Bath & North East Somerset Council

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**Date:** 01-Apr-2014
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**To:** **All Members of the Cabinet**

| | |
|---|---|
| Councillor Paul Crossley | Leader of the Council |
| Councillor David Dixon | Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods |
| Councillor Simon Allen | Cabinet Member for Wellbeing |
| Councillor Tim Ball | Cabinet Member for Homes and Planning |
| Councillor David Bellotti | Cabinet Member for Community Resources |
| Councillor Katie Hall | Cabinet Member for Community Integration |
| Councillor Caroline Roberts | Cabinet Member for Transport |
| Councillor Dine Romero | Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children and Youth |
| Councillor Ben Stevens | Cabinet Member for Sustainable Development |

Chief Executive and other appropriate officers
Press and Public

Dear Member

**Cabinet: Wednesday, 9th April, 2014**

You are invited to attend a meeting of the **Cabinet**, to be held on **Wednesday, 9th April, 2014** at **6.30 pm** in the **Council Chamber - Guildhall, Bath.**

The agenda is set out overleaf.

Yours sincerely

Col Spring
for Chief Executive

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The decisions taken at this meeting of the Cabinet are subject to the Council's call-in procedures. Within 5 clear working days of publication of decisions, at least 10 Councillors may signify in writing to the Chief Executive their wish for a decision to be called-in for review. If a decision is not called-in, it will be implemented after the expiry of the 5 clear working day period.

**If you need to access this agenda or any of the supporting reports in an alternative accessible format please contact Democratic Services or the relevant report author whose details are listed at the end of each report.**

This Agenda and all accompanying reports are printed on recycled paper

**NOTES:**

1. **Inspection of Papers:** Any person wishing to inspect minutes, reports, or a list of the background papers relating to any item on this Agenda should contact Col Spring who is available by telephoning Bath 01225 394942 or by calling at the Riverside Offices Keynsham (during normal office hours).

2. **Public Speaking at Meetings:** The Council has a scheme to encourage the public to make their views known at meetings. They may make a statement relevant to what the meeting has power to do. They may also present a petition or a deputation on behalf of a group. Advance notice is required not less than two full working days before the meeting (this means that for meetings held on Wednesdays, notice must normally be received in Democratic Services by 4.30pm the previous Friday but Bank Holidays will cause this to be brought forward).

   The public may also ask a question to which a written answer will be given. Questions must be submitted in writing to Democratic Services at least two full working days in advance of the meeting (this means that for meetings held on Wednesdays, notice must normally be received in Democratic Services by 4.30pm the previous Friday but Bank Holidays will cause this to be brought forward). If an answer cannot be prepared in time for the meeting it will be sent out within five days afterwards. Further details of the scheme can be obtained by contacting Col Spring as above.

3. **Details of Decisions taken at this meeting** can be found in the minutes which will be published as soon as possible after the meeting, and also circulated with the agenda for the next meeting. In the meantime details can be obtained by contacting Col Spring as above.

   Appendices to reports are available for inspection as follows:-

   **Public Access points** - Riverside - Keynsham, Guildhall - Bath, Hollies - Midsomer Norton, and Bath Central, Keynsham and Midsomer Norton public libraries.

   **For Councillors and Officers** papers may be inspected via Political Group Research Assistants and Group Rooms/Members' Rooms.

4. **Attendance Register:** Members should sign the Register which will be circulated at the meeting.

5. THE APPENDED SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ARE IDENTIFIED BY AGENDA ITEM NUMBER.

6. **Emergency Evacuation Procedure**

   When the continuous alarm sounds, you must evacuate the building by one of the designated exits and proceed to the named assembly point. The designated exits are sign-posted.

   Arrangements are in place for the safe evacuation of disabled people.

7. **Officer Support to the Cabinet**
   Cabinet meetings will be supported by the Senior Management Team.

8. **Recorded votes**
   A recorded vote will be taken only when requested by a member of Cabinet.

**Cabinet - Wednesday, 9th April, 2014**

**in the Council Chamber - Guildhall, Bath**

**A G E N D A**

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

2. EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE

   *The Chair will draw attention to the emergency evacuation procedure as set out under Note 6*

3. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

   *At this point in the meeting declarations of interest are received from Members in any of the agenda items under consideration at the meeting. Members are asked to indicate:*
   *(a) The agenda item number in which they have an interest to declare.*
   *(b) The nature of their interest.*
   *(c) Whether their interest is **a disclosable pecuniary interest** or an **other interest**, (as defined in Part 2, A and B of the Code of Conduct and Rules for Registration of Interests)*
   *Any Member who needs to clarify any matters relating to the declaration of interests is recommended to seek advice from the Council's Monitoring Officer or a member of his staff before the meeting to expedite dealing with the item during the meeting.*

5. TO ANNOUNCE ANY URGENT BUSINESS AGREED BY THE CHAIR

6. QUESTIONS FROM PUBLIC AND COUNCILLORS

   *Questions submitted before the deadline will receive a reply from an appropriate Cabinet member or a promise to respond within 5 days of the meeting. Councillors may ask one supplementary question for each question they submitted, up to a maximum of two per Councillor.*

7. STATEMENTS, DEPUTATIONS OR PETITIONS FROM PUBLIC OR COUNCILLORS

   *Councillors and members of the public may register their intention to make a statement if they notify the subject matter of their statement before the deadline. Statements are limited to 3 minutes each. The speaker may then be asked by Cabinet members to answer factual questions arising out of their statement.*

8. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS CABINET MEETING (Pages 7 - 20)

   *To be confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chair*

9. CONSIDERATION OF SINGLE MEMBER ITEMS REQUISITIONED TO CABINET

   *This is a standard agenda item, to cover any reports originally placed on the Weekly list for single Member decision making, which have subsequently been the subject of a Cabinet Member requisition to the full Cabinet, under the Council's procedural rules*

10. MATTERS REFERRED BY POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY BODIES

*This is a standing agenda item (Constitution rule 14, part 4D – Executive Procedure Rules) for matters referred by Policy Development and Scrutiny bodies. The Chair of the relevant PDS Panel will have the right to attend and to introduce the Panel's recommendations to Cabinet.*

11. SINGLE MEMBER CABINET DECISIONS TAKEN SINCE PREVIOUS CABINET MEETING (Pages 21 - 22)

***Single Member Cabinet Decisions Taken since Previous Cabinet Meeting***

*The attached report lists the Single Member decisions taken and published since the last Cabinet meeting*

***Cabinet Decisions Taken in the last year under the Council's Urgency Provisions (Rule 16)***

*There were none*

12. HIGHWAY STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE CAPITAL PROGRAMME FOR 2014/2015 (Pages 23 - 38)

*The Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/15 is submitted for Cabinet approval. The programme follows the policies of both the Joint Local Transport Plan and Joint Local Asset Management Plan in accordance with Government guidelines.*

13. LEISURE STRATEGY - 2013 TO 2038 (Pages 39 - 90)

*The strategy sets out the priorities for physical activity which have been determined using existing provision, consultation, research, other strategies and plans and emerging trends and issues. It shows the Council's commitment to improving opportunities to get more people active and healthy and enable greater involvement from all sectors to develop services which promote and facilitate an active lifestyle for all our residents. A key function of the strategy is to form the basis for a procurement process for a new leisure contract, which is outlined in the built facility section of the strategy.*

14. MENDIP HILLS AREA OF OUTSTANDING BEAUTY MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014 - 2018 (Pages 91 - 102)

*Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 local authorities and Conservation Boards are required to produce Management Plans for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty within their boundaries and to review them at least every 5 years, describing how the AONBs will be protected to maintain their special character. The two Management Plans are presented for Cabinet approval.*

15. SCHOOLS CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2014 -2017 (Pages 103 - 110)

*To seek full approval for capital schemes at primary schools for inclusion in the 2014/15 schools capital programme and for future schemes identified as priorities for inclusion in the programme including contributions to new schools required as a result housing developments.*

16. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ORGANISATION PLAN 2013-2017 (Pages 111 - 150)

*The Council has a statutory duty to secure sufficient school places for every child resident in the area who requires a place. The Primary and Secondary School Organisation Plan 2013 – 2017 projects pupil numbers over the next four years up to admissions in September 2017 based on births and resident population data and outline pupil numbers up to 2029 together with how and where these might be provided.*

17. WEST OF ENGLAND LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN 2013-2030 (Pages 151 - 246)

*In line with Government requirements the West of England Local Enterprise Partnership has, in consultation with public and private sector partners, drawn up a Strategic Economic Plan for the sub-region. As part of the process of submitting the Plan to Government it is seeking the agreement of key partners to the aims and objectives set out in the document.*

The Committee Administrator for this meeting is Col Spring who can be contacted on 01225 394942.

# Protocol for Decision-making

## Guidance for Members when making decisions

When making decisions, the Cabinet/Committee must ensure it has regard only to relevant considerations and disregards those that are not material.

The Cabinet/Committee must ensure that it bears in mind the following legal duties when making its decisions:

- Equalities considerations
- Risk Management considerations
- Crime and Disorder considerations
- Sustainability considerations
- Natural Environment considerations
- Planning Act 2008 considerations
- Human Rights Act 1998 considerations
- Children Act 2004 considerations
- Public Health & Inequalities considerations

Whilst it is the responsibility of the report author and the Council’s Monitoring Officer and Chief Financial Officer to assess the applicability of the legal requirements, decision makers should ensure they are satisfied that the information presented to them is consistent with and takes due regard of them.

**BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET**

These minutes are draft until confirmed as a correct record at the next meeting.

**CABINET**

Wednesday, 12th February, 2014

**Present:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Councillor Paul Crossley | Leader of the Council |
| Councillor David Dixon | Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods |
| Councillor Simon Allen | Cabinet Member for Wellbeing |
| Councillor Tim Ball | Cabinet Member for Homes and Planning |
| Councillor David Bellotti | Cabinet Member for Community Resources |
| Councillor Katie Hall | Cabinet Member for Community Integration |
| Councillor Caroline Roberts | Cabinet Member for Transport |
| Councillor Dine Romero | Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children and Youth |
| Councillor Ben Stevens | Cabinet Member for Sustainable Development |

## 101 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The Chair was taken by Councillor Paul Crossley, Leader of the Council.

He said that at the end of the meeting he would answer some questions received from members of the public via Twitter.

He made a statement about agenda item 12:

> *We apologise both to First Steps and to readers of the agenda papers that within the appendices to the report for item 12* [minute 112] *we have inadvertently published detailed information in excess of what was necessary or relevant to the matters being considered tonight. Specifically, this relates to the publication of the full staffing structure of First Steps, which is not directly comparable to the staffing published for the Council Children's Centres and therefore could be seen as disproportionate and misleading. We will withdraw this information from the published version following the meeting. In essence this will mean deleting the table in Appendix 5 which relates to the staffing of the two Children's Centres delivered by First Steps and retaining the key data in the paragraph which follows it – i.e. referring to 11.8 FTE in these two centres. We will continue to work with First Steps to ensure information contained in subsequent consultation and commissioning documents is appropriate. Cabinet members are asked to disregard this additional information when considering their decision this evening.*

He made a statement about the current floods:

> *The last few weeks have seen extraordinary weather conditions and nightly on TV we are witnessing the terrible plight of residents on the Somerset Levels and in other areas. Our hearts and thoughts are with those residents. Our praise goes out to all sectors of the public service and local government, who are working so hard for long hours to control the situation and help residents. As a Council we have offered to help Somerset and their emergency response and have provided one of our gulley cleansing machines and crew to support*

*their efforts. In Bath and North East Somerset we are not complacent and these floods bring back memories of floods in recent years in Chew Valley, Chelwood and a few properties this year in Bathamption and elsewhere. Each individual flooding of property and business is a personal disaster. As a Council we are working closely with the Environment Agency, both our local water companies and all the emergency services. We are prepared, should the need arise, to be ready and able to help residents. This winter we have seen that flood mitigation measures that have been taken to enable the Bath Western Riverside development have been successful. Last summer we cleaned out the gulleys and verges across the Chew Valley, and this helped to reduce the flood risk. Last summer we improved the drainage in Chelwood village, and this has worked. The Council has already commissioned a survey of properties at highest risk of flooding in Chew Magna and has budgeted £200,000 to improve flood protection in the Chew Valley. This is likely to enhance the protection of approximately 7 properties. In this coming year we are planning to commence a major flood alleviation programme in central Bath, working in partnership with the Environment Agency. It should be noted that the most significant impact of this prolonged wet weather in our area is the land slip on private land in Midford Road, which requires the closure of the road for four weeks. This is not a decision which the Council takes lightly, but public safety is paramount and without the measures in place to stabilise the land, it would be irresponsible to open the road. We are talking about people's lives being in danger if the land slips any further with cars or bicycles in its path, which is why we have no other option but closing the road. Council engineers are working really hard with the representatives of the landowner to identify the underlying causes of the land slip, and work is already under way to develop a solution, which must take into account many complex environmental factors. This is not an overnight job, and specialist equipment, materials and operators are needed to carry out this complex process. We are not as a Council complacent, and we recognise the severity of the current weather conditions and we will be undertaking drainage works across the whole district in 2014/15 as we prepare for more challenging weather conditions in future years.*

## 102 EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE

The Chair drew attention to the evacuation procedure as set out in the Agenda.

## 103 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies for absence.

## 104 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were none.

## 105 TO ANNOUNCE ANY URGENT BUSINESS AGREED BY THE CHAIR

There was none.

## 106 QUESTIONS FROM PUBLIC AND COUNCILLORS

There were 19 questions from the following Councillors: Dave Laming (2), Nathan Hartley, June Player, Brian Webber (4), Anthony Clarke (5), Charles Gerrish, Vic Pritchard, Liz Richardson(3), and Michael Evans.
There was 1 question from the following member of the public: Graham Harrison.
*[Copies of the questions and response, including supplementary questions and responses if any, have been placed on the Minute book as Appendix 1 and are available on the Council's website.]*

**107 STATEMENTS, DEPUTATIONS OR PETITIONS FROM PUBLIC OR COUNCILLORS**

Nigel Sherwen made a statement *[a copy of which is attached to these Minutes as Appendix 2 and on the Council's website]* about the impact of the Gateway project on the safety of cyclists. Councillor Crossley responded that the scheme was still in the consultation phase, and that Mr Sherwen's comments would be fed into that consultation.

David Redgewell made a statement on the Greater Bristol Bus Network. He emphasised that the Network includes most of Bath and North East Somerset and comprises the longer-distance services jointly supported by neighbouring unitary authorities. He urged the maintenance and ringfencing of funding for rural transport links in the Council's budget. He was worried about the future of buses to Radstock and Frome. He pointed out that residents of Radstock and Midsomer Norton need access to the Mendips for health care, among other things. He urged co-operation with Mendip District Council and Somerset County Council. He also said that there should be greater investment in bus vehicles, as many of those in Bath were below standard. He also made a statement on local rail issues. He referred to the disruptions to the rail service caused by the recent flooding, which highlighted the need to improve the resilience of the rail network. He said this was an issue that should be taken up by South West Councils. He feared that that all the funding for local rail would be used up in repairing weather damage. He was concerned that MetroWest was not listed as a recipient of capital funding in the Council's budget, as the Minister had clearly stated that it was a local authority scheme, not a Department for Transport scheme. Provision for Phase 1 of the scheme was included in North Somerset's budget. Councillor Crossley assured Mr Redgewell that the issues he had raised would be taken into account when the proposals on the City Deal project were considered.

Jay Risbridger (Director, Oliver Currency c.i.c.) made a statement *[a copy of which is attached to these Minutes as Appendix 3 and on the Council's website]* on the Bath Pound, submitting that its wider use would result in more of the money spent in Bath being retained in Bath, and urging the Council to support the Bath Pound in the same way that Bristol City Council had supported the Bristol Pound. Councillor Crossley said that he would ask Councillor Stevens to speak to the Council's Economic Development Service and arrange a meeting with Mr Risbridger about this issue.

Dawn Milsom (Chairman, Clandown Residents Association) made a statement on the Scrap Metal Dealers Act Policy (agenda item 19). She said that the Act gave the Council an opportunity to regulate a sector of business that had hitherto been difficult to control. She was concerned that though the Act had come into force in October 2013, Bath and North East Somerset was agreeing its policy only now. She hoped that robust vetting procedure would be established in accordance with section 3(2) of the Act and that information about applicants would be sought from Planning Enforcement, Highways, the Environment Agency and the Police. There should also be consultation with the public. Site operators should be strictly monitored and be aware that if they did not comply with the law and regulations, they would be shut down. Councillor Crossley said that her statement would be considered when the relevant agenda item was reached.

## 108 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS CABINET MEETING

On a motion from Councillor Paul Crossley, seconded by Councillor David Dixon, it was

**RESOLVED** that the minutes of the meeting held on Wednesday 4th December 2013 be confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

## 109 CONSIDERATION OF SINGLE MEMBER ITEMS REQUISITIONED TO CABINET

There were none.

## 110 MATTERS REFERRED BY POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY BODIES

The draft minutes of the Policy and Resources Policy Development Scrutiny Panel of 10th February 2014 had been circulated to Cabinet members. Councillor John Bull in an *ad hoc* statement drew attention to the resolution of the Panel:

> *To note the conclusions and resolutions from the other PDS Panels and refer them on to the Cabinet in 12th February 2014 for consideration; and*
>
> *To recommend that the Cabinet earmark for the 2015/16 budget £300k to go into Children's Services ring fenced for Children's Centres to allow them to stay open from 9am-5pm. The Panel suggest that this be financed by the ongoing resource allocations for the financial planning reserve; and*
>
> *To recommend that the Cabinet set aside £200k of the one-off headroom allocation money from the financial planning reserve to enable the smooth transition to the new model for Children's Centres; and finally*
>
> *To ask that the Cabinet give active consideration in its budget setting to additional provision for bus services in new estates/developments.*

Councillor Crossley thanked Councillor Bull and said that the Cabinet would have these proposals analysed to see if anything could be done in the budget to be put to Council on 18th February 2014. He added, for the avoidance of doubt, that any amendment to the budget because of the recommendation of the Resources PDS Panel would not count as a substantial change, because it had been publicly notified, and because the Cabinet would be able to give the matter due consideration.

## 111 SINGLE MEMBER CABINET DECISIONS TAKEN SINCE PREVIOUS CABINET

**MEETING**

The Cabinet agreed to note the report.

## 112 RE-STRUCTURING OF THE EARLY YEARS, CHILDREN'S CENTRE AND EARLY HELP (0 - 11 YEARS) SERVICES 2014 - 2016

Councillor Hardman in an *ad hoc* statement added more detail to the recommendations of the Resources PDS Panel. She welcomed the £500k that the administration had agreed to put back into Children's Services. She said that the successful campaign by parents and the public for the restoration of funding to Children's Centres had shown how valued they were. However, she understood that only £300k of the £500k would be going to Children's Centres, with the rest being earmarked for other areas of Early Years services. This would mean that Children's Centres would still suffer a significant cut in funding. She understood that to keep all Children's Centres open on a daily basis would require an additional £294,000. She therefore requested the Cabinet to agree to put back a further £300,000 into the Early Years budget on an ongoing basis with the specific purpose of keeping all Children's Centres open each day.

Councillor Evans in an *ad hoc* statement said that he thought that there had been no cuts to the Children's Services budget this year; he hoped that this would be clarified. He welcomed the permanent reinstatement of the £500k. He also welcomed the detail given in the report, which gave a clear picture of precisely what services were being affected. He welcomed the fact that all Children's Centres would stay open. He said it seemed to be assumed that the voluntary sector would take care of all the universal services; the problem with this was that the universal services were a good route for identifying those who needed the targetted service. He therefore urged the administration to ensure that there were other means of identfying clients needing the targetted services.

Councillor Romero in proposing the item, stressed this was a report on a work in progress, and not on the end product. She said that the recommendations from the Resources PDS and the points made by Councillor Hardman would be considered before the Council's budget meeting next Tuesday. In her view there was merit in exploring the proposed new model further, as the report suggested that it would bring significant savings without impacting on the front delivery of targetted services. Partly this was because the situation had changed since the Children's Centres were first set up. Funding was now coming into Early Years from a variety of sources, and health visitors were acting as a referral point for further services. The Cabinet would consider the issue again in the summer of 2014.

Councillor Crossley seconded the item. He too emphasised that it was a work in progress. He thought it was important to note that there were no proposals to close Children's Centres as other councils had done.

On a motion from Councillor Romero, seconded by Councillor Crossley it was **RESOLVED** unanimously:

(1) to include within its budget proposals to Council, the proposed adjustment which permanently deletes the £500,000 savings originally required from the

Early Years and Children's Centres base budget in 2014/15 and subsequent years;

(2) to note and accept the emerging models and proposals for each of the five service areas;

(3) to instruct officers to formally consult on the proposals for these services; and

(4) to instruct officers to bring back to Cabinet fully developed models and proposals for the future delivery of each service.

## 113 REVENUE AND CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING, CASH LIMITS AND VIREMENTS - APRIL 2013 TO DECEMBER 2013

Councillor Bellotti in proposing the item said that this was a report on the Council's performance in the current financial year. He said that performance had been outstanding, highlighting three aspects:

(i) the number of visitors attracted to the area;
(ii) skilful cash flow management;
(iii) an increase in recycling and a reduction in landfill charges.

In addition, a large number of capital projects were being delivered, including the £34m project at Keynsham, which was on time and on budget.

Councillor Stevens seconded the proposal, commenting that Heritage Services had made a huge contribution to the Council's budget; the £5m profit they had earned was equivalent to an additional 6.5% on Council Tax.

Councillor Roberts said that she had recently visited areas of B&NES subject to severe flooding last and where deaths had occurred. The work that officers had done in these areas had prevented any recurrence this year. She expressed her thanks to everyone who had been on flood watch over Christmas and in recent weeks.

Councillor Crossley said that it was very fortunate that Bath and North East Somerset was able to generate income in ways that other local authorities did not. The Council need to look for further sources of income so that it could maintain services to residents.

On a motion from Councillor Bellotti, seconded by Councillor Stevens, it was **RESOLVED** (unanimously)

(1) to agree that Strategic Directors should continue to work towards managing within budget in the current year for their respective service areas, and to manage below budget where possible by not committing unnecessary expenditure, through tight budgetary control;

(2) to note this year's revenue budget position as shown in Appendix 2 to the report;

(3) to note the capital expenditure position for the Council in the financial year to the end of September and the year-end projections detailed in Appendix 3 of the report;

(4) to agree the revenue virements listed for approval in Appendix 4(i) of the report; and

(5) to note the changes in the capital programme listed in Appendix 5(i) of the report.

## 114 TREASURY MANAGEMENT MONITORING REPORT TO 31ST DECEMBER 2013

Councillor Bellotti in proposing the item said that this report was about how much the Council borrowed and where it invested its money. The Council still had a borrowing requirement of just over £200m for capital projects, but because it was funding some of this from cash flow, it should not be necessary to reach the borrowing requirement. Bath and North East Somerset had never invested in risky propositions. Unlike other councils it had not invested in Iceland, for example. It did not even lend to countries in the Eurozone.

Councillor Crossley seconded the proposal. He said that the report showed that the Council was practising sound finance based on sound principles, and for that the Council's outstanding finance team had to be congratulated.

On a motion from Councillor Bellotti, seconded by Councillor Crossley it was **RESOLVED** unanimously

(1) to note the Treasury Management report to 31st December 2013, prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Treasury Code of Practice; and

(2) to note the Treasury Management Indicators to 31st December 2013.

## 115 TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT & ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY 2014/15

Councillor Laming in an *ad hoc* statement said that as a member of the Corporate Audit Committee he was astonished at the skill and expertise possessed by Council finance staff, and would like to congratulate them for their excellent work.

Councillor Gerrish noted that although Councillor Bellotti had stated that the Council did not invest in the Eurozone, banks in Germany and the Netherlands appeared in the list of counterparties in Appendix 3 of the report. Councillor Bellotti explained that the Council did not invest in all the institutions listed in Appendix 3; it was a list of those who met the Council's prudential criteria.

Councillor Bellotti in proposing the item explained that Treasury Management was about responsible borrowing and investing and about positioning the Council in relation to a number of factors, such as interest rates, the rate of growth and inflation.

Councillor Crossley seconded the proposal and said that the Council needed to keep its borrowing continually under review.

On a motion from Councillor Bellotti, seconded by Councillor Crossley, it was **RESOLVED** (unanimously)

(1) To recommend the actions proposed within the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (Appendix 1 of the report) to February Council for approval;
(2) To recommend the Investment Strategy as detailed in Appendix 2 of the report to February Council for approval;
(3) To recommend the changes to the authorised lending lists detailed in Appendix 2 of the report and highlighted in Appendix 3 of the report to February Council for approval;

And further;

(4) To note the Treasury Management Indicators detailed in Appendix 1 of the report and delegate authority for updating the indicators prior to approval at Full Council on 18th February 2014 to the Divisional Director – Business Support and Cabinet Member for Community Resources, in light of any changes to the recommended budget as set out in the Budget Report elsewhere on the agenda for this meeting.

## 116 BUDGET & COUNCIL TAX 2014/15 AND FINANCIAL PLAN 2014/15 - 2015/16

Elizabeth Derl-Davis (Radstock Town Council) made a statement *[a summary of which is attached to these Minutes as Appendix 4 and on the Council's website]* about the Bronze Band support scheme. She said that about 320 pensioners, including herself, would be affected if the Council stopped paying the support charge for those living in sheltered housing. Those living in sheltered housing were there because they were over 60, disabled or had a long-term illness. They were the poorest, most vulnerable group in the country. The Bronze Band only gave access to an alarm system, which was part of the fabric of the building and could not be removed. The cost for this was £3.60 a week or £187.20 over a year. Those who could not afford to pay this amount would be expected to move. The majority of pensioners where she lived were over 80. The Silver, Gold, Platinum and Diamond Bands were, of course, more expensive. The cost of 320 x £187.20 was not a great sum in the overall budget for B&NES. If the Council withdrew this support, it would create a precedent. She urged the Cabinet to reverse this cut, as Bristol City Council had done.

Councillor Bull in an *ad-hoc* statement highlighted the continual reductions in central government grants to councils. The Institute of Fiscal Studies had warned that 50% of austerity cuts were yet to take effect. The Local Government Association had warned that eventually councils might only be able to afford adult social care and refuse collection. The budget was unsatisfactory and failed to meet the expectations of residents. There were many other relatively small cuts like the one the previous speaker had raised, but above all there had been a £1.8m cut for Children's Services.

Councillor Laming in an *ad hoc* statement welcomed the recommendation for provisional approval of a River Corridor Fund. He had been urging this for the past three years. He recalled that on 28 April 2012 the river had been so low that boats had been sitting on the river bed, and there had been warnings of drought. Since then rain had been unremitting. The Transport Secretary had confirmed on the radio that morning that climate change was occurring. In his experience of 27 years on the river everything had changed, and in particular during the last 2 years. The River Corridor Working Group was desperately needed and should be properly funded, because people's lives and livelihoods were at risk. 23 businesses in Keynsham, including his own, had been ruined in the past two weeks because of the floods. He urged that the allocated £340,000 should not be wasted, but used as “feed money” to attract additional investment from private enterprise, government and the EU.

Councillor Gerrish in an *ad hoc* statement welcomed many aspects of the budget, but also raised some concerns. He was concerned that the costs of travellers’ sites were increasing. His group proposed that the proposed capital spend on travellers’ sites be reduced by £670,000, with the savings redirected to Highway Services and additional safer routes to schools. In order that this proposal could be considered properly on Tuesday, he requested the Cabinet to provide information about the sum of money actually required to deliver the Lower Bristol Road scheme, and how it would be affected if the budget were reduced as suggested. He also proposed a one-off sum of £200k from budget headroom to create a pump-priming fund to support voluntary and other external organisations in taking a greater role in the provision of Children’s Services. He also raised two Keynsham issues: making the pedestrian crossing outside St Keyna School in Charlton Road safer, and the repair of the closed footbridge in Keynsham Park.

Councillor Bevan in an ad hoc statement welcomed the budget as enabling a safer, cleaner, greener Bath and North East Somerset. She thanked Councillor Dixon for committing the afternoon of 24th February to meet her in Peasedown for a tour to ascertain what was needed and where. She urged that the public lavatories in Peasedown should be converted into additional much-need parking spaces, if that was the will of residents.

Councillor Symonds in an *ad hoc* statement urged that the streets be made safer for cyclists. Safety on London Road was very poor. He suggested the optimal solution would be a bus lane.

Danny Kite (Alexandra Bowling Club) in an *ad hoc* statement thanked the Cabinet for including the Alexandra Bowling Club in the list of organisations to be considered for the Community Asset Transfer Programme during 2014/15, and spoke about the role of the Club in the community.

Councillor Jackson in an *ad hoc* statement welcomed proposals to improve parking in Radstock. She suggested that there should be a master plan for parking in Radstock. She supported Councillor Hardman’s statement on Children’s Services. She also supported the statement of Elizabeth Derrill-Davis on the Bronze Band support scheme. She thought, however, that the number of pensioners affected was 450, not 320. The total sum involved was £60k, but the benefit and peace of mind for these pensioners and their relative was beyond price. She hoped that there would be an amendment to the final budget to be put to Council.

Bryn Jones (Chair,Transition Larkhall) made a statement on the impact of the Gateway project on the safety of cyclists. His group believed that the worst of the options being considered was an on-road cycle lane. He urged the retention of the existing cycle path. His group believed that there was scope for extending this to Larkhall.

Councillor Bellotti in proposing the item said that local residents have been consulted more than ever before. Four Budget Fairs had been held and comments from those Fairs had been circulated to all members of the Cabinet. Comments from all the PDS Panels had been considered. The resolution from the Resources PDS Panel previously referred to would be given serious consideration. He highlighted three main objectives of the budget:

i) to freeze Council Tax for another year;
ii) to protect front-line services;
iii) to facilitate more homes and more jobs.

He said that there was scope to reconsider the cut in funding of the Bronze Band scheme.

In seconding the item Councillor Crossley said that it was difficult to balance the budget in the current public funding situation. He responded to comments made by the public speakers.

Councillor Dixon said that times were tough for local authorities. B&NES was fortunate in having a large commercial property portfolio. He was pleased that the Council was able to invest in many projects in the community.

Councillor Romero said that the resolution from Resources PDS and the comments of Councillor Gerrish about Children's Services would be carefully considered. Responding to the statement of Councillor John Bull, she said that not 2 but 4 Children's Centres would be open full time, and, when nursery provision was taken into account, 8 out of 11 buildings would be open full time.

Councillor Allen said that he believed the budget protected the most vulnerable. He explained that the funding for the Bronze Band scheme related only to the old-style fixed alarms, which had been replaced by newer personalised alarms, which were safer.

Councillor Ball said that the Housing Service was doing well on a tiny budget, delivering housing and earning revenue for the Council. Responding to the statement of Councillor Gerrish, he said that the Council had for many years neglected provision for travellers. A budget of £1.8m had now been allocated, because of the difficulties of the designated site. He believed the money for site was safe for this year, if the Secretary of State called in the application for the site, the project would slip and the money would be lost, and the travellers could go to other parts of the area, causing inconvenience to local residents.

Councillor Stevens said that in his portfolio there was a capital programme which would generate growth. The Arts Development budget had been frozen, ensuring that the arts community could continue to deliver for the benefit of residents. There was funding for capital projects by Heritage Services, which should demonstrate to UNESCO that Bath took its World Heritage Site status seriously.

Councillor Roberts said that additional funding was being put into cycling and walking schemes. Extra money had been provided for grit bins and snow wardens. Money had been provided for the Parade road scheme and for the east Bath Park and Ride and for various safety schemes.

Councillor Hall said that the Council had listened to and worked with communities to develop this budget. She believed that the budget had protected the most vulnerable in difficult times. Skate parks were an investment in the future of young people.

On a motion from Councillor Bellotti, seconded by Councillor Crossley it was **RESOLVED** (unanimously) to recommend:

1.2 That the Council approve:

a) The General Fund net revenue budget for 2014/15 of £119.926m with no increase in Council Tax.

b) That no Special Expenses be charged other than Town and Parish Council precepts for 2014/15.

c) The adequacy of reserves at Appendix 1 Table 8 with a risk-assessed level of £10.5m.

d) The individual service cash limits for 2014/15 summarised at Appendix 1 Table 4 and detailed in Annex 1.

e) That the specific arrangements for the governance and release of reserves, including invest to save proposals, be delegated to the Council's Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Community Resources and the Chief Executive.

1.3 That the Council delegates the sign-off of the Better Care Plan on behalf of the Council to the Health & Wellbeing Board in consultation with the Chief Executive, the Leader and the Cabinet Member for Community Resources.

1.4 That the Council delegates the updating of the council's discretionary rate relief policy, to reflect the measures announced in the Autumn Budget Statement, to the Council's Section 151 Officer, in consultation with the Chief Executive and the Cabinet Member for Community Resources.

1.5 That the Council include in its Council Tax setting, the precepts set and approved by other bodies including the local precepts of Town Councils, Parish Councils and the Charter Trustees of the City of Bath, and those of the Fire and Police Authorities.

1.6 That the Council notes the Section 151 officer's report on the robustness of the proposed budget and the adequacy of the Council's reserves (Appendix 1, Annex 2) and approves the conditions upon which the recommendations are made as set out throughout Appendix 1.

1.7 That in relation to the capital budget the Council*:*

a) approves a capital programme of £65.865m for 2014/15 and notes items for provisional approval in 2014/15 and the programme for 2015/16 to 2018/19 as shown at Appendix 1, Annex 3 including the planned sources of funding .

b) delegates implementation, subject to consultation where appropriate, of the capital programmes set out in Annex 3i to Annex 3iii to the relevant

Strategic Director in Consultation with the appropriate Cabinet Member.

c) approves the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy as shown at Appendix 1, Annex 4

d) approves the Capital Prudential Indicators as set out in Appendix 1 Table 6.

1.8 That the Council agree the Council's proposed pay policy statement, including the arrangements for senior severance practice, as set out at Appendix 4.

1.9 That the Council notes the approach to Community Assets as set out in Appendix 5.

And the Cabinet further agrees

1.10 To authorise the Council's Section 151 Officer, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Community Resources, to make any necessary changes and presentational improvements to the draft budget proposal for submission to Council.

## 117 ADVICE & INFORMATION STRATEGY 2014-17

Councillor Allen in proposing the item, said that this was an interim report followed a six-week consultation. The results of the consultation, the review of the Adult Social Care pathway and duties imposed by the Care Act needed to be considered before a further report was brought to Cabinet.

Councillor Hall seconded the proposal and said that she thought it was a very good report. She thought the Council ought to consider example of best practice in other parts of the country.

On a motion from Councillor Allen, seconded by Councillor Hall, it was

**RESOLVED** (unanimously)

(1) to note the outcome of the consultation on the draft Advice & Information Strategy 2014-17, attached as Appendix 1 to the report; and

(2) to receive a further draft of the Advice & Information Strategy at its July 2014 meeting, which takes account of

a. feedback from the consultation;
b. the redesign of the adult social care pathway;
c. the detailed implications and requirements of the Care Bill 2013-14; and
d. the February 2014 Council decision on the 2014-15 budget, which will determine the resources available to respond to the priorities set out in the revised draft Advice & Information Strategy.

## 118 VOLUNTARY SECTOR FUNDING APPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNITY TRANSPORT 2014/5

Councillor Roberts in proposing the item said that Bath Dial-a-Ride was operated by the Council's in-house transport team, but the others were provided by independent groups. The funding proposed would allow services to be maintained for the first part of 2014, after which new service level agreements would be negotiated with a view to maintaining the same services with roughly the same costs. There had been a 7% growth in the use of these services and cost per passenger had fallen.

Councillor Romero seconded the proposal and said that these were not statutory services, but the funding provided demonstrated the Council's commitment to helping people live independently.

Councillor Allen said that these services were important to counter loneliness, which was an objective of the Council's Health and Wellbeing Strategy. These services helped people get out of their own homes, which promoted wellbeing. He said there was a need for additional drivers in Bath.

Councillor Crossley said that the Council had provided long-term support for these schemes. There had been a growth in ridership, which demonstrated that it was worth promoting these schemes. Keynsham Dial-a-Ride had recently celebrated its $10^{th}$ anniversary and recruited its $1000^{th}$ member.

On a motion from Councillor Roberts, seconded by Councillor Romero, it was

**RESOLVED** (unanimously)

(1) that funding proposals in Appendix 2 of the report be approved, subject to decision of the Council on the budget for 2014/15; and

(2) that the Divisional Director for Environmental Services be given delegated powers to reallocate funds, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transport, from approved projects that become unviable owing to the level of funding allocated or to a change in circumstances of the applicant group, should such situations arise during the year.

## 119 POLICY AND DELEGATIONS FOR THE SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 2013

Councillor Laming in *ad hoc* statement said that because of the flooding he now owned a sunken barge and almost 70 feet of steel from a pontoon. He wondered whether he needed to apply for a licence as a scrap metal dealer under this legislation. Councillor Crossley responded that the definition of a scrap metal dealer could be found on agenda page 226.

Councillor Jackson in an *ad hoc* statement welcomed this legislation. She said that metal theft had been increasing nationally and referred to thefts of metal from churches, which were particularly vulnerable. She was disappointed that the Council had not been in a position to implement the legislation as soon as it came into force last October. She was very pleased with the proposed licensing system, which would be able to deal with people in the scrap business who had criminal records.

Councillor Dixon in proposing the item, acknowledged that the legislation was being implemented a couple of months late. The new regime would replace the previous simple registration system. All work relating to the policy would be delegated to one Divisional Director. All dealers within the B&NES area would have to hold a licence.

Councillor Allen seconded the proposal. He said the legislation brought new responsibilities for council officers, who would be ready to act when they needed to.

Councillor Crossley said that this was an excellent piece of legislation. Thefts from churches were inconveniences, but thefts from railways and other places put people's lives at risk. Most people in the scrap metal business were trading lawfully; this legislation was aimed at those who were not.

On a motion from Councillor David Dixon, seconded by Councillor Allen, it was **RESOLVED** (unanimously)

(1) to accept the Scrap Metal Dealers Policy provided in Appendix A to the report;

(2) to note and agree the fees associated with the function provided in paragraph 5.6 of the report;

(3) to recommend to delegate to the Divisional Director Environmental Services;

a. the administration and enforcement of the function;
b. the power to request further information of applicants;
c. to review and amend the fees on an annual basis;
d. to determine applications (including refusal), revoke licences, or impose conditions under Section 3(8);
e. the power to issue or cancel a closure notice for unlicensed sites, and where appropriate, to apply for closure orders (Schedule 2) and take such other action in this respect as may be required; and
f. to note that Council will be asked to delegate the function to the Licensing Committee when the power to do so is available.

The meeting ended at 9.14 pm

Chair ________________________________

Date Confirmed and Signed __________________________

**Prepared by Democratic Services**

# Cabinet Single-Member Decisions and Responses to Recommendations from PDS Panels

published 7-Feb-14 to 28-Mar-14

Further details of each decision can be seen on the Council's Single-member Decision Register at http://democracy.bathnes.gov.uk/mgDelegatedDecisions.aspx?&dm=3

| **Date** | **Decision Maker** |
|---|---|
| **Reference** | **Title** |

18-Feb-14 Cllrs David Dixon, Ben Stevens

**E2616 Response to PDS Recommendations - Urban Gulls**

*The Cabinet Members responded to the Panel's recommendations*

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25-Feb-14 Cllrs Simon Allen, David Dixon, Dine Romero

**E2566 Response to PDS Review - Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy**

*The Cabinet Members responded to the Panel's recommendations*

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03-Mar-14 Cllrs David Bellotti, Paul Crossley

**E2625 Community Asset Transfer - Granting of Long Leases**

*The Cabinet Members authorised the Chief Property Officer to enter in to long-leases of the properties set out within the Schedule, subject to the Council's terms*

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19-Mar-14 Cllr Caroline Roberts

**E2610 Area 8 Walcot/Lansdown/Lambridge 20mph TRO**

*The Cabinet Member agreed to implement TRO proposals as advertised*

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19-Mar-14 Cllr Caroline Roberts

**E2611 Radstock Town Centre Redevelopment Scheme TRO**

*The Cabinet Member agreed to implement TRO proposals as advertised*

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| Date | Decision Maker |
|---|---|
| Reference | Title |

19-Mar-14 Cllr Caroline Roberts

**E2626 Area 5 Westmoreland/Oldfield/Lyncombe/Widcombe 20mph TRO**

*The Cabinet Member agreed to implement TRO proposals as advertised*

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Bath & North East Somerset Council</td></tr>
<tr><td>MEETING/ DECISION MAKER:</td><td colspan="2">Cabinet</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">MEETING/ DECISION DATE:</td><td rowspan="2">9th April 2014</td><td>EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN REFERENCE:</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 2637</td></tr>
<tr><td>TITLE:</td><td colspan="2">Highway Structural Maintenance Capital Programme for 2014/2015</td></tr>
<tr><td>WARD:</td><td colspan="2">All</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">List of attachments to this report:<br>Appendix 1: Funding Allocation breakdown across Highway Assets 2014/15<br>Appendix 2: Recommended Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/15<br>Appendix 3: Feedback from Ward Member and Parish/Town Council Consultation</td></tr>
</table>

## 1 THE ISSUE

1.1 This report sets out the details of the proposed Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/15 for Cabinet approval. The programme follows the policies of both the Joint Local Transports and Joint Local Asset Management Plans for Bath & North East Somerset in accordance with Government guidelines.

## 2 RECOMMENDATION

The Cabinet agrees:

2.1 The Funding Allocation breakdown across Highway Assets for 2014/15 set out in Appendix 1 and notes the anticipated carry forward from 2013/14 to 2014/15.

2.2 The Highway Structural Maintenance Programme for 2014/15 as set out in Appendix 2, for which provisional funding approval was included within the Council's February 2014 budget report be approved for spend.

2.3 The Divisional Director Environmental Services and the Service Manager Highways are delegated authority to alter the programme, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transport, as may prove necessary during 2014/15. Any alterations will be within the overall budget allocation and take into account any additional funding streams that become available.

## 3 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS (FINANCE, PROPERTY, PEOPLE)

3.1 The Structural Maintenance Block Final Capital Grant Settlement confirmed by the Department for Transport (DfT) on 29th March 2012 based on a National formula was set at £3.435million and an additional Highway Maintenance Capital Funding was announced in the 2012 Autumn Statement and confirmed by the DfT on 18th December 2012 for 2014/15 as £353k. The Council Cabinet through its annual budget setting on the 18th February 2014 has allocated a further £2.4million to the Highways Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/15. As set out in Appendix 1 together with a forecast £619,400 slippage from the 13/14 Programme the full 2014/2015 programme total to £6.807million.

3.2 In order to manage the budget effectively regular monthly monitoring will be carried out and exceptions reported to the Cabinet Member, with reporting to Transport Board on a quarterly basis. Spending will be managed throughout the year to ensure that the overall budget is spent in a timely manner and programme changes approved through delegated decision making.

3.3 The funding of work relates to improvement of existing assets and will reduce the need for reactive revenue expenditure in the short term on the assets which are being improved, allowing the revenue resources to be allocated further across existing priorities. The (highway structures) programme is challenging given the level of in-house resource available and we will therefore work with the Project Delivery team to manage the programme.

## 4 STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS AND BASIS FOR PROPOSAL

*(1) Promoting independence and positive lives for everyone*
The proposed programme will help ensure the transport network of roads and footways are maintained to suitable levels.
In line with good asset management practices, for example the proposed programme will ensure that the highway network across the whole of Bath & North East Somerset is maintained to a serviceable level in accordance with statutory requirements.

*(2) Creating neighbourhoods where people are proud to live*
Improved street lighting leads to people in communities feeling more safe and secure.
By improving the overall condition of the highway network it serves to minimise road works with associated traffic disruption and addresses poor and visually unattractive surfaces and end of life assets.

*(3) Building a stronger economy*
The highway forms an important part of the infrastructure and local environment to ensure sustainable growth across the Authority's area and is crucial in maintaining the local economy.

## 5 THE REPORT

5.1 The proposed programme of priority works across all highway asset groups namely carriageways, footways, structures (bridges, retaining walls, embankments & culverts), drainage and electrical infrastructure has been identified through routine inspection, monitoring and evaluation.

5.2 On-going capital investment in highway assets is an important factor in mitigating depreciation through general wear and the ageing process. Conditions of highway assets are monitored through the use of National Indicators, for carriageways in particular NI168 (Principal roads where maintenance should be considered) and NI169 (Non-principal classified roads where maintenance should be considered).

5.3 Appendix 2 shows indicative spending on schemes for 2014/15 only. Following the government's Comprehensive Spending Review, Capital Grant Settlement confirmed figures have been set for 2013 to 2015 with Additional Funding announced in the Autumn Statement 2012.

## 6 RATIONALE

6.1 The proposed programme of work has been developed in accordance with priorities set out in the Local Transport Plan and sound asset management principles.

## 7 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

7.1 None

## 8 CONSULTATION

8.1 Ward Councillor; Cabinet members; Parish Councils; Town Councils; Section 151 Finance Officer; Monitoring Officer

8.2 A consultation has been carried out on the 2014/15 programme with the Cabinet Member for Transport and engagement with Ward Members and Parish Councils undertaken in March 2014 by e-mail. All proposed carriageway surfacing and surface treatment schemes are published on the Council's Internet Mapping System as part of this exercise. Appendix 3 of the report sets out the feedback received as a result of this consultation.

## 9 RISK MANAGEMENT

9.1 The report author and Lead Cabinet member have fully reviewed the risk assessment related to the issue and recommendations, in compliance with the Council's decision making risk management guidance.

9.2 In the event of scheme cost variations, the programme will be re-prioritised to ensure that allocations are fully spent but not exceeded. In some cases there may be a requirement to divert money between on-going schemes to supplement the projects as they go ahead within the Highways Capital Maintenance Programme.

9.3 The financial impact of unforeseen events occurring on the network may require amendment/s to the planned programme and would be addressed under Section 2.3 of this report. The rectification of the landslip at Kelston Road may be an example of a project to be reprioritised into the programme.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Contact person** | Craig Jackson – Highway Maintenance and Drainage Manager.<br><br>Tel. 01225 394269 email: craig_jackson@bathnes.gov.uk |
| **Background papers** | |
| **Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format** | |

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Bath & North East Somerset Council

## APPENDIX 1 - Funding Allocation breakdown across Highway Assets 2014/15

| Details | Allocation 14/15 |
|---|---|
| **Funding Sources** | |
| LTP Maintenance Block Settlement (DfT Grant) | £3,435,000.00 |
| Additional Highway Maintenance Funding (DfT) | £353,000.00 |
| Additional Council Capital Funding | |
| Highway Surfacing | £1,000,000.00 |
| Highway Structures | £1,000,000.00 |
| Footway Improvements in Highways | £200,000.00 |
| Flood Protection in Chew Magna | £200,000.00 |
| | |
| Anticipated Programme carry forward 13/14 | £619,400.00 |
| **Total Funding** | **£6,807,400.00** |
| **Asset Funding Distribution** | |
| Highways Structures | £2,234,000.00 |
| Street Lighting | £322,400.00 |
| Maintenance - Footways | £445,000.00 |
| Maintenance Carriageways: | |
| Major Re-Construction | £540,000.00 |
| Surface Dressing + Pre-patching | £573,000.00 |
| Classified Roads | £950,000.00 |
| Un-classified Roads Asphalt Concrete | £763,000.00 |
| Un-classified Roads Micro Asphalt | £500,000.00 |
| Planned Road Marking Improvement Programme | £100,000.00 |
| Highway Drainage | £180,000.00 |
| Chew Valley Flood Protection | £200,000.00 |
| **Total Spend** | **£6,807,400.00** |

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## APPENDIX 2 - Highway Structural Maintenance Capital Programme for 2014/2015

| Description | Measurement | Funding |
|---|---|---|
| **Street Lighting Programme** | **No. Columns** | |
| A4 Bristol Road, Corston | 15 | £33,000 |
| Manor Park, Radstock | 12 | £19,500 |
| Paulton Town Centre | 8 | £20,500 |
| St Johns Road, Bathwick | 11 | £19,500 |
| North Road, Bathwick | 45 | £78,500 |
| Lyncombe Hill, Bath | 16 | £26,500 |
| Shaws Way, Bath | 26 | £44,000 |
| Watery Lane, Bath | 3 | £4,500 |
| Bannerdown Road, Batheaston | 11 | £20,900 |
| Old Fosse Road, Odd Down | 14 | £23,100 |
| London Road, Walcot (cfwd 13/14) | 20 | £22,400 |
| Widcombe Footbridge, Widcombe (cfwd 13/14) | TBC | £10,000 |
| **Highway Street Lighting 14/15 Sub Total** | 181 | **£322,400** |
| **Highway Structures Programme** | | |
| Cleveland Bridge Deck Refurbishment, Bath - Phase 1 | | £350,000 |
| Midland Bridge Road Bridge Refurbishment & Waterproofing, Bath | | £675,000 |
| Structure Inspection Remedial Works Programme | | £175,000 |
| Camden Crecscent Arch Repairs - Phase 1 | | £330,000 |
| B3130 Belluton Narrows Bank Stabilisation | | £44,000 |
| Durley Lane Overbridge Waterproofing, Keynsham (part cfwd 13/14) | | £265,000 |
| Parade Garden Balustrade Refurbishment (part cfwd 13/14) | | £190,000 |
| A363 Sally in the Woods Dry Arch Refurbishment (cfwd 13/14) | | £160,000 |
| Vineyards Retaining Wall Repairs (cfwd 13/14) | | £25,000 |
| Windsor Footbridge Feasibility Study (cfwd 13/14) | | £20,000 |
| **Highway Structures 14/15 Sub Total** | | **£2,234,000** |
| **Highways & Land Drainage** | | *£380,000* |
| Chew Valley Flood Protection Scheme | | £200,000 |
| Winford Road, Chew Stoke Culvert Improvements | | £20,000 |
| Tunbridge Road, Chew Magna Culvert Improvements | | £12,000 |
| Bristol Road, West Harptree Drainage Improvements | | £30,000 |
| The Street, West Harptree Culvert Improvements | | £12,000 |
| Ridge Lane, West Harptree Surface Water Drainage Improvements | | £5,000 |
| Stratford Lane, West Harptree Drainage Ditch Improvements | | £8,000 |
| Bowlditch Lane, Midsomer Norton Land Drainage Improvements | | £10,000 |
| Riverside Walk, Midsomer Norton Drainage Improvements | | £5,000 |
| Worlds End Lane, Keynsham Drainage Improvements | | £5,000 |
| A4 Keynsham Bypass/Durley Lane Ditch Improvement Works | | £16,000 |
| Combe Hay Lane, Combe Hay Drainage Improvements | | £12,000 |
| Bloomfield Road, Timsbury Minor Drainage Improvements | | £3,000 |
| Trash Screen Asset Improvements (Various) | | £12,000 |
| Bath New Road, Radstock (cfwd 13/14) | | £30,000 |
| **Drainage 14/15 Sub Total** | **SQM** | **£380,000** |
| **Major Carriageway Re-Construction** | | |
| Widcombe Hill, Widcombe | 6,785 | £206,000 |
| Bathwick Hill, Bathwick (part) | 10,985 | £334,000 |
| **Major Carriageway Re-Construction 14/15 Sub Total** | **9203** | **£540,000** |
| **Carriageway Resurfacing** | **SQM** | |
| Weston Lane, Weston | 1,390 | £42,200 |
| Steam Mills, Midsomer Norton | 1,270 | £38,550 |
| The Hollow (part), Southdown | 1,892 | £57,400 |
| Ashgrove, Peasedown St John | 5,431 | £164,800 |
| Bath Road (Phase 2), Peasedown St John | 3,119 | £94,650 |
| Timsbury Road, Farmborough | 3,700 | £112,250 |
| Durley Hill, Keynsham | 7,000 | £212,450 |
| Frome Road, Odd Down | 5,320 | £161,400 |
| A362 West Road / Thicket Mead, Midsomer Norton | 2,437 | £73,900 |
| A4 Box Road (Phase 2), Bathford | 5,000 | £151,750 |
| Down Lane, Bathampton | 2,350 | £71,300 |
| Manvers Street, Bath | 1,500 | £65,500 |
| Royal Crescent, Bath | 555 | £141,000 |
| A367 Fosseway, Dunkerton | 3,158 | £95,850 |
| A368 Wick Road, Bishop Sutton | 6308 | £230,000 |
| Planned Road Marking Improvement Programme | NA | £100,000 |
| **Carriageway Resurfacing 14/15 Sub Total** | **50430** | **£1,813,000** |
| **Carriageway Surface Dressing** | **SQM** | |
| Shaft Road, Combe Down | 6860 | £35,170 |
| Old Midford Road, Midford | 10425 | £53,480 |
| Church Lane, Monkton Combe | 5000 | £25,650 |
| Packhorse Lane, Southstoke | 3150 | £16,200 |
| Ashton Hill, Corston | 10600 | £54,350 |

**APPENDIX 2 - Highway Structural Maintenance Capital Programme for 2014/2015**

Bath & North East Somerset Council

| Description | Measurement | Funding |
|---|---|---|
| Road through Twinhoe, Wellow | 13420 | £68,000 |
| Farm Lane & Twinhoe Lane, Wellow | 4700 | £24,100 |
| Clutton Hill, Clutton | 7135 | £36,000 |
| Court Hill, Compton Dando | 2325 | £11,900 |
| Tunbridge Road, Chew Magna | 2500 | £12,500 |
| Publow Lane, Publow | 5400 | £27,700 |
| Bailbrook Lane, Swainswick | 1500 | £7,500 |
| Innox Lane & Church Lane & Manor Lane, Swainswick | 3500 | £17,950 |
| Charlcombe Lane & Richmond Road, Charlcombe | 8000 | £41,000 |
| Carlingcott Lane, Peasedown St John | 3000 | £15,400 |
| Flatts Lane, Farmborough | 3500 | £17,900 |
| Monger Lane, Paulton/Midsomer Norton | 3200 | £16,000 |
| Lovers Lane, Paulton/Clandown | 4250 | £21,800 |
| Old Mills Lane, Paulton/Clandown | 5000 | £25,600 |
| Clandown Road & Water Lane, Paulton/Clandown | 6000 | £30,000 |
| Millards Hill, Welton/Midsomer Norton | 2900 | £14,800 |
| **Carriageway Surface Dressing 14/15 Sub Total** | **112365** | **£573,000** |
| **Carriageway Micro Asphalt Surfacing** | **SQM** | |
| Somerdale View, Odd Down | 700 | £5,400 |
| Haycombe Drive, Whiteway | 9673 | £75,000 |
| Arlington Road, Oldfield Park | 811 | £6,200 |
| Moorfields Drive, Moorlands | 815 | £3,600 |
| Moorfields Road, Moorlands | 3400 | £26,300 |
| Holloway, Bear Flat | 2805 | £21,700 |
| Chantry Mead Road, Oldfield Park | 3212 | £24,500 |
| Hensley Road, Oldfield Park | 3015 | £23,300 |
| Bushy Thorn Road, Chew Stoke | 740 | £5,700 |
| Bilbie Road, Chew Stoke | 920 | £7,100 |
| Churchways & St Nicholas Road, Whitchurch | 2575 | £19,900 |
| Penn Gardens, Weston | 660 | £5,100 |
| Cedric Road, Weston | 3485 | £27,000 |
| Northfields, Lansdown | 626 | £4,800 |
| Fairfield Park Road, Fairfield Park | 3730 | £28,500 |
| Norman Road & Stratton Rd, Saltford | 5523 | £42,000 |
| Roman Way, Paulton | 1502 | £11,600 |
| Hayes Road, Midsomer Norton | 1551 | £12,000 |
| Highfield Road, Peasedown St John | 736 | £5,700 |
| Church Road, Whitchurch | 2559 | £19,800 |
| Minster Way, Bathwick | 3527 | £27,300 |
| Triangle North, Westmoreland | 1463 | £11,300 |
| Stanley Road West, Westmoreland | 1116 | £8,600 |
| First Avenue, Oldfield Park | 1237 | £9,500 |
| Second Avenue, Oldfield Park | 2190 | £16,800 |
| Third Avenue, Oldfield Park | 2317 | £17,900 |
| John Street, Bath | 242 | £1,800 |
| Old King Street, Bath | 550 | £4,200 |
| Broad Croft, Chew Magna | 638 | £4,900 |
| Silver Street & The Batch, Chew Magna | 2949 | £22,500 |
| **Carriageway Micro Asphalt Surfacing 14/15 Sub Total** | **65267** | **£500,000** |
| **Footway/Cycleway Programme** | | |
| Paving Programme | | £100,000 |
| Asphalt Concrete Programme | | £75,000 |
| Slurry Sealing Programme | | £100,000 |
| Bristol to Bath Cycleway Surface Improvements | | £170,000 |
| **Footway/Cycleway 14/15 Sub Total** | | **£445,000** |
| **PROGRAMME 14/15 OVERALL TOTAL** | | **£6,807,400** |

## Appendix 3 - Feedback from Ward Member and Parish/Town Council Consultation

| Responses received to consultation on proposed programme. |
|---|
| Highways Team responded by phone call on 28th March 2014<br><br>**From:** SouthStokeClerk<br>**Sent:** 28 March 2014 11:46<br>**To:** Craig Jackson<br>**Subject:** Re: Update - Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015<br><br>Craig,<br><br>In a similar vain to my correspondence from Monkton Combe Parish Council,<br><br>South Stoke Parish Council wish to raise concerns about the carriageway surface dressing of the Old Midford Road. Again the upper section is predominantly level. However, the road then descends steeply to the B3110 and on down through MIdford itself. It is quite narrow, and although it is one-way on the upper section, pedestrian, cyclists and horses can go the 'wrong way' up this road.<br>A loose surface dressing would present a significant skid hazard, even with warning signs, on much of this road, and particularly at its two junctions with the B3110. Can you indicate what measures will be in place to address this safety issue.<br><br>Many Thanks<br><br>Geoff Davis<br>Clerk South Stoke Parish Council |
| Highways Team responded by phone call on 28th March 2014<br><br>**From:** Monkton Combe Clerk<br>**Sent:** 28 March 2014 11:38<br>**To:** Craig Jackson<br>**Subject:** Re: Update - Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015<br><br>Craig,<br><br>Monkton Combe Parish Council have asked if you can confirm that the carraigeway surface dressing on Shaft Road, Combe Down is ONLY the upper section, which is predominantly level.<br><br>If these works were to extend down Shaft Road beyond Mount Pleasant the road is very narrow and steep and a loose surface dressing would present a significant skid hazard, even with warning signs. If it is the case that this section is to be surface dressed, can you indicate what measures will be in place to address this safety issue.<br><br>Many Thanks<br><br>Geoff Davis<br>Clerk Monkton Combe Parish Council |

**From:** John May
**Sent:** 28 March 2014 01:14
**To:** Adrian Clarke
**Cc:** Caroline Roberts (Cllr); Jacob Rees-Mogg; Kelvin Packer; Highways; Anthony Acton; SALLY DAVIS; Malcolm McD.; John Twist; gary breckon; christine ingersent; Jocelyn Payne; Sheila Thomas; Georgina Wynne
**Subject:** CORSTON PARISH COUNCIL: LOCAL TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES CONSULTATION and DRAFT HIGHWAY STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME 2014/2015 EXTRACT

Also at their meeting on 24 March 2014, the Corston Parish Council discussed the subject of **the draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015,** sent via email, by the B&NES Highways Department on 20 March 2014. The Council was disappointed to note that the re-surfacing of the A39 running through the village is not included in the draft programme, nor is the re-surfacing of Corston Lane included. The A39 around the Panda crossing has many potholes and areas of subsidence are being eroded by traffic. The noise caused by the wheels of vehicles is causing an unacceptable nuisance to residentd in nearby houses. The surface of Corston Lane has many potholes and the whole length would benefit by a complete re-surfacing along its whole length. The Council requests that B&NES considers and approves these maintenance tasks in their 2014/2015 Highway Structural Maintenance Programme.

I have copied this email to Councillor Caroline Roberts, Jacob Rees-Mogg MP, Kelvin Packer, the B&NES Highways Department, Anthony Acton, Mrs Sally Davis our Ward Councillor and the Corston Parish Councillors.

Best regards,

John May

**From:** Craig Jackson
**Sent:** 26 March 2014 11:29
**To:** Liz Richardson (Cllr)
**Cc:** Caroline Roberts (Cllr); George Bottin; Anthony Davies
**Subject:** RE: Update - Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015

Councillor Richardson

Thanks for your email, as you can well appreciate the priorities and needs unfortunately don't always meet the budget available and we have to draw the line somewhere. It is always a dilemma for us for what is and is not included in any particular year's programme and even to the point of where we start and stop when we are only treating part of any road on the network.

I have copied in Anthony Davies the area highway inspector so that he can take a look at the sites you have identified as all roads are inspected at least twice a year at which time any safety defects are rectified through our reactive revenue maintenance budgets. It may be we have to undertake larger patching works to hold them together for consideration in future year's programmes.

Regards

Craig

**Craig Jackson**
Highway Maintenance & Drainage Manager
Bath & North East Somerset Council

**From:** Liz Richardson (Cllr)
**Sent:** 26 March 2014 09:44
**To:** Craig Jackson
**Cc:** Caroline Roberts (Cllr)
**Subject:** RE: Update - Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015

Hi Craig,

I note you have Silver St and The Batch (and North Chew Terrace) highlighted for Micro Asphalt in Chew Magna,

Is it possible for Stoneleigh to be added at the same time - it is in a dreadful state! (Caroline, maybe you could pop and look at it on Thursday when you visit the new footpath? I'm sorry I cant be there to show you).

Also maybe an officer needs to inspect the lower ends (nearest river) of Streamleaze and Streamside. These roads seem to be disintegrating since the 2012 floods, the latter is heavily used for parking re the school and the hall (as is Stoneleigh). They may be borderline now but I'm sure that by the time the work starts on the main run they will tick the box and it would seem sensible to do these small off shoots at the same time.

Best Regards
Liz

Cllr Liz Richardson
Chew Valley North

**From:** Stephen Burrell
**Sent:** 25 March 2014 17:58
**To:** Ian Gilchrist (Cllr)
**Cc:** Craig Jackson
**Subject:** Re: Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Program 2014/15 - Street Lighting

Dear Cllr
Highways have passed me your enquiry concerning the above. In answer to your 2 questions:

- Widcombe Footbridge – Yes this is the initiative first looked at by Keith Showering. We are currently experimenting in conjunction with the Widcombe Association for a suitable LED light to be placed out of sight, to light the footway across the bridge.
- Alexandra Road is will included with the Lyncombe Hill lighting as previously agreed with Keith Showering.

I trust this is satisfactory. If you should have any more questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards

**Stephen Burrell, Street Lighting Manager - Highways**

**From:** Ian Gilchrist
**Sent:** 25 March 2014 11:15
**To:** Highways
**Cc:** Ben Stevens (Cllr)
**Subject:** Re: Fwd: Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015

Thanks for this.

Under Street Lighting, I noticed an item for the Widcombe Footbridge. Please can someone tell me more about what this means? Is it connected with the Widcombe Association initiative first looked at by Keith Showering?

Regards

Cllr Ian Gilchrist

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From: John Bull (Cllr)
Sent: 24 March 2014 14:04
To: Craig Jackson
Cc: Liz Hardman (Cllr); Liz Hardman
Subject: Re: Update - Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015

Deàr Craig,
Thanks for this. Sadly I can't see a reference to Weeksley Lane Radford and its continuation towards Paulton , which is heavily potholed and , because it is so narrow, traffic often cannot avoid the potholes. It is now heavily used as the shortest route between Paulton and Bath.
Any chance of at least emergency repairs soon?
Regards,
Cllr John Bull
( Paulton)

---

Hi, Craig,

Many thanks but obviously I will monitor conditions within my ward and report back accordingly. Hopefully, we will soon see the back of frost and rain for another season. Kind regards - BRYAN

**From:** Craig Jackson
**Sent:** 24 March 2014 13:43
**To:** Judith Clothier
**Cc:** Bryan Chalker (Cllr); George Bottin
**Subject:** RE: Update - Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015

Judith

Thanks for your feedback; the concerns with the two sites are noted unfortunately we have to draw the line somewhere in respect to priorities and funding available. Any sites that did not make the programme will be subject to normal safety inspection at which time safety issue will be addressed, any other more significant areas will be dealt with under our large planned patching programme.

Regards

Craig

**Craig Jackson**
Highway Maintenance & Drainage Manager
Bath & North East Somerset Council

**From:** Judith Clothier
**Sent:** 24 March 2014 12:58
**To:** Craig Jackson
**Cc:** Bryan Chalker (Cllr)
**Subject:** RE: Update - Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015

Hi Craig

Thanks for the e-mail below.

Councillor Chalker was expecting to see St Saviours Road and Fairfield Park Road on this list as they are both particularly bad. What is the position of these two roads, when can we expect them to get some attention?

Thanks

Judith

Judith Clothier
Group Support Officer for the Independent Group

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On 25 Mar 2014, at 08:03, "Craig Jackson" > wrote:

Councillor Furse

Although we would like to be more planned with our footway programmes in line with the other highway assets, this programme tends to be more reactive in its formulation. We are putting systems in place to give us a more accurate condition monitoring approach to our footways using a Nationally recognised 'Footway Network Survey' which for future years will provide us the ability to better plan these works.

If there are any areas that you have of particular concern, please let me have them.

Regards

Craig

**Craig Jackson**
Highway Maintenance & Drainage Manager
Bath & North East Somerset Council

**From:** Andrew Furse (Cllr)
**Sent:** 24 March 2014 22:02
**To:** Craig Jackson
**Cc:** Caroline Roberts (Cllr)
**Subject:** Re: Update - Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015

Craig,
Any details about the paving improvements. In many cases the pavements are in worse condition than the roads.
Many thanks
Andy

**From:** David Dixon (Cllr)
**Sent:** 23 March 2014 12:39
**Subject:** Re: Update - Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015

Thanks,

Very supportive of the current proposals.

Cllr David Dixon
Deputy Leader of Council and Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods
Ward Councillor for Oldfield
Chair of the Recreation Ground Trust, Bath
Bath & North East Somerset Council

---

**From:** Cherry Beath (Cllr)
**Sent:** 23 March 2014 11:10
**Subject:** Re: Update - Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015

Thank you, good work.

Kind regards

Cherry

***Cllr Cherry Beath,***
***Combe Down Ward,***
***Vice Chair, Economic and Community Development PDS Panel, and Health and Wellbeing PDS Panel.***
***Member Champion for SPA (Ancient & Modern) and Culture (Digital and Creative Sectors)***
***Bath & North East Somerset***

---

**From:** Bryan Chalker (Cllr)
**Sent:** 23 March 2014 09:49
**Subject:** RE: Update - Draft Highway Structural Maintenance Programme 2014/2015

Hi, Craig,

Many thanks for this - BRYAN

The Town Council did not want to submit any formal feedback, the only comments made that they were pleased to see some of the much needed resurfacing being done.

Regard

*Jo Swift*
*Town Clerk to Keynsham Town Council*

**Keynsham Town Council**
**15-17 Temple Street**
**Keynsham**
**Bristol**
**BS31 1HF**
**Tel: 0117 9868683**

KEYNSHAM
TOWN COUNCIL
A quality Town Council

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| Bath & North East Somerset Council | | |
|---|---|---|
| MEETING/ DECISION MAKER: | **Cabinet** | |
| MEETING/ DECISION DATE: | **9 April 2014** | EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN REFERENCE: E 2508 |
| TITLE: | **'Fit for Life'** | |
| WARD: | All | |
| **AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM** | | |
| **List of attachments to this report:** Draft 'Fit for Life' Strategy | | |

## 1 THE ISSUE

1.1 The strategy sets out the priorities for Bath and North East Somerset for physical activity which have been determined using existing provision, consultation, research, other strategies and plans and emerging trends and issues. The strategy shows the Council's commitment to improving opportunities to get more people active and healthy and enable greater involvement from all sectors to develop services which promote and facilitate an active lifestyle for all our residents.

1.2 A key function of the strategy is to form the basis for a procurement process for a new leisure contract, which is outlined in the built facility section of the strategy.

## 2 RECOMMENDATION

2.1 Cabinet approves the draft 'Fit for Life' strategy for further public consultation

## 3 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS (FINANCE, PROPERTY, PEOPLE)

3.1 The strategy is designed to improve people's health and wellbeing delivering a reduction in long term costs to the health sector, making a contribution to supporting the local economy through creating a healthier workforce and contributing to improving social cohesion by engaging communities in positive activities. This is a key part of delivering the Public Health agenda that the Council is now responsible for.

3.2 The Council will contribute financially to the delivery of the Fit for Life Strategy from existing resources (both across various Council departments and from the ring-fenced Public Health budgets).. The Council will consider the appropriate use of any new funding it secures to support delivery of the recommendations in the strategy.

3.3 The strategy seeks to influence the work and use of resources of other partners and coordinate work within the sector in order to secure additional budget to deliver the outcomes.

3.4 In relation to the built facilities strategy, feasibility studies have been completed for Leisure Centres which have identified potential invest to save projects by demonstrating proof of concept of these proposals. Detailed final solutions for these projects will be refined and developed through the current procurement process for the new contract. The procurement is a separate exercise to the strategy and as such a formal decision process will be followed for any budget requests that arise from it.

## 4 STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS AND BASIS FOR PROPOSAL

4.1 Public Health and Inequalities

## 5 THE REPORT

5.1 Physical activity should be an important part of everyone's lives. We want more people to get active, to fully achieve this the Council needs to provide efficient and effective services in partnership with a range of partners and stakeholders.

5.2 This strategy presents to Councillors, staff, partners and stakeholders the priorities for Physical Activity up to 2017. It links directly to the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, providing more detail on how the Council is working to deliver on the active living aspects of the 3 identified themes.

5.3 The need for this strategy is increasingly important at this time when finances are very limited; whilst the needs, expectations and aspirations of our customers and partners are increasing.

5.4 The strategy makes the case for physical activity by making reference to a number of national and local statistics, by referring to the extensive evidence base for the benefits of activity and by making use of the joint strategic needs assessment to understand the key local issues.

**Why Leisure?**

5.5 The Cost of Inactivity

This cost currently stands at an estimated £2.8 million per year in Bath and North East Somerset – We know from the 'Active People' survey that only 27% of adults are doing enough physical activity to benefit their health which compares well with national level of 22%. 43.7% of adults are doing little or no activity.

5.6 The Health Benefits

Exercise has been described as a 'wonder drug' or 'magic pill' which, if used in the right measures can:-

- reduce the risk of heart disease by 40 per cent;
- lower the risk of stroke by 27 per cent;
- reduce the incidence of diabetes by almost half;
- reduce the risk of recurrent breast cancer by almost half;
- lower the risk of colon cancer by over 60 per cent; and
- decrease depression as effectively as some drugs

*'The scientific evidence is compelling. Physical activity not only contributes to wellbeing, but is also essential for good health. People who are physically active reduce their risk of developing major chronic diseases by up to 50%, and the risk of premature death by about 20% - 30%.'* Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health, 2004

Evidence shows that the health impact of inactivity in terms of coronary heart disease, for example, is comparable to that of smoking, and almost as great as that of high cholesterol levels.

On average, an inactive person spends 38% more days in hospital than an active person, and has 5.5% more family physician visits, 13% more specialist services and 12% more nurse visits than an active individual.

5.7 School Achievement

Youngsters who are active have numeracy scores, on average, 8% higher than non-participants

5.8 Halting the rise in Obesity

In Bath and North East Somerset it is estimated that £45.8 million was spent by the NHS in 2010 on disease related to overweight and obesity, set to rise to £49 million in 2015. We know that in B&NES 21.5% of adults are obese, *30.6% of children in year 6 and 25.9% of children in reception (compared to 22.6% nationally) are an unhealthy weight.*

5.9 Health Inequality

There is a life expectancy gap of 6.3 years for men and 3.5 years for women between the wards at either ends of the spectrum.

5.10 Social Engagement

Leisure activities are not just about helping the population to become healthier. They help bring communities together and help people to feel engaged in and part of their local community. They can help to reduce social isolation for older people and can offer families opportunities to engage with one another across generations.

**The Strategy**

5.11 The strategy sets out the priorities for Bath and North East Somerset which are determined using existing provision, consultation, research, other strategies and plans and emerging trends and issues.

5.12 It recognises the significant health and wellbeing benefits that physical activity can deliver and seeks to find ways to make physical activity more central to people's lives making explicit links to the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

5.13 The strategy also considers the contribution sport and physical activity can make to the economy of the area, how it can help to enhance place and communities through bringing people together and reducing social isolation and how it can contribute to improving the environment and deliver against the sustainability agenda.

5.14 It shows the Council's commitment to improving opportunities to get more people active and healthy and enable greater involvement from all sectors to develop services which promote and facilitate an active lifestyle for all our residents.

5.15 The draft strategy has emerged following extensive research and consultation with partners and stakeholders including a 1000 count street survey and a number of focus groups run with those groups within the population that have lower levels of physical activity.

5.16 The vision for the strategy is:

*To get more people, more active, more often, leading to improved health and wellbeing and the creation of stronger, safer communities for all.*

5.17 Based on this information the strategy seeks to address the following challenges that face the Authority:

- Ageing population
- Rising obesity levels
- Health inequalities
- High prevalence of depression
- Worklessness
- Complex families
- Anti-Social behaviour

5.18 By 2017 we want more people to

- Be Active ... for healthier lifestyles
- Be Greener ... for a better and sustainable environment

- Be Outdoors ... to enjoy the natural environment
- Be Involved ... to make a positive difference
- Be together ... to have fun and enjoy being active

5.19 The strategy has 4 key themes

(1) Active Lifestyles
(2) Active Travel
(3) Active Design
(4) Active Environments (Facilities and outdoor space)

5.20 Active Lifestyles is about increasing opportunities for everyday activity, sport, recreation and treating ill health for all ages and abilities across the locality. To develop and support activities that start where people are, are fun and sociable and help to build and strengthen communities.

5.21 Active Travel is about encouraging walking and cycling as a means of getting to school, work and getting around as part of everyday life.

5.22 Active Design is about developing planning policy and practice which supports an increase in physical activity and facilitates positive wellbeing for all residents.

5.23 Active Environments is about maintaining and improving the standard and safety of our parks, play and leisure facilities, green spaces and access to the natural environment in order to encourage their use by local residents and visitors.

5.24 There are 12 principles that underpin the development of the final stages of the strategy, these are outlined below.

(1) Involves partners across all sectors and levels working together.
(2) Has strong leadership – at the regional, local and community level, giving people the motivation and enthusiasm to embrace change.
(3) Build from the bottom up – create an asset based community development approach
(4) Measures are sustained, strategic and long-lasting
(5) Provides the right environment. A cross-sector commitment is required to providing the right physical environment for people
(6) Create opportunities which are fun, tailored and inclusive
(7) Targets the least active thereby helping to reduce health inequalities
(8) Stresses the non-health benefits of activity (economic and social)
(9) Celebrates the work of local champions who drive and facilitate a huge variety of local activity opportunities
(10) Uses new technology to better connect and engage with people
(11) Builds on the evidence base
(12) Recognises and tackles the barriers that prevent people being active

5.25 A final period of consultation is now required. It is proposed to undertake this during April and May to test the assumptions and priorities set out in the draft strategy ahead of final adoption in June or July. This would involve an electronic consultation with partners, stakeholders and the public over the web, making use of the Bath City conference and other key meetings and seeking the input of the Health and Wellbeing Board and Economic and Community Development Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel.

## 6 RATIONALE

6.1 The draft strategy has emerged following extensive research. The authority now wishes to undertake a final period of consultation to use this framework to develop the draft into a final document by testing the assumptions and priorities set out in the draft.

## 7 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

7.1 The draft strategy has emerged following extensive research and consultation which considered a wide range of options.

## 8 CONSULTATION

8.1 Strategic Management Team, Section 151 Officer, Cabinet member for Neighbourhoods, Cabinet Member for Wellbeing, Divisional Director for Environmental Services, general public, focus groups of those who are less physically active, a wide range of partners and stakeholders for physical activity.

## 9 RISK MANAGEMENT

9.1 A risk assessment related to the issue and recommendations has been undertaken, in compliance with the Council's decision making risk management guidance.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Contact person** | *Marc Higgins 01225 396423* |
| **Background papers** | |
| **Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format** | |

# 'Fit for Life' - A strategy to get more people, more active, more often

## March 2014

## Bath and North East Somerset Council

## Draft - Version 7

“Lack of activity destroys the good condition of every human being while movement and methodical physical exercise save it and preserve it”

Plato

## Foreword

### Introducing the Fit for Life strategy

Physical activity should be an important part of everyone's lives. We want more people to get active and to achieve this the Council needs to provide efficient and effective services in partnership with a range of partners and stakeholders.

This strategy presents to Councillors, staff, partners and stakeholders the priorities for Physical Activity up to 2017.

This strategy is increasingly important at this time when finances are very limited; whilst the needs, expectations and aspirations of our customers and partners are increasing. It recognises the significant health and wellbeing benefits that physical activity can deliver and seeks ways to make physical activity more central to people's lives making explicit links to the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

The strategy also demonstrates the contribution sport and physical activity can make to the economy of Bath and North East Somerset, how they contribute to a sense of place and community through bringing people together and reducing social isolation in addition to contributing creating a sustainable environment.

It shows the Council's commitment to improving opportunities to get more people active and healthy and enable greater involvement from all sectors to develop services which promote and facilitate an active lifestyle for all our residents. This will be achieved by ensuring sustainable, high quality sport and physical activity infrastructure and opportunities are provided to enable residents to live active lives.

Particular attention will be given to encouraging those who are inactive to take up regular participation in sport or active recreation, including amongst those living in deprived areas or disadvantaged circumstances (including disabled people) and women, helping to reduce the significant health inequalities that exist within the district.

A significant amount of consultation has been undertaken to shape this draft and further consultation will take place to create the final document to ensure that this document reflects local need and has the full engagement of the range of partners needed to deliver on this agenda.

### Vision

The overarching vision for 'Fit for Life', agreed by all partners and delivery organisations is:

*To get **more people, more active, more often**, in a safe, sustainable environment leading to improved health and wellbeing for all.*

This strategy is also driven by the Public Service Board Vision which is:

*Bath and North East Somerset will be internationally renowned as a beautifully inventive and entrepreneurial 21st century place with a strong social purpose and a spirit of wellbeing, where everyone is invited to think big – a 'connected' area ready to create an extraordinary legacy for future generations*

David Dixon

**Executive Summary**

The strategy sets out the priorities for Bath and North East Somerset which are determined using existing provision, consultation, research, other strategies and plans and emerging trends and issues.

It recognises the significant health and wellbeing benefits that physical activity can deliver and seeks to find ways to make physical activity more central to people's lives making explicit links to the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

The strategy also considers the contribution sport and physical activity can make to the economy of the area, how they can help to enhance place and communities through bringing people together and reducing social isolation and how they can contribute to improving the environment and support the sustainability agenda

It shows the Council's commitment to improving opportunities to get more people active and healthy and enable greater involvement from all sectors to develop services which promote and facilitate an active lifestyle for all our residents.

The draft strategy has emerged following extensive research and consultation with partners and stakeholders including a 1000 count street survey and a number of focus groups run with those groups within the population that have lower levels of physical activity.

The strategy makes the case for physical activity by making reference to a number of national and local statistics, by referring to the extensive evidence base for the benefits of activity and by making use of the joint strategic needs assessment to understand the key local issues.

Based on this information the strategy seeks to address the following challenges that face the Authority:

- Ageing population
- Rising obesity levels
- Health inequalities
- High prevalence of depression
- Worklessness
- Complex families
- Anti-Social behaviour

By 2017 we want more people to

- **Be Active ... for healthier lifestyles**
- **Be Greener ... for a better and sustainable environment**
- **Be Outdoors ... to enjoy the natural environment**
- **Be Involved ... to make a positive difference**
- **Be Together ... to have fun and enjoy being active**

The strategy has 4 key themes

- Active Lifestyles
- Active Travel
- Active Design
- Active Environments (Facilities and outdoor space)

Active Lifestyles is about increasing opportunities for everyday activity, sport, recreation and preventing and treating ill health for all ages and abilities across the locality. To develop and support activities that start where people are, are fun and sociable and help to build and strengthen communities

Active Travel is about encouraging walking and cycling as a means of getting to school, work and getting around as part of everyday life.

Active Design is about developing planning policy and practice which supports an increase in physical activity and facilitates positive wellbeing for all residents.

Active Environments is about maintaining and improving the standard and safety of our parks, play and leisure facilities, green spaces and access to the natural environment in order to encourage their use by local residents and visitors.

We now wish to undertake a final period of consultation to use this framework to develop the draft into a final document by testing the assumptions and priorities set out in the draft under these headings

**Background – progress made – the Get Active Strategy**

In 2008, the first Get Active Vision was produced. Its purpose was to: create a framework to increase physical activity levels in Bath and North East Somerset and to create a platform on which a wide range of partners could join together raise awareness of the role that Sport and Active Lifestyles can play in improving and the health and wellbeing of local residents.

