



NOTICE OF MEETING

The Executive

Tuesday 26 January 2016, 5.00 pm

Council Chamber, Fourth Floor, Easthampstead House, Bracknell

To: The Executive

Councillor Bettison (Chairman), Councillor Dr Barnard (Vice-Chairman), Councillors D Birch, Brunel-Walker, Mrs Hayes MBE, Heydon, McCracken and Turrell

ALISON SANDERS
Director of Corporate Services

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Published: 18 January 2016



The Executive
Tuesday 26 January 2016, 5.00 pm
Council Chamber, Fourth Floor, Easthampstead House,
Bracknell

Sound recording, photographing, filming and use of social media at meetings which are held in public are permitted. Those wishing to record proceedings at a meeting are however advised to contact the Democratic Services Officer named as the contact for further information on the front of this agenda as early as possible before the start of the meeting so that any special arrangements can be made.

AGENDA

	Page No
1. Apologies	
2. Declarations of Interest	
Any Member with a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or an Affected Interest in a matter should withdraw from the meeting when the matter is under consideration and should notify the Democratic Services Officer in attendance that they are withdrawing as they have such an interest. If the Interest is not entered on the register of Members interests the Monitoring Officer must be notified of the interest within 28 days.	
3. Minutes	
To consider and approve the minutes of the meeting of the Executive held on 15 December 2016.	5 - 22
4. Urgent Items of Business	
Any other items which, pursuant to Section 100B(4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972, the Chairman decides are urgent.	
5. School Places Plan 2015-2020	
To note the School Places plan 2015 - 2020 including the pupil forecasts.	23 - 74
6. Bracknell Forest Sensory Needs Strategy	
To consider a report seeking approval of the 2015-2020 Sensory Needs Strategy for Bracknell Forest.	75 - 120
7. Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment	
To consider the key findings and recommendations identified by the 2015 Strategic Assessment which will inform the 2016 refresh of the Community Safety Partnership Plan.	121 - 178

8. **Exclusion of Public and Press**

To consider the following motion:

That pursuant to Regulation 4 of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Access to Information) Regulations 2012 and having regard to the public interest, members of the public and press be excluded from the meeting for the consideration of item 9 which involves the likely disclosure of exempt information under the following category of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972:

- (3) Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person.

9. **Education Capital Programme - Great Hollands Primary School Expansion**

To approve the award of the contract for the construction works for the expansion of Great Hollands Primary School under the Education Capital Programme previously approved by the Executive.

To follow

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EXECUTIVE
15 DECEMBER 2015
5.00 - 5.40 PM



Present:

Councillors Dr Barnard (Vice-Chairman, in the Chair), D Birch, Mrs Hayes MBE, Heydon, McCracken and Turrell

Apologies for absence were received from:

Councillors Bettison and Brunel-Walker

20. Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

21. Minutes

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of the Executive on 17 November 2015 together with the accompanying decision records be confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Vice-Chairman.

22. Executive Decisions

The Executive considered the reports submitted on the items listed below and the decisions taken are recorded in the decision sheets attached to these minutes and summarised below:

Item 5. Capital Budget 2016/17

RESOLVED that the Executive

- i. Approves, for consultation, an initial Council funded capital programme of £55.037m for 2016/17 as set out in paragraph 5.30 and summarised in Annex A, including the schemes listed in Annexes B – F of the Chief Executive's report
- ii. Approves, for consultation, the inclusion of an additional budget of £1m for Invest-to-Save schemes in addition to the specific schemes identified in paragraph 5.24 of the Chief Executive's report subject to the detailed business case being reviewed and agreed by the Borough Treasurer.
- iii. Approves, for consultation, the inclusion of £2.092m of expenditure to be funded from S106 as outlined in paragraph 5.31 of the Chief Executive's report
- iv. Approves, for consultation, the inclusion of £17.498m of expenditure to be externally funded as outlined in paragraph 5.31 of the Chief Executive's report
- v. Recommends to Full Council the approval of virements totalling £0.481m to the 2015/16 Children Young People and Learning Programme, as set out in Annex G of the Chief Executive's report, in order to meet the demands of the School Places Plan.

- vi. Recommends to Full Council the approval of £0.05m in 2015/16 from unallocated Basic Need Grant for Ascot Heath Schools as outlined in paragraph 5.35 of the Chief Executive's report.

Item 6. Revenue Budget 2016/17

RESOLVED that the Executive:

- i. Agree the draft budget proposals for 2016/17 as the basis for consultation with the Overview & Scrutiny Commission and other interested parties or individuals.
- ii. Agree the Treasury Management Strategy and associated documents at Annexe E of the Chief Executive's report and request that the Governance and Audit Committee review each of the key elements.
- iii. Agree that the 2016/17 Schools Budget be set at the eventual level of grant income plus any accumulated balances, with the Executive Member for Children, Young People and Learning authorised to make amendments and agree budgets for schools and services centrally managed by the Council.
- iv. Approve the virements relating to the 2015/16 budget as set out in Annexes F and G of the Chief Executive's report and recommend those that are over £0.100m for approval by Council.

Item 7. Annual Audit Letter

RESOLVED that the Executive note the Annual Audit Letter 2014/15 at Appendix 1 of the Chief Executive and Borough Treasurer's report

Item 8. Draft Homeless Strategy

RESOLVED that the Homelessness Strategy at Appendix A of the Director of Adult Social Care, Health and Housing's report be approved for wider consultation.

Item 9. Council Tax Reduction Scheme

RESOLVED that the Executive agree to make the following changes to the Council's Local Council Tax Benefit Scheme:

- i. That all working age households will pay at least 20% of their Council Tax liability, the maximum discount will be 80% of Council Tax liability.
- ii. That for working age household's child maintenance payments are taken into account when assessing income to calculate the Local Council Tax reduction.
- iii. That when calculating income for working age self employed people it will be assumed that after 12 months the self employed person is earning national living wage.
- iv. That all the income disregards for working people will be increased by £5 a week.
- v. That the hardship fund is increased to £20,000 and the criteria for support is amended to include those who had received a reduction in the previous twelve months and face financial hardship due to the proposed changes.
- vi. As a consequence of the above recommendations the Local Council Tax Benefit Summary Scheme at Appendix A of the Director of Adult Social Care, Health and Housing and Borough Treasurer's report is report is agreed.

- vii. The detailed scheme operation to be delegated to the Director of Adult Social Care, Health and Housing to finalise.
- viii. The Local Council Tax Benefit Scheme is referred to Council on the 20th January for adoption.
- ix. That the Local Council Tax Benefit Scheme will be reviewed on an annual basis.

Item 10. Suitable Alternative Natural Green Spaces (SANGs) Capital Spending (External Funding)

RESOLVED that the Executive recommend to Full Council that they approve the spending of a further £95,000 of developer contribution on SANGs for this financial year.

Item 11. Local Government Ombudsman Investigation Report - Notification of Outcome by Monitoring Officer

RESOLVED that the Executive;

- i. Notes the Ombudsman's findings and endorses the steps set out in paragraph 6.10 of the Monitoring Officer's report
- ii. Agrees that no further action needs to be taken in relation to the matter set out in the Monitoring Officer's report
- iii. Notes that a copy of the Monitoring Officer's report has been circulated to all members of the Council
- iv. Approves the draft report of the Executive attached here to as Annex A of the Monitoring Officer's report

Item 12. Corporate Performance Overview Report

RESOLVED that the Executive note the performance of the Council over the period from July - September 2015, highlighted in the Overview Report in Annex A of the Chief Executive's report

LEADER

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**Bracknell Forest Council
Record of Decision**

Work Programme Reference	I052737
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1. **TITLE:** Capital Budget 2016/17
2. **SERVICE AREA:** Corporate Services
3. **PURPOSE OF DECISION**

To approve the Council's budget proposals for consultation.

4. **IS KEY DECISION** Yes
5. **DECISION MADE BY:** Executive

6. **DECISION:**

That the Executive

- i. Approves, for consultation, an initial Council funded capital programme of £55.037m for 2016/17 as set out in paragraph 5.30 and summarised in Annex A, including the schemes listed in Annexes B – F of the Chief Executive's report
- ii. Approves, for consultation, the inclusion of an additional budget of £1m for Invest-to-Save schemes in addition to the specific schemes identified in paragraph 5.24 of the Chief Executive's report subject to the detailed business case being reviewed and agreed by the Borough Treasurer.
- iii. Approves, for consultation, the inclusion of £2.092m of expenditure to be funded from S106 as outlined in paragraph 5.31 of the Chief Executive's report
- iv. Approves, for consultation, the inclusion of £17.498m of expenditure to be externally funded as outlined in paragraph 5.31 of the Chief Executive's report
- v. Recommends to Full Council the approval of virements totalling £0.481m to the 2015/16 Children Young People and Learning Programme, as set out in Annex G of the Chief Executive's report, in order to meet the demands of the School Places Plan.
- vi. Recommends to Full Council the approval of £0.05m in 2015/16 from unallocated Basic Need Grant for Ascot Heath Schools as outlined in paragraph 5.35 of the Chief Executive's report.

