8.2 in 2005 and 7.9 in 2007. Modeling of future water use shows part of the district having a light water deficit within a 'no saving' scenario.	<p><a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/climate_change.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/climate_change.aspx</a></p> <p>Bath and North East Somerset Carbon Management Programme</p> <p>Climate Change Act 2008</p>

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	<p>available’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2007, approx. 40% of households within the Wessex Water supply area (which includes B&amp;NES) were metered.</li> <li>82% of new or converted dwellings in the District completed during 2008/09 were built on previously developed land.</li> </ul>	<p>The district target is to reduce carbon emissions by 30% by 2014.</p>		<p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p>
<p>Objective 20: Promote waste management accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>B&amp;NES is one of the top recycling authorities within the country, recycling 41% of household waste in 2009/10.</li> <li>Every day B&amp;NES sends 15 containers by road to Shortwood Landfill Site in South Gloucestershire and Dimmer Landfill Site in Somerset.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<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&amp;NES is 50% in 2009/10.</p>	<p>Combined recycling and composting has continued to increase since 2005 from 31.67% to 42.59% in 2008/2009.</p>	<p>Joint Waste DPD Pre-Submission Document, January 2010</p> <p>Towards zero waste 2020 A Waste Strategy for Bath &amp; North East Somerset 2005 – 2010</p> <p>B&amp;NES website</p>

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Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The formal provision of green space is above the draft standard in the green space strategy of 1.5 ha per 1000.</li> <li>Royal Victoria Park, Sydney Gardens, Henrietta Park, Alexandra Park and Parade Gardens are all near to the Central Zone.</li> <li>Bath also has 18.67 hectares of allotments. This is lower than the minimum required under the greenspace standard.</li> </ul>	<p>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 <i>natural</i> green space provision, when compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy. None of the areas in the district appear to have sufficient allotment space when compared to the draft standard in the greenspace strategy</p>	N/A	B&NES Green Space Strategy
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the district as a whole, male life expectancy is 78.9 years. Female life expectancy in BANES is 82.8. Life expectancy is higher than both the regional and national average.</li> <li>People living in the lowest index of deprivation have a life expectancy 4.6 years lower than those in the more affluent wards.</li> <li>The Sport England survey (Oct08-Oct09) showed that 21.2% of residents regularly participated in moderate intensity sport and recreation.</li> <li>The aging population will impact</li> </ul>	<p>Life expectancy in the SW is 78.1 and in England it is 76.9. The BANES life expectancy is the 13<sup>th</sup> highest male of the 45 SW LAs. Female life expectancy in BANES is higher than both the averages for the SW (82.2) and England (81.1). Female life expectancy is the 10<sup>th</sup> highest among the 45 SW LAs.</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>2001 census</p> <p>Bath and North east Somerset Economic Strategy</p> <p>Sport England survey 2009</p>

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	upon future healthcare provision (SW region with highest proportion of elderly in UK).			
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High house prices and a lack of affordable housing in Bath make it difficult to attract people to the area and to retain key workers.</li> <li>Nearly half the overall need for affordable housing in B&amp;NES is concentrated in Bath City.</li> </ul>	In March 2007 the average house price in Bath and North East Somerset was £226,580. This was 18.4% above the average for the South West and 25.9% above that for England & Wales.	In April 2000 the average house price in Bath and North East Somerset was just £112,514.	<p>LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report</p> <p>West of England Partnership Strategic Housing Market Assessment</p>
Objective 4: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Central Zone</u>: parts of the Kingsmead Ward are within the 20% most deprived areas; parts of the Westmoreland Ward are within the least 30% deprived in England.</li> <li>Twerton and Newbridge Riversides: The Twerton Ward is quite deprived. Parts of it are within the 20% most deprived areas in England. In contrast parts of the Newbridge Ward are within the least 10% deprived in England.</li> </ul>	N/A	From 1981 the population of the district has largely been growing. However, this growth has not been spread evenly over the age range. Bath and North East Somerset has experienced a net loss of pre-1 year, 10 – 19, 25 – 34 and 60 – 74 year olds. The greatest growth has been seen in the 40 – 44 age range with high growth across the whole 35 – 59 age range. The population of Bath and North East Somerset is expected to increase by 18% by 2026.	<p>2001 census</p> <p>Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007</p> <p>Bath Sustainable Community Strategy Evidence Base</p>
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some of the highest ranking wards for anti social behaviour and crime in Bath are in the Central Zone: Abbey and Kingsmead wards.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	<p>Community Safety Audit 2005-08</p> <p>2008 Strategic Assessment</p>

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bath has a strong local further and higher education sector, as well as excellent local training providers. In Bath generally there is a highly skilled resident population but there is an uneven spatial distribution of skills levels with particular low skills issues in wards in south west Bath.</li> </ul>	There is an uneven spatial distribution of skills levels in Bath and North East Somerset with particular skills issues in south west Bath and Midsomer Norton & Radstock.	N/A	Draft Economic Strategy
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bath has traditionally enjoyed low and stable unemployment. However, in the recession there have been job losses particularly in manufacturing, financial services and construction-related activities.</li> <li>Employment in Bath is dominated by the public sector.</li> <li>Retail and tourism are also key employment sectors in Bath resulting in many low skilled and / or low wage jobs.</li> <li>There has been a net loss of office and industrial space in Bath. This is against target for an increase office space</li> </ul>	N/A	<p>There is likely to be a shortfall of office space development of 9,500 sq.m compared to the target.</p> <p>A lot of industrial land will be lost at Bath Western Riverside as development for housing goes ahead.</p>	<p>2001 census data</p> <p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p>
Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bath and North East Somerset area, especially Bath, currently faces a projected deficit in the provision of office space.</li> <li>No additional local data for Bath.</li> </ul>	<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%</p> <p>A3-A4 excluding pubs/bars: 13%</p> <p>Vacant: 10.</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. Since 2006 Bath has seen a loss of A2 and B1a and a gain of A1 and mixed A1/A3 use. Changes to A1 are due to small changes of the use of first floors or basements. The loss of A2 and gain of mixed A1/A3 is due to the</p>	<p>B&amp;NES City and Town Centres Health Check Study 2006</p> <p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p>