Since 2008, there has been much progress resulting in increased levels of participation from 22.5% for 2006/8 period (Active People Survey 2/3 NI8 data, data is aggregated over a 2 year period to enhance sample size) to 27.2% for the 2011/2013 period (Active People 6/7 NI8 data).

This refreshed strategy has been produced to further develop the work that has been done with partner organisations. It seeks to reinvigorate and build on the 'Get Active Partnership' that was created as part of the previous strategy and played an important role in bringing partners together.

The role of this strategy is to support and improve the health and wellbeing of the population by ensuring sustainable, high quality sport and physical activity infrastructure and opportunities to enable residents to live active lives, helping to prevent ill health, reduce social isolation and maintain independence for longer.

**Principles underpinning the strategy**

(1) Involves partners across all sectors and levels working together.
(2) Has strong leadership – at the regional, local and community level, giving people the motivation and enthusiasm to embrace change.
(3) Build from the bottom up – create an asset based community development approach
(4) Measures are sustained, strategic and long-lasting
(5) Provides the right environment. A cross-sector commitment is required to providing the right physical environment for people
(6) Create opportunities which are fun, tailored and inclusive
(7) Targets the least active thereby helping to reduce health inequalities
(8) Stresses the non-health benefits of activity (economic and social)
(9) Celebrates the work of local champions who drive and facilitate a huge variety of local activity opportunities
(10) Uses new technology to better engage and connect with people
(11) Builds on the evidence base
(12) Recognises and tackles the barriers that prevent people being active

## Why do we need a strategy?

**What are the issues? -** National and Regional Context

'The scientific evidence is compelling. Physical activity not only contributes to wellbeing, but is also essential for good health. People who are physically active reduce their risk of developing major chronic diseases by up to 50%, and the risk of premature death by about 20% - 30%. Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health, 2004

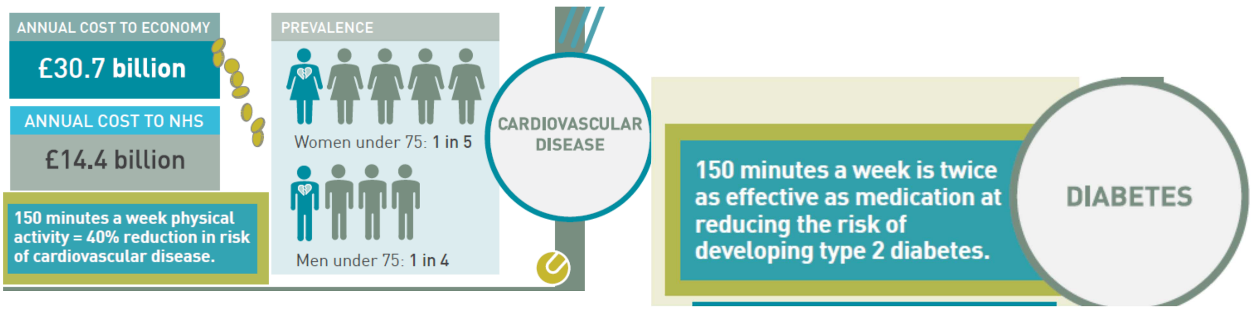
Exercise has been described as a 'wonder drug' or 'magic pill' which, if used in the right measures can:

- Reduce the risk of heart disease by 40 per cent
- Lower the risk of stroke by 27 per cent
- Reduce the incidence of diabetes by almost half
- Reduce the risk of recurrent breast cancer by almost half
- Lower the risk of colon cancer by over 60 per cent
- Decrease depression as effectively as Prozac

Around 60% of adult men, 72% of adult women and 68% and 76% of boys and girls (respectively) aged 2–15 do not meet the UK Chief Medical Officers' physical activity recommendations. These include:

- a lifetime approach
- an emphasis on daily activity
- recognition of the importance of vigorous-intensity activity
- advocating a combination of moderate and vigorous-intensity activity
- new guidelines on combatting sedentary behaviour.

Staying physically active is one of the best ways to maintain the ability to perform activities of daily living and improve overall quality of life (British Heart Foundation).




## Costs

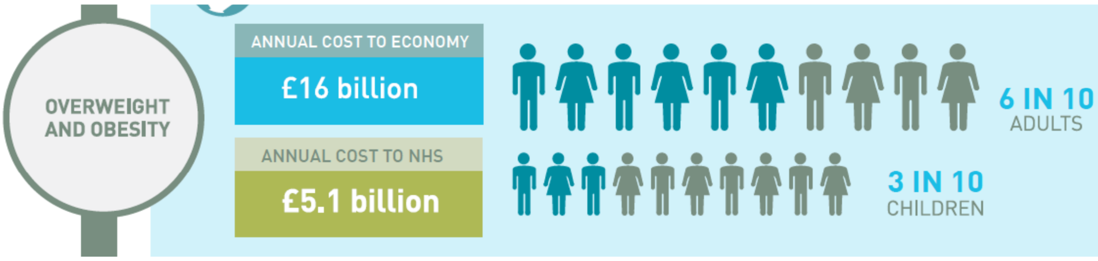
In Bath and North East Somerset it is estimated that £45.8 million will be spent by the NHS in 2010 on disease related to overweight and obesity, set to rise to £49 million by 2015.

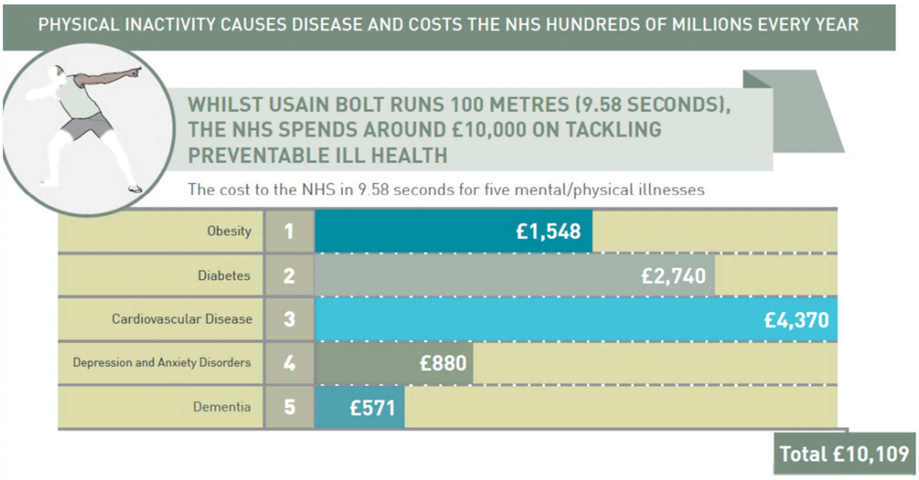
The cost of inactivity in B&NES is estimated at £15m.

The cost to the NHS for treating CHD, stroke, obesity and other health problems caused by physical inactivity is high and places an enormous financial burden on the Health

Service. The cost of physical inactivity in England –including direct costs of treatment for the major lifestyle related disease, and the indirect costs caused through sickness absence – has been estimated at £8.2 billion a year.

In England, the costs of lost productivity from sickness absence and premature death have been estimated at £6.5 billion per year (Start active, stay active). Physical activity programmes at work have been found to reduce absenteeism by up to 20%: physically active workers take 27% fewer sick days.




**The scale of the problem in B&NES**

The importance of exercise and physical activity and the need for an updated strategy is now greater than ever:

Most adults over the age of 35 are now overweight (APHO and Department of Health data)

- 23.6% of adults are obese (APHO and Department of Health data)
- 48% of adults are inactive (Sport England Active People Survey)
- Only 21% of the population nationally are taking part in sport or active recreation 3 times per week (Sport England Active People Survey)

In Bath and North East Somerset (B&NES), the local picture mirrors this national picture in many ways. Local health profiles show that:

- 21.5% of adults are obese, compared to 23.2% regionally and 23.6% nationally (APHO and Department of Health data) 10.6% of children in reception are obese, compared with 9.6% nationally and 8.9% regionally: a worrying trend for the future (APHO and Department of Health)

## Government Recommendations on activity levels

The national recommendations on physical activity for everyone are:

- Aim to be active daily. Over a week, activity should add up to at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity in bouts of 10 minutes or more. This could be achieved by doing a 30-minute session at least 5 days a week. Undertake physical activity to improve muscle strength on at least 2 days a week. Minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary for long periods.
- To lose weight: most people may need to do 45–60 minutes of moderate-intensity activity a day, particularly if they do not reduce their energy intake[2].
- People who have been obese and have lost weight may need to do 60–90 minutes of activity a day to avoid regaining weight.

There is also age specific advice as follows:

### UNDER 5s

Who are capable of walking unaided should be physically active daily for at least **180 minutes** (3 hours), spread throughout the day.  Physical activity should be encouraged from birth, particularly through floor-based play and water-based activities in safe environments.

### 5-18 YEAR OLDS

Should engage in moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity for at least **60 minutes** and up to several hours every day.  Vigorous intensity activities, including those that strengthen muscle and bone, should be incorporated at least 3 days a week.

### 19-64 YEAR OLDS

Should aim to be active daily. Activity should total **150 minutes** (2.5 hours) of moderate intensity activity per week or **75 minutes** vigorous intensity activity or a combination of both.  Adults should also undertake physical activity to improve muscle strength on at least 2 days a week.

### 65+ YEAR OLDS

Should aim to be active daily. Activity should total at least **150 minutes** (2.5 hours) of moderate activity per week. Active older people could achieve comparable benefits from **75 minutes** of vigorous intensity activity per week or a combination of both.

Older adults should also undertake physical activity to improve muscle strength on at least 2 days a week.

Older adults at risk of falls should incorporate physical activity to improve balance and co-ordination on at least 2 days a week.

**It is important that people of all ages minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary for extended periods.**

**Stakeholder and Partner consultation**

A stakeholder day was held in July 2013 to look at priority groups and key areas for the strategy to consider. A wide range of partners attended with representation from services across the Council, Governing Bodies of Sport, Sport England, local Town Councils, leisure providers and the County Sports Partnership. Further to this consultation meetings were held with the Clinical Commissioning Group (Operational Leadership Team), People Directorate Senior Management Team, Health and Wellbeing Board and Cllrs Simon Allen and David Dixon who are the relevant Cabinet members for this area of work.

This work led to the following:

Priority groups for increasing participation in Sport and Active Lifestyles

- Ethnic Minorities
- 14-18 year olds (particularly females) – this is the age where levels of activity start to drop
- Middle aged men
- Families
- Those experiencing health inequalities
- Older People
- Those who are carrying excess weight in both children and adults
- Those with long term health conditions
- Those with disabilities

Areas for the strategy to address

- Increasing Participation in all areas
- Targeted Health intervention schemes
- Tackling obesity – including pre surgery weight loss
- Increasing participation in active lifestyles (walking, cycling, swimming) and sport
- Providing education on healthy living
- Outreach programmes, not just focused around facilities, making the best use of the free facilities and environment such as parks and open spaces
- Promoting active travel and creating links with the transport strategy
- Taking a view on the quality, quantity and accessibility of facilities
- Ensuring clear governance for delivery of the strategy

**What does the community tell us?**

The Council commissioned a street survey of 1000 people in November 2013 to understand local people's views on physical activity to help shape the strategy.

**B&NES street survey headline findings**

Nationally, 61% feel regular activity is very important with a further third (34%) viewing it as important. Similar to the respondents in the Bath & NE Somerset area with 62% stating very important and a further 35%

Although 97% state regular activity is either very important or important, slightly under a half state they are **not** undertaking as much activity as they would like to (46%). Women are currently less satisfied than men with the amount of activity they are currently doing.

For those who do undertake regular physical activity 43% state they use a leisure centre or health club. Bath Sports and Leisure Centre was the most popular of this sample. The most popular form of independent activity is walking/jogging in the streets/parks (84%), followed by gardening at 16%.

Slightly under half (47%) of the sample would like to undertake more physical activity than they currently are. Female respondents show a higher desire to take part in more activity/exercise than men and those age 55+ are the least likely to take part in more activity.

The main reason given for wanting to take part in more activity/exercise is to improve/maintain health at 59% lower than the national benchmark of 64%, followed by improve/maintain body tone/shape (22%), which is higher than the national benchmark of 15%

Of those who would like to do more activity but don't, the main barrier preventing them from doing so is the lack of time due to work pressure at 54% (nationally 47%), followed by lack of time due to home pressures at 22% (nationally 5%). Lack of motivation is a higher barrier in this area than nationally at 11% (nationally 2%).

Of those who do not want to do more physical activity the main reason given as to why not is 'do enough/no need' (50%), followed by 'just don't want to' (13%), and 'not enough time due to work' (12%).

Only 15% is either very likely or quite likely to increase their activity in the near future, considerably lower than the national benchmark of 38%.

The key importance factors to be addressed according to respondents were availability of time at 55% and direct costs at 40% stating either very important or important, followed by accessible and good quality facilities at 26%.

The sample as a whole shows 43% would consider using Bath & NE Somerset Council leisure facilities. The main reasons they don't currently use any of Bath & NE Somerset Council's leisure centre's/facilities, were 'no time' 20%, slightly higher than the national average at 18%, followed by 'cost' at 17% (nationally 22%) and happy where I am 8% (nationally 4%).

According to the respondents, the main factor that Bath & NE Somerset Council could introduce to encourage more usage, would be to lower costs 59%,(nationally 65%), followed by better range of facilities at 39% and improved facilities also at 39%

The most popular place to gain information regarding sport and leisure is to go to the council website (43%) followed by visiting another website (36%)

**Cycling**

The majority of the sample does not cycle and do not want to (55%). Of those that do 27% overall do so for leisure purposes, a further 16% do not currently but would like to.

50% of those who do cycle do so alone, a further third with friend and a third with family. Men are more likely to cycle alone but women are more likely to cycle with family. This would also explain why women prefer off road (45%) and men prefer road cycling (51%) although men are also using cycling for travel purposes more than women.

**Parks & Green Space**

Overall 87% have visited a park or green space in the last 12 months. A third of those who have visited a park or green pace have done so at least once a week with a further 28% once a month. The introduction of outdoor gym equipment would definitely be used by 20% and 27% would try although 53% would definitely not use.

**Focus Groups**

This consultation was carried out by Leisure-net as a follow up to the Community Survey completed in November 2013. This survey was designed to investigate attitudes and behaviour around physical activity and exercise in general and more specifically to find out what certain target groups in the area think about the facilities provided by Bath & NE Somerset Council, and what would encourage them to use their leisure facilities and outreach programmes in the future. The focus group and stakeholders interviews in this report were designed to drill deeper into some of the issues coming out of the research and to provide some more qualitative data.

*Groups/interviews held*
The following groups/interviews were held over a three week period targeting key groups across different areas geographically;

- Focus group in Bath – middle aged inactive men
- Focus group in Bath – people with disabilities
- Focus group in Bath – Warm water Group – WWISE
- Focus group in Southside – young mothers with pre-school children
- Focus group in Keynsham – 65 plus and people with disabilities
- Interview in Southside – Nick Laffen – Re-generate – Community worker in Southside
- Interview in Bath – Cordelia Johnney – Trustee of Percy Community Centre and Organiser of the Bath Steel Band

*Key Themes*
Several cross cutting themes came out of the consultation.

1. Most inactive people know they need to be more active and say they want to be

The issue is not one of education but of motivation.

2. Recognition of individuals responsibility

Most people recognise that whilst the council and others can make it easier for them to be active, in the end it is their own decision to start, and their own motivation that will keep them going.

3. But that groups/friends help motivate

Opportunities to do activity with others is crucial to keeping things going. Most people know that group/family/peer activities are more fun and motivational than individual activities.

4. Outdoor spaces/environment an opportunity

Bath and its environs have extensive open spaces which offer great opportunities for encouraging physical activity. The parks, riversides and surrounding countryside could be better utilised and schemes such as marked walks and bike rides, fit trails and led health walks/rides are all seen as attractive activities.

5. Club base is strong at both recreational and elite level

The area has a very strong base of clubs operating at all levels and with strong community links. Several groups identified their local sports clubs as being idea opportunities for local physical activity opportunities to be developed. Some clubs could do more to be more open and inclusive it was felt.

6. Awareness of what is already happening could be better

Quite often groups came up with ideas that someone else knew was already happening, so perhaps there is an issue of improving awareness of what is already happening as an easy first step to improving activity opportunities.

7. Local facilities perceived generally to be adequate to good with friendly, supportive staff and management

The local leisure centres were generally viewed positively, although both Bath and Keynsham were seen as being a bit tired and “not as good as they used to be”. The staff and management were viewed positively though.

8. Feeling that the council could engage better and more consistently

There was a view from several of the target groups that the council could engage with them on a better and more regular basis. Some expressed the opinion that this sort of consultation only happened when it had to happen, and a more formal on-going way of engaging was needed. However others within the disability groups for example felt that the council officers they worked with were excellent and really tried to make a difference.

**Sports Club Consultation**
We have also consulted local sports clubs as part of the playing pitch strategy process to understand what their key issues are. The majority of clubs are keen to increase the number of members they have and are looking for support to do this. They have highlighted the following:

- The need for greater access to floodlit training
- The need for better/improved facilities
- The need to reduce the costs of sport to participants
- Support in accessing grants
- The need to develop more coaches
- The need to find more volunteers
- The cost of hiring/using facilities
- The lack of funds within the club to make the improvements needed

**The challenges that we are looking to address with this strategy**

- **Ageing population** - With increasing age, the profile of disease and cause of death changes, with increased prevalence of physical and mental frailty during the years and months prior to death. Physical activity can help to increase mobility reduce the risk of falls, reduce social isolation and help maintain independence for longer

- **Rising obesity levels**. Physical activity along with a healthy diet is key to reversing the worrying trends in this area

- **Health inequalities –** Physical activity is key to reducing these inequalities, our research has shown that the most deprived areas with the lowest life expectancy are also the least active

- **High prevalence of depression –** Exercise has been shown to alleviate depression and is recommended by NICE guidance to be provided alongside talking therapies and medication as a treatment option to patients.

- **Worklessness** - Sport and physical activity can provide volunteering opportunities, training, new skills, improved confidence and a route to employment.

- **Complex families** - The government believes that there are 220 families in B&NES experiencing a range of complex needs including children known to social services, mental health problems and domestic violence. Leisure and physical activity programmes would help improve health, self-esteem and better connect these families to their communities.

- **Anti-Social behaviour** - 7 out of 10 teenagers believe that anti-social behaviour happens because young people are bored. Sport and physical activity can provide diversionary activities, help to reduce social isolation and be a positive force in bringing communities together to help reduce this problem.

We will also support local economic growth by:

- Adding to the area's attraction to inward investment/business expansion through provision of modern, attractive built and natural facilities and opportunities to take part;
- Events such as half-marathons, sporting festivals and competitions boosting the visitor economy;
- Active workplace schemes improving employee health & wellbeing and productivity;
- An expansion of sports-related businesses and jobs within a growing sector in Bath & NE Somerset valued at approximately £19 million per annum;
- Provision of employment, training and volunteer opportunities to enhance individuals' skills and employability.

## Addressing Health and Wellbeing Strategy Priorities

The Council's health and wellbeing strategy has outlined the key priorities that the Council needs to address to improve the health of its population. Sport and physical activity can make a significant contribution to this agenda. This contribution is outlined below under the headings listed in the strategy.

**Helping people to stay healthy**

- Ensuring the provision of programmes aimed at the prevention of ill-health, the promotion of wellbeing and the reduction of health inequalities, with specific targeted programmes such as Passport to Health which will address those with the highest need
- Supporting the health and wellbeing of families with complex needs by providing access to leisure opportunities, training and skill development programmes and access to targeted health programmes to reduce the health inequalities they experience
- Reduced rates of childhood and adult unhealthy weight through increased activity levels among young people and targeted programmes at those with most need
- Create Healthy and sustainable places – providing fit for purpose leisure facilities with investment as identified through this strategy aimed at attracting new types of customers and increasing participation levels
- Promoting active workplaces to improve employees' health & wellbeing and enhance productivity.

**Improving the quality of people's lives**

- Reduced rates of mental ill health through targeted exercise on prescription programmes
- To support people to take a greater ownership of their own health and wellbeing through increased physical activity and the provision of educational material
- Supporting older people to live independently for longer through improved and targeted programming and interventions to increase activity levels delivering health and mobility benefits

**Creating fairer life chances**

- Reduction in health inequalities through targeted programmes in the areas of highest need
- To engage the groups who have low levels of activity and those not currently taking part in sport
- Improve Skills and employment through training, development and volunteer opportunities
- Increased resilience of people and communities including action on loneliness through community engagement in sport and physical activity

# Key Themes

## Active Lifestyles

This section covers the following areas of activity

**EVERYDAY ACTIVITY**
Everyday activities are those which necessitate physical activity including:

- Housework
- Gardening
- DIY
- Taking the stairs
- Occupational activities including active and manual work

The population is aging, we think there will be over **2.5x** as many people aged 80+ by 2026 compared with1981

**ACTIVE RECREATION**
This refers to unstructured activity that individuals freely pursue in their leisure time for a sense of enjoyment that also benefits their physical, social and emotional well-being including:

- Exercise
- Active Play
- Dance
- Walking as a leisure pursuit
- Cycling as a leisure pursuit

**SPORTING ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS**
‘All forms of physical activity which through casual or organised participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels’** including:

- Sport Walking
- Regular cycling (more than 30mins a week)
- Swimming
- Exercise and fitness training
- Structured competitive activity
- Individual pursuits
- Informal sport

This section is about increasing opportunities for everyday activity, sport and recreation and preventing as well as treating ill health for all ages and abilities across the locality. We will seek to develop and support activities that start where people are, are fun and sociable and help to build and strengthen communities.

B&NES as an area benefits from some outstanding natural environment, with Bath in the unique position of being the only City in the world to achieve world heritage site status. This strategy is keen to exploit the natural environment as a resource to encourage more people to be active. Indeed the City is built on a history of recreation and leisure rather than industry or trade, with it being considered a leisure destination akin to an outdoor hotel through its history.

The small size of the City of Bath makes is a much more walkable proposition that many other places and this should be exploited both for residents and tourists with readily available walking routes highlighting the strong heritage of the city in the way that many other European cities do. In partnership with the more infrastructure and commuter led approach of the Transport Strategy the opportunities for walking any cycling as a leisure pursuit should be considered as an important part of building healthy lifestyles.

Outside Bath access to the natural environment and green/open space is good with a wide range of opportunities for people to be active on their doorstep, encouraging and supporting this is central to the strategy.

THE AVERAGE SPORTS CLUB HAS 20 VOLUNTEERS.
OF THE 23.7% OF ADULTS IN ENGLAND WHO VOLUNTEER 1 IN 5 VOLUNTEER IN SPORTS AND RECREATION.

Sport plays a key part in the culture of B&NES, with Bath Rugby and Bath City Football clubs prominent forces in the city and the world class training facilities and athlete's resident at the University of Bath. There is a strong culture of sports clubs in the area with well above average membership levels and a large volunteer workforce providing a myriad of sporting and physical activity opportunities. The newly built cycle circuit at Odd Down Playing Fields has helped to fuel increases in the number of cyclists in the area as well as providing a good example of partnership working between local agencies to drive participation levels up. Building on and learning from this partnership approach will be key to ensuring the future of local sports clubs within this challenging financial climate where pooling of resources and multi activity sites are likely to prove more viable than multiple small groups and single use small sites.

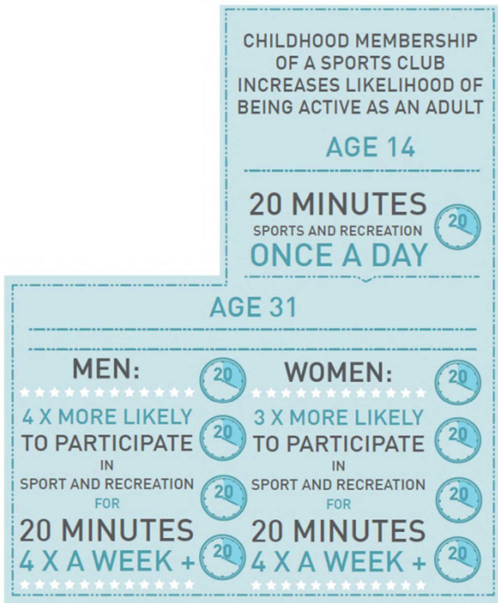
**Children and young people:**

7 OUT OF 10 TEENAGERS BELIEVE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR OCCURS BECAUSE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE BORED

**What do we know:**

- Need a variety of inspiring, challenging formal and informal play provision for different age groups and abilities
- Experience a range of barriers in using provision including the need to feel safe from bullying

- Children from lower socioeconomic groups and some black and minority ethnic groups do less sport and exercise than those from higher socioeconomic groups
- Physical activity positively effects cognition in children.  Being physically active releases hormones, neurotransmitters and a protein responsible for learning, memory and higher thinking.
- Sport and recreation can also lead to increased self-esteem and the development of motivation and determination.
- Children are most active at primary school age with activity levels dropping with age, particularly at 14-18 and especially in girls
- Childhood membership of a sports club increases likelihood of being active as an adult.  Those active for 20 minutes per day at age 14 are 4 time more likely to be active for 20 minutes 4 times per week as a man and 3 time more likely as a woman at age 31




Information from the Schools Health Education Unit (SHEU) survey conducted in B&NES schools:

- Most children say that they enjoy physical activities
- At Primary School around 50% of our pupils walk to school, this drops to 40% at Secondary School
- Physical activity has to compete with activities such as watching TV, playing computer games, the internet, meeting friends, homework, playing musical instruments, listening to music etc. and so has to be engaging and fun
- Just over 80% of young people say they watched TV, DVD's or videos on the day prior to the survey
- 93% of our Primary School children own a bicycle


**We will know we have made a difference if:**

- The SHEU survey shows activity levels increasing
- We reduce the drop off in activity levels at 14-18 years

**What we will do:**

- Work to promote the benefits of physical activity and encouraging participation
- Ensure high-level strategic policy planning for children and young people supports the physical activity agenda and makes links to this strategy

- Support a Play strategy refresh to ensure opportunities exist for formal and informal play
- Support the delivery of cycle training and awareness programmes for families
- Continue to ensure that the SHEU survey is commissioned bi annually to understand needs, barriers and interests of children and young people
- Promote physically active and sustainable travel
- Commission targeted weight management programmes that are informed by the National Child Weighing and Measuring Programme data

**What we will do in partnership:**

- Continue to support schools to encourage healthy lifestyles and physical activity opportunities and to provide good quality information on these subjects
- Increase campaigns which promote walking/cycling to school
- Ensuring young people can access an hour of Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity during the school day.
- Work to ensure that informal and formal physical activity sessions for children and young people (including play) are led by staff or volunteers who have achieved the relevant sector standards or qualifications for working with children. This includes the requirements for child protection, health and safety, equality and diversity.
- Support schools to provide community access to their facilities and to make links to sports clubs in their local community to raise awareness and encourage families to be more active
- Support a PE & School Sport Continuous Professional Development Programme for teachers & Adults to support high quality learning
- Increase access to competition in schools
- Provide Disability Sports Programmes in our schools
- Offer Leadership through Sport opportunities through our schools
- Provide opportunities for those who are talented towards excellence
- Work to develop School to Community Sporting Pathways programmes including developing capacity/ range of opportunities for junior participation in community settings
- Deliver Swimming programmes to increase the number of children who leave primary school able to swim 25m
- Engage children with Creative Movement through our schools and deliver the Dance Umbrella event to encourage participation
- Work to develop effective strategies for maintaining PA adherence in the key transition points for young people

## Adults

**What we know:**

- The main barriers to increasing participation are cost, transport and time but these barriers will be greater for vulnerable groups

- Although adult participation in leisure is above the national average, more provision is wanted by all age groups and there are areas of specific need
- Being physically active helps lowers the risk of heart disease, stroke, certain cancers and helps reduce stress & depression
- The majority of our local clubs would like to increase the number of members they have, but are experiencing a range of challenges in doing this from lack of facilities, to lack of volunteers and coaches and increasingly challenging funding issues
- 80% of employers value volunteering on a CV and 9 in 10 employers believe that volunteering can have a positive effect on career progression. The average sports club has 20 volunteers. Of the 23.7% of adults in England who volunteer 1 in 5 vounteer in sports and recreation.-Coaching

**We will know we have made a difference if:**

KPI's measured by Sport England's Active people survey are as follows (National figure in brackets):

| Performance measure | Active People Survey 4 | Active People Survey 5 | Active People Survey 6 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 x 30 sport – At least 3 sessions x 30 minutes, moderate intensity sport per week | 16.9% (16.5%) | 20.0% (16.3%) | 18.3% (17.3%) |
| KPI 1 – At least 3 days x 30 minutes, moderate intensity participation (sport and recreational walking and cycling) per week | 23.7% (22.1%) | 26.0% (21.8%) | 27.9% (22.9%) |
| KPI 2 – At least 1 hour of volunteering to support sport per week | * (*) | 18.1% (13.6%) | * (14.0%) |
| KPI 3 – Member of a sports club | 25.8% (23.9%) | 27.0% (23.3%) | 29.5% (22.8%) |
| KPI 4 – Received sports tuition or coaching | 22.9% (17.5%) | 23.1% (16.2%) | 23.6% (16.8%) |
| KPI 5 – Taken part in organised competitive sport | 18.7% (14.4%) | 17.8% (14.3%) | * (14.4%) |

* Data unavailable, question not asked or insufficient sample size

- Club membership stays at its current high level
- The inequality between the most active and least active areas narrows
- Participation increases amongst our priority groups
- Increased the number of school to club links
- Increased number of young leaders being trained
- Increased number of competitions and competitors taking part in schools

- Reduced health inequalities in areas of greater need, through a range of health referral and physical activity programmes, focussing on those at risk of developing chronic health conditions
- Increase in numbers of people physically active

**What we will do:**

- Continue to support the B&NES Inclusive Sport and Physical Activity partnership to improve opportunities and access to sport and physical activity for those with disabilities
- Deliver events aimed at engaging new people, promoting positive messages and providing education about sport and physical activity
- Seek to ensure that any major events that take place in the area provide a legacy of increased participation as an agreed and planned objective of the event, as well as enhancing the visitor economy and making links to the arts/culture sector where relevant
- Ensure that any future river strategy seeks to make an assessment of need for sport and recreation activities both on and alongside the river
- Demonstrable growth in the sports of football, rugby, cricket and cycling, as a result of investment in Odd Down
- Improved opportunities for those persons not in employment, education or training to access training and volunteer opportunities within sport and physical activity
- Increase opportunities for sustainable living which promote activity, such as community food growing and green gyms
- Promote everyday cycling including promoting community cycling clubs
- Promote activities which are family centred activities
- Develop an integrated healthy lifestyles service which promote the use of both indoor/outdoor space across the life course
- Ensure a range of weight management services are on offer adults who carry excess weight
- Offer interventions which are whole family/carer centred and combine play with exercise.
- Promote activities which are holistic and combine improved mental wellbeing and exercise
- Increase number of walking and cycling interventions - (linking routes with opportunities in social settings as rest points)
- Develop arts/cultural landmarks on walk routes which promote reminiscence learning

**What we will do in partnership:**

- Seek funding and deliver programmes that raise participation in physical activity in the most deprived areas

- Continue to work with the School Sport Partnership to ensure high quality sport and physical activity opportunities within schools
- Ensure engaging inactive target groups through our built facility assets are a key consideration for the new leisure contract
- Make council owned facilities more inviting/less threatening to people not used to active sport and recreation
- Promote independence for older people in transition through structured exercise in a range of community settings
- Promote activities which encourage people to re-engage with sport
- Increase access to and participation in sustainable sport and physical activity programmes in community settings (e.g. green gym)
- Improve access to local sports clubs and leagues and competitions working closely with Wesport and the National Governing Bodies of Sport
- Increase access to elite squads and athlete support schemes

# Active Environments

## Built Facilities

The majority of the Council owned stock of facilities was built in the 1970's and like much of the country's leisure estate, is ageing and in need of modernisation and investment to ensure it is fit for purpose to meet the needs of the local population.  These facilities also need to ensure that they can be financially viable to ensure their long term future and this needs to take into account lifecycle costs and realistic repair and maintenance costs to ensure that there is no repeat of the current problem.

Bath is unusual in its low levels of private sector leisure provision, however there is a larger than usual contribution made to the offering by Private Schools and the University of Bath, although it must be recognised that public provision is not the core business of these facilities and so access is restricted.

The area has some very good examples of dual use leisure provision on state school sites using a differing models of delivery and encouraging and supporting community access to school facilities is seen as a much more realistic proposition that the large scale development of new facilities.

**What we know:**

- 25.9% are active 3 times per week (Active People Survey 2012/13 Q2 data) compared to the national figure of 23.7%
- There are significant pockets of deprivation with B&NES and that these areas have the lowest levels of physical activity, Culverhay Sports Centre is very well located to lead the work on narrowing the inequalities in Bath
- Our key leisure facilities play a significant role in leisure provision receiving over 1.1 million visits per year
- The facilities are in need of investment to improve the customer experience and sustain and increase participation levels.
- Detailed condition survey reports have been carried out on the leisure centres showing that there is a significant backlog of maintenance and repairs that needs to be addressed and highlights the current poor condition and unattractive nature of the facilities
- Visits to our leisure centres have dropped and recovered in recent years due to a variety of factors and are currently at the same level as they were in 2006, to improve the health of the area we need to make a step change in these levels
- There is an undersupply of fitness suite stations in the area, perhaps due to an absence of the larger private sector health clubs commonly found in comparable locations
- A number of sports halls have been built within Bath and North East Somerset on school sites in recent years leading to an oversupply of this type of facility
- There is a lack of dedicated swimming teaching space within the area

- There is significant latent demand for both swimming and health and fitness in the area
- Fitness suites, studio space and swimming pools deliver far greater participation numbers than sports halls and squash courts
- The current leisure centre in Keynsham in an area that has been assigned for redevelopment. Should the centre remain in its current location it would compromise the redevelopment impacting on the effectiveness of the scheme. The building is also reaching the end of its useful life and this combined its location means that refurbishment is not a cost effective option
- There is a shortage of 3G astro turf pitches within Bath, leaving pitch-based sports like football less resilient in periods of wet weather and limiting opportunities for teams to train.
- The Norton Radstock area currently has 2 primary leisure facilities – Writhlington Sports Centre and South Wansdyke Leisure Centre, the area would be best served by these facilities working together rather than in competition
- Our leisure centres employ a large number of people and offer apprenticeships and training, ensuring policies that seek to benefit local residents will make a contribution to the Council's economic strategy

**We will know we have made a difference if:**

- Increase in number of users and visits across the sites
- Increase in members and users from our priority groups
- Increased number of children and young people using the sites
- Members and users show increased activity levels
- Successful delivery of exercise as a form of treatment for ill health schemes through our facilities
- Jobs, training opportunities and apprenticeships are aimed at B&NES residents
- New leisure centre delivered in Keynsham and investment secured for other sites to modernise

**What will we do:** (Conclusions drawn from the Council's Built Facilities Strategy, a thorough assessment of local needs evidence which can be found at appendix 3):

- Investment is required in the key leisure facilities in the three major population centres of Bath, Keynsham and Midsomer Norton where the majority of facility visits take place to ensure they are fit for purpose and meeting local need
- Change the focus for Culverhay Sports Centre towards concessionary access and programmes that reflect the interests of its local community
- Continue to operate Chew Valley School as a community leisure facility
- Complete the planned improvements at Odd Down Playing Fields ensuring its place as a key community leisure site
- These changes need to provide a more modern facility stock that will be more attractive to the public to help increase participation and customer

satisfaction and provide opportunities to attract new people to the facilities

- Ensure that improvements are made on an 'invest to save' basis with clear business cases that demonstrate financial viability to secure the long term future of these facilities.
- Ensure that new and remodelled facilities are designed to be inclusive and that users and potential users are consulted on final design as part of the procurement process
- Ensure improvements consider all possibilities for reduction of the carbon footprint of these sites
- That the proposals form the basis for the procurement of a new leisure contract for the Council. The procurement process will allow the Council to draw on the expertise that exists within the market place for delivering improvements to leisure, helping to refine proposals and allowing a transfer of risk from the Council to a contractor for delivery of the schemes

**What we will do in partnership:**

- Bath Sports Centre requires significant remodelling to make most effective use of the space available. As the flagship site these changes should seek appeal to a wide range of people and seek to provide facilities that will appeal to a wider audience and look to engage young people in positive activities
- There is potential to create closer links between the indoor activities of the Sports Centre and the outdoor activities that take place on the Recreation Ground. Positive initial discussions have taken place about developing a more coordinated 'Hub' type approach to operation and enhancement of facilities and these should continue to be explored with a view to increasing participation.
- The current Leisure Centre in Keynsham should be replaced with a new build facility in the town centre to complement the facilities that have been developed on the Wellsway School site. This should include a teaching pool to address the lack of this type of space within the area.
- Continue to work with Wellsway School to develop their facilities to complement the offer of a new build. Aspirations on this site include the development of a community entrance, parking and dedicated community changing for the leisure facilities as well as indoor tennis and further development of the existing offer.
- To ensure the Norton Radstock area has a coordinated leisure provision the possibility of asset transfer to the Writhlington Sports Trust should be pursued. This local sports trust has charitable status, a strong track record of community sports delivery and is well placed to coordinate the activities of not only Writhlington Sports Centre and South Wansdyke Leisure centre, but also the Gullock Tyning Skate park and adventure play area and nearby Paulton Swimming Pool. This will ensure a coordinated and strategic approach is taken to the management and development of these facilities, creating a 'Community Hub' as a whole as well as meeting the localism agenda.

- Deliver improvements at Lansdown Playing fields in partnership with local schools and clubs to enhance the user experience and drive greater participation recognising the key strategic nature of this site for sports provision

## Outdoor facilities and the natural environment

**What we know:**

- The B&NES area benefits from a unique and in places, outstanding natural environment, parks and green spaces. There are exceptional leisure and recreational opportunities available through this invaluable asset for developing and supporting healthy, happy and vibrant local communities
- The strong positive links between our mental and physical health and levels of contact with natural and green spaces are well documented.
- Access to green spaces is associated with a decrease in health complaints such as high blood pressure and high cholesterol, improved mental health and reduced stress levels.
- People living closer to green spaces are shown to be more physically active and less likely to be overweight or obese.
- Parks and green spaces contribute to all aspects of health and well-being including increasing levels of physical activity which would alleviate pressures on the NHS
- Simply being outside in a green space can promote mental well-being, relieve stress, overcome isolation, improve social cohesion and alleviate physical problems so that fewer working days are lost to ill health
- Living near parks, woodland or other open spaces helps to reduce health inequalities, regardless of social class.[1]
- In urban areas people are more likely to rate their health as good if there is a safe and pleasant green space in their neighbourhood: an increase from 48% to 58%.[2]
- 60% of interviewees thought pleasant local green spaces would improve their overall physical health, 48% thought it could improve their mental health, and 46% thought it would make them feel better about their relationships with family and friends.[3]
- 91% of people believe that public parks and open spaces improve quality of life.[4]
- In a survey of 5831 respondents, 79% agreed with the statement: “Parks and open spaces help me stay fit and healthy”. Only 4.5% of respondents disagreed with the statement.[5]
- Parks and green space facilities provide easily accessible recreational opportunities, which are usually free. A brisk walk every day, in your local park, can reduce the risk of heart attacks by 50%, strokes by 50%, diabetes by 50%, fracture of the femur by 30%, colon cancer by 30%, breast cancer by 30% and Alzheimer’s by 25%.[6]

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[1] Mitchell, R & Popham, F. (2008). Effect of exposure to natural environment on health inequalities: an observational population study. The Lancet. 372(9650), pp.1655-1660
[2] The Scottish Government. (2009). Scotland’s People, Annual Report: results from 2007-2008, Scottish Household Survey
[3] CABE Space. (2010). Community Green: Using local spaces to tackle inequality and improve health
[4] CABE. (2009). Future Health: Sustainable places for health and well-being
[5] GreenSpace. (2010). GreenSTAT visitor survey system
[6] Bird, W. (2002). Green Space and our Health; paper to London Greenspace conference

- Green exercise has important implications for public and environmental health. Evidence suggests that participants in exercise programmes based in outdoor green environments are more likely to continue with their programme than if it is based within a gym or leisure centre.[7]

**We will know we have made a difference if:**

- Usage of our parks and green spaces and natural environment increases
- We are able to protect our parks and green spaces against development

**What will we do:**

- Update the playing pitch and green space strategies
- This will help to ensure there is a good supply of resilient, well-managed, maintained and fit for purpose green spaces and playing pitches that meet the needs of the community they serve as well as safeguard against the loss of open space and recreational facilities
- Support the implementation of these strategies once complete
- Promote greater usage of our parks, green spaced and natural environment and seek to improve partnership working in this area
- Provide spaces and play areas that stimulate children and challenge them.
- Seek to influence the proposed river strategy to ensure physical activity opportunities are promoted through this document
- Create more opportunities for people to access sport and physical activity on their doorstep (own community), particularly utilising a parks and open spaces
- Ensure pitches and green space offer opportunities for whole family engagement and sustainable activities
- Maximise on opportunities for integrating walking and cycling routes with art and culture and world heritage sites
- Promote and offer holistic and family centred activities (playing facilities with community gardens/growing schemes)

**What we will do in partnership**

- Support the Heritage Lottery Fund bid to improve Sydney Gardens with a view to increasing usage
- Support the ‘Setting of Bath Landscape’ Heritage Lottery Fund bid and promote physical activity opportunities through this
- Support primary schools to provide suitable & accessible sports facilities for (particularly small / rural schools)

[7] British Military Fitness. (2001). Paper to UPF conference; Parks What’s the use?

## Active Design

**What we know:**

Sport England and the Council believe that being active should be an intrinsic part of everyone's life pattern. The master planning of major new housing and mixed use development schemes has a vital role in providing easy access to a choice of opportunities for sport and physical activity, making new communities more active and healthy.

Active Design is an innovative set of design guidelines to promote opportunities for sport and physical activity in the design and layout of development.

The guidance promotes sport and activity through three key Active Design principles of - improving accessibility, enhancing amenity and increasing awareness.

*Accessibility*

Improving accessibility refers to the provision of easy, safe and convenient access to a choice of opportunities for participating in sport, active travel and physical activity for the whole community.

*Amenity*

Enhancing amenity involves the promotion of environmental quality in the design and layout of new sports and recreational facilities, the links to them and their relationship to other development and the wider public realm.

*Awareness*

Increasing awareness highlights the need for increased prominence and legibility of sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for exercise through the layout of the development.

These three key elements have been developed into a criteria based approach to be used at the master planning stage of major developments to help create environments that maximise opportunities for participation in sport and physical activity.  A 'Developers Checklist' has been included in the guidance and the Council will seek evidence from developers that this has been used to inform their thinking and master planning

The criteria can be used both as a guide during the planning process, or as a critic for developments that have already been designed.

Active Design has been produced in partnership with David Lock Associates, specialists in town planning and urban design.

Active Design is about getting people active in the environment in a number of ways. These have been characterised as structured sport, exercise and recreational activities, and lifestyle activity such as active travel (that is walking and cycling). Master planning components that can contribute towards promoting physical activity and active travel have been broken down into the following broad categories:

- Everyday Activity Destinations – these are those places where people spend most of their time and which are essential to meeting people's day to day needs. They include schools, workplaces, shops, homes and community facilities and, importantly, the linkages between them. These may be termed as Active Travel Routes which are any routes that provide safe, convenient and direct access and can be used for walking, running or cycling between different places.
- Informal Activity and Recreation – this includes sport and physical activity opportunities that might be used more spontaneously such as children's play areas, multi use games areas, skate parks, home zones, allotments, parks and gardens and other informal parkland, natural green space and civic spaces.
- Formal Sports and Leisure Activities – these are those facilities where sport or physical activity will be the deliberate and primary purpose of the visit. This includes swimming pools, fitness clubs, formal pitches and indoor facilities used for team sports, athletics, countryside and water sports.

**We will know we have made a difference if:**

- New developments clearly demonstrate how this advice has been implemented
- Physical activity, sports and leisure facilities, green space and access to the natural environment are key considerations in the planning process

**What we will do:**

- Embed this guidance within the Council's Core Strategy to ensure that new developments are required to demonstrate how it has been implemented to encourage physical activity
- Ensure that the place making plan and infrastructure delivery plans have taken into account the issues relating to healthy lifestyles, in particular sport and active leisure

**What we will do in partnership**

- Work with planners and partner organisations to make physical activity the easy option in designing spaces so that they are inviting for all.
- Ask developers to show how they have used the Developers Checklist in their thinking and master planning
- Encourage stair use by ensuring clear signage and stairwells that are well lit and decorated
- Promote 'better street' principles in the design of public realm to support walking and cycling
- Develop cycling and walking provision into the design of communities

## Active Travel

**What we know:**

There is potential for increasing the number of journeys taken by bicycle. Currently, these trips make up just 2% of all journeys in Britain. Twenty percent of all trips made cover less than 1 mile – and just over half of all car journeys cover less than 5 miles (Transport trends 2009).
Although most children can cycle, only 2% of trips to school are made by bike (Taking part: The national survey of culture, leisure and sport. Adult and child report 2009/2010).

Creating an environment where people actively choose to walk and cycle as part of everyday life can have a significant impact on public health and may reduce inequalities in health. It is an essential component of a strategic approach to increasing physical activity and may be more cost-effective than other initiatives that promote exercise, sport and active leisure pursuits.

More walking and cycling also has the potential to achieve some of the Council's wider objectives, it:

- supports local businesses and promotes vibrant town centres
- provides a high-quality, appealing public realm
- reduces car travel, air pollution, carbon dioxide emissions and congestion
- reduces road danger and noise
- increases the number of people of all ages out on the streets, making public spaces seem more welcoming and providing opportunities for social interaction and children's play
- provides an opportunity for everyone, including people with impairments, to experience and enjoy the outdoor environment.

There is an extensive evidence base for effective action on active travel. The most relevant and recent review has been conducted by NICE, looking specifically at local measures to promote active transport.

**We will know we have made a difference if:**

- Walking and cycling amongst commuters increases

**What we will do:**

- Work in tandem with the Transport Strategy to ensure a joined up 'One Council' approach to active travel
- Seek to make funding bids jointly between leisure/health and transport to ensure both infrastructure (capital funding) and interventions/services (revenue funding) and delivered jointly to ensure the greatest impact
- Work collaboratively to ensure that walking and cycling are normalised modes of transport
- Set realistic but ambitious targets for walking and cycling

- Check local policies for their impact on physical activity including those relating to: air quality; community safety; disability; education; environment (including sustainability and carbon reduction); health and wellbeing; housing; land use, planning and development control; regeneration and economic development and transport
- Provide a safer, more appealing environment for walking and cycling wherever possible, including supporting traffic calming and highway design measures. This should support all groups, including people from deprived communities and people with current low levels of walking and cycling
- Provide interventions and services that support people in making the choice to walk and cycle more as a recreational activity
- Make use of the Odd Down Cycle Circuit as a safe off road venue for skill development and improving confidence in cyclists
- Support opportunities for those with disabilities

**What we will do in partnership:**

- Continue to support local cycling clubs to increase their membership through the partnership working with British Cycling that has successfully delivered the Cycle Circuit and its development plan
- Support active travel within schools including developing travel plans that include walking and cycling

## Cross Cutting Themes

- Workforce and Volunteering
- Evidence and Evaluation
- Communications, Information and Resources

**Workforce and Volunteering -** Work with local employers to create healthy, active workplaces which improve the health of the working age population. Create opportunities for volunteering to successfully increase people's physical activity and promote good mental health and well-being as well as increasing the potential for employment. Sport and physical activity can provide volunteering opportunities, training, new skills, improved confidence and a route to employment to help support work on the worklessness agenda.

**Evidence and Evaluation -** Provide and develop clear information about the positive effects of being active, what works best for different people and different settings, and use an evidence based approach to the development of policy and practice.

Public Health England's Change4Life campaign continues to develop and implement programmes and initiatives designed to increase physical activity in families with children aged 5-11.

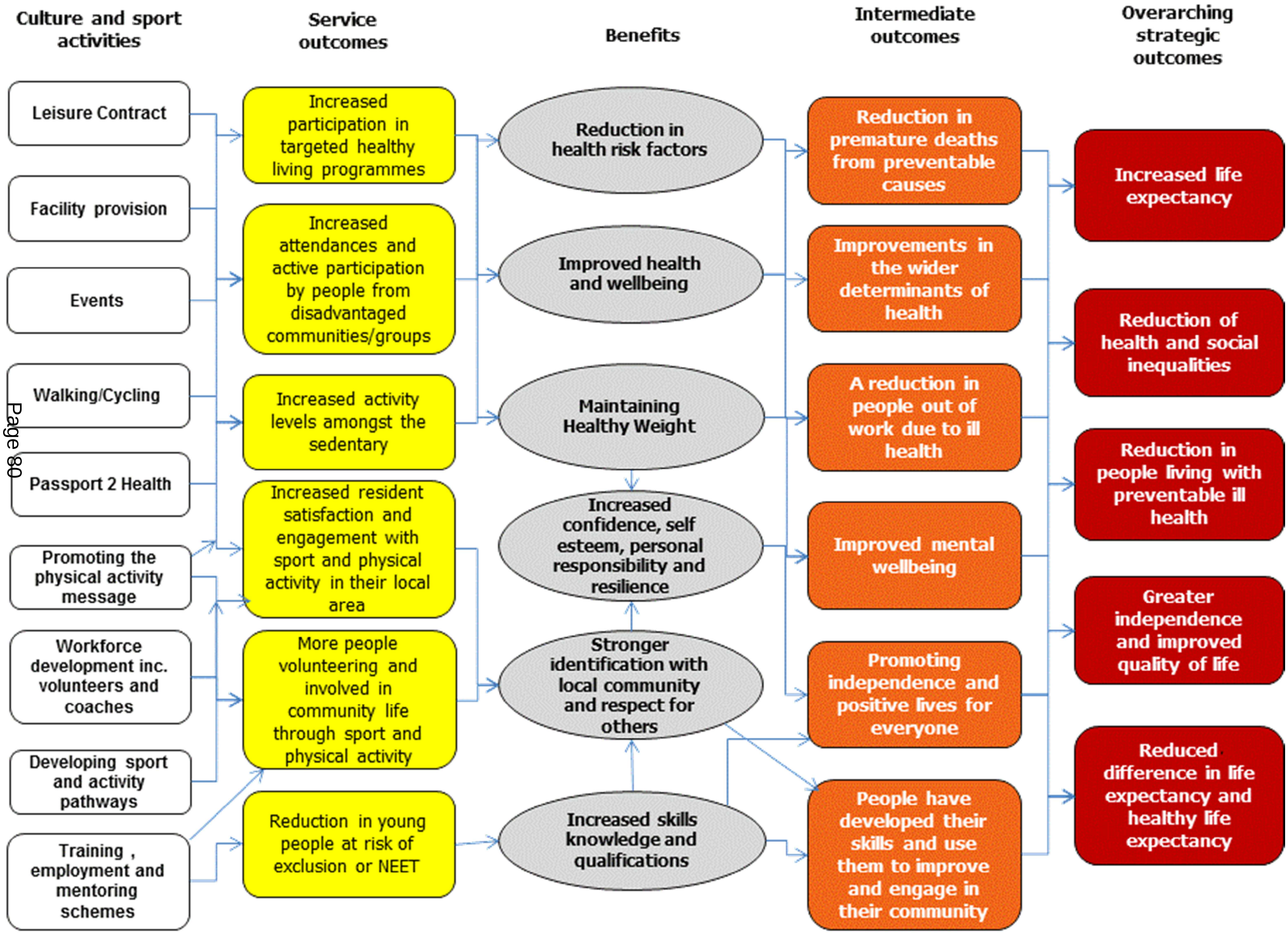
**Communications, Information and resources**
Develop and maintain easily accessible resources about what's available across Bath and North East Somerset, taking into account a wide range of interests and preferences. As part of this create a high quality digital hub for signposting and promotion with an effective online physical activity finder.

Seek to connect people with Physical Activity opportunities across the lifespan using clear and consistent, simple and value based marketing messages for physical activity making use of social marketing and information technology to support campaigns. The creation of a B&NES brand would support this aim.

Help, grow and connect a Physical Activity Network and strategic partnership to support and coordinate work in the sector.

# Appendix 1

# Logic diagram to show how leisure activities link to corporate outcomes



# Appendix 2

**Measures of success**

**How we will measure the outcomes of the strategy**

Outcomes Framework

| Corporate Priority | Service Level Outcome | Activity/Programmes | Strategy Measure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reducing Health Inequalities and ensuring that the people most in need are supported to live full active lives. | Increased participation in targeted healthy living programmes aimed at reducing health risk factors | Passport to Health | Number exiting Passport to Health Scheme still active 3 x 30 minutes 6 months post programme, includes exercise for depression |
| | Increased participation in physical activity and sport for disadvantaged groups | Walking, cycling, Passport to Health, facility provision, leisure contract, BISPAA, workforce development, Developing sport and activity pathways, training, employment and mentoring schemes | Decrease the gap in activity levels between the most and least deprived wards (measured by active people)<br><br>Increased participation in sport for those with a disability |
| | Developing opportunities for children and young people at risk from exclusion | Breakthrough | 25 young people attend the breakthrough programme |
| | Developing opportunities for those not in education, employment or training | Get active into work | 40 clients supported with training to develop their employability within the sport and physical activity sector |

| Corporate Priority | Service Level Outcome | Activity/Programmes | Strategy Measure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Everyone has the opportunity to enjoy a healthy lifestyle | Increased Activity levels among the sedentary | Leisure contract, walking, cycling, developing sport and activity pathways, encouraging use of the outdoor environment and green space<br><br>Delivering, facilitating and supporting a programme of events to stimulate new activity and engagement, particularly families | Reduction in those exercising 0 x 30 mins per week<br><br>10,000 attending events with 30% stating they will exercise more as a result |
| Promoting Independence and positive Lives for Everyone | Older people are supported to live independently. | Leisure contract, walking, cycling, passport to health and targeted interventions | Increased activity levels for those aged 65+ |
| Children and young people enjoy their childhood and are prepared for adult life. | Halt the upward trend in obesity in childhood, with specific focus on our deprived Communities | Activity participation pathways, leisure contract, events, promoting the physical activity message, School Sport Partnership initiatives, Bike It Officer, DPH Award, Active Play | Improvement in NCMP data<br><br>Number of children who can now swim 25 metres |
| | There are activities and opportunities to help young people to make a positive difference to their lives and communities. | Breakthrough, get active into work | Training opportunities and apprenticeships for young people |

| Corporate Priority | Service Level Outcome | Activity/Programmes | Strategy Measure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Everyone has the opportunity to participate in sports, leisure and cultural activities. | Increased Participation in Sport and Physical Activity that benefits health | Walking, cycling, leisure contract, developing sport and activity pathways, promoting the physical activity message, facility provision, strategy/policy development, encouraging greater use of outdoor and natural environment | Numbers active 3 x 30<br><br>Numbers reaching 5 x 30<br><br>Visits to leisure facilities<br><br>No. of teams playing in B&NES as measured by NGB's (men's, women's, youth and disability)<br><br>Policies in place to protect playing pitches from development |

| Corporate Priority | Service Level Outcome | Activity/Programmes | Strategy Measure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ease of access to public services and local amenities (High quality and sustainable facilities) | Improved and updated Bath Sports and Leisure Centre to meet the needs of the community | Leisure contract, facility provision | Investment in and on-going improvement to Bath Sports and Leisure Centre. Increased attraction of BANES for business investment/expansion. |
| | New Build Leisure Centre for Keynsham | Leisure contract, facility provision | New Leisure centre in Keynsham |
| | Redeveloped and updated facilities (Odd Down, Lansdown, South Wansdyke Sports Centre), to deliver both improved service and financial viability | Leisure contract, facility provision | Lower operating costs<br>Increased customer satisfaction levels<br>Life cycle costs accounted for<br>Increased visits to the sites |
| | Robust Leisure contract delivering value for money and high quality service | Leisure contract | Increased number of visits<br>High customer satisfaction levels<br>New members not active in previous 12 months<br>Health improvements of members<br>£0 revenue cost to Council |
| | Policies in place to levy fees from developers via CIL to support facility development | Strategy/policy development | Playing pitch and built facility strategies adopted and informing Council's regulation 123 statement |

# Appendix 3

# Evidence Base – Additional Information

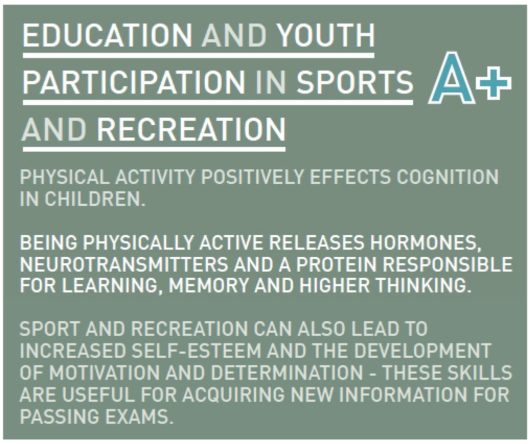
In 2010, 47% of children's trips to and from primary school were made on foot, compared to 53% in 1995/97. The proportion of trips by car increased by about the same proportion. Similar patterns are seen among secondary schoolchildren, but they make fewer school trips on foot (36% in 2010) (National travel survey: 2010).

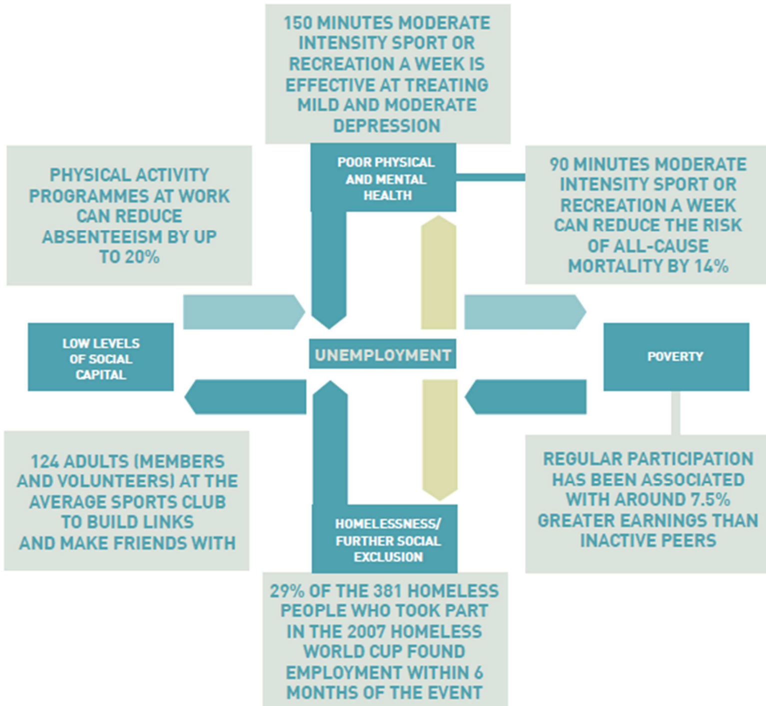
White adults are more likely than those from black and minority ethnic groups to say that they can cycle. Cycling proficiency is also linked to where people live, with those in more deprived neighbourhoods less likely to report being able to cycle (Taking part 2011/12 quarter 3: statistical release).

People living in the most deprived areas are less likely to take part in active sport than people in the least deprived areas (43.5% versus 57.2%) (Sport overview figures).

The proportion of people aged 65–74 involved in active sport has increased (from 35.3% in 2005/06 to 36.9% in 2010/11), but there has been a decrease among those aged 16–24 (from 75.8%–71.9%) (Taking part 2011/12 quarter 3: statistical release).

Women are less likely than men to have been involved in active sport in the last 4 weeks. Sports participation rates among women have declined (from 47.7% in 2005/06 to 45.9% in 2010/11), while rates for men have remained steady at around 60% (Sport overview figures).




**What does the needs assessment say?**

There is a life expectancy gap of 6.3 years for men and 3.5 years for women between the wards at either ends of the spectrum – If everyone in B&NES had a similar health experience to those who suffer the least inequalities, then it may be possible to prevent 40% of premature deaths in males and 9% of premature deaths in females (over 220 deaths over a three year period).

We know that 73% of adults not getting enough physical activity to benefit their health, 43.7% of adults are doing no physical activity at all and that there are 598 deaths per year that are preventable through physical activity in B&NES

5.5% of current 16-18 year old are NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training).

An estimated

**£16,000,000**

is spent on our most complex families every year

Nationally the cost of responding to incidents of anti-social behaviour is £3.4 billion per year.

**The Local Picture**

There are over 73,000 people in Bath and North East Somerset with at least one long term health condition. Older people in particular often live with several long term health conditions at the same time.

Within Bath and North East Somerset, approximately 18 per cent of our local population have experienced mental ill-health which includes depression and anxiety.

Our population is changing as people are living for longer. Statistical projections suggest that by 2026 people aged over 75 will represent 11 per cent of the local population, compared with 9 per cent in 2011. This will increase the demand for services that help older people to stay healthy, active and independent for as long as possible.

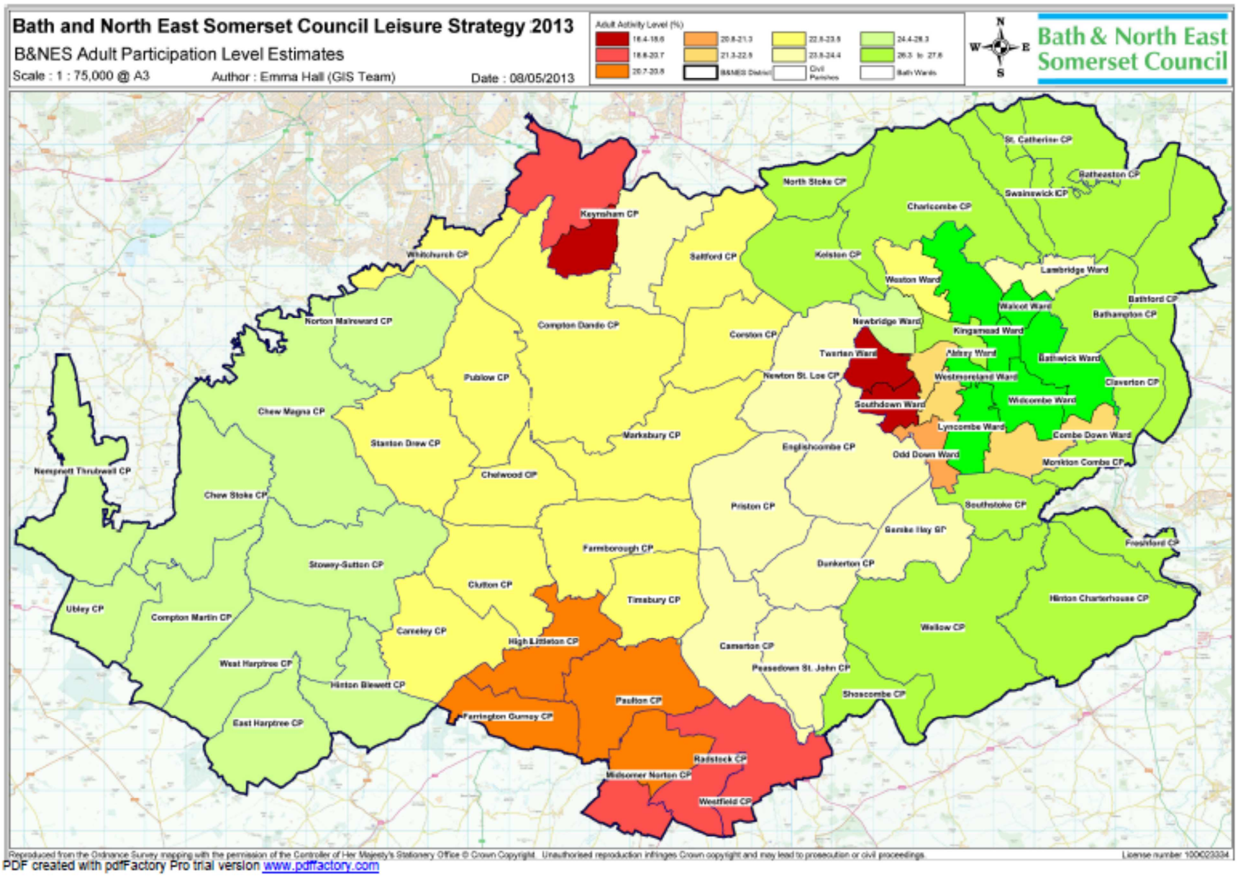
Our local surroundings and social environment play an important part in our health and wellbeing. There is a link between loneliness and isolation and a range of health and wellbeing issues such as high blood pressure, depression and heart disease, particularly amongst the aging population.

There are a number of groups which may be particularly vulnerable to social isolation and loneliness including young care-leavers, those with mental ill-health and the older population.

**Activity Levels**

Bath and North East Somerset is above the national average for activity levels with 25.9% of adults getting at least 3 x 30 minutes of exercise per week compared to 23.7% nationally (Active People Survey 6 data).

There are clear inequalities in how active people are depending on where they live within the area. The map shown below shows activity levels broken down by ward. The highest level is 27.6% of people active 3 x 30 minutes per week which contrasts with a mere 16.4% in the least active area. Low levels of activity overlay closely with deprivation levels suggesting that a focus for the strategy should be areas such as Twerton, Southdown and Whiteway in Bath as well as areas of Keynsham and Radstock.

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| Bath & North East Somerset Council | | |
|---|---|---|
| MEETING | **Cabinet** | |
| MEETING | **9 April 2014** | EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN REFERENCE: E 2620 |
| TITLE: | **Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan 2014-2019 and Cotswolds AONB Management Plan 2013-2018** | |
| WARD: | Chew Valley South, Mendip, Bathavon North, Bathavon South, Bathavon West, Weston, Lansdown, Lambridge, Bathwick | |
| **AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM** | | |

**List of attachments to this report:**

Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan 2014-2019

www.mendiphillsaonb.org.uk

Cotswolds Management Plan 2013/18
http://www.cotswoldsaonb.org.uk/?page=management-plan-review

Appendix 1 – Cotswolds AONB Management Plan Adoption Statement

## 1 THE ISSUE

1.1 Under the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 local authorities and Conservation Boards (where applicable) are required to produce Management Plans for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) within their boundaries and to review them at least every 5 years. These plans describe in more detail how the AONBs will be protected to maintain their special character. The existing Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan has been reviewed by the AONB Partnership on behalf of partner authorities and rolled forward for the period 2014-2019. The Cotswolds AONB Management Plan has been reviewed by the Cotswolds Conservation Board and rolled forward to the period 2013 – 2018.

## 2 RECOMMENDATION

2.1 The Cabinet is asked to approve the Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan 2014 – 2019 as the basis for safeguarding and managing the unique beauty and distinctive character of the AONB and to be taken into account in the preparation of the Council's Local Development documents and in the determination of planning applications.

2.2 The Cabinet is asked to endorse the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan 2013 – 2018 as the basis for safeguarding and managing the unique beauty and distinctive character of the AONB and to be taken into account in the preparation of the Council's Local Development documents and in the determination of planning applications.

## 3 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS (FINANCE, PROPERTY, PEOPLE)

3.1 The Council make an annual contribution to the Mendip Hills AONB Partnership, through a Memorandum of Understanding between the local authority partners and Natural England. The Council's contribution for 2013/14 amounted to £11,000 and this amount is approved in the budget for 2014/15.

3.2 The Council make an annual contribution to the Cotswolds Conservation Board through an agreement between the local authority partners and the Board. The Council's contribution for 2013/14 amounted to £6256 and this amount is approved in the budget for 2014/15.

3.3 Approval of these two Management Plans will not incur any additional expenditure.

3.4 The added value of AONB partnerships (including Conservation Boards) was the subject of a recent independent study by Land Use Consultants. The report findings concluded that AONB Partnerships provided a cost effective approach to managing AONBs and indicated that:

> "The work being undertaken by AONB Partnerships is of growing relevance to national and local policy objectives. Concepts such as sustainable development, the ecosystems approach and the environment as an economic driver and determinant of health and wellbeing, all of which are core tenets of the AONB purpose, now have widespread acceptance in national and local policy".

## 4 STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS AND BASIS FOR PROPOSAL

4.1 Under the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000, local authorities are required to produce and adopt management plans for AONBs within their boundaries. The Act also requires local authorities to review Management Plans every five years.

4.2 The legal position is different for the Cotswolds AONB as the duty rests with the Conservation Board to produce and adopt the management plan for the AONB, in consultation with the partner authorities within their boundaries. The CROW Act also requires conservation boards to review management plans every five years.

4.3 The purpose of the management plans is to provide a framework for coordinated management of these outstanding natural and built assets.

4.4 The provisions of Section 85 of the CROW Act also require local authorities to have regard to the conservation and enhancement of AONBs when carrying out their operations and statutory duties within the AONB. To demonstrate compliance with this duty, the AONB Management Plans should be taken into consideration, where appropriate, when determining planning applications and in drafting Local Development Documents to ensure a consistent approach to policy development and to help protect the AONBs.

4.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) gives ‘great weight’ to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in AONBs, and states that ‘planning permission should be refused for major developments in [AONBs] except in exceptional circumstances…’.. This means that the management plans can have significant weight in planning and other decision-making that affects the AONB.

## 5 THE REPORT

**<u>Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan</u>**

Background

5.1 The Mendip Hills AONB is a significant local landscape which has national recognition, safeguarded by statutory designation. The AONB is a key resource for both residents and visitors, providing important wellbeing, health, environmental and economic benefits.

5.2 The Mendip Hills AONB falls within the five local authority administrative boundaries of Somerset County Council, North Somerset Council, Bath and North East Somerset Council, Mendip District Council and Sedgemoor District Council. Elected Members from each Local Authority sit on the AONB Partnership Committee alongside representatives of other stakeholders. This Committee oversees the delivery of the Management Plan.

5.3 The Management Plan has been consulted on, amended and is now being presented for approval prior to sending a copy to the Secretary of State.

Current position

5.4 The Mendip Hills AONB Partnership agreed that the Management Plan review was to be conducted with as light a touch as possible and that the review process was manageable and economical in terms of resources required.

5.5 The AONB Partnership Committee approved the Draft Final Management Plan 2014-2019 at their meeting on 22nd November 2013 and recommended it to the five local authority partners for adoption, as required by the CROW Act.

5.6 An Annual Delivery Plan agreed by the partners will accompany the Management Plan and this will include monitoring information.

5.7 As the ‘competent authority’ under the Habitats Regulations 2010 the Mendip Hills AONB was required to assess the Management Plan to determine whether policies in the plan would affect Natura 2000 sites. The screening report concluded that the Plan is unlikely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites assessed. Therefore, a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment was not required.

5.8 In order to ensure compliance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC relating to Strategic Environmental Assessment a screening report was produced. This report concluded that the plan is unlikely to result in significant effects on the environment.

5.9 The Management Plan has also been subject to an Equality Impact Assessment as required by the Equality Act 2010.

The Management Plan

5.10 The plan is broken down into a number of themes covering landscape quality, biodiversity and geo-diversity, historic environment and cultural heritage, natural resources, land management, access, recreation, tourism, development and transport, and participation

5.11 Following early consultation with key stakeholders it was accepted that the revised Plan needed to recognise new agendas and a changed context, including:

- The Natural Environment White Paper
- Defra Biodiversity 2020 Delivery Plan
- New planning legislation and National Planning Policy Framework
- National Character Area profiles
- Ecosystem goods and services and landscape-scale approach
- Public sector funding cuts

5.12 The review has resulted in a slight restructuring of themes, some rewording of current objectives and a few new objectives to take forward. These include a greater emphasis on health benefits and green infrastructure. As a result of national policy directly related to protected landscapes, the major changes have been made to the context to show the importance of the Mendip Hills in providing benefits to society (ecosystem services) and the relationship between them.

5.13 Delivery of the Management Plan is by the whole Partnership, together with others who have an interest in the area. The Plan cannot be implemented solely by the AONB Unit. It depends on the support of many stakeholders, including farmers, landowners, parish councils, trusts, volunteers, public agencies and Government organisations.

5.14 The full text of the Plan is available on the Mendip Hills AONB website www.mendiphillsaonb.org.uk

**The Cotswolds AONB Management Plan**

Background

5.15 The Cotswolds AONB is a significant local landscape which has national recognition, safeguarded by statutory designation. The AONB is a key resource for both residents and visitors, providing important wellbeing, health, environmental and economic benefits.

5.16 The Cotswolds Conservation Board, which includes representatives of all 15 constituent local authorities, oversees the delivery of the Management Plan.

5.17 The Plan is a statutory plan required to be produced under the provisions of section 89(1) of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW). If the Board were not charged with the requirement to produce a Management Plan the local authorities would collectively have to draft, consult and publish a plan (as with the Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan).

The management plan

5.18 The statutory purpose of the Plan is to formulate the Board's policy for the management of the A and to carry out its functions in relation to it.

5.19 The Plan as adopted differs in significant ways from the previous Plan. The revised Plan makes clear that it fulfils three functions:

(1) Firstly, it is the statutory plan which sets out the Board's policies for the management of the Cotswolds AONB and for the carrying out of its functions in relation to it. The actions the Board itself will take to deliver the Plan's objectives are set out in the Board's three-year rolling business plan.

(2) Secondly, it informs public bodies of the means by which they can demonstrate compliance with their statutory duty to "have regard to" the purpose of designation of the AONB when undertaking their functions.

(3) Thirdly, it guides the engagement of public bodies, landowners, businesses and individuals in the management of the AONB. It includes information regarding available and potential delivery mechanisms. The types of actions the Board would encourage others to take individually or in partnership with others, including the Board, to deliver the Plan, are set out in the Engagement section.

5.20 The revised Plan stresses the economic and social benefits which arise from a well-managed protected landscape, and the important contribution that a resilient and dynamic rural economy makes towards providing these benefits, drawing upon the findings of an "Assessment of the economic value of the Cotswolds AONB" commissioned by the Board . It also stresses the links between the delivery of ecosystems services and the objectives of the Plan.

5.21 The seven themes of the former plan are grouped under two sections "Conserving and Managing" and "Understanding and Enjoying", based on the Board's statutory purposes. Under "Understanding and Enjoying" three new themes have been added to address:

- Heath and Well Being
- Participation
- Tourism

5.22 The Plan concludes with an Engagement section. The purpose of this is to set out the Board's view of actions other partner organisations and individuals involved in the management of the AONB could take.

5.23 A Strategic Environmental Assessment of the revised Management Plan has been prepared following consultation with Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency, together with the local authorities and other organisations. Following adoption of the Plan an Environmental Statement was prepared which sets out how the SEA process has been used to refine the Plan to ensure that any adverse impacts on the environment have been minimised. A copy of the Environmental Statement is published with the Plan.

5.24 Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) - an assessment of the effect of the Management Plan objectives and policies sites of European importance for nature conservation in and within 15km of the Cotswolds AONB has been undertaken as required under The Conservation (Natural Habits etc.) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006.

5.25 The Cotswolds Conservation Board adopted the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan 2013-18 on 21st March 2013. The adopted text can be downloaded at http://www.cotswoldsaonb.org.uk/?page=management-plan-review

## 6 RATIONALE

6.1 The adoption of a Management Plan for the Mendips Hills AONB is a statutory requirement to meet the Council's duty under the CROW Act 2000.

6.2 The endorsement of a Management Plan for the Cotswolds AONB enables the Council to fulfil its duties under the provisions of Section 85 of the CROW Act for local authorities to have regard to the conservation and enhancement of the AONB when carrying out their operations and statutory duties within the AONB.

6.3 The objectives within both plans support the priorities of this Council and also enable the Council to benefit from shared resources and access to external funding to deliver action on the ground to safeguarding and managing the unique beauty and distinctive character of these AONBs.

## 7 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

7.1 Failure to approve and have a Management Plan in place for the Mendip Hills AONB will leave the Council in breach of its statutory duty under the CROW Act 2000. Failure to adopt/endorse these two plans will undermine the Council ability to fulfil its duties to have regard to the conservation and enhancement of AONBs when carrying out its operations and statutory duties within both AONBs.

## 8 CONSULTATION

8.1 Consultation on the Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan has been undertaken with all statutory stakeholders, the Mendip Hills AONB Partnership Committee and the wider public.

8.2 Following an extensive series of themed and area consultation workshops on the Cotswolds Management Plan, a draft revised Plan for 2013-18 was issued by the Board for consultation purposes on 16th April 2012. The consultation closed on 14th July 2012. Copies of the consultation draft were sent to Defra, Natural England, English Heritage, the Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, local authorities, parish councils, Cotswold Warden District chairman, and partner organisations for comment.

8.3 Upon consideration of responses to this first consultation process, a revised draft Cotswolds Plan was issued for formal consultation for a twelve week period (12th October 2012 to 13th January 2013) with the statutory bodies, local authorities, parish councils and partner organisations.

8.4 The section 151 officer and the monitoring officer have been consulted

## 9 RISK MANAGEMENT

9.1 A risk assessment related to the issue and recommendations has been undertaken, in compliance with the Council's decision making risk management guidance.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Contact person** | *Sue Murtagh 01225 477618* |
| **Background papers** | The Value of AONB Partnerships - An independent assessment prepared for AONB Partnerships – LUC July 2013 |
| **Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format** | |

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**APPENDIX 1**

**COTSWOLDS AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY MANAGEMENT PLAN ADOPTION STATEMENT [1]**

**Background**

1. The Cotswolds Conservation Board ("the Board") adopted the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan 2008-13 on 27th April 2008.

2. Under the provisions of Section 89(7) of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, (CROW Act) the Board is required to review the Management Plan within five years of adoption i.e. by 28th April 2013.

**Revision process**

3. At the Board meeting held on 24th June 2010 it was agreed that it is should commence the process of determining whether it is expedient to amend the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan 2008-13 by undertaking a review of the Plan, and agreed the outline timetable for such a process

4. At a workshop for Board members held on 7th October 2010 a list of priority considerations for the revision of the existing Plan was agreed.

5. The revision process commenced with the holding of both a series of workshops for invited practitioners and meetings open to the public at locations throughout the AONB, at which changes to the background influences of issues were discussed, and revisions to the current plan suggested.

6. The outcomes of these workshops were considered by the Boards' Executive Committee. The need for a formal review of the existing plan and a first draft revised Plan was agreed for consultation purposes by the Board on 29th March 2012.

7. A formal consultation took place with statutory bodies and partner organisations over a twelve week period (16th April to 15th July 2012) on the first draft revision of the Plan.

8. Upon consideration of responses to this first consultation process, a revised draft Plan was issued for formal consultation for a twelve week period (12th October 2012 to 13th January 2013) with the statutory bodies, local authorities, parish councils and partner organisations.

9. Responses were considered by the Executive Committee on 7th February 2013, and further amendments made to the Plan, which was then agreed for recommendation to the Board for adoption.

10. The Board adopted the Plan at its meeting on 21st March 2013, with publication to take place as soon as possible thereafter.

**Changes to Plan**

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[1] Required under Section 89(10) of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

11. The Plan as adopted differs in significant ways from the previous Plan.

12. The revised Plan makes clear that it fulfils three functions:

Firstly, it is the statutory plan which sets out the Board's policies for the management of the Cotswolds AONB and for the carrying out of its functions in relation to it.[2] The actions the Board itself will take to deliver the Plan's objectives are set out in the Board's three-year rolling business plan.

Secondly, it informs public bodies of the means by which they can demonstrate compliance with their statutory duty to "have regard to" the purpose of designation of the AONB when undertaking their functions. [3]

Thirdly, it guides the engagement of public bodies, landowners, businesses and individuals in the management of the AONB. It includes information regarding available and potential delivery mechanisms. The types of actions the Board would encourage others to take individually or in partnership with others, including the Board, to deliver the Plan, are set out in the Engagement section.

13. The revised Plan stresses the economic and social benefits which arise from a well managed protected landscape, and the important contribution that a resilient and dynamic rural economy makes towards providing these benefits, drawing upon the findings of an "Assessment of the economic value of the Cotswolds AONB" commissioned by the Board[4].

14. The revised Plan stresses the links between the delivery of ecosystems services and the objectives of the Plan.

15. The seven themes of the former Plan are grouped under two sections "Conserving and Managing" and "Understanding and Enjoying", based on the Board's statutory purposes. Each section has objectives assigned to it.