7. **REASON FOR DECISION**

The reasons for the recommendations are set out in the Chief Executive's report.

8. **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

The alternative options are considered in the Chief Executive's report.

9. **PRINCIPAL GROUPS CONSULTED:** Targeted consultation exercises will be undertaken with business rate payers, the Schools Forum, Parish Councils and voluntary organisations. In addition, this report and all the supporting information will

be publicly available to any individual or group who wish to comment on any proposal included within it. Internal consultation is via officers, members and more specifically the Overview & Scrutiny Commission and its panels.

10. **DOCUMENT CONSIDERED:** Report of the Director of Corporate Services

11. **DECLARED CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:** None

Date Decision Made	Final Day of Call-in Period
15 December 2015	23 December 2015

**Bracknell Forest Council
Record of Decision**

Work Programme Reference	I052627
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1. **TITLE:** Revenue Budget 2016/17
2. **SERVICE AREA:** Corporate Services
3. **PURPOSE OF DECISION**

To approve the Council's budget proposals for consultation.

4. **IS KEY DECISION** Yes
5. **DECISION MADE BY:** Executive
6. **DECISION:**

That the Executive:

- i. Agree the draft budget proposals for 2016/17 as the basis for consultation with the Overview & Scrutiny Commission and other interested parties or individuals.
- ii. Agree the Treasury Management Strategy and associated documents at Annexe E of the Chief Executive's report and request that the Governance and Audit Committee review each of the key elements.
- iii. Agree that the 2016/17 Schools Budget be set at the eventual level of grant income plus any accumulated balances, with the Executive Member for Children, Young People and Learning authorised to make amendments and agree budgets for schools and services centrally managed by the Council.
- iv. Approve the virements relating to the 2015/16 budget as set out in Annexes F and G of the Chief Executive's report and recommend those that are over £0.100m for approval by Council.

7. **REASON FOR DECISION**

The recommendations are designed to allow the Executive to consult on its draft budget proposals for 2016/17 as required by the Local Government Act 2003.

8. **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

The range of options being considered is included in the Chief Executive's report and its Annexes

9. **PRINCIPAL GROUPS CONSULTED:** Business rate payers, the Schools Forum, Parish Councils and voluntary organisations. The public will also have the opportunity to

submit comments.

10. **DOCUMENT CONSIDERED:** Report of the Director of Corporate Services

11. **DECLARED CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:** None

Date Decision Made	Final Day of Call-in Period
15 December 2015	23 December 2015

**Bracknell Forest Council
Record of Decision**

Work Programme Reference	I057190
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1. **TITLE:** Annual Audit Letter
2. **SERVICE AREA:** Corporate Services
3. **PURPOSE OF DECISION**

To note the contents of the External Auditor's Annual Audit Letter 2014/15.

4. **IS KEY DECISION** Yes
5. **DECISION MADE BY:** Executive

6. **DECISION:**

That the Executive note the Annual Audit Letter 2014/15 at Appendix 1 of the Chief Executive and Borough Treasurer's report

7. **REASON FOR DECISION**

The Annual Audit Letter must be considered in public by those charged with governance. In Bracknell Forest this is the Governance and Audit Committee. However, given the Executive's overall responsibilities it is important that it also receives the report.

8. **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

None

9. **PRINCIPAL GROUPS CONSULTED:** N/A
10. **DOCUMENT CONSIDERED:** Report of the Director of Corporate Services
11. **DECLARED CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:** None

Date Decision Made	Final Day of Call-in Period
15 December 2015	23 December 2015

**Bracknell Forest Council
Record of Decision**

Work Programme Reference	I056053
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1. **TITLE:** Draft Homeless Strategy
2. **SERVICE AREA:** Adult Social Care, Health & Housing
3. **PURPOSE OF DECISION**

To consider a draft of the Homeless Strategy 2015/2020.

4. **IS KEY DECISION** Yes
5. **DECISION MADE BY:** Executive
6. **DECISION:**

That the Homelessness Strategy at Appendix A of the Director of Adult Social Care, Health and Housing's report be approved for wider consultation.

7. **REASON FOR DECISION**

The Council has a statutory duty to review homelessness in its areas and formulate a strategy. The Council has been working with a number of agencies who provide advice and support to homeless people to develop the homeless strategy.

8. **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

As the Council is required to have a homelessness strategy there is no alternative.

9. **PRINCIPAL GROUPS CONSULTED:** Residents, stake holder organisations.
10. **DOCUMENT CONSIDERED:** Report of the Director of Adult Social Care, Health & Housing
11. **DECLARED CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:** None

Date Decision Made	Final Day of Call-in Period
15 December 2015	23 December 2015

**Bracknell Forest Council
Record of Decision**

Work Programme Reference	I056052
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1. **TITLE:** Council Tax Reduction Scheme
2. **SERVICE AREA:** Adult Social Care, Health & Housing
3. **PURPOSE OF DECISION**

To consider proposals to change the existing Council Tax Reduction Scheme for 2016/17.

4. **IS KEY DECISION** Yes
5. **DECISION MADE BY:** Executive
6. **DECISION:**

That the Executive agree to make the following changes to the Council's Local Council Tax Benefit Scheme:

- i. That all working age households will pay at least 20% of their Council Tax liability, the maximum discount will be 80% of Council Tax liability.
- ii. That for working age household's child maintenance payments are taken into account when assessing income to calculate the Local Council Tax reduction.
- iii. That when calculating income for working age self employed people it will be assumed that after 12 months the self employed person is earning national living wage.
- iv. That all the income disregards for working people will be increased by £5 a week.
- v. That the hardship fund is increased to £20,000 and the criteria for support is amended to include those who had received a reduction in the previous twelve months and face financial hardship due to the proposed changes.
- vi. As a consequence of the above recommendations the Local Council Tax Benefit Summary Scheme at Appendix A of the Director of Adult Social Care, Health and Housing and Borough Treasurer's report is report is agreed.
- vii. The detailed scheme operation to be delegated to the Director of Adult Social Care, Health and Housing to finalise.
- viii. The Local Council Tax Benefit Scheme is referred to Council on the 20th January for adoption.
- ix. That the Local Council Tax Benefit Scheme will be reviewed on an annual basis.

7. **REASON FOR DECISION**

The recommendations in this report support the Council's 2015 – 2019 plan and specifically the objective to achieve value for money. The objective is measured by the Council charging appropriately for services and seeking opportunities to generate additional income.

8. **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

The Council could continue with the existing Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme.

However, there are a number of reasons why continuing with the existing scheme has been discounted. Firstly, there are anomalies in the existing scheme in terms of income calculations. As explained below it is considered unfair that household receiving child maintenance has that income ignored when calculating the Council Tax discount. Secondly, there is evidence that some households may be understating their earned income when self employed. Nevertheless, the Council wishes to incentivise work and to that end it is offering additional disregard of earned income. Lastly, in the context of the Council's reduced spending capacity over the next four years it is necessary to require customers of the scheme to pay more towards their council tax thus reducing the cost of the scheme.

As part of the consultation process respondents were asked whether they thought the Council should balance the amount spent on the Local Council Tax benefit compared to what it spends on other services. The responses found that 41% agreed that there should be a balance between the amount spent on the Local Council tax reduction scheme and what the Council spends on other services. The Supreme Court decision October 2014 concerning Haringey Borough Council found that they failed to recognise the other options available to the Council in funding their council tax reduction scheme other than introducing changes that reduced the support that the scheme provided. Although, some of the recommended changes to the scheme in this report will reduce household's council tax reduction some aim at addressing existing anomalies in the scheme

- 9. **PRINCIPAL GROUPS CONSULTED:** Residents and participating authorities
- 10. **DOCUMENT CONSIDERED:** Report of the Director of Adult Social Care, Health & Housing
- 11. **DECLARED CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:** None

Date Decision Made	Final Day of Call-in Period
15 December 2015	23 December 2015

**Bracknell Forest Council
Record of Decision**

Work Programme Reference	I057402
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1. **TITLE:** Suitable Alternative Natural Green Spaces (SANGs) Capital Spending (External Funding)

2. **SERVICE AREA:** Environment, Culture & Communities

3. **PURPOSE OF DECISION**

To seek approval to increase annual spending limit for Suitable Alternative Natural Green Spaces (SANGs) projects during 2015/16.

There is currently £150,000 previously approved for spending in this financial year. This report seeks approval to spend an additional £95,000 of developer contributions this financial year.

4. **IS KEY DECISION** Yes

5. **DECISION MADE BY:** Executive

6. **DECISION:**

That the Executive recommend to Full Council that they approve the spending of a further £95,000 of developer contribution on SANGs for this financial year.