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
			change of use in the High Street to a coffee shop (LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009). There will be a large increase in retail uses when the Southgate Development completes- Phase 1 now completed, phase 2 projected completion in May 2010.	
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A farmers market is held in Bath every Saturday at Green Park Station.</li> <li>There are a number of local food suppliers in the BANES area.</li> <li>A number of local farmers would increase their production if there was more local demand.</li> <li>A shortage of local processing facilities hampers development of some local food suppliers.</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bus use and park and ride use is up in Bath in recent years.</li> <li>Bath has low level of cycling but higher levels of walking</li> <li>The Bath Package aims to provide a modern integrated easy to use public transport system.</li> </ul>	<p>1. More Cycling To double recorded levels of cycling in Bath &amp; North East Somerset (based on 1996 data) by the year 2002 and to double the 2002 level by 2012.</p> <p>2. More children cycling To double the number of children cycling to school in Bath &amp; North East Somerset in 1996 by the year 2012.</p> <p>3. Less Casualties To halve the 1996 accident rate for cyclists by 2002 and reduce it to one-third of the 1996 level by 2012.</p> <p>4. Less Thefts</p>	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 should increase.	<a href="http://travelplus.org.uk/bath-package">http://travelplus.org.uk/bath-package</a>  Bath and North East Somerset Cycling Strategy

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
		To halve the 1996 level of cycle theft in Bath & North East Somerset by 2002, and halve the 2002 level by year 2012.		
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major roads pass through the centre of Bath, therefore Bath has a very high level of through traffic. This includes large numbers of HGVs .</li> <li>Traffic has decreased in recent years.</li> <li>There is a high level of self-containment in Bath with 71% of people living and working in the area.</li> </ul>	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%.	There has been a 2 to 3% fall in traffic across most inter-urban key corridors.	<p>Joint Transport Plan Joint Delivery Report June 2006.</p> <p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p>
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bath has a distinctive and valued townscape and was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 37 Conservation Areas, 11 Historic Parks and Gardens, 84 SAMs and approximately 6,400 listed buildings and structures in the district (of which 5000 lie within the City of Bath).</li> <li>Cleveland House and King Edwards School Grade II* Listed Buildings are on the Heritage at Risk Register 2010.</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	<p>LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report</p> <p>English Heritage - Heritage at Risk Register</p>
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no SSSIs in the central zone.</li> <li>Combe Down &amp; Bathampton Down Mines SSSI and Bath and Bradford upon Avon Bats SAC is</li> </ul>	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.	N/A	<p>Nature on the Map</p> <p>Our Environment: Our Future – The Regional Strategy for the South West</p>

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>about 3km from the central zone and about 6km from the Lower Bristol Road. This SSSI is in favourable condition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kensington Meadows Local Nature Reserve is 1.5 km from the Central Zone.</li> <li>• North Road Quarry Geological SSSI is near to the Central Zone.</li> <li>• Newton St Loe SSSI is just to the west of the Lower Bristol Road.</li> <li>• Carrs Woodland Local Nature Reserve is to the immediate west of the Lower Bristol Road.</li> <li>• Twerton Roundhill Local Nature Reserve is about 1km to the south of Lower Bristol Road.</li> </ul>			Environment 2004-2014
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is likely that the whole of the city of Bath will be declared an AQMA.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>NO<sub>2</sub> 2003 61 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>The air quality objective for Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual mean of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• 1 hour mean of 200µg/m<sup>3</sup> - not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year.</li> </ul>	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>AQMA Detailed Assessment 2005 Summary of Consultation on AQMA 2007</p> <p>Bath Scheme. Wessex Water 2004 Environment Agency <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a></p>
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All new homes must be Zero Carbon from 2016.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	N/A	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>The Bristol Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy.</p> <p>Wessex Water Services Ltd. Water Resources</p>

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No additional local data for Bath.</li> </ul>			Management Plan – May 2008.
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no grid-connected renewable electricity projects in the area or any renewable heat projects.</li> <li>Initiatives to improve energy efficiency and utilise renewable energy need to be addressed in relation to the historic buildings.</li> </ul>	<p>The regional target is to generate 35-52 MW of generating capacity in the former Avon area.</p> <p>The EU target is 12% renewable energy generation by 2010.</p> <p>At least 15% of energy in new developments should come from a renewable source.</p>	NA	<p>Survey of renewable electricity and heat projects in South West England. Regen SW Renewable Energy Agency</p> <p>Renewable Energy Directive (2001/77/EC)</p> <p>Bath &amp; North East Somerset Environmental Sustainability Strategic Framework 2006</p>
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The region is becoming warmer and by the 2050s average temperatures may be as much as 3.5oC warmer in summer;</li> <li>High summer temperatures are becoming more frequent, and very cold winters are becoming increasingly rare;</li> <li>Winters are becoming wetter (a 5 - 20% increase is expected by the 2050s), whilst summers are becoming drier (10 - 40% decrease by the 2050s);</li> <li>Relative sea level continues to rise, and could be as much as 80cm higher by the 2080s;</li> <li>Changes to insurance costs and coverage are expected, in particular in vulnerable geographic areas or economic sectors; and</li> <li>Loss of habitats and indigenous species could occur as well as longer growing seasons and increased potential for novel agricultural crops.</li> </ul>	Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Warming to the idea - South West Region Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study (2003)