**Conserving and Managing:**

Landscape
Rural Land Management
Natural Resources and Services (Formerly "Natural Resources")
Historic Environment
Biodiversity
Development and Transport
Climate change and Globalisation

**Understanding and Enjoying:**

[2] Section 89, Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 as amended by the NERC Act 2006
[3] Section 85, Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
[4] http://www.cotswoldsaonb.org.uk/userfiles/file/publications/reports/assessment-of-the-economic-value-of-the-cotswolds-aonb-final.pdf

Awareness and Appreciation
Enjoying and Exploring
Heath and Well Being (New theme)
Participation (New theme)
Tourism (New theme)

16. Each theme includes a detailed analysis of key issues needed to be addressed by the Plan, and a set of policies.

17. The policies are clearly written so as to represent Board policy towards a particular issue. The policies will be used both devise Board programmes of activity and also to respond to proposals by others involved in the management of the AONB. The local authorities will be encouraged to adopt similar policies.

18. The Plan continues with a section dealing with implementation, monitoring and evaluation which is largely based upon the same section in the former Plan but contains a more detailed list of monitoring indicators.

19. The Plan concludes with an Engagement section. The purpose of this is to set out the Board's view of actions other partner organisations and individuals involved in the management of the AONB could take. Whilst not all suggested actions may be currently possible for the identified partner/s, the Board considers that taking them would:

- better deliver the purpose of designation of the AONB;
- assist the Board to better deliver its own purposes; and
- deliver the objectives of the Management Plan.

20. Due to the scale of changes made to the former Plan, it is not feasible to produce a schedule detailing these changes.

21. During the Review process the Board has been mindful of guidance produced by the former Countryside Agency as to how to carry out such a review[5], whilst also bearing in mind the particular status and purposes of the Conservation Board and the time since that guidance was issued.

**The Significance of the Plan for Public Bodies**

20. The introduction of the Plan draws the attention of public bodies to the provisions of Section 85 of the CROW Act. These require all public bodies e.g. local authorities, to have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of an AONB when exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in an AONB. DEFRA guidance issued in 2005[6] sets out how "relevant authorities" can demonstrate compliance with this duty, including reference to AONB Management Plans.

[5] "Guidance for the review of AONB Management Plans, CA221, Countryside Agency (2006)
[6] "Duties on relevant authorities to have regard to the purposes of National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads." DEFRA 2005

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<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Bath & North East Somerset Council</th></tr>
<tr><td>MEETING/ DECISION MAKER:</td><td colspan="2">Cabinet</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">DECISION DATE:</td><td rowspan="2">09 April 2014</td><td>EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN REFERENCE:</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 2635</td></tr>
<tr><td>TITLE:</td><td colspan="2">Schools Capital Programme 2014 -2017</td></tr>
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<tr><td colspan="3">AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">List of attachments to this report:<br>Please list all the appendices here, clearly indicating any which are exempt and the reasons for exemption</td></tr>
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## 1 THE ISSUE

1.1 To seek full approval for capital schemes at primary schools for inclusion in the 2014/15 schools capital programme.

1.2 To seek provisional approval for future schemes identified as priorities for inclusion in the programme including contributions to new schools required as a result of housing developments.

## 2 RECOMMENDATION

Cabinet is asked to:

2.1 Approve for inclusion in the 2014/15 Capital Programme DfE funding of £353,269 for works to school kitchens required to enable the provision of free school meals for all infant pupils from September 2014

2.2 Approve for inclusion in the 2014/15 Capital Programme Basic Need development funding of £150,000 to enable feasibility studies and option appraisal for adding capacity at the schools identified in Section 5

2.3 Approve for inclusion in the 2014/15 Capital Programme Basic Need funding of £400k for the provision of additional classrooms at Saltford Primary School required by September 2014

2.4 Provisionally approve the principle of the allocation of Basic Need funding for school places and land as required on the MOD sites at Ensleigh and Warminster Rd subject to a further report to Cabinet when the level of contribution is identified

2.5 Agree an additional allocation of £500,000 from 2014/15 Capital Maintenance funding for the 2014/15 Schools Capital Maintenance Programme

2.6 Approve the allocation of £500,000 from 2014/15 Capital Maintenance funding for improvement projects in schools with priorities to be agreed with the Cabinet Member and brought forward for full approval.

## 3 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS (FINANCE, PROPERTY, PEOPLE)

3.1 Allocations from the Department for Education (DfE) under the two main funding headings of Basic Need to provide additional pupil places where there is population growth, and Capital Maintenance to address condition issues, have been confirmed. Basic Need funding has been confirmed for 2015/16 and 2016/17 and as the allocation for 2014/15 had been announced last year this now provides guaranteed funding for three years enabling projects to be planned and developed with more certainty of delivery. Capital Maintenance funding remains an annual allocation so funding for 2014/15 only has been confirmed.

3.2 Basic Need for 2015/16 is £6.375m and £6.694m for 2016/17 providing £13m approximately. This compares to £1.3m for 2014/15. This significant increase in the level of basic need funding reflects not only projected growth in pupil numbers submitted in the annual School Places Return but also because of a significant increase in the DfE funding per place which has more than doubled. The funding is to ensure the provision of places that it is projected will be needed by academic year 2017/18 i.e. Sept 2017.

3.3 Capital Maintenance funding for 2014-15 is £1.987m which is marginally less than last year. Following submission of sample condition data by all LAs the DfE is currently assessing the condition of all schools in England and inspection visits of B&NES schools have begun. It is not possible to say whether this will have a positive or negative impact on future allocation level. Due to carry forwards in previous years the 2014/15 Schools Planned Maintenance Programme (SCPM) is already funded at £1m and is included in the approved 2014/15 capital programme. It is proposed to allocate an additional £500,000 to the 2014/15 SCPM bringing the total programme to £1.5m. Together with an allocation of £500,000 for improvement projects (see 5.14) this would leave £0.987m as a contingency.

3.4 DfE has also allocated specific funding of £353,269 in 2014/15 for capital costs associated with works to kitchens associated with the introduction of free school meals for all infant pupils from September 2014. This amount is based on pupil numbers rather than an evaluation of actual costs. There is a separate allocation (£53k) for Voluntary Aided church schools. Academies are funded centrally.

3.5 The DfE capital allocations are non- ring fenced grant funding to enable the Council to fulfil its statutory duties in ensuring sufficient school places and addressing worst condition buildings. There is no borrowing requirement on the

Council. There are no revenue implications for the Council arising from the expansion of schools as these will be met by the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).

3.6 Projects within the Children's Services capital programme provide modern facilities or improve existing ones and provide pupil places where there is demand. This leads to a better learning and teaching environment and in most cases enables parents and pupils to obtain a place at a local school. This contributes to the corporate priorities of promoting independence and positive lives for everyone and creating neighbourhoods where people are proud to live.

## 4 STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS AND BASIS FOR PROPOSAL

4.1 Relevant considerations: The Council's statutory duty to provide sufficient school places, Children and Young People, Planning, Social Inclusion, Property, Impact on Staff.

## 5 THE REPORT

5.1 The Council has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places for every child resident in the Local Authority who requires a place. It also prioritises investment in schools to improve poor condition accommodation via the annual capital repair and maintenance programme as well as individual projects. The Council is also required to adhere to national initiatives such as the widening of the free school meals entitlement. Projects requested for approval are in line with these priorities.

5.2 The key priority for investment is the need to provide additional primary pupil places driven both by underlying population growth and new housing. Funding has been provided for places required within the next three years and a number of schools have been identified where capacity will be required (see 5.4). This list is not exhaustive as factors such as the need to revise projections as a result of updated information on births and resident population particularly when most primary schools are full or filling, may mean even small number of additional pupils can trigger the need for additional classrooms. Other factors such as when the BWR Crest school is delivered or a free school being approved can increase or reduce the need to add capacity.

**Basic Need**

5.3 The unexpectedly high level of Basic Need allocation together with certainty of funding for the next three years provides the opportunity when considering schemes to add capacity, to consider solutions which could address other issues at the schools in question such as the option of replacing poor condition temporary classrooms or address other condition issues. This would not only remove future maintenance liabilities but also enable solutions which would provide more cohesive accommodation for the school e.g. a well located classroom block rather than just the one or two classrooms required for additional capacity isolated from other accommodation. This will not be necessary or indeed possible in every case but where it is and funding allows Members are asked to endorse this approach.

5.4 Development funding will be needed to carry out feasibility studies and option appraisal for adding capacity to following schools in the next three years.

Oldfield Park Junior

Paulton Junior

Saltford Primary

Westfield Primary

St Saviours Infants

St Mary's Primary, Writhlington

Bishop Sutton Primary

Moorlands Federation

Clutton Primary

When studies are completed individual projects will be subject to the normal capital approval process with scrutiny by the Capital Strategy Group and formal approval by Cabinet. An allocation of £150,000 is proposed to meet these costs.

5.5 Saltford Primary C of Primary – Additional places to meet Basic Need will be required at Saltford Primary school in September 2014. It was hoped that this could be achieved within the school's existing accommodation. However, recent discussions with the school have concluded that new accommodation (two classrooms) will be required but this presents a challenging timescale. Although a temporary building could be provided pending provision of a permanent solution, this would not be an efficient use of resources as the expansion is to meet an on-going need rather than a bulge class. A feasibility study has identified that it would be possible to provide a modular building early in the autumn term. The modular approach involves prefabricated sections constructed off-site and is considered a cost effective permanent solution which can be achieved more speedily than traditional construction. The governors and Head Teacher are supportive of this approach. An allocation of £400k is proposed and due to timescale Members are asked to give full approval to this allocation.

5.6 MOD sites – Members will be aware that the Council's Concept Statements for the development of the MOD sites at Foxhill, Ensleigh and Warminster Rd required developers to provide land and funding for new schools to accommodate pupils from the developments. Foxhill which is the largest development, will generate the need for a new 210 place school and discussions with the developer about how this will be provided have begun recently.

5.7 Discussions are more advanced on the other sites and this has identified that as the developments do not in themselves generate 210 pupils, the developer cannot be asked to fund the whole school as under Section 106 provisions contributions must relate in 'scale and kind' to the development. This means that developers can only be asked to fund the number of pupils generated by their development and a proportionate amount of land. Any additional land required to ensure a new school can be provided will have to be purchased from the developer and be funded by S106 contributions from other developers whose sites may be generating pupils who will attend the new school. The Council will also be required to contribute where the school will also provide Basic Need places.

5.8 In the case of Ensleigh, the MOD site was split into Ensleigh North and South and sold to two developers. The proposal is that the school will be located on the Ensleigh North part of the site but this development will generate 80 pupils approximately. This means that the developer of Ensleigh South and two other contributing sites in addition to funding pupil places generated from their developments, will need to compensate the Enleigh North developer for the value of the land that will be provided for 'their' pupils. As the school is not only required for pupils from these developments sites but also for basic need places due to underlying population growth, the Council will also be required to make a proportionate contribution for land value and fund these places.

5.9 Prior to the submission of their planning application for the site the developer of Ensleigh North has requested that the Council formally confirm that it will provide this funding and commit to the delivery of the primary school.

5.10 Discussions are on-going with the developer of Warminster Rd with a view to securing land proportionate to the estimated number of pupils (60 approximately) generated by the development. Subject to securing sufficient land the proposal is to expand Bathwick St Mary C of E Primary school to provide an additional 210 places as other planned housing developments in Bath will also generate pupils likely to attend the school. It is not clear at this stage whether a contribution from Basic Need will be required but this is possible as it may be necessary to commit to the expansion of the school before all contributions from developers have been secured. The expansion will also need the support of the school and the Diocese of Bath & Wells.

5.11 Until final agreement is reached with the developers of Ensleigh North and Warminster Rd is reached it is not possible to state the actual funding required from Basic Need. However, initial estimates suggest it could be in the region of £3 - £3.5m for pupil places and land value. A desk top assessment of the likely costs of expanding the schools identified in 5.4 indicates that costs may be in the region of between £5-£6m. Given the significant increase in the level of Basic Need funding, it would be possible to meet this level of contribution without compromising the ability to fund other expansions required by 2017. Members are therefore asked to agree in principle to meeting the Council contribution with further details of the actual level required to be provided to the Cabinet member as discussions with developers are taken forward.

**Capital Maintenance**

5.12 Capital Maintenance – As identified in Paragraph 3.3 the 2014/15 Schools Planned Maintenance Programme (SCPM) which addresses worst condition issues in schools is already fully funded due to carry forwards from previous years. Priorities are identified by Property Services through condition surveys with the number of projects included in the programme determined by the funding available and those 'below the line' earmarked for the following year's programme.

5.13 In previous years due to the relatively low level of Basic Need funding it has been necessary to support basic need schemes from Capital Maintenance budget. The significant increase in the Basic Need allocation now makes the need to do this unlikely and it is possible to consider allocating additional funding for capital maintenance items. An increase in funding for the 2014/15 SCPM would enable a larger number of projects to be undertaken to address worst condition issues in schools which is in line with the prime purpose of the funding. However, as some projects can only be undertaken during holiday periods any additional allocation must be manageable given this limitation. It is proposed therefore that an allocation of £500,000 is added to the 2014/15 SCPM to enable additional items currently below the funding cut off point to be carried out. This would bring total funding for the 2014/15 programme to £1.5m leaving a balance of £1.487m in Capital Maintenance funding.

5.14 In addition to an increase in planned maintenance funding it is proposed to allocate £500k for a limited number of projects in schools where improvements to accommodation would have a positive impact on curriculum delivery or school management/organisation. Priority projects will be identified and agreed with the Cabinet Member before they are taken forward for full approval.

5.15 The proposals in 5.13 and 5.14 total £1m leaving a balance of £0.987m in 2014/15 Capital Maintenance. This provides a healthy contingency amount for unforeseen additional costs and emergency projects. Any unused balance could be earmarked against the 2015/16 SCPM which is in line with practice in previous years.

5.16 Kitchen Capital - Initial estimates by Catering Services suggest the £353,269 allocated by the DfE is sufficient to enable the additional meals required as a result of the introduction of free school meals for all infants from September 2014 to be provided. In the majority of cases additional capacity will be met through the provision of new equipment rather than require building work. The programme of works required has been approved by the Capital Strategy Group.

## 6 RATIONALE

6.1 The projects proposed in this report are in line with intended purpose of DfE capital funding and are priorities within the Schools Capital Programme to ensure schools remain open and operational, statutory duties are met and longer term strategic planning is embedded.

## 7 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

7.1 It is considered the proposals reflect the most appropriate options given the needs identified and funding available.

## 8 CONSULTATION

8.1 Cabinet Member; Section 151 Officer; Strategic Director; Monitoring Officer.

## 9 RISK MANAGEMENT

9.1 A risk assessment related to the issue and recommendations has been undertaken, in compliance with the Council's decision making risk management guidance.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Contact person** | *Chris Kavanagh 01225 395149*<br><br>*Chris_ Kavanagh@bathnes.gov.uk* |
| **Background papers** | *List here any background papers not included with this report, and where/how they are available for inspection.* |
| **Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format** | |

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| Bath & North East Somerset Council | | |
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| MEETING/ DECISION MAKER: | **Cabinet** | |
| MEETING/ DECISION DATE: | **9 April 2014** | EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN REFERENCE: **E 2636** |
| TITLE: | **Primary and Secondary School Organisation Plan 2013 – 2017** | |
| WARD: | All | |
| **AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM** | | |
| **List of attachments to this report:** Appendix 1 Primary and Secondary School Organisation Plan 2013 – 2017 Including Longer Term Place Planning within the Core Strategy Plan Period | | |

## 1 THE ISSUE

1.1 The Council has a statutory duty to secure sufficient school places for every child resident in the Local Authority who requires a place. The Primary and Secondary School Organisation Plan 2013 – 2017 at Appendix 1 outlines the current level of primary and secondary provision in the Authority, detailed projected pupil numbers over the next four years up to admissions in September 2017 based on births and resident population data and outline pupil numbers up to 2029 as a consequence of the future planned housing development in the Authority. Estimates for the number of school places likely to be required as a result and how and where these might be provided are also included.

## 2 RECOMMENDATION

The Cabinet is asked to:

2.1 Approve the proposed strategy for the provision of school places within the 2013 – 2017 plan period.

2.2 Approve the proposed strategy for the provision of school places over the longer term within the Core Strategy plan period.

## 3 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS (FINANCE, PROPERTY, PEOPLE)

3.1 Revenue funding for pupil places will be provided by the Department for Education (DfE) through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) on a per pupil basis.

3.2 Where pupils generated from new housing developments cannot be accommodated within existing provision, contributions in the form of capital and where appropriate land, will be sought from developers in order to provide the necessary school places. To date, the Council is in receipt of some Developer Contributions with further contributions currently pending.

3.3 The DfE currently allocate Basic Need capital funding to local authorities in order to provide additional school places where pupils are projected to exceed the number of places available and where the increase is occurring as a result of population growth other than from housing developments supported by Developer Contributions. The level of Basic Need Funding provided is calculated on the basis of the Local Authority pupil forecast data submitted to the DfE, which outlines the number of existing places in the Authority, the current number of pupils on roll and a projection of future pupil numbers expected, excluding any pupils supported by Developer Contributions.

3.4 Basic Need funding of £2.6m for years 2013-14 and 2014-15 is committed against the Basic Need schemes that we are currently developing to ensure that the places projected to be required for 2015/16 can be provided.

3.5 The DfE has recently announced Basic Need funding for 2015/16 and 2016/17 and this has seen a significant increase in funding to £13m approximately. This reflects the projected growth in pupil numbers shown in the Council's pupil place return to the DfE. Officers are assessing options and priorities for this funding and these will be brought forward as part of capital programme proposals.

## 4 STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS AND BASIS FOR PROPOSAL

4.1 Relevant considerations: The Council's statutory duty to provide sufficient school places, Children and Young People, Equalities, Planning, Social Inclusion, Property, Impact on Staff.

4.2 An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed using corporate guidelines. No adverse or other significant issues were found.

## 5 THE REPORT

5.1 Appendix 1 to this report contains all the information that The Panel should require in order to be able to assess the proposed strategy. A summary of the key issues impacting on pupil place planning is set out below.

5.2 Despite significant recent changes to the educational landscape with some schools becoming Academies and the possibility of free schools being established the Local Authority still retains the legal responsibility for pupil place planning in its area and ensuring there are sufficient school places in the right areas.

5.3 In general, existing secondary school provision is expected to be sufficient for future pupil numbers arising from underlying population growth and future house building. Secondary pupil numbers are expected to be lower over the next few years as the smaller numbers of pupils in the older year groups of primary school reach secondary school age and then to pick up again with admissions into Year 7 in 2018 onwards when the current younger primary age pupils who entered Reception in 2011 reach secondary school age.

5.4 However, should a future proposed new housing development in a particular area be projected to result in a shortfall of secondary school places, the Authority will seek contributions from developers to provide additional places. This is highly likely to be delivered via the expansion of existing schools rather than by building new schools.

5.5 The future need for primary school places is expected to be affected by levels of underlying population growth coupled with pupils generated from new housing developments in line with the Revised Core Strategy and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The impact of this will vary from area to area across the Authority depending on where the population growth is taking place.

5.6 In some areas the impact is likely to be less severe and be felt more gradually as the number of places required will be fewer in number and will build up gradually and there will be more options available for delivery of any additional places that might be required, possibly via the expansion of existing local schools.

5.7 In other areas where growth is expected to be greater and faster and options for delivery of additional places is limited as existing local schools cannot be expanded because the sites they occupy are not large enough, the impact is likely to be much more pronounced and immediate, requiring additional places to be created early on and most likely via the provision of whole new schools which will require land to be provided. Officers are working closely with colleagues in Planning Policy to ensure that land requirements are reflected in the Council's revised Core Strategy.

5.8 We cannot say what will happen to the population beyond the latest 2012-2013 births data – numbers could level off, fall dramatically or gradually or continue to rise steeply or gradually and therefore it is difficult to forecast how many places will be required beyond admissions into Reception in 2017 and into Year 7 in 2024. This is particularly challenging for primary school place planning, as one can only plan four years ahead with any degree of certainty.

## 6 RATIONALE

6.1 The Local Authority still retains the legal responsibility for pupil place planning in its area. In order to do this effectively the Local Authority must identify where new school places will be required as a result of underlying population growth or pupils generated from new housing development, how much additional provision is required and when. This additional provision might be provided via Basic Need funding from the Government or Developer Contributions as a result of new housing developments or sometimes a combination of the two.

6.2 There is currently already pressure on primary school places in some parts of the Authority and also projected to be a shortfall in places in some areas in the future and the Authority must plan for the additional provision that is needed. The Plan will serve as a useful planning tool to identify areas and levels of need, when investment in places will be needed and also to inform discussions with Developers.

## 7 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

7.1 None

## 8 CONSULTATION

8.1 Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children and Youth; Early Years, Children and Youth Policy Development & Scrutiny Panel; Ward Councillors; Planning Policy; Catholic Diocese; Church of England Diocese; Primary and Secondary School Headteachers and Governing Bodies; School Advisers; Admissions and Transport Team; Neighbouring Local Authorities.

8.2 All schools are consulted annually when Planned Admission Numbers (PANs) are discussed for the next academic year two years ahead, providing an opportunity to discuss any future projected impact on the school prior to setting the PAN. The last consultation took place from September to November 2013 for PANs in 2015.

8.3 Those schools that are expected to be most affected by increases in child population as a result of underlying population growth in the short term or proposed new housing developments have been consulted at greater length. Some specific discussions have taken place with Headteachers and Governing Body representatives at a number of schools to discuss additional places being added to their school and to identify the possible schools to be expanded in the longer term.

## 9 RISK MANAGEMENT

9.1 A risk assessment related to the issue and recommendations has been undertaken, in compliance with the Council's decision making risk management guidance. Significant risks identified are:

9.2 *The Council has a statutory duty to secure sufficient school places and failure to ensure this will result in the Council being at risk of breaching its responsibility*. This Plan sets out a strategy for delivery of sufficient school places in the right areas across the Authority.

9.3 *The actual eventual need for places is less or greater than projected.* Use of Primary and Secondary Planning Areas allows a good understanding of where places are likely to be required as a result of population growth. An independent assessment of the place planning process has been undertaken to ensure forecasting is as accurate as possible. Where there are opportunities and within the limitations of the space and funding available, some additional extra places may be provided to give flexibility.

9.4 *Insufficient land available in the right area on which to build new school accommodation where existing school sites cannot sustain any further expansion and where new sites will need to be provided.* Work to identify where sites will be required for new school provision and feed these requirements into Council's major infrastructure delivery plans to secure Developer Contributions.

9.5 *New house building spread over a long period of time and therefore Developer Contributions received over an extended period will make the timing of the delivery of new school places challenging, particularly where land is also required.* Need to plan the delivery of new school accommodation via stages and through phasing and via the pooling of Developer Contributions. Explore the possibility of combining Basic Need Funding with Developer Contributions where possible.

9.6 *Available capital either through Basic Need funding or Developer Contributions not sufficient to cover cost of building work to provide additional accommodation.* Planned building work delivered as cost effectively as possible through effective project planning including utilising existing accommodation where possible to make best use of available resources. Ensure any potential shortfalls which may require Council funding are identified at an early stage and included in the Council's financial planning.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Contact person** | *Helen Hoynes 01225 395169* |
| **Background papers** | B&NES Council website – Planning and Building Control, Planning Policy:<br><br>*Core Strategy History*<br><br>*Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)* |
| **Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format** | |

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Appendix 1

# Bath and North East Somerset Council

## Primary and Secondary School Organisation Plan 2013 – 2017

## Including Longer Term Place Planning within

## the Core Strategy Plan Period

## Introduction

The provision of school places is going through a period of dramatic change. In line with current government strategy, rather than being direct providers of school places via Community schools, Local Authorities are moving to becoming commissioners of school places via a range of providers that include Academies, Free Schools, Studio Schools, Foundation schools, Trust schools, Voluntary Aided schools, Voluntary Controlled schools and Community schools.

Despite these changes, the Local Authority still retains the legal responsibility for pupil place planning within its area and has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places for every child resident in the Local Authority who requires a place. In order to achieve this it can propose expansions to all categories of schools and commission the provision of new schools that will be run by the most appropriate body.

This plan outlines the current level of primary and secondary provision in the Authority, the projected pupil numbers based on births and resident population data over the next four years up to admissions in September 2017 in detail and in outline within the Core Strategy Plan period arising as a consequence of the future planned housing development expected to be delivered within this period in the Authority. The plan also gives estimates for the number of school places likely to be required in each of the planning areas across the Authority as a result of projected pupil numbers. In some cases it also proposes specific solutions as to how and where these additional places might be provided.

The plan does not extend to Special School provision as this is subject to a separate and distinct place planning and delivery process.

## Summary Profile of Primary and Secondary Schools

In Bath and North East Somerset there are a total of 62 primary, infant and junior schools as follows:

28 Community schools
24 Voluntary Controlled Church of England schools
5 Voluntary Aided Church of England schools
2 Voluntary Aided Catholic schools
3 Church of England Academies
(Including 5 Federations: 4 Federations each of 2 schools and 1 Federation of 3 schools)

In Bath and North East Somerset there are a total of 13 secondary schools as follows:

10 Academies
1 Foundation school
1 Voluntary Aided Catholic school
1 Voluntary Aided Church of England school
(Including 2 Federations, each of 2 schools)
12 schools have sixth forms (The two Voluntary Aided schools share a joint sixth form).

11 schools are co-educational
1 school is single sex boys and 1 school is single sex girls

## Pupil Projections in General

The future need for school places is expected to be affected by rates of underlying population growth coupled with pupils generated from new housing developments. The impact of this will vary from area to area across the Authority depending on where the population growth is taking place.

Two sources of funding are currently available to create additional school places, depending on how the need for places has been generated. These are: Basic Need funding and Developer Contributions.

Basic Need funding is currently allocated to local authorities by the Department for Education (DfE) to provide additional school places where there is underlying growth in pupil numbers that is projected to exceed the number of places available and where the increase is occurring as a result of population growth other than from housing developments supported by Developer Contributions. The level of Basic Need funding provided will be on the basis of the data contained within the annual School Capacity Return submitted to the DfE, which outlines the number of existing places in each planning area in the Authority, the current number of pupils on roll and a projection of future pupil numbers expected, excluding any pupils from new housing development supported by Developer Contributions.

Developer Contributions are designed to mitigate against any negative impacts of a new development in an area where the additional housing would put pressure on local services. Where children generated by new housing developments cannot be accommodated in existing school provision, Developer Contributions will be sought in order to allow the Authority to provide the additional school places necessary. This could be in the form of additional accommodation added to existing schools where this is possible or via the provision of whole new schools to serve the development. Developer Contributions could be in the form of capital to build the new accommodation and where necessary, land to build on.

The Local Authority liaises with the Health Authority to obtain accurate figures for births within the Authority for each academic year and also to obtain figures for the resident population of children. The resident population data we use is updated every six months to reflect on going changes and movements in the population. The births data is updated annually

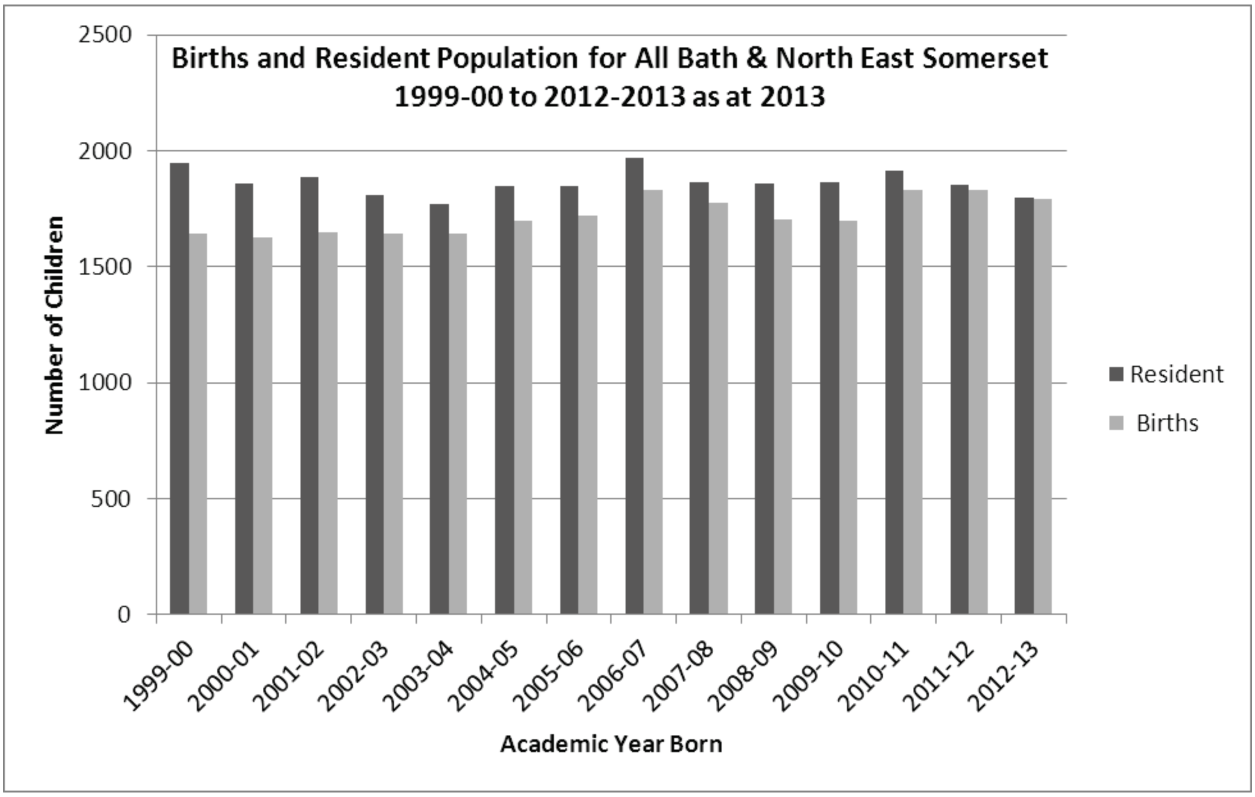
The Authority estimates what the resident population will be by the time children reach Reception age, based on the current resident population figures and births figures. It then estimates the percentage of resident 4 year olds that will take up a Reception (YR) place each year – the transfer rate – and also estimates how many 11 year olds there will be and what percentage of these will enter secondary school in Year 7 (Y7). It also estimates how the current year groups already within schools might change as they move through the school years.

The Authority also uses the figures contained in the Bath and North East Somerset Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document in order to calculate the number of children of each age group likely to be generated from new housing developments. The number of children generated from new housing developments will then be added to the number of children arising from births and underlying population growth.

As far as possible, school places should be distributed to meet current and projected needs and to ensure that sufficient school places are available reasonably close to the communities they serve. The Authority will seek to meet parental preferences as far as possible and to take this into account when planning school places. The limitations associated with some school sites means that it is not always possible to put additional school places precisely where they are required, however the best possible achievable option will always be pursued.

The table and chart below show the births and resident population data for 0 - 13 year olds by academic year as at September 2013 for all Bath and North East Somerset.

| **Age in 2013** | **13** | **12** | **11** | **10** | **9** | **8** | **7** | **6** | **5** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** | **0** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year of Birth** | **99-00** | **00-01** | **01-02** | **02-03** | **03-04** | **04-05** | **05-06** | **06-07** | **07-08** | **08-09** | **09-10** | **10-11** | **11-12** | **12-13** |
| **Year Enter YR** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| **Year Enter Y7** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** |
| **Total Births** | 1641 | 1628 | 1646 | 1644 | 1643 | 1696 | 1720 | 1832 | 1774 | 1704 | 1698 | 1830 | 1829 | 1792 |
| **Total Resident** | 1950 | 1860 | 1885 | 1809 | 1769 | 1850 | 1846 | 1971 | 1863 | 1861 | 1864 | 1914 | 1851 | 1796 |
| **Diff Births/ Resident** | 309 | 232 | 239 | 165 | 126 | 154 | 126 | 139 | 89 | 157 | 166 | 84 | 22 | 4 |




**Primary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2013 – 2017**

For the purposes of primary school place planning, the Authority has been divided into seventeen areas. Each planning area contains a grouping of Lower Super Output Areas which are the smaller areas that wards have been divided into nationally to allow a range of data to be recorded on a very local basis. Each planning area has been designed to group the child population living within that area with the school places that could reasonably be said to serve that planning area.

In some areas, usually in more rural areas, where some routes to schools are deemed to be hazardous (as described in the B&NES *A Primary School for Your Child* booklet), it is more likely that a single local school would normally be expected to serve a particular rural area or village, compared to urban areas where there would usually be more than one school located within a more compact geographical area that would be accessible to a local community.

Adjustments are made to allow for some movements between planning areas where this is thought to be reasonable i.e. within a reasonable distance, reflecting current patterns of movements of pupils that live in one planning area and attend school in another etc. and in this report some of the individual planning areas have been grouped.

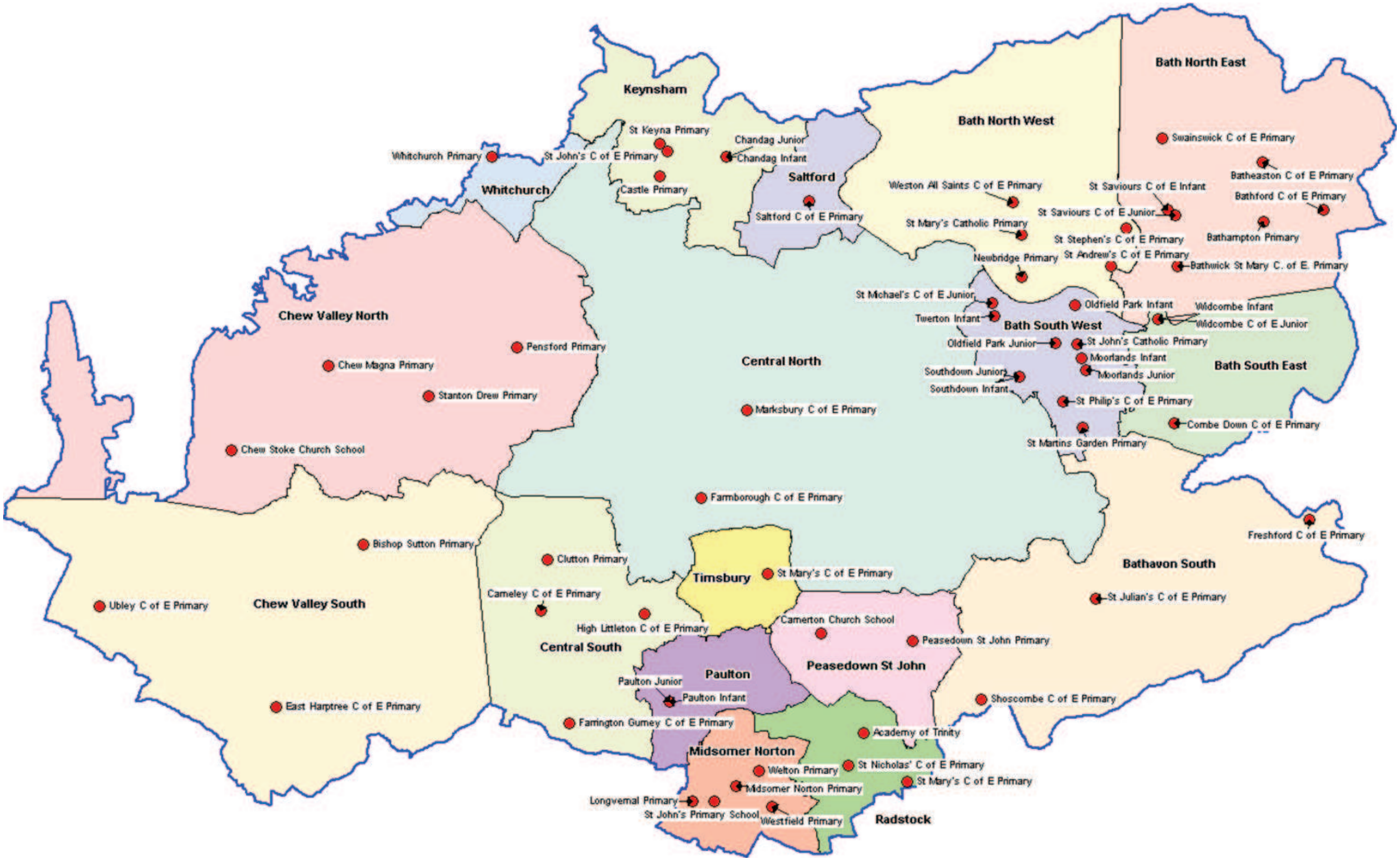
The challenges around primary school place planning are firstly to accurately estimate what the resident population of 4 year olds is likely to be in the future based on the births and current resident population data for each age group. Resident population figures change from year to year and generally increase compared to the births figure for that age group, although they can be lower. Increases can be irregular from year to year and vary for different year groups.

Secondly it is to project the percentage of those 4 year olds that will take up a YR place, primarily based on past patterns of admissions. The third factor is parental preference as parents do not always choose their nearest school. Estimates are based on the assumption that current patterns of take up of places will continue into the future. When planning YR places it is only possible to plan four years ahead with any degree of certainty due to the availability of data on actual births.

Finally, pupils generated from previously approved housing developments that have either yet to be built or are currently under construction need to be taken into account. The following projections up to 2017 generally exclude these pupils as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2017. These pupils would need to be added on to the Baseline projection figures.

Pupil projections are reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

## Primary Planning Areas Map

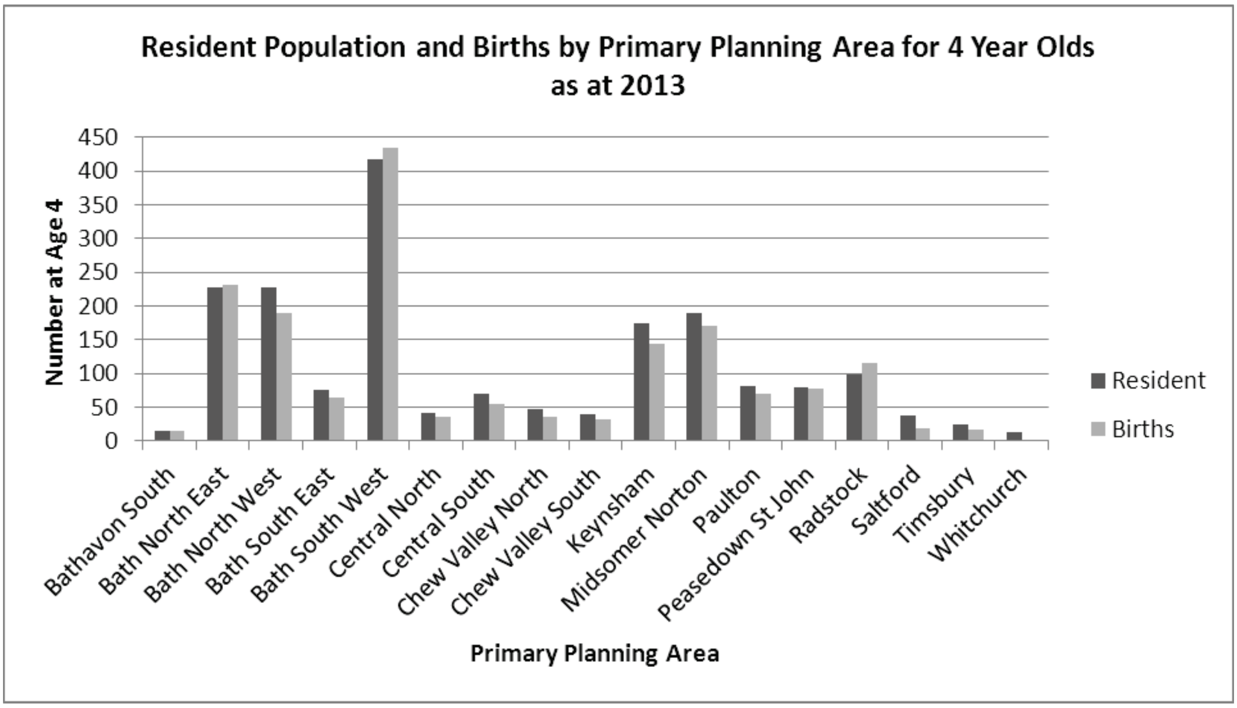



8

The table below shows births and resident population data as at September 2013 for 0 - 10 year olds by academic year grouped by Primary Planning Area.

| | Age in 2013 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Year of Birth** | **02-03** | **03-04** | **04-05** | **05-06** | **06-07** | **07-08** | **08-09** | **09-10** | **10-11** | **11-12** | **12-13** |
| | **Year Enter YR** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| | **Year Enter Y7** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** |
| **Bathavon South** | **Resident** | 22 | 26 | 25 | 18 | 30 | 19 | 15 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| | **Births** | 19 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 14 |
| **Bath North East** | **Resident** | 245 | 249 | 252 | 224 | 281 | 240 | 228 | 257 | 270 | 246 | 237 |
| | **Births** | 238 | 229 | 244 | 252 | 274 | 265 | 231 | 240 | 274 | 254 | 240 |
| **Bath North West** | **Resident** | 214 | 202 | 216 | 259 | 241 | 254 | 228 | 225 | 220 | 226 | 217 |
| | **Births** | 197 | 215 | 187 | 209 | 210 | 248 | 190 | 209 | 209 | 222 | 209 |
| **Bath South East** | **Resident** | 82 | 98 | 95 | 96 | 89 | 93 | 76 | 82 | 79 | 60 | 69 |
| | **Births** | 62 | 61 | 75 | 67 | 78 | 70 | 64 | 60 | 69 | 55 | 68 |
| **Bath South West** | **Resident** | 378 | 366 | 407 | 364 | 408 | 388 | 418 | 380 | 415 | 449 | 429 |
| | **Births** | 387 | 385 | 405 | 382 | 429 | 406 | 435 | 394 | 420 | 467 | 441 |
| **Central North** | **Resident** | 57 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 32 | 42 | 38 |
| | **Births** | 44 | 29 | 38 | 39 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 32 | 29 | 37 | 37 |
| **Central South** | **Resident** | 62 | 71 | 74 | 76 | 73 | 86 | 70 | 66 | 61 | 61 | 58 |
| | **Births** | 54 | 54 | 67 | 70 | 68 | 69 | 54 | 63 | 55 | 62 | 54 |
| **Chew Valley North** | **Resident** | 47 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 54 | 39 | 47 | 38 | 48 | 33 | 26 |
| | **Births** | 33 | 22 | 33 | 32 | 46 | 30 | 35 | 32 | 42 | 30 | 26 |
| **Chew Valley South** | **Resident** | 43 | 46 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 41 | 40 | 44 | 37 | 31 | 27 |
| | **Births** | 32 | 32 | 26 | 35 | 37 | 42 | 32 | 34 | 30 | 26 | 26 |
| **Keynsham** | **Resident** | 173 | 143 | 172 | 162 | 181 | 168 | 174 | 174 | 203 | 171 | 175 |
| | **Births** | 130 | 140 | 149 | 144 | 146 | 138 | 144 | 133 | 181 | 151 | 160 |
| **Midsomer Norton** | **Resident** | 166 | 156 | 170 | 181 | 188 | 142 | 190 | 176 | 185 | 176 | 183 |
| | **Births** | 150 | 144 | 146 | 170 | 170 | 150 | 170 | 159 | 178 | 192 | 182 |
| **Paulton** | **Resident** | 62 | 68 | 61 | 72 | 52 | 62 | 82 | 67 | 78 | 75 | 70 |
| | **Births** | 68 | 55 | 61 | 56 | 54 | 46 | 70 | 65 | 68 | 74 | 79 |
| **Peasedown St John** | **Resident** | 91 | 87 | 83 | 96 | 83 | 100 | 80 | 99 | 87 | 88 | 75 |
| | **Births** | 95 | 95 | 95 | 98 | 83 | 99 | 78 | 96 | 86 | 92 | 82 |
| **Radstock** | **Resident** | 89 | 90 | 85 | 101 | 109 | 98 | 99 | 105 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| | **Births** | 88 | 111 | 90 | 98 | 115 | 115 | 116 | 104 | 109 | 98 | 108 |
| **Saltford** | **Resident** | 38 | 45 | 46 | 32 | 42 | 46 | 38 | 45 | 35 | 32 | 27 |
| | **Births** | 26 | 18 | 30 | 11 | 28 | 24 | 19 | 33 | 26 | 24 | 28 |
| **Timsbury** | **Resident** | 25 | 32 | 32 | 25 | 39 | 33 | 24 | 36 | 31 | 28 | 34 |
| | **Births** | 22 | 26 | 27 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 17 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 30 |
| **Whitchurch** | **Resident** | 15 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| | **Births** | 0 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 8 |

The chart below shows births and resident population data as at September 2013 for children aged 4 in the 2013-2014 academic year grouped by Primary Planning Area.




The following figures show the actual YR intakes for 2012 and the estimated YR intakes for the academic years 2013 to 2017 as at the May School Census date. Also latest Net Capacity (NC) figures or Capacity (C) if the school is an academy and the 2013 YR places.

**Bath North West Planning Area**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 264 | 265 | 259 | 230 | 226 | 219 | 221 | **1684** |
| **2013** | 262 | 267 | 266 | 261 | 231 | 227 | 220 | **1734** |
| **2014** | 264 | 264 | 268 | 267 | 262 | 232 | 228 | **1785** |
| **2015** | 277 | 266 | 265 | 269 | 268 | 263 | 233 | **1841** |
| **2016** | 278 | 278 | 267 | 266 | 269 | 269 | 264 | **1891** |
| **2017** | 272 | 279 | 279 | 268 | 268 | 270 | 270 | **1906** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 270**
**Schools:**
**60 Newbridge Primary (NC 450), 30 St. Andrews C of E Primary (NC 210), 30 St. Mary's Catholic Primary (NC 210), 60 St. Stephen's C of E Primary (NC 420), 90 Weston All Saints C of E Primary (NC 510).**

Weston All Saints C of E Primary school is currently in the process of being permanently expanded to provide a total of 90 places in every year group to become a 630 place school in order to accommodate pupils from underlying population growth.

In addition to this, the Local Authority is currently investigating how best to provide the small number of additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2015, 2016 and 2017 at another school or schools in the area. This may also be achieved in conjunction with plans for the additional places projected to be needed in the Bath North East Planning Area.

**Bath North East Planning Area**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 170 | 202 | 166 | 166 | 174 | 162 | 178 | **1218** |
| **2013** | 174 | 171 | 203 | 167 | 166 | 174 | 163 | **1218** |
| **2014** | 206 | 175 | 172 | 203 | 167 | 166 | 174 | **1263** |
| **2015** | 210 | 207 | 177 | 172 | 204 | 169 | 168 | **1307** |
| **2016** | 198 | 211 | 208 | 178 | 173 | 204 | 169 | **1341** |
| **2017** | 207 | 199 | 212 | 209 | 179 | 174 | 206 | **1386** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 192**
**Schools:**
**30 Bathampton Primary (NC 178), 30 Batheaston C of E Primary (NC 209), 30 Bathford C of E Primary (NC 210), 30 Bathwick St. Mary C of E Primary (NC 210), 60 St. Saviour's C of E Infant (NC 210) (and 60 St. Saviour's C of E Junior (NC240)), 12 Swainswick C of E Primary (NC 84).**

Bathampton Primary school is currently being permanently expanded so that it can provide a total of 30 places in every year group to accommodate pupils from underlying population growth. St Saviour's C of E Junior school will have a bulge class added for Year 3 admissions in 2014 to accommodate the bulge class of children that originally entered the infant school in 2011.

The Local Authority is currently investigating how best to provide the small number of additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. This may be achieved in conjunction with plans for the additional places projected to be needed in the Bath North West Planning Area.

**Bath South West Planning Area**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 333 | 334 | 292 | 314 | 291 | 286 | 284 | **2134** |
| **2013** | 353 | 336 | 335 | 294 | 316 | 291 | 287 | **2212** |
| **2014** | 342 | 356 | 339 | 337 | 295 | 317 | 292 | **2278** |
| **2015** | 356 | 345 | 357 | 341 | 338 | 295 | 318 | **2350** |
| **2016** | 393 | 359 | 347 | 360 | 342 | 338 | 296 | **2435** |
| **2017** | 396 | 396 | 362 | 349 | 360 | 342 | 338 | **2543** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 365**
**Schools:**

**60 Moorlands Infant (NC 210) (and 64 Moorlands Junior (NC 242)), 60 Oldfield Park Infant (NC 210) (and 64 Oldfield Park Junior (NC 229)), 40 St. Philip's C of E Primary (NC 280), 45 Southdown Infant (NC 135) and 45 Southdown Junior (NC 180)), 55 St. Martin's Garden Primary (NC 333), 45 St. John's Catholic Primary (NC 312), 60 Twerton Infant (NC 180) (and 60 St. Michael's C of E Junior (NC 240)).**

**Moorlands Infant and Moorlands Junior are federated**
**Southdown Infant and Southdown Junior are federated**

Moorlands Junior school will have a bulge class added for Year 3 admissions in 2014 to accommodate the bulge class of children that originally entered the infant school in 2011. It is proposed to add a bulge class to Oldfield Park Junior school for Year 3 admissions in 2015 to accommodate the bulge class of children that originally entered the infant school in 2012.

The Local Authority is currently investigating how best to provide the small number of additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2015 and the more significant number projected to be required for 2016 and 2017. The extra places for 2016 and 2017 are likely to be proposed to be provided primarily at Moorlands Infant school together with additional places at another school or schools.

The new primary school to serve the Crest development at Bath Western Riverside (BWR) has an estimated delivery date of 2017/2018, based on the latest build programme for the development.

**Bath South East Planning Area**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 114 | 113 | 119 | 111 | 113 | 106 | 103 | **779** |
| **2013** | 121 | 115 | 114 | 120 | 112 | 114 | 107 | **803** |
| **2014** | 124 | 121 | 116 | 115 | 121 | 113 | 115 | **825** |
| **2015** | 125 | 125 | 122 | 117 | 115 | 122 | 114 | **840** |
| **2016** | 120 | 126 | 126 | 123 | 117 | 116 | 122 | **850** |
| **2017** | 122 | 120 | 126 | 126 | 123 | 118 | 116 | **851** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 120**
**Schools:**
**60 Combe Down C of E Primary (NC 418), 60 Widcombe Infant (NC 180) (and 60 Widcombe C of E Junior (NC 227)).**

The small number of additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2014, 2015 and 2017 are likely to be provided in conjunction with plans for the additional places projected to be needed in the Bath South West Planning Area.

## Central North and Timsbury Planning Areas

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 54 | 60 | 49 | 61 | 53 | 57 | 54 | **388** |
| **2013** | 55 | 55 | 60 | 50 | 61 | 54 | 57 | **392** |
| **2014** | 65 | 56 | 55 | 61 | 50 | 62 | 54 | **403** |
| **2015** | 57 | 66 | 57 | 56 | 61 | 51 | 62 | **410** |
| **2016** | 61 | 58 | 67 | 58 | 56 | 62 | 51 | **413** |
| **2017** | 60 | 62 | 59 | 68 | 59 | 57 | 62 | **427** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 65**
**Schools:**
**20 Farmborough C of E Primary (NC 120), 15 Marksbury C of E Primary (NC 105), 30 St. Mary's C of E Primary (Timsbury) (NC 210).**

It is currently projected that there will be sufficient capacity available at Farmborough C of E Primary school to accommodate pupils generated by underlying population growth and from the new housing currently proposed for Farmborough. Also sufficient places in general in this planning area up to 2017.

## Central South Planning Area

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 78 | 65 | 70 | 70 | 64 | 58 | 61 | **466** |
| **2013** | 66 | 78 | 66 | 70 | 71 | 64 | 59 | **474** |
| **2014** | 67 | 66 | 79 | 66 | 71 | 71 | 65 | **485** |
| **2015** | 62 | 68 | 67 | 79 | 67 | 71 | 72 | **486** |
| **2016** | 64 | 62 | 68 | 67 | 80 | 67 | 72 | **480** |
| **2017** | 57 | 65 | 63 | 69 | 68 | 80 | 68 | **470** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 80**
**Schools:**
**20 Cameley C of E Primary (NC 138), 25 Clutton Primary (NC 147), 15 Farrington Gurney C of E Primary (NC 105), 20 High Littleton C of E Primary (NC 140).**

**Farrington Gurney C of E Primary is federated with St. Mary's C of E Primary (Writhlington)**

It is currently projected that there will be sufficient capacity available at Clutton Primary school to accommodate pupils generated by underlying population growth and from the new housing currently proposed for Clutton up to 2017. Additional capacity will be required in the longer term beyond 2017 in order to accommodate pupils from new housing development. Also sufficient places in general in this planning area up to 2017.

**Whitchurch Planning Area**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 30 | 29 | 30 | 25 | 31 | 29 | 22 | **196** |
| **2013** | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 26 | 31 | 30 | **207** |
| **2014** | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 27 | 31 | **210** |
| **2015** | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 28 | **210** |
| **2016** | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | **212** |
| **2017** | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | **211** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 30**
**Schools:**
**30 Whitchurch Primary (NC 206)**

There are projected to be sufficient places available in this planning area to accommodate pupils up to 2017.

**Chew Valley North Planning Area**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 62 | 59 | 58 | 55 | 52 | 64 | 58 | **408** |
| **2013** | 57 | 63 | 59 | 59 | 56 | 53 | 65 | **412** |
| **2014** | 55 | 58 | 63 | 61 | 60 | 57 | 54 | **408** |
| **2015** | 63 | 56 | 59 | 64 | 62 | 61 | 58 | **423** |
| **2016** | 60 | 64 | 57 | 60 | 66 | 63 | 62 | **432** |
| **2017** | 53 | 62 | 65 | 58 | 62 | 68 | 64 | **432** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 67**
**Schools:**
**15 Chew Magna Primary (NC 105), 27 Chew Stoke Church School (C 189), 15 Pensford Primary (NC 105), 10 Stanton Drew Primary (NC 70).**

**Stanton Drew Primary is federated with Bishop Sutton Primary**

Future demand is expected to be met by current school provision in the Chew Valley North Planning Area up to 2017.

**Chew Valley South Planning Area**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 38 | 50 | 42 | 32 | 38 | 40 | 38 | **278** |
| **2013** | 44 | 39 | 51 | 43 | 33 | 39 | 41 | **290** |
| **2014** | 50 | 46 | 40 | 52 | 44 | 34 | 40 | **306** |
| **2015** | 47 | 51 | 47 | 41 | 53 | 45 | 35 | **319** |
| **2016** | 44 | 48 | 52 | 48 | 43 | 54 | 46 | **335** |
| **2017** | 44 | 45 | 49 | 53 | 49 | 43 | 55 | **338** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 48**
**Schools:**
**21 Bishop Sutton Primary (NC 147), 15 East Harptree C of E Primary (NC 103), 12 Ubley C of E Primary (NC 80).**

**Bishop Sutton Primary is federated with Stanton Drew Primary.**

The small number of additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2014 are expected to be provided at Bishop Sutton Primary school. Additional capacity will be required at Bishop Sutton Primary school in order to accommodate pupils generated by approved housing developments, estimated to be from 2015 onwards and additional accommodation is proposed to be added.

**Keynsham and Saltford Planning Areas**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 215 | 219 | 197 | 214 | 186 | 200 | 196 | **1427** |
| **2013** | 210 | 217 | 221 | 199 | 216 | 188 | 202 | **1453** |
| **2014** | 231 | 212 | 219 | 223 | 201 | 218 | 190 | **1494** |
| **2015** | 253 | 233 | 214 | 221 | 225 | 203 | 220 | **1569** |
| **2016** | 222 | 255 | 235 | 214 | 223 | 227 | 205 | **1581** |
| **2017** | 244 | 224 | 257 | 237 | 216 | 225 | 229 | **1632** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 225**
**Schools:**
**45 Castle Primary (NC 267), 60 Chandag Infant (NC 180) (and 68 Chandag Junior (NC 240)), 30 St. John's C of E Primary (Keynsham) (NC 210), 30 St. Keyna Primary (NC 210), 60 Saltford C of E Primary (NC 359).**

Castle Primary school is currently in the process of being permanently expanded to provide a total of 60 places per year group to become a 420 place school to accommodate pupils from both parts of the K2 housing development in Keynsham and some pupils from underlying population growth. Two classrooms will be added to Saltford C of E Primary school to allow it to accommodate 60 pupils in every year group and become a 420 place school.

The Local Authority is currently finalising plans for the additional places projected to be required in this planning area for admissions into YR in 2015 and a one-off bulge class of children at St. John's C of E Primary school for admissions in 2015 has been discussed with the school.

Planning is continuing for the provision of a new on site primary school to serve the former Somerdale factory site in Keynsham.

**Paulton Planning Area**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 58 | 57 | 60 | 52 | 60 | 62 | 61 | **410** |
| **2013** | 79 | 60 | 59 | 64 | 55 | 61 | 63 | **441** |
| **2014** | 69 | 81 | 60 | 62 | 65 | 56 | 62 | **457** |
| **2015** | 79 | 72 | 83 | 63 | 64 | 66 | 57 | **484** |
| **2016** | 76 | 81 | 72 | 84 | 65 | 66 | 67 | **511** |
| **2017** | 74 | 78 | 83 | 74 | 85 | 66 | 67 | **527** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 90**
**Schools:**
**Paulton Infant (NC 209) (and 60 Paulton Junior (NC 240)).**

Paulton Infant school is currently in the process of being permanently expanded to provide 90 places per year group to become a 270 place school to accommodate pupils from underlying population growth and from existing housing developments in Paulton. Paulton Junior school will be expanded from 2016 onwards to provide 90 places per year group and become a 360 place school. This will create sufficient capacity for pupils generated by the Polestar Barratts and Bovis Homes developments as well as several other smaller approved developments in Paulton.

**Midsomer Norton Planning Area**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 158 | 188 | 192 | 178 | 163 | 174 | 193 | **1246** |
| **2013** | 206 | 164 | 194 | 198 | 183 | 169 | 179 | **1293** |
| **2014** | 191 | 212 | 171 | 199 | 204 | 189 | 175 | **1339** |
| **2015** | 214 | 196 | 217 | 175 | 206 | 207 | 195 | **1410** |
| **2016** | 215 | 220 | 201 | 223 | 181 | 209 | 212 | **1461** |
| **2017** | 214 | 221 | 226 | 206 | 228 | 186 | 214 | **1495** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 218**
**Schools:**
**25 Longvernal Primary (NC 113), 45 Midsomer Norton Primary (NC 315), 60 St. John's Primary School (Midsomer Norton) (C 420), 28 Welton Primary (NC 196), 60 Westfield Primary (NC 360).**

Additional capacity may be required in Midsomer Norton by 2017 in order to accommodate pupils generated by approved housing developments e.g. Alcan, Jewsons and if so it is proposed to add capacity to an existing school or schools in Midsomer Norton to create more places.

**Radstock Planning Area**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 83 | 89 | 78 | 66 | 67 | 57 | 68 | **508** |
| **2013** | 83 | 86 | 92 | 81 | 69 | 70 | 60 | **541** |
| **2014** | 96 | 85 | 88 | 94 | 83 | 71 | 72 | **589** |
| **2015** | 97 | 97 | 87 | 90 | 96 | 85 | 72 | **624** |
| **2016** | 97 | 99 | 99 | 89 | 92 | 98 | 87 | **661** |
| **2017** | 97 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 91 | 94 | 100 | **683** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 90**
**Schools:**
**30 Academy of Trinity (C 210), 20 St. Mary's C of E Primary (Writhlington) (NC 119), 40 St. Nicholas' C of E Primary (NC 270).**

**St. Mary's C of E Primary (Writhlington) is federated with Farrington Gurney C of E Primary**

Additional capacity is projected to be required in Radstock for admissions into YR in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and this is likely to be provided in conjunction with additional places in the Midsomer Norton Planning Area. Some additional accommodation is also proposed to be added to St. Mary's C of E Primary school in 2015.

**Bathavon South and Peasedown St. John Planning Areas**

| | R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 120 | 123 | 126 | 105 | 107 | 118 | 120 | **819** |
| **2013** | 108 | 122 | 126 | 127 | 106 | 108 | 119 | **816** |
| **2014** | 131 | 110 | 123 | 127 | 128 | 107 | 109 | **835** |
| **2015** | 123 | 133 | 112 | 124 | 128 | 129 | 108 | **857** |
| **2016** | 122 | 124 | 135 | 113 | 125 | 129 | 130 | **878** |
| **2017** | 127 | 123 | 125 | 136 | 114 | 126 | 130 | **881** |

**Reception Places in 2013: 141**
**Schools:**
**10 Camerton Church School (NC 55), 20 Freshford C of E Primary (NC 140), 75 Peasedown St. John Primary (NC 525), 20 Shoscombe C of E Primary (NC 115), 16 St. Julian's C of E Primary (NC 112).**

**Camerton Church School, Shoscombe C of E Primary and St. Julian's C of E Primary are federated**

Additional capacity has been added to Peasedown St John Primary school in order to accommodate pupils generated from underlying population growth and from the housing development at Wellow Lane in Peasedown St John. There is now expected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area.

**Secondary Pupil Projections by Planning Area for Admissions in 2013 – 2017**

For the purposes of secondary school place planning, the Authority has been divided into seven planning areas which relate to the seven secondary school catchment areas, also called Areas of Prime Responsibility, within the Authority.

The catchment areas for Chew Valley and Writhlington schools extend beyond the boundary of Bath and North East Somerset into the neighbouring authorities of North Somerset and Somerset respectively. Children living within this part of the catchment area are considered on the same level of priority as children living within the Bath and North East Somerset part of the catchment area for that school.

The catchment area for St. Gregory's Catholic College extends beyond the boundaries of the Greater Bath Consortium catchment area, primarily to the north, east and south of the Authority as it serves designated Catholic parishes in North West Wiltshire and the north of the County of Somerset and well as Bath and North East Somerset.

The Authority is a net importer of pupils with many pupils travelling into the Authority from neighbouring authorities. This can create challenges when planning secondary school places as these patterns can change for a variety of reasons. External factors such as the popularity of schools in neighbouring authorities can impact on parental preference and affect the number of pupils that come into Bath and North East Somerset, as can any changes to schools within the Authority.

Some schools currently admit a significant number of pupils from outside of their catchment area and outside of the Authority, notably Chew Valley, Broadlands and Oldfield and to a lesser extent Writhlington. Within the Authority, Norton Hill, Somervale and Writhlington tend to admit pupils from each other's catchment areas to varying degrees and Wellsway admits a significant number of pupils from the Broadlands catchment area and from outside the Authority. Numbers at these schools can be significantly affected by these movements of pupils.

If pupil numbers in the catchment areas for these schools were to increase in future as a result of underlying population growth and/or new housing development, it is possible that gradually over time the new Year 7 pupils living in the catchment area who apply for a place at their local school could serve to displace some of these out of catchment pupils..

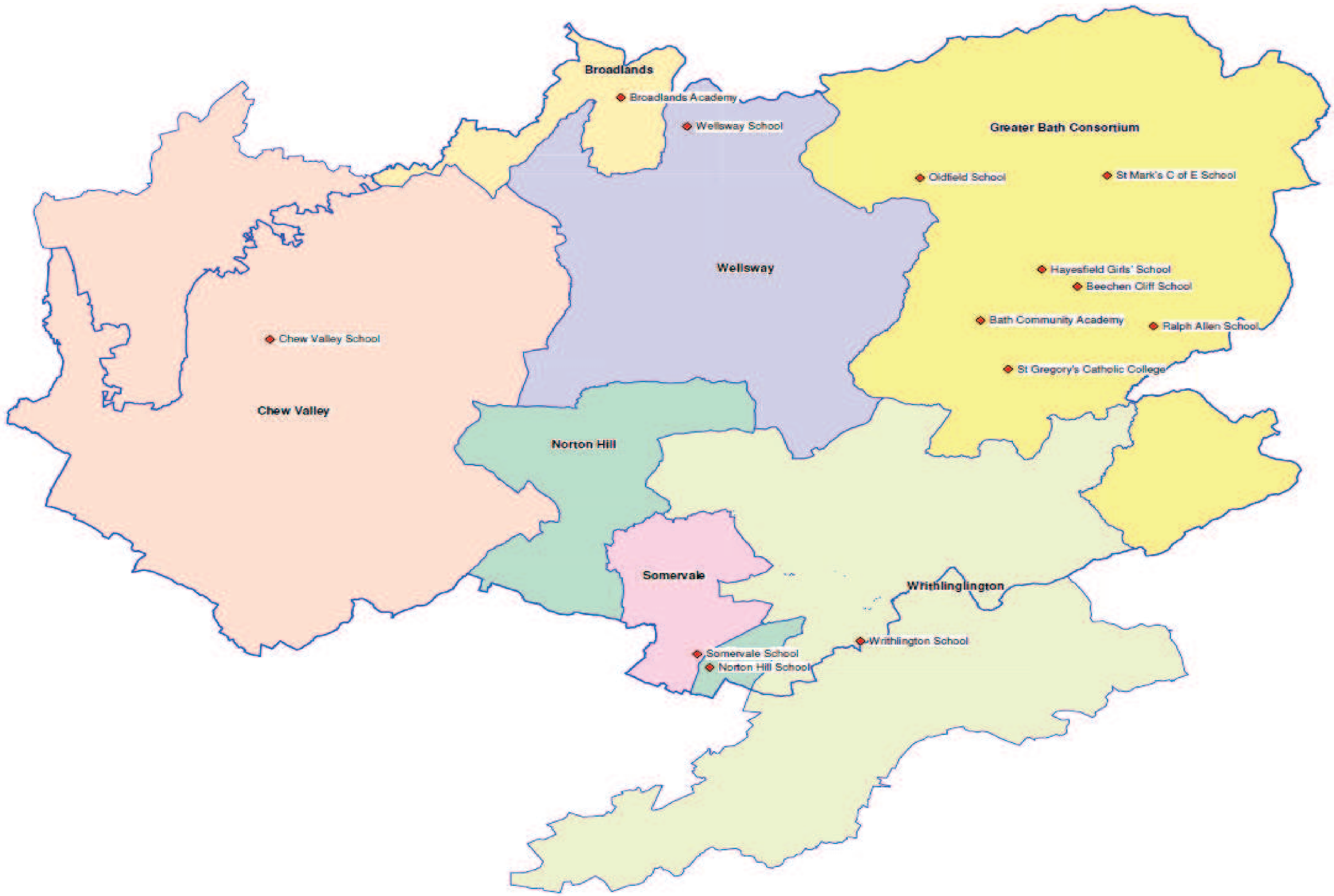
The projected Year 7 (Y7) intake figures for 2013 – 2017 have been calculated by estimating the number of resident population children reaching Year 7 age based on the current resident population and births figures in each secondary planning area and then the percentage of resident 11 year olds that will take up a Year 7 place is estimated, primarily based on past patterns of parental preference and take up of places. Then a projection of the current year groups already within schools is calculated. The estimates are based on the assumption that these current patterns will continue into the future.

The figures also include pupils who currently travel into the Authority from outside of the individual school catchment areas and again are based on the assumption that this current pattern continues at this level. Also, popular schools are likely to attract additional pupils from outside of their catchment area should less places be required by children living within the catchment area because the population there has fallen.

Finally, pupils generated from previously approved housing developments that have either yet to be built or are currently under construction need to be taken into account. The following projections up to 2017 generally exclude these pupils as they would not necessarily impact on school numbers by 2017. These pupils would need to be added on to the Baseline projection figures.

Generally speaking, secondary pupil numbers are expected to be lower over the next few years as the smaller numbers of primary pupils seen in the past reach secondary school age. The increasing primary age population is first anticipated to reach Year 7 of secondary school in the 2018/19 academic year, resulting in a marked increase in secondary school age pupils at this time, particularly in Bath and the area served by Writhlington school and generally to remain higher from that point onwards. However up to admissions in 2017 there are still projected to be sufficient secondary school places available in all areas of the Authority for children living within the secondary school catchment areas for Bath and North East Somerset.

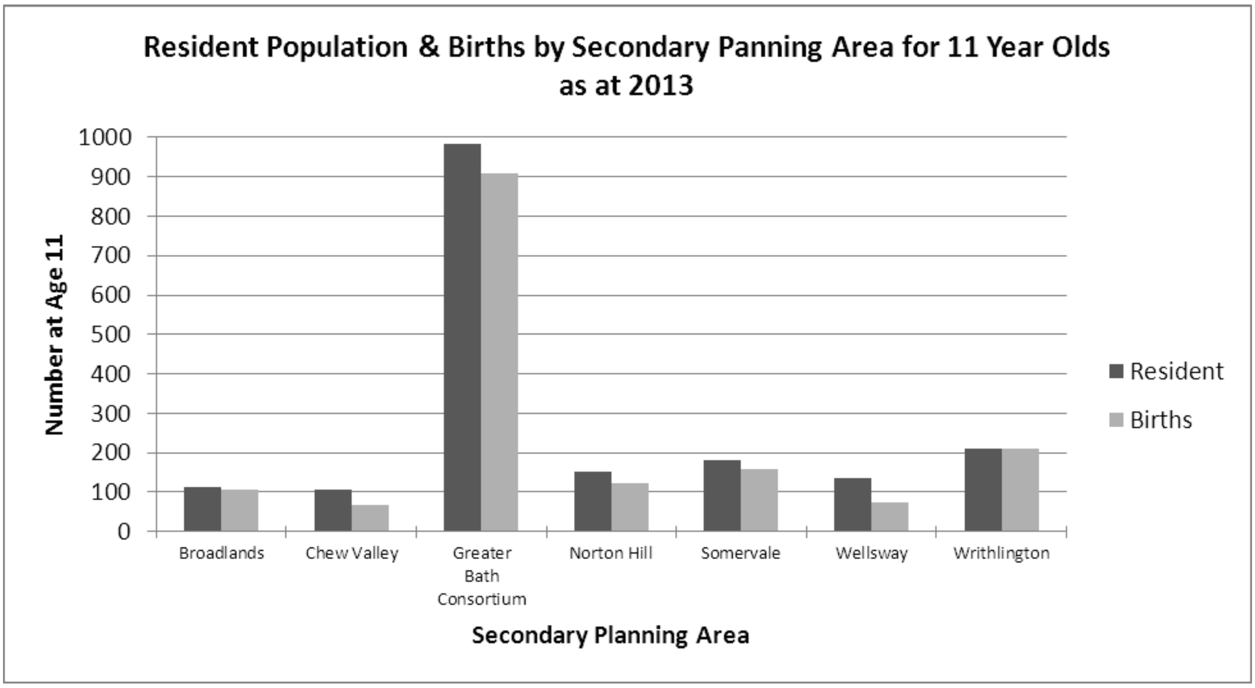
## Secondary Planning Areas Map



The table below shows births and resident population data as at September 2013 for 0 - 11 year olds by academic year grouped by Secondary Planning Area.

| | Age in 2013 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Academic Year** | **01-02** | **02-03** | **03-04** | **04-05** | **05-06** | **06-07** | **07-08** | **08-09** | **09-10** | **10-11** | **11-12** | **12-13** |
| | **Year Enter YR** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| | **Year Enter Y7** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** |
| **Greater Bath Consortium** | **Resident** | 985 | 942 | 938 | 995 | 961 | 1045 | 997 | 969 | 964 | 999 | 997 | 969 |
| | **Births** | 909 | 903 | 907 | 932 | 926 | 1013 | 1005 | 936 | 913 | 989 | 997 | 969 |
| **Broadlands** | **Resident** | 113 | 124 | 104 | 125 | 119 | 147 | 134 | 142 | 127 | 160 | 139 | 140 |
| | **Births** | 105 | 108 | 109 | 117 | 115 | 125 | 105 | 119 | 104 | 160 | 128 | 129 |
| **Chew Valley** | **Resident** | 107 | 100 | 97 | 102 | 101 | 108 | 97 | 98 | 91 | 96 | 74 | 60 |
| | **Births** | 66 | 75 | 64 | 78 | 84 | 93 | 85 | 77 | 75 | 80 | 66 | 59 |
| **Norton Hill** | **Resident** | 153 | 142 | 149 | 137 | 153 | 159 | 142 | 144 | 165 | 146 | 138 | 152 |
| | **Births** | 124 | 125 | 135 | 122 | 131 | 135 | 144 | 127 | 152 | 149 | 145 | 154 |
| **Somervale** | **Resident** | 181 | 162 | 162 | 168 | 192 | 168 | 157 | 211 | 176 | 204 | 200 | 185 |
| | **Births** | 160 | 160 | 144 | 156 | 176 | 166 | 135 | 182 | 163 | 179 | 211 | 190 |
| **Wellsway** | **Resident** | 137 | 135 | 117 | 121 | 111 | 114 | 115 | 104 | 120 | 107 | 95 | 93 |
| | **Births** | 73 | 71 | 71 | 85 | 66 | 76 | 77 | 63 | 88 | 74 | 76 | 90 |
| **Writhlington** | **Resident** | 209 | 204 | 201 | 202 | 210 | 230 | 220 | 193 | 221 | 203 | 208 | 197 |
| | **Births** | 209 | 201 | 214 | 207 | 221 | 224 | 222 | 200 | 204 | 199 | 193 | 197 |

The chart below shows births and resident population data as at September 2013 for children aged 11 in the 2013-2014 academic year grouped by Secondary Planning Area.



The following figures show the actual Y7 intakes for 2012 and the estimated Y7 intakes for the academic years 2013 to 2017 as at the May School Census date. Also latest Net Capacity (NC) figures or Capacity (C) if the school is an academy and the 2013 Y7 places.

## Broadlands Planning Area

| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 107 | 95 | 87 | 144 | 186 | NA | NA | **619** |
| **2013** | 39 | 107 | 95 | 87 | 144 | NA | NA | **472** |
| **2014** | 46 | 39 | 107 | 95 | 87 | NA | NA | **374** |
| **2015** | 35 | 47 | 39 | 107 | 95 | NA | NA | **323** |
| **2016** | 42 | 36 | 47 | 39 | 107 | NA | NA | **271** |
| **2017** | 50 | 43 | 37 | 47 | 40 | NA | NA | **217** |

**Year 7 Places in 2013: 217**
**School:**
**Broadlands Academy (C 1085).**

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2017. Expected to be negligible impact on pupil numbers due to housing development within this period.

## Chew Valley Planning Area

**Schools: Chew Valley (NC 1245)**

| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 189 | 195 | 196 | 200 | 187 | 101 | 102 | **1170** |
| **2013** | 196 | 190 | 196 | 196 | 200 | 99 | 85 | **1162** |
| **2014** | 183 | 197 | 191 | 197 | 196 | 106 | 83 | **1153** |
| **2015** | 183 | 185 | 198 | 192 | 197 | 104 | 89 | **1148** |
| **2016** | 184 | 186 | 187 | 199 | 192 | 105 | 88 | **1141** |
| **2017** | 192 | 187 | 186 | 188 | 199 | 103 | 89 | **1144** |

**Year 7 Places in 2013: 196**
**School:**
**Chew Valley School (NC 1245)**

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2017. Expected to be negligible impact on pupil numbers due to housing development within this period.

## Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area

| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 893 | 892 | 906 | 934 | 969 | 443 | 394 | **5431** |
| **2013** | 1013 | 901 | 894 | 917 | 931 | 521 | 346 | **5523** |
| **2014** | 965 | 1021 | 902 | 904 | 914 | 507 | 408 | **5621** |
| **2015** | 1018 | 972 | 1022 | 911 | 901 | 505 | 397 | **5726** |
| **2016** | 1049 | 1026 | 973 | 1032 | 908 | 506 | 397 | **5891** |
| **2017** | 1036 | 1056 | 1027 | 982 | 1029 | 514 | 398 | **6042** |

**Year 7 Places in 2013: 1,168**
**Schools:**
**180 Beechen Cliff School (C 1131), 120 Bath Community Academy (C 720), 210 Hayesfield Girls' School (C 1226), 216 Oldfield School (C 1216), 180 Ralph Allen School (C 1110), 160 St. Gregory's Catholic College (NC 867), 102 St. Marks C of E School (NC 513).**

**St. Gregory's Catholic College is federated with St. Mark's C of E School**

A new school - Bath Studio School - is due to open in south Bath in September 2014 and will offer a total of 300 places for pupils aged 14 -19.There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2017. Expected to be negligible impact on pupil numbers due to housing development in Bath within this period.

## Norton Hill Planning Area

| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 252 | 243 | 252 | 258 | 249 | 129 | 108 | **1491** |
| **2013** | 244 | 253 | 244 | 256 | 260 | 128 | 110 | **1495** |
| **2014** | 227 | 244 | 253 | 247 | 257 | 135 | 109 | **1472** |
| **2015** | 233 | 227 | 244 | 256 | 248 | 134 | 115 | **1457** |
| **2016** | 230 | 233 | 227 | 248 | 258 | 129 | 114 | **1439** |
| **2017** | 242 | 231 | 233 | 230 | 249 | 134 | 111 | **1430** |

**Year 7 Places in 2013: 247**
**School:**
**Norton Hill School (C 1621)**

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2017. There could be a minor impact on numbers due to the Alcan and Jewsons housing developments in Midsomer Norton within this period.

### Somervale Planning Area

| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 74 | 95 | 95 | 78 | 106 | 22 | 18 | **488** |
| **2013** | 88 | 80 | 97 | 97 | 80 | 29 | 19 | **490** |
| **2014** | 82 | 95 | 82 | 99 | 99 | 22 | 25 | **504** |
| **2015** | 84 | 88 | 97 | 84 | 100 | 27 | 19 | **499** |
| **2016** | 84 | 89 | 90 | 99 | 85 | 28 | 23 | **498** |
| **2017** | 98 | 89 | 90 | 92 | 100 | 24 | 24 | **517** |

**Year 7 Places in 2013: 141**
**School:**
**Somervale School (C 839).**

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2017. There could be a minor impact on numbers due to the Polestar Barratts and Polestar Bovis developments in Paulton and the Cautletts Close housing development in Midsomer Norton within this period.

### Wellsway Planning Area

| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 208 | 208 | 215 | 214 | 220 | 137 | 116 | **1318** |
| **2013** | 222 | 211 | 208 | 216 | 217 | 147 | 115 | **1336** |
| **2014** | 220 | 225 | 212 | 209 | 218 | 146 | 125 | **1355** |
| **2015** | 201 | 223 | 226 | 213 | 211 | 148 | 124 | **1346** |
| **2016** | 210 | 204 | 224 | 227 | 214 | 144 | 127 | **1350** |
| **2017** | 212 | 212 | 205 | 226 | 228 | 147 | 124 | **1354** |

**Year 7 Places in 2013: 220**
**School:**
**Wellsway School (C 1386).**

There is projected to be sufficient capacity available in this planning area to accommodate the projected number of pupils up to 2017.

### Writhlington Planning Area

| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 244 | 260 | 242 | 237 | 241 | 177 | 157 | **1558** |
| **2013** | 251 | 248 | 263 | 242 | 241 | 186 | 148 | **1579** |
| **2014** | 245 | 255 | 251 | 265 | 243 | 185 | 156 | **1600** |
| **2015** | 254 | 249 | 258 | 253 | 266 | 188 | 155 | **1623** |
| **2016** | 256 | 260 | 252 | 260 | 254 | 205 | 157 | **1644** |
| **2017** | 261 | 261 | 263 | 254 | 261 | 196 | 173 | **1669** |

**Year 7 Places in 2013: 245**

**School:**
**Writhlington School (C 1547).**

The projected figures for Y7 admissions in 2015, 2016 and 2017 indicate a shortfall of places. However it is likely that at the point of admission at Y7, more pupils living in the catchment area would obtain a place and less of the out of catchment children applying for a place would be successful, thus there would be sufficient space in the school for the pupils living within the catchment area. There could be a minor impact on numbers due to the Wellow Lane housing development within this period.

**Longer Term Place Planning within the Core Strategy Plan Period**

**Future Housing as Outlined in the Draft Core Strategy**

The Core Strategy is the key overarching document in the Local Development Framework and is the first of a new generation of policy documents that will set out the long-term planning framework for the district.

The Draft Core Strategy sets out the policy framework for the location and level of new housing and other development and is one of the Council's key policy documents that seeks to build upon the area's strong foundations which include the emerging creative industries, success of local Universities, and vibrant retail and tourist offer.

The Draft Core Strategy was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 3rd May 2011 for independent examination and the Examination Hearings commenced in January 2012. The Inspector’s preliminary conclusions on strategic matters indicated that the Council needed to reassess the strategic housing requirements in order to be compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework. The Inspector has recently indicated that the Core Strategy should be planning for around 13,000 homes or less. The Council has now identified a number of sites where additional dwellings could be delivered and the Inspector will hold hearings on these proposed site allocations in March/April 2014.

Once adopted, the Core Strategy will set out the long term spatial vision for Bath and North East Somerset within the plan period from 2011 – 2029 and the broad locations for new housing, jobs and other strategic developments. It will also focus on the delivery of policy objectives and any infrastructure requirements, which would include schools.

The revised Draft Core Strategy outlines the expected total number of new dwellings to be provided within the plan period in each of the five planning areas of the Authority, as follows: 7,022 dwellings in Bath, 2,152 in Keynsham, 2,467 in the Somer Valley area, 1,115 in the rural area and 200 in the Whitchurch area of Bath and North East Somerset. Some of these dwellings have already been built or are part of known housing developments that currently have planning permission but have not yet been built.