7. **REASON FOR DECISION**

The current approved allowance of £150,000 will not be sufficient to accommodate the number of SANGs improvement projects already committed and planned for this financial year.

8. **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

Not increasing expenditure on SANGS provision and enhancement in this financial year would risk developments being stalled and delay to the occupation of those that have been completed. As developers pay commuted sums to the Council for enhancements, facilitation, and maintenance, the Council has a legal obligation to provide these facilities. Developers pay a commuted sum (s) on commencement of development works on the understanding that SANGs enhancements will have been carried out in time for residents to move in.

9. **PRINCIPAL GROUPS CONSULTED:** Consultees as described in Thames Basin Heath SPA Avoidance and Mitigation Supplementary Planning Document Consultation Statement.

10. **DOCUMENT CONSIDERED:** Report of the Director of Environment, Culture & Communities

11. **DECLARED CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:** None

Date Decision Made	Final Day of Call-in Period
15 December 2015	23 December 2015

**Bracknell Forest Council
Record of Decision**

Work Programme Reference	I057395
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1. **TITLE:** Local Government Ombudsman Investigation Report - Notification of Outcome by Monitoring Officer

2. **SERVICE AREA:** Corporate Services

3. **PURPOSE OF DECISION**

To advise the Executive of the outcome of an investigation by the Local Government Ombudsman.

4 **IS KEY DECISION** No

5. **DECISION MADE BY:** Executive

6. **DECISION:**

That the Executive;

- i. Notes the Ombudsman's findings and endorses the steps set out in paragraph 6.10 of the Monitoring Officer's report
- i. Agrees that no further action needs to be taken in relation to the matter set out in the Monitoring Officer's report
- iii. Notes that a copy of the Monitoring Officer's report has been circulated to all members of the Council
- iv. Approves the draft report of the Executive attached here to as Annex A of the Monitoring Officer's report

7. **REASON FOR DECISION**

To comply with the provisions of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989

To confirm that the steps taken by officers represent an appropriate response to the Ombudsman's findings

8. **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

In view of the fact that the Ombudsman has categorised the complaint as "Upheld: maladministration with injustice", the statutory process for reporting the decision must be followed.

9. **PRINCIPAL GROUPS CONSULTED:** None.

10. **DOCUMENT CONSIDERED:** Report of the Assistant Chief Executive

11. **DECLARED CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:** None

Date Decision Made	Final Day of Call-in Period
15 December 2015	22 December 2015

**Bracknell Forest Council
Record of Decision**

Work Programme Reference	I052161
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1. **TITLE:** Corporate Performance Overview Report

2. **SERVICE AREA:** Chief Executive's Office

3. **PURPOSE OF DECISION**

To inform the Executive of the Council's performance over the second quarter of 2015-16.

4. **IS KEY DECISION** No

5. **DECISION MADE BY:** Executive

6. **DECISION:**

That the Executive note the performance of the Council over the period from July - September 2015, highlighted in the Overview Report in Annex A of the Chief Executive's report

7. **REASON FOR DECISION**

To brief the Executive on the Council's performance, highlighting key areas, so that appropriate action can be taken as appropriate if needed.

8. **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

None applicable.

9. **PRINCIPAL GROUPS CONSULTED:** Not applicable

10. **DOCUMENT CONSIDERED:** Report of the Assistant Chief Executive

11. **DECLARED CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:** None

Date Decision Made	Final Day of Call-in Period
15 December 2015	21 December 2015

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**TO: THE EXECUTIVE
26 JANUARY 2016**

**SCHOOL PLACES PLAN 2015 - 2020
Director of Children, Young People and Learning**

1 PURPOSE OF DECISION

- 1.1 To note the School Places Plan 2015 – 2020, including the 2015-based pupil forecasts.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Council has a statutory duty to provide a school place for every child in the Borough who wants one. In the last ten years the Council has been successful in continuing to provide sufficient places.
- 2.2 Forecasts of pupil numbers are produced annually on a 'worst case' basis. Schemes are brought forward for implementation as and when need is demonstrated. Future housing is the greatest factor in the growth in pupil numbers.
- 2.3 Primary numbers are forecast to increase by 18% by 2020. Secondary numbers are forecast to rise by 26% in the same period.
- 2.4 The capital strategy continues to take a long term look at needs and includes appropriate school expansions, surge classrooms and the development of new school sites.
- 2.5 A significant budget pressure is likely as new places are provided. The extent of this, and the impact on school budgets, will become clear as data gets updated.

3 RECOMMENDATION

The Executive:

- 3.1 **Note the School Places Plan 2015 – 2020 which forecasts a further 3,479 pupils will be seeking a school place by 2020, a 21% increase.**

4 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION

- 4.1 The provision of school places remains an essential part of the Council's organisation and planning process and enables the Council to meet its statutory duties in relation to school places. A school place continues to be available for every child in the Borough who wants one.
- 4.2 On the last occasion that Department for Education grants for targeted basic needs were allocated, the Council's 2012-based forecasts were successful in securing £7.8M of grant through the bidding process to build additional places in the future.
- 4.3 The Council forecasts on a 'worst case' basis, bringing schemes forward for implementation when short term forecasts demonstrate the need.

5 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 5.1 It is business critical to undertake pupil forecasting to ensure the Council meets its statutory obligation of sufficiency of school places. The plan provides a mechanism to communicate these forecasts.

6 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

School forecasts and places

- 6.1 The School Places Plan (attached as Appendix 1) is produced as a result of an annual review of future housing plans, numbers on roll and demographic data. It includes forecasts of school intake and total numbers on roll and calculates the impact on places.
- 6.2 The planning and capital programme processes that deliver places constitute both a major challenge and a major achievement for the Council. In excess of 5,000 school places have been created in Bracknell Forest schools over the last 10 years, including expansions and surge classrooms at existing schools in all three organisational areas, construction of a new primary school at Jennett's Park and the re-provided expanded secondary school at Garth Hill College. The cost of these places has been in the region of £90M. Given the national pressures on school places this is a major success for the Council, with school places continuing to be available for every child in the Borough who wants one.
- 6.3 The forecasts contained in this plan support school estate planning to meet demand for pupil places. The Education Capital Programme has always succeeded in creating sufficient physical capacity in our schools to meet local demand, and the key factors in this have been:
- the ability to plan well in advance
 - planning for the worst case (highest) pupil numbers but only building what is actually needed
 - working with schools to minimise the disruption and optimise the enhancement of the physical environment through the construction works.
- 6.4 The Plan builds on the lessons learnt in the last year, and practice has been further improved this year. Increased scrutiny has been given to input data, the model and the assumptions taken in response to various factors in the model. These improvements can enhance the Council's confidence in the forecasts. It should be noted that increased scrutiny to these factors means that the forecasts are slightly lower than last year.
- 6.5 Planning area forecasts in this Plan are produced for medium term planning purposes. Forecasts are based on trends in past numbers on roll, admissions and birth rates, and take into account planned housing and other factors. Pupils are projected in the designated area of schools and forecasts are not constrained by accommodation at the school. The Admissions Authority for each school will determine, based on their admission arrangements, which pupils can be offered places at the school.
- 6.6 A full description of factors impacting the forecasts and changes since the previous plan are contained in this year's Plan. The Register of Factors influencing the forecasts is attached as Appendix 2.

- 6.7 Trends in the figures and the measures being taken to increase the number of places available, are set out in the Borough-wide commentary. Changes in the three planning areas (Bracknell North, Bracknell South, Crowthorne & Sandhurst) are summarised below, with further detail contained in the Planning Area commentaries in the Plan.

Summary of forecasts by phase

- 6.8 In summary, the trend of increasing pupil numbers and pressure on the intake year in primary schools that has been seen in recent years continues.
- 6.8.1 Total - there are currently 16,337 pupils in primary and secondary schools in the Borough and the Council forecasts this number to grow to 19,816 by 2020. This represents an additional 3,479 pupils or a 21% increase overall.
- 6.8.2 Primary - there are currently 9,729 primary pupils in the Borough - this year's forecasts indicate this number could rise to 11,498 by 2020 (1,769 additional pupils, a 18% increase).
- 6.8.3 Secondary – there are currently 6,608 secondary pupils in 5 maintained schools and an academy. This year's forecasts indicate this number could rise to 8,318 by 2020. This represents an additional 1710 pupils or a 26% increase overall.