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>B&amp;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.</li> <li>Most of the district falls within WRMU 2 (Bristol Avon) which is designated as having 'no water available'.</li> <li>In 2007, approx. 40% of households within the Wessex Water supply area (which includes B&amp;NES) were metered.</li> <li>82% of new or converted dwellings in the District completed during 2008/09 were built on previously developed land.</li> <li>No additional local data for Bath.</li> </ul>	<p>The Climate Change Act has set legally binding targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. In the UK 2009 budget, the 2020 target was revised and therefore the current legally binding target is to achieve a carbon emissions reduction of 34% by 2020. This target is likely to be reviewed in forthcoming budgets</p> <p>The district target is to reduce carbon emissions by 30% by 2014.</p>	<p>Total CO2 emissions in the district have decreased from 6.3 tonnes per person in 2005 to 5.9 in 2007. Figures for the South West are 8.2 in 2005 and 7.9 in 2007. Modeling of future water use shows part of the district having a light water deficit within a 'no saving' scenario.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/climate_change.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/climate_change.aspx</a></p> <p>Bath and North East Somerset Carbon Management Programme</p> <p>Climate Change Act 2008</p>
Objective 20: Promote waste management accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>B&amp;NES is one of the top recycling authorities within the country, recycling 41% of household waste in 2009/10.</li> <li>Every day B&amp;NES sends 15 containers by road to Shortwood Landfill Site in South Gloucestershire and Dimmer Landfill Site in Somerset.</li> <li>Waste infrastructure: 2 x waste transfer stations (Bath and Radstock), 9 x Recycling Collection Points, 3 x Recycling</li> </ul>	<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. The recycling target in B&amp;NES is 50% in 2009/10.</p>	<p>Combined recycling and composting has continued to increase since 2005 from 31.67% to 42.59% in 2008/2009.</p>	<p>Joint Waste DPD Pre-Submission Document, January 2010</p> <p>Towards zero waste 2020</p> <p>A Waste Strategy for Bath &amp; North East Somerset 2005 – 2010</p>

Bath– Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>Centres (bulkier items), 1 x railhead, and 2 x refuse collection and cleansing depots.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No sites for strategic waste management are proposed within Bath.</li> </ul>			

Keynsham Town Centre – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	<p>Keynsham has 23.03 hectares of formal open space.</p> <p>Keynsham Memorial Park which is adjacent to the strategic site boundary, received green flag status in 2008.</p> <p>This is complemented by Kelston Park and the Manor Road playing field. There is a deficit in sports pitch provision.</p> <p>Keynsham has 32.04 hectares of natural open space.</p> <p>Keynsham has 1.75 hectares of allotments.</p>	<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 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>		B&NES Green Space Strategy
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<p>In the district as a whole, male life expectancy is 78.9 years. Female life expectancy in BANES is 82.8. Life expectancy is higher than both the regional and national average. People living in the lowest index of deprivation have a life expectancy 4.6 years lower than those in the more affluent wards.</p> <p>The Sport England survey (Oct08-Oct09) showed that 21.2% of residents regularly participated in moderate intensity sport and recreation.</p> <p>The aging population will impact upon</p>	<p>Life expectancy in the SW is 78.1 and in England it is 76.9. The BANES life expectancy is the 13<sup>th</sup> highest male of the 45 SW LAs. Female life expectancy in BANES is higher than both the averages for the SW (82.2) and England (81.1). Female life expectancy is the 10<sup>th</sup> highest among the 45 SW LAs.</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>	

Keynsham Town Centre – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	future healthcare provision (SW region with highest proportion of elderly in UK).			
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality <i>and affordable</i> housing	House prices in Keynsham are slightly above average for B&NES. Of the households in need in Keynsham, newly forming households unable to afford to buy are the dominant group.	In December 2009 the average house price in Bath and North East Somerset was £217,160. The average house price in England and Wales stood at £165,088 in February 2010 and for the South West the average was £175,805. The average house price in B&NES is therefore significantly higher than the regional or national average.	In April 2000 the average house price in Bath and North East Somerset was just £112,514. House price inflation in Bath and North East Somerset since April 2000 has been 100% but this has dropped a little since 2007. Data from the Land Registry indicates that house prices within the District have risen again since 2008.	LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report  West of England Partnership Strategic Housing Market Assessment Land Registry <a href="http://www1.landregistry.gov.uk/houseprices/">http://www1.landregistry.gov.uk/houseprices/</a> accessed 15/03/10
Objective 4: Promote stronger more <i>vibrant and cohesive</i> communities	The population of Keynsham is 15,533 (taken from 2001 census). This has reduced from 15,831 in 1991. Parts of the Keynsham North Ward are fairly affluent – within the 30% least deprived areas in the UK. The rest of the area ranks in the middle of the deprivation scale.	N/A	From 1981 the population of the district has largely been growing. However, this growth has not been spread evenly over the age range. Bath and North East Somerset has experienced a net loss of pre-1 year, 10 – 19, 25 – 34 and 60 – 74 year olds. The greatest growth has been seen in the 40 – 44 age range with high growth across the whole 35 – 59 age range.  The population of Bath and North East Somerset is expected to increase by 18% by 2026.	2001 census  Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007  Bath Sustainable Community Strategy Evidence Base
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	Keynsham experiences one of the highest levels of recorded priority crime in B&NES. This is mainly in Keynsham North Ward. Recent 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.	In the period 2008/09 there were 69.5 recorded crimes per 1,000 population. In the same period in Bristol there were 141.9, in North Somerset there were 68.8 and in South Gloucestershire there were 73.5 recorded crimes per 1,000 population.	The number of recorded crimes per 1,000 population in Banes have reduced from 83.8 in the period 2005/06.	Community Safety Audit 2005-08  LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009  Avon and Somerset Police <a href="http://maps.police.uk/text/avon-somerset/bath-">http://maps.police.uk/text/avon-somerset/bath-</a>