This plan outlines the likely need for primary and secondary school places based on these area quotas of dwellings as listed above. Should more dwellings than this be built, current place planning will need to be reviewed as more school places would be required.

In general, the majority of existing primary schools are either already at capacity or projected to reach capacity within the next few years and it is anticipated that there will be minimal or nil surplus capacity to absorb primary age children generated from future new housing development. Therefore Developer Contributions will be required in order to provide additional primary school places to accommodate them.

The impact of pupils generated from future house building will vary from area to area across the Authority depending on where the population growth is taking place. In some areas the impact is likely to be less severe and be felt more gradually, as the number of places required will be fewer in number and will build up gradually and also because there will be more options available for delivery of any additional places that might be required, possibly via the expansion of existing local schools using Developer Contributions.

In other areas where growth is expected to be greater and more rapid and options for delivery of additional places is limited, as existing local schools cannot be expanded, for example because the sites they occupy are not large enough, the impact is likely to be much more pronounced and immediate, requiring additional places to be created early on and most likely via the provision of whole new schools. This will require Developer Contributions in the form of capital to build the new school accommodation and sufficient land to build on.

For instance, in Midsomer Norton and Radstock and in the rural area there is generally considered to be greater scope for some existing primary schools to accommodate growth utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity. This is due to both the lower levels of growth anticipated and the greater potential for extension or expansion of existing facilities. In other parts of the Authority such as Bath and Keynsham, this is not the case and whole new primary schools on new sites will be required in most cases.

The Authority will need to consider the timing of the delivery of any additional places that might be required, particularly where the need for places is created by more than a single development and where Developer Contributions might need to be pooled or where a Developer Contribution from a single development is received in several staged payments. This is particularly so where additional land will be required.

It is likely that Developer Contributions could be received over an extended period of time which makes planning building work challenging. Also where additional places are required as a result of underlying population growth as well as new housing development, it would be best practice to combine Basic Need funding with Developer Contributions where possible to achieve the most cost effective solution. However it will be a challenge to achieve this level of co-ordination whilst at the same time ensuring that the additional places are provided in time and are available when required.

Existing secondary school and sixth form provision is currently expected to be sufficient in most areas of the Authority for future pupil numbers arising from future house building as outlined in the Draft Core Strategy. However in other areas it is possible that there will be a shortfall as a result of the additional dwellings being proposed in Bath and the Somer Valley. The most significant future increases in pupil numbers as a result of new housing development are expected to be in the Broadlands Planning Area as a result of the K2 development, the Somerdale factory site development and other future proposed housing development in Keynsham and Whitchurch, in the Somervale Planning Area as a result of the Polestar development and other developments in Midsomer Norton and in the Greater Bath Consortium Planning Area as a result of the BWR development and other major developments planned for Bath.

Should a future proposed new housing development in a particular area be projected to result in a shortfall of secondary school or sixth form places, the Authority will seek contributions from developers to provide additional places. If additional secondary and sixth form provision is required, this is likely to be delivered via the expansion of existing schools rather than by building whole new schools. This situation will continue to be monitored.

**School Place Requirements by Draft Core Strategy Area**

**1) Impact on Primary**

**Somer Valley Area – Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Paulton and Peasedown St. John**

In Midsomer Norton and Radstock there is generally considered to be greater scope for some existing primary schools to be expanded utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity in order to accommodate pupils from housing developments planned for these areas. However any further significant housing development above that already planned is likely to generate the need for a new school.

Additional capacity will be required in Midsomer Norton in order to accommodate the pupils generated by the housing developments at Alcan, Cautletts Close, Fosseway South, Monger Lane and other developments in Midsomer Norton. It is proposed to add capacity to existing schools in Midsomer Norton and options for adding pupil places at the schools in the area will be assessed.

Additional capacity is projected to be required in Radstock in order to accommodate the pupils generated by the housing developments at Knobsbury Lane and the former Radstock Railway Line and other smaller developments. It is proposed to add capacity to existing schools in Radstock, and options for adding pupil places at the schools in the area will be assessed.

Paulton Infant and Junior schools cannot take any further expansion above that already planned for the existing approved housing as the sites will be at capacity and any additional housing would create the need for additional land and capital for a new school.

Peasedown St. John Primary school site is at capacity and any significant additional housing in Peasedown would create the need for additional land and capital to provide extra school accommodation.

**Bath Area**

Many of the existing primary schools in Bath have limited or no capacity for extension or expansion on site as they are on sites that are constrained in size, therefore land for new school accommodation will be required in order to provide additional school places.

The exact number of additional places required in total will depend on the housing mix in the new housing developments – how many dwellings are flats, how many houses and how many bedrooms they have. It is expected that these places will be delivered via Developer Contributions in the form of capital and also land where appropriate.

Negotiations are continuing with developers for the provision of a new 210 place on-site primary school to serve the MoD Ensleigh housing development in North Bath comprising of Ensleigh North and Ensleigh South and also for the adjacent new area of Royal High School land. This is likely to be required in the very early stages of development in order to accommodate the first children from the new development as all of the schools in this area are either already at capacity, or projected to be at capacity within a very short period.

Negotiations with developers are also continuing for the provision of an expansion to Bathwick St Mary C of E Primary school to serve the MoD Warminster Road development and for other smaller developments in the Bath North East Planning Area.

In addition to the Crest BWR school of 210 places, it is projected that another 210 places will eventually be required in the future to accommodate pupils from the remainder of the BWR development and other developments in the central and river corridor area in the Bath South West Planning Area.

The MoD Foxhill development in the Bath South East Planning Area will generate sufficient pupils to require a new 210 place on-site primary school.

Additional school places would be required in the Bath North West Planning Area as a result of the proposed new area for housing development in Weston and the Authority is currently considering options to provide these places via the expansion of existing schools.

It is proposed to expand St Martin’s Garden Primary school in order to accommodate the pupils generated by the proposed new area for housing development at Odd Down in the Bath South West Planning Area.

**Keynsham Area**

In Keynsham there is considered to be limited future scope for existing primary schools to accommodate growth utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity. This is due to both the more significant growth anticipated in this area and the fact that the existing school sites do not lend themselves to expansion.

In addition to the expansion of Castle Primary school for the K2 development, a new 210 place on-site primary school will be provided in order to accommodate the pupils from the housing development planned for the former Somerdale factory site in Keynsham and Developer Contributions in the form of capital and land have been sought to secure these facilities.

Additional school places would also be required in the Keynsham and Saltford planning area as a result of the proposed new areas of housing development in South West Keynsham and in East Keynsham and these places are expected to be provided via an additional new school in Keynsham East.

**Whitchurch Area**

Additional school places would be required in the Whitchurch planning area as a result of the proposed new area of housing development in Whitchurch and this is expected to be provided via the expansion of Whitchurch Primary school. An additional area of land will be required in order to expand the school and Developer Contributions in the form of land and capital will be sought.

**Rural Area – the Remainder of the Authority**

In the rural areas there is generally considered to be greater scope for existing primary schools to accommodate growth utilising Developer Contributions to add extra capacity. This is due to both the lower levels of growth anticipated which is also intended to be spread throughout various village centres across the area and not concentrated in one place and the greater potential for extension or expansion of most existing school sites. However some rural school sites do not lend themselves to expansion as they are on constrained sites and development in these areas could be an issue. It is not anticipated that any new schools will be required.

Some additional capacity is expected to be required in Timsbury at some point in the future as a result of new housing proposed and also in Temple Cloud, Clutton and in Bishop Sutton.

**2) Impact on Secondary**

**Somer Valley Area – Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Paulton and Peasedown St. John**

In the Somer Valley area secondary pupil numbers are increasing as a result of new housing and it is possible that the combined capacity available within Norton Hill, Somervale and Writhlington schools could start to be met or exceeded by admissions at some point after 2017 – possibly in 2018. It is possible that some of the out of catchment pupils on roll at the schools in this area could be displaced gradually over time as new Year 7 pupils resident in the Catchment Area apply for a place at their local school, resulting in fewer places being available for pupils from outside the Catchment Area and sufficient places for pupils within the Catchment Areas.

The new areas of housing proposed for the Somer Valley Area may require additional secondary places to be created in the future.

### Bath Area

In the Bath area secondary pupil numbers are projected to gradually increase, although the capacity available within the seven schools in this area is still likely to be sufficient to meet current demand if, over time, the new Year 7 pupils resident in the Catchment Area gradually fill most of the places that are currently taken up by out of catchment pupils. If it is not possible to displace the majority of the out of catchment pupils in this way, it is possible that available capacity could start to be met or exceeded at some point after 2017 – possibly in 2018.

The new areas of housing proposed for Bath may require additional secondary places to be created in the future.

### Keynsham Area

In the Keynsham area there is projected to be sufficient secondary capacity available as the majority of the planned housing development is within the Broadlands planning area where there are projected to be secondary school spaces available in the future. Additional sixth form places may be required.

### Whitchurch Area

As Whitchurch is within the Broadlands planning area, the pupils generated by the new housing proposed for this area could be accommodated at Broadlands as there is projected to be sufficient capacity available at this school in the future. Additional sixth form places may be required.

### Rural Area – the Remainder of the Authority

There is also projected to be sufficient secondary capacity in the Rural Area as the planned development in this area is on a smaller scale and spread across a wide area and thus across several secondary school planning areas in the Authority. Also it is possible that some of the out of catchment pupils on roll at the various schools could be displaced gradually over time as new Year 7 pupils living in the catchment area apply for a place at the school, resulting in fewer places being available for pupils from outside the catchment area and more to those from within.

### Strategy for Provision of New School Places and Options Evaluation Criteria

'School' means maintained school or academy. Any changes to existing maintained schools would be subject to completion of the appropriate statutory processes as necessary.

Criteria have been developed to enable options for the provision of new school places to be assessed. This will be applied when considering the options for providing additional places needed as a result of new housing development or underlying population growth (Basic Need).

New school places can be provided either through expansion alone or expansion and relocation of existing schools or through the provision of new schools.

When assessing the most appropriate educational solution, issues such as educational standards, proximity to development site or area of underlying population growth, admission policies and patterns, balance of church and non - church school places will be taken into account.

Where it is identified that the preferred educational solution requires additional land to enable expansion of an existing school or a site for a relocated and expanded school or a new school, this will be referred to Planning Policy to test its deliverability.

**Educational Strategy**

Sufficient school places must be provided so that the Council can meet its statutory obligation to provide a school place for every child that requires one.

Where possible existing schools should be expanded within their existing site or via the addition of an adjoining area of land. If this is not possible, expansion and relocation of an existing school may be considered. If this is not possible, new schools will be required on new sites.

The Council will retain a degree of flexibility when considering the expansion of existing schools to take account of future trends and the possible need to accommodate additional pupils generated by increased birth rates and not exclusively generated by new housing developments.

There must be a degree of flexibility within each school place planning area – not all schools should be 100% full – to allow for natural annual variations in intakes, families moving house etc.

All schools, including new and expanded schools are encouraged to be run in accordance with the Council's aspiration that schools are 'community hubs' in order to achieve:

- Schools that work within the local community and actively encourage those nearby to attend.
- School buildings that feature a range of services, all of which serve the wider community. Examples include healthcare; early years provision; advice and information services and youth provision.
- School buildings that are used to their maximum capacity, such as during evenings, at weekends, and during all school holidays e.g. through holiday clubs.

**Educational Criteria**

1. New school places will need to be provided where there is projected to be insufficient available surplus capacity in surrounding schools within a reasonable distance of a new housing development or area of underlying population growth (walking distance – 0.5 of a mile approximately in urban and suburban areas for primary school places and 1.25 miles for secondary school places) to accommodate pupils generated. Local school places should be provided to promote community cohesion and reduce length of journey from home to school, enabling pupils to walk to school thus helping to promote healthy lifestyles and reducing carbon emissions as journeys by car are rendered unnecessary.

2. Where possible existing schools should be expanded. Expansion should be on a single site and not serve to create a split site school. If expansion cannot be within the existing site then expansion via the addition of an adjoining area of land will be considered. If this is not possible, expansion and relocation of an existing school may be considered providing this can be achieved without any negative impact on the local community served by the school in its current location. If this is not possible, new schools will be required on new sites.

3. If an existing school is to be expanded it should have good educational standards with an OFSTED rating of Outstanding or Good.

4. If an existing school is to be expanded it should be popular with parents and be admitting pupils at or near its Planned Admission Number.

5. When considering the expansion of existing schools or the provision of new schools, preference will be given to those schools which use universal admissions criteria, in order to facilitate access to the local school.

6. When considering the expansion of existing schools or the provision of new schools, the balance of denominational (church) versus non-denominational places within a school place planning area will be taken into consideration.

7. Where it is identified that existing local schools cannot be expanded then a new school will be required.

8. New primary schools will be expected to be all through schools (ages 4-11). New secondary schools will be expected to be secondary schools with a sixth form (ages 11-18).

9. New primary schools would be a minimum size of 210 places. New secondary schools would be a minimum size of 600 places in Years 7 – 11

**Conclusion**

Beyond the latest 2012 - 2013 births and resident population data provided by the Health Service, we cannot predict exactly what will happen to the child population in Bath and North East Somerset. Numbers could level off, fall dramatically or gradually or continue to rise steeply or gradually and therefore it is difficult to forecast precisely how many school places will be required beyond admissions into Reception in 2017 and into Year 7 in 2024.

It is also difficult to predict exactly when pupils expected to be generated by new housing developments will appear as this depends on when building work commences, how quickly it progresses, the final number and type of dwellings approved and how quickly the dwellings are occupied.

The Authority will continue to plan to ensure that a sufficient number of places are provided in the areas and within the timeframe required and delivered in the most cost effective way possible. However this will be challenging as capital funding streams in the form of Basic Need from the DfE and Developer Contributions from new housing developments are uncertain in the long term, both in terms of the actual sums involved and when the capital will become available to the Council. The availability of sufficient land to build on is also an important factor that will need to be addressed.

## Glossary

Academies
Publicly funded independent schools for pupils of all abilities that operate outside of Local Authority control with funding provided directly from central government. The Governing Body employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school.

Community Schools
State maintained schools which are wholly funded by the Local Authority. The Local Authority employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school.

Federated Schools
Two or more schools that agree to work together to raise standards. Leadership arrangements are shared by more than one school via an Executive Headteacher. A Hard Governance Federation is a statutory relationship in which the schools agree to have a single governing body, integrated service provision, integrated management and joint budgetary decisions. There are various 'softer' variations of such federations in which the joint working is less formalised but still collaborative. Federations often involve high performing schools supporting lower performing schools or are used as a way to improve the sustainability of small and rural schools.

Foundation Schools
State maintained schools where the Governing Body employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school.

Free Schools
Schools which are set up by groups of parents, teachers, charities, trusts, religious and voluntary groups. They are directly from central government and set up in the same way as academies.

Studio Schools
Studio Schools are small schools of around 300 all ability pupils aged 14-19 years. They teach the national curriculum through interdisciplinary, enterprise-themed projects and offer a

range of academic and vocational qualifications. They have a very different style and ethos to most existing schools, with a much stronger emphasis on practical work and enterprise.

Trust Schools
Foundation schools that have acquired a charitable foundation (or trust) to support the school and enable it to work with external partners to bring expertise and wider knowledge to the school Trust schools can be single schools or groups of schools - a shared trust - working within one overarching trust.

Voluntary Aided Schools
State maintained schools set up and owned by a voluntary body – usually a church body - but largely financed by the Local Authority. The Governing Body employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school.

Voluntary Controlled Schools
State maintained schools set up by a voluntary body – usually a church body and generally Church of England – and wholly funded by the Local Authority. The Local Authority employs the staff and controls pupil admissions to the school.

| Bath & North East Somerset Council | | |
|---|---|---|
| MEETING | **Cabinet** | |
| MEETING | **9th April 2014** | EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN REFERENCE: E 2642 |
| TITLE: | **The West of England Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan 2013 - 2030** | |
| WARD: | All | |
| **AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM** | | |
| **List of attachments to this report:**<br>Appendix 1 : The West of England Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan 2013 – 2030<br>Appendix 2 : Strategic Economic Plan Executive Summary | | |

## 1 THE ISSUE

1.1 In line with Government requirements the West of England Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) has, in consultation with public and private sector partners, drawn up a Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) for the sub-region.

1.2 As part of the process of submitting the Plan to Government it is seeking the agreement of key partners to the aims and objectives set out in the document.

## 2 RECOMMENDATION

2.1 That Cabinet agree the aspirations set out in the SEP and endorse the submission of the document to Government.

2.2 That authority be delegated to the Chief Executive and Strategic Director Place to agree any minor amendments to the document in consultation with the Cabinet member for Sustainable Development

## 3 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS (FINANCE, PROPERTY, PEOPLE)

3.1 There are no immediate direct financial implications of the Strategic Economic Plan other than officer time to support its development

3.2 There are a range of aspirations identified in the Strategic Economic Plan which are either directly or indirectly supported by the Council. These are currently merely an indicative list of priorities.

3.3 Of the priority list of 34 projects, 13 potentially have a direct positive impact on Bath and North East Somerset. These are led by a variety of public and private sector bodies.

3.4 The Council is not committed financially to any of these projects though they do accord with the Council's policies and strategies. Each project relevant to the Council would be subject to the consideration and approval of full Council as and when detailed business cases are developed.

## 4 STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS AND BASIS FOR PROPOSAL

4.1 Local Authorities have the power to promote the economic wellbeing of their area and to establish companies to help achieve this. LEPs provide a vehicle for local authorities to work together with business in order to drive the economic growth of an area.

## 5 THE REPORT

5.1 Regional economies in England are competing for a slice of £2 billion (per year between 2015-2020) of Government funds for economic development, through their Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs). Each LEP is producing a Strategic Economic Plan (SEP), which will be competitively assessed by the Government in 2014 as part of the negotiations on the Local Growth Deal.

5.2 The SEP sets out a framework for seeking to achieve the LEP's Vision for the West of England as one of Europe's and the Country's most successful sub-regions which has closed the gap between disadvantaged and other communities. It is one of only 3 sub regions which make a positive financial contribution to the UK Exchequer

5.3 The SEP is based on a "smart" approach to generating jobs and growth and focuses on five key sectors which have seen significant expansion prior to the economic recession and which are seen to offer the greatest potential to deliver economic and employment growth in the future.

- aerospace and advanced engineering
- high tech
- creative and digital media
- low carbon
- professional services

5.4 It is envisaged that this approach will create a multiplier effect, which means there will also be substantial job growth in other sectors, including tourism, construction, health, warehousing and logistics.

5.5 To deliver the SEP Investment Programme the LEP is proposing to pool existing and potential resources to include the Local Growth Fund, the EU Structural Investment Fund, the Bristol & West of England City Deal, Major Transport Schemes programme, Revolving Infrastructure Fund and other potential public funding sources and private sector investment.

5.6 The programme proposed in the SEP requires £90 million per annum from the Local Growth Fund for six years, from 2015-2021. It has 34 prioritised interventions which will be the focus for investment in the early years of the Plan together with a “pipeline” of schemes which could potentially come forward beyond 2017.

5.7 Of the 34 prioritised interventions, 15 have been identified as having the ability to deliver early, with the remainder coming forward as a second phase. Of these 15 the following have the potential to directly benefit Bath and North East Somerset residents:

| Description | Potential level of investment | Potential jobs created across the West of England |
|---|---|---|
| **Bath Innovation:** A package of connected interventions in Bath to provide a new central business district, incubation facilities and business grow on space | £34.7m | 7000 |
| **Terabit West:** Broadband infrastructure research and development test bed to extend Gigabit Bristol across the West of England | £15m | 250 |
| **Retrofitting:** Market intervention to stimulate and support retrofitting demand from householders and businesses | £9.1m | 1775 |
| **FE skills capital:** Capital intervention to support skills development in FE | £31.9m | n/a |
| **Superfast broadband:** Provision of open access ducting and voucher scheme to support the roll out of superfast broadband in the West of England | £5.22m | 1312 |
| **Local pinch points:** Funding for 2-3 mid-sized transport capital improvements schemes per year focussed on congestion reduction | £34m | 1600 |
| **Sustainable Transport Package:** A programme of sustainable transport capital measures to encourage walking, cycling, smarter coices and public transport | £20m | 1800 |
| **Package of Minor Transport Schemes:** Capital interventions built around the Joint Local Transport Plan | £34m | 950 |
| **West of England Growth Fund:** Grant funding for SMEs where market failure exists | £16m | 1050 |

5.8 In addition to these there are a further 4 projects in the list of 34 interventions which also have the potential to benefit Bath and North East Somerset residents:

- Craneworks: a private sector project led by the Bath Bridge to create new incubation and cultural facilities in Bath
- West of England Centre for Power & Energy: a project led by the University of Bath to develop new testing facilities for engineering courses
- INet Innovation networks, to provide business support to high growth companies
- West of England Inward Investment, to provide support for promoting and marketing the West of England internationally

5.9 The SEP also sets out strengthened governance arrangements for the LEP including the establishment of :

- A West of England Investment Board to act as a “one front door” for the development and evaluation of proposals for funding under the SEP
- A Joint Leaders Committee to provide the transparency and accountability for decisions to support significant projects that involve public money.

## 6 RATIONALE

6.1 The LEPs are the vehicle through which public and private sector partners can attract significant government and EU funding for their sub-regions. The Government require LEP’s to prepare and submit a Strategic Economic Plan for their area in order to access funding through the Local Growth Fund.

## 7 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

7.1 None

## 8 CONSULTATION

8.1 This report has been prepared in consultation with the Leader of the Council, the Cabinet Member for Sustainable Development, the Chief Executive, Section 151 and Monitoring Officers and the Strategic Directors for Place and Resources.

8.2 The SEP has been subject to a formal external consultation with the public by the Local Enterprise Partnership

## 9 RISK MANAGEMENT

9.1 A risk assessment related to the issue and recommendations has been undertaken, in compliance with the Council's decision making risk management guidance.

| Contact person | *John Wilkinson 01225 396593* |
|---|---|
| **Background papers** | 1. *SEP Priority Projects Outline Business Cases*<br>2. *SEP Sector Prospectus*<br>3. *SEP Equality & Diversity Impacts* |
| **Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format** | |

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**WEST OF ENGLAND** LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP

**WE ARE A PARTNERSHIP FOR GROWTH**

EMBRACING GROWTH DEAL
NEGOTIATIONS FOR 2015-2021

# WEST OF ENGLAND STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN 2015-2030

# CONTENTS



# CURRICULUM VITAE
# KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION, QUALITY OF LIFE

- Over one million people and growing
- An economy worth £25.5bn
- £10bn annually to Treasury
- Whose people enjoy a high quality of life
- That attracts, students, families and businesses to the city-region
- Which is ready for more control over local decision making to achieve its growth potential for Europe, UK plc, and its own people
- Ambitious Growth Agenda
- Clear governance arrangements
- One Enterprise Zone and five Enterprise Areas
- Transport schemes that will unlock 20,000 jobs and generate £1.2bn GVA pa
- Airport connecting to 100+ destinations, winning 'best business airport' in the UK in 2012
- 42m people living within a 150 mile radius of Bristol Port which now hosts cruise liners
- High enterprise survival rate

## Knowledge

- Four world class universities with 21 world leading academic departments
- Attract 73,295 students and £227m of External Research Funds
- Five Further Education Colleges, with annual revenue of £200m, and an Enterprise College focused on STEM agendas work closely with business
- And this helps to create a highly skilled workforce

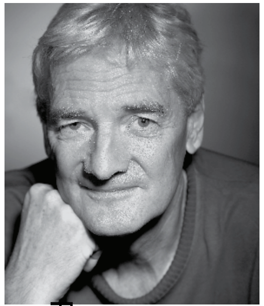
## Innovation

- Our region has been on the leading edge of innovation for centuries, we have world class offers in design, culture, trade, shipping, engineering, aerospace, micro-electronics, composites, robotics, green technologies, social enterprise, connectivity or digital creativity
- We are 1 (out of 2) Social Enterprise Cities, 2 (out of 9) hotspots for Creative Cities
- Bristol & Bath Science Park, recognised as asset of 'national importance' and home to the National Composites Centre
- 7th in FDI's Top 25 European Regions of the future

## Quality of Life

- We are home to the UK's only World Heritage City – Bath
- Bristol is the European Green Capital 2015 (Centre of Excellence in Green Technology)
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Including a coastline that attracts millions of visitors each year
- Major tourism destinations
- Cultural area of excellence – a vibrant international cultural scene
- First wave of the Global Rockefeller Foundation 100 resilient Cities programme

# AN ECONOMIC REGION BUILT ON SUCCESS WITH STRONG MOMENTUM AND UNTAPPED GROWTH POTENTIAL





**Pick up the newspaper and you might read that the Great British spirit of invention is on the wane. It is true that we face a national shortage of 60,000 engineers and technologists each year – but Edisonian spirit remains. The unsung centre of engineering and invention is the South West.**

Bath and Bristol have a strong heritage of inventiveness. From Brunel's railways and bridges to Concorde – the South West has seen world changing innovation for hundreds of years.

This is not a thing of the past. It was in Bath that I was given my first job after university. Jeremy Fry tasked me to work in a new direction, inventing a high speed boat for his company, Rotork. I invented the Sea Truck and caught the engineering bug. I was hooked.

A number of trailblazing companies have also chosen Bristol as their hub. Rolls Royce, BAE Systems, Airbus. The big names in the aerospace and automotive industries are researching exportable technology they can sell to the world. Renishaw, the engineering technology company, pours money into research and development with rigour, and recently won a Queen's Award for its multi-sensor scanning systems. The links between university research and industry here are strong – and fruitful.

The West of England is home to two of the best engineering universities in the world. World class research from the region is being shared worldwide. Europe's biggest robotics laboratory and the National Composites Centre call the West of England home – paving the way for the next technological breakthrough. Hundreds of bright minds are pouring into the region, and we must keep them here.

The West of England has the potential to be a hotbed of invention. It should inspire young people and create technologies to export to the world. Let us be bold. Who is to say we cannot have English trains traversing the German countryside, and British engineers building power stations across the globe? We must develop technology of our own and be ambitious. A strong growth plan will ensure that our high quality graduates set up shop in Keynsham, for example – creating the next Rolls Royce here, rather than taking their expertise further afield.

**Sir James Dyson**

## The unsung centre of engineering and invention is the South West

**Liberating our main city regions is the best way to grow the economy and skills of people in UK plc.**

The West of England LEP, with 800 businesses, four unitary authorities, leading education institutions and the voluntary sector actively engaged, has considered the whole of the West of England city region's economy. This Strategic Economic Plan is a stepping stone towards our 2030 Vision. It outlines the optimal way for us to create jobs and growth locally, and it clarifies how Government can help us achieve more.

We have prioritised five leading sectors that have multiplier effects on the rest of the economy. These sectors identified 122 ways to accelerate growth by addressing market failures. We prioritised 34 of these interventions based on their ability to deliver value most quickly. We then held a public consultation and over one hundred people and organisations formally responded.

The breadth and depth of participation in shaping the city-region's economy is unprecedented. The ability of public and private sector organisations to work together has broken new ground.
It is increasingly clear that local governance, rather than central control, will do more to energise our economy, to the benefit of both the local area and UK plc.

I hope that by working together, the transformational change thoughtfully developed in this plan, will be delivered.

**Colin Skellett, OBE**
**Chair WE LEP**

## The breadth and depth of participation in shaping the city-region's economy is unprecedented

# 1 THE WEST OF ENGLAND STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN

**Regional economies in England are competing for a slice of £2 billion pounds (per year between 2015-2021) of Government funds for economic development, through their Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs). Each LEP is producing a Strategic Economic Plan (SEP), which will be competitively assessed by the Government in 2014 as part of the negotiations on the Local Growth Deal.**

Strategic Economic Plans are expected to be much more than a bidding document. Evidence based plans need to identify the best way to create sustainable economic growth and jobs. Bold plans will be transformational, identify distinctive, competitive, international opportunities, and build on a region's strengths.

This document is the Strategic Economic Plan for the West of England. The document covers three parts:

**1. Our Economic Strategy including:** our Vision, our Story of Place and analysis of our evidence base (Section 1-3)

**2. Growth Deal:** Programme of interventions for the local growth fund and freedoms and flexibilities sought through the local growth deal negotiations (Section 4)

**3. Delivering our Economic Plan:** Levers of growth to deliver our economic strategy, delivery arrangements, governance, implementation plan and evaluation plan (Section 5-8).

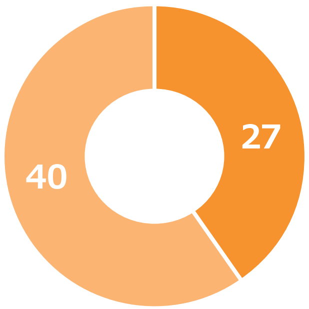
Our proposals for the Local Growth Fund negotiation with Government is only part of the resources that will be pooled together to deliver our plan. Partnership working throughout the West of England economy is required to maximise resources. This goes beyond local government boundaries, involves business leaders and understands the role of schools, colleges and universities.

Crucially we will leverage in additional private sector investment and other public sector resources that will be required to deliver our transformational economic plan.

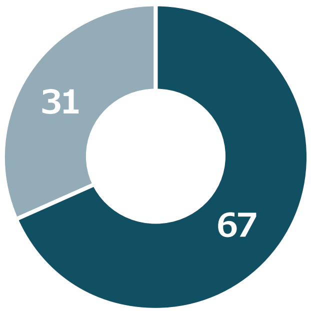
Our plan has been prepared with the support of our local businesses, authorities, and education and skills providers. We understand that the allocation of public funds needs to be open and transparent and the monitoring of results needs to be well designed and tight. Good governance will be evidenced by high levels of participation and consultation.

Our Plan has been developed through a combination of quantitative and qualitative evidence gathering[1], and sense-checking with hundreds of LEP participants, at our conference and at meetings with stakeholders. We received over 100 responses to our public consultation on a draft of our strategic economic plan which included an indicative programme for the Local Growth Fund (16th December to 24th Jan 2014 www.westofenglandlep.co.uk).

**ONLINE RESPONSE CATEGORY**




**TOTAL CONSULTATION RESPONSES**




- Private citizen
- On behalf of an organisation
- Online response
- Manual response



## 1.2 INTRODUCTION

The government has four aims to help the economy to grow: to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; to make the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.

We note that the UK's eight core-city regions represent half the population and generate almost half the national economy, but control just 5% of tax revenue. We note the levels of investment made in London over the last three decades, which 30 years ago was a city in decline both economically and in terms of population. We celebrate the transformational success experienced by London and are confident we can complement this. We believe that UK plc will be served most sustainably, in the coming decades, by further developing core city regions beyond London. We have an important part to play in our country's future success and we are ready.

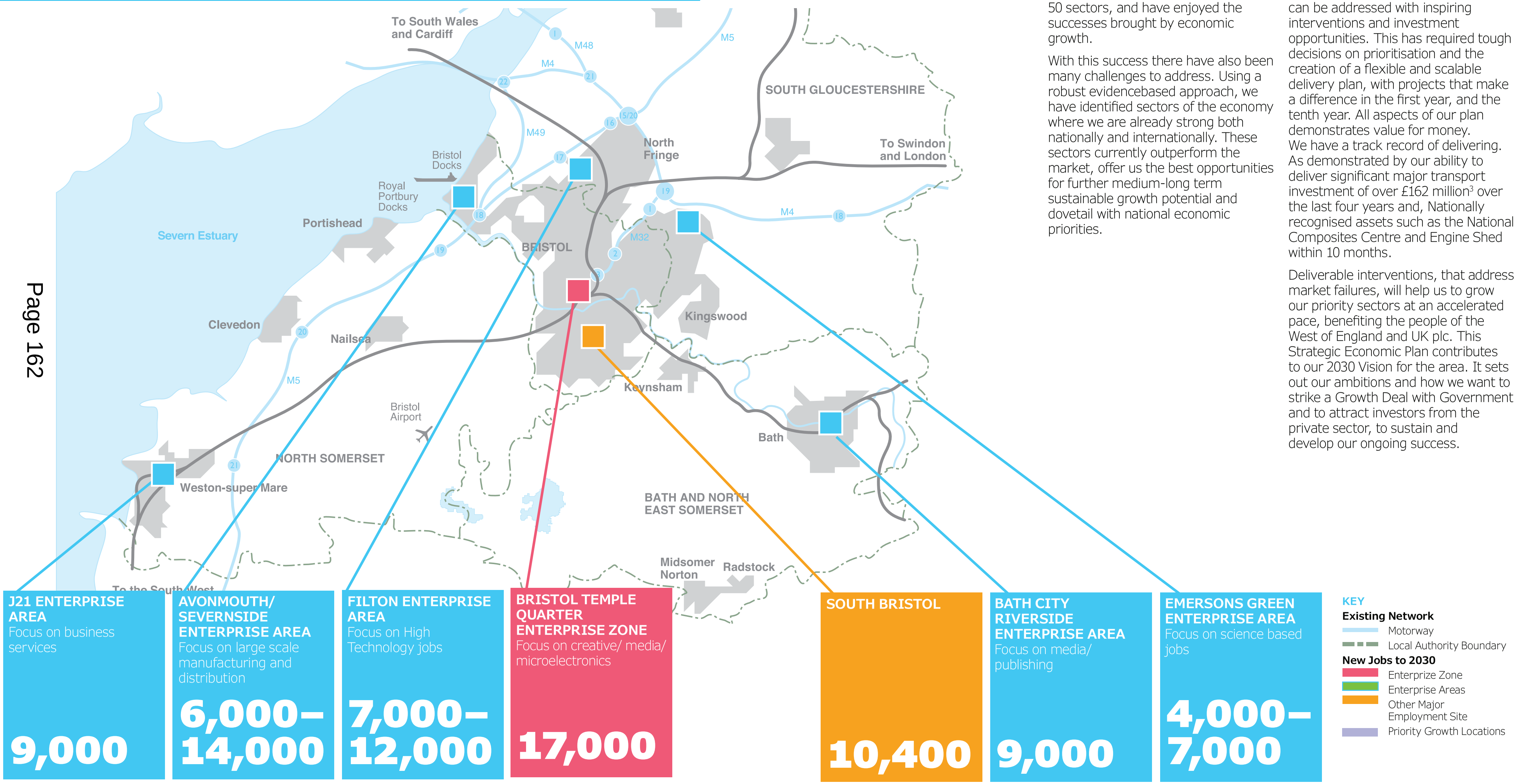
The West of England LEP was one of the first to be established; built on a successful commitment to partnership and joint working that goes back several decades. Over 800 businesses, civic societies and public bodies, and thousands of people have engaged with our LEP in its formative years. The LEP covers a natural functional economic area comprising the Unitary Authorities of Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire. These authorities have been working in partnership for many years. The LEP's spatial priorities align with the statutory planning documents of the four Unitary Authorities, including Core Strategies (Local Plans) and the Joint Local Transport Plan. This Strategic Economic Plan also guides our European Structural Investment Fund Strategy (EU SIF), allocated for the same geography.

The West of England economy is worth £25.5bn per year. Our population of just over a million is growing and is more educated and skilled than the national average. We are large enough to contribute some £10bn[2] to the Treasury. We are small enough to have a strong sense of local identity and community. With more local control over public expenditure, we are confident and motivated to work together to contribute even more.

Our Plan builds on the region's rich heritage of international trade and knowledge, innovation in design and engineering. We have exceptional quality of life provided to us by a strong cultural sector and the surrounding environment. Nine out of ten people who work here live here. This creates local dynamism and spill-over effects between various clusters, creating a 'hot bed of innovation'. This is informed by our four Universities, driven by small and medium size companies, and nurtured by our cultural industries.

[1] http://www.westofenglandlep.co.uk/about-us/economic-intelligence/evidence-for-sep
[2] Centre for Cities 'Accounting for Tax Contributions at sub-national level' 2013, Published on the LEP Website

FIG 1
WEST OF ENGLAND MAP




Our economy is already internationally competitive, we have a strong economic base comprising over 50 sectors, and have enjoyed the successes brought by economic growth.

With this success there have also been many challenges to address. Using a robust evidencebased approach, we have identified sectors of the economy where we are already strong both nationally and internationally. These sectors currently outperform the market, offer us the best opportunities for further medium-long term sustainable growth potential and dovetail with national economic priorities.

Identifying the best strategy is only the start. It has been crucial to demonstrate how real market failures can be addressed with inspiring interventions and investment opportunities. This has required tough decisions on prioritisation and the creation of a flexible and scalable delivery plan, with projects that make a difference in the first year, and the tenth year. All aspects of our plan demonstrates value for money.
We have a track record of delivering. As demonstrated by our ability to deliver significant major transport investment of over £162 million[3] over the last four years and, Nationally recognised assets such as the National Composites Centre and Engine Shed within 10 months.

Deliverable interventions, that address market failures, will help us to grow our priority sectors at an accelerated pace, benefiting the people of the West of England and UK plc. This Strategic Economic Plan contributes to our 2030 Vision for the area. It sets out our ambitions and how we want to strike a Growth Deal with Government and to attract investors from the private sector, to sustain and develop our ongoing success.

[3] Greater Bristol Bus Network £80m, Bath Package £27m, Weston Package £15m, Local Sustainable Transport Fund £40m

# 1.3 WEST OF ENGLAND 2030 VISION

**The West of England Vision describes an area which is and will continue to be one of the fastest growing sub-regions in the Country.**

Our population has grown to 1.1 million people, and our current share of national economic growth (GVA) is the highest of any core city region at 3.1%. Economic growth has provided many benefits to businesses and our communities, and we recognise that growth must be managed sustainably. The West of England Vision was created to give a strategic direction for how growth will be managed to everyone's benefit. We recognise that currently not everyone shares in the prosperity of economic growth and that there is a significant economic brake applied by unemployment and social exclusion. Whilst it may not be entirely within the gift of the LEP's Strategic Economic Plan to solve this complex issue, our plan sets out the contribution the LEP can make to reducing social inequalities.

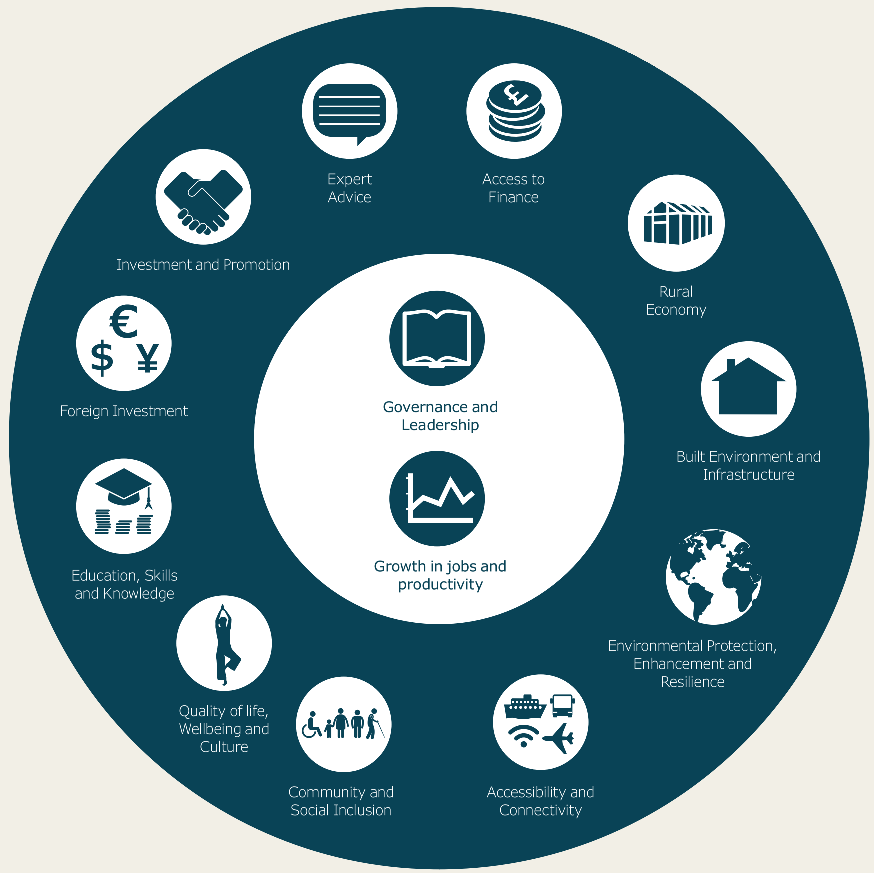
## AN ECONOMIC REGION BUILT ON SUCCESS AND DELIVERING SUCCESS

**Our Vision is that by 2030 the West of England will have:**

- One of Europe's fastest growing and most prosperous sub regions which has closed the gap between disadvantaged and other communities – driven by major developments in employment and government backed infrastructure improvements in S.Bristol and N.Somerset.
- A buoyant economy competing internationally, based on investment by innovative, knowledge-based businesses and a high level of graduate and vocational skills.
- A rising quality of life for all, achieved by the promotion of healthy lifestyles, access to better quality healthcare, an upturn in the supply of affordable housing of all types and the development of sustainable communities.
- Easier local, national and international travel, thanks to transport solutions that link communities to employment opportunities and local services, control and reduce congestion and improve strategic connections by road, rail and through Bristol Airport and Bristol Port.
- Cultural attractions that are the envy of competitor city regions across Europe, making the West of England the place of choice for talented, creative workers and affluent visitors.
- Success secured in ways that are energy efficient, protect air quality, minimize and manage waste and protect and enhance the natural and built environment.
- Built upon the benefits of its distinctive mix of urban and rural areas.
- Real influence with regional and national government, by demonstrating vision and leadership and delivering these achievements.

FIG 2
WEST OF ENGLAND VISION THEMES

The Vision has been developed by consultation through our communities, and has the full support of the Local Enterprise Partnership, individual business organisations, and all political parties within the local authorities. This Strategic Economic Plan is a building block towards the fulfilment of the Vision.



## 1.4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES TO ACHIEVE OUR VISION

**The LEP will provide leadership to proactively drive and deliver sustainable economic growth alongside enhanced quality of life capital in the West of England. Our objectives are to:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1** | Create the right conditions for business to thrive. Give confidence and certainty to our investors to attract and retain investment to stimulate and incentivise growth. |
| **2** | Ensure a resilient economy, which operates within environmental limits. That; is a low carbon and resource efficient economy, increases natural capital, and is proofed against future environmental, economic and social shocks. |
| **3** | Create places where people want to live and work, through delivery of cultural infrastructure and essential infrastructure. Including broadband, transport and housing to unlock suitable locations for economic growth. |
| **4** | Shape the local workforce to provide people with skills that businesses need to succeed and that will provide them with job opportunities. |
| **5** | Ensure all our communities share in the prosperity, health and well-being and reduce the inequality gap. |



## 1.5 WEST OF ENGLAND LEP AMBITION

**Our Strategic Economic Plan is ambitious. We are aiming for a level of funding from the Local Growth Fund that reflects our role as a key driver of national growth and the scale of the challenges we face to manage that growth.**

Oxford Economics base line growth projects 65,000 jobs and 2.6% GVA growth to 2030 in the West of England. This is less than our previously stated ambition of 95,000 jobs and 3.4% GVA growth by 2030. We remain ambitious for higher levels of growth than our baseline. This depends in part on the level of government funding in our investment opportunities and the Government working with us to deliver the freedom and flexibilities outlined in section 4.

Our current programme and bid to the Local Growth Fund is for £90m per annum for six years 2015-2021. This is based on an £80m per annum programme with £10m over programming to ensure deliverability. We have focussed on 34 interventions which can start to be delivered in our current two year programme for 2015/16–2016/17. The initial two year projects will require £205m funding into the remaining years of the plan as shown in figure 3. We have also identified a further pipeline of schemes which could come on stream from 2017/18; these total some £165m and are listed at Appendix 4. We are asking Government to recognise our six year plan and commit to a longer term profile of spend to enable us to deliver our ambitious programme.

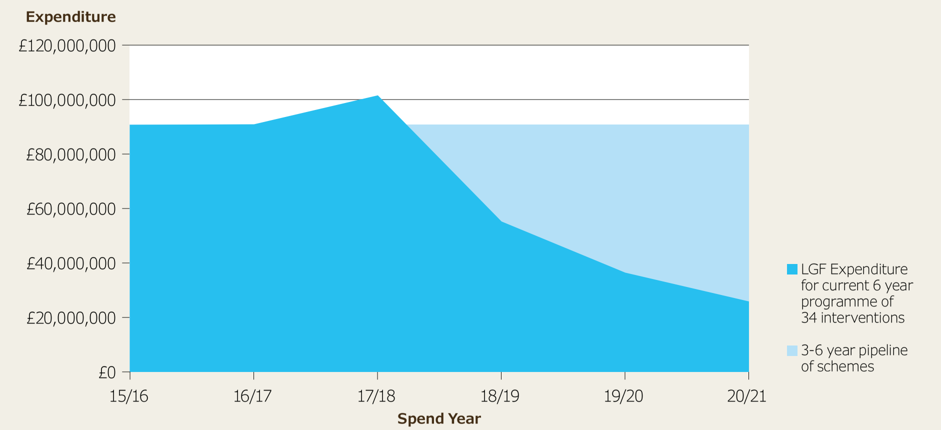
Expected private sector leverage on our proposed programme of 34 interventions through the local growth fund is £218.4m with an average return on investment of £3.40 per £1 spent. This should be seen alongside other public match funding of £298.7m and alongside private match of at least £5bn+ on our overall plan. These interventions will deliver 25,591 net jobs and in addition some £1.9 bn of GVA to our economy.

We have proposed a range of interventions that address market failures and include some 'significant investment opportunities' in our Local Growth Fund bid at section 4 including:

- Projects to realise new technologies for example in quantum computing, robotics, renewable energy and resource efficiency, food technology.
- Further developing our key assets, e.g. Engine Shed, Bristol and Bath Science Park.
- National Composites Centre and world class Advance Engineering and Aerospace offer.
- Further education skills capital projects to deliver fit for purpose facilities and a complimentary skills offer to enable the development of skills that employers need.
- Business support to enable our businesses to access specialist support and finance.
- Inward Investment to market our City-Region.
- Transport and infrastructure schemes to unlock our Enterprise Zone and Area and other priority locations and reduce impacts of growth ie congestion.

If these are agreed through our Growth Deal, and building on what we are already delivering through our City Deal, we will be well placed to achieve our ambitions.

FIG 3
PROGRAMME OF EXPENDITURE FOR LOCAL GROWTH FUND INTERVENTIONS



# **1.6** POOLING RESOURCES

**To create flexibility to deliver our overall investment programme we are asking Government to assist us in longer term investment planning.**

In return we will pool our resources including the Local Growth Fund alongside the EU SIF; our City Deal; our Major Schemes programme; our Revolving Infrastructure Fund; other potential public funding sources, and the leverage of private sector investment this allows.

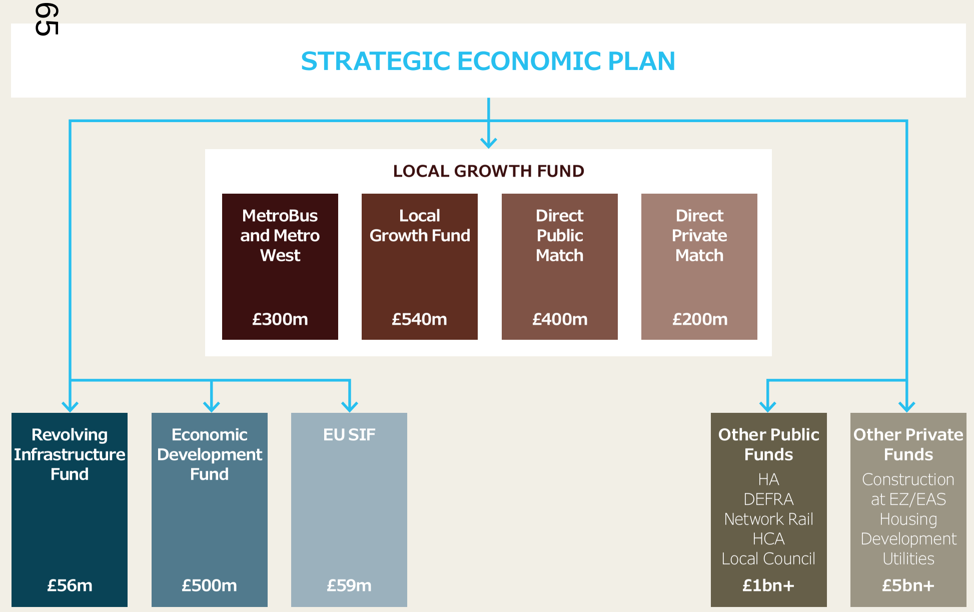
The diagram shows the context of the Local Growth Fund alongside the West of England's proactive efforts to leverage investment to our area.

This is combined with £500m through our Economic Development Fund, and £56m initial investment through the Revolving Infrastructure Fund. The Public Sector in addition to the plans of delivery agencies are matching this funding with public land. This demonstrates the capability of West of England to leverage in resources.

We have also worked with key delivery agencies to align our programme to bring forward our shared priorities, including schemes which are large in scale and require a collaborative approach to funding given the scale. These include schemes which do not currently have sufficient funding identified such as Bristol Temple Meads redevelopment (some £170m), M49 Junction (£25m) and flood mitigation in Central Bristol (£100m+) and Avonmouth/Severnside (£35m).



FIG 4
STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN RESOURCES




# **1.7** LEADERSHIP

**To take forward and fully exploit the opportunities and flexibilities identified in this Strategic Economic Plan requires strong governance and the ability to make timely, binding and difficult decisions.**

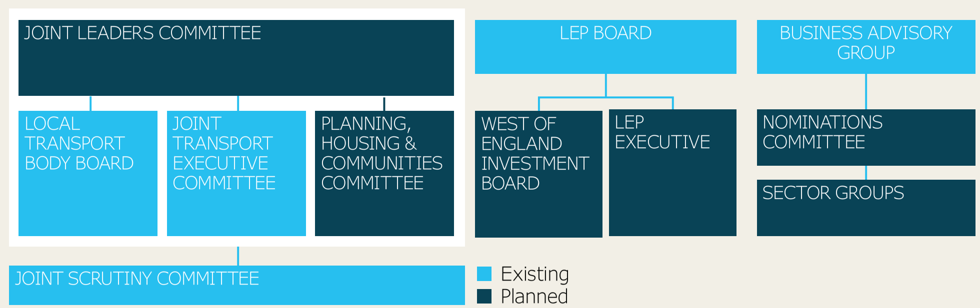
We have well established and robust arrangements for joint governance built around a LEP Board and a series of authority or business led Committees, Boards or Groups with remits that include transport, planning, skills, inward investment and our key sectors. These all operate with boundaries which are coterminous with the West of England geography, embracing the four unitary authorities and reflecting our natural economic area.

The LEP Board brings together the four Council Leaders with world class representatives from international and local businesses and higher education. The Board has been meeting formally since April 2011, successfully driving forward the shared vision for economic growth including the identification of our Enterprise Zone and Areas and leading our City Deal negotiations with government.

Notwithstanding these firm foundations we recognise we must continue to move forward with joint governance to seize these new opportunities. The model of governance that the LEP Board have identified best fits the nature of decision making required to oversee the SEP programme of activities is a Joint Leaders Committee. This will provide transparency and accountability for key strategic decisions on the use of public money, whilst allowing the LEP Board to continue to function and provide streamlined decision making with the active participation of business. Joint Leaders coming together in this way will ensure continuity and binding decisions. This model is shown in figure 5 and described in more detail in section 6 of the Plan.

We have created a single West of England Investment Board including representatives from business and local authorities (and wider interest for EU SIF) to oversee the Local Growth Fund/EU SIF and other related funding, and monitor and steer the implementation of the interventions. In addition to the Joint Leaders Committee we will strengthen our current joint authority Planning, Housing and Communities Board (PHCB) to become a formally constituted Committee, mirroring existing arrangements in place for transport, thus formalising the duty to cooperate obligations.

FIG 5
WEST OF ENGLAND LEP GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS



# **1.8** WORKING ACROSS LOCAL BOUNDARIES AND WITH OTHER LEPS

### Transport

We are committed to working together to ensure that the strategic issues for the West of England are addressed in a genuinely joined-up-way. Our shared priorities for transport with our neighbouring LEPs include electrification of the Great Western Mainline, building and investing in rail resilience and ensuring a strategic approach with the Highways Agency to the strategic road network.

Working with the Heart of the South West LEP we will support the further extension of electrification from Weston-super-Mare to Taunton and Exeter for Intercity Express Project and local electric train services. This will improve connectivity and faster journey times to the South West.

Through the new Great Western Franchise we will work with our neighbouring LEPs, Heart of the South West, Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire and Oxfordshire, and the train operating companies, on extending services to Gloucester, Taunton, the West Wiltshire towns and Oxford. The importance to the regional economy of the Cardiff to Bristol to Portsmouth route and the need for enhancements is recognised. As part of the Hinkley development and to maximise access and sustainable travel we will support the Heart of the South West LEP's ask for 2-3 trains per hour between Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Taunton and Exeter whilst maintaining half hourly services to all local West of England stations.

The rail network is vulnerable to adverse weather conditions and particularly flooding so with our neighbouring LEPs we support the Network Rail investment to reduce the impact of events and provide where possible alternative routes.

For the West of England disruption to Bristol Parkway to London Paddington services caused by flooding in Chipping Sodbury tunnel is of great concern.

**Further information is at section 5.2 Place and Infrastructure.**

### New Nuclear

At the Franco-British summit in January Prime Minister David Cameron and President Francois Hollande restated the crucial role of nuclear power to both countries and underlined the importance of creating a skilled workforce to the development of nuclear industries in Britain and France. The declaration, which comes ahead of national leaders' discussions over the EU's 2030 energy and climate policy framework, reiterates the two Governments' shared view that nuclear power has a critical role to play in a cost-effective low carbon transition.

The West of England with its strong low-carbon agenda and strength of Higher and Further Educational provision is uniquely placed to maximise the benefits of new nuclear to the regional and national economies. The University of Bristol through its academic role in nuclear technology has developed a strong relationship with major nuclear energy providers EDF. They are jointly to develop the South West Nuclear Research Hub operating from the University. This provides a platform to further develop both research and business enterprise opportunities.

Co-ordinated by the Hinkley Point Training Agency a coalition of Further and Higher Education (HE) providers within the area will ensure the region benefits from a strategic skills focus.

The current SEP skills plans and capital bids support the development needs of this specific workforce and create flexibility to meet current and future demands of this evolving sector. Comprehensive collaboration and development of skills programmes has been commissioned by the core education colleges spanning both areas. The capital bids focusing on future technology, hi tech and engineering will support these key regional developments. Due to its proximity to Hinkley, Weston College including the North Somerset Enterprise and Technical College will provide accessible support to the skills requirement as well as acting as a catalyst to business development within the J21 Enterprise Area and the creation of a new HE centre in Weston super Mare.

We also have the Oldbury development project to the North of our sub-region. We will build on this cluster, strengthened by our developments in robotics, our low carbon agenda, marine renewables, our skills plan and our future transport schemes.

### Employment and Skills

We believe the employment opportunity (hosting some 25,000 jobs during the construction period and 900 during future operation) will require a significant supply of skilled and semi skilled employees from the West of England labour market. The aspiration to deliver 34% of the Hinkley Point C workforce from within a 90 minute commute zone requires the need for a strategic approach to both employment support and future skills provision which is coordinated with the West of England Skills Plan.

### Employment Sites and Supply Chain Development

We support the need to maximise the role of our existing West of England Enterprise Zone and Areas to support the development and property needs of the Hinkley supply chain.

In particular we support the specific geographic opportunity provided at Junction 21 Enterprise Area which along with the other four Enterprise Areas and Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone provide readily available investment opportunities.

It will be important that the Hinkley Supply Chain Enabling Team develops close and integrated working with our dedicated Invest in Bristol and Bath Investment and Development service and our four Local Authority Economic Development Services which support the service together with UKTI.

Figure 6 illustrates our cross boundary working opportunities with other LEPs.

FIG 6
CROSS BOUNDARY WORKING WITH LEPS

**WEST OF ENGLAND LEP**

**Catapult Centres**
Birmingham and Solihull LEP
Glasgow
London

**Science Cities**
Greater Manchester LEP
Birmingham and Solihull LEP
Nottingham LEP
York LEP
Newcastle LEP

**Aerospace**
North West Aerospace Alliance – Lancashire LEP
WEAF – gFirst LEP and Heart of the South West LEP
UK Advanced Technical Institute – South East Midlands LEP

**Creative**
BBC Golden Triangle – Manchester-London-Bristol
CreaTech – Coast To Capital LEP

**Marine Energy Park / Offshore Renewables**
Heart of the South West LEP
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LEP
Pentland Firth and Orkeny Waters
Glasgow
Wales

**SETSquared Partnership**
Solent LEP
Enterprise M3 LEP
Heart of the South West LEP

**Low Carbon South West / RegenSW**
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LEP
Heart of the South West LEP

**London**
M4 corridor
Rail resilience including electrification
Finance and professional services
Creative – BBC 'golden triangle'
Catapult centre

**gFirst LEP**
Oldbury Power Station
Skills
iNets
WEAF
Cotswolds

**Swindon and Wiltshire LEP**
M4 corridor
Rail resilience including electrification
MetroWest
Catapult Centre
Skills
Robotics

**Heart of the South West LEP**
Hinkley Power Station
Skills
Marine Energy Park
iNets
WEAF
Mendips
SETSquared Partnership
Low Carbon South West
RegenSW

**Cambridge LEP**
High Tech

**Wales**
M4 Corridor
Rail resilience including electrification
Offshore renewables

# 2 THE CITY REGION OF CHOICE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

## 2.1 AN ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTOR

**The West of England economy is worth £25.5bn per year. We are large enough to contribute some £10bn[4] to the Treasury. We will focus our efforts around increasing this contribution, by building on our strengths and addressing our weaknesses.**

We are a city region of 1.1m people that includes both dynamic urban and beautiful rural.

In Bristol and Bath, we combine the leading Core City of the UK & EU Green Capital for 2015 with World Heritage status. A 10-minute train ride links Bristol's Enterprise Zone with Bath's Enterprise Area.

We are the Place for investing in sustainable economic growth, driven by knowledge and innovation, underpinned by our green credentials and supported by our lifestyle and culture.

## 2.2 KNOWLEDGE DRIVEN INNOVATION



**With knowledge driven innovation comes the opportunity of enterprise and high quality jobs. Combined with the Quality of Life that may be enjoyed here, we are the place that attracts professionals and their families. Many people want to visit, live and work in the West of England and business want to invest here.**

The biggest economic asset we have is the knowledge capital of our people. We have four world class universities with 21 world leading academic departments. These institutions attract and retain talent and help to develop clusters around high growth and knowledge intensive sectors. Our Further Education college train and equip thousands of people each year.

**Our legacy of Innovation:** Our story is a compelling narrative, we have a legacy of innovation that we will build on with a transformational agenda to realise our full economic potential and build a resilient sustainable future.

We are a city-region with strongly embedded sector specialisms, that cannot simply be 'created' or bought. The West of England has particularly strong and well established sectors of the economy such as Aerospace and Advanced Engineering, High Tech, Creative & Digital Media, Low Carbon and Professional and Business Services. They are the results of a long legacy of innovation and skills being developed over many years. We cannot afford to be complacent we must continue to invest in the trade and supply chains that support these sectors to ensure we remain globally competitive.

These clusters of innovative sectors provide opportunities for public money to act as a catalyst to leverage in private sector investment particularly in Research and Development.

Exploiting the educational excellence in our academic institutions to drive commercialisation of research and business innovation is a key focus of our Strategic Economic Plan. Further information is at section 3 of our plan.

[4] Centre for Cities 'Accounting for Tax Contributions at sub-national level' 2013, Published on the LEP Website

## 2.3 QUALITY OF LIFE CAPITAL

**Our natural environment, world-class heritage and cultural attractions, form the basis of the exceptional Quality of Life in the West of England, which is a fundamental reason why people want to visit, live, work and invest here.**

Our plan reflects the need for balanced, sustainable economic growth that further develops this differentiating Quality of Life. Key to this is improving the physical and cultural infrastructure of the West of England to keep pace with the pressures of growth.

**Lifestyle and Culture:** A critical dimension of our long trend performance compared to other English cities is our ability to innovate through crossing boundaries between sector, technology and institution. We deliver rapid development through a network knowledge base fostered through our cultural hubs. We are regularly ahead of the curve. Lifestyle and culture are what really differentiate us; it's why talent gravitates to us, it's why a small city region punches above its weight, it's why our offer is international, and it's what gives us strategic advantage.

We are a centre for arts and cultural attractions, to suit a wide range of tastes, including producing theatres, museums, and galleries. International cultural events include: Bath Music and Literature Festival, Bristol International Balloon Fiesta, Bristol Harbour Festival, Festival of Ideas, Festival of Nature, the Organic Food Festival, and events on Weston Beach including South West Live, Red Bull Pro National Motor Cross and airshows. Culture is important in our place making and marketing. Many of the major 'brands' which are associated with the West of England are from cultural and creative industries: Bath's Roman Baths; Brunel's SS Great Britain; Weston Pier; several notable National Trust properties; Bristol Old Vic; Bath Festivals; Wildscreen Festival; Aardman Animations; and street art championed by Banksy. There is currently a lack of international level sports and concert venues compared to Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham and London. Plans to address this include: Bristol Arena a large-scale indoor entertainment venue, of 12,000 capacity, due to be located adjacent to Temple Meads railway station in central Bristol; a 21,700 seater stadium, the new home of the Bristol Rovers football club in South Gloucestershire; and the redevelopment of Bristol City football club at Ashton Gate in Bristol.

**Strong Visitor Economy:** The creative sector alongside our unique natural environment, heritage and cultural vibrancy of Bristol, Bath and Weston-super-Mare underpins the West of England as a major visitor destination for city, coast and countryside.

**Natural Environment:** We have rich and varied landscapes across coastal, rural and urban areas. International and National designations including the World Heritage City of Bath, the Severn Estuary, the Mendip Hills and Cotswold Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and numerous European Sites of Special Interest. The Avon Gorge is one of the four most significant botanical sites in the UK. These internationally renowned landscapes also provide us with a range of vital 'ecosystem services', that serve wider economic benefits. Including flood defences, cleansing air and water of pollution, crop pollination, carbon sequestration, climate regulation, noise mitigation, supporting biodiversity through habitat provision, as well as supporting human health and well-being. Foundation work under the heading of 'Pathways to Prosperity' has examined the direct vulnerabilities of the existing economy and its transition to a low carbon economy. Further work around wider resilience themes: peak oil, food systems planning is also underway.

**Green Capital and green technology:** We have green credentials that represent a distinctive capability and draw which has helped to promote the area as a centre of excellence in green technology. Bristol will be the European Green Capital in 2015. Our green credentials contribute to a large and growing cluster of leading environment organisations in the private, public and voluntary sectors based here. Including international consultancies, and many leading environmental NGOs such as the Soil Association, the Sustainable Food Trust, Sustrans, the Environment Agency National headquarters, and DEFRA's national biodiversity and conservation Team. Some of the UKs leading recovery facilities are clustered at Avonmouth/Servernside, we are ahead of most European Cities in diverting waste away from landfill.

**Local food systems:** We are a recognised leader within the UK, in innovative food-related programmes linking demand and supply at the local level. Our local food credentials are strong with a concentration of sustainable food business, including: Yeo Valley Organic and Pukka Herbs; Thatchers Cider; and Butcombe and micro-breweries. We have a concentration of SME businesses that use locally sourced produce, and social enterprises focussed on growing the skills of mainstream and marginalised employees through innovation in the local food supply chain. For many this emerging local food supply chain, improves their quality of life, and boosts the local economy.

# **2.4** SOCIAL INCLUSION

**Despite the area's increasing prosperity in recent years the West of England still has a significant number of localities and groups experiencing high levels of deprivation and underrepresentation of key groups in enterprise. This includes wards with inter-generational worklessness, with extensively documented bad-health effects. Specific groups are under-represented in enterprise including ethnic minorities, women, disabled people, young people and older people.**

In total, there are 28 wards with significantly above average workless people. Well documented barriers to employment remain education, lack of employability skills, disability, childcare, debt, digital exclusion and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL). Self-employment provides employment opportunities for those otherwise excluded for the labour market.

Analysis of start-up data, shows uneven distribution start up activity. Across the West of England there are 120 super output areas in the worst 30% in the country. These areas have lower levels of entrepreneurship. There are around 3 times more business start-ups in the least disadvantage quartile of the IMD compared to the most disadvantaged quartile. There are 17 wards with start-up densities less than two thirds the average in the WoE. These areas face additional physical barriers to employment and enterprise including transport and digital connectivity.

The main out-of-work benefits in the West of England in 2011/2[5] totalled some £198.7 Million. This is an increase of 111% from 2000/01 compared with national changes of 71%. Most of the increase in our area (67%) occurred from 2006/7. This suggests that West of England faired relatively less well following recession, as measured by the out-of-work benefit bill. There is net benefit to be gained through reducing the costs of an area in terms of its 'benefit take' as more residents are moved away from benefit reliance and more towards self-reliance.

Local skills partnerships have been developing new and better ways of tackling these issues. Higher and Further Education is committed to opening up pathways and widening participation of under-represented groups. We recognise the power of enterprise, self-employment and start-up activities in providing local people with the skills, knowledge and finance they need to build successful businesses. We will use our European programmes of activity to target actions to strengthen local economies and increase entrepreneurial activity to rebalance the West of England economy.

# **2.5** OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES – SWOT ANALYSIS

**STRENGTHS**

- A large and highly skilled workforce, with 38.6% of the working age population educated to NVQ level 4 or higher. Ranking 7th (excluding London) out of all the LEP areas.
- 3rd highest percentage of employees in the knowledge economy (excluding London). With (24% of employees compared to 19% for England).
- 3.7% of employees in high and medium technology manufacturing compared to 3.2% nationally.
- 48% of WofE workplace employees are managers, directors and senior officials; in professional occupations; or associate professional & technical occupations, compared to 44% nationally.
- The scale and diversity of the local economy, and the predominance of growing industries.
- Good connectivity – ease of travel and accessibility to London and the South East. Major airport and Port, rail and strategic road network, enabling access to global mass markets.
- International offer – sites such as the Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone and Enterprise Areas.
- Enterprise Survival rate of 61.0%, higher than that for England as a whole.
- Four Universities from a full spectrum of mission groups producing over 10,000 graduates a year, world class research generates some £227 million of External Research Income. Strongly engaged with the business sector. Bristol & Bath acknowledged as leading research intensive universities; UWE & Bath Spa recognised for their teaching excellence.
- Five Further Education Colleges together with an Enterprise College focused on STEM agendas and a University Technical college.
- Bristol Robotics Laboratory (BRL) one of the largest in Europe.
- The Academic Health Science Network (AHSN), hosted in Bath, chaired by UWE.
- Bristol & Bath Science Park, recognised as asset of 'national importance' and home to the National Composites Centre.
- Two creative cities, and social enterprise cities.
- Two SETsquared Business Incubation Centres, part of a partnership of 5 successful business incubators that form the most successful non-US business incubator in the world.
- The South West represents the largest cluster of Aerospace Industry in the UK, the West of England, is the engine of this cluster.
- Outstanding Quality of Life, attractive environment and good amenities of the West of England.
- Two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and a strong rural and visitor economy, including a World Heritage City. The West of England Local Nature Partnership supporting this agenda.
- Agreement on strategic infrastructure investment bringing certainty to future developments.
- Robust joint governance arrangements focussed on delivery.

[5] Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) data job seekers allowance (JSA) and Employment Support allowance/ Income Based JSA.

## WEAKNESSES

- Pockets of low-level skills, economic inactivity and poor educational attainment amongst some local communities leading to social exclusion.
- A mismatch between skills provision and employment opportunities in growth sectors.
- Rising congestion within the West of England and on key routes to other regions, and the potential for harm to the environment exacerbated by high levels of growth.
- High house prices (one of the highest in the country outside London) and shortages of housing especially affordable units, exacerbated by high levels of growth.
- Large proportion of the workforce is employed in the public sector which is facing continuing expenditure cuts and downsizing.
- Inadequate regional – scale leisure, cultural and sporting facilities.
- Imperfect information for small businesses on commercialization and social innovation.
- Access to finance for small businesses and individual entrepreneurs to develop and commercialise.
- Imperfect information on the opportunity to invest amongst potential investors.

## OPPORTUNITIES

- Implementation of the five major transport schemes, MetroWest and the electrification of the railway in 2017 to enhance connectivity to London.
- Building upon the excellent existing low carbon technology and services within the region to ensure that the European Green Capital year acts as a global springboard for the WE and for UK plc.
- Successfully develop the exciting opportunities within the Enterprise Zone and Enterprise Areas whilst continuing to support and promote other key strategic business locations.
- Grow and support 'anchor businesses' and SMEs within the West of England particularly exploiting our competitive edge in innovation and the specialist opportunities our priority sectors provide.
- Develop further and forge even stronger linkages between higher education providers and businesses especially in relation to start-ups and SMEs.
- To successfully capture the impact major developments at the airport and port can have at meeting the investment and jobs targets.
- Environmental assets to assist in adapting to climate change and as drivers of growth e.g. Energy from the Severn, and Marine renewable technology.
- Nuclear developments at Hinkley in Somerset and Oldbury in South Gloucestershire.
- Inward investment to attract further commercial research facilities and global businesses.
- Further explore the skills agenda from schools and Further Education by expanding their skills bases and curriculum ranges.
- Underdevelopment of intellectual property. Enterprise M3 LEP, Greater Cambridge & Greater Peterborough LEP and Oxfordshire LEP each had more than 46 patents per 100,000 population in 2009, almost double the WE rate due to minimal spin-out activity.
- Promote the success stories and opportunities for sustainable economic development across the WE to ensure our cultural and environmental assets are protected and continue to attract investment.

## THREATS

- Risk of losing key sector industries to other areas e.g the movement of TV production to Cardiff, the intellectual and knowledge centre of Marine technology to South Korea and France.
- Further polarisation between communities, and the growing disparities. A significant economic brake applied by unemployment and economic exclusion. Financial implications to readdress.
- Loss of inward investment to areas of competition, potential implications for maintaining anchor businesses and other growing businesses.
- Rapid growth has potential to exacerbate unsustainable commuting patterns, and cause labour shortages in some localities. May lead to rising house prices, causing issues for those in lower paid jobs if not managed and mitigated against by a plan-led approach.
- Without the financial incentive, and or the auxiliary business skills to support their innovation, entrepreneurs and businesses simply do not innovate their products /services.
- Entrepreneurs and businesses go elsewhere to innovate and develop and commercialise their products/ services.
- Climate change and the need to ensure mitigation and adaptation for a resilient future. Priority growth locations have flood risk issues. Large scale solutions will need to be found.
- Inability to deliver on ambition before the opportunities are realised by other LEPs or European/Global regions.
- Wider issues that contribute to social exclusion and limit access to employment opportunities such as cost of childcare provision, Living Wage and flexible working protocols.
- Loss of low value industrial and commercial sites to higher value land use.
- Improvements in connectivity between London and other parts of UK potential detriment to West of England (i.e HS2, expansion of airport capacity in the South East).
- Globalisation and loss of jobs and investment in lower cost locations.

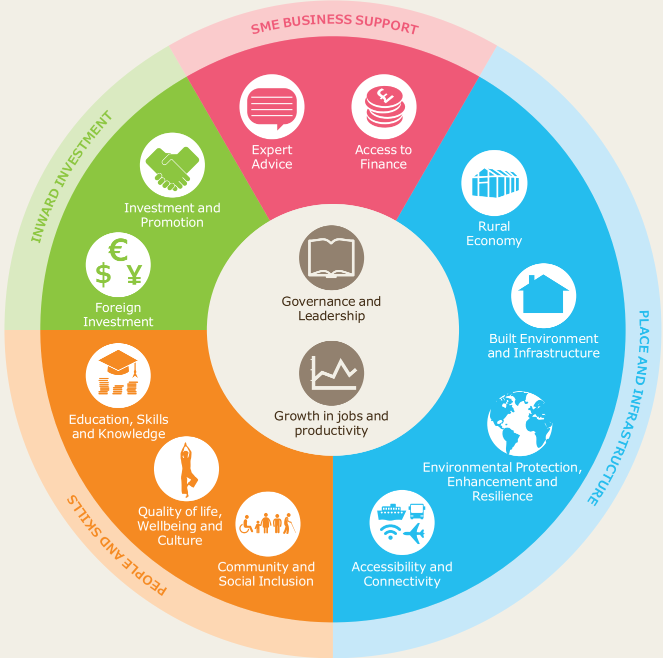
# 3 ECONOMIC STRATEGY

## SUMMARY

**Our Economic Strategy is a smart approach, where we focus on a limited number of activities that will deliver the best results.**

Our economic evidence-base points to five priority growth sectors where the West of England has a sustainable international comparative advantage. Four of these are: Advanced Manufacturing and Aerospace; High Tech; Creative & Digital Industries and Low Carbon. The fifth priority is Professional Services in recognition of its contribution to all of our sectors as a pillar of growth. By developing smart specialisation in these sectors, we expect to outperform the market as a whole, in the medium-to-long term. We will support growth in all our sectors by investing in well-evidenced drivers of productivity: place & infrastructure; skills development; inward investment; and SME business support. We expect other sectors of the economy to benefit from multiplier effects, as we flourish in doing what we do best. More information on investment opportunities in these areas are set out in our local growth fund bid at section 4.

FIG 7
VISION THEMES AND OUR DRIVERS OF PRODUCTIVITY




## 3.1 WORKING SMART

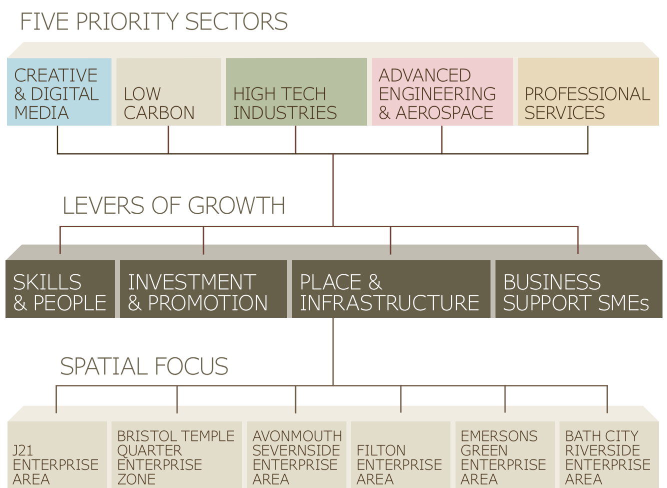
**Smart specialisation focuses on key enabling technologies. We have identified sector-based priorities of particular relevance to the West of England, building on the 'eight great technologies', the Government's Industrial Strategy Sectors, TSB priorities and technology clusters identified by the Government Office for Science in Technology and Innovation Futures. Alongside this, we see an important need for both inward investment and export-driven growth as key strands of the overall strategy.**

### Why is smart specialisation the right approach in the West of England?

The role of innovation in smart specialisation is key, as is knowledge creation and utilisation, investment in skills and human capital, and the role of agglomeration, clusters, networks and 'knowledge spill-overs'. These capitalise on the unique characteristic assets of the West of England: knowledge, innovation and quality of life, to create virtuous circles of learning, knowledge sharing, innovation and growth.

This approach works well in the West of England because of the levels of educational attainment in the population, and the size of the economic area, which is big enough to have scale, but small enough to make cross-fertilisation across sectors and clusters part of our everyday culture.

FIG 8
OUR ECONOMIC STRATEGY



# **3.2** WHY ARE OUR PRIORITIES OPTIMAL?

Positive employment quotients (figure 9), show that we have strong clusters of employment, above the national average, in the five sectors. These sectors (with the exception of Low Carbon) have all experienced significant growth in the amount of GVA generated per FTE between 1998 and 2010.

FIG 9
WEST OF ENGLAND EVIDENCE TO INFORM PRIORITY SECTORS

| | In Employment 2012 | GVA (£m) 2010 | GVA per FTE % Change 1998–2010 | Employment Quotient (EQ) 2012 | EQ exc London 2012 | Priority |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Adv Engineering & Aerospace** | 23,400 | £1,039.8 | 68.1% | 1.4 | 1.3 | Yes |
| **Professional Services** | 52,700 | £4,020 | 70.9% | 1.1 | 1.5 | Yes |
| **Creative Industries[1]** | 15,900 | £658.5 | 89.7% | 1.0 | 1.4 | Yes |
| **High Tech** | 16,400 | £162.5 | 391.5% | 1.1 | 1.1 | Yes |
| **Low Carbon[5]** | 5,900 | £333 | 13.3% | 1.1 | 1.0 | Yes |
| **Construction** | 24,700 | £1,444 | 72.9% | 1.0 | 0.9 | No |
| **Retail[2]** | 82,900 | £2,381.3 | 51.8% | 1.0 | 0.9 | No |
| Retail | 55,900 | £1,303 | 59.2% | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| Wholesale | 27,00 | £1,078 | 44.1% | 0.8 | 0.8 | |
| **Visitor Economy** | 111,200 | £2,174 | 43.9% | 1.0 | 1.0 | No |
| Tourism | 55,300 | £871 | 25.9% | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| Retail[3] | 55,900 | £1,303 | 59.2% | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| **Visitor Economy exc Creative sub sector[4]** | 109,500 | £2,124 | 43.6% | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| **Distribution** | See retail | See retail | See retail | See retail | See retail | No |

NB No comparable data for Rural and Social Enterprise available

[1] There is significant cross over between Creative and High Tech with SIC 62.02 for the purposes of this exercise employment in this SIC has been counted under High Tech.

[2] Including wholesale.

[3] Retail excludes wholesale.

[4] This has been removed as it has also been counted under the creative sector.

[5] based on SIC code definitions of waste and water management due to the emerging nature of the sector. Numbers will be higher

# **3.3** ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FROM INVESTING IN OUR PRIORITY SECTORS

**Our priority five sectors have been selected because of their prospects for continued strong growth and opportunity to increase productivity. They also demonstrate the greatest added value to the economy. As evidence of this the ranking tables (figures 10 and 11) set out the additional economic benefits of an extra 100 FTE jobs per sector across the wider West of England Economy.**

## 'Volume' growth sectors

There will be job growth in other sectors as well – for example tourism, construction, health, warehousing and logistics which all provide a significant volume of jobs growth in the West of England. These will be aided by LEP investment in our levers of growth. These are drivers of productivity and have the ability to provide transformational change to an area and assist in the delivery of our LEP Vision.

Our LEP 'Sector Prospectus' contains information on all of our sectors and their contribution to our economy. We make a distinction between high growth in employment opportunities and growing the distinctive smart specialisation of the region as the latter increases productivity. Both are important to delivering our growth ambitions.

The great majority of employment opportunities are vacancies generated by turnover in the current labour force. A wide range of partners and stakeholders have a key role in enabling and encouraging individuals to take up these opportunities. The LEP will contribute to this through its overall Skills Strategy and its EU SIF strategy. We will focus on identifying pathways into the high skill, knowledge economy through skills development and widening access and opportunity that will become our distinctive competence. This will support work in areas of low skill level, unemployment and social inclusion focusing on deprived areas such as South Bristol.