Summary of forecasts by planning area

- 6.9 The forecast numbers and main issues arising in the three planning areas are:
- 6.9.1 Bracknell North – at primary phase an increase in pupil numbers of 20.5% resulting in a shortfall of 589 places. To address this need new places are planned at Warfield School, Amen Corner (North and South), Binfield Learning Village and the possibility of surge classrooms. At secondary phase an increase in pupil numbers of 35.2% is forecast, resulting in a shortfall of 782 places by 2020. To address this need new secondary places are planned at the Binfield Learning Village at Blue Mountain.
- 6.9.2 Bracknell South - By 2020 an increase in pupil numbers of 20.2% resulting in a shortfall of 292 places. To address this need, expansions and bulge classes at several schools are planned, together with a further new school on the Transport Research Laboratory development site. At secondary phase, forecasts indicate an increase in pupil numbers of 43% resulting in a falling surplus of places in every year to 2020.
- 6.9.3 Crowthorne and Sandhurst - by 2020 an increase in primary pupil numbers of 10% is forecast resulting in a deficit of 29 places. The expansion of Owlsmoor School will address this shortfall. Secondary forecasts indicate an increase of 3% in secondary pupils in this planning area by 2020, resulting in a falling surplus. Plans are in place to extend Edgbarrow School in the medium term.

Accuracy and joint work

- 6.10 In recent years the forecasts have been robust in forecasting accurate numbers of school places required for, in particular, the following school year and in giving a good guide for the years immediately following this. The target is for forecasts for the following year to be within 1%, and forecasts for three years ahead to be within 3%, of the actual numbers on roll.

- 6.11 The Council works closely with colleagues in neighbouring authorities, in particular those in Wokingham BC and the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. Information on housing developments is shared, and implications for school places and designated areas discussed. For example there is expected to be displacement back to Bracknell Forest of children previously attending school in Wokingham, but where places are no longer available due to local housing growth.

Consultations on admission arrangements and designated areas

- 6.12 From 1 September to 20 November 2015 the Council consulted on two aspects concerning school admissions: changes to the admission arrangements and catchment areas for 2017/18 entry to schools, and likely changes to catchment areas in the long term, both required as a result of the new schools that are planned. There were two key aspects to the proposed changes: changes to secondary school admission arrangements in 2017/18 and designated area changes at both primary and secondary schools.
- 6.13 The significant changes in 2017/18 will be the creation of designated areas for Binfield Learning Village (primary and secondary), Amen Corner North Primary School, the expanded Warfield CE Primary School and Whitegrove Primary School. The current arrangement of the five secondary schools having feeder primary schools was also recommended for removal in 2017/18.
- 6.14 A full report on the consultation will be presented to the Executive in February 2016.

Factors affecting the planning and delivery of school places

- 6.15 The proposed schemes for additional places are based on current housing building programmes which have either been supplied by developers, or estimated by CYPL and Planners based on previous BFC developments. Pupil yields have been derived from an assumed mix of dwelling types (e.g. 1 bed, 2 bed, 3 bed etc.) and the estimated construction programmes for each development. The Executive should note however that the individual developers' house building programmes are outside the Council's control and so the above timescales and capacities are subject to change. Past experience suggests that house building programmes are likely to be subject to slippage, especially where S106 Agreements have yet to be concluded. Market forces will also affect developers' ability to sell houses.
- 6.16 The base data on which the Plan is based is subject to quarterly review by CYPL and Planners, and our strategy is then updated to keep pace with the revised pupil forecasts that may result.
- 6.17 The main additional factors affecting the planning and delivery of school places are summarised in paragraph 6.8.

Future budget pressure

- 6.18 In the longer term, where six new schools are expected to be required, a significant budget pressure can be expected, with current forecasts indicating around £7-8m of additional costs. There are uncertainties surrounding key assumptions in this calculation, not least the outcomes from the national funding formula for schools, firm proposals on dealing with this will be presented once there is more certainty which is likely to be towards the end of 2016. As data gets updated, it is likely that the cost pressure will change. At this stage, a significant pressure is considered the likely outcome which may require some future reductions to individual school budgets.

7 ADVICE RECEIVED FROM STATUTORY AND OTHER OFFICERS

Borough Solicitor

7.1 The Borough Solicitor has noted the contents of this report.

Borough Treasurer

7.2 The Borough Treasurer is satisfied that no significant financial implications arise from agreeing the School Places Plan 2015-2020.

7.3 Any additional accommodation needs identified in the Plan will have to be considered as part of the Council's budget setting process, with the full Council responsible for agreeing to the release of capital funding.

7.4 Resourcing schools for their day to day running costs is through the Dedicated Schools Grant, the amount of which is set by the Department for Education. Therefore, any cost impact arising from changes in pupil numbers will need to be met from within the overall level of grant receipts and is outside the Council's financial responsibility.

Borough HR Manager

7.5 There will be HR issues arising from this report as increasing school capacity will have implications for the recruitment and employment of teaching and support staff.

Equalities Impact Assessment

7.6 The Equalities Impact Assessment relating to the provision of additional places is attached as Appendix 3.

Strategic Risk Management Issues

7.7 Risks in the production and delivery of the forecasts are attached as Appendix 4.

7.8 The main factors affecting the planning and delivery of school places are:

	ISSUE	RISK	COMMENT
1	Availability of information	Out of date information prejudices accurate forecasting and planning	The situation is developing continually. Every effort is made to continually monitor changing trends.
2	Knowing detailed house build completion intentions of developers	Challenge to strategic planning when market forces drive housing completions. Insufficient time to bring forward timeframes for school build and providers.	Developers will start construction when the market is right. Every effort is made to continually monitor changing trends.
3	Knowing when houses are likely to be occupied and the	Incomplete knowledge of timing of intake of pupils to schools.	Implication on school opening, planning and funding. Every effort is made to work with

	numbers of children moving in		developers to continually monitor changing trends.
4	Where families occupying houses are moving from, and where they want their children to attend school	Incomplete knowledge of timing of intake of pupils to schools. Unstable situation in terms of numbers in surrounding schools	Implication on school opening, planning and funding. Every effort is made to work with developers to continually monitor changing trends.
5	Appointment of academy providers	New academy providers will have their own view of growth which may be different to the Council's view. Academy providers may change admission arrangements, impacting on places.	The Council specifies it's requirements and expectations when undertaking the process to source a providers. Maintenance of an open dialogue with sponsors once appointed.
6	Availability of revenue funding	The number of new schools opening at the same time creates a significant revenue funding pressure on the Schools Budget.	A range of funding options are being investigated but due to the size of forecast pressure, no one solution is available.

8 CONSULTATION

Principal Groups Consulted

- 8.1 The Pupil Place Planning (PPP) Board – the Council decision-making body composed of key senior officers, consultants and the Executive Member for CYPL - have been consulted about the contents of the plan.

Method of Consultation

- 8.2 PPP Board meeting on 17 July 2015.

Representations Received

- 8.3 The Board understood the issues, the overall trends and the implications for the supply of additional places.

Background papers

None

Contacts for further information

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SCHOOL PLACES PLAN

2015 - 2020

Including 2015-based forecasts

Table of Contents

School Place Planning	4
Context /demographic background.....	5
Factors Impacting Numbers and School Places	6
Planning Areas and Schools	10
Commentary – Borough	12
Planning Area Commentaries.....	14
Aided Schools	16
Academy Schools	16
Special Educational Needs.....	17
Pupil Forecasts (Numbers on Roll).....	18
Pupil Forecasts (Intake year only)	20
Annex 1: Pupil forecasting methodology.....	22
Annex 2: Current and Future Housing Development	24
Annex 3: Special and Additional Educational Needs	24
Annex 4: Provision for Pupils Out of School	30
Annex 5: Maps	31

Forecasts in this Plan are produced for medium term planning purposes. Forecasts are based on trends in past numbers on roll, admissions and birth rates, and take into account planned housing and other factors. Pupils are projected in the designated area of schools and forecasts are not constrained by accommodation at the school.

The Admissions Authority for each school will determine, based on their admission arrangements, which pupils can be offered places at the school. The forecasts cannot be used as an indication of admissions in future years.

Further details are included in Annex 1.

Introduction

The provision of school places remains an essential part of the Council's organisation and planning process and enables the Council to meet its statutory duties in relation to school places. School place planning is an annual process based on a review of future housing plans, numbers on roll and demographic data. The process continues to be adjusted as actual numbers are known and comparisons made with forecasts in previous years. The School Places Plan is produced annually as a result of the review.

'Creating Opportunities' is the joint strategic plan for children and young people in Bracknell Forest for 2014-2017. The plan contains six Outcome Priorities - Outcome Priority 1 is to *'raise levels of attainment and pupil progress across all phases of learning for all pupils'*. To provide sufficient school places to meet the changing patterns and demand is a specific activity listed under this Outcome Priority.

This School Places Plan supplements the joint strategic plan by providing:

- pupil data and statistics
- forecasts of pupil numbers for the next five years
- commentary on the need to add or remove school capacity
- estimates of future housing growth.

The planning and capital programme processes that deliver places constitute both a major challenge and a major achievement for the Council. In excess of 5,000 school places have been created in Bracknell Forest schools over the last 10 years, including expansions and surge classrooms at existing schools in all three organisational areas, construction of a new primary school at Jennett's Park and the re-provided expanded secondary school at Garth Hill College. The cost of these places has been in the region of £90M. Given the national pressures on school places this is a major success for the Council, with school places continuing to be available for every child in the Borough who wants one.

