

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issue identified?	Action/Issues for Plan/ SA	Reference
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>						
<b><i>Air Quality and Transport</i></b>						
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 <sup>2</sup> and 40.8µg/m <sup>2</sup>	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

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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&amp;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 &amp; 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

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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 &amp; 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>
<b>Water</b>						
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. <a href="http://www.wessexwater.co.uk/">http://www.wessexwater.co.uk/</a></i>

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	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>

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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> <a href="http://www.wessexwater.co.uk/uploadedFiles/bath/txt_chap6.pdf">http://www.wessexwater.co.uk/uploadedFiles/bath/txt_chap6.pdf</a>
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> <a href="http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/councilinformation/Spa">http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/councilinformation/Spa</a>
<b>Landscape and Townscape</b>						

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

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	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: <a href="http://www.npfa.co.uk">http://www.npfa.co.uk</a> retrieved on 03/05/05.

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					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
<b>Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</b>						
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 &amp; NES Council, 2005.</i>



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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>

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	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 <a href="http://www.wildthingsbap.org/">http://www.wildthingsbap.org/</a></i>
<b>Archaeology and Cultural Heritage</b>						
Designated sites	UNESCO World Heritage Site				Development needs to have consideration for the city's status as a world heritage	

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					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>

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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>
<b>Soils, Geology and Waste</b>						
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 &amp; 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&amp;NES council (source: <a href="http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/environment/wasteandrecycling/mainstats.htm">http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/environment/wasteandrecycling/mainstats.htm</a>)</i>

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	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&amp;NES council (source: <a href="http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/environment/wasteandrecycling/mainstats.htm">http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/environment/wasteandrecycling/mainstats.htm</a>)</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&amp;NES council (source: <a href="http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/environment/wasteandrecycling">http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/environment/wasteandrecycling</a>)</i>
<b>Climatic factors</b>						

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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>

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<b>SOCIAL</b>						
<b>Material assets</b>						
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 occupiers- 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	<a href="http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/socialandhousingservices/newhomes/newdevelopment/default.htm">http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/socialandhousingservices/newhomes/newdevelopment/default.htm</a>

					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 &amp; 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)
<b>Population</b>						
Population size	Bath 83992 (50%) of total B&NES (2001)	B&NES 169 040 (2001)				<i>B&amp;NES Community Safety Audit. 2001/02-2003/04. Bat &amp; NES Council, 2004.</i>
Population Age	Average Age-	England and	Slightly older			<i>B&amp;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 &amp; NES Council, 2005</i>
<b>Human Health</b>						
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

						<b>Council</b>
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
<b><i>Social Inclusion</i></b>						
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
<b><i>Crime and safety</i></b>						

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 &amp; NES Community Safety and Drugs Partnership Community Safety and Drugs Strategy 2005-08. Bath &amp;</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>
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Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issue identified?	Action/Issues for Plan/ SA	
<b>ECONOMIC</b>						
<b><i>Investment in business and private assets</i></b>						
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, <a href="http://www.business-matters.biz/default.asp?p=28">http://www.business-matters.biz/default.asp?p=28</a>
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, <a href="http://www.business-matters.biz/default.asp?p=28">http://www.business-matters.biz/default.asp?p=28</a>
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, <a href="http://www.business-">http://www.business-</a>

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&amp;NES Labour Market the Local Context, B&amp;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&amp;NES Labour Market the Local Context, B&amp;NES Council</i>