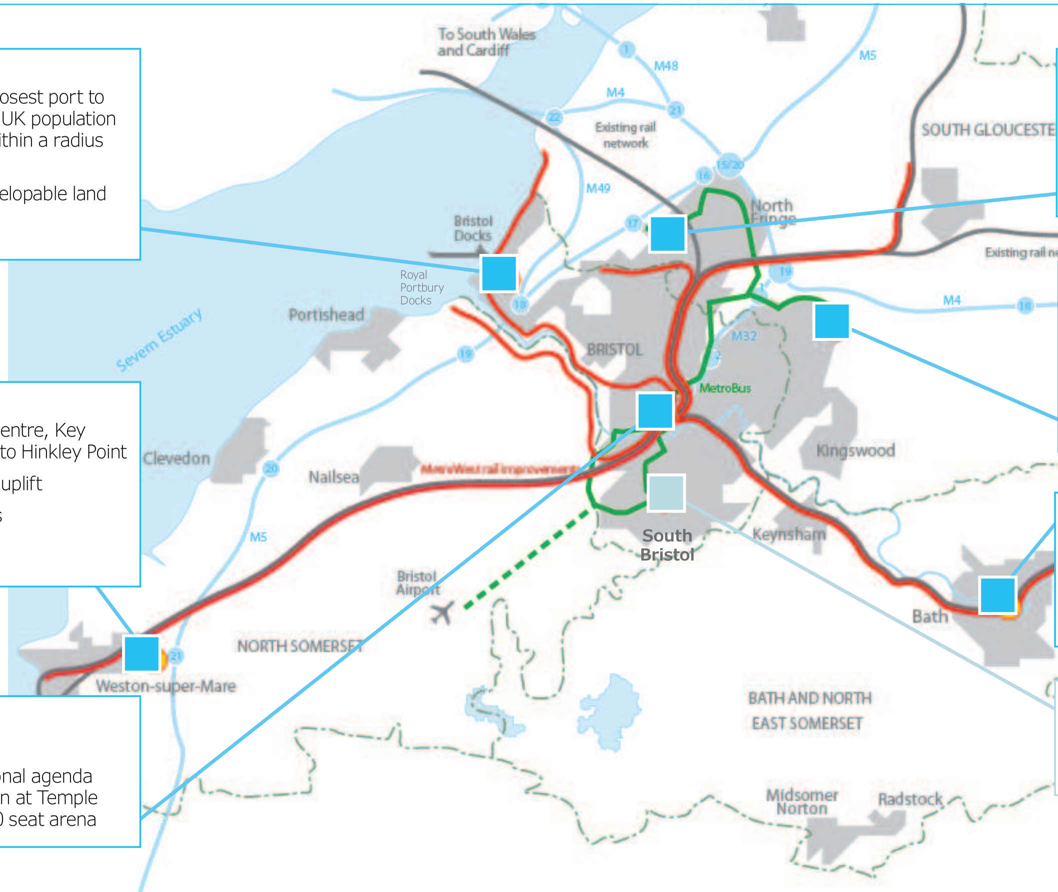
FIG 10 & 11
WEST OF ENGLAND EVIDENCE TO INFORM PRIORITY SECTORS

| SECTOR | Initial Effects | | | | Total Impact of Change | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GVA £m | Rank | GVA / FTE £000s | Rank | FTE | Rank | GVA £m | Rank | GVA / FTE £000s | Rank |
| **Adv Engineering & Aerospace** | 6.0 | 5 | 60.1 | 5 | 182 | 3 | 9.4 | 4-5 | 51.8 | 5 |
| **Creative Industries** | 6.6 | 4 | 66.4 | 4 | 172 | 6 | 9.4 | 4-5 | 55.1 | 4 |
| **Construction** | 5.0 | 6 | 50.2 | 6 | 189 | 1 | 8.7 | 6 | 46.1 | 6 |
| **Professional Services** | 7.0 | 3 | 70.2 | 3 | 180 | 4 | 10.4 | 3 | 57.9 | 3 |
| **High Tech** | 8.4 | 2 | 84.1 | 2 | 183 | 2 | 11.9 | 2 | 64.6 | 2 |
| **Low Carbon** | 10.5 | 1 | 105.0 | 1 | 177 | 5 | 14.0 | 1 | 78.8 | 1 |
| **Retail** | 3.0 | 8 | 30.4 | 8 | 134 | 8 | 4.5 | 8 | 33.8 | 7-8 |
| **Tourism** | 3.1 | 7 | 30.6 | 7 | 154 | 7 | 5.2 | 7 | 33.8 | 7-8 |

# **3.4** THE ROLE OF OUR ENTERPRISE ZONE AND AREAS

Central to delivering our economic strategy is the successful delivery of our Enterprise Zone and Enterprise Areas (Figure 12). They provide a major role in creating the right conditions for business to thrive.

FIG 12
OUR ENTERPRISE ZONE & ENTERPRISE AREAS




### AVONMOUTH/SEVERNSIDE ENTERPRISE AREA

- Distribution and manufacturing focus
- 18,000 hectare site
- 6,000–14,000 jobs in the next 10-12 years
- Internationally significant scale
- Avonmouth is the closest port to the main centres of UK population – 45m people live within a radius of 300 kilometres
- 650 hectares of developable land

### J21 ENTERPRISE AREA

- Hub for Business, Legal and Professional Services, and research and development in food technology
- 9,000 jobs
- 6,000 new homes
- Future technology centre, Key supplier of services to Hinkley Point
- £375 million of GVA uplift
- £1,343 million Gross Development Value

### BRISTOL TEMPLE QUARTER ENTERPRISE ZONE

- Creative, technology, communications, financial and professional services and software companies focus
- 17,000 jobs
- Major transformational agenda including new station at Temple Meads and a 12,000 seat arena

### FILTON ENTERPRISE AREA

- Aerospace and advance engineering focus
- 100 hectare of developable employment land
- 7,000 to 12,000 jobs in the next 10-12 years
- Home to key companies such as Airbus, Rolls Royce and GKN

### EMERSONS GREEN ENTERPRISE AREA

- Technology focus
- 45 hectare site
- 4,000 – 7,000 new jobs
- Includes Science Park and National Composites Centre
- Further 20 hectares nearby earmarked for development
- 90,000 sqm within five years, 180,000 sqm within ten years

### BATH CITY RIVERSIDE ENTERPRISE AREA

- Creative, microelectronics and high value engineering focus
- 98 hectare site
- 9,000 jobs
- 3,600 new homes
- In a World Heritage City
- £400 million of GVA uplift

### SOUTH BRISTOL

- 10,400 jobs
- Manufacturing and Construction

# 4 LOCAL GROWTH FUND DEAL NEGOTIATIONS


## SUMMARY

**This section sets out our bid of £90m per annum for six years 2015-2021 to the Local Growth Fund and the freedom and flexibilities that are sought through the Growth Deal Negotiations with Government. We are asking Government to recognise our six year plan and commit to a longer term profile of spend to enable us to deliver our ambitious programme.**

We have focussed on 34 interventions which can start to be delivered in our current two year programme for 2015/16–2016/17 at £90m per annum. The initial two year projects will require a further £222m funding into the remaining years of the plan. We have also identified a further pipeline of schemes which could come on stream from 2017/18, these total some £127m and are listed at Appendix 4. Investment in our 1-2 year programme of interventions is expected to deliver 25,591 net jobs by 2021[7]. Expected private sector leverage on our proposed programme of 34 interventions through the local growth fund is £218.4m with an average return on investment of £3.40 per £1 spent. This should be seen alongside other public match funding of £298.7m and alongside private match of at least £5bn+ on our overall plan. Additional benefits include some £1.9bn of GVA to our economy, accelerated delivery of homes, businesses assisted through business support measures, and wider socio-economic benefits that will help us to deliver our LEP Vision. These wider success measures are set out at section 8.


## 4.1 OUR APPROACH TO IDENTIFYING MARKET FAILURES AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE LOCAL GROWTH FUND

**Using our evidence base and the knowledge and expertise of our partners we have identified market failures or gaps that need to be addressed across the West of England to deliver economic growth. To address these issues we have identified interventions which use our levers of growth, and our priority sectors and which offer 'game changing' investment opportunities. This section sets out this evidence based approach for each of our priority sectors and levers of growth.**

Our process was inclusive inviting stakeholders to come forward with interventions to address market failures. We considered interventions that may be applicable for a number of funding streams including the Local Growth Fund and the EU SIF together. Over 150 proposals came forward including the priorities of our sector groups, local authority partners and the Local Transport Body. We used a filter to assess the interventions. Further details on this process are in Appendix 5.

From this process, clusters of activity that have synergies between or cross sectors have been identified. A current 2 year programme 2015–2016 has been built encompassing the interventions which have the greatest potential to create jobs. Our programme was approved by the LEP Board on 13th March 2014, and is our bid to the local growth fund (see section 4.2). Stage 1 Business Cases have been developed for each of our interventions (Supporting Technical Document 1).

Once the outcome of the Local Growth Fund negotiation is known in line with our assurance framework, the programme of interventions will be taken forward subject to full business cases. The delivery of these projects will be monitored to ensure the stated project outputs are delivered.

We have developed a pipeline of interventions for years 3-6 of the local Growth Fund programme. These are at Appendix 4.

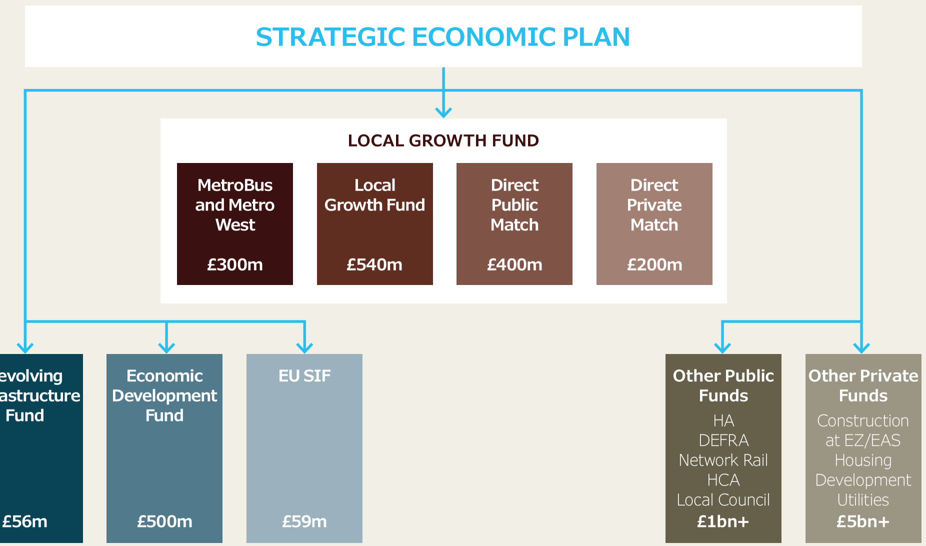
New or further refined proposals will be considered if they meet the key aims of the approved SEP and could enter the indicative programme of proposals which will be regularly reviewed. This will ensure the strongest proposals come forward and take advantage of any changes to the previous programme, such as if additional funds become available or to take advantage of match funding opportunities. Details of how the programme will be reviewed and the assurance framework approach is at section 6.

[7] Displacement and deadweight have been included in these figures, calculations using a model commissioned from Red Group are at Appendix 3.

## 4.2 ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES EU SIF, EDF, RIF

We have prioritised a current two year programme for the Local Growth Fund. These have been chosen because they align with our other programmes of activity and enable us to maximise our investment so that it is greater than a sum of the parts.

FIG 13
STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES



# ADVANCED ENGINEERING & AEROSPACE SECTOR – ASSETS, OPPORTUNITIES AND INTERVENTIONS

### WHY IS THE SECTOR IMPORTANT TO US?

- 23,400 employees
- £1039.8m GVA
- Government recognises this sector fits their aims to increase exports
- Largest UK aerospace/defence cluster, one of the largest concentrations in Europe
- Manufacturing output is roughly 20% higher than it is nationally, and 30% above the West of England economy as a whole
- In 2010, there were around 1,500 manufacturing enterprises here

### MARKET FAILURES

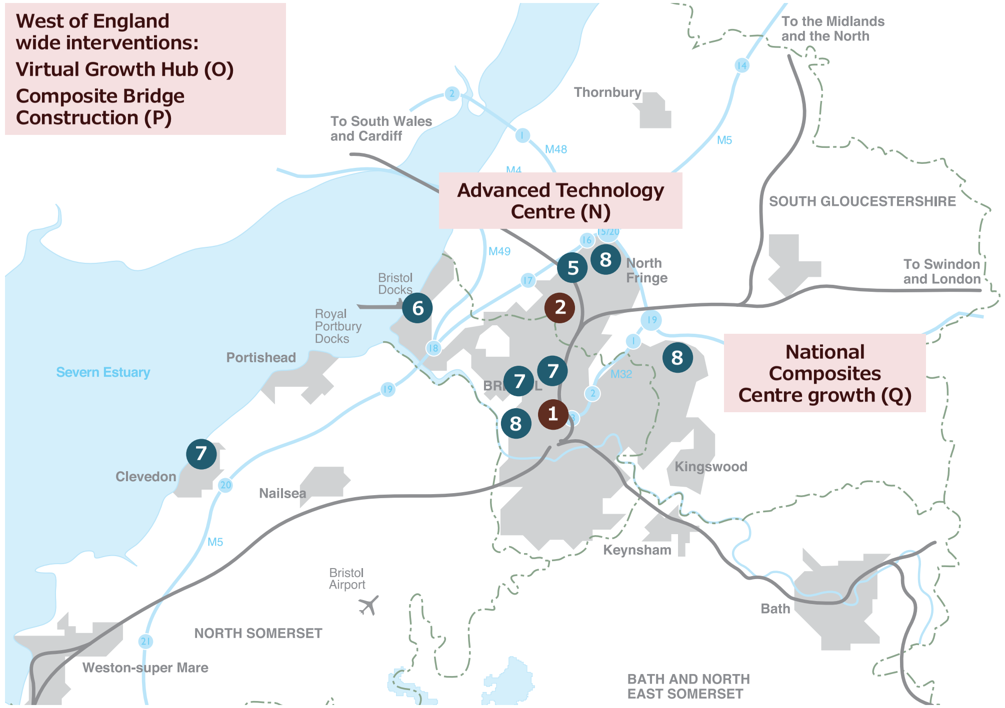
- Lack of incubator and 'grow-on' space

### OPPORTUNITIES AND SYNERGIES WITH OTHER SECTORS

1. Enterprise Zone – focus for a test-bed for the global aerospace, defence, security and space sector's innovative solutions to smart/future city challenges
2. Supply chains are to 14 of the 15 world's leading aerospace companies, focussed here. Spin outs: avionics, robotics autonomous systems, composites
3. Commercial sector opportunities – with the international investment programmes that can be applied to, it could double in size in the next ten years
4. Sub sectors also do well – automotive industry, white good manufacturing, packaging, signmaking, sub-sea exploration, and wind turbine manufacturing

### ASSETS

5. Largest UK aerospace and defence cluster, mostly based in the North Fringe
6. Focus of Filton and Avonmouth / Severnside Enterprise Areas to the sector encourage clustering and allow room for growth
7. WEAF and EEF – membership associations which lead on initiatives, provide support services, and deliver training and networking events. SEMTA, the sector skills council, is also active in the area
8. Growing number of significant industry centres: the Advanced Composite Centre; the National Composites Centre; Bristol and Bath Science Park, and the new University Technical College, Bristol Engineering and Technology Academy




**Longer term project ideas in the pipeline:**
Invest Bristol and Bath – trade promotion.

**Key companies include:**
Airbus, GKN Aerospace, Rolls Royce, BAE Systems, Honeywell, WEAF, GE Oil, Safran and Claverham Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 | WEAF set up; Bloodhound SSC work begins |
| 2011 | National Composites Centre opens; Bristol and Bath Science Park opens |
| 2012 | Claverham UTC Aerospace Systems formed; Bristol and Bath Science Park host National Manufacturing Summit |
| 2013 | Bristol Engineering and Technology Academy opens |
| 2014 | Airbus open new engineering HQ at Filton; GKN Aerospace win two awards for innovative wing design |
| 2015–2020 | Advanced Technology Centre (N) |
| 2015–2021 | Virtual Growth Hub (O) |
| 2015–2017 | Composite bridge construction (P) |
| 2015–2018 | National Composites Centre growth (Q) |

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## HIGH TECH SECTOR – ASSETS, OPPORTUNITIES AND INTERVENTIONS

**WHY IS THE SECTOR IMPORTANT TO US?**

- 16,400 employees
- £162.5m GVA
- South West microelectronics iNets – identified nearly 800 sector companies across the region equating to approximately 18,000+ jobs, activity centred here

**MARKET FAILURES**

- Fragmentation, lack of specialist facilities and support and a need for strategic planning and execution to realise industry advantage from academic research strength

**OPPORTUNITIES AND SYNERGIES WITH OTHER SECTORS**

1 Enterprise Zone – sector is fundamental to developing creative, technology, communications, financial and professional services and software companies

2 Exploit new technologies such as Quantum Technology and Robotic Autonomous Systems, Biomedical and Biotechnology building on existing strengths and funding opportunities (e.g. £270m for Quantum Technology announced in the 2013 Autumn statement)

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**ASSETS**

3. High tech cluster – one of the strongest in the world with a large silicon design cluster built on, and has been mapped online. The skills base to create systems and applications to use silicon chips now in place

4 Robotics Laboratory and Biotechnology – unique collaboration between the Universities and Business partners to have potential world leading role

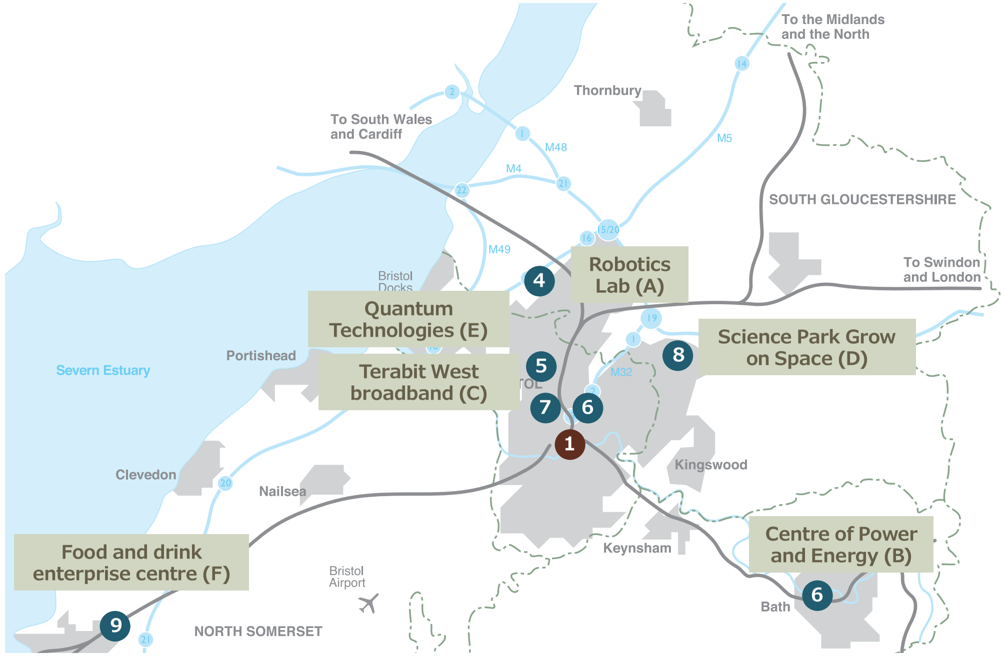
5 UK Electronics Skills Foundation (UKESF) – addresses skills shortages in the industry. University of Bristol is a founding member

6 SETsquared partnership – award winning business acceleration service

7 Bristol and Bath Science Park (BBSP) and Engine Shed – allowing strong interaction with entrepreneurs, advisors, investors, suppliers, business leaders and local universities

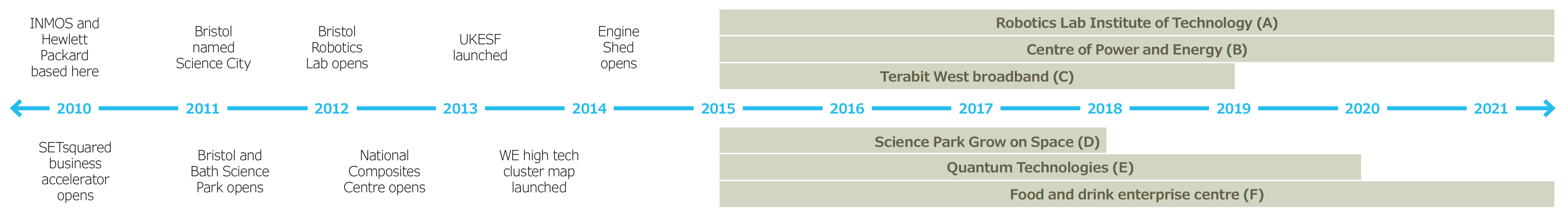
8 Science City – Bristol is one of only 6 in the UK

9 Future Technology Centre – FE to meet Hinkley Power Station demand




**Longer term project ideas in the pipeline:**
Cyber Security Incubator, Institute for Interaction and Intelligent Technologies (I3T), Diagnostics for Growth (DIAGRO) – Clinical Research & Development, Robotics and Autonomous Systems Collaboration Centre (RAS CC), High Tech Innovation Network (High Tech iNet), Robotics and Biotechnology Collaboration Centre.

**Key companies include:**
Oxford Instruments, EE/Orange, IPL, Broadcom, Imagination Technologies, NVIDIA/Icera, Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, Toshiba Research Europe, Infineon Technologies UK, IBM, Sony, Amazon, SSL, Smart Systems.



## LOW CARBON SECTOR – ASSETS, OPPORTUNITIES AND INTERVENTIONS

**WHY IS THE SECTOR IMPORTANT TO US?**

- 5,900 jobs*
- £333m GVA
- Bristol awarded European Green Capital 2015
- Worth £12.5bn nationally

**MARKET FAILURE**

1 Has come from untested technology and difficulties with obtaining relevant permissions to build, e.g. Crown Estate.

**OPPORTUNITIES AND SYNERGIES WITH OTHER SECTORS**

2 Enterprise Zone – decarbonising at the heart of all developments here.

3 Avonmouth / Severnside Enterprise Area opportunities – waste processing plants for combined heat capturing and power (all Enterprise Areas and Zone will consider); recycling materials recovery links to circular economy agenda

4. Installation of solar projects in commercial and domestic settings (an ambitious target of 1GW of solar PV capacity by 2026)

5. Resilience – e.g. to climate change, making it a better place to live, work and play through robust emergency planning, infrastructure, protecting vulnerable people and addressing threats to energy security, food systems, public health and economy

**ASSETS**

6 The Severn has the potential to contribute some 5% of the UK's energy, and has significant export market potential

7 Fits with the advanced engineering clusters such as National Composites Centre and the Bristol and Bath Science Park located here to develop the required technology

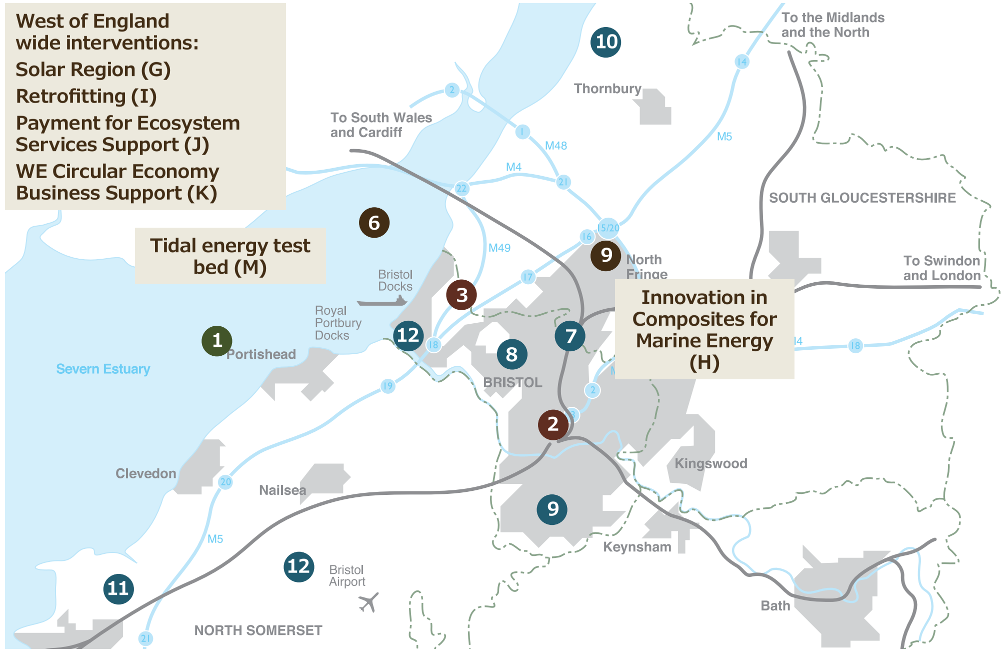
8 Makes use of our unique geographical position. The advantage over other areas is the proximity of large population areas i.e. energy consumers close to the generation site

9 £11m Filwood Green Business Park

10 Oldbury Nuclear Power Station

11 Weston College – Low Carbon Skills Centre

12 Bristol Port and Bristol Airport – materials and goods handling




**Longer term project ideas in the pipeline:**
'Warm and Well' housing retrofit programme, Establish a Cleantech Cluster, WoE Waste and Recycling Board recycling and resource efficiency Prgm, Electricity Led microchip, Low Carbon and Environmental Innovation (Growing Green), WoE Eco-Efficiency Network (WE-EEN), Low Carbon Action Groups – waste & carbon reduction activities, Circular Economy Business Support Services, Low Carbon Accelerator for CleanWeb businesses, Low Carbon and Environmental Innovation (Growing Green), Heat Recovery from Avonmouth Low Carbon Energy Facility

2010 – 2008 UK Climate Change Act signed; Low Carbon SW and RegenSW formed

2011 – Bristol secures ELENA funding to develop energy services company; Carbon Saving Alliance formed by Alliance Homes

2012 – Sustainable Severn partnership formed; Bath and West Community energy formed

2013 – Green deal commitments signed in City Deal; Bristol Power Co-op formed

2014 – Bristol European Green capital; LEP Sector Group publishes Pathways To Prosperity and Low Carbon Strategic plans

2015 – 2021:
- Solar region (G)
- Innovation in Composites for Marine Energy (H)
- Retrofitting (I)
- Payment for Ecosystem Services Support (J)
- WE Circular Economy Bus Support (K)
- Increasing business resource efficiency (L)
- Tidal energy (M)

* based on SIC code definitions of waste and water management due to the emerging nature of the sector. Numbers will be higher

## CREATIVE & DIGITAL SECTOR – ASSETS, OPPORTUNITIES AND INTERVENTIONS

### WHY IS THE SECTOR IMPORTANT TO US?

- 15,900 employed
- £658.5m GVA
- One of the 3 key centres in England alongside London and Manchester, and 2 (out of 9) hotspots for Creative Cities (NESTA)

### MARKET FAILURES

80% are micro-businesses and lack resource for emerging opportunities; government, venture capitalists and other funders are unfamiliar with creative technology models; sector focus on getting to market quickly rather than IP and asset exploitation; property market is largely unsuitable; sophisticated brokerage needed to exploit CreaTech growth potential.

### OPPORTUNITIES AND SYNERGIES WITH OTHER SECTORS

1 Enterprise Zone as a creative and digital centre is underway, already comprising Temple Studios, City of Bristol College, Paintworks, and Engine Shed

2 Paintworks phase 3 will include business units for creative SMEs

3 Cross sector collaborations – fusion of Creative and Technology (CreaTech) drives growth as demonstrated in Brighton



### ASSETS

4 Collaborative culture and common purpose across cultural/creative/technology landscape, with employment growing 11% per year

5. World-leading, BAFTA and Oscar winning expertise in factual TV and features, animation and print and digital publishing

6. Leading digital/mobile/advertising creative service sector

7 Focus on a London-Manchester-Bristol 'golden triangle' by BBC, Creative England and Creative Skillset (including unique skills MoU with LEP, unique BBC-Bristol partnership)

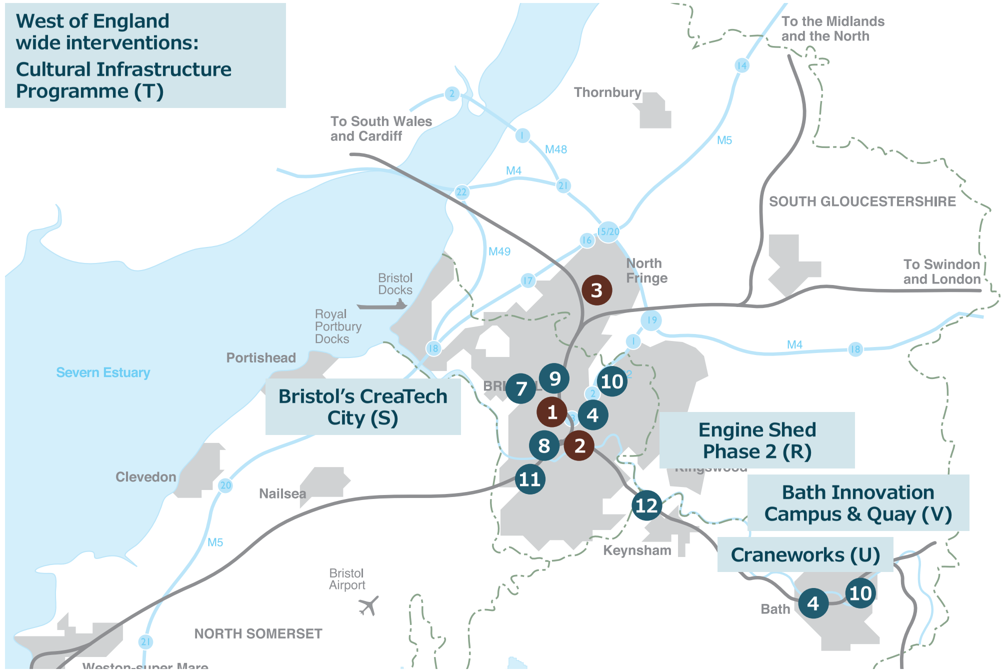
8 Excellent cultural centres – Watershed, Bristol Old Vic, Bath Theatre Royal, mShed, Holbourne, Tobacco Factory, St George's, etc.

9 Encounters Short Film Festival – one of four key film festivals in the UK with the BFI

10 Three industry membership organisations – Bristol Media, Creative Bath and the West of England Design forum

11 Bottleyard film studios, the largest facility in the South West

12 Two of the UK's leading cultural/creative cities, 12 mins apart by train, linking Enterprise Zone and Enterprise Area




**Longer term project ideas in the pipeline:**
Shoot West: Film-making proposition, Curzon Creative Media incubator, Bath City Riverside Enterprise Area Business Support, Growing Our Workforce: Skills for the WE Creative Sector.

**Key companies include:**
Aardman Animations, BBC, Future Publishing, Mubaloo, Smart Traffic, Yogscast, Silverback Films, Mason Zimler, Sift, Watershed, ITV, Endemol, RDF, e3, McCann Erickson, Icon Films, Films@59.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2010 | Bottleyard Film Studios opens | Pervasive Media Studio opens |
| 2011 | BBC-Bristol Partnership signed | mShed Museum in Bristol opens |
| 2012 | Mubaloo voted app developer of the year 2012 | BBC relocates food and farming teams to Bristol |
| 2013 | Yogscast hits 1bn YouTube views | Aardman's 6th Oscar nomination |
| 2014 | Future are UK's biggest iPad publisher | |

2015–2021:

- Engine Shed Phase 2 (R)
- Bristol's CreaTech City (S)
- Cultural Infrastructure Programme (T)
- Craneworks (U)
- Bath Innovation Campus & Quay (V)

## DRIVERS OF PRODUCTIVITY (LEVERS OF GROWTH) INTERVENTIONS

### WHY ARE THE DRIVERS OF PRODUCTIVITY IMPORTANT TO US?

**Skills** – addresses the needs of business whilst ensuring we narrow the local social deprivation gaps.

**Place and infrastructure** – a key enabler of growth, aids the flow of everyday life, opens spaces and creates a sense of community and pride.

**Investment and promotion** – a city region with a strong profile makes a significant contribution to the UK's global competitiveness. We aim to raise the global profile of the West of England.

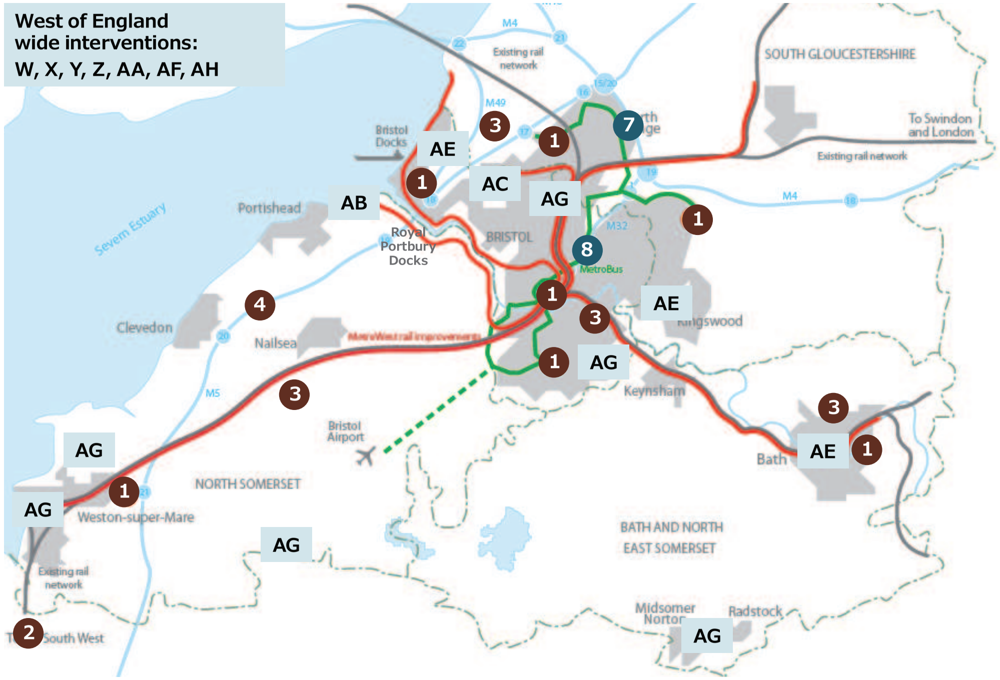
**Business support** – 85% of our businesses employ less than 10 people. We aim to support these with a range of measures such as increasing export capacity.

### OPPORTUNITIES AND SYNERGIES WITH OTHER SECTORS

1. Growth areas – Enterprise Zone, Enterprise Areas, and South Bristol
2. Other LEP area schemes which will impact, e.g. Hinkley nuclear power station
3. Partnership approach to large infrastructure, e.g. sustainable transport, Bristol Temple Meads station redevelopment, M49, MetroWest, flooding, housing
4. Role of M5 as a key corridor connecting four Enterprise Areas, Port and Airport

### ASSETS

5. Established joint working arrangements across the area for a number of years
6. Skills achievements include nationally recognised pilot schemes, e.g. Chartermark
7. Delivery of some major cross-boundary infrastructure projects, e.g. MetroBus
8. Investment and promotion team working for the West of England as a whole, based in the newly opened Engine Shed
9. West of England Growth Fund has provided £25m in grants to SMEs




**Cross cutting interventions and their relationship with other sectors**

Strong impact
Moderate impact
Some impact

| | | | Advanced Engineering/ Aerospace | Creative & Digital | Low Carbon | High Tech | Professional Services | Construction & Development | Distribution | Retail | Rural | Social Enterprise | Tourism | Health | Education |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Business Support** | **W** | WoE Growth Fund | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **X** | iNet innovation networks in LEP Priority sectors | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Place and Infrastructure** | **Y** | Package of Minor Transport Schemes | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Z** | Local Pinch Points | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **AA** | Sustainable Transport Package | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **AB** | MetroWest rail improvements phase 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **AC** | MetroWest rail improvements phase 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **AD** | Superfast Broadband | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **AE** | Infrastructure Design & Realisation Fund | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Place and Infrastructure** | **AF** | Skills and Social Inclusion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **AG** | Further Education Capital Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Inward Investment** | **AH** | Invest Bristol and Bath – Continuation Funding | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | PROPOSED SCHEMES | EXPENDITURE OVER YR 15/16 CAPITAL | EXPENDITURE OVER YR 15/16 REVENUE | EXPENDITURE OVER YR 15/16 TOTAL | EXPENDITURE OVER YR 16/17 CAPITAL | EXPENDITURE OVER YR 16/17 REVENUE | EXPENDITURE OVER YR 16/17 TOTAL | MATCH FUNDING OVER YR 15/16 & YR 16/17 PRIVATE | MATCH FUNDING PUBLIC | MATCH FUNDING TOTAL | OVERALL PROJECT COST 2015-2021 | YEARS OF SPEND BETWEEN 2015-2021 | OUTPUTS OVER PLAN PERIOD 2015-2021 DIRECT JOBS CREATED | GVA RETURN | SECTOR RETURN ON INVESTMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HIGH TECH INDUSTRIES** | A Bristol Robotics Laboratory (Institute of Technology) | £750,000 | £750,000 | £1,500,000 | £750,000 | £750,000 | £1,500,000 | £5,800,000 | £0 | £5,800,000 | £4,500,000 | 3 | 500 | £29,000,000 | £6.44 |
| | B WoE Centre of Power & Energy | £2,000,000 | £0 | £2,000,000 | £3,500,000 | £2,400,000 | £5,900,000 | £4,450,000 | £1,300,000 | £5,750,000 | £30,000,000 | 6 | 650 | £340,000,000 | £11.33 |
| | C Terabit West (Broadband) | £6,750,000 | £0 | £6,750,000 | £6,750,000 | £500,000 | £7,250,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £15,000,000 | 4 | 250 | £165,000,000 | £11.00 |
| | D Bristol & Bath Science Park Grow on Centre | £3,000,000 | £0 | £3,000,000 | £4,500,000 | £0 | £4,500,000 | £1,700,000 | £0 | £1,700,000 | £15,000,000 | 3 | 240 | £9,400,000 | £0.63 |
| | E Quantum Technologies | £500,000 | £500,000 | £1,000,000 | £500,000 | £500,000 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £2,000,000 | £5,000,000 | 5 | 100 | £4,370,000 | £0.87 |
| | F J21 Food & Drink Enterprise Centre | £3,000,000 | £0 | £3,000,000 | £3,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £4,000,000 | £4,100,000 | £0 | £4,100,000 | £12,900,000 | 6 | 694 | £29,100,000 | £2.26 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£16,000,000** | **£1,250,000** | **£17,250,000** | **£19,000,000** | **£5,150,000** | **£24,150,000** | **£17,050,000** | **£2,300,000** | **£19,350,000** | **£82,400,000** | | **2434** | **£576,870,000** | |
| **LOW CARBON** | G Solar Region | £320,000 | £80,000 | £400,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £400,000 | £0 | £400,000 | £400,000 | 1 | 6 | £600,000 | £1.50 |
| | H Innovation in Composites for Marine Energy | £2,000,000 | £0 | £2,000,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £200,000 | £0 | £200,000 | £2,000,000 | 1 | 10 | £13,500,000 | £6.75 |
| | I Retrofitting existing housing and businesses | £1,200,000 | £200,000 | £1,400,000 | £1,200,000 | £200,000 | £1,400,000 | £0 | £800,000 | £800,000 | £9,100,000 | 6 | 1775 | £87,500,000 | £9.62 |
| | J Payment for Ecosystem Services Support | £0 | £165,000 | £165,000 | £0 | £165,000 | £165,000 | £165,000 | £165,000 | £330,000 | £330,000 | 2 | 20 | £690,000 | £2.09 |
| | K WoE Circular Economy Business Support Services | £0 | £60,000 | £60,000 | £0 | £60,000 | £60,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £120,000 | 2 | 10 | £385,000 | £3.21 |
| | L Increasing Business Resource Efficiency across WoE | £0 | £40,000 | £40,000 | £0 | £40,000 | £40,000 | £0 | £80,000 | £80,000 | £240,000 | 6 | 17 | £1,700,000 | £7.08 |
| | M Bristol Channel Tidal Energy Test Bed (feasibility study) | £0 | £300,000 | £300,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £50,000 | £50,000 | £300,000 | 1 | N/A | TBC | TBC |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£3,520,000** | **£845,000** | **£4,365,000** | **£1,200,000** | **£465,000** | **£1,665,000** | **£765,000** | **£1,095,000** | **£1,860,000** | **£12,490,000** | | **1838** | **£104,375,000** | |
| **AEROSPACE & ADVANCED ENGINEERING** | N Advanced Technology Centre | £7,200,000 | £1,000,000 | £8,200,000 | £7,200,000 | £1,100,000 | £8,300,000 | £5,685,393 | £0 | £5,685,393 | £26,700,000 | 5 | 900 | £39,000,000 | £1.46 |
| | O Virtual Growth Hub | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £2,000,000 | £2,000,000 | £2,000,000 | £0 | £2,000,000 | £6,000,000 | 3 | 120 | £10,500,000 | £1.75 |
| | P Composite Bridge Construction | £250,000 | £250,000 | £500,000 | £250,000 | £250,000 | £500,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £1,000,000 | 2 | 100 | £6,000,000 | £6.00 |
| | Q National Composites Centre | £2,200,000 | £500,000 | £2,700,000 | £2,100,000 | £550,000 | £2,650,000 | £0 | £5,350,000 | £5,350,000 | £8,000,000 | 3 | 150 | £10,200,000 | £1.28 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£9,650,000** | **£1,750,000** | **£11,400,000** | **£9,550,000** | **£3,900,000** | **£13,450,000** | **£7,685,393** | **£5,350,000** | **£13,035,393** | **£41,700,000** | | **1270** | **£65,700,000** | |
| **CREATIVE & DIGITAL** | R Engine Shed Phase 2 | £600,000 | £0 | £600,000 | £700,000 | £0 | £700,000 | £1,420,000 | £400,000 | £1,820,000 | £5,000,000 | 6 | 1000 | £59,000,000 | £11.80 |
| | S Bristol's CreaTech City | £0 | £900,000 | £900,000 | £0 | £900,000 | £900,000 | £0 | £500,000 | £500,000 | £4,500,000 | 5 | 230 | £4,500,000 | £1.00 |
| | T Cultural Infrastructure Programme | £4,000,000 | £0 | £4,000,000 | £4,000,000 | £0 | £4,000,000 | £3,600,000 | £8,000,000 | £11,600,000 | £20,000,000 | 5 | 625 | £30,000,000 | £1.50 |
| | U Craneworks | £1,800,000 | £200,000 | £2,000,000 | £2,250,000 | £285,000 | £2,535,000 | £2,672,627 | £890,588 | £3,563,214 | £10,500,000 | 5 | 287 | £16,900,000 | £1.61 |
| | V Bath Innovation | £8,404,000 | £600,000 | £9,004,000 | £8,404,000 | £580,000 | £8,984,000 | £13,750,866 | £17,410,751 | £31,161,617 | £34,714,000 | 6 | 7000 | £400,000,000 | £11.52 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£14,804,000** | **£1,700,000** | **£16,504,000** | **£15,354,000** | **£1,765,000** | **£17,119,000** | **£21,443,492** | **£27,201,338** | **£48,644,831** | **£74,714,000** | | **9142** | **£510,400,000** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **ALL SECTORS RETURN ON INVESTMENT AVERAGE** | | | | **£4.80** |
| **DRIVERS OF GROWTH** | **CROSS-SECTORIAL INTERVENTIONS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **BUSINESS SUPPORT** | W WoE Growth Hub & Fund | £4,700,000 | £1,800,000 | £6,500,000 | £2,700,000 | £1,800,000 | £4,500,000 | £19,250,000 | £0 | £19,250,000 | £16,000,000 | 3 | 1050 | £25,000,000 | £1.56 |
| | X iNET innovation networks | £0 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £0 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £2,000,000 | £0 | £2,000,000 | £3,000,000 | 3 | 135 | £9,300,000 | £3.10 |
| **PLACE & INFRA-STRUCTURE** | Y Package of Minor Transport Schemes | £5,000,000 | £0 | £5,000,000 | £5,000,000 | £0 | £5,000,000 | £8,823,529 | £24,117,647 | £32,941,176 | £34,000,000 | 6 | 950 | £61,000,000 | £1.79 |
| | Z Local Pinch Points | £7,000,000 | £0 | £7,000,000 | £7,000,000 | £0 | £7,000,000 | £3,500,000 | £3,500,000 | £7,000,000 | £34,000,000 | 6 | 1600 | £108,000,000 | £3.18 |
| | AA Sustainable Transport Package | £3,000,000 | £0 | £3,000,000 | £3,000,000 | £0 | £3,000,000 | £1,800,000 | £3,000,000 | £4,800,000 | £20,000,000 | 6 | 1800 | £62,000,000 | £3.10 |
| | AB MetroWest Phase 1 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £8,500,000 | 2 | 1150 | £110,000,000 | £2.00 |
| | AC MetroWest Phase 2 | £1,100,000 | £0 | £1,100,000 | £900,000 | £0 | £900,000 | £0 | £18,312,500 | £18,312,500 | £3,200,000 | 4 | 895 | £85,000,000 | £2.00 |
| | AD Superfast Broadband | £3,386,500 | £573,400 | £3,959,900 | £252,000 | £40,000 | £292,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £5,223,900 | 5 | 1312 | £42,000,000 | £8.04 |
| | AE Infrastructure Design & Realisation Fund | £0 | £4,225,000 | £4,225,000 | £0 | £1,225,000 | £1,225,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £16,450,000 | 4 | 2900 | £70,000,000 | £4.26 |
| **SKILLS** | AF FE Skills Capital* | £4,852,000 | £0 | £4,852,000 | £7,796,000 | £0 | £7,796,000 | £16,865,000 | £8,432,000 | £25,297,000 | £31,990,000 | 6 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | AG Skills & Social Inclusion | £0 | £2,640,000 | £2,640,000 | £0 | £2,640,000 | £2,640,000 | £0 | £1,500,000 | £1,500,000 | £15,840,000 | 6 | 1600 | £73,500,000 | £4.64 |
| **INWARD INVESTMENT** | AH WoE Inward Investment Programme | £0 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £0 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £580,000 | £150,000 | £730,000 | £3,000,000 | 3 | 4500 | £11,000,000 | £3.67 |
| | **TOTAL CROSS-SECTORAL INTERVENTIONS COST** | **£29,038,500** | **£11,238,400** | **£40,276,900** | **£26,648,000** | **£7,705,000** | **£34,353,000** | **£52,818,529** | **£59,012,147** | **£111,830,676** | **£191,203,900** | | **17892** | **£656,800,000** | **£3.39** |
| | **YR 1&2 TOTAL PROGRAMME COST** | **£73,012,500** | **£16,783,400** | **£89,795,900** | **£71,752,000** | **£18,985,000** | **£90,737,000** | OVERALL SEP INTERVENTIONS COST 2015-2021 | | | **£402,507,900** | | | | |

| YR 1&2 TOTAL PROGRAMME MATCH FUNDING | PRIVATE £99,762,415 | PUBLIC £94,958,485 | TOTAL £194,720,901 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTPUT OVER PLAN PERIOD 2015-2021** | **DIRECT JOBS CREATED 32,576** | **INDIRECT JOBS CREATED 18,992** | **TOTAL JOBS CREATED† 25,591** | **GVA RETURN £1,914,145,000** |

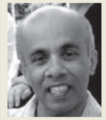
| *FE SKILLS CAPITAL PROJECTS STARTING YR 15/16 | |
|---|---|
| Refurbishment and Modernisation of Automotive Engineering Workshops | £900,000 |
| Business Enterprise Training Centre | £720,000 |
| New Construction Centre for Bath and North East Somerset | £4,957,984 |
| Weston College Future Technology Centre | £5,009,390 |
| West of England Law and Professional Services Academy | £4,648,068 |
| Advanced Engineering Centre Extension | £4,000,000 |
| Advanced Construction Centre | £6,000,000 |
| ***FE SKILLS CAPITAL PROJECTS STARTING YR 16/17** | |
| Avon Street Campus remediation works | £600,000 |
| Inclusive Vocation Training Centre | £792,000 |
| North Somerset Employment and Guidance Centre | £3,274,000 |
| South West Tourism and Hospitality Academy – Phase 1 | £4,380,000 |
| Weston College Social Enterprise Training Centre – Phase 1 | £3,434,000 |

†Total jobs created over plan period 2015-2021 taking into account deadweight and displacement. See Appendix 3 for breakdown of calculation

## CURRENT TWO YEAR PROGRAMME YR 15/16 – YR 16/17

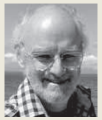
For full 6 year programme see Appendix 1

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Bristol Robotics Laboratory (Institute of Technology)**<br>A collaborative Robotics and Autonomous Systems (RAS) initiative to provide start-up and grow-on space for technology/ knowledge based businesses in robotics and autonomous systems, bio-sensing and biotechnology, biomedical and other related fields. Provision of facilities and advanced tools for academic and industry innovators, collaborative projects and technology companies. Supported by UWE and University of Bristol. | Fragmentation and lack of specialist facilities & support | LGF COST **£4.5m**<br>ROI **£6.44**<br>JOBS **500**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£5.8m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence**<br>Recognising the strength of Bristol Robotics Lab and the high growth potential for this sector in the West of England and importance to national growth, work with us to explore how we might deliver the TSB's national ambition for a Robotics and Autonomous Systems Catapult, at the BRL, UWE.<br>**Business and Innovation Hubs** | <br>**Prof. Martin Boddy**<br>University of West of England |
| **B. WoE Centre of Power & Energy**<br>A new research facility where major businesses and SMEs can undertake programmes to realise the benefits of new technology including addressing the shortfall in high technology graduates capable of joining, or scaling up, advanced low-carbon, power and energy based businesses. | Need to adopt ultra-low carbon economy<br>Business not carrying out sufficient R&D due to lack of investment<br>Lack of skilled workforce | LGF COST **£30.0m**<br>ROI **£11.33**<br>JOBS **650**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£16.7m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence**<br>**Business and Innovation Hubs** | <br>**Prof. Gary Hawley**<br>University of Bath |
| **C. Terabit West (Broadband)**<br>Broadband infrastructure R&D test bed to support the extension of Gigabit Bristol across the WoE increasing capacity/volume for high growth sectors. | Current commercial offer for broadband is expensive, shared, slow and not suited to R&D | LGF COST **£15.0m**<br>ROI **£11.00**<br>JOBS **250**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **National assets for local growth**<br>The Highways Agency will open up their National Roads Telecommunications Service fibre network to enable high speed broadband connectivity within and between our Enterprise Zone and Areas, aligned with support for the delivery of our Gigabit/Terabit broadband investment and test bed programmes. | <br>**James Lancaster**<br>University of Bristol |
| **D.Bristol & Bath Science Park Grow on Centre**<br>Expansion of Bristol & Bath Science Park providing grow-on space including hybrid workshop, wet and dry labs and collaborative spaces. | Development halted during recession, too high risk for private sector in the current market | LGF COST **£15.0m**<br>ROI **£0.63**<br>JOBS **240**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£1.7m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence**<br>**Business and Innovation Hubs**<br>**National assets for local growth**<br>Subject to the conclusion of current contract negotiations between BIS, HCA and the property developers, allow the LEP through South Gloucestershire Council as the Accountable Body to take the stewardship role from the HCA, for the Bristol & Bath Science Park in the Emersons Green Enterprise Area, where the LEP currently has no direct strategic influence. | <br>**Bonnie Dean**<br>Bristol & Bath Science Park |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **E. Quantum Technologies**<br>Creation of a Quantum Technologies Hub (QT Hub) – building upon pioneering research at the University of Bristol and the region's successful semiconductor companies. Significant human talent will be attracted to the QT Hub in areas such as Quantum Computers, Quantum Simulators, Quantum Sensors and Quantum Communication. | High barriers to market entry, lack of technology and skills to build devices | LGF COST **£5.0m**<br>ROI **£0.87**<br>JOBS **100**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£2.5m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence**<br>**Business and Innovation Hubs** | <br>**Mustafa Rampuri**<br>University of Bristol |
| **F. Food & Drink Enterprise Centre**<br>A Centre of Excellence for Food and Drink Industries within the Junction 21 Enterprise Area to create a hub bringing together expertise ranging from bio-technology to engineering; chemistry to design that strives to excel in food research, production, manufacturing and resource efficiency. | Businesses in this sector currently procure for innovation research and technology support outside the WoE region.<br>No high tech industries in Weston-super-Mare. | LGF COST **£12.9m**<br>ROI **£2.26**<br>JOBS **694**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£9.1m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence**<br>Ensure that national programmes support the delivery of a Food & Drink Technology Innovation Centre in the J21 Enterprise Area.<br>**Business and Innovation Hubs** | <br>**Karuna Tharmananthar**<br>North Somerset Council |
| **G. Solar Region**<br>Working with housing developers, solar energy installers and wholesalers, regional energy co-operatives and the distribution network to develop a new sustainable funding model for the roll out of solar electricity generation to new build homes in the WoE region. | Lack of installation of solar PV's onto new build homes and currently not offered as an optional extra. | LGF COST **£400k**<br>ROI **£1.50**<br>JOBS **6**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£400k** | | **Powering the West of England**<br>Green Deal / ESCOs<br>**Housing** | <br>**James Lancaster**<br>University of Bristol |
| **H. Innovation in composites for marine energy**<br>Provision of new test centre to provide development testing and accreditation for new tidal blade models and dynamic testing capability. | Current blade test facility and scale of industry not large enough for each manufacturer to have facility. | LGF COST **£2.0m**<br>ROI **£6.75**<br>JOBS **10**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£200k** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** | <br>**Johnny Gowdy**<br>Regen SW |
| **I. Retrofitting existing housing and businesses**<br>A strategic market intervention through a number of mechanisms that either stimulate and support retrofitting demand from householders and businesses, or enable local supply chain development creating low carbon business growth in the West of England. | Whole house retrofitting not being taken up as there is a need for cheap and easy finance to enable households and businesses to cover the costs of the works not covered by existing Government schemes. | LGF COST **£9.1m**<br>ROI **£9.62**<br>JOBS **1,775**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Powering the West of England**<br>Green Deal / ESCOs<br>**Housing** | <br>**David Trethewey**<br>Bath and North East Somerset Council |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **J. Payment for Ecosystem Services Support**<br>Exploit new markets for trading externalities not currently accounted for (such as flood water capacity, biodiversity, energy or carbon offsetting) to create economic, social and environmental benefits. | Unsustainable depletion of natural capital necessitates mechanisms at local level (for homes and businesses) to facilitate payment for ecosystem services.<br>New market, payback periods and benefits not yet recognised. | LGF COST **£330k**<br>ROI **£2.09**<br>JOBS **20**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£165k** | | | <br>**Dr. Bevis Watts**<br>West of England Nature Partnership |
| **K. WoE Circular Economy Business Support Services**<br>Develop closed loop recycling practices with the aim of reducing emissions and sustainable use of resources for suppliers. Research and business support into the circular economy. | Failure to price environmental costs of resources/ future pricing.<br>No service based business models. | LGF COST **£120k**<br>ROI **£3.21**<br>JOBS **10**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | | <br>**Jane Stephenson**<br>Resource Futures |
| **L. Increasing Business Resource Efficiency across WoE**<br>Business support for SMEs to increase business process and management resource efficiency. Project will develop the low carbon sector and will support the priority sectors of High Tech, Aerospace and Advanced Engineering. | Lack of awareness and access to the benefits of resource efficiency advice and support which can help businesses reduce overhead costs and gain new access to new markets. | LGF COST **£240k**<br>ROI **£7.08**<br>JOBS **17**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | | <br>**Rob Emony**<br>Business West |
| **M. Bristol Channel Tidal Energy Test Bed**<br>Feasibility study to explore opportunities to harness low carbon energy from the Severn Estuary. | Capital intensive, requiring significant timescales, planning, development and operational costs.<br>Potential developers of tidal range projects do not have the capacity to undertake such studies. | LGF COST **£300k**<br>JOBS **0**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence**<br>**Powering the West of England**<br>In return for a strong regional partnership and commitment, Government will support research and development activity in marine renewables; align UKTI activity in support of the sector; and develop a simplified consents regime to enable to rapid deployment of demonstrator projects coordinated with DECC, the Marine Management Organisations and the Crown Estate. | <br>**Bill Eldrich**<br>Bristol City Council |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **N. Advanced Technology Centre**<br>Working collaboratively with a broad range of global aerospace customers and suppliers to establish an Advanced Technology Centre to develop and industrialise the advanced technologies i.e. 3D printing. With partners including GKN Aerospace, Rolls-Royce, Airbus, WEAF, S.Glos Council. | Scale of proposal in scope, proposed diversity of the technology centre and collaboration with range of stakeholders requires and would benefit from public sector backing to deliver successfully. | LGF COST **£26.7m**<br>ROI **£1.46**<br>JOBS **900**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£9.2m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence**<br>Recognition and government support for the iAero campus in Filton to provide a place where innovation in aerospace specific technologies, processes and skills can deliver on aspirations set out in the Aerospace Growth Partnership 'Lifting Off: Implementing the Strategic Vision for UK Aerospace.' Engaging early with the West of England when ATI, TSB or Aerospace Growth Partnership resources become available for the development of IAERO<br>**Business and Innovation Hubs** | <br>**John Pritchard**<br>GKN Aerospace |
| **O. Virtual Growth Hub**<br>A virtual growth hub for the Aerospace & Advanced Engineering, Microelectronics, Low Carbon and Creative sectors geared to supporting SMEs throughout the supply chain, with a focus on technology development through innovation vouchers and practical in company direct action support. | Barriers to innovation in the SME sector as a result of lack of access to specialist information and services, high development costs, lack of access to capital.<br>Weaknesses in supply chain, particularly, aggregation and distribution leading to increased logistics costs. | LGF COST **£6.0m**<br>ROI **£1.75**<br>JOBS **120**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£6.0m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence**<br>**Business and Innovation Hubs** | <br>**Simon Young**<br>West of England Aerospace Forum (WEAF) |
| **P. Composite Bridge Construction**<br>Potential application of new technology to develop an advanced composite footbridge design solution that could be efficiently and economically used in a variety of bridge locations to help to unlock this sector of the market. | Lack of current design standards for structural design in advanced composites.<br>Barrier to adoption as a result of high capital costs, lack of evidence of the real benefits based on the lifetime of the product and limited number of designers who can deliver these projects | LGF COST **£1.0m**<br>ROI **£6.00**<br>JOBS **100**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | | <br>**Kathryn Vowles**<br>Balfour Beaty |
| **Q. National Composites Centre**<br>Provision of facilities and support services to develop additional laboratory space and commercial space at the composite centre. | Lack of R&D investment & Failure to exploit emerging markets. | LGF COST **£8.0m**<br>ROI **£1.28**<br>JOBS **150**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence**<br>**Business and Innovation Hubs** | <br>**Graham Harrison**<br>GKN |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **R. Engine Shed Phase 2** Provision of incubation and grow on space for growth oriented high technology companies using the SETSquared model successfully applied to Engine Shed Phase 1. | No private sector provision of these types of services and facilities exist in the WoE area with the specialist support offered. | LGF COST **£5.0m** ROI **£11.80** JOBS **1,000** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£5.8m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** **Business and Innovation Hubs** **National assets for local growth** Full transfer all HCA assets in the Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone to the established development vehicle for the Zone. |  **Dr. Neil Bradshaw** University of Bristol |
| **S. Bristol's CreaTech City** To exploit the co-location of creative technology micro-businesses and capitalize on the growth opportunity in the unsquare mile by promoting collaborative projects, co-ordinating support funding, bids, growth programmes and skills development in the high-growth space. | The market is not able to produce an effective centre, diverse workforce, pathways to sustainable careers & fast increase in digital content with a centralist approach owned by a single company. | LGF COST **£4.5m** ROI **£1.00** JOBS **230** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Business and Innovation Hubs** |  **Paul Appleby** Bristol Media |
| **T. Cultural Infrastructure Programme** Cultural buildings and equipment investment programme to support the development of a range of cultural infrastructure development efficiency and sustainability of the cultural organisations that operate the buildings, to make the cultural attractions in WoE fit for purpose. | 'Not for profit' sector and relies upon capital fundraising to invest in cultural buildings and equipment. WoE region historically under-invested compared to other English core city regions. | LGF COST **£20.0m** ROI **£1.50** JOBS **625** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£9.0m** | | |  **Dick Penny** Watershed |
| **U. Craneworks** A project to convert the area around the crane sheds on Bath's South Quays into a creative, inter-disciplinary and multi-functional space to promote, support, connect and grow creative businesses. | Fragmented High Tech and Creative & Digital sectors. Shortage of available land for office development and high land costs. | LGF COST **£10.5m** ROI **£1.61** JOBS **287** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£6.1m** | | **Business and Innovation Hubs** |  **Doug Laughlen** Craneworks |
| **V. Bath Innovation** A package of connected and mutually dependant interventions at Innovation Campus and Quay to provide a centre, incubator and grow on space delivered collaboratively. | No new Grade A office accommodation provided by the private sector in Bath during the past 20 years despite evidenced demand. Development has a negative market land value. | LGF COST **£34.7m** ROI **£11.52** JOBS **7,000** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£26.5m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** **Business and Innovation Hubs** |   **John Wilkinson** B&NES Council **Simon Bond** University of Bath |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **W. WoE Growth Hub & Fund** An SME growth hub and funding scheme offering support to businesses for various economic activities where market failure exists including SMEs accessing finance for capital investment, companies undertaking research and development or other innovation, companies 'over-skilling' employees, etc. | SSME's lack of access to finance for capital investment, innovation and research & development. | LGF COST **£16.0m** ROI **£1.56** JOBS **1,050** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£28.0m** | | **Business and Innovation Hubs** We will work with Government to find a revenue funded solution to provide a business support hub. |   **Nick Wilton** SME Group **Phil Smith** Business West |
| **X. iNET innovation networks** Promotion of innovation and growth of SMEs across the WoE area including access to advice and guidance, skills development and enhancement, new product and process technologies and marketing. | Barriers to innovation in the SME sector in terms of information and awareness, cost, access to specialist information and services, access to capital. | LGF COST **£3.0m** ROI **£3.10** JOBS **135** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£3.0m** | | |  **Prof. Martin Boddy** University of West of England |
| **Y. Package of Minor Transport Schemes** Capital interventions built around the Joint Local Transport Plan including new and improved highway infrastructure, more efficient network management (Urban Traffic Management & Control systems, etc.), road safety schemes and measures to reduce congestion/improve accessibility. | Congestion and other transport pressures on growth | LGF COST **£34.0m** ROI **£1.79** JOBS **950** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£30.0m** | | **Transport** | **Local Authority Heads of Transport** B&NES, BCC, NSC, SGC |
| **Z. Local Pinch Points** This Intervention will provide a fund for 2–3 mid-sized transport capital improvement schemes per year (typically £1m–£4m per scheme) focussed on congestion reduction building on the Pinch Point Programme approach successfully tested by Government and applied locally. | Congestion impacts on, and is a cost to business | LGF COST **£34.0m** ROI **£3.18** JOBS **1,600** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£8.5m** | | **Transport** |  **Peter Mann** Bristol City Council (BCC) |
| **AA. Sustainable Transport Package** A programme of sustainable transport capital measurers including walking, cycling, smarter choices, public transport and local sustainable travel initiatives building upon the successful application of these schemes and their packaging through the current Local Sustainable Transport Fund. | Congestion and other transport pressures on growth | LGF COST **£20.0m** ROI **£3.10** JOBS **1,800** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£6.0m** | | **Transport** A single settlement for the West of England for ten years across the whole of public transport, with increased flexibility in the use of funds and powers to regulate networks – the same as Transport for London. |  **Alistair Cox** Bristol City Council |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AB. MetroWest Phase 1**<br>The MetroWest Phase 1 rail scheme including the reopening of the Portishead railway line has been prioritised for devolved major schemes funding by the Local Transport Body, although additional capital funding is required on top of the devolved allocation. [£44.9m pre-commitment through devolved major schemes allocation] | Congestion and other transport pressures on growth | LGF COST<br>**£8.5m**<br>ROI<br>**£2.00**<br>JOBS<br>**1,150**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE<br>**£0** | | **Transport**<br>Government is asked to extend the electrification programme to include suburban rail services in Bristol, South Gloucestershire and North Somerset, including modern electrified rolling stock on the local rail service to Cardiff.<br>Simplification of the process for delivery of MetroWest programme as well as including in any future franchise the whole of MetroWest network and expediting the process for reopening the disused section of the railway and the legal powers needed to run passenger services between Portishead and Bristol Temple Meads. | <br>**Colin Medus**<br>North Somerset Council |
| **AC. MetroWest Phase 2**<br>The MetroWest Phase 2 rail scheme including the reopening of the Henbury line has been identified by the Local Transport Body as the second priority scheme for devolved major schemes funding. This intervention is a proportion of the development costs. | Congestion and other transport pressures on growth | LGF COST<br>**£3.2m**<br>ROI<br>**£2.00**<br>JOBS<br>**895**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE<br>**£0** | | **Transport**<br>Government is asked to extend the electrification programme to include suburban rail services in Bristol, South Gloucestershire and North Somerset, including modern electrified rolling stock on the local rail service to Cardiff.<br>Simplification of the process for delivery of MetroWest programme as well as including in any future franchise the whole of MetroWest network. | <br>**Janet King**<br>South Gloucestershire Council |
| **AD. Superfast Broadband**<br>Provision of open access ducting and a voucher scheme to support the roll out of superfast broadband across the WoE area, complementing the Gigabit Bristol programme and the emerging Terabit West intervention. | Broadband supply limited and expensive in business parks, only large companies can afford expensive leased lines.<br>Businesses are unlikely to locate in EA without a guarantee of a suitable broadband connection. | LGF COST<br>**£5.22m**<br>ROI<br>**£8.04**<br>JOBS<br>**1,312**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE<br>**£0** | | **National assets for local growth**<br>The Highways Agency will open up their National Roads Telecommunications Service fibre network to enable high speed broadband connectivity within and between our Enterprise Zone and Areas, aligned with support for the delivery of our Gigabit / Terabit broadband investment and test bed programmes. | <br>**Jennifer Brake**<br>South Gloucestershire Council |
| **AE. Infrastructure Design & Realisation Fund**<br>The design and realisation fund will be used to specifically progress schemes which are cross boundary and complex and therefore cannot easily be developed by one authority and that require significant up front funding. | Finite funding available for flood risk management infrastructure from central Government (Defra Grant in aid).<br>Schemes cannot easily be developed by one authority and require significant up front funding. | LGF COST<br>**£16.5m**<br>ROI<br>**£4.26**<br>JOBS<br>**2,900**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE<br>**£0** | | **Transport** | <br>**Steve Evans**<br>South Gloucestershire Council |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AF. FE Skills Capital**<br>Capital intervention to support skills development in further education. Various projects including:<br>• Refurbishment and Modernisation of Automotive Engineering Workshops (£900k);<br>• Business Enterprise Training Centre (£720k);<br>• New Construction Centre for Bath and North East Somerset (£5.3m);<br>• Weston College Future Technology Centre (£5m);<br>• West of England Law and Professional Services Academy (£4.6m);<br>• Advanced Engineering Centre Extension (£4m);<br>• Advanced Construction Centre (£6m). | | LGF COST<br>**£31.9m**<br>JOBS<br>**N/A**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE<br>**£42.6m** | | **Skills**<br>To support skills development in the J21 Enterprise Area, we ask Government to conclude the funding agreement to bring forward North Somerset Enterprise Technical College, within the Weston Airfield Business Quarter. In return we will ensure that the NSETC is fully functional by Autumn 2015 as a unique opportunity to involve industry in the education provision and focus on STEM subjects both of which are welcomed by the industry in the area. We also request that Government grant joint FE & HE institution to Weston College, to consolidate the level of Higher Education provision in North Somerset and in particular the regeneration and growth ambitions in Weston-super-Mare and the J21 Enterprise Area. | <br>**Adam Powell**<br>WoE LEP Skills Team |
| **AG. Skills & Social Inclusion**<br>Wide ranging skills package to ensure labour market readiness and address social inclusion including supporting businesses skills needs, in particular SMEs; effective business engagement leading to co-design of training and employability Chartermark programme. | Business needs unmet by local labour supply<br>Variance between the skills (or occupation) of jobseekers and the vacancies offered by employers.<br>Lack of employer engagement in schools.<br>Skills provider infrastructure does not fully meet training needs of key sectors. | LGF COST<br>**£15.8m**<br>ROI<br>**£4.64**<br>JOBS<br>**2,500**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE<br>**£0** | | **Skills** | <br>**Adam Powell**<br>WoE LEP Skills Team |
| **AH. WoE Inward Investment Programme**<br>Wide ranging inward investment programme for the WoE area, including mix of research, marketing and trade promotion; business development activity including key account management. | Market failure in location promotion and relative high costs of information gathering for potential investors (should they have to do it themselves). | LGF COST<br>**£3.0m**<br>ROI<br>**£3.67**<br>JOBS<br>**4,500**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE<br>**£870k** | | **Business and Innovation Hubs** | <br>**Matt Cross**<br>Bristol & Bath |

# **4.3** WEST OF ENGLAND GROWTH DEAL

**This Strategic Economic Plan shows how we will develop a £150bn economy, on an investment of just £0.5bn of public money; and how our Local Growth Fund programme will result in an estimated 15,500 jobs and £1.9bn in GVA. This ambition will only be realised if the West of England has the freedoms and flexibilities we need to deliver quickly and effectively.**

National governments have an important role to play in backing places which are performing well, and creating jobs and growth for UK plc. With the appointment of a Cities Minister, the creation of a cross-Whitehall Cities Unit, and the development of the Bristol City Region Deal, national economic policy is making significant steps towards freeing up our major engines of growth.



We were heartened by the ambitious programme of reform heralded by Michael Heseltine in his report, No Stone Unturned, and we are committed to demonstrating to Government that the West of England is a place where the scale and the ambition of those proposals can be delivered. Accordingly, we are putting forward a number of proposals that support our Local Growth Fund interventions, as well as a set of game-changing reforms that will help the Government deliver its vision for a new era of self-determining and successful city-regions.

Our proposals for reform as part of the Growth Deal fall into two categories:

**1. Unlocking growth** Flexibilities needed now to enable rapid delivery of SEP ambitions.

**2. Game-changers** The next generation of reforms required to set city regions like the West of England free to drive growth.

## 1. Unlocking growth

The following proposals directly support the delivery of the Strategic Economic Plan and particularly our Local Growth Fund projects.

### Business and Innovation Hubs

**We will:** There are a range of impactful projects in our Local Growth Fund plan centred on providing support to growing and innovative business, as well as a number of different venues and centres of excellence where businesses congregate. We will work with Government to find a revenue funded solution to combine project proposals into a single coherent package of support for business in the West of England. Support will be available in multiple locations, co-located with centres of excellence wherever possible, and will provide a single point of expert contact for business advice.

**Government will:**

- Provide an enhanced and locally sensitive trade support package – through local influence over the way UKTI is commissioned.
- Guarantee future national business support contracts are procured in line with local needs.

### National assets for local growth

In order to accelerate growth in priority locations, it is vital that in our Enterprise Zone and Areas key Government agencies deliver in line with local economic or spatial strategies in the way they make use of their assets.

**We will:** Drive forward our ambitious programme for the development of our Enterprise Zone and Enterprise Areas, resulting in the creation significant jobs and growth.

**Government will:** Introduce a 'Duty to Pro actively Support Local Economic Strategies', or similar requirement, for all central Government bodies/agencies in the way that assets are managed or disposed of within Enterprise Zone/Areas. This will apply to organisations such as the HCA, BIS, the Highways Agency and the Canals and River Waterways Trust, for example, and the regulatory framework for this duty will also include penalties for inaction, requiring proactive decision-making about the treatment of land and assets to support local plans.

In addition, we require the following specific changes to support the best use of assets to deliver our SEP priorities:

- English Heritage will consider 'economic impact' in its assessment of the development of Temple Meads train station.
- The Highways Agency will open up their National Roads Telecommunications Service fibre network to enable high speed broadband connectivity within and between our Enterprise Zone and Areas, aligned with support for the delivery of our Gigabit / Terabit broadband investment and testbed programmes.
- Subject to the conclusion of current contract negotiations between BIS, HCA English Heritage and the property developers, allow the LEP through South Gloucestershire Council as the Accountable Body to take the stewardship role from the HCA, for the Bristol & Bath Science Park in the Emersons Green Enterprise Area, where the LEP currently has no direct strategic influence.
- Fully transfer all HCA assets in the Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone to the established development vehicle for the Zone.

### Resourcing centres of excellence

As we now embark on further development of nationally significant centres of excellence in the West of England we require Government to further align existing and forthcoming resources to achieve maximum impact.

**We will:** Deliver nationally significant Centre of Excellence in the West of England to support jobs and GVA growth, including aerospace (iAero), robotics (Robotics and Autonomous Systems Catapult / Robotics Lab); bio-sensing and biotechnology (University Enterprise Zone); Food & Drink (J21 Food & Drink Enterprise Centre), and creative industries (Engine Shed / Craneworks).

**Government will:** Align all relevant national programme and resources behind the development of these facilities, including:

- Recognition and government support for the iAero campus in Filton to provide a place where innovation in aerospace specific technologies, processes and skills can deliver on aspirations set out in the Aerospace Growth Partnership 'Lifting Off: Implementing the Strategic Vision for UK Aerospace.' Engaging early with the West of England when ATI, TSB or Aerospace Growth Partnership resources become available for the development of IAERO.
- Recognising the strength of Bristol Robotics Lab and the high growth potential for this sector in the West of England and importance to national growth, work with us to explore how we might deliver the TSB's national ambition for a Robotics and Autonomous Systems Catapult, at the BRL, UWE.
- Support development of Biosensing and Biotechnology (University Enterprise Zone) capability alongside Robotics and linked to the University Enterprise Zone.
- Ensure that national programmes support the delivery of a Food & Drink Technology Innovation Centre in the J21 Enterprise Area.

Many of these centres are rightfully focused on innovation and R&D as a key strength of the West of England. A further ask of Government therefore is the early engagement and involvement of TSB as they develop locally-sensitive national strategies for innovation and technology.

### Powering the West of England

The West of England is fast becoming a national centre for innovation and expertise in the generation and distribution of energy. With the development of the Severn Estuary as a major centre for tidal renewable marine energy, and the forthcoming investment in Hinkley Point and Oldbury nuclear power stations, we have a window of opportunity to create local jobs and growth in this sector. Given more local control, city regions would be able to purchase and generate energy more cheaply, while co-ordinating benefits of smart energy systems or positive energy behaviours to households. We want to work with Government to achieve the following:

- Work with the Core Cities and their LEP partners to explore city regions having greater local control over energy systems, potentially including:
  - A co-ordinated framework of Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) across Core City LEP partners, obtaining one or more supply and independent distribution licences.
  - Making best use of the Core Cities combined purchasing power to create 'next generation' energy solutions and competitive consumer costs through arrangements such as Power Purchase Agreements.
  - Setting tariff prices on energy we produce and reinvest more taxes from energy production.
  - Greater powers to organise infrastructure plans with utility companies and hold to account utility generators, transmission services and distributors across their areas.
  - Give urgent attention to the challenges of recent changes to the Green Deal, to ensure that the enormous opportunity to reduce energy consumption in the West of England by rapidly implementing plans to retrofit housing and other buildings across the city-region, is not missed.
  - In return for a strong regional partnership and commitment, Government will support research and development activity in marine renewables; align UKTI activity in support of the sector; and develop a simplified consents regime to enable the rapid deployment of demonstrator projects coordinated with DECC, the Marine Management Organisations and the Crown Estate.

To support the development of the skills our labour force needs to take advantage of this great expansion of the energy sector, we are seeking support from Government to:

- Establish the West of England as a major centre for energy skills, building on the development of Hinkley Point and Oldbury nuclear power stations.
- Working in partnership with our neighbouring LEPs to make the West of England part of a network of elite further education provision focused on energy.

## 2. Ambitious reform

### Liberating the West of England economy

Cities and city-regions directly control only a miniscule proportion of the income they generate, with money generated locally returned to us only with complex strings attached. The current arrangement means our engines of national economic growth cannot use public money in the most efficient way to provide what local people want, and they are limited in how they can raise investment and attract commercial finance. We want to work with Government to address this, and together we are calling for:

- Government to return to the original ambition for the Local Growth Fund, allocating a flexible single pot based on their SEPs, without the current requirement to agree, and be centrally monitored against, individual projects.
- Government to honour their original City Region Deal commitment to explore an extension of our existing Growth Incentive to give us 100% business rate retention across the West of England.
- Government to honour their original City Region Deal commitment to develop a single set of monitoring and contractual arrangements for all economic development funding in the West of England, to match our local commitment to a 'One-Front-Door' approach to local funding.
- Implementation of London Finance Commission findings, devolving property taxes to the West of England, within a framework that has a neutral affect on the rest of local government finance (allowing for 'equalisation')[8].
- Government to work with the West of England to develop an innovative model for the retention of a small proportion of sales tax (VAT). This may be no more than 1% and yet could be used to create significant local funds, which we would use to establish a local business bank supporting investment for a return in small and innovative local businesses looking to grow.

Together, these proposals would achieve three things:

- create more certainty and stability over public finances which will allow lasting, positive reform to be delivered.
- achieve the critical scale and market confidence needed to drive really significant investment in growth by allowing the West of England to share in the proceeds of success.
- provide the necessary freedoms to innovate with whatever funds will be available within an area, to create the most attractive environment possible for investors.

### Skills

The West of England has specific strengths, and therefore specific skills needs for its workforce. A centralised system does not adequately assess or understand the skills needs in the West of England – the rate of innovation and change in our economy is too great for any central bureaucracy to keep pace. The West of England is calling for:

- Implementation of a South Bristol Skills and Labour Market Agreement (SLMA), covering a minimum of five years and as an early adopter of the model proposed by the Core Cities. This will include:
  - A framework of coordination for all education providers
  - A single plan and investment framework for skills with: devolved budgets and locally commissioned provision; more focus on under-25s; and Advice and Guidance Services all linked to current and future needs of the local labour market.
  - Local commissioning of the Work Programme post-2016, with the option for a single performance framework across all core city LEPs.

To support skills development in the J21 Enterprise Area, we ask Government to conclude the funding agreement to bring forward North Somerset Enterprise Technical College, within the Weston Airfield Business Quarter. In return we will ensure that the NSETC is fully functional by Autumn 2015 as a unique opportunity to involve industry in the education provision and focus on STEM subjects both of which are welcomed by the industry in the area. We also request that Government grant joint FE & HE institution to Weston College, to consolidate the level of Higher Education provision in North Somerset and in particular the regeneration and growth ambitions in Weston-super-Mare and the J21 Enterprise Area.

[8] http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/business-economy/championing-london/london-finance-commission

### Transport

Transport investment in and between our economic engines is much lower outside London and is under increasing pressure. Like skills, transport policy in England is also a patchwork of different elements under different control. City regions have limited powers to raise money. Our proposals to work with Government on transport reforms include:

- Explicit inclusion in future plans for high speed connections west of London – to the West of England and South Wales – as part of the planned future investment in the UK network.
- Government is asked to extend the electrification programme to include suburban rail services in Bristol, South Gloucestershire and North Somerset, including modern electrified rolling stock on the local rail service to Cardiff.
- Simplification of the process for delivery of MetroWest programme as well as including in any future franchise the whole of MetroWest network, and expediting the process for reopening the disused section of the railway and the legal powers needed to run passenger services between Portishead and Bristol Temple Meads.
- Building on our existing Bristol City Regional Deal, allow programme flexibility in project funding across the MetroWest Programme – both phases 1 & 2.
- Progress, with urgency, the delivery of a number of strategic funding priorities currently outside the scope of the Local Growth Fund, in particular funding for a new junction on the M49, and the development of Bristol Temple Meads Station, both of which are critical to the success of our Enterprise Zone/Areas.
- A single settlement for the West of England for ten years across the whole of public transport, with increased flexibility in the use of funds and powers to regulate networks – the same as Transport for London.

### Housing

Between 2001 and 2011 house prices rose by 94%, but wages only rose by 29%. The nation is facing a crisis of housing provision and the West of England has some of the most unaffordable housing in the country outside London. This risks becoming a major drag-anchor on growth.

National housing policy and programmes can act as a straightjacket to city-regions like the West of England. Funding is complex – some 36 streams – and inflexible, so cities can't always innovate and use their own resources and know-how to create new housing.

We are asking Government to:

- Reform the way that the HCA operates in the West of England, which is not currently accelerating housing and economic/regeneration project delivery (and in some cases could well be slowing it), by committing the HCA to a partnership approach to delivering the SEP.
- Full devolution of HCA funding for housing to the West of England, through a new framework that will simplify the many different pots of funding available, and will include:
  - A relaxed requirement to achieve best value for public land in HCA ownership that measures best value in a different way, including longer term economic benefits.
  - Flexibility in the requirement for infrastructure investment to be recoverable, with a cost-benefit mechanism that takes better account of wider economic benefits.
  - Establishment of a housing 'accelerator' – a focused programme and 'crack team', working with the HCA that will review every stalled site in the West of England and identify the resource needed to get sites moving.

DCLG is also asked to work with the West of England to develop a mechanism to obligate developers of new residential and employment sites to engage with telecoms providers and make provision of superfast broadband at the construction stage.

# 4.4 CLUSTERS OF ACTIVITY

**There are many synergies between the interventions in our local growth fund programme. Figure 14 illustrates cross-sectoral clusters of activity.**

These synergies are a reflection of the cross sectoral collaboration and opportunities in the West of England and a demonstration of how smart specialisation is the right approach for us. As more and more people live in city-regions there is increasing demand on city-region systems – things like transport, energy, housing, water and health.

As the UK's hub for creative and high-tech industries, low-carbon innovation, aerospace and defence as well as community empowerment and citizen-led activism, the West of England is ideally placed to invent, develop, test and share smart new approaches to tackling urban issues and to develop genuinely engaging ways to place citizens at the heart of future city-region solutions.

Through a joined-up, multi sector, public-private-people based partnership, West of England has the potential to show how a city-regions multiple systems – transport, digital and other infrastructure can be effectively integrated with people to improve economic productivity and opportunity and increase quality of life whilst at the same time reducing impact on the environment.