The forecasts contained in this plan support school estate planning to meet demand for pupil places. The Education Capital Programme has always succeeded in creating sufficient physical capacity in our schools to meet local demand, and the key factors in this have been:

- the ability to plan well in advance
- planning for the worst case (highest) pupil numbers but only building what is actually needed
- working with schools to minimise the disruption and optimise the enhancement of the physical environment through the construction works.

On the last occasion that Department for Education grants for targeted basic needs were allocated, the Council's 2012-based forecasts were successful in securing £7.8M of grant through the bidding process to build additional places in the future.

Further information relating to the Council's plans to invest in school buildings can be found in the Asset Management Plan (AMP) 2013-2016 for Children Young People and Learning, which contains more detail on school capacities and construction projects. The AMP can be viewed via the following link:

<http://schools.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/assets/asset-management-plan-2013-to-2016.pdf>

School Place Planning

All local authorities (LA) work within the same national policy framework. Three main activities make up the task of matching the supply of school places with the demand for them:

- managing the supply of places;
- managing demand through admissions and appeals procedures; and
- managing outcomes by tackling problems – such as small schools and schools in difficulties – which emerge as a result of attempts to match pupils with places.

There is a statutory requirement on Bracknell Forest Council to provide sufficient school places. Discharging this duty involves opening new schools or adding places to existing schools where extra capacity is required. It also means reducing in size schools with surplus accommodation. The challenge for the Council is to provide the right number of places in the right locations. This means that projections of pupil numbers must be reviewed at least once a year to ensure that additional places are provided in growth areas but, in addition, that substantial surplus places do not exist in an area, which could represent a waste of resources. This analysis is complex and the current economic climate adds further complexity to the process.

The key internal decision-making body is the Pupil Place Planning Board which is composed of key senior officers and advisers. The board meets quarterly to review and monitor issues relating to school organisation.

Wherever possible the Council will seek to provide places for pupils in their designated area school. This can be achieved in a number of different ways:

- by providing individual ‘surge’ classrooms in primary schools to take an additional form of entry for one year only. The surge class moves up through the school year by year until the pupils leave, after which the classroom becomes available again for re-use as a new surge classroom, or for alternative use in seven years time.
- Expansion by 1 FE (form of entry) in all year groups, involving creation of new classrooms, toilets etc. by refurbishment and/or extensions of existing buildings. Expansion projects are usually implemented in phases to keep pace with pupil numbers as they progress up through the school.
- by building new schools where demand is sufficient, or in response to new housing development. Providers are then sought for these schools.
- by changing designated area boundaries.

There is also a requirement for the Council to review and to remove surplus places which can become costly in terms of building running costs. However, not all surplus places can, or should, be removed; for example:

- it is difficult for parents to have their preference for a particular school place met without the existence of some surplus places;
- some surplus places are needed to cope with future increases in pupil numbers.

Surplus places can be removed in several ways:

- by removing temporary accommodation;
- mothballing part of a school (particularly if demand for places might increase in future years); and/or
- finding alternative compatible users or uses for some of the accommodation.

The Council aims to maintain some overall surplus capacity for planning and managing school places within the Borough. In the past, a surplus of around 5% was regarded as acceptable as this allowed for a degree of parental preference and for future increases in pupil numbers, whilst ensuring value for money and best use of limited resources. The Council still aims to provide spare capacity in each year group, however due to pressure on pupil numbers this can no longer be guaranteed at 5% at each individual school. The Council will however endeavour, wherever possible, to provide sufficient spare capacity in each of the three planning areas to prevent pupils having to travel long distances to school.

Where new housing creates additional demand for places, the Council has a well-organised approach to obtaining funding from housing developers. The Council will always seek to provide school places as near as possible to where they are required. This continues to be a significant issue in Bracknell Forest which is a growing community.

All LAs are required to submit annually a Schools' Capacity Survey (SCAP) to the Education Funding Agency, part of the Department for Education (DfE). The DfE require LAs to submit pupil forecasts annually and explain the methodology for producing these and also to confirm the capacity of each school.

Achieving the correct balance of places in the correct location requires accurate, sustained forecasting and planning over a long period.

Further details of the methodology and changes since the 2014-based forecasts are shown in Annex 1.

Context /demographic background

Bracknell Forest is located in central Berkshire, 28 miles west of London and between the M3 and M4 motorways. It covers an area of some 109 sq km. The economy of the Borough is of above average size and productivity compared to the county and nationally, and benefits from good access links and a well educated labour force.

The population of Bracknell Forest is estimated to be 118,025 (ONS Mid-2014 Population Estimate). The majority of the population lives in the built-up areas of Bracknell, Sandhurst, Crowthorne, Binfield, Warfield and North Ascot.

The 2014 Population Estimates show that there are 30,403 children and young people aged 0 -19 resident in the Borough, representing 26% of the total population. This proportion has remained fairly constant in recent years.

Of these, around 17,241 are pupils on roll in Bracknell Forest primary and secondary schools¹. Over the last 3 years there have been on average around 1506 births per annum in Bracknell Forest. This is projected to remain at this level throughout the planning period.²

¹ School Census January 2015 – NB all pupils including nursery, 6th form and special school

² Source: ONS

Factors Impacting Numbers and School Places

There are a number of factors which will potentially impact the supply and demand for school places over the next five years. The effects of all these factors will continue to be monitored closely at local area level to provide sufficient suitable school places.

- **Demographic trends**

In common with many other local authorities, over the last few years Bracknell Forest has seen a steady increase in pupil numbers and rising rolls in primary schools, resulting in pressure on the intake year and the requirement for additional capacity throughout the Borough.

An additional trend has been the arrival in recent years of an increasing number of families from outside the UK. The proportion of pupils in schools from a minority ethnic background has increased steadily from 6.1% in 2001 to 19.5% in 2015.

- **New Housing**

Bracknell Forest continues to be an area of significant housing growth. Numbers of completions in recent years are shown in the table below. New housing results both from large developments (Jennett's Park, The Parks and Wykery Copse) and the cumulative effect of smaller sites.

Net Number of dwellings completed				
2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
410	264	390	314	376

Phasing of future construction changes frequently and is influenced by a number of factors, including market conditions. The pupil forecasts contained in this plan reflect the position at 31st March 2015. A detailed summary of current and future housing, including other major sites due for development in the longer term is set out in Annex 2. In summary the number of houses scheduled to be completed are:

Number of dwellings scheduled to be completed As at 1 April 2015				
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
385	500	773	641	937

- **Pupil Yield from New Housing**

As part of its school place planning, Bracknell Forest regularly monitors pupil yield from new housing developments by carrying out research to establish typical numbers of pupils generated. The information is essential to ensure local authority departments are using robust, evidence-based pupil yields.

The latest study conducted in early 2013 by market research company QA Research, focused specifically on new dwellings completed since 2009 and provided us with the yields shown below. The 0-3 age group showed a

significant (20%) increase on the previous 2010 study and the primary and secondary yields were also higher than the previous study.

Age group	Average pupil yield				
	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5 bed
0-3 year olds	0.07	0.40	0.53	0.45	0.57
4-10 year olds	0.00	0.15	0.58	0.43	0.62
11-16 year olds	0.00	0.05	0.17	0.35	0.43
17-19 year olds	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.11	0.05

- **Pupil Mobility**

The extent of within-year mobility decreases with age. Using the recognised formula, expressing mobility as the sum of arrivals plus leavers divided by the number on roll, the averages across all schools in the Borough are generally low in the national context and are typically in the region of:

Primary Schools 13-14%
Secondary Schools 10-11%³

However, the averages mask some significant differences between schools. For example, there is significant pupil mobility associated with staffing changes at the Royal Military Academy (RMA) in Sandhurst – this could be individual families or whole units posted into or out of the RMA. Two schools in the Crowthorne and Sandhurst planning area regularly receive new pupils unexpectedly and therefore typically have pupil mobility in excess of 20%, a figure much higher than the national context.

Another aspect of pupil mobility which is difficult to forecast in terms of age and timing is traveller families. The Council has a statutory duty to assess the educational needs of travellers and to provide sufficient school places. There is a permanent designated Traveller Site with 13 pitches in the Crowthorne and Sandhurst planning area.

- **Designated area and boundary issues with neighbouring local authorities**

Two Bracknell Forest primary schools (Ascot Heath CE Junior and Cranbourne) are in the designated area for Charters Secondary School, located in the Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead and two primary schools in Wokingham Borough (Hatch Ride and Oaklands) are in the designated area for Edgbarrow Secondary School in Crowthorne.

Parental preference means that some children resident in one local authority choose to attend a school in a neighbouring local authority. The majority of cross-border movement occurs between Bracknell Forest and Wokingham, Windsor & Maidenhead, Hampshire and Surrey boundaries. This makes it more difficult to track pupils between primary and secondary schools, and makes accurate pupil forecasting more difficult.