Keynsham Town Centre – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
				<a href="#">and-north-east-somerset-district/keynsham-neighbourhood-area/</a>
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of training	The district has a greater than average proportion of the working age residents with level 3 or 4 qualifications.	N/A	N/A	LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	<p>The unemployment rate in Keynsham is lower than the UK average but Keynsham's employment base is dominated by Cadbury's and the public sector. Over 60% of the working age residents commute out of the town to work. There are some wards in Keynsham which experience comparatively high levels of unemployment linked to patterns of deprivation. A significant % of employment in Keynsham is provided by a few key employers.</p> <p><b>Office development:</b> From 2001 - 2009 there has been a net loss of office space of 904 sq.m in Keynsham. However, there have been no losses in the last financial year and the loss was mainly due to a site was allocated in the Local Plan for housing.</p> <p><b>Industrial development:</b> From 2001 - 2009 there has been a net loss of industrial space in Keynsham of 900 sq.m.</p>	<p>The target for Keynsham office development is for no net change in office space between 2001-2011.</p> <p>The target for Keynsham is a reduction in industrial floorspace of 3,500 sq.m between 2001-2011.</p>	<p>Some office space is likely to come forward in Keynsham at the Severnside Waste Paper site and at the Old Manor House Hotel.</p> <p>A lot of industrial floorspace will be lost at the Cadbury Schweppes Factory once this closes.</p>	<p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p> <p>Draft Economic Strategy</p>
Objective 8: Enable local businesses to prosper	<p>62.2% of people who visit Keynsham come to shop. People do not visit Keynsham to sight-see.</p> <p><u>Keynsham Use Class Mix 2006</u> Comparison Retail: 43% Convenience Retail: 9%</p>	<p>In 2004 53.5% of visitors came to Keynsham to shop. In 2004 a small % (0.4) did come to sight-see.</p> <p><u>National Average</u> Comparison Retail: 48%</p>	Keynsham has not seen any changes in these uses since 2006 (LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009). The current retail strategy is to meet local needs.	B&NES City and Town Centres Health Check Study 2006 LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009

Keynsham Town Centre – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>A1 services: 16% A2 services: 18% A3-A4 exclude pubs/bars: 10% Vacant: 5%.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Convenience Retail: 9% A1 services: 11% A2 services: 9% A3-A4 exclude pubs/bars: 13% Vacant: 10%.</p>		<p>Keynsham Town Centre Action Plan 2007/2008.</p> <p>B&amp;NES website</p>
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	<p>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> <p>There are a number of local food suppliers in the BANES area.</p> <p>A number of local farmers would increase their production if there was more local demand.</p> <p>A shortage of local processing facilities hampers development of some local food supplies.</p>	N/A	N/A	
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	<p>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.</p> <p>Keynsham is served by the following bus services: <b>178 (678)</b> Bath - Midsomer Norton - Bristol <b>318</b> Keynsham - Cribbs Causeway</p>	<p>1. More Cycling To double recorded levels of cycling in Bath &amp; North East Somerset (based on 1996 data) by the year 2002 and to double the 2002 level by 2012.</p> <p>2. More children cycling To double the number of children cycling to school in Bath &amp; North East Somerset in 1996 by the year 2012.</p>	Not available	<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</p>

Keynsham Town Centre – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p><b>337</b> Bath - Keynsham (Park Estate)  <b>339</b> Bath - Bristol  <b>349</b> Bristol - Keynsham (Park Estate)  <b>532</b> Keynsham - Longwell Green (Aspects)  <b>533</b> Keynsham - Mangotsfield  <b>684</b> Keynsham - Wick  <b>636</b> Keynsham - Whitchurch  <b>665</b> Keynsham &amp; Saltford Local Service</p>	<p>3.Less Casualties                      To halve the 1996 accident rate for cyclists by 2002 and reduce it to one-third of the 1996 level by 2012.</p> <p>4.Less Thefts                      To halve the 1996 level of cycle theft in Bath &amp; North East Somerset by 2002, and halve the 2002 level by year 2012.</p>		Cycling Strategy
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	<p>There is a high level of car ownership in Keynsham for an urban area with good bus links and a mainline rail service. More than 60% of people in Keynsham commute elsewhere to work. The A4 through Keynsham is subject to high levels of congestion. The levels of traffic in the High Street are not a cause for concern in itself. However, there is significant queuing along the High Street at all times of day and this impacts upon the town centre environment. Many road junctions are of poor quality including the junction of High Street and Bath Hill and the junction of Temple Street and Rock Road.</p>	<p>2001 Census statistics show that of all residents in B&amp;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>There has been a 2 to 3% fall in traffic across most inter-urban key corridors</p>	<p>Keynsham Regeneration Delivery Plan. Stage 1 report, June 2009</p> <p>Joint Transport Plan Joint Delivery Report June 2006.</p> <p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p>
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	<p>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.</p> <p>The High Street is of mixed townscape quality. There is high quality development in some areas such as the Church and the Manor</p>			<p>LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report</p> <p>Keynsham Regeneration Delivery Plan. Stage 1 report, June 2009</p>