It is commonly recognised that small and medium sized businesses drive innovation. As a 'large small city' – Bristol will prove that the same is true for urban innovation and that this can be extended across a city-region. The five priority sectors, and the interventions in this plan, can enable this model which in turn can help deliver on social inclusion, inward investment, health and wellbeing.

## HOW THE INTERVENTIONS BRING THE VISION ALIVE

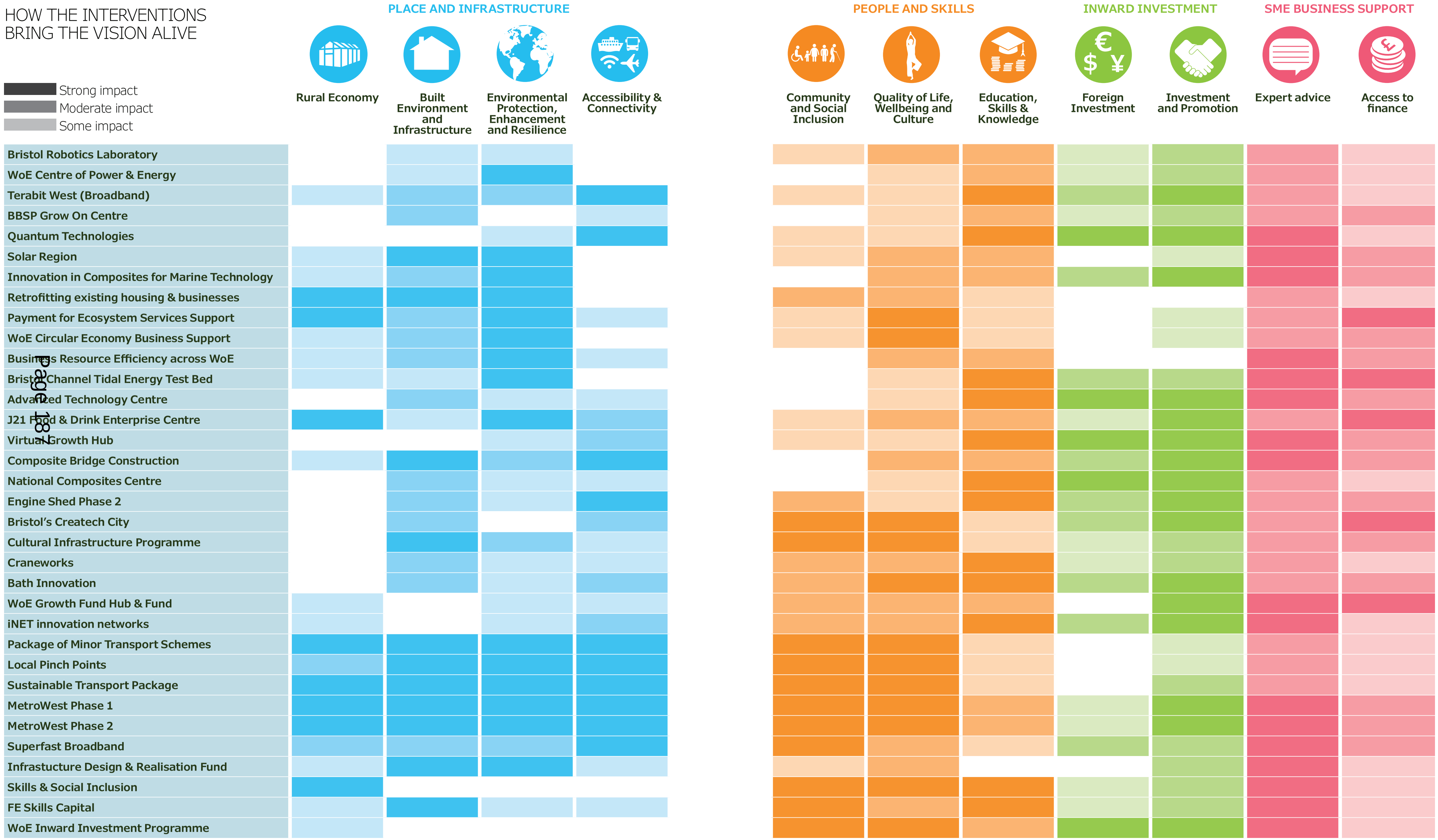
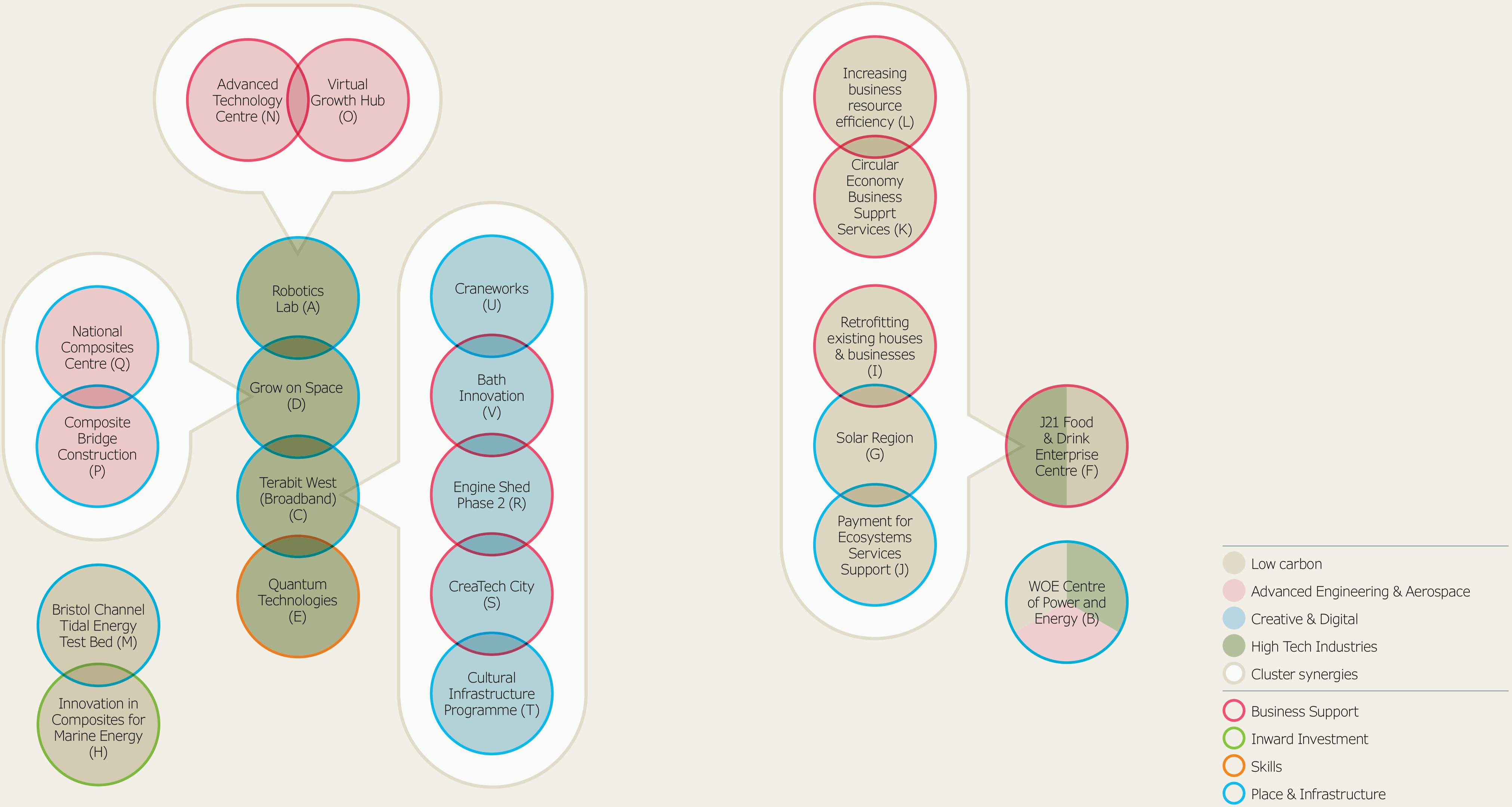


FIG 14
SECTORAL CLUSTERS OF ACTIVITY



# 5 USING OUR LEVERS OF GROWTH

## 5.1 PEOPLE- KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY, SKILLS AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

**SUMMARY:** BUILDING GROWTH THROUGH SKILLS

**Key issues to address to meet LEP objectives 4 and 5:**

- All education and training activity should have line of sight to employment. Matching skills to business needs

The most significant investment we can make for the region is investment in the Employability Chartermark which brings business and education together, raises aspirations and attainment and delivers skills for growth which will positively impact everyone in the region either directly or indirectly. The model can be rolled out nationally.

**What will do through the Growth Deal 2015/16:**

- FE Skills Capital projects £4.9m leveraging in c£9.7m of match funding
- Skills & social inclusion activities £2.6m

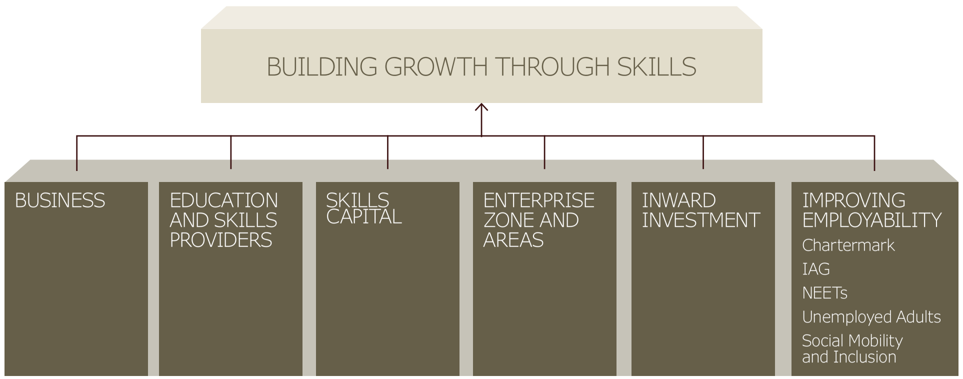
**What we will do through other mechanisms:**

ESF 2015–2020 £29m for the following activities:

- Social inclusion particularly focussed in S.Bristol and other areas with deprivation, support for NEETS, unemployed adults 19+, support for target groups
- Support for young people 16–19



FIG 15
BUILDING GROWTH THROUGH SKILLS




**Our results will achieved by:**

- effective input of business and education
- capital funding
- a clear focus
- a clear set of activities to be implemented and results achieved.

To deliver our economic ambition we plan to develop a well-motivated, educated workforce with the right skills at the right levels to meet local business needs – the most flexible in Europe. Our resources to deliver this are substantial –a 'pyramid of learning' (four universities, six colleges, including one sixth-form; our secondary schools including independent academies). There is further significant resource in the four Unitary Authorities and the voluntary sector. Our starting position is that while the LEP now has some resource of its own, the vast bulk of what we need to deliver this ambition sits with the providers. The two fundamental priorities are:

- To develop effective and sustainable partnership working with these players,
- To target our efforts on a limited but decisive set of goals.

We will create a skills and employment offer that supports our priority sectors and delivers excellence in education. Our objective is that all education and training activity should have line of sight to employment. The business led skills development, linking education and training will address the current and future skills needs of business whilst focussing on our aspirations for growth, sustainability and inclusion.

Integration of business support and improving employer influence of skills supply will drive the creation of new products, services, businesses and jobs and improve productivity in key priority sectors, social and rural businesses and areas of multiple deprivation including South Bristol as a priority regeneration area.

## 5.1 STRATEGIC FIT WITH NATIONAL POLICY AND SKILLS AGENDA

A number of policies introduced by the Government will together have a substantial impact not only on local people and businesses, but also on much of the delivery landscape for job creation, skills, Universal Credit and other benefits. These include:

- The introduction of the Universal Credit, replacing all Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), local authority and Inland Revenue benefits;
- Raising the participation age from 16 to 18 by 2015;
- Further Education (FE) loans for those aged 24+, which may reduce the capacity of those in employment and aged over 24 to improve their employability;
- Higher university fees;
- The changing focus of the Funding Agencies e.g. the movement of the social inclusion funding from Education Funding Agency (EFA) to local authorities.

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- The changing focus of the Funding Agencies e.g. the movement of the social inclusion funding from Education Funding Agency (EFA) to local authorities.



### 5.1.2 Providers

#### Higher Education

As already referenced we are home to four universities and in the academic year 2011-12, the four universities had 73,295 students, employed 10,412 staff and had a combined turnover of £892.5m.

The UK ambition is to be in the top eight worldwide for higher-level skills. In 2010 we ranked 12th. Businesses need higher-level skills to fuel growth. Higher level skills deliver commercial advantage. There are clear opportunities to increase levels of graduate skills utilisation across a range of sectors and to ensure that Higher Education (HE) provision locally is tailored to business need.

The Witty Review has also strongly emphasised the key role of universities in driving innovation and economic growth. HE can deliver:

a) Up skilling and re skilling of the existing workforce to meet business needs and changes in technologies and industry structure. For the West of England this means a focus on tailored skills and professional development for individual businesses, specific business sectors/subsectors e.g. composites, renewable energy and on up skilling/re skilling of 'mature' students to increase the overall supply of relevant graduate skills in the local labour market.

b) Matching university graduates to employers through effective recruitment and selection processes.

There is a strong concentration of world class research in our universities as evidenced by the Witty review's audit of technology hotspots across the UK. Many of these strengths are directly relevant to the 'eight great technologies', the government's Industrial Strategy Sectors, technology clusters identified in Technology and Innovation Futures, Technology Strategy Board (TSB) priorities and the LEP's own priority sectors. These provide the basis for potential collaborative and applied research with business.

The universities have a long history of active engagement with private sector businesses and organisations to encourage economic growth and job creation. They are also experienced at working together examples of this include:

- Establishment of Bristol and Bath Science Park.
- Delivery of VentureFest Bristol.
- National Composites Centre (NCC), utilising the research strengths of the University of Bristol.
- The University of Bath has built on over 20 years of research collaboration in advanced automotive engineering to reduce $CO_2$ emissions.
- Bristol Robotics Laboratory, formed between The Universities of West of England and Bristol, is the largest in Europe.
- SPHERE (Sensor Platform for Healthcare in Residential Environment) £11.7m led by Bristol Uni, attracts private sector investment (e.g Toshiba and IBM).
- Silicon South West, a network established and supported by the University of Bath that has helped the silicon design and microelectronics sector in our region.
- Bath and Bristol are both founder members of the SETSquared partnership whose business incubation activities have just been voted best in Europe and 4th in the World.

Our four universities are distinctly different, but highly complementary. Together they address all of our priority areas and are significant partners in our priority sectors. The universities' relationships with companies in our region, from large corporate to innovative early start-ups, are a critical component of this Strategic Economic Plan. The LEP fully supports the proposal from the University of the West of England and University of Bristol to establish a University Enterprise Zone. This will provide clear opportunities for innovation and university-business interaction in line with the proposals of the Witty review and with LEP strategy as set out in this Plan. Selected university capabilities across the area in summary include:

- Composites and advanced materials
- Catalysis and synthesis chemistry
- Robotics and autonomous systems
- Biotechnology and bio sensing
- Microelectronic design
- Power engineering
- Low carbon technologies
- Agri-Science
- Electrical energy management
- Vision and imaging technologies
- Creative and digital media
- Games and mobile systems
- 3D manufacturing
- Asset pricing and risk management
- Healthcare and assisted living technologies-life sciences
- Optical and wireless networks
- Quantum technologies and engineering
- High performance computing and big data

### 5.1.3 Further Education

We are home to five FE colleges – City of Bath, City of Bristol, Norton Radstock, South Gloucestershire and Stroud and Weston. The colleges are responsible for almost 100,000 students, employ 3,500 staff and have an annual revenue of £200m, delivering courses from entry to Master's degree level. Together we have formed an FE Consortium to steer college training provision towards the priority areas of growth, ensuring our young people have the skills required to secure employment in the region.

FE providers have been critical in securing growth in skill levels in our sectors, such as the proposed law and professional services academy and the Enterprise Technical College in North Somerset. The colleges will be key in the next phase of growth. The capital projects planned by the colleges also reflect strongly their desire to teach skills in the growth areas.

The contribution of further and higher education providers to the provision of learning is relatively well known, if at times under-estimated, but their wider impact is less well understood.

Colleges provide 33% of entrants to Higher Education, deliver 100% of HNCs and 89% of HNDs, with 78% of all Foundation Degree students being taught in Colleges. One-third of A-level students aged 16 to 18 studies at a College and 44% of those achieving a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19 do so at a College. FE priorities for action are:

- Working with business to match training to the growth industry priorities of the LEP and ensure the region has the talent pipeline needed.
- Increasing employability skills in students.
- Improving destination tracking.
- Aligning long-term capital and estate investment to match the skills needs and opportunities in jobs.

## 5.1.4 Schools

We recognise how essential it is that young people are inspired and informed about their future world of work so that they can make the right choices of learning and skills opportunities, and develop their own talents and interests. We are taking a proactive approach in fostering close liaison between schools and employers, and also in developing employability skills in young people.

This work extends the national context of a revised curriculum for schools in England which emphasises the application of skills in a wider world, including enterprise and industry. The new curriculum has been described by the Prime Minister as 'a revolution in education' that is vital to the country's economic prosperity, for example, in proposing that computer skills are taught at a level suitable for a future workplace, and maths is taught as a 'foundation to understanding the world'. Priorities for action across schools are:

- Increasing employability skills in school students and raising aspirations.
- Improving the vocational skills and market knowledge of school students to enhance their chances of employment.
- Improving information, advice and guidance (IAG) for all school learners.

## 5.1.5 Create a more responsive skills infrastructure

Better education could add £8trn to the UKs economy over the lifetime of a child born today – equivalent of 1% to GDP each year. By improving employer engagement, we have the potential to transform the local skills agenda and the opportunities for employment and growth. It is no small challenge and means raising aspirations and attainment across the education system, and creating the right mix across the workforce to boost productivity and grow industries. It means working to ensure even those furthest from the labour market have opportunities.

This can be done by:

- Developing a strong understanding of local employers skills needs to increase provision that is relevant to local business, both current and future.
- Supporting the development of courses to meet key sector needs e.g. coding & programmers for core gaming engines or increasing employer led degree courses in mechanical, electrical, composite and design & development engineering, BIT, LEAN and REACh manufacturing techniques.
- Building strong relationships and regular dialogue between business and providers, through activities such as our immersion events.
- Simplifying employer engagement policies and processes across providers.
- Ensuring there are training and learning opportunities for all levels of skill, not just at the higher end.

## 5.1.6 West of England 5 year Skills Capital Investment Plan

Our Skills Capital Investment Plan will identify the capital investment priorities to deliver the skills needs of employers across our area. It will be reviewed annually and will have at its core a rationale based on collaboration and agreement with key skills training providers, public and private partners, employers and the SFA. Identification of the skills capital assets required will be achieved through the following stages:

- An analysis of the skills needs of West of England employers identified within the WoE LEP Skills Plan (which is reviewed and refreshed annually).
- An assessment of the skills infrastructure including capital assets required to address these needs.
- A gap analysis of capital assets for current and upcoming needs which will require investment.

We will secure solutions to the Capital investment needs identified, taking full account of the views of providers, who are expected to contribute substantially to the total costs of any project delivered with Skills Capital funding. The delivery of projects will be monitored, including the impact of the resulting capital asset to ensure they achieve their stated aims and meet the initial financial request.

### 2015/16 West of England Skills Capital Projects and Estate Condition Funding

To date the WoE LEP has conducted the first analysis of Skills Capital investment priorities and has sought Expressions of Interest for projects which address those priorities and which can be funded in the 2015/16 academic year. This has been achieved through a robust and sound procurement process focused on providers from the Further Education and Private Training Provider sectors.

The process used has been based on the Skills Funding Agency (SFA) process and includes an assessment of the proposed projects by both the WoE LEP Skills Team and a verification of investment decisions by a panel of business representatives from the WoE LEP Skills Sub-Group to secure private sector involvement in the overall process.

We are making an overall skills capital request for 2015/16 of £4,852,000 this funding will contribute to the costs of 7 individual projects which are set out in our Local Growth Fund programme at section 4 of this plan. If successful with the initial request for funds for the 7 individual projects, the detailed second stage application process will be run with the support and involvement of the SFA and their technical team.

### 2016/2017 – 2019/2020 West of England Skills Capital Projects

Providers in the West of England have also supplied the WoE LEP with 15 projects which meet our stated Skills Capital priorities for the academic years 2016/2017 – 2019/2020 which are also detailed at section 4 and Appendix 2. Unlike the projects for 2015/2016 these projects have not been run through the robust SFA process detailed above but we have mapped them against our priorities. They contain a mixture of new build and remediation of existing estate projects. The overall costs of these projects is £23,246,233.

## 5.1.7 Improving Employability: What Needs To Happen?

### a) The Employability Chartermark (ECM)

Nearly a third of our newly qualified graduates are taken on by businesses in the West of England. This supply of highly qualified graduates is essential in building a high skill, innovative, knowledge-based economy rooted in smart specialisation.

Our local schools produce over 6,000 year 11 graduates annually and the five FE colleges together produce 83,000 students at any time.

Our ambition that every young person (5-24 years) in the West of England is able to participate in the Employability Chartermark scheme at least once during their education. Currently all four HE and all five FE institutions participate and in its second year, the programme has over thirty secondary schools (including special schools) participating. A primary school model is in its pilot stage as it is very important to engage with pupils at a younger age to raise their aspirations and inform them early. The ECM for educators includes:

- Business input to curriculum and programme design and content, development delivery and review.
- High quality IAG, current labour market information and global and cultural awareness.
- Work placements, internships and work experience.

Businesses who engage in the ECM are also able to achieve the award and are recognised and celebrated for their contribution to the learners.

### b) Improving Careers Information, Advice and Guidance (IAG)

Young People

Going in the Right Direction, an Ofsted report published in Sept 2013 finds that the arrangements for careers guidance in schools are not working well enough. Three quarters of the schools visited for the survey were not implementing their duty to provide impartial careers advice effectively. We will:

- Increase the amount of experiential activity available across the area for young people, e.g. World Skills, Teentech, Have a Go, An Hour of Code etc.
- Undertake activity to raise aspirations and attainment of young people.
- Pathways to Professions – run a series of business led events delivering careers information and routes in to those careers to careers professionals.
- Build a portfolio of business speakers volunteering for local educational organisations and establish a site where businesses can 'pledge' to contribute to the IAG delivery.

Adults (19+)

We will look to centralise, coordinate and share local Labour Market Information (LMI) funded through ESF. We will ensure that LMI is readily available and easily understood by all, to allow individuals to make informed choices on education and training options that would have the greatest chance of leading to full-time employment. This will include:

- Promoting priority sectors as employment choices.
- Identifying new and changing job roles/profiles.
- Identifying growing/shrinking sectors.

- Identifying and anticipating new opportunities, external trends and local advantage, specifically where the jobs are likely to be in the short, medium and long term.
- Communicating this information as widely as possible.
- Ensuring focus on our Enterprise Zone and Enterprise Areas and including lower level skills.
- Creating opportunities for NEETs (Not in Education, Employment or Training), those with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities and others for whom entry to the labour market is challenging.

We will also look to expand the face to face element of the National Careers Service locally, to ensure local people can access good quality, relevant and impartial advice.



### c) Support for NEET/Risk of NEET

The West of England has a particular challenge with a rise in long term claimants amongst the 18-24 age population. 16-18 year olds are well represented in the learning population, but numbers decline dramatically in those aged 18-24. The proportion of young people who are NEET rose in most parts of the West of England over the last year, while it fell in most other LEP areas and nationally. Also notable is the progressive rise in the number of young people who are NEET from age 16 up to age 18.

There are considerable opportunities to provide more skills training for people seeking to enter or re-enter the jobs market. Through the SEP we will:

Commission activity under ESF to deliver a locally driven approach to reducing levels of NEET and also supporting those at risk of NEET. Enabling these young people to become work ready with the employability skills, job specific skills, motivation and attitude they will need to gain and sustain employment is challenging. Close collaboration between business Business and education will be critical.

- Create a cost-effective personalised programme of engagement, support and skills training. Including literacy and numeracy focused on individual needs and helping with access to work experience to prepare for the world of work, including Traineeships and Apprenticeships.

### d) Support for Unemployed Adults Aged 19+

The 25-49 claimants is the largest claimant group in the West of England (consistently 56% of the total). Evidence suggests that assisting those in this category offers significant potential for business impact.

We will commission activity under ESF to deliver actions which enable this group to gain and sustain employment across the West of England based on a comprehensive knowledge of the local job market and economy. This will include:

- Delivering retraining opportunities for those with now outdated skills. These will be linked where appropriate to the Universal Credit scheme.
- Developing alternative pathways to employment through actions that will encourage participation by mature job seekers, particularly those without academic qualifications, with self-taught skills or on the job learning etc. These could be aligned with Universal Credit and encourage a learn and earn model.
- Promoting entrepreneurship, social enterprises and the move into self employment.

### e) Improve Social Mobility and Social Inclusion

Endemic social exclusion and poverty has a substantial effect on communities and their wellbeing and has a disproportionate call on resources. Diminishing numbers of low skill jobs and the competition for these jobs increases difficulties for those trying to access to the labour market. Low skilled jobs still exist in substantial numbers, albeit offering low pay and generally poor conditions.

The real issue is not that there are no jobs for low skilled people, but that many low skilled people, especially those with no qualifications, are unable to compete successfully for those jobs which are taken by others who are better qualified or have greater skills.

The West of England has deprivation 'hot spots' which are amongst the most deprived areas in the country, yet are adjacent to some of the least deprived areas of the country. Often unqualified individuals cannot compete successfully because they face other disadvantages (such as ill health or caring responsibilities) that place them at the end of the labour market queue. We will commission through ESIF:

- Activity support for the removal of particular local barriers to work, including basic skills (literacy & numeracy) and life skills, access to flexible and affordable childcare, learning difficulties and disabilities, access to transport, debt, digital exclusion and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) to enable workless people to move into training and/or compete in the local labour market.
- Additional support to specific target groups such as lone parents, carers, ex-service people, ex-offenders and those with health issues.
- Activity to further open up pathways into higher and further education for under-represented groups through widening participation initiatives. This will build on the existing work of the four Universities and local colleges in operating strong partnerships with schools and colleges, outreach programmes and targeted bursaries.
- Actively engaging "civil society organisations" in seeking ways to tackle social inclusion and combat poverty in an integrated, well managed and consistent way.

#### Employer Ownership of Skills

Employer ownership of skills is critical to delivering our vision, particularly the improved engagement of business and significantly around SMEs. Momentum is building up behind the idea of routing funding directly to employers to ensure skills provision is more aligned with business needs.

### f) Enterprise Zone and Enterprise Areas Pre-Recruitment training (19+)

We will work to ensure local residents benefit from employment opportunities within all our EZ/EAs focussing around pre-employment training. Businesses will be involved in developing the programme to ensure relevance, linked to business recruitment activity and offering guaranteed interviews.

Delivering the skills base required by new employment opportunities. In addition to working with the existing business base we will develop a strong skills support offer including subsidised training for the foreign and direct investment opportunities generated by the Inward Investment Team.

### g) Supporting business growth through skills (19+)

Our recent establishment of Sector Skills Advisors has meant that dedicated resource is in place to focus on the key LEP industry sectors, building routes for apprenticeships, business engagement in provider delivery, co-design of provision particularly around emerging technologies. Through ESF funded activity we plan to:

- Expand the Skills Advisors across additional LEP industry sectors.
- Support the development of co-design provision (business/provider) to meet sector priorities through our FE and HE partnerships such as the development of new low carbon apprenticeship models (solar installation etc).
- Continue our dedicated resource to support the recruitment of apprenticeships, in particular by SME's.
- Development of more Level 3+ apprenticeship opportunities.
- Build on our sector engagement with a series of tailored events and activities.
- Assist SMEs to engage with employer ownership funding supporting the development of geographic and supply chain models such as the aerospace supply chain in Filton.
- Focus on up-skilling/ re-skilling of the existing workforce to meet business needs and changes in key technologies, businesses and sectors including those in rural areas.
- Promote the development of modular courses to more easily support returners to work, after childcare, in their career progression and mobility, particularly in the health sector.
- Promote universities and colleges to employers as progression routes for employers employees in order to maintain the competitiveness of the existing workforce.

# 5.2 PLACE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

## SUMMARY: BUILDING GROWTH THROUGH SKILLS

**Key issues to address to meet LEP objectives 1 to 5:**

- Place-making to enable growth and strike the correct balance between the social, economic, cultural and environmental factors that are vital to delivering sustainable growth and prosperity for all. Deliver 90,000 new homes across the area and 70,000 jobs at our EZ /EAs and priority locations.
- Transport investment to improve connectivity and accessibility for business and our communities.
- A cohesive, strategic approach to the delivery of our infrastructure to unlock and accelerate growth in new jobs and homes.

The most significant investment we can make for the region is in our Metrowest and Package of Transport schemes.

**What will do through the Growth Deal 2015/16:**

- Local Sustainable Transport Fund
- Package of Transport Schemes
- Development costs for Metrowest Phase 2 and Phase 1 shortfall
- Pinch Points
- Infrastructure realisation scheme

**What we will do through other mechanisms:**

- £244m existing Major Transport schemes (£136m from DfT and £108m local contribution).
- £500m Economic Development to deliver Critical Infrastructure over 25 yrs.
- £56m Revolving Infrastructure Fund to accelerate growth at our Enterprise Zone and Areas.
- Working with delivery agencies: Network Rail, Highways Agency, Defra and HCA on shared priorities.



**Place-making is a key enabler of growth. It aids the flow of everyday life, opens spaces for living, business, cultural and recreational activity, creates a sense of community and pride and promotes well-being and social inclusion. Our culture and lifestyle is an important aspect of our sense of place. To achieve our shared economic, social and environmental objectives we are committed to taking an integrated approach so these co-dependent aspects are delivered sustainably.**

The timely provision of physical infrastructure is an important aspect of place-making and is necessary to unlock or accelerate growth. Our communities deserve well planned, high quality and well integrated developments. This will create successful places which function well, reflect and sustain the diversity of our communities.

Well planned developments can also add to the unique character and quality of the built and natural environment and contribute to reducing carbon emissions. This includes moving our centres and high streets beyond retail, becoming more resilient and relevant through strategic management and resource co-ordination.

### 5.2.1 Strategic fit with national policy

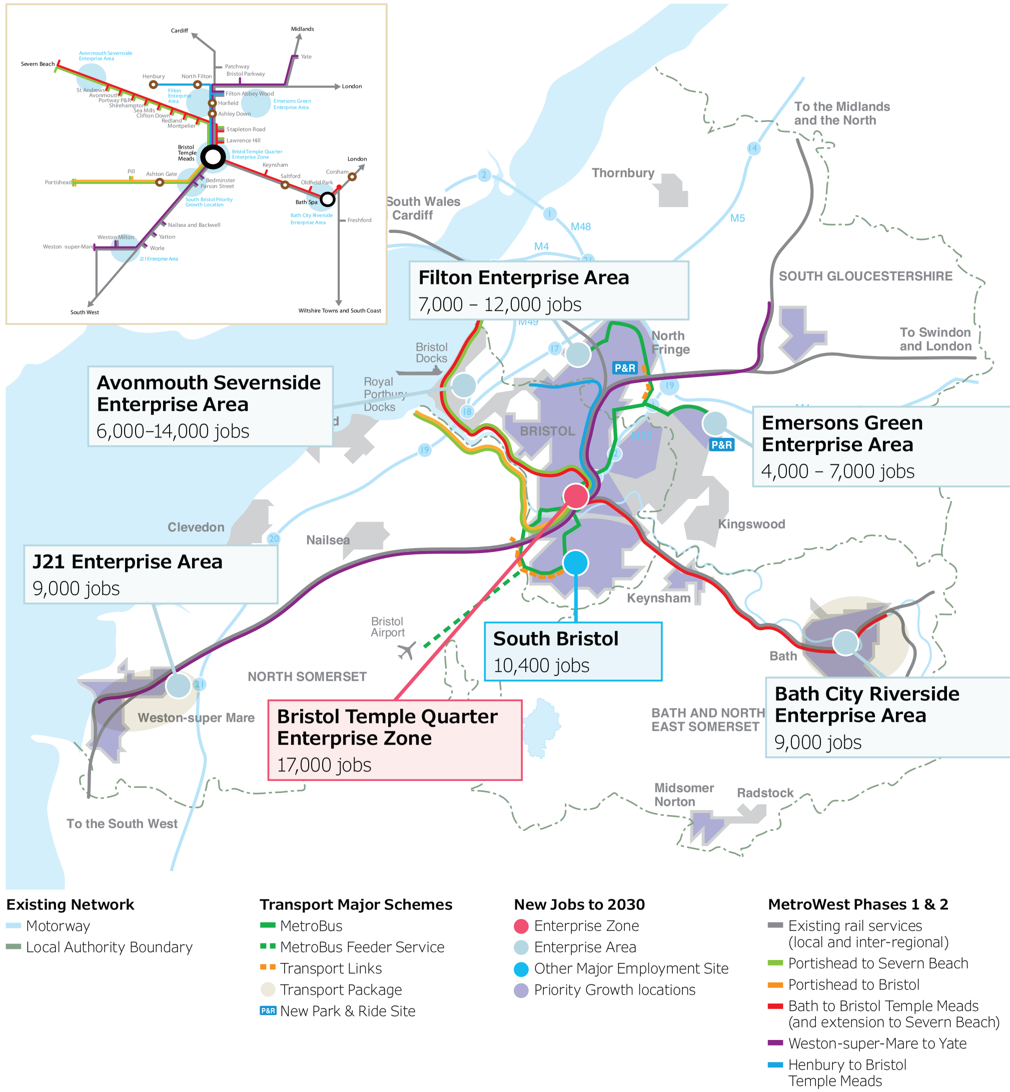
The way in which businesses operate and people live their lives goes beyond their local area, particularly when accessing markets, jobs, major retail and leisure destinations, healthcare, further/higher education opportunities, and open spaces.

The Localism Act 2011, requires Local Authorities to work actively, constructively and on an ongoing basis under the Duty to Cooperate. Authorities should 'Plan Strategically across Local Boundaries' on issues such as planning and transport. We have a well established partnership, a Place and Infrastructure team which coordinates joint working on these strategic activities and robust sub-regional governance to help us work together effectively. Our West of England Duty to Cooperate schedule identifies joint working activities on cross boundary issues.

Following public consultation in 2013, the schedule was endorsed by our Planning Homes and Communities Board and is available on our LEP website.

We also recognise importance of non-statutory place-making and the West of England also benefits from a Local Nature Partnership to assist in this.

FIG 16
WEST OF ENGLAND PRIORITY TRANSPORT INVESTMENT MAP



### 5.2.2
### Area Opportunities for unlocking Growth

A key part of making the region highly attractive to inward investors and existing companies is dependent upon having a cohesive, strategic approach to the management of the region's infrastructure.

We support a plan led approach that maximizes investment opportunities to unlock growth and accelerate delivery of our priority locations. This approach ensures that jobs and housing are delivered in the right locations at the right time, supported by necessary and efficient use of supporting local and strategic infrastructure. Our strategy demonstrates strategic fit with development and transport investment.

**This Economic Plan in relation to Place and Infrastructure is integrating our:**
- Enterprise Zone and Enterprise Areas and ensuring that they are inclusive so that the prosperity may be shared by other areas.
- Complementary priority growth locations, including S.Bristol as a regeneration area.
- City Deal commitment and pooled funding arrangements- Economic Development fund comprising pooled business rates, revolving infrastructure fund, growing places funding.

Alongside the physical infrastructure to unlock growth a package of interventions at our EZ and EA's including business support, digital inclusion, investment and promotion will be required.

There are a number of other key developments planned in the West of England which will provide a catalyst to accelerate growth and attract more private sector investment.

The Bristol Arena project is a 12,000 capacity indoor entertainment venue, due to be located on the former diesel depot site adjacent to Temple Meads railway station in central Bristol. A 21,700 seater stadium, to be the new home of the Bristol Rovers football club is planned in South Gloucestershire. The stadium will be a state-of-the-art asset for the region providing a venue for football, rugby and other sports activities.

Planning permission has already been granted on a number of schemes but to ensure wider community benefits are fully realised, to meet exceptional infrastructure costs, and to secure timely delivery, forward funding from public sources may be required.

### 5.2.3
### Alignment with key delivery agencies investment plans.

Key delivery agency investment plans include improvements to road and rail infrastructure, with a particular focus on increasing connectivity between the Enterprise Zone and our network of Enterprise Areas.

There are a number of large scale infrastructure proposals that due to the scale and complexity are not yet fully funded. We are working on these jointly with:

- the Highways Agency on the M49 new junction, a scheme that is critical to unlocking the Avonmouth/ Severnside Enterprise Area.
- Network Rail on the transformational proposals for Bristol Temple Meads Station, which is at a unique pivotal point in time driven by the advent of investment in rail infrastructure and the creation of the Enterprise Zone to deliver 17,000 jobs over 25 years. The opportunities of this regeneration links to the entire station area, and its surrounds, including the Bristol Arena scheme. It also links to wider West of England objectives for connectivity and accessibility particularly to London. Network rail have funded the study itself but are not funded for station enhancement works or those for the wider enterprise area.
- Defra Agencies on flooding solutions at our Enterprise Zone and Areas and
- HCA on affordable housing and enabling infrastructure.

#### Priority investment maps
The scale of the challenge to realise our ambitions is significant and cannot be delivered by the LEP alone. It will require significant collaboration, private sector investment and joint funding of many public organisations and Government departments. We recognise that our potential can only be achieved through finding new ways in which we can secure the investment required to stimulate growth.

With growing uncertainty surrounding conventional sources of funding for development, and reduced public funding available in particular, it will be important for us to redouble our efforts to work closely with our partners.

We need to ensure our priorities are clearly articulated so that we make it easy for our partners to understand where our objectives are shared and to see the benefits of investing in the West of England.

Working alongside delivery agencies, Homes & Communities Agency, Highways Agency, Network Rail, Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage and Local Nature Partnership to achieve buy in to our vision and to establish our shared priorities we have developed a series of priority investment maps. The maps illustrate the location and density of investment plans by the various public sector delivery agencies. Detail of the investment plans are at Appendix 6.

Our Strategic Framework is available on our website. It identifies infrastructure requirements informing the Revolving Infrastructure Programme and Growth Incentive element of the West of England City Deal. It adds value to local-level strategies by:

- Accelerating sustainable economic growth, by joint action to stimulate investment.
- Greater efficiency through collective influence, joint working and investment planning.
- Encouraging creative solutions to bringing forward sites and overcoming market failures around viability issues through collaborative working with the development industry.
- Delivering better schemes through targeted investment and co-ordinated delivery.

### 5.2.4
### Housing

Providing jobs and homes in the right locations and at the right time, is intrinsically linked to the future economic prosperity of the area. We need to ensure the right conditions for businesses to grow. By providing for a range of housing types, the area will retain and attract the workforce required, which will support sustainable economic growth.

We need to continue to provide housing at priority locations and generally across the region to meet local needs. This includes smart use of small infill/brownfield sites as well as larger strategic housing sites. Our approach is to secure investment in the infrastructure that is required to support more sustainable patterns of growth, and maximise the social and environmental benefits. A planned approach will enable us to target our resources to provide necessary infrastructure that can accelerate the delivery of much needed new homes. Our Economic Plan will enable a faster pace of delivery of homes.

To demonstrate we are open for business the LEP Infrastructure and Place Group has established three working groups to take forward the following joint actions:

- **Planning Toolkit** – to streamline the planning process, and build confidence between the development industry, Councillors and our communities.
- **Infrastructure group** – to identify requirements and maximise funding opportunities to deliver infrastructure and accelerate growth at priority locations.
- **Housing Delivery Group** – measures to accelerate delivery of housing sites with planning permission (approximately 17,000 units).

New housing, particularly much needed affordable housing, is required. Together we have an ambitious programme for growth, with a minimum of 90,000 homes currently being planned for in Core Strategies.

The West of England Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) is an important part of the evidence base that informs the preparation and ongoing monitoring of core strategy policies. The SHMA is currently being commissioned to support local plan reviews post 2016. The strategic planning implications resulting from the updated evidence base will be addressed through a West of England joint planning strategy prepared by the four authorities, working with adjoining authorities external to the West of England where necessary. Building upon the current West of England Strategic Framework, the West of England Joint Planning Strategy will provide a formal coordinated strategic context to inform local plan reviews.

We are committed to delivering sustainable community developments that offer a high-quality living environment with a sense of place, embracing our low-carbon agenda. Our housing plans include retrofitting existing housing stock improving environmental standards and energy efficiency.

### Housing associations-working in partnership to deliver affordable homes

New housing development of all types is critical in delivering affordable homes. Local authorities proactively work with the development industry to achieve affordable housing on all new developments. The Housing Associations also play a significant part in delivering affordable housing in the West of England. Three of the four Local Authorities in the West of England have transferred their housing stock to housing associations: South Gloucestershire to Merlin, Bath and North East Somerset to Curo, and North Somerset to Alliance. Bristol City Council transferred a section of their stock to United Communities, but still retains the bulk of its housing stock some 28,000 homes. The majority of affordable housing across the West of England is managed and maintained by housing associations (some 42,000 homes), this includes small and specialist organisations as well as large national players.

The West of England has significant funding opportunities and the Housing Associations are investing heavily in our area to help us meet our affordable housing needs. The current development programme across 6 of the largest housing associations is some £954.1 million.

### Future Development Programme

Despite the challenging economic environment and recent reductions in government subsidy for the development of new affordable housing, housing associations in the West of England continue to plan for growth. The future development programme is some £702.2million. Housing Associations are working with us to highlight the potential constraints on delivery and the support they need to enable delivery.



## 5.2.5 Transport

Transport is critical to support planned economic growth in the West of England. Atkins' report "Unlocking Our Potential: The Economic Benefits of Transport Investment in the West of England" found that our programme of transport schemes will unlock 20,000 jobs and generate £1.2b in GVA per annum by 2030.Bringing this altogether is our Joint Local Transport Plan 3 (JLTP3). With its 15 year vision, 2011 to 2026, the JLTP3 has five goals:

- Reduce carbon emissions.
- Support economic growth.
- Promote accessibility.
- Safety, health and security.
- Improve quality of life.

The JLTP3 aims to provide the services and infrastructure to deliver and support the expected growth in jobs and houses and the sustainable transport to enable people to get to their jobs, houses and services.

## 5.2.6 Major Schemes (2014 to 2017)

Key is our £240m+ programme of five major transport schemes which offer strategic fit with our EZ and EA spatial strategy:

- **Bath Transportation Package** – £27m investment in transport infrastructure tackling the city's current and future traffic problems and supporting economic growth, including 9,000 new jobs in the Bath 'City Riverside' Enterprise Area. Construction complete 2014.
- **Weston Package** – £14m investment opening up the Weston-super-Mare J21 Enterprise Area and its 9,000 new jobs, with schemes for cars, motorcycles, bus and rail passengers, cyclists and pedestrians. Construction complete 2014.
- **MetroBus** – £200m investment in three rapid transit routes (Ashton Vale to Bristol City Centre, North Fringe to Hengrove Package and the South Bristol Link) delivering a network of high quality, modern, reliable, fast, 'smartcard' ticketing, integrated and easy to use services. MetroBus will serve the Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone (17,000 new jobs), South Bristol employment area (10,000 new jobs) and the Emersons Green/Science Park (up to 7,000 new jobs) and Filton/A38 Enterprise Areas (12,000 new jobs) as well as linking new housing areas and addressing congestion hot spots. Construction complete 2016 to 2017.

## 5.2.7 Rail (2017 to 2028)

MetroWest, our ambitious rail proposals, comes next delivering:

- **MetroWest Phase 1** – half hourly train services for the Severn Beach Line, local stations between Bristol Temple Meads and Bath Spa (Keynsham and Oldfield Park) and on the line to Weston-super-Mare (Bedminster and Parson Street) and the reopened Portishead Line (Pill and Portishead). Opening 2019.
- **MetroWest Phase 2** – half hourly train services to Yate and hourly services on a reopened Henbury line. With the ambition to re-open as a loop subject to full business case and with additional stations at Horfield (subject to suitable location) and Ashley Down. Opening 2021.
- **New stations package** – Saltford, Ashton Gate and Corsham (Wiltshire Council scheme) implemented as opportunities and funding arise over the period 2017 to 2028.

We are working closely with Network Rail and First Great Western on delivering MetroWest.

MetroWest links up major growth areas at the Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone (17,000 new jobs) at Bristol Temple Meads and the five Enterprise Areas including Weston-super-Mare J21 (11,000) and Bath City Riverside (9,000). MetroWest will play an important role in bringing these major employment centres closer to the skilled workforce catchment, by simultaneously enhancing access to the local train network and enhancing train service frequency. Major employers will have a larger skilled workforce pool to draw on within a 30 minute commute and this will play a part removing barriers to inward investment.

MetroWest requires the four tracking of Filton Bank between Bristol Temple Meads and Bristol Parkway. The final decision on funding is expected from the Office of Rail Regulation. Network Rail are confident funding will happen with construction taking place 2015 to 2016.

We need new rolling stock to deliver MetroWest. The perfect opportunity is presented by the cascade of the Class 165 'Thames Turbos' trains following electrification of the Great Western Main Line. Class 165s provide greater capacity, passenger comfort, speed and acceleration. Equally it will enable existing rolling stock to be further cascaded to other parts of the South West to meet increasing passenger demand and facilitate additional new services. We ask the Department for Transport for the cascade of Class 165s to the West of England.

Beyond MetroWest Phase 1 and 2 and through the new Great Western Franchise we will work with our neighbouring LEPs, Heart of the South West, Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire and Oxfordshire, and the train operating companies, on extending services to Gloucester, Taunton, the West Wiltshire towns and Oxford.

The importance to the regional economy of the Cardiff to Bristol to Portsmouth route and the need for enhancements is recognised. As part of the Hinkley development and to maximise access and sustainable travel we will support the Heart of the South West LEP's ask for two to three trains per hour between Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Taunton and Exeter whilst maintaining half hourly services to all local West of England stations.

### Electrification (2015 to 2018)

We want MetroWest to be fully electrified. Electrification of the Great Western Mainline between London Paddington and Bristol (via Bath Spa and Bristol Parkway) is coming and will reach Bristol by 2017 with new InterCity Express (IEP) services starting in 2018. But we want the rest of the local network electrified extending electrification to Weston-super-Mare, Yate and the Portishead, Severn Beach and Henbury Lines. We will continue to champion the case for extension and rolling stock with the Department for Transport and Network Rail and to this end we have commissioned a study due to report in April 2014.

Working with the Heart of the South West LEP we will support the further extension of electrification from Weston-super-Mare to Taunton and Exeter for Intercity Express Project and local electric train services. This will improve connectivity and faster journey times to the South West.

### Rail Network Resilience

The rail network is vulnerable to adverse weather conditions and particularly flooding. With our neighbouring LEPs we support the Network Rail investment to reduce the impact of events and provide where possible alternative routes. For the West of England disruption to Bristol Parkway to London Paddington services caused by flooding in Chipping Sodbury tunnel is of great concern.

### 5.2.8 Public transport, cycling and walking (2011 to 2026)

Our JLTP3 strategy for supporting economic growth is to provide an affordable, low carbon, accessible, integrated, healthy, safe and reliable transport network taking people, goods and services where they want to go.

We have already improved public transport with the £80m Greater Bristol Bus Network scheme and cycling and walking with successful Cycling City and Local Sustainable Transport Fund (see below) bids. We have recently been awarded Cycle Ambition and Better Bus Area 2013 Funding and will seek to continue to improve sustainable travel options.

Through the JLTP3 we will continue to increase the attractiveness of public transport, cycling and walking by:

- Delivering the MetroBus rapid transit network.
- Working with bus operators to provide and market services more responsive to local demand focused on customer satisfaction, reliable, frequent and comfortable.
- •Introducing a smart travelcard.
- Taxis and private hire vehicles playing as wide a role as possible in the public transport system.
- Working with the rail industry to increase capacity and improve services and access to stations.
- Promoting ferry use through wider publicity and greater integration with other public transport services.
- Focusing on ambitious cycling and walking projects, creating a step change in sustainable travel.
- Enhancing facilities for walking and cycling for example through Government funding bids, Rights of Way Improvement Plans and other initiatives.

### 5.2.9 Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF) – 2011 to 2015

Awarded £24m of funding in June 2012 the West of England Sustainable Travel (WEST) project focuses on supporting sustainable travel choices at key transition points in people's lives – education, adulthood, changing jobs and moving house. Funding has also been used to provide new bus services such as the X1 to Weston-super-Mare with wi-fi and leather seat equipped modern buses. An earlier bid built around six 'Key Commuter Routes' successfully attracted £5m funding in 2011. Total cost of the package was £12m. The LSTF work is now the driving force behind our approach to smarter choices, cycling and walking. Recognising this we are submitting a West of England bid to Government for 2015/16 revenue funding, and have included £3m of capital match for 15/16 as an intervention within the SEP current two year programme. We have been progressing the development and promotion of smart ticketing for public transport and have recently launched several smart products including a successful Park & Ride ticket in Bath. A South West bid is being submitted to the LSTF to support our work with wider partner authorities and operators, which we fully support.

### 5.2.10 Roads (2011 to 2026)

We recognise the continuing importance of managing, maintaining and where necessary, extending our highway networks to ensure the movement of goods and services both within the West of England and to national and international designations. To this end, our major transport scheme programme includes new highway schemes that are targeted at economic growth, namely:

- Weston Package and M5 Junction 21 Bypass to facilitate economic growth at Weston-super-Mare.
- Stoke Gifford Link (in North Fringe to Hengrove Package) to support growth in north Bristol.
- South Bristol Link to enable regeneration in South Bristol.

We will also:

- Adapt the highway network through engineering schemes and measures to ease congestion, increase safety, improve the quality of life for local people and encourage public transport use, walking and cycling.
- Maximise the operational effectiveness of traffic signals and extend the use of Urban Traffic Control systems where appropriate.
- Develop an Intelligent Transport System (ITS) for the West of England to build on the work of the Bristol Traffic Control Centre, improve journey times and reliability, reduce delays and emissions and tackle congestion hotspots.
- Ensure our road network is resistant and adaptable to the impact of climate change.

### 5.2.11 Port of Bristol

As an international gateway, the Port has key advantages including: a deep-water container ship capacity, a strategic location with large population catchment providing proximity to the consumer markets of the South West, South Wales, West Midlands and London, two dedicated motorway junctions (Avonmouth and Portbury) and rail connections, 1000+ acres of land ready for development, and the ability to handle a wide range of commodities.

Plans for a new deep sea container terminal at Avonmouth will substantially add to rail freight traffic along with biomass traffic to formerly coal powered power stations.

### 5.2.12 Airport

Bristol Airport was crowned 'Business Airport of the Year' in 2012. Passenger numbers continue to grow. The number of people passing through the terminal in 2013 was up 3.4 per cent compared to the previous year, taking the annual total above six million for the first time since 2008, and only the second time in the Airport's history. Infrastructure development is on-going in preparation for 12m passengers in 2020. Passengers can fly direct from Bristol Airport to over 100 destinations in the UK, and Europe including, Barcelona, Geneva, Madrid and Paris. Bus services to the airport run from Penzance and Plymouth, Swansea, Cardiff and Newport, Bristol, Bath and Weston.

### 5.2.13 Securing Long term Sustainable economic Growth

With a significant investment in new infrastructure across our Enterprise Zone, Enterprise Areas and urban extensions, we believe we can be at the centre of change within the construction industry, creating opportunities for growth through innovation in materials use, techniques and processes and the application of technology. New and existing infrastructure and development will also need to be resilient to the changing weather patterns associated with climate change. Our low carbon agenda includes:

- management of wastes and materials,
- low carbon energy and energy efficiency,
- environmental performance of buildings place and infrastructure,
- greening transport (and non-transport),
- making businesses more resource efficient,
- exploring opportunities for district heating networks at our EZ and EAs.

Our natural assets are a major driver of economic growth and influence on our economy. The West of England aspires to capitalise on this and to lead the rest of the UK economy in demonstrating that the natural environment and business can be good for each other. We want a future that is nature rich to protect us, provide for us and inspire us.

Our 'natural' capital and infrastructure is essential to safeguard investment in economic development. Investing in this infrastructure will support other thematic objectives such as de-carbonising priority sectors, skills development, diversity of employment opportunities and social inclusion. It is also a critical component of success in other sectors of our economy such as tourism, rural enterprise, sustainable food economy and health, whilst also driving social enterprise. There is significant potential for investment projects in the West of England to be complementary between low carbon, climate change adaptation and environmental protection and resource efficiency objectives.

### 5.2.14 Energy Infrastructure

We have significant existing and proposed national energy infrastructure projects including Seabank gas fired power stations, the Hinckley C grid connections project and the proposed Oldbury Nuclear Power Station.

We also have significant potential for the development of on and offshore renewable energy to provide clean low carbon energy for the future and are committed to playing our part in delivering the UK target for 15% of total energy consumed to be generated from renewable sources by 2020 through both on and off shore developments. Developing our renewable energy potential represents a large-scale distributed infrastructure challenge and we will need to make sure that we have sufficient grid capacity to allow for the transmission of locally generated renewable energy as well as energy from national infrastructure projects.

# **5.3** INVESTMENT AND PROMOTION

## SUMMARY

**Key issues to address to meet LEP objectives 1 and 3:**

Visitor Marketing, Account Management, meetings, incentives, conferences, and events (MICE), and a digital marketing platform. The most significant investment we can make for the region is in the Invest in Bristol and Bath investment and promotion programme of activities.

**What will do through the Growth Deal 2015/16:**

Invest Bristol and Bath Service

**What we will do through other mechanisms:**

UKTI activity

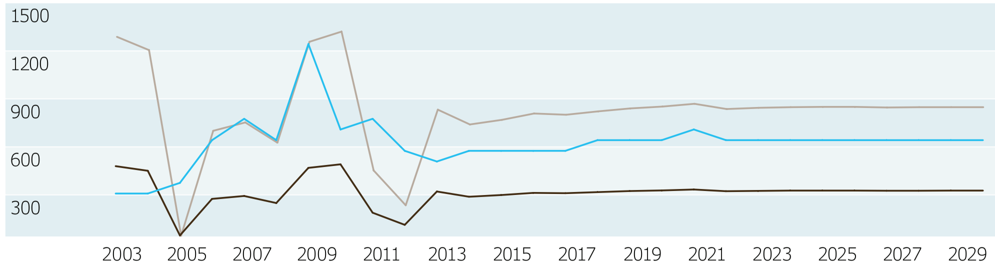
**Businesses from city-regions with positive, differentiating, identities use this asset to compete internationally. City-regions themselves use it to attract visitors and inward investment, which is why many city-regions now systematically develop their brand identity.**

Unfortunately the West of England has not optimised this, to the detriment of its economy. For example, the city-region's strong value proposition is regularly missed by national agencies and underrepresented in UK plc national selling programmes, with Bristol currently ranking 28th on UKTI's referral list, despite being England's most competitive core city. We want to change this.

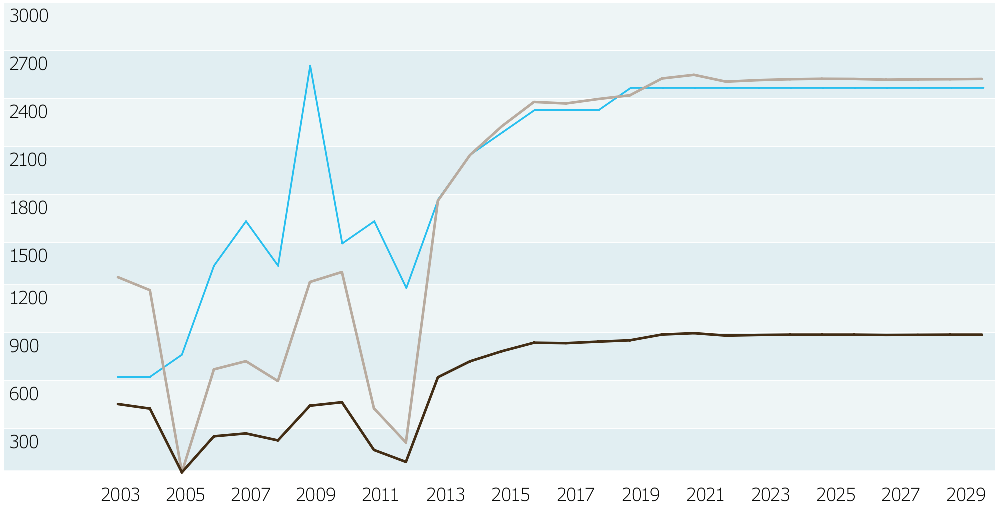
The two charts below, from commissioned research by OCO, show that concerted investment and promotion activity could generate 1,770 new jobs per year in the West of England. Similarly, over the next three years *Bath Tourism Plus and Destination Bristol aim to grow the value of the region's visitor economy by £61m*, creating 1,166 jobs. This is why we are committed to developing and maintaining the investment and promotion team under the name 'Invest Bristol & Bath' and the two destination organisations, all of which generate tangible outcomes.

FIGURE 16 & 17
WEST OF ENGLAND EVIDENCE INWARD INVESTMENT

**REMAIN AS WE ARE...**




**WITH INVESTING IN INVESTMENT AND PROMOTION MARKETING**




FDI Projects
FDI Jobs (LHS)
Inward Investment Jobs (LHS)

### 5.3.1 Current State

- **Existing activity** – Invest in Bristol and Bath is funded up to 2015. It has developed a coherent strategy, adopted by the major partners and will be the basis for long term inward investment activity in the region.
- **Challenges/risks** – funding beyond 2015 remains a doubt, in an environment where domestic and international competition is ploughing ahead. Invest in Bristol and Bath has been operational for one year and any momentum picked up in the time up to 2015 will be lost if on-going funding is not assured. In the current funding climate Local Authority partners are struggling to meet the shortfall but the impact of not doing so will be felt locally and nationally.
- **Solution** – Invest in Bristol and Bath will support the five sectors highlighted in this plan with account management and inward investment support. Private sector funding already supports industry-specific campaigns, and this will continue, but national funding is sought to provide a baseline of activity.
- **Existing opportunities** – The European Green Capital 2015 will benefit the low carbon sector in the WoE and the UK plc. at a global level. The Bristol 2015 Expo within the Enterprise Zone will be a world class 'Sustainability Showcase' that engages our partners, the public and media and acts as a catalyst for inward investment.

Invest Bristol and Bath provides:

1. Research – understanding the regions strengths and fit with global activity.
2. Business Development – robust business development and high calibre co-ordinated account management.
3. Marketing – positioning the region in the most appropriate context in relation to strengths and opportunities identified through research.

These activities work closely with related work streams including:

- Visitor and place marketing with respective organisations, including tourism and international education providers.
- Local Account Management that deepens relations between local authorities and local businesses to foster growth.
- The meetings, incentives, conferences, and events (MICE) industry, which is growing and developing new facilities and infrastructure.

### 5.3.2 Visitor and place marketing

- **Potential** – Over the next three years *Bath Tourism Plus (BTP) and Destination Bristol aim to grow the value of the region's visitor economy by £61m*, creating 1,166 jobs. Bath aims to generate £43m more and create 826 jobs, Bristol £18m and 340 jobs. Bath and Bristol have strong existing Destination Marketing Strategies. There are opportunities for Weston-super-Mare and other coastal and rural locations in the West of England to benefit from this raised profile. Activities in the domestic (UK) market have wide partner support but overseas marketing activity (despite the recognised and immediate opportunities) are largely unresourced due to the restrictions imposed by Government funds. We hope these commercially limiting restrictions will be lifted, so more value can be delivered locally and nationally.
- **Challenges/risks** – Both organisations suffer from a lack of resource and both face an undetermined future due to the erosion of local authority funding. BTP's local authority funding is in place until 2015 and beyond 2015 remains a doubt. There is also a danger that the inbound tourism potential of Bristol Airport and Bristol Port remain unrealised due to lack of resource. Bath Tourism Plus and Destination Bristol are uniquely placed to co-ordinate networks and activity across the sector. Results from limited activity to date show that the impacts and returns can be significant and can be delivered within short timescales.
- **Solution** – resource to support the core activities and overseas marketing programmes of Destination Bristol and Bath Tourism Plus, allowing a joined up, partnership approach.

### 5.3.3 Local Account Management

- **Potential** – The majority of new job creation within a region comes from expanding existing businesses. Likewise the departure of a key company from the region can have inversely damaging impact on the economy.
- **Existing activity** – There is a sporadic programme of engagement across the region run by a range of partners but more consistency and co-ordination is required.
- **Challenges** – Lack of co-ordination and consistency means that growth opportunities or departure-risks are missed. Furthermore when identified, there is no mechanism to build proper resource around the opportunity or risk.
- **Solution** – A simple system of account management for the top 50 businesses in the region. Account relationships will be managed by the most appropriate partner (relevant Unitary Authorities (UAs), Universities and Business West) with account leaders maintaining dialogue to seek out evidence of expansion (or departure) and provide appropriate support.
- **Additional benefit** – This will foster strong ambassador relationships with the region's top executives. Ambassadors can be used to:
  - Endorse the regions propositions to newcomers when peer to peer discussion is useful.
  - Build the region's brand through their networks.
  - Provide a senior rapid response to changing circumstances.

### 5.3.4 MICE (Meetings, incentives, conferences & events)

The West of England is ideally situated for the European MICE industry with: direct flights to 100+ European destinations; a compelling cultural sector; a vibrant and growing hotel and catering sector. Building on this, private providers are developing new facilities and infrastructure to accommodate demand. For example, a new 800 person conference centre and hotel next to Temple Meads Station in the early stages of possibility, alongside the new 12,000 person Arena near the Station. This complements new hotels and a vibrant MICE industry in Bath.

The inward investment service has already started to work with destination organisations and MICE providers to develop the economy and this work will expand, if baseline resources are available.

### 5.3.5 Innovative partnership working for international success

Our Universities, Invest in Bristol and Bath, Bath Tourism Plus, Destination Bristol and several private sector organisations have undertaken basic preparatory work, to develop a content-led, lead-generation, digital marketing platform, that uses tried-and-tested software tools, to promote the region internationally. A single digital infrastructure, open to a variety of economic participants, for content development and cross-selling is sought. Baseline funding is required to progress.

### 5.3.6 Strategic fit with national policy

The strategies outlined are aligned with national policy. Invest in Bristol and Bath has developed its programme in full collaboration with UKTI (UK Trade & Investment). It has focused on providing distinct points of difference and value adding activity that has national and international impact. Any overseas activity is and will be aligned to UKTI activity. Both Bath Tourism Plus and Destination Bristol have been identified by VisitEngland, the national tourism body, as Strategic Delivery Partners, aligning local delivery to national strategic priorities.

- Bath Tourism Plus currently levers £2million of private sector income per annum from a public sector investment of £350,000 (6:1). BTP's marketing campaigns deliver returns of 44:1 and annual destination PR in excess of £7million. With a membership base of some 500+ tourism businesses, it is well placed to represent and deliver for the sector.
- Destination Bristol (DB) is also a public / private partnership operating on a not-for-profit basis. Income from the private sector along with self-generated income equates to around £1million per annum from a public sector investment of £500,000 (2:1). DB marketing campaigns deliver a return of 64:1. Membership covers 600+ businesses in the tourism and retail sectors. The visitor economy is currently worth £1.16bn to Bristol and South Gloucestershire.

Both destinations have been recognised as 'Primary Destinations' and both organisations are currently recipients of Regional Growth Funding, delivering a three year programme of domestic visitor destination marketing activity. Both destinations also qualify for Business Tourism sales and marketing opportunities in overseas markets delivered through the Regional Growth Fund (RGF) programme.

# 5.4 SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SME) BUSINESS SUPPORT

## SUMMARY

**Key issues to address to meet LEP objectives 1 and 3:**

- Identify businesses with high growth potential, support them and help them export
- Simplify the provision of business support services

The most significant investment we can make for the region is a streamlined and coordinated approach to Business Support.

**What will do through the Growth Deal 2015/16:**

- WoE Growth Fund and SME Growth Hub
- iNets
- Business support activities as part of our programme of interventions e.g. Engine Shed, J21 Food tech, Bath Innovation Quay, Advanced Technology Centre.

**What we will do through other mechanisms:**

- Exploit opportunities and synergies with other interventions in the programme to deliver wider business support activities.

85% of the West of England's businesses employ less than 10 people. Our goal is threefold:

- Identify businesses with high growth potential, support them and help them export.
- Identify businesses that will employ large numbers of people locally.
- Simplify the provision of business support services.



### 5.4.1 Strategic fit with national policy

Our plan for supporting SMEs builds on national business support strategies and concentrates on four broad areas:

- Increasing the local business stock,
- Improving existing business capability,
- Encouraging more companies to trade overseas,
- Stimulating and assisting local procurement.

These activities will support businesses in the SEP's five priority sectors and offer a base line service for other SMEs.

The West of England business community already takes advantage of the range of national government funded support services. Companies with growth ambitions are served by UKTI, Growth Accelerator and the Enterprise Europe Network (delivered locally by Business West), MAS (Manufacturing Advisory Service), TSB, etc. However, a properly resourced locally focused SME Growth Hub would do more to deliver wider business support, for example, the basic signposting service akin to that created in Wave 2 City Deals. The West of England SME Growth Hub would work alongside the Bristol+Bath Inward Investment service, Business West, and other Enterprise Agencies. It would act as a co-ordination point for sector specific, and geographically dispersed business support organisations in the area.

SMEs will have access to a single, cost effective, coherent business support service that reduces their confusion around how and where to access support. It would reduce duplication between sector and place based activities thus optimising their customer journey and the benefits of effective and timely referral.

The local SME Growth Hub will ensure that national provision can be best harnessed for the benefit of local businesses and the local economy. It will adapt to new national programmes and build on local success and best practice.

The SME Growth Hub would increase the numbers of businesses successfully accessing the support they need by:

- Capitalising on nationally funded support.
- Providing easier access to finance.
- Building a culture of innovation.
- Providing face-to-face advice and guidance, that diagnoses issues at the point of contact and sign-posts to the most appropriate local or national service.
- Developing the international trade capability of SMEs.
- Coaching SMEs to win larger contracts from complex procurement processes.
- Hosting a procurement hub
- Sign posting relevant training opportunities, and introduce new talent through traineeship and apprenticeship schemes.

The SME Growth Hub would prioritise support for those with high growth and/or 'Born Global' export potential and comprise 5 core initiatives:

- **Improve access to finance:** develop the current SME Growth Fund and explore other options including an Enterprise Finance Guarantee Scheme
- **Increase the number and quality of start-ups:** emphasise high growth
- **Improve the capability of existing businesses:** to bid more effectively for larger contracts
- **Encourage companies to increase trade overseas:** a practical export toolkit; a suite of services to 'get the deal done'
- **Host a Procurement Hub:** to simplify access by SMEs to major buyer opportunities

### 5.4.2 Improving access to finance

The West of England LEP attracted £25m for a General Block Exception Regulation compliant funding programme, in round 3 of the Regional Growth Fund. Working with a leading local media partner, we developed a campaign called 'Going for Growth', which attracted over 400 expressions of interest and 300 full applications. To date 150 companies have been funded with £14m from the Fund, attracting nearly £50m private sector match funding. 1,000 new jobs and 500 safeguarded jobs have come through the programme. It is expected that the Fund will be fully utilised in 2014, and the Fund is available only until the end of the 2014/15 financial year.

Providing grant or loan funding, or a combination of both, to support SME businesses would enable the LEP to continue to fuel growth and unlock private sector investment. A number of high-street banks in the area are interested in partnering with us on an Enterprise Finance Guarantee (EFG) scheme. We are developing other ways for SMEs to access finance, including building a network of Angel investors, and strengthening networks of Venture Capitalists.

The successful management, promotion, popularity and uptake of this Fund means we want to explore ways to continue it, including the potential to evolve the Fund to include a mini-Enterprise Finance Guarantee (EFG) addressing, in particular, the availability and cost of working capital.

The EFG would focus on financial support where market failure exists and the first steps will be to establish its feasibility with the overall objective of achieving gearing of at least 4 times funding available to the LEP. An Investment Board would be established with appropriate governance, and representatives from private sector finance providers.

### 5.4.3 Increasing the number and quality of start-ups

Building the local business stock is a cornerstone of our approach. There are two primary mechanisms to achieve this; new business start-ups and inward investment. Although self-evident that start-ups equate to jobs and growth, a small minority of innovative and ambitious companies deliver most growth. In fact most start-ups fail to survive ten years (62%), and of those that do, most stay small. However, a few, around 6% achieve extraordinary growth rates of 20 times or more – and it is this high-performing minority that we seek to select, support and persuade to grow in this area.

The City-region already has an established and proven approach to supporting high performing, high-growth potential start-ups which is centred around the services provided by the Bristol SETsquared Centre within the Engine Shed, the University of Bath Innovation Centre and the Science Park plus the delivery by Business West of the current ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) project 'Starting a High Growth Business' together with 'Coaching for High Growth'. The presence of strong Universities in our region is a further distinctive advantage of the West of England particularly in innovation-intensive businesses that are spun-out of University research. Other emerging initiatives, for example incubating bio-sensing and robotic autonomous system start-ups, are highlighted in the interventions section.



**Inflection Points**
We are experienced in supporting start-ups through three inflection points en route to success:

Inflection Point #1:
'Idea to First Investment'
Growth Arc: 1-10 people / <£250,000 Seed funding
The number of quality start-ups and the rate and amount of Seed level investment (<£250,000) into high growth potential start-ups is key to rapid job and growth creation.

Establishing an angel investor network and increasing the availability of investor readiness support is important.

Inflection Point #2:
'Company to Customers'
Growth Arc: 11-30 people /£250,000 to £3m investment

This phase is dominated by product and business development – the investment case will require completed product and customer traction. Flexible office space is needed, and time/cost effective networking opportunities with customers, partners and investors. To support companies' decisions to take the next growth stage in the area, we want to embed their leadership teams into a supportive ecosystem which ensures they get maximum value from the competitive benefits offered in our region. We will explore:

- Establishment of flexible work space.
- Creating outward looking networks that connect companies to talent and opportunities to meet customers, partners and investors.

Inflection Point #3: 'Growth Phase'
Growth Arc: 31-100+ /Expansion Capital – VC, banks, leveraged public funding

In many ways this is the most critical period for the company and for the region to ensure that it benefits from the growth of that company – at this point they are still highly mobile and coming onto the radar of competing locations for their business. The growth phase will focus on helping companies to leverage funding under our command in order to build growth in the region.

### 5.4.4 Improving the capability of existing businesses

The West of England business community takes advantage of the range of government funded support services. While there will be an emphasis on high-growth potential, sustainable jobs growth in any SME will not be ignored. Priority will, however, be given to those best able to make a contribution to the successful growth in the 5 priority sectors and major infrastructure projects.

A 'menu' of start-up and existing business support services will be developed supported by a centralised clearing and brokerage service including:

- Access to existing local business support.
- Alignment with Enterprise Zone/ Areas and existing Incubator/ Enterprise centres.
- Interfaces with the SME Growth Fund, including any mini-EFG scheme, banks, angel investors and venture capital funds.
- The focus will be on practical, 'how to do it' help.

### 5.4.5 Encouraging companies to increase trade overseas

The West of England is the strongest performing export area within the poorly performing South West region. The West of England intends to increase the proportion of SMEs who trade overseas. Building on the well regarded South West UKTI service we will use ERDF and other public funds to broaden and deepen the support available to first time exporters and to those exporters wanting to try new and particularly emerging markets.

Via Business West, businesses in our area benefit from £0.5m of UKTI trade support each year. In general, such core UKTI support concentrates on helping SMEs with developing export strategies if they are exporting for the first time or accessing new overseas markets. With a few exceptions, eg the Market Visit programme, UKTI core support does not venture into 'getting the deal done' territory. We are exploring leveraging this £0.5m using ERDF (we have opted in through our EU SIF), and other funds with practical export fulfilment ideas, to help SMEs go the next step in creating and completing export contracts and hence grow and create more jobs. Such UKTI Plus services will be marketed through the well-established UKTI network of local advisers.

The International Trade component of the SME Growth Hub will focus on practical help to exporters that is not available from UKTI/ERDF funded support and will be established to seamlessly complement these.

Working in conjunction with UKTI to confirm target markets and sectors that should best result in growth in the WoE priority sectors, Enterprise Zone and Areas, support will be provided to help SMEs to:

- Develop their key export offering (products, services, knowledge transfer) and sales propositions.
- Take advantage of channels opened up by the WoE LEP Inward Investment team.
- Overcome their specific barriers to export.
- Market themselves effectively.

An International Toolkit will be developed providing integrated practical help, including:

- Market intelligence.
- Leverage UKTI/FCO/business organisations networks.
- Export finance – BIS/Export Finance (ex-ECGD), Letters of Credit.
- Trade Services – Incoterms, logistics, export documentation.
- Brokering partnerships.

### 5.4.6
### Helping SMEs win larger contracts

Large companies and local public sector organisations want streamlined procurement that aggregates demand and the need for specialist expertise. Simultaneously, these organisations recognise the need to broaden the supply chain and make procurement accessible to SMEs. Moreover SMEs are widely seen as the most likely source for new jobs and the type of innovation that will drive the economy. Helping local SMEs compete for larger contracts through support and training in a Growth Hub, would stimulate the local economy, and deliver the cost savings larger organisations are looking for. More SMEs would be able to compete for larger contracts.

The Supplier Support Service (SSS) would operate independently from the Procurement Hub concept (below) but be complementary to it. The SSS would provide support for those SMEs seeking to win larger contracts to supply publicly funded organisations, eg local authorities, the police, NHS, universities or MoD as well as large private sector buyers, eg EDF and their prime contractors for Hinkley Point.

The SSS would establish what support suppliers need to engage in the Procurement Cycle/ Tender Work and offer services such as:

- Procurement process training, eg:
  - How to use an IT portal.
  - How to interpret RFQ (Request for quotation) /RFP (Request for proposal) /PQQ (Pre-qualification question) / ITT requirements.
  - How to answer PQQ/ ITT (Invitation to tender) questions.
  - How to write a bid/ prepare a tender pack.
- Help with essential support documents: equal opportunities; health & safety; environment; sustainability.
- Help with achieving formal accreditation: – ISO 9001 Quality; ISO 14001 Environment; OHSAS 18001 or CHAS or similar Health & Safety schemes.
- Generic Training:
  - Financial control/planning/credit & risk management.
  - Marketing/ PR.
- Alliance brokerage – bringing together SMEs who individually could not hope to pre-qualify for larger tender opportunities and applying the necessary due diligence to enable them to successfully pre-qualify and tender.

For those seeking to tender for work internationally, the SSS would link with the International Trade component of the Growth Hub to provide:

- Export training related to large or high value opportunities
- Market intelligence / assistance with target acquisition
- Practical help with the mechanics of international trade, eg Letters of Credit, Incoterms, Logistics, Risk Management

### 5.4.7
### Hosting a Procurement Hub

While improving the skills of SMEs to win large contracts through the SSS (above), the Growth Hub would seek to establish a Procurement Hub that incrementally aggregates the demand of large organisations seeking more efficient procurement. A pilot will test the concept with a view to widening the scope once success is proven.

It is envisaged that a Procurement Hub would deliver synergies, economies of scale and spread best practice in buyer procurement. Simultaneously, through the independently managed SSS, local SMEs would become more skilled at competing for contracts. Properly executed this would deliver both savings and more effectively harness public sector and other procurement activity to accelerate economic growth across the region.

Initially, the Procurement Hub would be a pilot, focussing on defined areas of spend offering real potential to deliver immediate and substantial savings. Early activities will be to:

- Establish project organisation/terms of reference.
- Establish Membership (Buyers).
- Define categories and levels of spend.
- Identify systems platform.
- Adopt best practice: transparency/ fairness – streamlined processes/ standardised PQQ / ITT documents:
  - SMART evaluation criteria, ie Specific Measurable Appropriate Relevant Time.
  - Balanced technical/ quality specifications and service level agreements.
  - Include compliant criteria on contract requirements

Correctly executed, the new Procurement Hub would start to deliver savings to member buying organisations, both through reduced unit prices and reduced administration. It would benefit SMEs who exclude themselves from OJEU and other major requirements, dissuaded by what is perceived as onerous bureaucracy.

### 5.4.8
### People Development

The Growth Hub will support SMEs to develop the skills of their workforce by signposting to relevant in-employment training. It will support the development of the Employability Chartermark to help ensure businesses are articulating their needs to training providers. It will also highlight where new talent can be found through traineeships, apprenticeships, internships, and graduate talent.

### 5.4.9
### Eco Innovation and resilience

We have a strong low carbon SME community that can support companies to develop and deliver their eco innovation growth plans, thereby ensuring they have implemented most resource efficient, cost effective and environmentally friendly options (fit for the future). ERDF Programmes such as 'Improve Your Resource Efficiency' have helped numerous local businesses reduce costs and environmental impact. We will continue to identify how eco innovation can be implemented for competitive advantage.

# 6 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## 6.1 GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS TO DELIVER BINDING DECISIONS

**The West of England has a long standing and successful history of joint working spanning a range of contexts. Whether cooperating as four authorities on areas of shared policy or cross boundary major projects, or working with stakeholders through the West of England Partnership and more recently the LEP. The maturity of these relationships brings solidity and permanence which has allowed joint decision making, including taking challenging decisions such as identifying shared priorities, in support of our agenda for growth.**

Our governance arrangements will meet the twin challenge of ensuring we harness and fully exploit the skills and experience that business can bring, whilst providing the necessary accountability for public funds and the way they are directed.

Our LEP Board meets regularly and involves the four Council Leaders and well respected representatives from business and higher education. This has been very productive for driving forward our vision for growth, and we wish to see this continue as a forum where business representatives can play a full and active part in overseeing our SEP and guiding its interventions.

We recognise that we need to continue to strengthen our joint governance arrangements to embrace this new opportunity. To deliver the Plan's interventions will require clear and effective arrangements for decision making amongst the local authority partners both through the Joint Leaders Committee, and in the respective policy areas.

The Joint Transport Executive Committee (JTEC) has been meeting in public since 2009 and comprises the four lead members for transport in a formally constituted forum underpinned by a Joint Working Agreement. This is well regarded by stakeholders as an effective arrangement which has driven policy making through the Joint Local transport Plan (2011-26) and the delivery of cross boundary major transport schemes. In recognition of the need to formalise collaboration on cross boundary planning issues it is planned to strengthen the existing Planning Housing and Communities Board to become a Committee (PHCC).

In response to Government's devolution of major transport schemes funding a Local Transport Body Board (LTBB) has been established, which also meets in public, involving the authority transport lead Members and representatives from business. This has been meeting in public since March 2013 and it is proposed this arrangement continues to oversee, through an agreed assurance framework, the prioritised MetroWest rail proposals and any other major transport scheme coming forward through the LGF.

The Skills Sub Group is comprised of business members, authority representatives, educators and valued partners such as Business West. The group provides guidance and governance to the LEP Skills activity and has recently refreshed its Terms of Reference to reflect the SEP, our key themes and our targets for delivery.

The way in which these governance arrangements direct the activities of a new joint West of England Investment Board (the 'one front door') is described in section 6.3.

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## 6.2 PUBLIC REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

**We recognise the need to ensure that there is appropriate transparency and accountability for the SEP and the direction of public funds, whilst ensuring the active involvement of business, and creating arrangements which are suitably streamlined to enable prompt and binding decisions to be taken.**

To this end it is proposed that we will implement:

- New Joint Governance arrangements including
- A Joint Leaders Committee. This will provide transparency and accountability for key strategic decisions on the use of public money, whilst allowing the LEP Board to continue to function and provide streamlined decision making with the active participation of business. Joint Leaders coming together in this way will ensure continuity and binding decisions (see figure 5).
- The strengthening of some existing Committees/Boards i.e. PHCC to join the JTEC and LTBB in meeting regularly, formally and in public.
- These arrangements will be overseen by the existing Joint Scrutiny Committee which brings together cross party Members from the four authorities.
- The LEP Board continues to function in its current form with the notes of meetings and schedule of decisions taken published and any conflicts of interest declared and managed.
- Where key decisions require the endorsement of the authorities or accountable body these arrangements are timely, supported by the joint (rather than separate) arrangements above.
- A single accountable body is established to be the conduit for funds through the LGF (Local Growth Fund) and EU SIF (Structural Investment Fund). The authorities are well versed in the provision of accountable body arrangements for cross authority initiatives (eg major schemes programme, Regional Growth Fund etc) and of providing a system which is both robust and efficient. The single accountable body will exploit the flexibilities of these funds, and other funding streams, such as the City Deal Economic Development Fund, will be brought within this arrangement where this is practical and adds value.