Housing developments, changes in the popularity of schools or other pressures in Wokingham or Windsor and Maidenhead may create a greater need for places in those authorities, meaning that there is less flexibility for schools in the neighbouring authority to take Bracknell Forest pupils. This will

³ Based on School Census Data

have a consequence of a greater demand for places in Bracknell Forest schools.

- **Raising of the Participation Age**

As part of the Government's Spending Review and the White Paper, 'The Importance of Teaching', a commitment was made to raise the participation age to 18. This will happen in two stages; from 2013 young people are expected to participate in education, learning or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17 and in 2015 it rose to 18.

However this does not necessarily mean that students have to stay at school – they can still leave school at 16 and access learning through a further education college or a work-based training provider. All sixth form students who wish to stay on can currently be accommodated in secondary schools. The Council anticipates that sixth form capacities will be impacted to a small extent by this change in participation age.

- **Special and Additional Educational Needs**

As many as one in five pupils may have special or additional educational needs at some point in their school life. Most pupils can continue in education in a mainstream school. However the needs of some pupils and students mean that they are educated in a Resource Unit attached to a mainstream school, in the Borough's Special School, Kennel Lane, or in provision outside the Borough. Further details are included in Annex 3.

- **Provision for pupils out of school**

There are a number of pupils for whom a placement in mainstream school is not always sustainable and special school is not appropriate. This group of pupils receive their education through the Pupil Referral Service. Further details are included in Annex 4.

- **New Schools**

New schools may cause some turbulence in demand for school places through parental preference for new facilities. This is difficult to predict or control. The two most recent schools are the new primary school at Jennett's Park which opened in September 2011 and the newly rebuilt Garth Hill College which opened in September 2010. The earliest that any possible future new or expanded schools may open is September 2016.

- **Denominational education**

There are ten Church of England and Catholic primary schools within Bracknell Forest and one Church of England secondary Academy. There is no Catholic secondary school in the Borough so parents preferring a Catholic education for their children must apply to schools outside the Borough, notably Blessed Hugh Faringdon Catholic School in Reading, St. Joseph's Catholic High School in Slough or All Hallows Catholic School in Farnham.

- **The Academy programme and Free Schools**

Academy schools are state-funded schools which are independent of the Local Authority. An Academy school is responsible for its own admissions and takes on a wide range of other responsibilities. In relation to School Organisation an Academy can increase its admission number but must consult if any reduction in the number of pupils is planned. Other significant changes, such as a change in the age range, would require permission of the Secretary of State.

A free school is an Academy established where no school has existed previously. Such schools would be established by an organisation or group such as a charity, university, business, community or faith groups, teachers or parents. In all cases they must be approved by the Secretary of State as having suitable expertise to provide sustainable, high quality education. With a number of new schools due to open in coming years as a result of housing developments, more free schools can be expected.

These changes could have an impact on the Authority's capacity to manage the supply of school places although to date local interest in conversion to an Academy school or the establishment of a free school has been relatively low.

- **Selective education**

All secondary schools in the Borough are comprehensive. Some parents seek a selective secondary education for their children and a small number of children attend grammar schools in Reading and Slough.

- **Independent schools**

Some parents opt to send their children to independent schools. There are five independent schools for children of primary and secondary ages in Bracknell Forest – LVS Ascot (Licensed Victuallers School), Heathfield, Wellington College, Eagle House and Lambrook-Haileybury.

Planning Areas and Schools

Planning areas

For the purposes of school place planning, the Borough is divided into three planning areas reflecting the geography of the Borough and the designated feeder links between primary and secondary schools;

- Bracknell North (N)
- Bracknell South (S)
- Crowthorne & Sandhurst (C&S)

Maps showing these planning areas and schools are contained in Annex 6.

In the following sections letters in brackets after the school name denote their location within the planning areas in the Borough.

Aided schools are treated as a separate group. Aided primary schools which have designated areas have also been included in the three area groupings as they have an impact on maintained secondary school admissions.

Schools

Primary

Bracknell Forest has 31 primary phase schools:

- 25 primary (5-11 years)
- 3 infant schools (4-7 years)
- 3 junior schools (7-11 years)

Of these, 21 are community schools, 4 are voluntary controlled, and 6 are voluntary aided.

Voluntary Controlled Schools

There are 4 Voluntary Controlled schools:

- Crowthorne CE Primary (C&S)
- Ascot Heath CE Junior (N)
- Warfield CE Primary (N)
- Winkfield St Mary's CE Primary (N)

The admissions arrangements for these Church of England schools are determined by the LA. They are slightly different to the arrangements for community schools in that they take account of preferences for a denominational education. The LA is the Admissions Authority for these schools.

Voluntary Aided Schools

There are currently 6 Voluntary Aided (VA) primary schools and their admissions arrangements are determined by their Governing Body. The Governing Body is the Admissions Authority for each of these schools.

VA schools with a designated area

- Binfield CE Primary School (N)
- St Michael's CE Primary School, Sandhurst (C&S)
- Jennett's Park CE Primary School (S)

VA schools with no designated area

- St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (N)
- St Margaret Clitherow Catholic Primary School (S)
- St Michael's Easthampstead CE Primary School (S)

Secondary

There are 6 comprehensive secondary schools (11-18 years) in the Borough. 5 are community schools. Ranelagh Academy, a Church of England school, has no designated area.

Commentary – Borough

Pupil numbers – current and projected

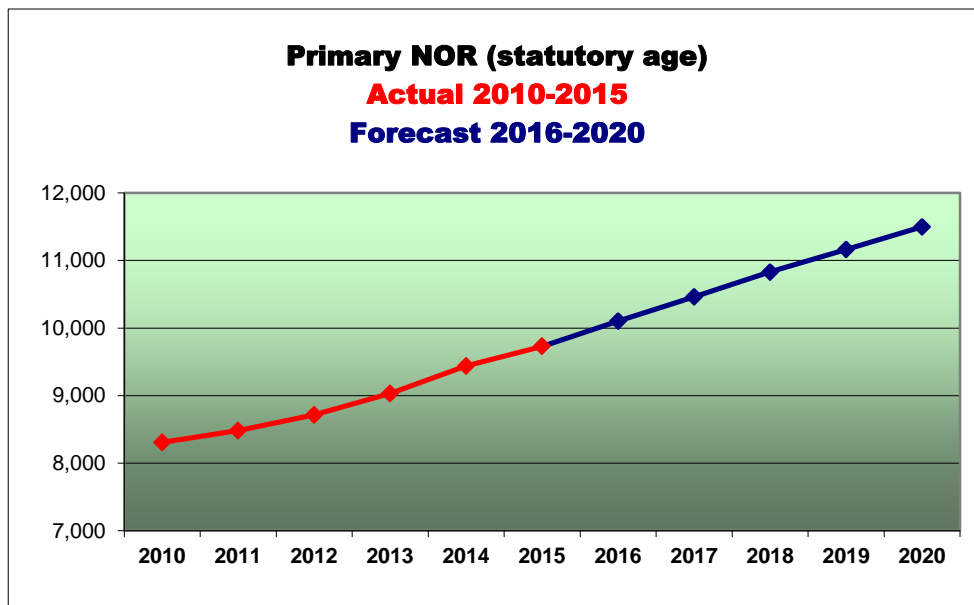
As has been the case for some years now, Bracknell Forest continues to experience increasing pupil numbers and pressure on the intake year in primary schools. This is due to a combination of demographic trends and new housing construction in the Borough.

Total capacity (number of places) in Bracknell Forest was 18,461 in May 2015. There were 16,337 pupils in primary (in May 2015, when primary schools are most full) and secondary schools (in January 2015, when secondary schools are most full) in the Borough therefore there are 2,153 surplus places across all schools. However these places are not spread equally between primary and secondary schools, and between planning areas.

This year's forecasts indicate the total number of pupils will increase to 19,816 by 2020. Based on the current number on roll, this represents an additional 3,479 pupils (a 21.2% increase) over the next five years. The forecasts indicate an overall deficit of 7.3% across the Borough by 2020, however this figure masks much higher shortfalls in particular areas.

Primary pupil numbers

The graph below shows the historical trends in primary numbers on roll (NOR)⁴ for statutory age pupils (i.e. excluding nursery classes) from 2010 - 2015 and forecasts for 2016 - 2020, illustrating the rising trend in the primary population.



In May 2015 there were 9,729 primary pupils on roll in the Borough and a total of 10,588 primary places, on the face of it, a surplus of 829 places or 8.5%. It is important to note that in several primary schools where the net capacity has been increased, the places will be available in phases over the coming years and are not necessarily available currently. Of the 829 places, most are in the upper year groups

⁴ source: May School Census

and will be filled by the larger cohorts coming through the school. Lower year groups are close to capacity.

This year's forecasts indicate primary pupil numbers could rise to 11,498 by 2020 (1,769 additional pupils, representing a 18.2% increase over 5 years). This could result in a shortfall of 910 (8.6%) in primary places by 2020. The pressure on places is particularly acute in the North and South planning areas.