Keynsham Town Centre – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>House. However, the core of the High Street is of low quality.</p> <p>The Green Belt has influenced the growth and the identity of the town, helping it to retain its own identity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>High rise council offices and the surrounding precinct are incongruous with the character and appearance of the town.</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>Keynsham Regeneration Delivery Plan. Stage 1 report, June 2009</p> <p>English Heritage - Heritage at Risk Register</p>

Keynsham Town Centre – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	<p>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.</p> <p>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>	<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>	N/A	<p>Nature on the Map</p> <p>Our Environment: Our Future – The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014</p> <p><a href="http://www.magic.gov.uk">www.magic.gov.uk</a></p>
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	<p>Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide in some areas of the High Street are exceeding National Air Quality Objectives. At the Somerfield diffusion tube location on the High Street, the annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide measured 55 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2006 and 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2007.</p> <p>More recent monitoring data has also shown an exceedance at the Charlton Road diffusion tube location (41µg/m<sup>3</sup> average for 2008). Due to these exceedances, the Council is required to declare an AQMA.</p> <p>The total amount of CO2 emissions in the district was 1048 kilo-tonnes. Sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the district are (2007 data):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 34% industrial</li> <li>• 39 domestic</li> <li>• 24% transport</li> <li>• 2% other sources</li> </ul> <p>The River Avon and Chew pass</p>	<p>The air quality objective for Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sup>2</sup>) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual mean of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• 1 hour mean of 200µg/m<sup>3</sup> - not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year.</li> </ul>	<p>According to data provided by the council air pollution in Keynsham has remained fairly steady since 1999.</p>	<p>Bath and North East Somerset website Environment Agency</p>

Keynsham Town Centre – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	through the town of Keynsham. The river chemical and biological quality is generally Very Good to Fairly Good.			
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	<p>Keynsham falls within the WRMU 2 Bristol Avon which is designated as having 'no water available'.</p> <p>The River Avon has been allocated a Medium 'environmental weighting' score (relating to abstractions- the impacts upon flow resulting from abstraction activity).</p> <p>Wessex Water is committed to ensuring continuous flow within the River Avon. This is to be achieved via support and selective abstraction practices which control inputs to and outputs from the river.</p> <p>The EA will consider new unconstrained abstractions (river flow restrictions apply).</p> <p>In 2007, approx. 40% of households within the Wessex Water supply area (which includes BANES) were metered.</p>	All new homes to be Zero Carbon from 2016.	Fuel poverty figures have risen due to rising fossil fuel prices (national trend). 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. Climate change may reduce need for winter heating but may increase the need for summer cooling.	LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	There are no grid-connected renewable electricity projects in the area or any renewable heat projects	<p>The regional target is to generate 35-52 MW of generating capacity in the former Avon area.</p> <p>The EU target is 12% renewable energy generation by 2010.</p> <p>At least 15% of energy in new developments should come from a renewable source.</p>	NA	<p>Survey of renewable electricity and heat projects in South West England. Regen SW Renewable Energy Agency</p> <p>Renewable Energy Directive (2001/77/EC)</p>

Keynsham Town Centre – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
				Bath & North East Somerset Environmental Sustainability Strategic Framework 2006
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	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.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The region is becoming warmer and by the 2050s average temperatures may be as much as 3.5oC warmer in summer;</li> <li>High summer temperatures are becoming more frequent, and very cold winters are becoming increasingly rare;</li> <li>Winters are becoming wetter (a 5 - 20% increase is expected by the 2050s), whilst summers are becoming drier (10 - 40% decrease by the 2050s);</li> <li>Relative sea level continues to rise, and could be as much as 80cm higher by the 2080s;</li> <li>Changes to insurance costs and coverage are expected, in particular in vulnerable geographic areas or economic sectors; and</li> <li>Loss of habitats and indigenous species could occur as well as longer growing seasons and increased potential for novel agricultural crops.</li> </ul>	Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Warming to the idea - South West Region Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study (2003)
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	<p>82% of new or converted dwellings in the District completed during 2008/09 were built on previously developed land.</p> <p>The total amount of CO2 emissions in the district was 1048 kilo-tonnes. Sources of climate emissions in the district are (2007 data)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>34% industrial</li> </ul>	The Climate Change Act has set legally binding targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. In the UK 2009 budget, the 2020 target was revised and therefore the current legally binding target is to achieve a carbon emissions reduction of 34% by 2020. This target is	Total CO2 emissions in the district have decreased from 6.3 tonnes per person in 2005 to 5.9 in 2007. Figures for the South West are 8.2 in 2005 and 7.9 in 2007. Modeling of future water use shows part of the district having a light water deficit within a 'no saving' scenario.	<p><a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/climate_change.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/climate_change.aspx</a></p> <p>Bath and North East Somerset Carbon Management Programme</p>