## 6.3 JOINT WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

**The West of England LEP and its partners have established, and plan to further develop, a number of joint mechanisms and working arrangements whether to coordinate, oversee or deliver actions which support its vision for growth, including:**

Building on Existing Foundations

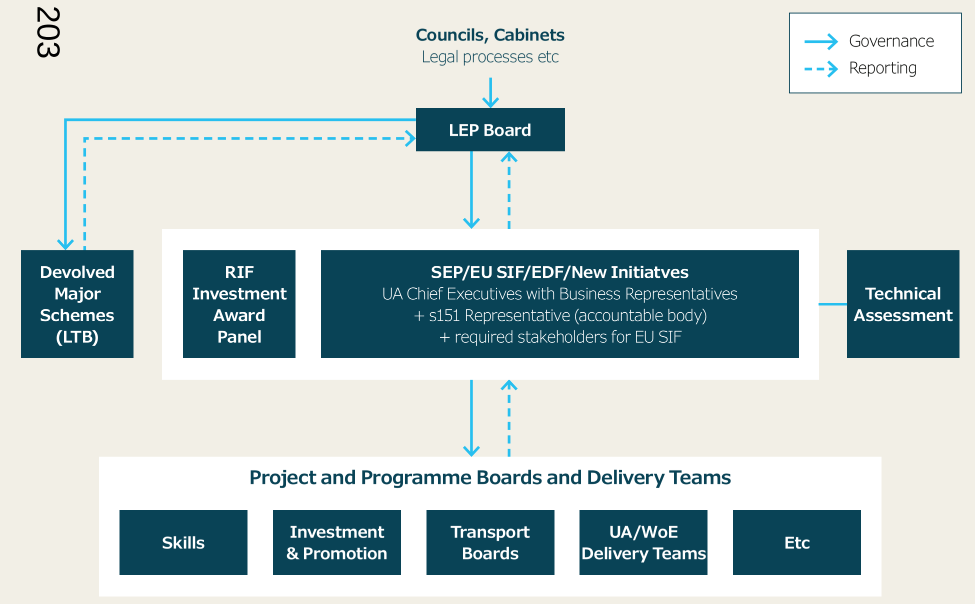
- Utilising the joint West of England team including more than 20 staff provided by the local authorities and business, co-located and functioning as the LEP Office.
- Taking forward and developing existing Memoranda of Understanding or protocols with partner organisations through a Strategic Solutions Panel established in April 2013 which meets quarterly to promote cooperation between key delivery agencies and to align investment programmes to support sustainable economic growth. Representation on the panel includes: Natural England, Environment Agency, Highways Agency, Network Rail, English Heritage, Homes and Communities Agency, Housing Associations. Using technical assistance in delivery and implementation of programme. Group to be widened to include utilities including Western Power Distribution, Wales and West Utilities and National Grid as Delivery Agencies.
- Continuing to employ Joint Promotion Agreements as a means to formalise roles and responsibilities for major cross boundary schemes and projects as used for the MetroBus and MetroWest transport schemes.
- Multi-partner and multi-discipline Project Teams which allow a holistic approach and deliver the full potential of the Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone and our five Enterprise Areas.

- Creation in 2012 of three joint authority and business working groups tasked to develop a Planning Toolkit, accelerate stalled housing sites with planning permission (some 17,000 units), and identify infrastructure requirements to serve priority growth locations under the guidance of the Infrastructure and Place Group.

**New Arrangements**

- The creation of a joint multi-funding stream West of England Investment Board to develop the broad programme of schemes and initiatives included in the SEP and approved by the LEP Board, into series of well specified fundable and deliverable interventions and to oversee their delivery (see Figure 18). This function will be supported by technical advisors independent of those bringing forward the interventions and drawing on the experience and skills of business.
- The strengthening of support for the LEP Sector and Cross Cutting Groups through the provision of a central coordination resource in the LEP Office to assist in the identification, specification and implementation of targeted interventions. Sector groups could serve as reference point of experience and expertise for the LEP Board and the proposed West of England Investment Board. Initiating, commenting and reviewing investment proposals fall within the remit of sector engagement.
- Terms of Reference are being refreshed to reflect the additional governance activity required for the SEP, setting strategic direction in line with the SEP.

FIG 18
'ONE FRONT DOOR'




Terms of Reference for the groups listed in the diagram are as follows:

**LEP BOARD**

- Approve overall strategic programme and provide framework for action by the Investment Board.
- Approve key changes to scope, cost or timescale of interventions.

**INVESTMENT BOARD**

- Make individual investment decisions based upon business case and technical advice.
- Provide decision for accountable body to release funds.
- Highlight and exception reporting to the LEP Board.
- Monitor the progress of individual interventions via Project and Programme Boards.

**TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT**

- Assess business cases proportionate to the intervention including State Aid compliance.
- Provide recommendations on individual investment decisions to the Investment Board for their consideration.
- Collate and interpret reports from Project and Programme Boards for presentation to the Investment Board.

**PROJECT AND PROGRAMME BOARDS**

- Develop individual business cases for interventions/schemes.
- Oversee delivery of schemes approved by the Investment Board.
- Regular highlight and exception reporting to the Investment Board.

## 6.4 ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK

It is vital that investment decisions through the SEP are founded on well-developed and robust business cases for the interventions, and that processes are in place to enable independent appraisal and advice to the West of England Investment Board.

There are already examples of such processes in place for devolved major transport schemes through the Local Transport Body assurance framework, where an independent review and sign off against a set of minimum criteria is mandatory. Similarly for RIF, EDF or RGF3 a template business case as a minimum is required (see Appendix 7).

We will adapt and utilise this approach for interventions coming forward through the SEP to ensure that the prioritised interventions comply with State Aid and other requirements, are deliverable and will produce their promised outcomes in terms of job and GVA growth.

# **6.5** POOLING OF RESOURCES

Our investment strategy is to align our existing funding streams to maximise investment opportunities and deliver our Vision. Current funding streams include:

- **Growth and Innovation Fund** – helps employers develop their own innovative skills solutions, to transform growth in their sector, region or supply chain.
- **Revolving Infrastructure Fund** – the West of England Revolving Infrastructure Fund (RIF) is worth £56.7m.
- **West of England Growth Fund** – LEP business support fund of £25m.
- Our City Deal initiative shows our commitment to pooling resources to fund our ambitious delivery programme, this includes an Economic Development Fund of up to £500m. This has helped maximising flexibility of funding.
- Joint delivery team arrangements for cross boundary schemes/ studies.

We are well placed to pool resources through the local growth fund, and have transparent and robust structures in place to agree shared delivery priorities.

# **6.6** COMMITMENT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The LEP brings together business and local authorities. The LEP includes leading business, individuals, and organizations who have demonstrated their commitment by giving up their time, skills, experience and contacts, to work together to realise our ambitions in the West of England.

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Our LEP taps into a diverse range of local and national business networks including Institute of Directors, Business West, Federation of Small Businesses, Chambers of Commerce and many more.
Our LEP is made up of:

- The LEP Board, comprising world class leaders in our business sectors.
- The sector groups, which provide a way for businesses to work together and to feed into the LEP Board.
- Sector Champions – experts in their field.
- The cross-cutting groups, which bring together the relevant organisations (from private, public, education/training and social enterprise sectors) to tackle particular themes which are key to delivering the LEP Vision, ie Skills Group, Investment Board, Infrastructure and Place Group, SME Group.
- The Business Advisory Group, which advises the business members on the LEP Board.

# **6.7** DELIVERY ARRANGEMENTS, EXPERIENCE, TRACK RECORD AND CAPACITY

The West of England partners have extensive experience of joint delivery which leaves us well placed to take up the challenge of implementing the SEP. Many of our current delivery arrangements are scalable and we can build on these foundations to rapidly mobilise, secure efficiencies and de-risk delivery plans.

We have created a joint authority delivery team to bring forward our £200m MetroBus (Rapid Transit) proposals which includes a range of in-house and external specialists tasked with the development, joint procurement and delivery of this significant transport programme. Previous cross authority delivery arrangements have shown their value – the £22m Cycling City Project in Bristol and South Gloucestershire was delivered on time and to budget, and the grant funded packages of works through West of England-wide £80m Greater Bristol Bus Network were completed in a similar manner.

This internal delivery capacity and capability is enhanced by flexible and responsive arrangements with external providers. We have developed, and are expanding, joint procurement arrangements which provide efficiencies and add value both in terms of resource savings through procurement processes and in delivering economies of scale. Examples in terms of specification, development and design include a joint transport team consultant embracing a range of transport planning and engineering functions, a framework for major transport schemes support, and frameworks for specialist advice for economic intelligence and the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Similarly for infrastructure and equipment we have in place joint supply and maintenance contracts for real time passenger information systems, traffic signals equipment and bus shelters, and a shared smartcard back-office system and a joint highways framework to deliver minor works and smaller scale elements of major schemes.

### Process for identifying and working up new proposals during the lifetime of the Strategic Economic Plan

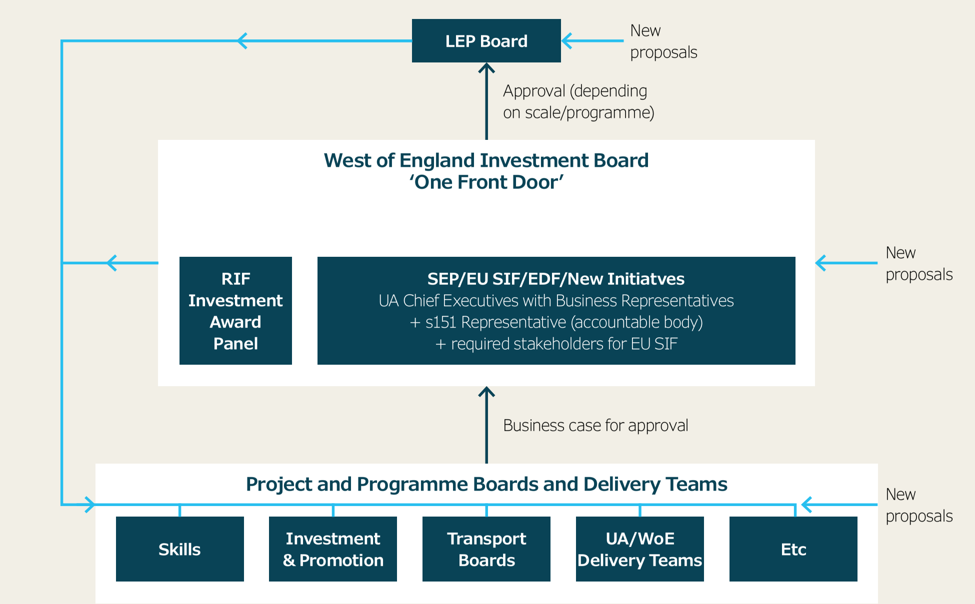
It is envisaged that proposals will need to come forward through the lifetime of the plan to give flexibility to respond to changing circumstances. We will have an annual review process to enable this to happen in a coordinated way.

At that time proposals may come in at a variety of levels of governance.

Figure 19 shows how these proposals would flow from conception, through development to approval.

For example the Skills Sub Group (SSG) meets bi-monthly and comprises representatives from education (schools, FE and HE), business, UAs, Skills Funding Agency and Jobcentre Plus. The SSG will assess and refer projects for the SEP Investment Award Panel. Current SSG tasks include shaping and directing the FE and HE offer to employers, gathering labour market intelligence, improving employability including the Employability Chartermark and delivering business engagement activity.

FIG 19
FLOW OF PROJECT PROPOSALS



# **6.8** RISK MANAGEMENT

A robust approach to risk management process will be employed to provide a realistic assessment of viability and key risks for the indicative interventions. This will have two facets:

- An independent risk assessment including commercial, financial, technical and management risks relating to each intervention to support the process of prioritisation.
- The creation of a process of programme risk management overseen by the West of England Investment Board over the lifetime of the SEP.

**RISK REGISTER NAME:** SEP programme level risk register
**RISK REGISTER OWNER:** Chair of the Investment Board

| NR | DESCRIPTION | RISK OWNER | CATEGORY | CURRENT RISK SCORE: Likelihood (1–5, L M H) | CURRENT RISK SCORE: Impact (1–5, L M H) | STRATEGY TO MANAGE RISK | ANTICIPATED RISK SCORE FOLLOWING MITGATING ACTION: Likelihood (1–5, L M H) | ANTICIPATED RISK SCORE FOLLOWING MITGATING ACTION: Impact (1–5, L M H) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R01 | Risk that the process for proceedable interventions does not identify those options that offer the best value for money, jobs or return on GVA. | Chair of the Investment Board | Reputation | 4 | 3 | Development of detailed and robust business cases utilising a consistent approach to data management. Ensure appropriate capacity and capability for business case technical review. | 3 | 2 |
| R02 | Risk of lack of ownership from local partners around the prioritisation process, governance and delivery arrangements. | Chair of the Investment Board | Reputation | 3 | 4 | Public and stakeholder consultation between Dec 13 – Jan 14. Consistency of message and approach with LEP Sector Groups and stakeholders through the planning process. A clear and robust mechanism for the development and prioritatisaiton of schemes. Appropriate membership of Investement Board. Endorsement by LEP Board. | 2 | 3 |
| R03 | Risk that detailed business cases result in prioritised interventions producing insufficient GVA, jobs or value for money to deliver SEP objectives. | Chair Investment Board | Delivery Partner | 3 | 3 | Process of scheme prioritisation to consider job and GVA impact as part of the assessment. Process also used to identify a second tier of proceedable interventions (pipeline). | 2 | 2 |
| R04 | Risk that programme level outputs are not achieved resulting in reputational risk with government. | Chair of the Investment Board | Reputation | 4 | 4 | Development of detailed and robust business cases utilising a consistent approach to data management. Programme monitoring and management through the Investment and LEP Boards and to ensure project milestones are being achieved. Scheme prioritisation process used to identify a second tier of proceedable interventions (pipeline). | 3 | 3 |
| R05 | Risk that programme intervention delivery team resources are not sufficient to deliver the programme resulting in delays and reputational risk. | Chair of the Investment Board | Resources | 5 | 4 | Detailed business cases to identify delivery plan including resource requirements and any assumptions, dependencies and risks. Robust programme monitoring, management and reporting through the Investment and LEP Boards. Scheme prioritisation process used to identify a second tier of proceedable interventions (pipeline). | 3 | 4 |
| R06 | Risk of time slippage on delivery of programme interventions resulting in delays and reputational risk. | Chair of the Investment Board | Delivery Partner | 5 | 4 | Detailed business cases to identify delivery plan including key milestones and risks. Robust programme monitoring, management and reporting through the Investment and LEP Boards. Scheme prioritisation process used to identify a second tier of proceedable interventions. | 4 | 3 |
| R07 | Risk that interventions do not deliver the stated private sector investment, jobs or return on GVA, leading to the programme not delivering its overarching objectives, resulting in delays and reputational risk. | Chair of the Investment Board | Delivery Partner | 3 | 4 | Detailed business cases to identify likelihood of risk. Robust programme monitoring, management and reporting through the Investment and LEP Boards. Scheme prioritisation process used to identify a second tier of proceedable interventions (pipeline). | 2 | 2 |
| R08 | Risk of government reducing the size of the Fund following the first year review of programme intervention delivery. | Accountable Body | Delivery Partner | 4 | 5 | Ensure succesful delivery of high value interventions in 15/16 and the evaluation and reporting of outcomes. Implementation of robust processes for scheme prioritisation, financial phasing and delivery monitoring. | 2 | 3 |
| R09 | Risk of political or policy change resulting in reduction or termination of Fund arrangements. | Accountable Body | Resources | 3 | 5 | Implementation of robust processes for scheme prioritisation, financial phasing and delivery monitoring. | 3 | 4 |
| R10 | Risk that governance arrangements are not sufficiently robust to manage programme change. | Joint Leaders Committee | Resources | 4 | 3 | Regular programme-level review, incorporating robust and transparent reporting processes to ensure sufficient information is provided to the Investment Board, LEP Board and Joint Leaders Committee. | 2 | 2 |

# 7 DELIVERY PLAN

Our programme cannot be delivered by the LEP alone, we require joint working with our delivery partners and to demonstrate our commitment we have already formalised these arrangements with statutory delivery agencies, by way of MoUs or protocols. These are supported by their own individual action delivery plans.

## 7.1 COMMITMENTS FROM PARTNERS

**Defra – Environment Agency and Natural England MoU and Action Plan.**
An MoU between the Environment Agency, Natural England and the Authorities was agreed in June 2011. The MoU provides the framework for a more consistent and transparent working relationship in the field of Spatial Planning, where the priorities of the authorities, the Environment Agency and Natural England are aligned. The MoU is underpinned by ongoing work on an Action Plan.

**Highways Agency Mou and Action Plan.**
In November 2009 an MoU was signed which set out at a high level how the authorities and the Highways Agency would develop effective co-ordination and co-operation. In order to develop the MoU and define a set of outcomes to be delivered a series of annual Action Plans have been produced and endorsed by the Joint Transport Executive Committee. These seek to build upon existing processes and arrangements between the authorities and the Agency, and to provide improved communication, greater cooperation or coordination of activities.

**Rail Industry MoU and Action Plan**
The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the West of England authorities, Network Rail, First Great Western, Cross Country and South West Trains was signed at the Joint Transport Executive Committee on 2 July 2010. Its purpose is to promote effective co-ordination and co-operation between the organisations. It includes consultation on timetable changes, investment and planning decisions, input into the Joint Local Transport Plan 3 and co-ordinating data collection.

**Homes and Communities Agency**
The protocol of joint working with the HCA, enables us to ensure we can direct investment to our shared priorities. This is overseen by a monthly HCA liaison meeting with the LEP.

Delivery action plan for existing schemes and indicative programme of interventions for the Local Growth Fund:

| Intervention / Existing project | Ref | Key milestones and delivery timeline | Slippage (narrative) | Programme SRO | Risks/issues | Delivery arrangements | Costs (£) | Funding Sources | Funding Type | | | Spend (£) | Variance (£) | High-Level Success measures | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Competitive (£) | Local Authority (£) | Private Leverage (£) | | | GVA (target) | Jobs (target) | Productivity |
| **MAJOR TRANSPORT SCHEMES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **MetroBus Ashton Vale to Bristol City Centre** | | 31/10/2014: Complete Procurement<br>05/05/2014: Submit Full Approval application to DfT<br>09/05/2014: Work Starts on Site<br>18/04/2016 | | Peter Mann | Transport and Works Act Order delay:<br>Delays programme and increases cost | BCC lead authority<br>Programme Assurance Board<br>Joint Transport Body | £46,729,656 | Local Authority contribution; DfT prep funding; Third party contribution | | | | | | £74m | 1,200 | |
| **MetroBus South Bristol Link** | | 15/02/2014: Public Inquiry Starts<br>15/07/2014: Complete Procurement<br>15/10/2014: Submit Full Approval application to DfT<br>15/10/2014: Work starts on site<br>30/11/2016: Work completed | | Karuna Thormananthar | Delay in determination of planning application and Compulsory Purchase Orders. | NSC lead authority<br>Programme Assurance Board<br>SRO and project team<br>Joint Transport Board | £42,653,000 | Local Authority contribution; DfT prep funding; Third party contribution | | | | | | £199m | 3,100 | |
| **MetroBus North Fringe to Hengrove** | | 14/11/2014: Confirmation of Orders<br>14/11/2014: Complete Procurement<br>23/12/2014: Submit application for Full Approval<br>02/03/2015: Work Starts on Site<br>01/05/2017: Work Completed | | Richard Gillingham | Delay in determination of planning application and Compulsory Purchase Orders. | SGC lead authority<br>Programme Assurance Board<br>SRO and project team<br>Joint Transport Board | £92,945,000 | Local Authority contribution; DfT prep funding; Third party contribution | | | | | | £145m | 2,250 | |
| **MetroWest Phase 1** | | June 2014: Submission of Single Option Preliminary Business Case to LTB<br>Oct 2015: Outline Business Case Approval<br>Oct 2016: Development Consent + Order hearing<br>Nov 2017: Construction Start<br>Apr 2019: Construction completion<br>May 2019: Operation | | Alistair Cox | Delay in securing project funding package including both devolved funding and any local contribution.<br>Stakeholder expectations beyond the scope of the project<br>Delay to programme due to delay in securing project funding package | Joint Project Board<br>Joint Transport Board | £55,398,000 | Local Authority contribution; DfT funding. | | | | | | £153m (Includes new stations package) | 2,550* (Includes new stations package) | |

| Intervention / Existing project | Ref | Key milestones and delivery timeline | Slippage (narrative) | Programme SRO | Risks/issues | Delivery arrangements | Costs (£) | Funding Sources | Funding Type: Competitive (£) | Funding Type: Local Authority (£) | Funding Type: Private Leverage (£) | Spend (£) | Variance (£) | High-Level Success measures: GVA (target) | High-Level Success measures: Jobs (target) | High-Level Success measures: Productivity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MetroWest Phase 2** | | Dec 2014: Submission of Preliminary Outline Business Case to LTB<br>June 2016: Outline Business Case Approval<br>Sep 2019: Secure statutory powers<br>Apr 2020: Construction Start<br>April 2021: Construction completion<br>May 2021: Operation | | Alistair Cox | Delay in securing local funding contribution to meet scheme programme.<br>Four year and ten year Comprehensive Spending Review funding allocation insufficient.<br>Interest Groups, Residents Groups etc. opposing the scheme, causing delays and increasing costs. | Joint Project Board<br>Joint Transport Board | £43,100,000 | Local Authority contribution; DfT funding.<br>Potential EDF | | | | | | | | |
| **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Arena** | | March – November 2014 procurement of Arena operator, September 2013 – January 2015 procure design team, February -July 2015 design and planning, January 2016 start on site. Complete June 2017 | | | Design development, Site acquisition, planning process, site access | BCC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £79,760,000 | EDF, developer and/ or other local contribution | | | | | | | | |
| **Central BRS & TQEZ Flood Defence** | | Feasibility Study Complete | | | | BCC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £14,560,000 | EDF, developer and/ or other local contribution | | | | | | | | |
| **North South Link/ Cross Airfield** | | Detailed design/procurement 2015/16 Start on site April 2016 Complete March 2017 | | | | NSC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £14,400,000 | EDF, developer and/ or other local contribution | | | | | | | | |
| **Enterprise Technical College** | | Start on Site Summer 2014 Complete August 2015 | | | | NSC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £5,920,000 | EDF, developer and/ or other local contribution | | | | | | | | |
| **Metrobus Extension to Cribbs Causeway.** | | Submit Planning application October 2015, CPO January 2016 – January 2018. Start work on site April 2018 complete March 2019 | | Emma Blackham | CPO | SGC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £56,000,000 | EDF, developer and/ or other local contribution | | | | | | | | |
| **BAC Aviation Site** | | | | | | SGC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £1,200,000 | EDF, developer and/ or other local contribution | | | | | | | | |

| Intervention / Existing project | Ref | Key milestones and delivery timeline | Slippage (narrative) | Programme SRO | Risks/issues | Delivery arrangements | Costs (£) | Funding Sources | Funding Type | | | Spend (£) | Variance (£) | High-Level Success measures | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Competitive (£) | Local Authority (£) | Private Leverage (£) | | | GVA (target) | Jobs (target) | Productivity |
| **M32 Junction 1** | | Design work complete | | | | SGC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £900,000 | EDF, developer and/ or other local contribution | | | | | | | | |
| **Avonmouth/ Severnside Flood Mitigation** | | Feasibility Study Complete | | | | SGC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £81,600,000 | EDF, developer and/ or other local contribution | | | | | | | | |
| **Avonmouth/ Severnside Ecology** | | Feasibility Study Complete | | | | SGC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £6,200,000 | EDF, developer and/ or other local contribution | | | | | | | | |
| **REVOLVING INFRASTRUCTURE FUND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **BWR Destructor Bridge** | | GOL signed 18 June 2013<br>18 October 2013 Works start on site<br>18 July 2014 Complete | Start on site delayed due to issues over Air Rights to Q2 2014 (April) so Practical completion now estimated Oct 2014 | | Delays over Air rights. Land acquisition issues | B&NES lead authority WoE Investment Board | £1,800,000 | RIF (RGF round 2) | | | | | | | 30 | |
| **Bath Flood Alleviation Scheme (Phase 1)** | | Grant offer letter (GOL) signed 18 June 2013, Planning application Oct 2013<br>Start on site March 2014<br>complete March 2015 | Amended scheme. Full EIA required. Planning application now May 2014 Completion now Q2 2015/16 | | Amended scheme required full Environmetal Assessment/ Heritage impact analysis. 3rd party EA right to use land contract between B&NES /EA required | B&NES lead authority WoE Investment Board | £5,100,000 | RIF (RGF round 2) | | | | | | | 1080 | |
| **BWR – Gas Towers** | | Start decommissioning 1 June 2013 and complete 20 September 2013<br>Start Demolition 1 August 2013 complete 1 August 2014<br>start remediation 1 August 2014 complete 1 August 2015 | Procurement delayed on demolition so start on site now April 2014 but completion programme not affected. | | | B&NES lead authority WoE Investment Board | £4,100,000 | RIF (Growing Places) | | | | | | | 300 | |
| **Filwood Green** | | Start construction works 31 September 2013 complete 31 December 2014 | Delayed start to Spring 2014 | | | BCC lead authority WoE Investment Board ERDF | £5,268,000 | RIF (Growing Places) & ERDF | | | | | | | 350 | |
| **Gainsborough Square** | | Contractor appointment July 2013, Start on site September 2013 complete February 2014 | Delayed start due to redesign for lockleaze forum start now Spring 2014 | | | BCC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £750,000 | RIF (Growing Places) | | | | | | | 65 | |

| Intervention / Existing project | Ref | Key milestones and delivery timeline | Slippage (narrative) | Programme SRO | Risks/issues | Delivery arrangements | Costs (£) | Funding Sources | Funding Type | | | Spend (£) | Variance (£) | High-Level Success measures | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Competitive (£) | Local Authority (£) | Private Leverage (£) | | | GVA (target) | Jobs (target) | Productivity |
| **TQEZ Temple Circus & Infrastructure Projects** | | Detailed Design December 2013 to March 2014, start on site August 2014. Complete August 2017 | Delayed start now Q4 2014. | | Major scheme reliant on a number of other schemes delivery and design, land acquisition | BCC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £20,914,779 | RIF (RGF round 2) | | | | | | | 4712 | |
| **Dolphin Square** | | High St works complete. Phase 2 start on site April 2014 Complete September 2014 | | | Retail lets | NSC lead authority WoE investment Board | £540,000 | RIF (RGF round 2) | | | | | | | 68 | |
| **Weston Village Flood** | | Start on site Pond November 2013 Complete all works March 2015 | Access issues for River Banwell element | | | NSC lead authority WoE investment Board | £6,810,000 | RIF (RGF round 2) | | | | | | | 3310 | |
| **J21 Outbound Capacity** | | Start on site April 2013. Complete December 2013 | | | | NSC lead authority WoE investment Board | £372,626 | RIF (RGF round 2) Pinch Point LTP | | | | | | | 1400 | |
| **A38 Road Junction Improvements** | | Start on site June 2013. Overall completion June 2015 | Re-phasing of statutory diversion works but overall programme not affected | | | SGC lead authority WoE Investment Board | £3,859,493 | RIF (Growing Places) | | | | | | | | |
| **ASKS OF GOVERNMENT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **M49 Junction** | | Submit Planning application October 2015, CPO January 2016 – January 2018. Start work on site April 2018 complete March 2019 | | Chris Sane | Land acquisition | HA delivery | £25,000,000 | HA | RIF (RGF round 2) | | | | | | 30 | |

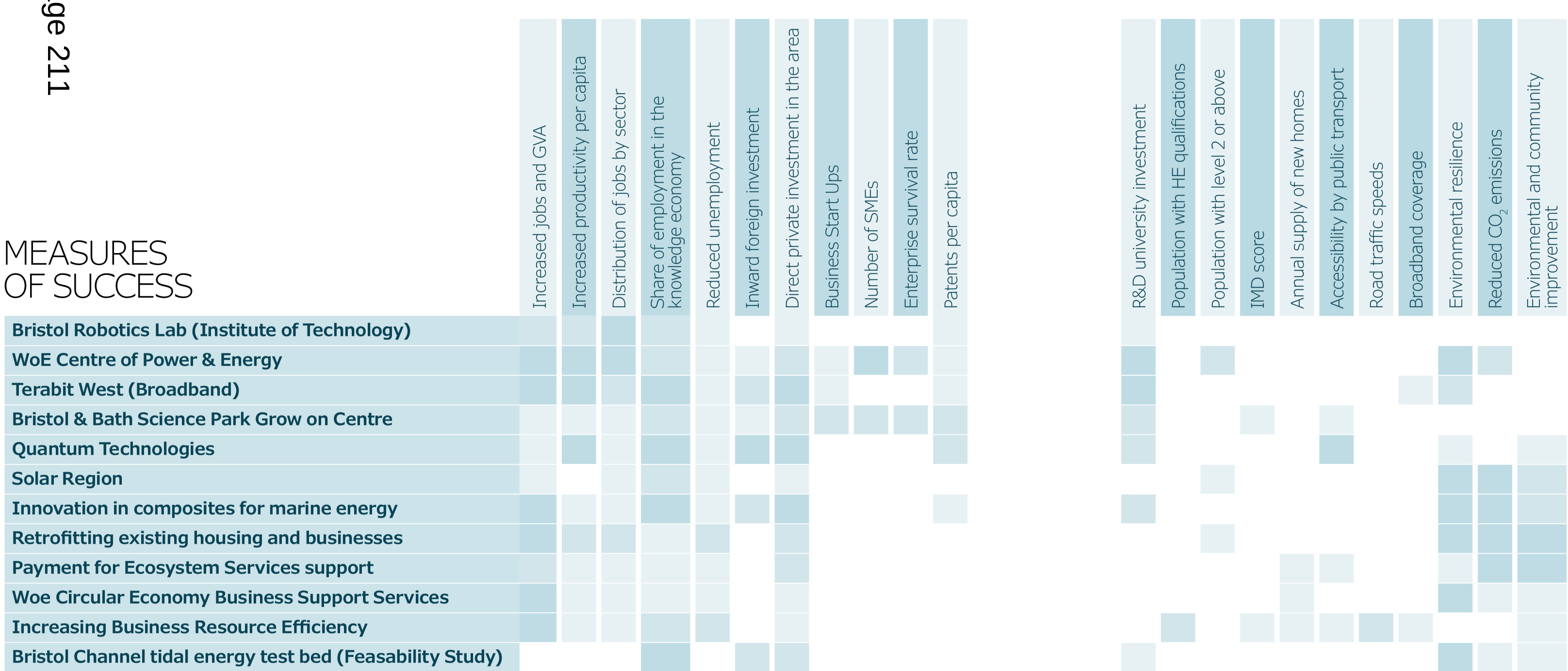
# 8 EVALUATION PLAN

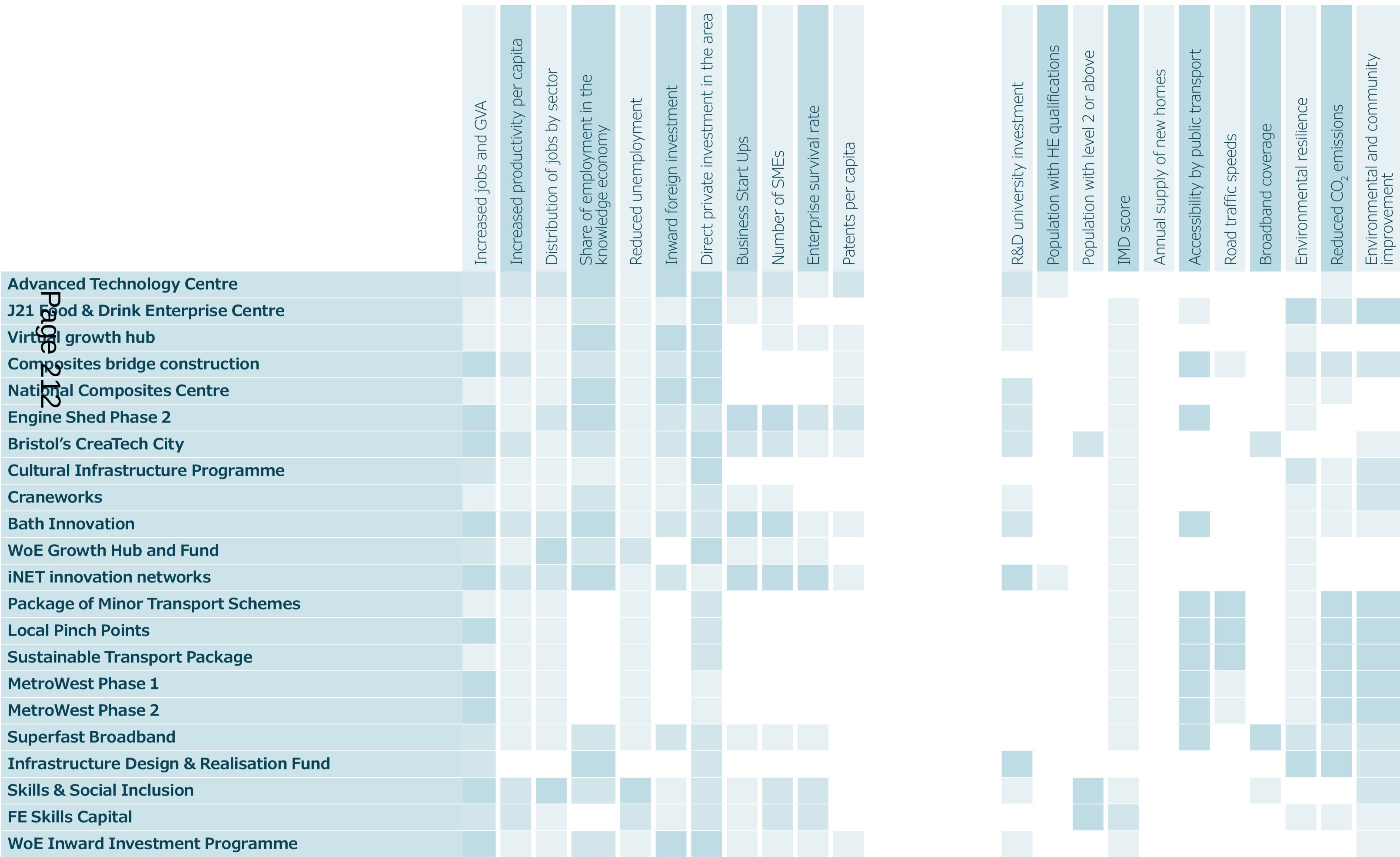
## 8.1 MONITORING OF THE STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN PROGRAMME AND INTERVENTIONS

The evaluation plan illustrates the impact of programme level outputs based on the performance of programme interventions, using both high-level measures (such as jobs created, GVA and productivity per capita), and scheme specific measures.

Detailed business cases for interventions indicate the relative relationship to each programme level measure of success. Collectively these measures are compared with baseline data to indicate a positive or a negative impact. Where baseline does not exist, it will be developed using data acquired through the life of the programme of interventions.

FIG 17
WEST OF ENGLAND EVIDENCE INWARD INVESTMENT




Increased jobs and GVA
Increased productivity per capita
Distribution of jobs by sector
Share of employment in the knowledge economy
Reduced unemployment
Inward foreign investment
Direct private investment in the area
Business Start Ups
Number of SMEs
Enterprise survival rate
Patents per capita
R&D university investment
Population with HE qualifications
Population with level 2 or above
IMD score
Annual supply of new homes
Accessibility by public transport
Road traffic speeds
Broadband coverage
Environmental resilience
Reduced $CO_2$ emissions
Environmental and community improvement
Advanced Technology Centre
J21 Food & Drink Enterprise Centre
Virtual growth hub
Composites bridge construction
National Composites Centre
Engine Shed Phase 2
Bristol's CreaTech City
Cultural Infrastructure Programme
Craneworks
Bath Innovation
WoE Growth Hub and Fund
iNET innovation networks
Package of Minor Transport Schemes
Local Pinch Points
Sustainable Transport Package
MetroWest Phase 1
MetroWest Phase 2
Superfast Broadband
Infrastructure Design & Realisation Fund
Skills & Social Inclusion
FE Skills Capital
WoE Inward Investment Programme

**PROGRAMME LEVEL EVALUATION**

| Measures of success | Description | Baseline (where available) | % Variance (where applicable) | Impact (narrative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Increased jobs** | Net new jobs created in supported projects (Unit = Full time equivalents FTE) | | | |
| **Increased GVA** | Based on the Red Model (unit = £) | | | |
| **Increased productivity per capita** | GVA per FTE (unit = £) | | | |
| **Distribution of jobs by sector** | (Unit = FTE) | | | |
| **Share of employment in the knowledge economy** | % of total employment, based on ONS SIC codes | | | |
| **Reduced unemployment** | number of 16+ population unemployed and % of total 16+ population unemployed | | | |
| **Inward foreign investment** | (Unit = £) | | | |
| **Direct private investment in the area** | (Unit = £) | | | |
| **Business Start Ups** | Number of Business Start Ups created through intervention funding (Unit = Number of Enterprises) | | | |
| **Number of SMEs** | Number of Small & Medium Enterprises supported (Unit = Number of Enterprises) | | | |
| **Enterprise survival rate** | Number of enterprises created or safeguarded through intervention funding still in existence beyoned year 2 of operation (Unit = Number of Enterprises) | | | |
| **Patents per capita** | Number of patent registrations per 10k population | | | |
| **R&D university investment** | (Unit = £) | | | |
| **Population with HE qualifications** | number of working age population unemployed and % of total working age population unemployed | | | |
| **Population with level 2 or above** | number of working age population unemployed and % of total working age population unemployed | | | |
| **IMD score** | Number of LSOAs by UA | | | |
| **Annual supply of new homes** | Number of new homes built per financial year | | | |
| **Accessibility by public transport** | Based on national modelling data | | | |
| **Road traffic speeds** | Based on national/local modelling | | | |
| **Broadband coverage** | Narrative | | | |
| **Environmental resilience** | Narrative | | | |
| **Reduced $CO_2$ emissions** | (Unit = tonnes of $CO_2$) | | | |
| **Environmental and community improvement** | Narrative | | | |

**INTERVENTION LEVEL EVALUATION**

| **Intervention Name** | **Intervention Reference** | **Cluster Name** (where applicable) |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| [Lever of Growth] | | |
| [Priority Sector] | | |

# APPENDICES

| Sector | PROPOSED SCHEMES | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 15/16** CAPITAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 15/16** REVENUE | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 15/16** TOTAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 16/17** CAPITAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 16/17** REVENUE | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 16/17** TOTAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 17/18** TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIGH TECH INDUSTRIES | A• Bristol Robotics Laboratory (Institute of Technology) | £750,000 | £750,000 | £1,500,000 | £750,000 | £750,000 | £1,500,000 | £1,500,000 |
| | B• WoE Centre of Power & Energy | £2,000,000 | £0 | £2,000,000 | £3,500,000 | £2,400,000 | £5,900,000 | £14,900,000 |
| | C• Terabit West (Broadband) | £6,750,000 | £0 | £6,750,000 | £6,750,000 | £500,000 | £7,250,000 | £500,000 |
| | D• Bristol & Bath Science Park Grow on Centre | £3,000,000 | £0 | £3,000,000 | £4,500,000 | £0 | £4,500,000 | £7,500,000 |
| | E• Quantum Technologies | £500,000 | £500,000 | £1,000,000 | £500,000 | £500,000 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 |
| | F• J21 Food & Drink Enterprise Centre | £3,000,000 | £0 | £3,000,000 | £3,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £4,000,000 | £3,650,000 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£16,000,000** | **£1,250,000** | **£17,250,000** | **£19,000,000** | **£5,150,000** | **£24,150,000** | **£29,050,000** |
| LOW CARBON | G• Solar Region | £320,000 | £80,000 | £400,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 |
| | H. Innovation in Composites for Marine Energy | £2,000,000 | £0 | £2,000,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 |
| | I• Retrofitting existing housing and businesses | £1,200,000 | £200,000 | £1,400,000 | £1,200,000 | £200,000 | £1,400,000 | £1,600,000 |
| | J• Payment for Ecosystem Services Support | £0 | £165,000 | £165,000 | £0 | £165,000 | £165,000 | £0 |
| | K• WoE Circular Economy Business Support Services | £0 | £60,000 | £60,000 | £0 | £60,000 | £60,000 | £0 |
| | L• Increasing Business Resource Efficiency across WoE | £0 | £40,000 | £40,000 | £0 | £40,000 | £40,000 | £40,000 |
| | M• Bristol Channel Tidal Energy Test Bed (feasibility study) | £0 | £300,000 | £300,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£3,520,000** | **£845,000** | **£4,365,000** | **£1,200,000** | **£465,000** | **£1,665,000** | **£1,640,000** |
| AEROSPACE & ADVANCED ENGINEERING | N• Advanced Technology Centre | £7,200,000 | £1,000,000 | £8,200,000 | £7,200,000 | £1,100,000 | £8,300,000 | £3,400,000 |
| | O• Virtual Growth Hub | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £2,000,000 | £2,000,000 | £2,000,000 |
| | P• Composite Bridge Construction | £250,000 | £250,000 | £500,000 | £250,000 | £250,000 | £500,000 | £0 |
| | Q• National Composites Centre | £2,200,000 | £500,000 | £2,700,000 | £2,100,000 | £550,000 | £2,650,000 | £2,650,000 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£9,650,000** | **£1,750,000** | **£11,400,000** | **£9,550,000** | **£3,900,000** | **£13,450,000** | **£8,050,000** |
| CREATIVE & DIGITAL | R• Engine Shed Phase 2 | £600,000 | £0 | £600,000 | £700,000 | £0 | £700,000 | £700,000 |
| | S• Bristol's CreaTech City | £0 | £900,000 | £900,000 | £0 | £900,000 | £900,000 | £900,000 |
| | T• Cultural Infrastructure Programme | £4,000,000 | £0 | £4,000,000 | £4,000,000 | £0 | £4,000,000 | £4,000,000 |
| | U• Craneworks | £1,800,000 | £200,000 | £2,000,000 | £2,250,000 | £285,000 | £2,535,000 | £5,110,000 |
| | V• Bath Innovation | £8,404,000 | £600,000 | £9,004,000 | £8,404,000 | £580,000 | £8,984,000 | £8,986,000 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£14,804,000** | **£1,700,000** | **£16,504,000** | **£15,354,000** | **£1,765,000** | **£17,119,000** | **£19,696,000** |
| **CROSS-SECTORIAL INTERVENTIONS** | | | | | | | | |
| BUSINESS SUPPORT | W• WoE Growth Hub & Fund | £4,700,000 | £1,800,000 | £6,500,000 | £2,700,000 | £1,800,000 | £4,500,000 | £5,000,000 |
| | X• iNET innovation networks | £0 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £0 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 |
| PLACE & INFRA-STRUCTURE | Y• Package of Minor Transport Schemes | £5,000,000 | £0 | £5,000,000 | £5,000,000 | £0 | £5,000,000 | £5,500,000 |
| | Z• Local Pinch Points | £7,000,000 | £0 | £7,000,000 | £7,000,000 | £0 | £7,000,000 | £5,000,000 |
| | AA• Sustainable Transport Package | £3,000,000 | £0 | £3,000,000 | £3,000,000 | £0 | £3,000,000 | £3,000,000 |
| | AB• MetroWest Phase 1 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £4,250,000 |
| | AC• MetroWest Phase 2 | £1,100,000 | £0 | £1,100,000 | £900,000 | £0 | £900,000 | £1,000,000 |
| | AD• Superfast Broadband | £3,386,500 | £573,400 | £3,959,900 | £252,000 | £40,000 | £292,000 | £292,000 |
| | AE• Infrastructure Design & Realisation Fund | £0 | £4,225,000 | £4,225,000 | £0 | £1,225,000 | £1,225,000 | £5,000,000 |
| SKILLS | AF• FE Skills Capital* | £4,852,000 | £0 | £4,852,000 | £7,796,000 | £0 | £7,796,000 | £9,320,000 |
| | AG• Skills & Social Inclusion | £0 | £2,640,000 | £2,640,000 | £0 | £2,640,000 | £2,640,000 | £2,640,000 |
| INWARD INVESTMENT | AH• WoE Inward Investment Programme | £0 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £0 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 |
| | **TOTAL CROSS-SECTORAL INTERVENTIONS COST** | **£29,038,500** | **£11,238,400** | **£40,276,900** | **£26,648,000** | **£7,705,000** | **£34,353,000** | **£43,002,000** |

| Sector | PROPOSED SCHEMES | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 18/19** TOTAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 19/20** TOTAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 20/21** TOTAL | MATCH FUNDING OVER PLAN PERIOD PRIVATE | MATCH FUNDING OVER PLAN PERIOD PUBLIC | MATCH FUNDING OVER PLAN PERIOD TOTAL | OVERALL SEP INTERVENTIONS COST 2015-2021 | YEARS OF SPEND BETWEEN 2015-2021 | OUTPUTS OVER PLAN PERIOD 2015-2021 DIRECT JOBS CREATED | GVA RETURN | SECTOR RETURN ON INVESTMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIGH TECH INDUSTRIES | A• Bristol Robotics Laboratory (Institute of Technology) | £0 | £0 | £0 | £5,800,000 | £0 | £5,800,000 | £4,500,000 | 3 | 500 | £29,000,000 | £6.44 |
| | B• WoE Centre of Power & Energy | £2,400,000 | £2,400,000 | £2,400,000 | £16,750,000 | £5,000,000 | £21,750,000 | £30,000,000 | 6 | 650 | £340,000,000 | £11.33 |
| | C• Terabit West (Broadband) | £500,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £15,000,000 | 4 | 250 | £165,000,000 | £11.00 |
| | D• Bristol & Bath Science Park Grow on Centre | £0 | £0 | £0 | £1,700,000 | £0 | £1,700,000 | £15,000,000 | 3 | 240 | £9,400,000 | £0.63 |
| | E• Quantum Technologies | £1,000,000 | £1,000,000 | £0 | £2,500,000 | £2,500,000 | £5,000,000 | £5,000,000 | 5 | 100 | £4,370,000 | £0.87 |
| | F• J21 Food & Drink Enterprise Centre | £750,000 | £750,000 | £750,000 | £9,100,000 | £0 | £9,100,000 | £12,900,000 | 6 | 694 | £29,100,000 | £2.26 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£4,650,000** | **£4,150,000** | **£3,150,000** | **£35,850,000** | **£7,500,000** | **£43,350,000** | **£82,400,000** | | **2434** | **£576,870,000** | |
| LOW CARBON | G• Solar Region | £0 | £0 | £0 | £400,000 | £0 | £400,000 | £400,000 | 1 | 6 | £600,000 | £1.50 |
| | H. Innovation in Composites for Marine Energy | £0 | £0 | £0 | £200,000 | £0 | £200,000 | £2,000,000 | 1 | 10 | £13,500,000 | £6.75 |
| | I• Retrofitting existing housing and businesses | £1,600,000 | £1,600,000 | £1,500,000 | £0 | £2,400,000 | £2,400,000 | £9,100,000 | 6 | 1775 | £87,500,000 | £9.62 |
| | J• Payment for Ecosystem Services Support | £0 | £0 | £0 | £165,000 | £165,000 | £330,000 | £330,000 | 2 | 20 | £690,000 | £2.09 |
| | K• WoE Circular Economy Business Support Services | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £120,000 | 2 | 10 | £385,000 | £3.21 |
| | L• Increasing Business Resource Efficiency across WoE | £40,000 | £40,000 | £40,000 | £0 | £240,000 | £240,000 | £240,000 | 6 | 17 | £1,700,000 | £7.08 |
| | M• Bristol Channel Tidal Energy Test Bed (feasibility study) | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £50,000 | £50,000 | £300,000 | 1 | N/A | TBC | £0.00 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£1,640,000** | **£1,640,000** | **£1,540,000** | **£765,000** | **£2,855,000** | **£3,620,000** | **£12,490,000** | | **1838** | **£104,375,000** | |
| AEROSPACE & ADVANCED ENGINEERING | N• Advanced Technology Centre | £3,400,000 | £3,400,000 | £0 | £9,200,000 | £0 | £9,200,000 | £26,700,000 | 5 | 900 | £39,000,000 | £1.46 |
| | O• Virtual Growth Hub | £2,000,000 | £0 | £0 | £6,000,000 | £0 | £6,000,000 | £6,000,000 | 3 | 120 | £10,500,000 | £1.75 |
| | P• Composite Bridge Construction | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £1,000,000 | 2 | 100 | £6,000,000 | £6.00 |
| | Q• National Composites Centre | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £8,000,000 | £8,000,000 | £8,000,000 | 3 | 150 | £10,200,000 | £1.28 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£5,400,000** | **£3,400,000** | **£0** | **£15,200,000** | **£8,000,000** | **£23,200,000** | **£41,700,000** | | **1270** | **£65,700,000** | |
| CREATIVE & DIGITAL | R• Engine Shed Phase 2 | £800,000 | £900,000 | £1,300,000 | £5,800,000 | £1,200,000 | £7,000,000 | £5,000,000 | 6 | 1000 | £59,000,000 | £11.80 |
| | S• Bristol's CreaTech City | £900,000 | £900,000 | £0 | £0 | £2,000,000 | £2,000,000 | £4,500,000 | 5 | 230 | £4,500,000 | £1.00 |
| | T• Cultural Infrastructure Programme | £4,000,000 | £4,000,000 | £0 | £9,000,000 | £20,000,000 | £29,000,000 | £20,000,000 | 5 | 625 | £30,000,000 | £1.50 |
| | U• Craneworks | £285,000 | £285,000 | £285,000 | £6,188,000 | £2,062,000 | £8,250,000 | £10,500,000 | 5 | 287 | £16,900,000 | £1.61 |
| | V• Bath Innovation | £6,580,000 | £580,000 | £580,000 | £26,537,000 | £33,600,000 | £60,137,000 | £34,714,000 | 6 | 7000 | £400,000,000 | £11.52 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **£12,565,000** | **£6,665,000** | **£2,165,000** | **£47,525,000** | **£58,862,000** | **£106,387,000** | **£74,714,000** | | **9142** | **£510,400,000** | |
| | | | | | | | | ALL SECTORS RETURN ON INVESTMENT AVERAGE **£4.80** | | | | |
| **CROSS-SECTORIAL INTERVENTIONS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BUSINESS SUPPORT | W• WoE Growth Hub & Fund | £0 | £0 | £0 | £28,000,000 | £0 | £28,000,000 | £16,000,000 | 3 | 1050 | £25,000,000 | £1.56 |
| | X• iNET innovation networks | £0 | £0 | £0 | £3,000,000 | £0 | £3,000,000 | £3,000,000 | 3 | 135 | £9,300,000 | £3.10 |
| PLACE & INFRA-STRUCTURE | Y• Package of Minor Transport Schemes | £5,500,000 | £6,000,000 | £7,000,000 | £30,000,000 | £82,000,000 | £112,000,000 | £34,000,000 | 6 | 950 | £61,000,000 | £1.79 |
| | Z• Local Pinch Points | £5,000,000 | £5,000,000 | £5,000,000 | £8,500,000 | £8,500,000 | £17,000,000 | £34,000,000 | 6 | 1600 | £108,000,000 | £3.18 |
| | AA• Sustainable Transport Package | £3,500,000 | £3,500,000 | £4,000,000 | £6,000,000 | £10,000,000 | £16,000,000 | £20,000,000 | 6 | 1800 | £62,000,000 | £3.10 |
| | AB• MetroWest Phase 1 | £4,250,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £44,900,000 | £44,900,000 | £8,500,000 | 2 | 1150 | £110,000,000 | £2.00 |
| | AC• MetroWest Phase 2 | £200,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £29,300,000 | £29,300,000 | £3,200,000 | 4 | 895 | £85,000,000 | £2.00 |
| | AD• Superfast Broadband | £340,000 | £340,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £5,223,900 | 5 | 1312 | £42,000,000 | £8.04 |
| | AE• Infrastructure Design & Realisation Fund | £6,000,000 | £0 | £0 | £0 | £20,000,000 | £20,000,000 | £16,450,000 | 4 | 2900 | £70,000,000 | £4.26 |
| SKILLS | AF• FE Skills Capital* | £6,492,000 | £3,197,000 | £333,000 | £42,655,000 | £21,326,000 | £63,981,000 | £31,990,000 | 6 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | AG• Skills & Social Inclusion | £2,640,000 | £2,640,000 | £2,640,000 | £0 | £5,250,000 | £5,250,000 | £15,840,000 | 6 | 1600 | £73,500,000 | £4.64 |
| INWARD INVESTMENT | AH• WoE Inward Investment Programme | £0 | £0 | £0 | £870,000 | £220,000 | £1,090,000 | £3,000,000 | 3 | 4500 | £11,000,000 | £3.67 |
| | **TOTAL CROSS-SECTORAL INTERVENTIONS COST** | **£33,922,000** | **£20,677,000** | **£18,973,000** | **£119,025,000** | **£221,496,000** | **£340,521,000** | **£191,203,900** | | **17892** | **£656,800,000** | |
| | | | | | | | | CROSS-SECTORIAL RETURN ON INVESTMENT AVERAGE **£3.39** | | | | |

*** FE Skills Capital projects starting YR 15/16**

| PROJECT | Refurbishment and Modernisation of Automotive Engineering Workshops | Business Enterprise Training Centre | New Construction Centre for Bath and North East Somerset | Weston College Future Technology Centre | West of England Law and Professional Services Academy | Advanced Engineering Centre Extension | Advanced Construction Centre | North Somerset Employment and Guidance Centre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COST | £900,000 | £720,000 | £4,957,984 | £5,009,390 | £4,648,068 | £4,000,000 | £6,000,000 | £3,274,000 |

*** FE Skills Capital projects starting Yr 16/17**

| PROJECT | Avon Street Campus remediation works | Inclusive Vocation Training Centre | North Somerset Employment and Guidance Centre | South West Tourism and Hospitality Academy – Phase 1 | Weston College Social Enterprise Training Centre – Phase 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COST | £600,000 | £792,000 | £3,274,000 | £4,380,000 | £3,434,000 |

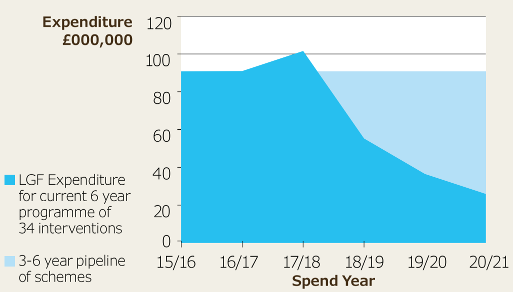
| PROGRAMME COST | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 15/16** CAPITAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 15/16** REVENUE | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 15/16** TOTAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 16/17** CAPITAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 16/17** REVENUE | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 16/17** TOTAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 17/18** TOTAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 18/19** TOTAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 19/20** TOTAL | EXPENDITURE OVER **YR 20/21** TOTAL | OVERALL SEP INTERVENTIONS COST 2015-2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £73,012,500 | £16,783,400 | **£89,795,900** | £71,752,000 | £18,985,000 | **£90,737,000** | **£101,438,000** | **£58,177,000** | **£36,532,000** | **£25,828,000** | **£402,507,900** |

| Match Funding over Plan Period 2015-2021 | PUBLIC | PRIVATE | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £298,713,000 | £218,365,000 | **£517,078,000** |

| TOTAL OUTPUTS over plan period 2015-2021 | DIRECT JOBS CREATED | INDIRECT JOBS CREATED | TOTAL JOBS CREATED TAKING INTO ACCOUNT DEADWEIGHT & DISPLACEMENT * | GVA RETURN |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 32,576 | 18,992 | **25,591** | **£1,914,145,000** |

* Total Jobs created over plan period 2015-2021 taking into account deadweight displacement. See Appendix 3 for breakdown of calculation.

PROGRAMME OF EXPENDITURE FOR LOCAL GROWTH FUND INTERVENTIONS



## *FE SKILLS CAPITAL PROGRAMME YR 15/16

| PROJECT TITLE | COST | SKILLS CAPITAL PRIORITY | INTERVENTION DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Refurbishment and Modernisation of Automotive Engineering Workshops** | £900,000 | Employability | This project will enable the refurbishment and modernisation of Automotive Engineering workshops at Norton Radstock College to ensure they meet industry standards. This will help raise the skills of the existing workforce and increase the employability of new entrants to a significant employment sector in the local area. |
| **Business Enterprise Training Centre** | £720,000 | Employability | The project will create a Small Business and Enterprise Centre at Norton Radstock College for SMEs in BaNES. This centre will help ensure that SMEs across a range sectors can access skills training relevant to their business needs. The centre will also provide a meeting hub for local businesses and provide facilities to support their growth. |
| **New Construction Centre for Bath and North East Somerset** | £4,957,984 | Low Carbon | The project will create a Construction and Environmental Technology Centre which will deliver skills training across a range of disciplines and trades. The project will enable a significant upgrade of Norton Radstock College's existing provision. The centre will enable the delivery of the skills training needed to construct 9,000 new homes over the next 5 years and 15,000 within 10 years in BaNES alongside the other major construction projects to be delivered in the WoE. |
| **Weston College Future Technology Centre** | £5,009,390 | Advanced Engineering<br>Creative<br>Employability<br>Low Carbon | This project will create a flagship facility in the J21 EA which is designed to enable students at Weston College to acquire new technology skills across the following sectors: Creative & Digital, Advanced Engineering & Automated Manufacturing and Low Carbon. The centre will showcase the latest technology with state of the art industry linked teaching spaces, workspace and classrooms to ensure that students are both sector and technology competent. |
| **West of England Law and Professional Services Academy** | £4,648,068 | Employability | This project will create an industry supported Academy to provide dynamic, motivational teaching and learning and industry recognised vocational routes to employment in the following areas: Law and Legal Services, Financial Services, Accountancy Services, Professional Services and Justice Services. This Weston College Academy will be located in the J21 EA and service the largest employment sector in the West of England which employs 63,700 individuals across the sub-region. |
| **Advanced Engineering Centre Extension** | £4,000,000 | Advanced Engineering | This project will extend City of Bristol College's Centre of Excellence for engineering education and training in Bristol. The extension will support the employer led strategy for advanced engineering in North Bristol / South Gloucestershire through the provision of skills training in areas such as: maintenance and operation of 3D printers and advanced engineering equipment and the use of composites materials. This provision will be delivered in partnership with the national Composites Centre, Airbus, GKN and Rolls-Royce. |
| **Advanced Construction Centre** | £6,000,000 | Low Carbon<br>Employability | The South Bristol Sustainable Construction Centre will provide a skills training facility for the construction industry in Bristol and the WoE. It will deliver the training needed to service the sector and showcase innovation in sustainable construction and civil engineering infrastructure technologies will support the expected growth of the construction sector in the West of England. |

## *FE SKILLS CAPITAL PROGRAMME YR 16/17

| PROJECT TITLE | COST | SKILLS CAPITAL PRIORITY | INTERVENTION DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Avon Street Campus remediation works** | £600,000 | Remediation of College Estate | This project will address remediation of category C7 D accommodation on the City of Bath College Avon Street Campus. The project will provide remediation works therefore enhancing facilities for all learners at the College. |
| **Inclusive Vocation Training Centre** | £792,000 | Employability | This project will deliver a specialist vocational training centre for Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities. This centre is designed to build employability skills and confidence. |
| **North Somerset Employment and Guidance Centre** | £3,274,000 | Employability | This new build project will create a focal point for North Somerset residents to gain the Information, Advice, Guidance and Support they need to help them progress into employment. Provision will include: employability skills training, skills assessments, vocational training, certified training, in work benefit calculations, signposting services, motivation/confidence building, job search skills, cv workshops, self employment support/enterprise training, basic skills training, ESOL, in work support, mentoring, volunteering, work experience placements, traineeships, apprenticeships and Higher Education opportunities. The centre will have a centralised Enterprise Support team with outreach services designed to be inclusive. They will work with individuals, businesses, community groups, third sector organisations and social enterprises to help remove barriers to employment and/or training. |
| **South West Tourism and Hospitality Academy – Phase 1** | £4,380,000 | Employability | The South West Tourism & Hospitality Academy project consists of a new build facility designed to raise the profile and standards of Tourism and Hospitality in the South West. The facility will equip students with world leading employability skills in this field, to enable this sector to maximise its GVA. The facility will combine classroom learning with high quality work experience within a real working Hotel Catering and Conference Centre designed to bridge the sector's employability skills gaps. |
| **Weston College Social Enterprise Training Centre– Phase 1** | £3,434,000 | Employability | This new build project is designed to use social enterprise modelling to help develop sustainable communities. It will ensure that under-represented groups acquire the skills they need to gain sustainable employment. The project will focus on the delivery of the following employability skills: self-management, problem solving, team working & communication, IT, business ethos and embedding workplace Maths and English. |

| | PROPOSED SCHEMES | DIRECT JOBS CREATED | INDIRECT JOBS CREATED | PROJECT TYPE | DEADWEIGHT ON INDIRECT JOBS | DEADWEIGHT & DISPLACEMENT ON INDIRECT JOBS | TOTAL JOBS (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) | DEADWEIGHT ON TOTAL JOBS | DEADWEIGHT & DISPLACEMENT ON TOTAL JOBS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HIGH TECH INDUSTRIES** | *A* Bristol Robotics Laboratory (Institute of Technology) | 500 | 384 | Business | 203 | 163 | 884 | 467 | 376 |
| | *B* WoE Centre of Power & Energy | 650 | 499 | Business | 263 | 212 | 1149 | 607 | 488 |
| | *C* Terabit West (Broadband) | 250 | 123 | Regeneration | 114 | 70 | 373 | 345 | 212 |
| | *D* Bristol & Bath Science Park Grow on Centre | 240 | 119 | Business | 63 | 51 | 359 | 190 | 153 |
| | *E* Quantum Technologies | 100 | 77 | Business | 41 | 33 | 177 | 93 | 75 |
| | *F* J21 Food & Drink Enterprise Centre | 694 | 342 | Business | 181 | 145 | 1036 | 547 | 440 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **2434** | **1544** | | **864** | **674** | **3978** | **2248** | **1744** |
| **LOW CARBON** | *G* Solar Region | 6 | 5 | Regeneration | 5 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 6 |
| | *H* Innovation in Composites for Marine Energy | 10 | 8 | Business | 4 | 3 | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| | *I* Retrofitting existing housing and businesses | 1775 | 1365 | Regeneration | 1263 | 774 | 3140 | 2905 | 1780 |
| | *J* Payment for Ecosystem Services Support | 20 | 9 | Business | 5 | 4 | 29 | 15 | 12 |
| | *K* Increasing Business Resource Efficiency across WoE | 17 | 8 | Business | 4 | 3 | 25 | 13 | 11 |
| | *L* Circular Economy Business Support Services | 10 | 5 | Business | 3 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 6 |
| | *M* Bristol Channel Tidal Energy Test Bed | 0 | 0 | Business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **1838** | **1387** | | **1283** | **790** | **3225** | **2961** | **1824** |
| **AEROSPACE & ADVANCED ENGINEERING** | *N* Advanced Technology Centre | 900 | 443 | Business | 234 | 188 | 1343 | 709 | 571 |
| | *O* Virtual Growth Hub | 120 | 59 | Business | 31 | 25 | 179 | 95 | 76 |
| | *P* Composite Bridge Construction | 100 | 77 | Business | 41 | 33 | 177 | 93 | 75 |
| | *Q* National Composites Centre | 150 | 74 | Business | 39 | 31 | 224 | 118 | 95 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **1270** | **653** | | **345** | **278** | **1923** | **1015** | **817** |
| **CREATIVE & DIGITAL** | *R* Engine Shed Phase 2 | 1000 | 493 | Business | 260 | 210 | 1493 | 788 | 635 |
| | *S* Bristol's CreaTech City | 230 | 113 | Business | 60 | 48 | 343 | 181 | 146 |
| | *T* Cultural Infrastructure Programme | 625 | 308 | Regeneration | 285 | 175 | 933 | 863 | 529 |
| | *U* Craneworks | 287 | 151 | Regeneration | 140 | 86 | 438 | 405 | 248 |
| | *V* Bath Innovation | 7000 | 3452 | Business | 1823 | 1467 | 10452 | 5519 | 4443 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **9142** | **4517** | | **2567** | **1985** | **13659** | **7756** | **6000** |
| **BUSINESS SUPPORT** | *W* WoE Growth Fund and Hub | 1050 | 518 | Business | 274 | 220 | 1568 | 828 | 666 |
| | *X* iNET innovation networks | 135 | 66 | Business | 35 | 28 | 201 | 106 | 85 |
| **PLACE AND INFRASTRUCTURE** | *Y* Package of Minor Transport Schemes | 950 | 730 | Regeneration | 675 | 414 | 1680 | 1554 | 953 |
| | *Z* Local Pinch Points | 1600 | 1231 | Regeneration | 1139 | 698 | 2831 | 2619 | 1605 |
| | *AA* Sustainable Transport Package | 1800 | 888 | Regeneration | 821 | 504 | 2688 | 2486 | 1524 |
| | *AB* MetroWest Phase 1 | 1150 | 884 | Regeneration | 818 | 501 | 2034 | 1881 | 1153 |
| | *AC* MetroWest Phase 2 | 895 | 688 | Regeneration | 636 | 390 | 1583 | 1464 | 898 |
| | *AD* Superfast Broadband | 1312 | 648 | Regeneration | 599 | 367 | 1960 | 1813 | 1111 |
| | *AE* Infrastructure Design & Realisation Fund | 2900 | 2230 | Regeneration | 2063 | 1264 | 5130 | 4745 | 2909 |
| **SKILLS** | *AF* FE Skills Capital | 0 | 0 | Skills | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | *AG* Skills & Social Inclusion | 1600 | 789 | Skills | 581 | 477 | 2389 | 1761 | 1446 |
| **INWARD INVESTMENT** | *AH* WoE Inward Investment Programme | 4500 | 2219 | Business | 1172 | 943 | 6719 | 3548 | 2856 |
| | **SUBTOTAL** | **17892** | **10891** | | **8813** | **5808** | **28783** | **22805** | **15206** |
| | **TOTAL** | 32576 | **18,992** | | **13,872** | **9,533** | **51,568** | **36,786** | **25,591** |

Estimated indirect jobs have been calculated using the West of England LEP Area Economy Model produced by the RED Group at the University of Plymouth

Indirect Jobs = job creation through direct and indirect suppliers plus jobs created through increased income effects

| SECTOR / DRIVERS OF GROWTH | PROJECT TITLE | TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM SEP FUNDS | MATCH FUNDING | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | PUBLIC | PRIVATE |
| Aerospace & Advanced Engineering / Investment | **Invest Bristol & Bath – trade promotion** | £120,000 | £95,000 | £25,000 |
| Business Support | **WoE indigenous business growth support programme** | £7,500,000 | £0 | £0 |
| Business Support | **Superfast Broadband – Business Support** | £1,000,000 | £500,000 | £500,000 |
| Business Support | **Design for Growth Portfolio** | £1,484,500 | £0 | £0 |
| Business Support | **WoE Knowledge Exchange Vehicle for INnovation (KEVIN)** | £2,130,000 | £0 | £2,590,000 |
| Business Support | **Business in the Community – Marketplace Sustainability** | £900,000 | £450,000 | £450,000 |
| Construction / Skills | **Bristol and West of England Joint Investment Initiative** | £500,000 | £0 | £500,000 |
| Creative & Digital | **Shoot West : the Film-making proposition** | £200,000 | £0 | £0 |
| Creative & Digital / Business Support | **Bath City Riverside Enterprise Area Business Support** | £480,000 | £140,000 | £0 |
| Creative & Digital / Business Support | **Curzon Creative Media incubator** | £1,800,000 | £900,000 | £900,000 |
| Creative & Digital / Skills | **Growing Our Workforce: Skills for the West of England Creative Sector** | £2,442,000 | £225,000 | £0 |
| Distribution / Place & Infrastructure | **Avonmouth/Severnside Enterprise Area – Skills & Development Prgm** | £712,000 | £0 | £0 |
| High Tech | **Cyber Security Incubator** | £2,500,000 | £0 | £2,500,000 |
| High Tech | **Institute for Interaction and Intelligent Technologies (I3T)** | £2,400,000 | £0 | £0 |
| High Tech / Business Support | **High Tech Innovation Network (High Tech iNet)** | £1,000,000 | £0 | £750,000 |
| High Tech / Business Support | **Diagnostics for Growth (DIAGRO) – Clinical Research & Development** | £475,000 | £0 | £475,000 |
| High Tech / Business Support | **Robotics and Autonomous Systems Collaboration Centre (RAS CC)** | £19,100,000 | £0 | £3,000,000 |
| Low Carbon | **WoE Waste and Recycling Board recycling and resource efficiency Prgm** | £10,000,000 | £0 | £10,000,000 |
| Low Carbon | **Establish a Cleantech Cluster** | £750,000 | £375,000 | £375,000 |
| Low Carbon | **'Warm and Well' housing retrofit programme** | £550,000 | £555,000 | £0 |
| Low Carbon | **Electricity Led microCHP** | £1,650,000 | £0 | £0 |



| SECTOR / DRIVERS OF GROWTH | PROJECT TITLE | TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM SEP FUNDS | MATCH FUNDING | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | PUBLIC | PRIVATE |
| Low Carbon / Business Support | **Low Carbon and Environmental Innovation (Growing Green)** | £2,100,000 | £0 | £2,100,000 |
| Low Carbon / Business Support | **Low Carbon Action Groups – waste & carbon reduction activities** | £400,000 | £0 | £0 |
| Low Carbon / Business Support | **Low Carbon Accelerator for CleanWeb businesses** | £1,750,000 | £0 | £900,000 |
| Low Carbon / Business Support | **WoE Eco-Efficiency Network (WE-EEN)** | £1,350,000 | £0 | £0 |
| Low Carbon / Place & Infrastructure | **Heat Recovery from Avonmouth Low Carbon Energy Facility** | £500,000 | £125,000 | £125,000 |
| Low Carbon/Business Support | **Low Carbon and Environmental Innovation (Growing Green)** | £2,100,000 | £0 | £0 |
| Place & Infrastructure | **Ecomotive – Self-build programme** | £5,060,000 | £0 | £369,000 |
| Place & Infrastructure | **Stepping up for Growth – J21 Enterprise Area – infrastructure** | £32,000,000 | £0 | £0 |
| Retail | **Retail Place Managers** | £1,745,000 | £0 | £500,000 |
| Rural Economy | **Wheels to Work – transport provision for young people in rural areas** | £500,000 | £0 | £0 |
| Rural Economy | **Water and Soil Project – Catchment approach** | £1,500,000 | £0 | £300,000 |
| Rural Economy / Business Support | **Rural Enterprise Hubs** | £1,500,000 | £0 | £280,000 |
| Rural Economy / Business Support | **Rural business support hub** | £1,800,000 | £1,800,000 | £0 |
| Rural Economy / Business Support | **Midsomer Norton Business Hub** | £1,325,000 | £875,000 | £450,000 |
| Skills | **Employability skills for Young People** | £2,750,000 | £0 | £2,750,000 |
| Skills | **Social Innovation Exploratory** | £4,000,000 | £0 | £1,000,000 |
| Skills | **Ready for Work – Action on homelessness** | £282,000 | £243,000 | £15,000 |
| Skills | **Business Class partnerships between schools and businesses** | £250,000 | £0 | £150,000 |
| Skills | **Working It Out – personal development for those who are NEET** | £459,000 | £141,000 | £420,000 |
| Skills | **Getting Out to Work programme for offenders/ ex-offenders** | £450,000 | £550,000 | £0 |
| Social Enterprise | **Social venture incubation and skills centre** | £750,000 | £0 | £750,000 |

| SECTOR / DRIVERS OF GROWTH | PROJECT TITLE | TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM SEP FUNDS | MATCH FUNDING | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | PUBLIC | PRIVATE |
| Social Enterprise | **Challenge fund – grant investment and support for social enterprises** | £750,000 | £0 | £750,000 |
| Social Enterprise / Business Support | **School for Social Entrepreneurs** | £145,000 | £0 | £195,000 |
| Social Enterprise / Business Support | **WoE Hubs Programme** | £1,340,000 | £0 | £0 |
| Social Enterprise / Skills | **Developing Reuse through Up-skilling Social Enterprise** | £400,000 | £0 | £0 |
| Tourism | **Leveraging the visitor economy of Bristol and Bath** | £3,000,000 | £3,000,000 | £9,000,000 |
| Tourism | **Bristol and Bath Cultural Destination Consortium** | £1,150,000 | £350,000 | £0 |
| | **Employee Volunteering initiatives** | £500,000 | £0 | £250,000 |
| | **Natural Health Service – realise therapeutic benefits of food growing** | £195,000 | £0 | £0 |

| TOTAL PROGRAMME COST | EXPENDITURE OVER YR 2017/18 – 2020-2021 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAPITAL | REVENUE | **TOTAL** |
| | £74,197,500 | £53,547,000 | **£127,744,500** |

| TOTAL PROGRAMME MATCH FUNDING | PUBLIC | PRIVATE | **TOTAL** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £10,324,000 | £42,369,000 | **£52,693,000** |

## Stage one

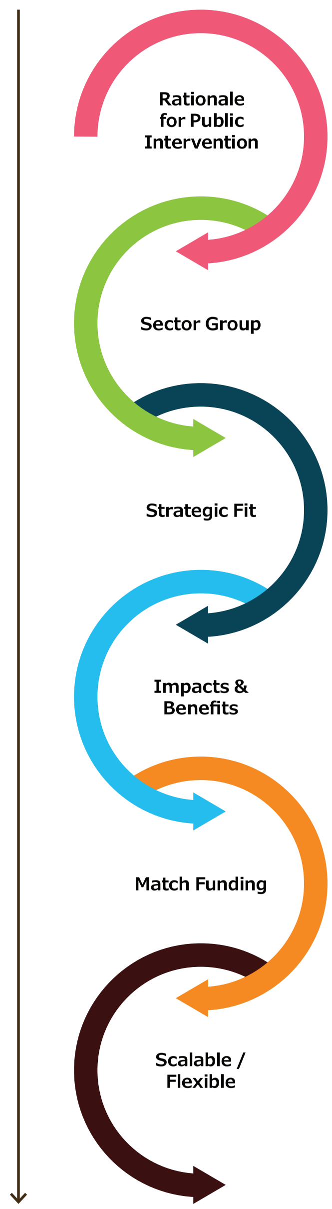
In line with the evidence provided at section 4, we have identified market failures that need to be addressed and explored projects which have strategic fit with our priority sectors and which offer 'game changing' investment opportunities. We have considered interventions for both the SEP and the EU SIF together. We used a filter to assess interventions on their own merit.

Key considerations were:

- Demonstration of market failure in accordance with Treasury Green book compliance
- Jobs, productivity and GVA.
- Cost and return on investment.
- Private sector funding or other match opportunities.
- Scalability and flexibility.
- Cross sector linkages, and synergies with other programmes taking advantage of the West of England's unique strengths.
- Contributes to delivering the Enterprise Zone and/or Enterprise Areas.
- Growing other sectors of our economy- any further asks that demonstrate collaboration with our thematic/priority sectors e.g. from:
  - Distribution
  - Retail
  - Construction and Development
  - Tourism
  - Culture
  - Rural Economy
  - Social Enterprise
  - Natural Environment & Health

## Stage two Prioritisation of options and rational for programme

- Evaluation of filter results by a moderation panel of business and local authority membership.
- Technical advice work undertaken with the support and advice of KPMG to build a programme of proposed activities through the Local Growth Fund:
  - An analysis of the issue/market failure of the West of England.
  - A gap analysis of existing activity
  - Proposed solutions at project level to address the gaps.
  - Analysis of return on investment and value for money calculations.
  - Cluster identification and programme developed.
  - Stage 1 business cases developed.




# SCORED FILTER PROCESS FOR SCHEMES

**ASSESMENT CRITERIA**

**RATIONALE FOR PUBLIC INTERVENTION**

Schemes are compliant with Govt Greenbook:

- Proper use of public funds;
- Most efficient way of using funds;
- Strong requirement for government intervention;

**SECTOR GROUP ASSESSMENT**

- Schemes fall into one or more priority growth sectors for the sub-region;

**STRATEGIC FIT ASSESSMENT**

Schemes are commensurate with existing strategies:

- Priority growth locations – EA and EZ;
- Joint Local Transport Plan;
- UA Core Strategy;
- SEP Cross cutting themes – skills, inward investment, business support, place and infrastructure;
- EU thematic objectives;

**IMPACTS & BENEFITS ASSESSMENT**

Scheme outcomes include:

- GVA (Gross Value Added);
- Job permanence;
- Direct and indirect job creation;
- Other socio-economic benefits (ie regeneration, social enterprise);

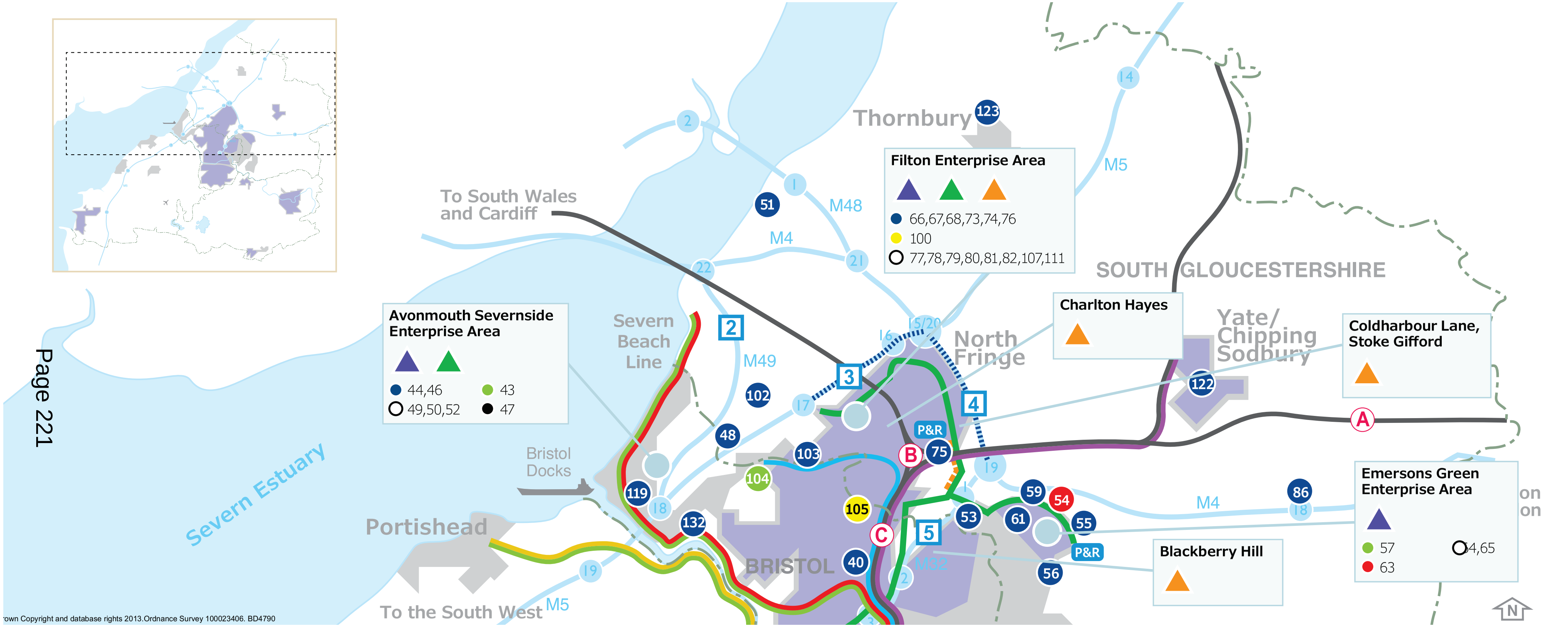
**MATCH FUNDING ASSESSMENT**

Funding payments are either:

- Secured;
- Unsecured;

**SCALABILITY/FLEXIBILITY ASSESSMENT**

- Schemes should be cost effective and beneficial on a large or small scale and if they can be scaled up or down;
- Highlight projects for follow up;




**Existing Network**
- Local Authority Boundary
- Existing Rail
- Motorway

**Existing Initiatives**
- Enterprise Areas
- Enterprise Zone
- Other Major Development Site
- Priority Growth Locations

**MetroWest Rail**
- Existing rail services (local and inter-regional)
- Portishead to Severn Beach
- Portishead to Bristol
- Bath to Severn Beach
- Weston Super Mare to Yate
- Henbury to Temple Meads

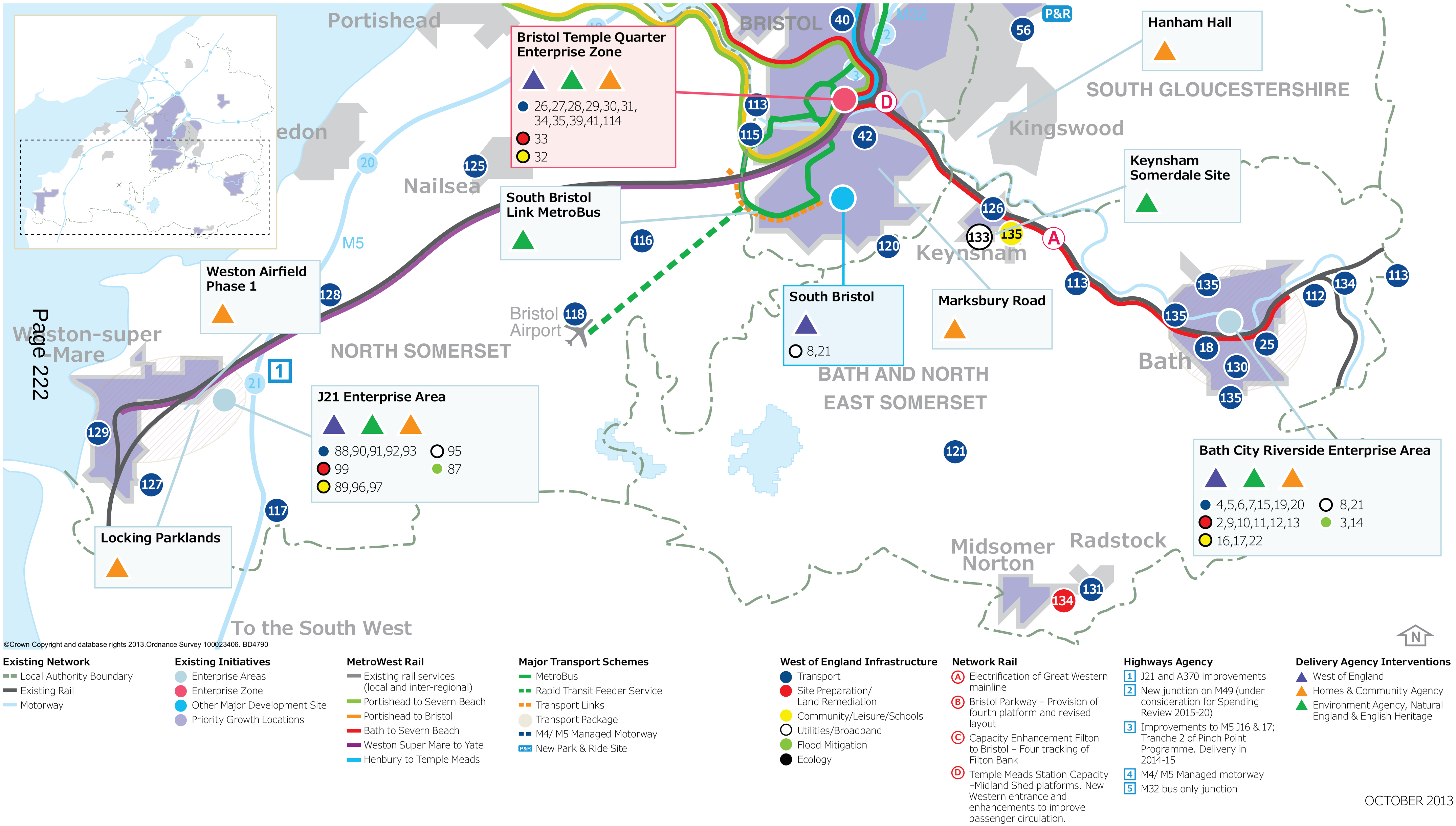
**Major Transport Schemes**
- MetroBus
- Rapid Transit Feeder Service
- Transport Links
- Transport Package
- M4/ M5 Managed Motorway
- P&R New Park & Ride Site

**West of England Infrastructure**
- Transport
- Site Preparation/ Land Remediation
- Community/Leisure/Schools
- Utilities/Broadband
- Flood Mitigation
- Ecology

**Network Rail**
- A Electrification of Great Western mainline
- B Bristol Parkway – Provision of fourth platform and revised layout
- C Capacity Enhancement Filton to Bristol – Four tracking of Filton Bank
- D Temple Meads Station Capacity –Midland Shed platforms. New Western entrance and enhancements to improve passenger circulation.