Primary admissions and intake

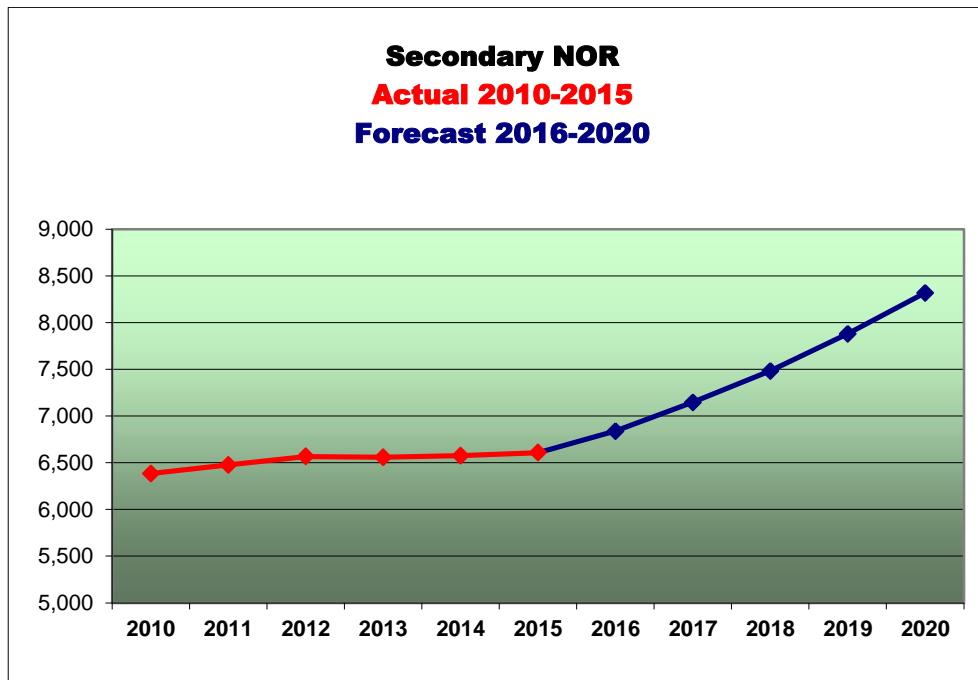
- Reception – at the offer date of 16 April only 7 primary schools had any spare reception places in the Borough for the September 2015 intake. Between them these schools had 98 (42 last year) spare reception places, which provides spare capacity of 6% (2.7% last year) in this year group.
- For Year 1 in September 2015 there were only 51 spare places. Only one school in North Bracknell had places; places were available in the other two planning areas. This provides spare capacity of only 3.25% (1.5% last year) in this year group across the Borough.
- In Year 2 in September 2015 there were only 50 (43 last year) places available for September. Places were available in all planning areas. This represents only 3% (2.8% last year) spare capacity in this year group across the Borough.
- In Year 3 there were only 31 (17 last year) places available. These places were spread across all planning areas. This represents only 2% (1.2% last year) spare capacity in this year group across the Borough.
- In Year 4 there were 40 places available. There are none in North Bracknell, 4 in South Bracknell and the rest are in Crowthorne and Sandhurst. This cohort of pupils, currently in Year 4, is larger than older and younger year groups and pressure can be expected in Year 5 next year.

In addition to existing demographic pressure, there were 458 in-year applications for primary education, and 135 applications for secondary education from new families moving into Bracknell Forest. Some children will also have moved away from Bracknell Forest.

Secondary pupil numbers

The graph below shows the historical trends in secondary numbers on roll (NOR)⁵ and illustrates a steady increase in recent years. The forecasts from 2016 - 2020 indicate a rising trend throughout the plan period.

⁵ source: January School Census



Secondary pupil numbers in Bracknell Forest are also forecast to rise. In January 2015 there were 6,608 secondary pupils in 5 maintained schools and one academy with a total of 7,873 places. There are currently 1,265 (19.1%) surplus secondary places across the Borough, however this masks more acute shortages, particularly in the North.

This year's forecasts indicate the number of secondary pupils could rise to 8,318 by 2020, an extra 1710 pupils (25.9%). Borough-wide this will represent an overall deficit of 445 places (5.6%).

Planning Area Commentaries

Bracknell North

Primary

There are 12 primary/infant/junior schools in this planning area with a total of 4,122 places (excludes places built but still to be opened).

By 2020 we anticipate an increase in pupil numbers of 803 (20.5%) in this planning area resulting in a shortfall of 589 places (-14.3%). Pressure from new housing developments is particularly acute in this area. A deficit is forecast in every year from September 2016.

Actions (current and planned) to address shortage/excess of places include:

- Cranbourne School – a bulge class +30 places from Sep-15.
- Meadow Vale School – a bulge class +30 places from Sep-15.
- Winkfield CE School – a bulge class +30 places from Sep-15.
- Warfield CE School +210 places from Sep-16 and +210 further places by Sep-18.
- Amen Corner North +210 places from Sep-17 (subject to planning, funding & site)
- Binfield Learning Village (Blue Mountain) +210 places from Sep-17 (subject to planning, funding & site)
- Amen Corner South +210 places from Sep-19 (subject to planning, funding & site)
- Expansion of Binfield Learning Village +210 places by Sep-20.

In the medium term (September 2017 onwards) the Council will need to create further new primary places in this area in response to demographics and major new housing developments. These will be created by either expanding existing schools, creating additional surge classrooms or by building new schools.

Secondary

There are currently 2 secondary schools in this planning area, 1 maintained and 1 academy, with a total of 2,630 places. However the academy operates a faith-based admissions policy and serves a much wider catchment.

Pressure for secondary places in North Bracknell is particularly acute. Current forecasts indicate an increase of 888 pupils (35.2%) by 2020 in secondary pupils entitled to attend the single maintained school (Garth Hill College) in this area, in accordance with our Admissions Policy. A deficit is forecast in every year from 2015, rising to a shortfall of 782 (-29.7%) places in this planning area by 2020.

Provision of additional secondary capacity for North Bracknell is a key element of our Capacity Strategy. Actions (current and planned) to address shortage/excess of places include:

- Garth Hill College +352 places from Sep-15.
- At the Binfield Learning Village, arising from the Blue Mountain development, the following schedule (subject to planning, site & funding).

Sept	
2018	+120 places
2019	+210 further places
2020	+300 further places

Rising in future years to 1050 places in key stages 3 and 4 and 315 places in the sixth form.

Pressure on North Bracknell secondary places means that in the short term secondary aged students in the area may need to be educated in South Bracknell secondary schools.

Bracknell South

Primary

There are 11 primary schools in this planning area with a total of 4,256 places (excludes places built but still to be opened).

By 2020 we anticipate an increase in pupil numbers of 763 (20.2%) in this planning area resulting in a shortfall of 292 places (-6.9%). A deficit is forecast in every year from 2017.

Actions (current and planned) to address shortage/excess of places include:

- Pines School + 150 places from Sep-15
- Great Hollands School – a bulge class +30 places from Sep-15
- Crowthorne area +210 places from Sep-18 (subject to planning, funding & site) with a further 210 places thereafter, in response to the major new housing development on the site of the former Transport Research Laboratory (TRL).
- Great Hollands School +210 places from Sep-16 (subject to funding)
- Pines School +60 places from Sep-18 (subject to funding).

Secondary

There are 2 secondary schools in this planning area with a total of 2,637 places. Current forecasts indicate an increase of 753 pupils (43%) in secondary pupils in this area by 2020 resulting in a falling surplus in every year, with a surplus of 134 places (+5.1%) in 2020.

Easthampstead Park Community School is currently forecast to have relatively high levels of surplus places and this situation continues to be closely monitored. In the medium terms there are plans to extend both Easthampstead Park and Brakenhale schools.

Crowthorne and Sandhurst

Primary

There are 8 primary/infant/junior schools in this planning area with a total of 2,210 places. By 2020 we anticipate an increase in pupil numbers of 203 (10%) in this planning area resulting in a -1.3% deficit or 29 places across all 8 schools.

Actions (current and planned) to address shortage/excess of places include:

- Owlsmoor School +118 places from Sep-15 by increasing the PAN from 76 to 90, and a capacity of 522 to 630.

Secondary

There are 2 secondary schools in this planning area with a total of 2606 places. Current forecasts indicate an increase of 69 pupils (3%) in secondary pupils in this planning area by 2020, resulting in a falling surplus to 2020 of 203 places (+7.8%).

Actions (current and planned) to address shortage/excess of places include, in the medium term, plans to extend and improve Edgbarrow School subject to planning permission and funding.

Aided Schools

Forecasts indicate that Voluntary Aided (VA) schools in the Borough, all primary, will continue to be popular and the schools are projected to be fully subscribed over the forecast period.