Keynsham Town Centre – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 39 domestic</li> <li>• 24% transport</li> <li>• 2% other sources</li> </ul>	<p>likely to be reviewed in forthcoming budgets</p> <p>The district target is to reduce carbon emissions by 30% by 2014.</p>		Climate Change Act 2008
Objective 20: Promote waste management accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	<p>A new waste management site (for the treatment of residual waste) will be developed for Keynsham at Broadmead Lane.</p> <p>B&amp;NES is one of the top recycling authorities in the UK (42% of household waste recycled or composted). However, the district still landfilled 46,150 tonnes of waste in 2008/2009.</p> <p>Every day B&amp;NES sends 15 containers by road to Shortwood Landfill Site in South Gloucestershire and Dimmer Landfill Site in Somerset.</p> <p>Waste infrastructure: 2 x waster 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>	<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&amp;NES is 50% in 2009/10.</p>	<p>Combined recycling and composting has continued to increase since 2005 from 31.67% to 42.59% in 2008/2009.</p>	<p>Joint Waste DPD Pre-Submission Document, January 2010</p> <p>Towards zero waste 2020 A Waste Strategy for Bath &amp; North East Somerset 2005 – 2010</p>

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
Objective 1: Improve accessibility to community facilities and local services	<p>Midsomer Norton does not adhere to the minimum formal provision of green space.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>There is a deficiency in allotments in both towns.</p> <p>Radstock does not adhere to the minimum formal provision of green space.</p> <p>Radstock has a number of parks including Radstock Memorial Park (which is in the town centre).</p>	<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>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 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>	Not available.	B&NES Green Space Strategy
Objective 2: Improve the health and well-being of all communities	<p>In the district as a whole, male life expectancy is 78.9 years. Female life expectancy in BANES is 82.8. Life expectancy is higher than both the regional and national average.</p> <p>People living in the lowest index of deprivation have a life expectancy 4.6 years lower than those in the more affluent wards.</p> <p>The Sport England survey (Oct08-Oct09) showed that 21.2% of residents regularly participated in moderate intensity sport and</p>	<p>Life expectancy in the SW is 78.1 and in England it is 76.9. The BANES life expectancy is the 13<sup>th</sup> highest male of the 45 SW LAs. Female life expectancy in BANES is higher than both the averages for the SW (82.2) and England (81.1). Female life expectancy is the 10<sup>th</sup> highest among the 45 SW LAs.</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>2001 census</p> <p>Bath and North east Somerset Economic Strategy</p>

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	recreation.  The aging population will impact upon future healthcare provision (SW region with highest proportion of elderly in UK).			
Objective 3: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality <i>and affordable</i> housing	High house prices and a lack of affordable housing in Bath make it difficult to attract people to the area and to retain key workers. Lower quartile house prices in Bath and North East Somerset are more than 9 times the lower quartile resident annual earnings.  Intermediate options (such as shared ownership) and private renting are more affordable in Midsomer Norton than the rest of Bath & North East Somerset.	In December 2009 the average house price in Bath and North East Somerset was £217,160. The average house price in England and Wales stood at £165,088 in February 2010 and for the South West the average was £175,805. The average house price in B&NES is therefore significantly higher than the regional or national average.	In April 2000 the average house price in Bath and North East Somerset was just £112,514. House price inflation in Bath and North East Somerset since April 2000 has been 100% but this has dropped a little since 2007. Data from the Land Registry indicates that house prices within the District have risen again since 2008.	LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report  West of England Partnership Strategic Housing Market Assessment  Land Registry <a href="http://www1.landregistry.gov.uk/houseprices/">http://www1.landregistry.gov.uk/houseprices/</a>
Objective 4: Promote stronger more <i>vibrant and cohesive</i> communities	The population of Midsomer Norton is 16,049 (taken from 2001 census). This has increased from 15,519 in 1991.  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.  The population of Radstock is 21,325 (taken from 2001 census). This has increased from 20,499 in 1991.  There is mix of different levels of deprivation in the area. Parts of the Radstock Ward are within the least 30% deprived in England. The rest of the area ranks around the middle of	N/A	From 1981 the population of the district has largely been growing. However, this growth has not been spread evenly over the age range. Bath and North East Somerset has experienced a net loss of pre-1 year, 10 – 19, 25 – 34 and 60 – 74 year olds. The greatest growth has been seen in the 40 – 44 age range with high growth across the whole 35 – 59 age range.  The population of Bath and North East Somerset is expected to increase by 18% by 2026.	2001 census  LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report  Bath Sustainable Community Strategy Evidence Base

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	the deprivation scale.			
Objective 5: Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime	<p>Midsomer Norton does not rank highly in the wards suffering from crime and anti social behaviour.</p> <p>Radstock does not rank highly in the wards suffering from crime and anti social behaviour.</p>	In the period 2008/09 there were 69.5 recorded crimes per 1,000 population in B&NES. In the same period in Bristol there were 141.9, in North Somerset there were 68.8 and in South Gloucestershire there were 73.5 recorded crimes per 1,000 population.	The number of recorded crimes per 1,000 population in B&NES have reduced from 83.8 in the period 2005/06.	<p>Community Safety Audit 2005-08</p> <p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p>
Objective 6: Improve the availability and provision of training	There is an uneven spatial distribution of skills levels in Bath and North East Somerset with particular skills issues in Midsomer Norton & Radstock.	N/A	N/A	<p>Economic Strategy for Bath and North East Somerset 2010-2026</p> <p>LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report</p>
Objective 7: Ensure communities have access to a wide range of employment opportunities, paid or unpaid	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Office development:</b> 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 completion of the Excelsior Terrace Development in Midsomer Norton.</p> <p><b>Industrial development:</b> From 2001 - 2009 there has been a net gain of industrial space in Norton Radstock of 1,267 sq.m.</p>	<p><b>Office development:</b> The target for Norton Radstock is a 2,000 sq.m increase in office space between 2001-2011.</p> <p><b>Industrial development:</b> 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>LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report</p> <p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p> <p>Draft Economic Strategy</p>
Objective 8: Enable local businesses to	The service sector employs 62% of total employment and well below the	In 2004, 64% of people visited to shop and 21.2% to use services	Midsomer Norton and Radstock have not seen any changes in these uses since 2006	B&NES City and Town Centres Health