**Highways Agency**
- 1 J21 and A370 improvements
- 2 New junction on M49 (under consideration for Spending Review 2015-20)
- 3 Improvements to M5 J16 & 17; Tranche 2 of Pinch Point Programme. Delivery in 2014-15
- 4 M4/ M5 Managed motorway
- 5 M32 bus only junction

**Delivery Agency Interventions**
- West of England
- Homes & Community Agency
- Environment Agency, Natural England & English Heritage




OCTOBER 2013

| AGENCY | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION |
|---|---|---|
| West of England | **Avon Servernside Enterprise Area** | 8,000-12,000 jobs, focus on large scale manufacturing and distribution<br>Transport schemes 44,46<br>Utilities/broadband schemes 49,50,52<br>Flood mitigation scheme 43<br>Ecology scheme 47 |
| | **Bath City Riverside Enterprise Area** | 9,000 Jobs, focus on media/publishing jobs<br>Transport schemes 4,5,6,7,15,19,20<br>Site preparation/land remediation schemes 2,9,10,11,12,13<br>Community/Leisure/Schools schemes 16,17,22<br>Utilities/broadband schemes 8,21<br>Flood mitigation schemes 3,14 |
| | **Bristol Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone** | 17,000 jobs, focus on creative/media/microelectronics<br>Transport schemes 26,27,28,29,30,31,34,35,39,41,114<br>Site preparation/land remediation scheme 33<br>Community/Leisure/Schools scheme 32 |
| | **Emersons Green Enterprise Area** | 6,000 jobs, focus on science based jobs<br>Site preparation/land remediation schemes 63<br>Utitilities/broadband schemes 64,65<br>Flood mitigation scheme 57 |
| | **Filton Enterprise Area** | 6,000 jobs, focus on high technology jobs<br>Transport schemes 66,67,68,73,74,76<br>Community/Leisure/Schools scheme 110<br>Utilities/broadband schemes 77,78,79,80,81,82,107,111 |
| | **J21 Enterprise Area** | 10,000 jobs, focus on business services<br>Transport schemes 88,90,91,92,93<br>Site preparation/land remediation scheme 99<br>Community/Leisure/Schools schemes 89,96,97<br>Utilities/broadband scheme 95<br>Flood mitigation scheme 87 |

| AGENCY | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION |
|---|---|---|
| Homes & Communities Agency | **Charlton Hayes** | Infrastructure Investment and ATLAS support to unlock the development of a new neighbourhood including 2,200 homes. |
| | **Bath City Riverside Enterprise Area** | £8M invested in Bath Western Riverside to provide 500 affordable homes and infrastructure to support creation of up to 9,000 jobs, parks, primary school, health and cultural facilities. |
| | **Blackberry Hill** | Working in partnership with Linden Homes and the local community to implement a jointly developed masterplan to provide around 300 homes, community and retail space. |
| | **Coldharbour Land, Stoke Gifford** | £2.38M Care & Support funding to provide 81 affordable homes for older and disabled people. |
| | **Filton Enterprise Area** | Supporting the creation of over 4,000 jobs.<br>£5M Local Infrastructure Funding to bring forward housing development at Filton Airfield and surroundings. |
| | **Hanham Hall** | Exemplar zero-carbon development, working in partnership with Barratt Homes to develop 185 new homes and 12 acres of open space. |
| | **J21 Enterprise Area** | 72Ha employment land with planning consents and access to provide 11,000 jobs. |
| | **Locking Parklands** | £12M investment in an exemplar mixed use development in partnership with St Modwen for 1,500 homes and 650,000sqft employment space. Additional infrastructure funding to provide new primary school & new North/South link. |
| | **Marksbury Road** | Infrastructure funding to assist HCA site disposal and support a new primary school, up to 85 homes including self-build plots, 900sqm employment space and a health centre. |
| | **Bristol Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone** | £11M investment package providing new access route and 3-lane bridge to connect Diesel Depot site, supporting the development of an 11,000 seater indoor arena, 65,000Ha employment space and up to 2,600 jobs. |
| | **Weston Airfield Phase 1** | 29.5Ha employment development, 900 homes & community |

| AGENCY | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION |
|---|---|---|
| **Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage** △ | **Avonmouth/Severnside Enterprise Area** | Some parts currently at tidal flood risk, with the whole area at risk in the future with climate change.<br>Significant risk to internationally important habitat.<br>Flood Defence and Ecology Groups established and seeking to identify the preferred strategy to enable future growth.<br>There is potential of buried non-designated heritage assets of archaelogical interest. |
| | **Bath City Riverside Enterprise Area** | Ground raising of development sites could increase flooding elsewhere.<br>Strategic solution identified through Core Strategy work, including a lowered riverside walkway to improve flood flow through the city. EA/BANES project team established to take this forward for design and delivery.<br>English Heritage is working to secure significant urban growth that compliments the international heritage status and sensitivity of the World Heritage Site.<br>English Heritage supporting on-going transformation of the public realm in the historic core to optimize Bath's economic potential as a domestic and international tourist destination. |
| | **Filton Enterprise Area** | Generally at low flood risk, however, surface water from development could result in increased flood risk in the wider River Frome and Trym catchments.<br>Environment Agency officers working with developers to ensure proposals include appropriate strategic sustainable drainage features. These features should also seek to deliver wider environmental benefits (e.g. green infrastructure). |
| | **J21 Enterprise Area** | At risk of river and surface water flooding. Also includes a designated wildlife site and close to Bath conservation area.<br>Strategy for green infrastructure delivery. Jointly funded partnership between EA and Council to deliver flood risk management improvements on the Uphill Great Rhyne and River Banwell. Works will also have wider biodiversity and amenity benefits. |
| | **Keynsham Somerdale Site** | Partly at risk from river flooding.<br>Significant potential for habitat enhancement and contributing to Water Framework Directive.<br>English Heritage and Natural England working with developers to deliver flood compensation alongside ecological enhancements.<br>English Heritage working to support sustainable development within a sensitive environment evidenced by Roman archeology. |

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| AGENCY | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION |
|---|---|---|
| **Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage** | **South Bristol Link MetroBus** | Route is in Flood Zone 3 and crosses a number of water bodies, landfill sites and ecological designations.<br>Environment Agency and Natural England officers working with consultants and informing technical assessments. |
| | **Bristol Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone** | Parts of the EZ are at risk from tidal and river flooding, worsening with climate change.<br>Environment Agency and Natural England working with Bristol City Council (BCC) to implement simplified planning and find the best solution to protect the EZ and central Bristol in the future.<br>English Heritage is working with BCC and Network Rail to secure a sympathetic transformation of the Grade 1 listed Temple Meads Station, providing a revitalized transport hub fit for the 21st Century, whilst maintaining the integrity of this internationally important heritage asset.<br>English Heritage supporting the creation of a better visitor experience from the station and EZ to the city centre via the Brunel Mile and in so doing enhance the setting of Temple Meads and St Mary Redcliffe. |
| **Highways Agency** | **J21 and A370** 1 | Improvements |
| | **New junction on M49** 2 | Under consideration for Spending Review 2015-20 |
| | **M5 J16 & 17** 3 | Improvements to M5 J16 & 17; Tranche 2 of Pinch Point Programme. Delivery in 2014-15 |
| | **M4/M5** 4 | Managed motorway |
| | **M32** 5 | M32 bus only junction |
| **Network Rail** | **Great Western Mainline** A | Electrification of Great Western Mainline |
| | **Bristol Parkway** B | Provision of fourth platform & revised layout |
| | **Filton Bank** C | Four tracking of Filton Bank (between Dr Days Junction and Filton Abbey Wood) |
| | **Bristol Temple Meads Station** D | Provision of platforms in the Midland Shed to increase capacity<br>New western entrance and enhancements to improve passenger circulation |

| LOCATION | MAP REF | MAP CATEGORIES | DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bath City Riverside Enterprise Area** | 2 | Remediation/site preparation | Remove Gas Towers |
| | 3 | Flood mitigation | Phase 1 Flood relief |
| | 4 | Transport | Destructor Bridge |
| | 5 | Transport | New Pedestrian bridge |
| | 6 | Transport | North Quay – South Quay bridge |
| | 7 | Transport | Lower Bristol Road A36 Bus Lane |
| | 8 | Utilities/Broadband | Electricity sub-station |
| | 9 | Remediation/site preparation | Relocation of waste transfer station |
| | 10 | Remediation/site preparation | Relocation of civic recycling centre |
| | 11 | Remediation/site preparation | Relocation of coach park |
| | 12 | Remediation/site preparation | Diversion of Green Park Road |
| | 13 | Remediation/site preparation | Avon Street Car Park relocation |
| | 14 | Flood mitigation | Phase 2 flood relief (river wall works) |
| | 15 | Transport | Windsor Bridge Road Improvements |
| | 16 | Community/Leisure/ Schools | Primary School |
| | 17 | Community/Leisure/ Schools | Other primary education |
| | 18 | Transport | Highways works Bath Press site |
| | 19 | Transport | Highways works Stable Yard |
| | 20 | Transport | Pines Way gyratory |
| | 21 | Utilities/Broadband | Ultra-fast Broadband |
| | 22 | Community/Leisure/ Schools | Doctors Surgery |
| | 25 | Transport | Bath Turn-back Facility (Part of MetroWest phase 1) |
| **Bristol Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone** | 26-31 | Transport | Infrastructure to serve Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone |
| | 32 | Community/Leisure/ Schools | Bristol Arena |
| | 33 | Remediation/site preparation | Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone Package |
| | 34 | Transport | Temple Circus roundabout reconfiguration |
| | 35 | Transport | Cattle Market Road Improvements and Vehicular/ Pedestrian/Cycle Bridge to Diesel Depot (HCA fully funding) |
| | 39 | Transport | Bus Hubs |
| | 40 | Transport | M32 Park and Ride |
| | 41 | Transport | Car parking programme |
| | 42 | Transport | Callington Road Link/Bath Road Improvements |

| LOCATION | MAP REF | MAP CATEGORIES | DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Avon Servernside Enterprise Area** | 43 | Flood mitigation | Flood mitigation |
| | 44 | Transport | M49 Intermediate Junction & link road |
| | 46 | Transport | Local road network & cycling/pedestrian improvements |
| | 47 | Ecology | Ecology |
| | 48 | Transport | Cycling/Pedestrian improvements |
| | 49 | Utilities/Broadband | Gas pipeline |
| | 50 | Utilities/Broadband | Energy (Heat Grid) |
| | 51 | Transport | Park & Share at Aust |
| | 52 | Utilities/Broadband | Superfast Broadband |
| **Emersons Green Enterprise Area** | 53 | Transport | M32 Junction 1 Improvements |
| | 54 | Remediation/site preparation | M4 Acoustic Fence |
| | 55 | Transport | Emersons Green East employment land access road |
| | 56 | Transport | Emersons Green to Temple Meads Rapid Transit |
| | 57 | Flood mitigation | EGE employment land drainage |
| | 59 | Transport | M4 link |
| | 61 | Transport | A4174 package |
| | 63 | Remediation/site preparation | Remediation and earthworks |
| | 64 | Utilities/Broadband | Superfast Broadband |
| | 65 | Utilities/Broadband | Power – BBSP |
| **Filton Enterprise Area** | 66 | Transport | North Fringe Trnasport package East West Link A38 to Wyckbeck Rd |
| | 67 | Transport | Cribbs Patchway New Neighbourhood (CPNN) A38 Corridor Highway Works |
| | 68 | Transport | CPNN Eastern Access |
| | 69 | Transport | M5 Junctions 16 and 17 Enhancements |
| | 73 | Transport | North Fringe Package |
| | 74 | Transport | Cycling network improvements |
| | 75 | Transport | Parkway station bridge/Subway |
| | 76 | Transport | North Fringe Transport Package – Public transport improvements |
| | 77 | Utilities/Broadband | Waste transfer station |
| | 78 | Utilities/Broadband | Strategic Sewer Filton to Avonmouth |
| | 79 | Utilities/Broadband | Energy (sub station) |
| | 80 | Utilities/Broadband | Energy – East Works |
| | 81 | Utilities/Broadband | Superfast Broadband |
| | 82 | Utilities/Broadband | District heating network |

| LOCATION | MAP REF | MAP CATEGORIES | DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Other** | 86 | Transport | South Glos Rural Package |
| **J21 Enterprise Area** | 87 | Flood mitigation | Flood scheme |
| | 88 | Transport | M5 Junction 21 outbound |
| | 89 | Community/Leisure/ Schools | Enterprise & Technology College |
| | 90 | Transport | North-South link road & associated improvements |
| | 91 | Transport | Cross Airfield Link |
| | 92 | Transport | Airfield Bridge Link |
| | 93 | Transport | M5 Junction 21 Phase 2 improvements |
| | 95 | Utilities/Broadband | Superfast broadband enabling |
| | 96 | Community/Leisure/ Schools | Connect 21 Hub |
| | 99 | Remediation/site preparation | Remediation works |
| **Other** | 102 | Transport | North Fringe to Severnside Transport Corridor |
| | 103 | Transport | Rail to Cribbs Causeway |
| | 105 | Community/Leisure/ Schools | Southmead Hospital |
| **Filton Enterprise Area** | 107 | Utilities/Broadband | Digital |
| | 110 | Community/Leisure/ Schools | Secondary Education |
| | 111 | Utilities/Broadband | Utilities |
| **Other** | 112 | Transport | A36/A46 link |
| | 113 | Transport | New Rail Stations Package |
| **Bristol Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone** | 114 | Transport | Mass movement by public transport |

| LOCATION | MAP REF | MAP CATEGORIES | DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Other** | 115 | Transport | Long Ashton Park & Ride Extension |
| | 116 | Transport | Barrow Gurney Bypass |
| | 117 | Transport | Banwell Bypass |
| | 118 | Transport | Bristol Airport Link Road |
| | 119 | Transport | Second Avon Crossing |
| | 120 | Transport | Whitchurch Bypass |
| | 121 | Transport | Temple Cloud/Clutton Bypass |
| | 122 | Transport | Yate/Chipping Sodbury Package |
| | 123 | Transport | South Glos Rural Package (Thornbury) |
| | 125 | Transport | Nailsea & Backwell Station accessible ramp to platform |
| | 126 | Transport | Keynsham Station accessible ramp to platform |
| | 127 | Transport | Strategic Cycle Routes |
| | 128 | Transport | Congresbury Junction Improvement |
| | 129 | Transport | Weston-super-Mare Public Realm Improvements |
| **Bath City Riverside Enterprise Area** | 130 | Transport | Orange Grove, Bath public transport & public realm |
| **Other** | 131 | Transport | Radstock Town Centre Infrastructure |
| | 132 | Transport | Portway Park & Ride Rail Platform |
| | 133 | Utilities/Broadband | Keynsham Utilities |
| **Bath City Riverside Enterprise Area** | 134 | Transport | East of Bath Park & Ride |
| | 135 | Transport | Post Bath Package expansion of Newbridge, Odd Down and Lansdown Park & Ride sites |
| **Other** | — | Transport | Major Cycling Scheme |

| | CRITERIA | ASSESSMENT MEASURES & LEVEL OF INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED | REFERENCE BELOW INFORMATION PROVIDED FOR FULL BUSINESS CASE ASSESSMENT | LEP use Checklist Information Provided Adequate? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **PROJECT NAME:** | | | |
| **1** | Applicant/Delivery Organisation | Details of Applicant, any JV arrangements/other partners involved (roles and contributions), Procuring Organisation, ownership of assets etc. | | |
| **2** | Description of the Project/Intervention in full | Clarity on the project description (scheme to be funded and description of overall scheme to be enabled). Where a number of projects/phases each to be described. Scope and scale of project and latest plans and drawings of it. Location – red line plan | | |
| **3** | Case for Change | What is the objective of the Project. What do you aim to achieve? Why do it? | | |
| **4** | Strategic Fit/Strategic Policy Context/ Context within EDF | Project fit with EDF priorities (jobs & business rate growth)/SEP/EU CIF/JLTP/Core Strategies/Other relevant strategic Documents | | |
| **5** | Rationale for Public Sector Intervention | Market Failure, Public Highways, Public Good, Public Service, Public Realm etc | | |
| **6** | Options Appraisal | What options have been considered to fund this project & why not progressed? What options for the project have been considered (include DO NOTHING/DO MINIMUM). Why preferred option selected? | | |
| **7** | Economic Appraisal (Economic justification for the project) a) NPV b) Additionality of Intervention/Outcomes c) Forecast Return on Investment in relation to BRG & EDF if applicable | Forecast of the TOTAL costs & benefits of the project over its asset life including basis and assumptions in any BCR appraisal. (If identified costs & benefits cannot be quantified please provide narrative):<br>BCR<br>GVA – Additional Jobs/Productivity<br>Employment land released/served<br>Land Protected<br>Acceleration<br>Explain how delivery will drive business rate growth into the EDF<br>Identify if any outputs are to be shared | | |
| **8** | Use of Funding/Spend Profile | Clear explanation of what the spend (to be repaid via EDF/LGF/other) will pay for (specific costs). Forecast spend profile. Other funders.<br>Clearly confirm the exact amount (£)required from EDF/LGF/Other and when payback is expected to start based on PC of the Project (Month/Year) | | |
| **9** | Borrowing Requirements (inc for revenue services) & Business Rate Retention Forecast | Evidence UA secured borrowing. Council Approval of project and in UA Capital Programme. Business Rate Retention (Growth) expected to be generated by project. Details of any local discretionary business rate relief to be provided. | | |
| **10** | Project Governance | How will the Project be governed? How is the project to be delivered, by whom and identify key team members/ organogram | | |
| **11** | Cost Information | Breakdown of Whole Project Costs including Spend to date, Fees, Acquisition costs,Enabling Works, Build, Fit Out, VAT, Contingency/Risk allowances. Where costs from – QS/Eng/in house? Anticipated Cost stage RIBA stage D/E or similar (Detailed Design Stage) | | |
| **12** | Programme | Timeline setting out in detail the programme for the whole project including all key milestones such as acquisitions, planning, design work, procurement, enabling works, power upgrade, services diversions, build phase of works etc and clear delivery/PC date. | | |
| **13** | Land Acquistion/Deals/ legal agreements Required for Delivery | CPO's/Landowner agreements Etc | | |
| **14** | Consents Required/ Obtained for Delivery | Planning, EIAs, TAs, DCO's, Green belt approval,Act of Parliament, CIL/S106 agreements etc – Provide copies of all obtained. | | |
| **15** | Engagement & Consultation | What consultation has been carried out to date. Who are the key stakeholders and what engagement has been and will be undertaken? Provide details and Key issues? | | |
| **16** | Risks, Constraints & Dependencies | Copy of Risk Register for whole project (or minimum list of key risks identified and rated). Assignment of risk to owners/how being managed. | | |
| **17** | State Aid | Is this an issue/Has this been checked? Confirm that state aid issues have been addressed & either a 'no aid' position or a compliant position has been established | | |
| **18** | Design/Specification Information | Identify Design team. Provide Scale Drawings(Architect, Engineer etc) project design relevant to current design stage reached. Provide Copies of all reports (feasibility studies, Tas EIAs etc) | | |
| **19** | Procurement | Procurement routes/strategies for all stages of project including design team and Contractor procurement. Type of Contract to be used or envisaged to be used. Ojeu required? Phasing of works/delivery? | | |
| **20** | Diversions/Power Upgrades etc | Major services diversions or power upgrades to be identified | | |
| **21** | Sustainability Considerations | Ceequal, Breeam, Green Travel etc. Identify any targets for project | | |
| **22** | Evaluation | Provide proposal for Evaluation minimum – Yrs 1 and 6 after PC | | |

**GUIDE NOTES:**

This template is to guide UA's on the information to be provided for Full Business Case Assessment – The LEP will work with the UA's and agree a programme for Full Business Case submission for Assessment and these should only be made when the LEP have agreed the projects have been sufficiently developed and request submission.

a Full Business Case required for projects identified by LEP as having Programme Entry Status.

b Schemes should maximise economic returns generally deemed to be job growth, private sector investment and gross value added. If these economic returns are realised they will lead to accelerated and/or additional business rate growth.

c Business cases will be assessed by the Investment Board and then recommendations made to the LEP Board to confirm support or reject. (An Independent Economic Appraisal may be carried out to support LEP decision if considered appropriate/ necessary)

d BRG = Business Rate Growth

e BCR = Benefit Cost Ratio – used to summarise the overall value for money of a project

f NPV = Net Present Value – used to show the difference between the present value of the future cash flows from an investement and the amount of investment

g GVA = Gross Value Added – the total value of the project produced through theeconomic activity in any particular period

h The Business Case information provided must be sufficiently developed so that the design and costs are robust and the project has been progressed to a stage where no forseen risks should be able to delay or stop the project.

Full details of the WE LEP Strategic Economic Plan can be found at **www.westofenglandlep.co.uk/strategicplan**

#WELEPSEP
@WofEnglandLEP

**WEST OF ENGLAND** LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP

**WE ARE A PARTNERSHIP FOR GROWTH**

BUILDING ON SUCCESS TO CREATE INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

£0.5BN TO DEVELOP £150BN

25,500 JOBS | £1.9BN GROWTH

INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY

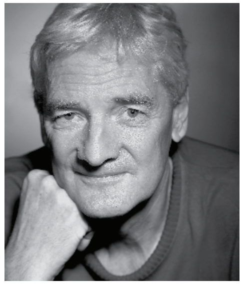
## STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN

# INVESTMENT PROSPECTUS

# FOREWORD

## Sir James Dyson

The unsung centre of engineering and invention is the South West



**Pick up the newspaper and you might read that the Great British spirit of invention is on the wane. It is true that we face a national shortage of 60,000 engineers and technologists each year – but Edisonian spirit remains. The unsung centre of engineering and invention is the South West.**

Bath and Bristol have a strong heritage of inventiveness. From Brunel's railways and bridges to Concorde – the South West has seen world changing innovation for hundreds of years.

This is not a thing of the past. It was in Bath that I was given my first job after university. Jeremy Fry tasked me to work in a new direction, inventing a high speed boat for his company, Rotork. I invented the Sea Truck and caught the engineering bug. I was hooked.

A number of trailblazing companies have also chosen Bristol as their hub. Rolls Royce, BAE Systems, Airbus. The big names in the aerospace and automotive industries are researching exportable technology they can sell to the world. Renishaw, the engineering technology company, pours money into research and development with rigour, and recently won a Queen's Award for its multi-sensor scanning systems. The links between university research and industry here are strong – and fruitful.

The West of England is home to two of the best engineering universities in the world. World class research from the region is being shared worldwide. Europe's biggest robotics laboratory and the National Composites Centre call the West of England home – paving the way for the next technological breakthrough. Hundreds of bright minds are pouring into the region, and we must keep them here.

The West of England has the potential to be a hotbed of invention. It should inspire young people and create technologies to export to the world. Let us be bold. Who is to say we cannot have English trains traversing the German countryside, and British engineers building power stations across the globe? We must develop technology of our own and be ambitious. A strong growth plan will ensure that our high quality graduates set up shop in Keynsham, for example – creating the next Rolls Royce here, rather than taking their expertise further afield.

**Sir James Dyson**

## Colin Skellett

The breadth and depth of participation in shaping the city-region's economy is unprecedented

**Liberating our main city regions is the best way to grow the economy and skills of people in UK plc.**

The West of England LEP, with 800 businesses, four unitary authorities, leading education institutions and the voluntary sector actively engaged, has considered the whole of the West of England city region's economy. This Strategic Economic Plan is a stepping stone towards our 2030 Vision. It outlines the optimal way for us to create jobs and growth locally, and it clarifies how Government can help us achieve more.

We have prioritised five leading sectors that have multiplier effects on the rest of the economy. These sectors identified 122 ways to accelerate growth by addressing market failures. We prioritised 34 of these interventions based on their ability to deliver value most quickly. We then held a public consultation and over one hundred people and organisations formally responded.

The breadth and depth of participation in shaping the city-region's economy is unprecedented. The ability of public and private sector organisations to work together has broken new ground. It is increasingly clear that local governance, rather than central control, will do more to energise our economy, to the benefit of both the local area and UK plc.

I hope that by working together, the transformational change thoughtfully developed in this plan, will be delivered.

**Colin Skellett, OBE**
**Chair WE LEP**

The West of England is a hotbed of invention; we will deliver thoughtfully developed transformation

# THE WEST OF ENGLAND IS AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT

## Leading the way in innovation and creativity

The West of England is one of Europe's prime city regions. We are a small region punching well above our weight with an international reputation for creativity, innovation and a world-class knowledge economy.

Our economy is worth £25.5 billion per year. Our population of just over one million is growing and is more educated, skilled and productive than the national average. We are large enough to contribute around £10 billion a year to the Treasury and yet small enough to retain a strong sense of local identity and community.

The West of England has been on the leading edge of innovation for centuries, be it design, culture, trade, shipping, engineering, aerospace, micro-electronics, composites, robotics, green technologies, social enterprise, connectivity or digital creativity.

We boast a rich heritage and cultural vibrancy that set us apart from other city regions. We have a long list of accolades, all of which help to make us an international draw. A few examples are:

- We are home to the UK's only World Heritage City in Bath;
- Bristol is the European Green Capital for 2015;
- Bristol and Bath are two of nine Creative Cities in the UK;
- 7th in fDis Top 25 European Regions of the future
- Bristol is one of two Social Enterprise Cities and a Science City
- We have two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and a coastline that attracts millions of visitors each year.

Our quality of life is exceptional, thanks to our strong cultural offering combined with our stunning natural environment. Nine out of ten people who work here live here. This creates local dynamism and spill-over effects between various clusters, creating a hotbed of talent and innovation.

## A public/private sector partnership – an engine for economic dynamism

The West of England Local Enterprise Partnership (WE LEP) is a dynamic and collaborative body, built on many years of partnership working and a commitment to drive the region's future economic success.

Our strength lies in the active participation of 800 businesses working hand in hand with the public sector and local education institutions, ensuring a truly joined-up approach to the region's development that reaches across all sectors and socio economic groups.

One of the first LEPs to be established in the UK, we have a natural functional economic area covered by four unitary authorities: Bath & North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire. Our spatial priorities align with the statutory planning of the four unitary authorities, including Core Strategies (Local Plans) and the Joint Local Transport Plan.

We have a track record of successful delivery. To name just a few examples:

- We have successfully delivered over £160 million of major transport investment in the last four years;
- We developed the National Composite Centre at the Bristol & Bath Science Park, which is recognised as an asset of national importance;
- Our two SETsquared Business Incubation Centres form the most successful university business incubator in Europe and the fourth most successful in the world; in Bristol alone, it has helped its members raise £83 million since 2008;
- We developed Engine Shed in ten months, a hub for growth and innovation in the heart of our Enterprise Zone, bringing together public and private sectors and academics and setting the benchmark nationally for collaborative growth projects.

# Investing 0.5bn over 6 years to develop £150bn is a great deal for the tax payer

# OUR 2030 VISION

## Our vision for sustainable growth with a high quality of life

One of Europe's fastest growing and most prosperous city-regions, which has closed the gap between disadvantaged and other communities, driven by major developments in employment and government-backed infrastructure improvements in South Bristol and North Somerset.

A buoyant economy competing internationally, based on investment by innovative knowledge-based businesses and a high level of graduate and vocational skills.

A rising quality of life for all, achieved by the promotion of healthy lifestyles, access to better quality healthcare, an upturn in the supply of affordable housing of all types and the development of sustainable communities.

Easier local, national and international travel, thanks to transport solutions that link communities to employment opportunities and local services, control and reduce congestion and improve strategic connections by road, rail and through Bristol Airport and Bristol Port.

Cultural attractions that are the envy of competitor city regions across Europe, making the West of England the place of choice for talented, creative workers and affluent visitors.

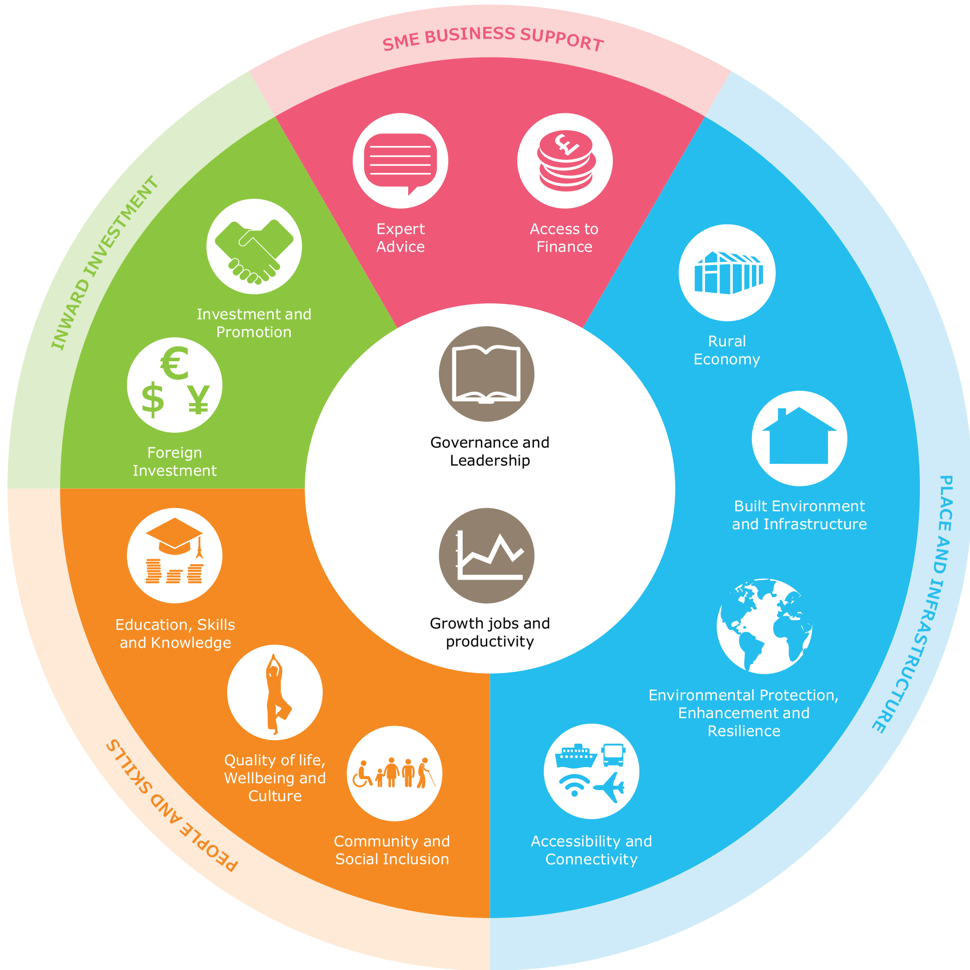
Success secured in ways that are energy efficient, protect air quality, minimize and manage waste and protect and enhance the natural and built environment.

Built upon the benefits of its distinctive mix of urban and rural areas.

Real influence with national government, by demonstrating vision and leadership and delivering these achievements.

Our Strategic Economic Plan will help to deliver this 2030 Vision. The WE LEP will provide leadership to proactively drive and deliver sustainable economic growth alongside an increased quality of life.

FIG 1
WEST OF ENGLAND VISION THEMES AND OUR DRIVERS FOR PRODUCTIVITY



# THE ECONOMIC STRATEGY TO DELIVER OUR VISION

## A smart approach to generating jobs and growth

The West of England is a city region with strongly embedded sector specialisms that cannot be created or bought. They are well established, thriving sectors – the results of a long legacy of innovation, creativity and talent.

Our economic evidence has identified five key growth sectors where the West of England has a sustainable international advantage:

- Aerospace and Advanced Engineering
- High Tech
- Creative and Digital Media
- Low Carbon
- Professional Services

These sectors have seen significant growth in GVA between 1998 and 2010 and demonstrate the biggest potential to create jobs and growth, whilst generating a multiplier effect in other sectors.

**Maximum return on investment**

We will focus on a number of activities in these key sectors to deliver the greatest results, with the maximum return on investment. With this approach, we will outperform the market as a whole and deliver significant growth locally and nationally.

This approach will create a multiplier effect, which means there will also be substantial job growth in other sectors, including tourism, construction, health, warehousing and logistics. We will support all of these sectors by investing in well-evidenced drivers of productivity:

**People and skills**

**Place and infrastructure**

**Inward investment and promotion**

**SME business support**

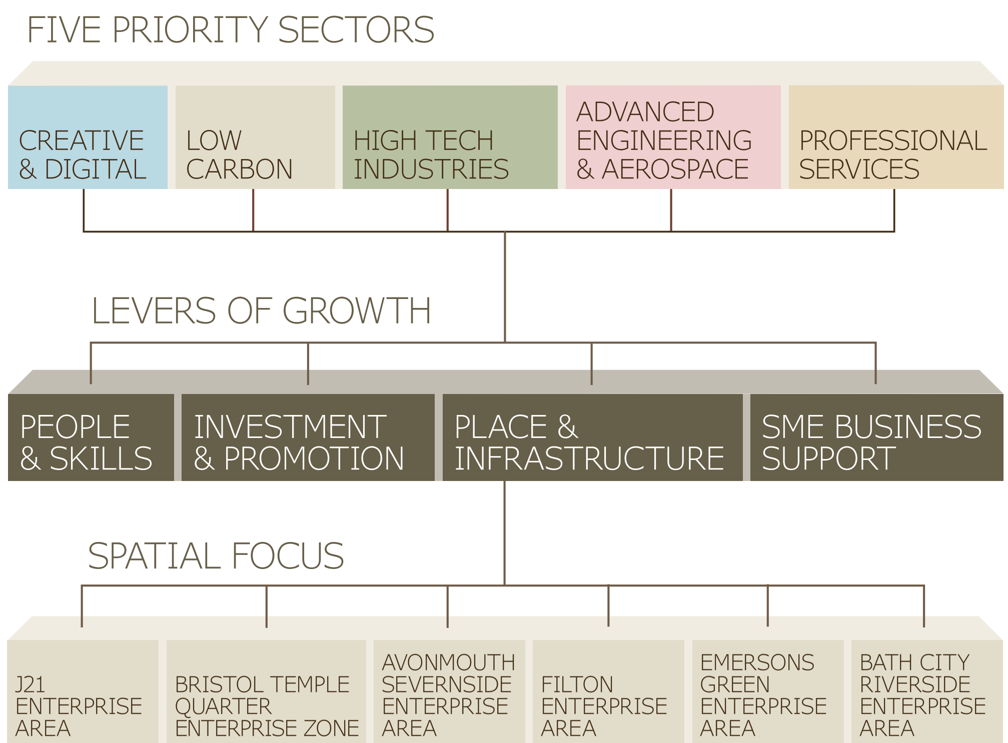
FIG 2
OUR GROWTH SECTORS

| SECTOR | In Employment 2012 | GVA (£m) 2010 | GVA per FTE % Change 1998-2010 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Adv Engineering & Aerospace** | 23,400 | £1,039.8 | 68.1% |
| **Professional Services** | 52,700 | £4,020 | 70.9% |
| **Creative Industries** | 15,900 | £658.5 | 89.7% |
| **High Tech** | 16,400 | £162.5 | 391.5% |
| **Low Carbon*** | 5,900 | £333 | 13.3% |

* based on SIC code definitions of waste and water management due to the emerging nature of the sector. Numbers will be higher

## Our Economic Strategy

FIG 3
OUR SMART APPROACH

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# JOINED-UP LOCAL FUNDING CREATING 'ONE-FRONT-DOOR'

**To create the flexibility to deliver our overall investment programme, we will pool our resources to include the Local Growth Fund, the EU Structural Investment Fund (SIF), our City Deal, our Major Schemes programme, Revolving Infrastructure Fund and other potential public funding sources and private sector investment.**

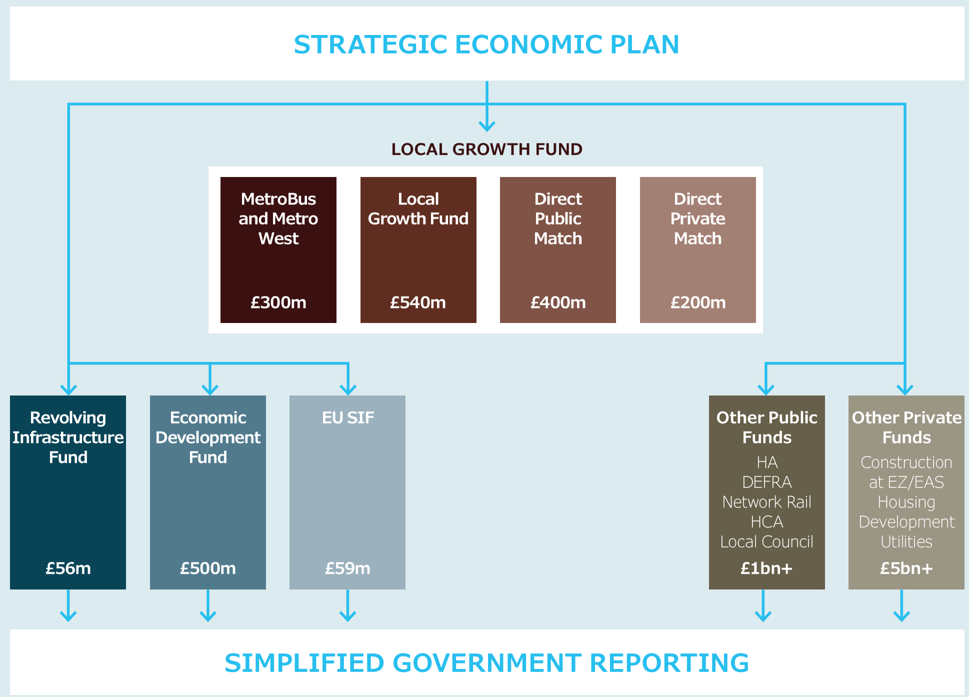
Our current programme requires £90 million per annum from the Local Growth Fund for six years, from 2015-2021.

We have identified a range of interventions that address market failures and include some significant investment opportunities, including projects to realise new technologies in quantum computing, robotics and renewable energy; and further development of our key assets, such as Engine Shed, Bristol & Bath Science Park, the National Composites Centre and our world-class Advance Engineering and Aerospace offer.

These interventions can start to be delivered in years 1-2, creating 25,500 new jobs and around £1.9 billion of GVA to our economy.

We have also identified a further pipeline of schemes for 2017/2021. Commitment from Government to a longer term profile of spend and recognition of our six year programme will enable us to deliver our plan. Simplified reporting will benefit all of us.

FIG 4
STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN RESOURCES AND DELIVERY



# DRIVERS OF GROWTH

## People & Skills
### A well motivated workforce with the right skills

We will develop a well-motivated, educated workforce with the right skills to meet local business needs. Business-led skills development will address the current and future skills needs of business whilst meeting our aspirations for growth, sustainability and inclusion. All education and training activity will have a line of sight to employment.

The most significant investment we can make for the city region is investment in the Employability Chartermark, which brings business and education together. The Employability Chartermark raises aspirations and attainment; it delivers skills for growth which positively impact everyone in the region. The model can be rolled out nationally.

**With the Local Growth Deal, in 2015/16 we will deliver:**

- FE Skills Capital projects worth £4.9m from LGF and £9.7m of match funding
- Skills & social inclusion projects worth £2.6m

**With £10m from the EU Social Fund, by 2020, we will deliver:**

- Social inclusion projects in deprived areas that support young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs), unemployed adults, and other target groups
- Develop the employability of 16-19 year olds

## Place & Infrastructure
### Improving connectivity to unlock potential

We have a strategic approach to infrastructure that ensures jobs, housing and transport are delivered in the right locations at the right time. By 2030 we will deliver:

- 90,000 new homes across the region
- 70,000 jobs in our EZ /EAs and priority locations
- Generate £1.2bn GVA through our 15 year transport programme

The most significant investment we can make for the region is Metrowest and our package of transport schemes.

**With the Local Growth Deal, in 2015/16 we will deliver the:**

- Local Sustainable Transport Fund
- Package of Minor Transport Schemes
- Development costs for Metrowest Phase 2 and Phase 1 shortfall
- Pinch Point solutions
- Infrastructure realisation scheme

**Through other mechanisms we will deliver:**

- Major Transport schemes worth £244m including £108m local contribution
- £500m worth of critical infrastructure over 25 years from the City Deal Economic Development Fund
- Accelerated growth in our Enterprise Zone and Areas with the £56m Revolving Infrastructure Fund
- Work with delivery agencies: Network Rail; Highways Agency; Defra and HCA on shared priorities

## Inward Investment
### Getting on the shortlist

A city region with a strong image and sense of identity is critical to attracting talent, inward investment and visitors.

The most significant investment we can make for the region is to grow the Invest in Bristol and Bath service and our two destination organisations.

**With the Local Growth Deal 2015/16, we will deliver:**

- 2,500 new jobs by 2017 through our Invest Bristol & Bath investment and promotion team
- £61m growth in the region's visitor economy and over 1,100 new jobs, through collaboration between our two destination organisations, Destination Bristol and Bath Tourism Plus

**What we will do through other mechanisms:**

- Expand our airport and seaport
- Strengthen engagement with our top 50 businesses to aid business retention and foster expansion
- Work with UKTI to raise the profile of the region
- Target the European meetings incentives conferences and exhibitions (MICE) market

## SME Business Support
### The engine of job creation and growth

85% of the businesses in our region employ less than 10 people. We will:

- Identify businesses with high growth potential, support them and help them export
- Identify businesses that will employ large numbers of people locally and help them grow
- Simplify the provision of business support services

We have a proven track record of supporting high-performing, high-growth start-ups and we want to ensure we attract new talent, entrepreneurs and innovators.

The most significant investment we can make for the region is improving access to finance and a streamlined and coordinated approach to Business Support.

**With the Local Growth Deal 2015/16, we will deliver:**

- A Growth Hub and Greater access to finance through the West of England Growth Fund
- Co-ordinated sector-specific, distributed, business support services that are integrated with our programme of interventions e.g. Engine Shed, Food tech centre, Bath Innovation Quay, Advanced Technology Centre, Bristol's Createch City
- iNets that foster growth in priority sectors

**What we will do through other mechanisms:**

- Increase the local business stock
- Improve existing business capability
- Encourage more companies to trade overseas
- Stimulate and assist local procurement

# SMART SPATIAL GROWTH

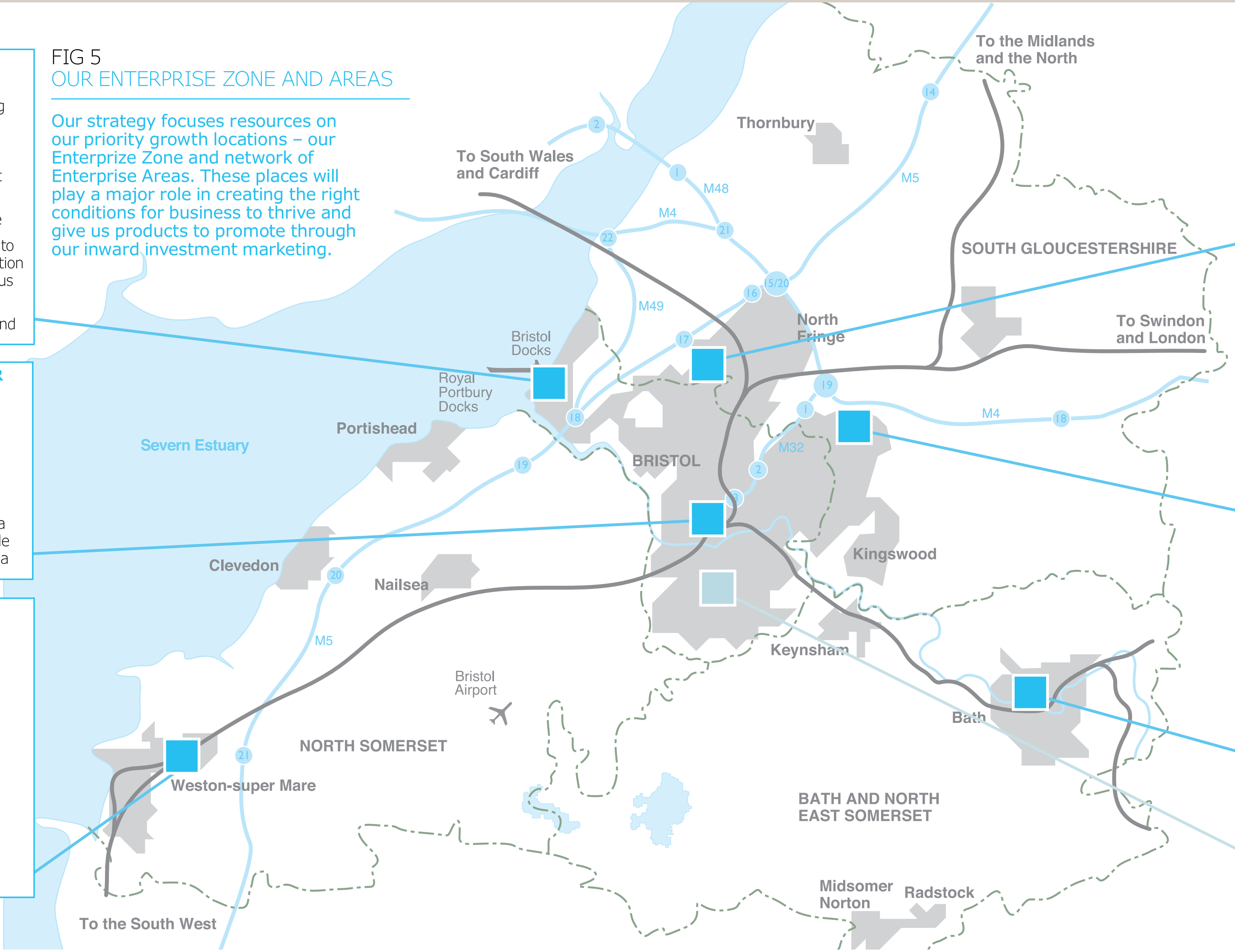
FIG 5
## OUR ENTERPRIZE ZONE AND AREAS

Our strategy focuses resources on our priority growth locations – our Enterprize Zone and network of Enterprize Areas. These places will play a major role in creating the right conditions for business to thrive and give us products to promote through our inward investment marketing.

**AVONMOUTH/SEVERNSIDE ENTERPRISE AREA**
- Distribution and manufacturing focus
- 18,000 hectare site
- 6,000 - 14,000 jobs in the next 10-12 years
- Internationally significant scale
- Avonmouth is the closest port to the main centres of UK population – 45m people live within a radius of 300 kilometres
- 650 hectares of developable land

**BRISTOL TEMPLE QUARTER ENTERPRISE ZONE**
- Creative, technology, communications, financial and professional services and software companies focus
- 17,000 jobs
- Major transformational agenda including new station at Temple Meads and a 12,000 seat arena

**J21 ENTERPRISE AREA**
- Hub for Business, Legal and Professional Services, and research and development in food technology
- 9,000 jobs
- 6,000 new homes
- Future technology centre, Key supplier of services to Hinkley Point
- £375 million of GVA uplift
- £1,343 million Gross Development Value




**FILTON ENTERPRISE AREA**
- Aerospace and advance engineering focus
- 100 hectare of developable employment land
- 7,000 to 12,000 jobs in the next 10-12 years
- Home to key companies such as Airbus, Rolls-Royce and GKN

**EMERSONS GREEN ENTERPRISE AREA**
- Technology focus
- 45 hectare site
- 4,000 - 7,000 new jobs
- Includes Science Park and National Composites Centre
- Further 20 hectares nearby earmarked for development
- 90,000 sqm within five years, 180,000 sqm within ten years

**BATH CITY RIVERSIDE ENTERPRISE AREA**
- Creative, microelectronics and high value engineering focus
- 98 hectare site
- 9,000 jobs
- 3,600 new homes
- In a World Heritage City
- £400 million of GVA uplift

**SOUTH BRISTOL**
- 10,400 jobs
- Manufacturing and Construction

# ACCELERATING GROWTH BY ADDRESSING MARKET FAILURES AND GRANTING FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES

We have identified 122 ways to accelerate growth by addressing market failures and have prioritised 34 of these interverventions.

Our current programme requires £90 million per annum from the Local Growth Fund for six years, from 2015-2021.

Our programme is the result of months of evidence-based research, collaboration with partners and a thorough assessment process.

All schemes included in the current programme evidence a strong rationale for intervention including market failures and gaps, consideration of state aid issues and opportunities for the area to contribute to wider public good.

The schemes fall into one of our five key growth sectors and our priority growth locations (Enterprise Zone and Enterprise Areas) and they also offer a strategic fit with our existing strategies including the four unitary authorities' Core Strategies.

The schemes will deliver measurable outputs in terms of increased GVA, jobs creation and pertinence to bring wider socio-economic benefits to the area.

Match funding for each of the schemes has been identified and secured and all schemes are scalable either up or down.

Over 150 proposals were submitted as potential interventions, which were whittled down to 122 following rigourous assessment. We now have the top 34 interventions, each with outline business cases, and we are well positioned to deliver them.

These 34 interventions can start to be delivered in our current two year programme for 2015/16-16/17. Expected private sector leverage on this is £218 million, with an average return on investment of £3.40 per £1 spent, alongside public match funding of £299 million and private match funding of at least £5 billion on our overall plan. These interventions will deliver 25,500 new jobs and around £1.9 billion of GVA to our economy.

We have also identified a further pipeline of schemes for 2017/2021. Commitment from Government to a longer term profile of spend and recognition of our six year programme will enable us to deliver our plan.

## Freedoms and flexibilites

We have identified the freedoms and flexibilities the West of England needs to deliver economic growth quickly and effectively. Those required to make a specific intervention happen are listed in the subsequent tables.

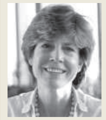
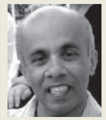
Wider game-changing reforms that allow city-regions to compete internationally are set out in Section 4 of the main SEP.

FIG 6
INTERVENTIONS DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT PROCESS

# INTERVENTIONS

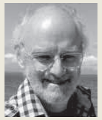
FIG 7

## OUR CURRENT PROGRAMME OF INTERVENTIONS

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Bristol Robotics Laboratory (Institute of Technology)** A collaborative Robotics and Autonomous Systems (RAS) initiative to provide start-up and grow-on space for technology/knowledge based businesses in robotics and autonomous systems, bio-sensing and biotechnology, biomedical and other related fields. Provision of facilities and advanced tools for academic and industry innovators, collaborative projects and technology companies. Supported by UWE and University of Bristol. | Fragmentation and lack of specialist facilities & support | LGF COST **£4.5m** ROI **£6.44** JOBS **500** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£5.8m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** Recognising the strength of Bristol Robotics Lab and the high growth potential for this sector in the West of England and importance to national growth, work with us to explore how we might deliver the TSB's national ambition for a Robotics and Autonomous Systems Catapult, at the BRL, UWE. **Business and Innovation Hubs** |  **Prof. Martin Boddy** University of West of England |
| **B. WoE Centre of Power & Energy** A new research facility where major businesses and SMEs can undertake programmes to realise the benefits of new technology including addressing the shortfall in high technology graduates capable of joining, or starting up, advanced low-carbon, power and energy based businesses. | Need to adopt ultra-low carbon economy. Business not carrying out sufficient R&D due to lack of investment. Lack of skilled workforce | LGF COST **£30.0m** ROI **£11.33** JOBS **650** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£16.7m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** **Business and Innovation Hubs** |  **Prof. Gary Hawley** University of Bath |
| **C. Terabit West (Broadband)** Broadband infrastructure R&D test bed to support the extension of Gigabit Bristol across the WoE increasing capacity/volume for high growth sectors. | Current commercial offer for broadband is expensive, shared, slow and not suited to R&D | LGF COST **£15.0m** ROI **£11.00** JOBS **250** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **National assets for local growth** The Highways Agency will open up their National Roads Telecommunications Service fibre network to enable high speed broadband connectivity within and between our Enterprise Zone and Areas, aligned with support for the delivery of our Gigabit/Terabit broadband investment and test bed programmes. |  **James Lancaster** University of Bristol |
| **D.Bristol & Bath Science Park Grow on Centre** Expansion of Bristol & Bath Science Park providing grow-on space including hybrid workshop, wet and dry labs and collaborative spaces. | Development halted during recession, too high risk for private sector in the current market | LGF COST **£15.0m** ROI **£0.63** JOBS **240** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£1.7m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** **Business and Innovation Hubs** **National assets for local growth** Subject to the conclusion of current contract negotiations between BIS, HCA and the property developers, allow the LEP through South Gloucestershire Council as the Accountable Body to take the stewardship role from the HCA, for the Bristol & Bath Science Park in the Emerson's Green Enterprise Area, where the LEP currently has no direct strategic influence. |  **Bonnie Dean** Bristol & Bath Science Park |
| **E. Quantum Technologies** Creation of a Quantum Technologies Hub (QT Hub) – building upon pioneering research at the University of Bristol and the region's successful semiconductor companies. Significant human talent will be attracted to the QT Hub in areas such as Quantum Computers, Quantum Simulators, Quantum Sensors and Quantum Communication. | High barriers to market entry, lack of technology and skills to build devices | LGF COST **£5.0m** ROI **£0.87** JOBS **100** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£2.5m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** **Business and Innovation Hubs** |  **Mustafa Rampuri** University of Bristol |
| **F. Food & Drink Enterprise Centre** A Centre of Excellence for Food and Drink Industries within the Junction 21 Enterprise Area to create a hub bringing together expertise ranging from bio-technology to engineering; chemistry to design that strives to excel in food research, production, manufacturing and resource efficiency. | Businesses in this sector currently procure for innovation research and technology support outside the WoE region. No high tech industries in Weston-super-Mare. | LGF COST **£12.9m** ROI **£2.26** JOBS **694** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£9.1m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** Ensure that national programmes support the delivery of a Food & Drink Technology Innovation Centre in the J21 Enterprise Area. **Business and Innovation Hubs** |  **Karuna Tharmananthar** North Somerset Council |
| **G. Solar Region** Working with housing developers, solar energy installers and wholesalers, regional energy co-operatives and the distribution network to develop a new sustainable funding model for the roll out of solar electricity generation to new build homes in the WoE region. | Lack of installation of solar PV's onto new build homes and currently not offered as an optional extra. | LGF COST **£400k** ROI **£1.50** JOBS **6** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£400k** | | **Powering the West of England** Green Deal / ESCOs **Housing** |  **James Lancaster** University of Bristol |
| **H. Innovation in composites for marine energy** Provision of new test centre to provide development testing and accreditation for new tidal blade models and dynamic testing capability. | Current blade test facility and scale of industry not large enough for each manufacturer to have facility. | LGF COST **£2.0m** ROI **£6.75** JOBS **10** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£200k** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** |  **Johnny Gowdy** Regen SW |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I. Retrofitting existing housing and businesses** A strategic market intervention through a number of mechanisms that either stimulate and support retrofitting demand from householders and businesses, or enable local supply chain development creating low carbon business growth in the West of England. | Whole house retrofitting not being taken up as there is a need for cheap and easy finance to enable households and businesses to cover the costs of the works not covered by existing Government schemes. | LGF COST **£9.1m** ROI **£9.62** JOBS **1,775** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Powering the West of England** Green Deal / ESCOs **Housing** |  **David Trethewey** Bath and North East Somerset Council |
| **J. Payment for Ecosystem Services Support** Exploit new markets for trading externalities not currently accounted for (such as flood water capacity, biodiversity, energy or carbon offsetting) to create economic, social and environmental benefits. | Unsustainable depletion of natural capital necessitates mechanisms at local level (for homes and businesses) to facilitate payment for ecosystem services. New market, payback periods and benefits not yet recognised. | LGF COST **£330k** ROI **£2.09** JOBS **20** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£165k** | | |  **Dr. Bevis Watts** West of England Nature Partnership |
| **K. WoE Circular Economy Business Support Services** Develop closed loop recycling practices with the aim of reducing emissions and sustainable use of resources for suppliers. Research and business support into the circular economy. | Failure to price environmental costs of resources/ future pricing No service based business models | LGF COST **£120k** ROI **£3.21** JOBS **10** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | |  **Jane Stephenson** Resource Futures |
| **L. Increasing Business Resource Efficiency across WoE** Business support for SME's to increase business process and management resource efficiency. Project will develop the low carbon sector and will support the priority sectors of High tech, Aerospace and Advanced Engineering. | Lack of awareness and access to the benefits of resource efficiency advice and support which can help businesses reduce overhead costs and gain new access to new markets | LGF COST **£240k** ROI **£7.08** JOBS **17** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | |  **Rob Emony** Business West |
| **M. Bristol Channel Tidal Energy Test Bed** Feasibility study to explore opportunities to harness low carbon energy from the Severn Estuary. | Capital intensive, requiring significant timescales, planning, development and operational costs. Potential developers of tidal range projects do not have the capacity to undertake such studies. | LGF COST **£300k** JOBS **0** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** **Powering the West of England** In return for a strong regional partnership and commitment, Government will support research and development activity in marine renewables; align UKTI activity in support of the sector; and develop a simplified consents regime to enable to rapid deployment of demonstrator projects coordinated with DECC, the Marine Management Organisations and the Crown Estate. |  **Bill Eldrich** Bristol City Council |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **N. Advanced Technology Centre** Working collaboratively with a broad range of global aerospace customers and suppliers to establish an Advanced Technology Centre to develop and industrialise the advanced technologies ie 3D printing. With partners including GKN Aerospace, Rolls-Royce, Airbus, WEAF, S.Glos Council. | Scale of proposal in scope, proposed diversity of the technology centre and collaboration with range of stakeholders requires and would benefit from public sector backing to deliver successfully. | LGF COST **£26.7m** ROI **£1.46** JOBS **900** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£9.2m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** Recognition and government support for the iAero campus in Filton to provide a place where innovation in aerospace specific technologies, processes and skills can deliver on aspirations set out in the Aerospace Growth Partnership 'Lifting Off: Implementing the Strategic Vision for UK Aerospace.' Engaging early with the West of England when ATI, TSB or Aerospace Growth Partnership resources become available for the development of IAERO **Business and Innovation Hubs** |  **John Pritchard** GKN Aerospace |
| **O. Virtual Growth Hub** A virtual growth hub for the Aerospace & Advanced Engineering, Microelectronics, Low Carbon and Creative sectors geared to supporting SME's throughout the supply chain, with a focus on technology development through innovation vouchers and practical in company direct action support. | Barriers to innovation in the SME sector as a result of lack of access to specialist information and services, high development costs, lack of access to capital. Weaknesses in supply chain, particularly, aggregation and distribution leading to increased logistics costs. | LGF COST **£6.0m** ROI **£1.75** JOBS **120** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£6.0m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** **Business and Innovation Hubs** |  **Simon Young** West of England Aerospace Forum (WEAF) |
| **P. Composite Bridge Construction** Potential application of new technology to develop an advanced composite footbridge design solution that could be efficiently and economically used in a variety of bridge locations to help to unlock this sector of the market. | Lack of current design standards for structural design in advanced composites. Barrier to adoption as a result of high capital costs, lack of evidence of the real benefits based on the lifetime of the product and limited number of designers who can deliver these projects | LGF COST **£1.0m** ROI **£6.00** JOBS **100** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | |  **Kathryn Vowles** Balfour Beaty |
| **Q. National Composites Centre** Provision of facilities and support services to develop additional laboratory space and commercial space at the composite centre. | Lack of R&D investment & Failure to exploit emerging markets. | LGF COST **£8.0m** ROI **£1.28** JOBS **150** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** **Business and Innovation Hubs** |  **Graham Harrison** GKN |

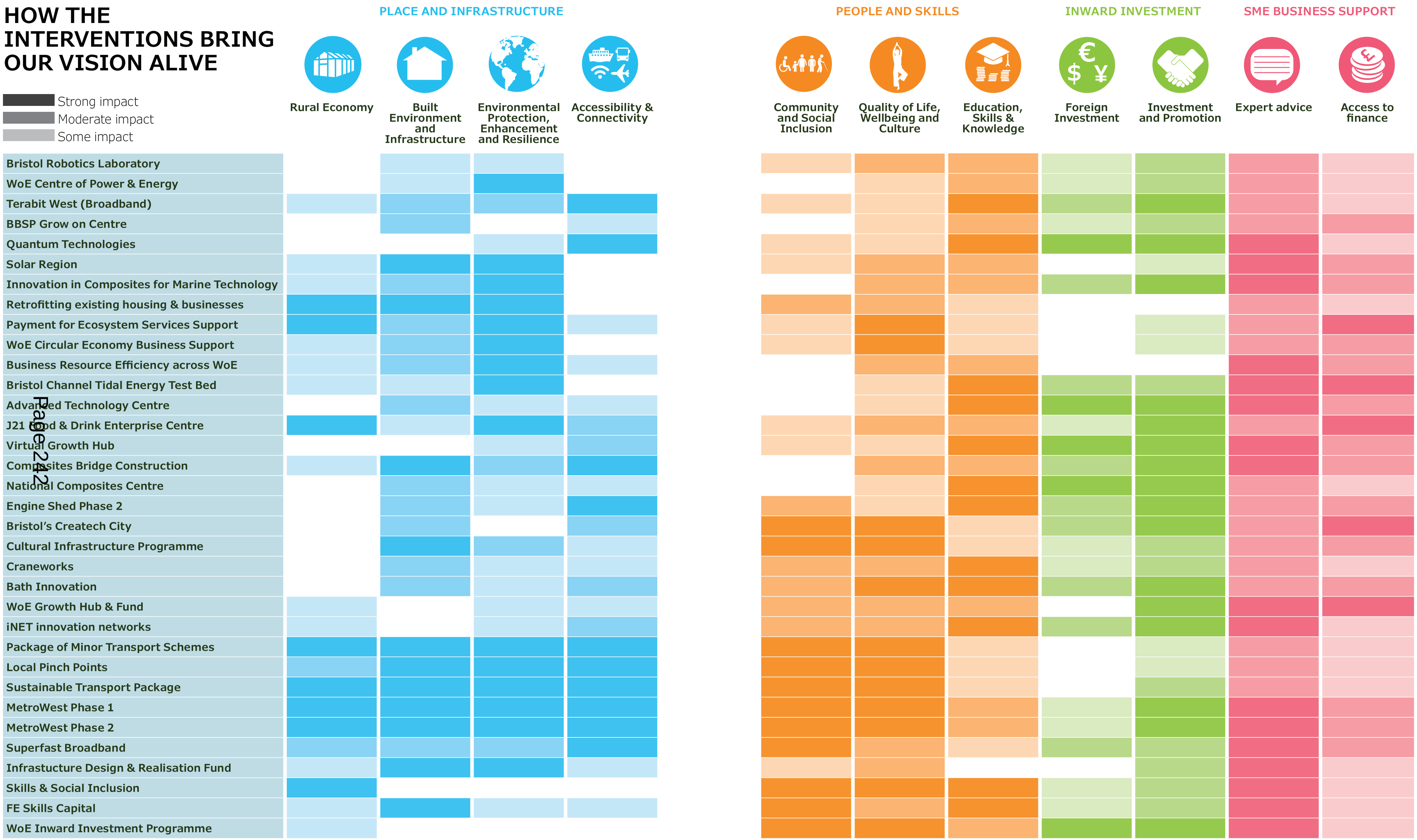
| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **R. Engine Shed Phase 2** Provision of incubation and grow on space for growth oriented high technology companies using the SETSquared model successfully applied to Engine Shed Phase 1. | No private sector provision of these types of services and facilities exist in the WoE area with the specialist support offered. | LGF COST **£5.0m** ROI **£11.80** JOBS **1,000** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£5.8m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** **Business and Innovation Hubs** **National assets for local growth** Full transfer all HCA assets in the Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone to the established development vehicle for the zone. |  **Dr. Neil Bradshaw** University of Bristol |
| **S. Bristol's CreaTech City** To exploit the co-location of creative technology micro-businesses and capitalize on the growth opportunity in the unsquare mile by promoting collaborative projects, co-ordinating support funding, bids, growth programmes and skills development in the high-growth space. | The market is not able to produce an effective centre, diverse workforce, pathways to sustainable careers & fast increase in digital content with a centralist approach owned by a single company. | LGF COST **£4.5m** ROI **£1.00** JOBS **230** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Business and Innovation Hubs** |  **Paul Appleby** Bristol Media |
| **T. Cultural Infrastructure Programme** Cultural buildings and equipment investment programme to support the development of a range of cultural infrastructure develop efficiency and sustainability of the cultural organisations that operate the buildings, to make the cultural attractions in WoE fit for purpose. | 'Not for profit' sector and relies upon capital fundraising to invest in cultural buildings and equipment. WoE region historically under-invested compared to other English core city regions. | LGF COST **£20.0m** ROI **£1.50** JOBS **625** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£9.0m** | | |  **Dick Penny** Watershed |
| **U. Craneworks** A project to convert the area around the crane sheds on Bath's South Quays into a creative, inter-disciplinary and multi-functional space to promote, support, connect and grow creative businesses. | Fragmented high tech and creative & digital sectors. Shortage of available land for office development and high land costs. | LGF COST **£10.5m** ROI **£1.61** JOBS **287** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£6.1m** | | **Business and Innovation Hubs** |  **Doug Laughlen** Craneworks |
| **V. Bath Innovation** A package of connected and mutually dependant interventions at Innovation Campus and Quay to provide a centre, incubator and grow on space delivered collaboratively. | No new Grade A office accommodation provided by the private sector in Bath during the past 20 years despite evidenced demand. Development has a negative market land value. | LGF COST **£34.7m** ROI **£11.52** JOBS **7,000** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£26.5m** | | **Resourcing nationally significant centres of excellence** **Business and Innovation Hubs** |   **John Wilkinson** B&NES Council **Simon Bond** University of Bath |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **W. WoE Growth Hub & Fund** An SME growth hub and funding scheme offering support to businesses for various economic activities where market failure exists including SMEs accessing finance for capital investment, companies undertaking research and development or other innovation, companies 'over-skilling' employees, etc. | SSME's lack of access to finance for capital investment, innovation and research & development. | LGF COST **£16.0m** ROI **£1.56** JOBS **1,050** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£28.0m** | | **Business and Innovation Hubs** We will work with Government to find a revenue funded solution to provide a business support hub. |   **Nick Wilton** SME Group **Phil Smith** Business West |
| **X. iNET innovation networks** Promotion of innovation and growth of SMEs across the WoE area including access to advice and guidance, skills development and enhancement, new product and process technologies and marketing. | Barriers to innovation in the SME sector in terms of information and awareness, cost, access to specialist information and services, access to capital. | LGF COST **£3.0m** ROI **£3.10** JOBS **135** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£3.0m** | | |  **Prof. Martin Boddy** University of West of England |
| **Y. Package of Minor Transport Schemes** Capital interventions built around the Joint Local Transport Plan including new and improved highway infrastructure, more efficient network management (Urban Traffic Management & Control systems, etc), road safety schemes and measures to reduce congestion/improve accessibility. | Congestion and other transport pressures on growth | LGF COST **£34.0m** ROI **£1.79** JOBS **950** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£30.0m** | | **Transport** | **Local Authority Heads of Transport** B&NES, BCC, NSC, SGC |
| **Z. Local Pinch Points** This Intervention will provide a fund for 2–3 mid-sized transport capital improvement schemes per year (typically £1m–£4m per scheme) focussed on congestion reduction building on the Pinch Point Programme approach successfully tested by Government and applied locally. | Congestion impacts on, and is a cost to business | LGF COST **£34.0m** ROI **£3.18** JOBS **1,600** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£8.5m** | | **Transport** |  **Peter Mann** Bristol City Council (BCC) |
| **AA. Sustainable Transport Package** A programme of sustainable transport capital measurers including walking, cycling, smarter choices, public transport and local sustainable travel initiatives building upon the successful application of these schemes and their packaging through the current Local Sustainable Transport Fund. | Congestion and other transport pressures on growth | LGF COST **£20.0m** ROI **£3.10** JOBS **1,800** PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£6.0m** | | **Transport** A single settlement for the West of England for ten years across the whole of public transport, with increased flexibility in the use of funds and powers to regulate networks – the same as Transport for London. |  **Alistair Cox** Bristol City Council |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AB. MetroWest Phase 1**<br>The MetroWest Phase 1 rail scheme including the reopening of the Portishead railway line has been prioritised for devolved major schemes funding by the Local Transport Body, although additional capital funding is required on top of the devolved allocation. [£44.9m pre-commitment through deolved major schemes allocation] | Congestion and other transport pressures on growth | LGF COST **£8.5m**<br>ROI **£2.00**<br>JOBS **1,150**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Transport**<br>Government is asked to extend the electrification programme to include suburban rail services in Bristol, South Gloucestershire and North Somerset, including modern electrified rolling stock on the local rail service to Cardiff.<br>Simplification of the process for delivery of MetroWest programme as well as including in any future franchise the whole of MetroWest network and expediting the process for reopening the disused section of the railway and the legal powers needed to run passenger services between Portishead and Bristol Temple Meads. | <br>**Colin Medus**<br>North Somerset Council |
| **AC. MetroWest Phase 2**<br>The MetroWest Phase 2 rail scheme including the reopening of the Henbury line has been identified by the Local Transport Body as the second priority scheme for devolved major schemes funding. This intervention is a proportion of the development costs. | Congestion and other transport pressures on growth | LGF COST **£3.2m**<br>ROI **£2.00**<br>JOBS **895**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Transport**<br>Government is asked to extend the electrification programme to include suburban rail services in Bristol, South Gloucestershire and North Somerset, including modern electrified rolling stock on the local rail service to Cardiff.<br>Simplification of the process for delivery of MetroWest programme as well as including in any future franchise the whole of MetroWest network. | <br>**Janet King**<br>South Gloucestershire Council |
| **AD. Superfast Broadband**<br>Provision of open access ducting and a voucher scheme to support the roll out of superfast broadband across the WoE area, complementing the Gigabit Bristol programme and the emerging Terabit West intervention. | Broadband supply limited and expensive in business parks, only large companies can afford expensive leased lines.<br>Businesses are unlikely to locate in EA without a guarantee of a suitable broadband connection. | LGF COST **£5.22m**<br>ROI **£8.04**<br>JOBS **1,312**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **National assets for local growth**<br>The Highways Agency will open up their National Roads Telecommunications Service fibre network to enable high speed broadband connectivity within and between our Enterprise Zone and Areas, aligned with support for the delivery of our Gigabit / Terabit broadband investment and test bed programmes. | <br>**Jennifer Brake**<br>South Gloucestershire Council |
| **AE. Infrastructure Design & Realisation Fund**<br>The design and realisation fund will be used to specifically progress schemes which are cross boundary and complex and therefore cannot easily be developed by one authority and that require significant up front funding. | Finite funding available for flood risk management infrastructure from central Government (Defra Grant in aid).<br>Schemes cannot easily be developed by one authority and require significant up front funding. | LGF COST **£16.5m**<br>ROI **£4.26**<br>JOBS **2,900**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Transport** | <br>**Steve Evans**<br>South Gloucestershire Council |

| DESCRIPTION | RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION | THE FIGURES | LEVERS OF GROWTH | FREEDOMS & FLEXIBILITIES SOUGHT | OWNER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AF. FE Skills Capital**<br>Capital intervention to support skills development in further education. Various projects including:<br>• Refurbishment and Modernisation of Automotive Engineering Workshops (£900k);<br>• Business Enterprise Training Centre (£720k);<br>• New Construction Centre for Bath and North East Somerset (£5.3m);<br>• Weston College Future Technology Centre (£5m);<br>• West of England Law and Professional Services Academy (£4.6m);<br>• Advanced Engineering Centre Extension (£4m);<br>• Advanced Construction Centre (£6m). | | LGF COST **£31.9m**<br>JOBS **N/A**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£42.6m** | | **Skills**<br>To support skills development in the J21 Enterprise Area, we ask Government to conclude the funding agreement to bring forward North Somerset Enterprise Technical College, within the Weston Airfield Business Quarter. In return we will ensure that the NSETC is fully functional by Autumn 2015 as a unique opportunity to involve industry in the education provision and focus on STEM subjects both of which are welcomed by the industry in the area. We also request that Government grant joint FE & HE institution to Weston College, to consolidate the level of Higher Education provision in North Somerset and in particular the regeneration and growth ambitions in Weston-super-Mare and the J21 Enterprise Area. | <br>**Adam Powell**<br>WoE LEP Skills Team |
| **AG. Skills & Social Inclusion**<br>Wide ranging skills package to ensure labour market readiness and address social inclusion including supporting businesses skills needs, in particular SMEs; effective business engagement leading to co-design of training and employability Chartermark programme. | Business needs unmet by local labour supply<br>Variance between the skills (or occupation) of jobseekers and the vacancies offered by employers.<br>Lack of employer engagement in schools.<br>Skills provider infrastructure does not fully meet training needs of key sectors. | LGF COST **£15.8m**<br>ROI **£4.64**<br>JOBS **2,500**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£0** | | **Skills** | <br>**Adam Powell**<br>WoE LEP Skills Team |
| **AH. WoE Inward Investment Programme**<br>Wide ranging inward investment programme for the WoE area, including mix of research, marketing and trade promotion; business development activity including key account management. | Market failure in location promotion and relative high costs of information gathering for potential investors (should they have to do it themselves). | LGF COST **£3.0m**<br>ROI **£3.67**<br>JOBS **4,500**<br>PRIVATE SECTOR LEVERAGE **£870k** | | **Business and Innovation Hubs** | <br>**Matt Cross**<br>Bristol & Bath |

# HOW THE INTERVENTIONS BRING OUR VISION ALIVE



# WHO WANTS THIS...

## ADVANCED ENGINEERING AND AEROSPACE SECTOR

National Composites Centre, GKN Aerospace, Airbus, Rolls-Royce, Catapult High Value Manufacturing, WEAF

## CREATIVE AND DIGITAL MEDIA

Aardman, Watershed, the Bottle Yard Studios, Future, West of England Design Forum, BBC, Creative, bristolmedia, films at 59, the real adventure Clever CRM

## HIGH TECH

Engine Shed, NVIDIA, Bristol & Bath Science Park, University of Bath Innovation Centre, Toshiba Leading Innovation, Bristol Bath, Green Running, hp, SETsquared Partnership Universities of Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Southampton & Surrey, brl Bristol Robotics Laboratory, TVS

## LOW CARBON

West of England Solar City Region, Low Carbon South West, Buro Happold, Wessex Water a YTL company, resourcefutures, sustain, Balfour Beatty, Bristol Green Capital Inspiring Change, eunomia research & consulting, regensw delivering sustainable energy

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

DAC beachcroft, Bristol Pound, Rowan Dartington, Triodos Bank

## TOURISM

The Roman Baths Bath, Bristol Aerospace Centre, Bath Tourism Plus, Destination Bristol

## CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

EC Harris Built Asset Consultancy an Arcadis company, pba peterbrett, alder king property consultants, National Housing Federation, JLL

## DISTRIBUTION

Bristol Airport Amazing journeys start here, The Bristol Port Company, David Hathaway Quality Assured Logistics, Saville's, Downton delivers, Gregory Delivering winners

## WELLBEING

West of England Academic Health Science Network

## RETAIL

the galleries, Bath Business Improvement District, WillowBrookCentre, Love Weston, Bristol Shopping Quarter Broadmead | Cabot Circus | The Galleries, Yate Shopping Centre, SouthGate Bath Make a Statement, cabot circus, The Mall Cribbs Causeway M5 Junction 17

## SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

Bath Social Innovation programme, Social Enterprise Works, bristol & bath social enterprise network, Quartet Community Foundation, Bristol YMCA

## BUSINESS SUPPORT

Business West, IoD, CBI The Voice of Business, FSB

## RURAL

CLA, Lye Cross Farm Shop, Marshfield Bakery, NFU, Thrings, WERN West of England Rural Network, Smith & Williamson, Yeo Valley

# WHO WANTS THIS...

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North Somerset Council (Vice Chair)

**Katherine Bennett**
Airbus

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South Gloucestershire Council

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**David Sproxton**
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**Prof Sir Eric Thomas**
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Flying Penguin Enterprises

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**Rt Hon Dr Liam Fox**
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**Jacob Rees-Mogg**
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Thornbury and Yate

**Stephen Williams**
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LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP


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Steers McGillan Eves 01225 465546

**KPMG**
Provided support and advice to the development of our SEP and programme of interventions


## EDUCATION PROVIDERS

Bath Spa University, University of Bath, City of Bristol College, UWE Bristol University of the West of England, University of Bristol, City of Bath College, Weston College, Norton Radstock College, SGS

## UNITARY AUTHORITIES

Bath & North East Somerset Council, Bristol City Council, North Somerset Council, South Gloucestershire Council

## STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS PANEL

Homes & Communities Agency, Natural England, Environment Agency, Highways Agency, Network Rail

## MEDIA PARTNERS

bnm bristolnews&media, Business leader, Media Clash, connect, heart 96-103 more music variety, North Somerset Life, insider, Ujima 98FM, Bristol Post, OggaDoon guerrilla pr and media, SGN

Full details of the WE LEP Strategic Economic Plan can be found at **www.westofenglandlep.co.uk/strategicplan**

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