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
prosper	<p>national average. Office based jobs at 11% are less than a third of GB rates.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Midsomer Norton has a number of industrial estates offering various sized accommodation.</p> <p>There are also a number of medium sized advanced engineering companies.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>In Radstock town centre heavy traffic on the A362 and at the A362/A367 roundabout junction does not create a pleasant shopping environment.</p> <p>There is a need to diversify the employment base in the Midsomer Norton and Radstock area .</p> <p><u>Midsomer Norton Use Class Mix 2006</u>            Comparison Retail: 44%            Convenience Retail: 8%            A1 services: 13%</p>	<p>such as banks. There was a small amount of tourism as well (1.4% of all visits)</p> <p><u>National Average</u>            Comparison Retail: 48%            Convenience Retail: 9%            A1 services: 11%            A2 services: 9%            A3-A4 exclude pubs/bars: 13%            Vacant: 10%</p>	<p>(LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009). Opportunities need to be identified for larger retailing space to help Midsomer Norton compete</p>	<p>Check Study 2006            LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009            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
	<p>A2 services: 20%</p> <p>A3-A4 exclude pubs/bars: 11%</p> <p>Vacant: 5%</p> <p><u>Radstock Use Class Mix 2006</u></p> <p>Comparison Retail: 43%</p> <p>Convenience Retail: 9%</p> <p>A1 services: 9%</p> <p>A2 services: 18%</p> <p>A3-A4 exclude pubs/bars: 11%</p> <p>Vacant: 9%</p>			
Objective 9: Increase availability of local produce and materials	<p>The Radstock Co-operative Society operates a large main store within Radstock centre and eight local stores within surrounding villages.</p> <p>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 (see Midsomer Norton baseline summary).</p> <p>There are a number of local food suppliers in the BANES area.</p> <p>A number of local farmers would increase their production if there was more local demand.</p> <p>A shortage of local processing facilities hampers development of some local food supplies.</p>	N/A	N/A	

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	A farmers market is held in Midsomer Norton at the Hollies Gardens on the High Street on the first Saturday of every month. The market offers a range of local produce.			
Objective 10: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking	Midsomer Norton and Radstock are served by the following bus services: <b>173</b> Bath - Wells <b>184</b> Bath - Frome <b>178 (678)</b> Bath - Midsomer Norton - Bristol <b>179</b> Bath - Midsomer Norton <b>379</b> Radstock - Bristol <b>414</b> Midsomer Norton - Frome <b>424</b> Midsomer Norton - Frome <b>768</b> Hinton Blewitt - Bath <b>782</b> Paulton - Tynning	1. More Cycling To double recorded levels of cycling in Bath & North East Somerset (based on 1996 data) by the year 2002 and to double the 2002 level by 2012.  2. More children cycling To double the number of children cycling to school in Bath & North East Somerset in 1996 by the year 2012.  3. Less Casualties To halve the 1996 accident rate for cyclists by 2002 and reduce it to one-third of the 1996 level by 2012.  4. Less Thefts To halve the 1996 level of cycle theft in Bath & North East Somerset by 2002, and halve the 2002 level by year 2012.	N/A	Bath and North East Somerset Public Transport Map for 2009 -2010  Bath and North East Somerset Cycling Strategy
Objective 11: Reduce the need and desire to travel by car	There is a feeling of vehicles dominating in the Midsomer Norton High Street. The priority is to address specific traffic pressure points, such as the Excelsior Terrace junction and the island junction.  High levels of out-commuting from	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%.	There has been a 2 to 3% fall in traffic across most inter-urban key corridors.	Midsomer Norton Regeneration Delivery Plan. Stage 1 report, June 2009  LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report LDF Annual  Monitoring Report

<b>Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data</b>				
<b>SA topic</b>	<b>Data and quantified information</b>	<b>Comparators or targets</b>	<b>Trend and notes</b>	<b>Reference</b>
	<p>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.</p> <p>Radstock centre experiences traffic congestion.</p>			2008-2009
Objective 12: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>LDF Core Strategy SA Scoping Report</p> <p>LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009</p>
Objective 13: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets	<p>Radstock is one of the best preserved former coal-mining towns in England - the basis of its conservation area status.</p> <p>Radstock contains a number of important historic buildings.</p> <p>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.</p>	N/A	Not available	<p>Midsomer Norton Regeneration Delivery Plan. Stage 1 report, June 2009</p> <p>English Heritage - Heritage at Risk Register</p>

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>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".</p> <p>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 at Risk Register.</p>			
Objective 14: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity. (taking account of climate change)	<p>Silver Street Local Nature Reserve lies to the south of Midsomer Norton town centre.</p> <p>Huish Colliery Quarry Geological SSSI is within the town centre area. This is in unfavourable condition (no change)</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.	N/A	<p>Nature on the Map</p> <p>Our Environment: Our Future – The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014</p>
Objective 15: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution	<p>There are no AQMAs designated in Midsomer Norton or Radstock.</p> <p>Midsomer Norton and Radstock are in a nitrate vulnerable zone.</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>B&amp;NES website</p> <p>Defra</p>
Objective 16: Encourage sustainable construction	<p>Midsomer Norton and Radstock fall within the WRMU 2 Bristol Avon which is designated as having 'no water available' .</p> <p>The River Avon has been allocated a Medium 'environmental weighting' score (relating to abstractions- the impacts upon flow resulting from</p>	All new homes to be Zero Carbon from 2016.	<p>Fuel poverty figures have risen due to rising fossil fuel prices (national trend).</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. Climate change may reduce need for winter heating but may increase the need for</p>	<p>The Bristol Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy.</p> <p>Wessex Water Services Ltd. Water Resources</p>

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>abstraction activity).</p> <p>Wessex Water is committed to ensuring continuous flow within the River Avon. This is to be achieved via support and selective abstraction practices which control inputs to and outputs from the river.</p> <p>The EA will consider new unconstrained abstractions (river flow restrictions apply).</p> <p>In 2007, approx. 40% of households within the Wessex Water supply area (which includes BANES) were metered.</p>		summer cooling.	Management Plan – May 2008.
Objective 17: Ensure the development of sustainable and/or local energy sources and energy infrastructure	There are no grid-connected renewable electricity projects in the area or any renewable heat projects	<p>The regional target is to generate 35-52 MW of generating capacity in the former Avon area.</p> <p>The EU target is 12% renewable energy generation by 2010.</p> <p>At least 15% of energy in new developments should come from a renewable source.</p>	N/A	<p>Survey of renewable electricity and heat projects in South West England. Regen SW Renewable Energy Agency</p> <p>Renewable Energy Directive (2001/77/EC)</p> <p>Bath &amp; North East Somerset Environmental Sustainability Strategic Framework 2006</p>
Objective 18: Reduce vulnerability to, and manage flood risk (taking account of climate change)	<p>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</p>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The region is becoming warmer and by the 2050s average temperatures may be as much as 3.5oC warmer in summer;</li> <li>High summer temperatures are</li> </ul>	Bath and North East Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data				
SA topic	Data and quantified information	Comparators or targets	Trend and notes	Reference
	<p>flood alleviation scheme during a 1% AEP river flood event.</p> <p>Radstock: A level 2 SFRA has been undertaken. This has shown that some of the central parts of the town centre are in Flood Zone 2 and 3a.</p>		<p>becoming more frequent, and very cold winters are becoming increasingly rare;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Winters are becoming wetter (a 5 - 20% increase is expected by the 2050s), whilst summers are becoming drier (10 - 40% decrease by the 2050s);</li> <li>• Relative sea level continues to rise, and could be as much as 80cm higher by the 2080s;</li> <li>• Changes to insurance costs and coverage are expected, in particular in vulnerable geographic areas or economic sectors; and</li> <li>• Loss of habitats and indigenous species could occur as well as longer growing seasons and increased potential for novel agricultural crops.</li> </ul>	
Objective 19: Encourage careful and efficient use of natural resources	<p>The total amount of CO2 emissions in the district was 1048 kilo-tonnes. Sources of climate emissions in the district are (2007 data)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 34% industrial</li> <li>• 39 domestic</li> <li>• 24% transport</li> <li>• 2% other sources</li> </ul> <p>82% of new or converted dwellings in the District completed during 2008/09 were built on previously developed land.</p> <p>B&amp;NES has two significant waterways: the River Avon, the Kennet and the Avon Canal which together with the Chew Valley and Blagdon Lakes are important landscape features, resources and recreational areas.</p>	<p>The Climate Change Act has set legally binding targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. In the UK 2009 budget, the 2020 target was revised and therefore the current legally binding target is to achieve a carbon emissions reduction of 34% by 2020. This target is likely to be reviewed in forthcoming budgets</p> <p>The district target is to reduce carbon emissions by 30% by 2014.</p>	<p>Total CO2 emissions in the district have decreased from 6.3 tonnes per person in 2005 to 5.9 in 2007. Figures for the South West are 8.2 in 2005 and 7.9 in 2007. Modeling of future water use shows part of the district having a light water deficit within a 'no saving' scenario.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/climate_change.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/climate_change.aspx</a></p> <p>Bath and North East Somerset Carbon Management Programme</p> <p>Climate Change Act 2008</p>

<b>Midsomer Norton and Radstock – Baseline data</b>				
<b>SA topic</b>	<b>Data and quantified information</b>	<b>Comparators or targets</b>	<b>Trend and notes</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Objective 20: Promote waste management accordance with the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)	<p>No sites for strategic waste management are proposed within Midsomer Norton or Radstock.</p> <p>B&amp;NES is one of the top recycling authorities within the country, recycling 41% of household waste in 2009/10.</p> <p>Every day B&amp;NES sends 15 containers by road to Shortwood Landfill Site in South Gloucestershire and Dimmer Landfill Site in Somerset.</p> <p>Waste infrastructure: 2 x waster 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>	<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&amp;NES is 50% in 2009/10.</p>	<p>Combined recycling and composting has continued to increase since 2005 from 31.67% to 42.59% in 2008/2009.</p>	<p>Joint Waste DPD Pre-Submission Document, January 2010</p> <p>Towards zero waste 2020 A Waste Strategy for Bath &amp; North East Somerset 2005 – 2010</p>