Further expansion is limited in most cases by site area restrictions and planning requirements. Binfield CE, Jennett's Park and St Michael's Sandhurst CE primary schools have adopted the Council's designated area admissions policy and so are included in the pupil forecast tables for their planning areas.

St Michael's Easthampstead, St Joseph's Catholic and St Margaret Clitherow primary schools do not have designated areas and accept pupils on the basis of denominational criteria. Their pupils are drawn from a wide range of areas.

Academy Schools

Ranelagh Academy was the only academy school in the Borough in 2014/15. The Council is still required to produce forecasts of pupil numbers for this school. These indicate that the school is projected to be fully subscribed over the forecast period. The school plans to take 10 extra pupils in September 2015.

St Margaret Clitherow RC Primary School became an academy on 1 September 2015.

In December 2015, governors at Brakenhale School agreed to become an Academy in March 2016.

Special Educational Needs

There has been an increase in recent years in the number of children with statements of special educational needs in Bracknell Forest. This is due to more young people staying on in education post 16 and better identification. The projected increases in overall pupil numbers are also a key factor and are resulting in higher numbers of pupils with Special Educational Needs. For more details see Annex 3.

Pupil Forecasts (Numbers on Roll)

BRACKNELL FOREST TOTALS

	Capacity 2015	Actual NOR 2015	Projected numbers on roll					Surplus / deficit (No. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20
Primary totals	10,588	9729	10104	10463	10829	11164	11498	484	125	-241	-576	-910	5%	1%	-2%	-5%	-9%
Secondary totals	7,873	7594	6838	7146	7482	7880	8318	1,035	727	391	-7	-445	13%	9%	5%	0%	-6%

46

Important notes

1) Forecasts in this Plan are produced for medium term planning purposes. Forecasts are based on trends in past numbers on roll, admissions and birth rates, and take into account planned housing and other factors. Pupils are projected in the designated area of schools and forecasts are not constrained by accommodation at the school. The Admissions Authority for each school will determine, based on their admission arrangements, which pupils can be offered places at the school. The forecasts cannot be used as an indication of admissions in future years.

Further details are included in Annex 1.

2) Surplus/deficit numbers of places and percentages are based on the capacity (for NOR) or PAN (for intake) including surge classes, of schools in 2015. No planned increases in capacity or PAN are included.

BRACKNELL FOREST – SUMMARY NOR TOTALS BY PLANNING AREA

PRIMARY including Aided

	Capacity 2015	Actual NOR 2015	Projected numbers on roll					Surplus / deficit (No. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20
Bracknell North	4122	3908	4039	4171	4347	4508	4711	83	-49	-225	-386	-589	2%	-1%	-5%	-9%	-14%
Bracknell South	4256	3785	3999	4169	4310	4442	4548	257	87	-54	-186	-292	6%	2%	-1%	-4%	-7%
Crowthorne & Sandhurst	2210	2036	2066	2123	2172	2214	2239	144	87	38	-4	-29	7%	4%	2%	0%	-1%
Totals	10588	9729	10104	10463	10829	11164	11498	484	125	-241	-576	-910	5%	1%	-2%	-5%	-9%

47

SECONDARY including 6th form

	Capacity 2015	Actual NOR 2015	Projected numbers on roll					Surplus / deficit (No. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20
Bracknell North	1620	1538	1646	1789	1960	2155	2382	-26	-169	-340	-535	-762	-2%	-10%	-21%	-33%	-47%
Bracknell South	2637	1750	1848	1977	2125	2302	2503	789	660	512	335	134	30%	25%	19%	13%	5%
Crowthorne & Sandhurst	2606	2334	2353	2377	2385	2404	2403	253	229	221	202	203	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%
Ranelagh	1010	986	991	1003	1012	1019	1030	19	7	-2	-9	-20	2%	1%	0%	-1%	-2%
Totals	7873	6608	6838	7146	7482	7880	8318	1035	727	391	-7	-445	13%	9%	5%	0%	-6%

Pupil Forecasts (Intake year only)

BRACKNELL FOREST TOTALS

	PAN 1.9.2015	Actual intake 2015	Projected intake					Surplus / deficit (No. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20
Primary totals	1535	1507	1535	1577	1587	1663	1722	0	-42	-52	-128	-187	0%	-3%	-3%	-8%	-12%
Secondary totals	1327	1166	1219	1296	1312	1392	1474	108	31	15	-65	-147	8%	2%	1%	-5%	-11%

48

Important note

1) Forecasts in this Plan are produced for medium term planning purposes. Forecasts are based on trends in past numbers on roll, admissions and birth rates, and take into account planned housing and other factors. Pupils are projected in the designated area of schools and forecasts are not constrained by accommodation at the school. The Admissions Authority for each school will determine, based on their admission arrangements, which pupils can be offered places at the school. The forecasts cannot be used as an indication of admissions in future years. Further details are included in Annex 1.

2) Surplus/deficit numbers of places and percentages are based on the capacity (for NOR) or PAN (for intake) including surge classes, of schools in 2015. No planned increases in capacity or PAN are included.

BRACKNELL FOREST – SUMMARY INTAKE TOTALS BY PLANNING AREA

PRIMARY including Aided

	Capacity 2015	Actual intake 2015	Projected intake					Surplus / deficit (No. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20
Bracknell North	580	576	571	598	622	675	724	9	-18	-42	-95	-144	2%	-3%	-7%	-16%	-25%
Bracknell South	625	611	641	652	644	661	671	-16	-27	-19	-36	-46	-3%	-4%	-3%	-6%	-7%
Crowthorne & Sandhurst	330	320	323	327	321	327	327	7	3	9	3	3	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Totals	1535	1507	1535	1577	1587	1663	1722	0	-42	-52	-128	-187	0%	-3%	-3%	-8%	-12%

69

SECONDARY

	Capacity 2015	Actual intake 2015	Projected intake					Surplus / deficit (No. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20	May-16	May-17	May-18	May-19	May-20
Bracknell North	312	271	298	328	339	388	420	14	-16	-27	-76	-108	4%	-5%	-9%	-24%	-35%
Bracknell South	450	340	377	417	425	443	499	73	33	25	7	-49	16%	7%	6%	2%	-11%
Crowthorne & Sandhurst	410	399	389	385	382	393	386	21	25	28	17	24	5%	6%	7%	4%	6%
Ranelagh	155	156	155	166	166	168	169	0	-11	-11	-13	-14	0%	-7%	-7%	-8%	-9%
Totals	1327	1166	1219	1296	1312	1392	1474	108	31	15	-65	-147	8%	2%	1%	-5%	-11%

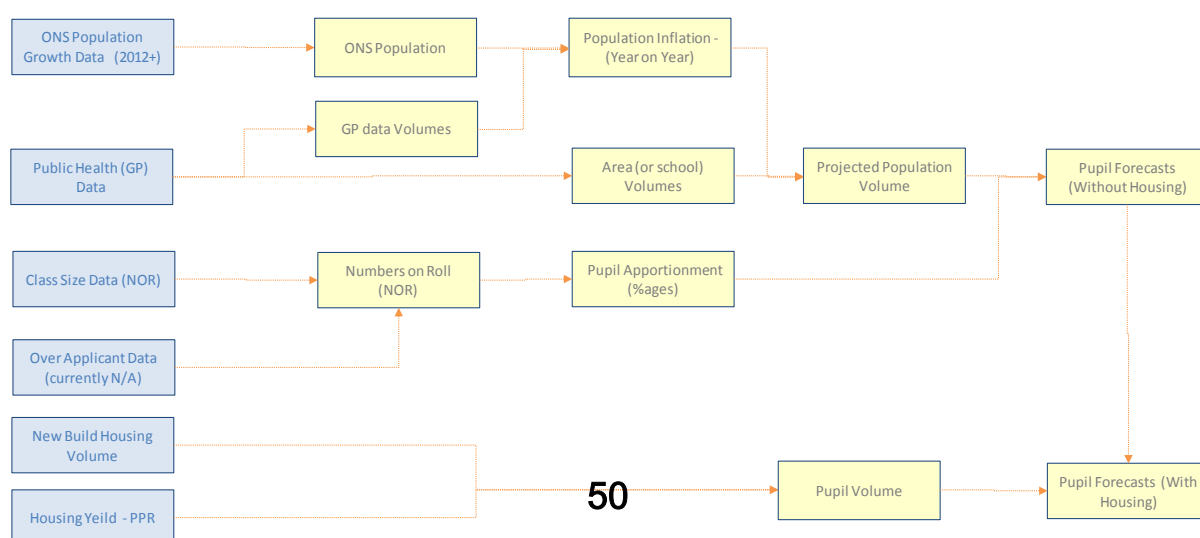
Annex 1: Pupil forecasting methodology

Forecasts of pupil numbers are produced annually for each school and age group to support the Council's planning process. The forecasts are based on:

- Changes in underlying population as a result of demographic change – birth rates and migration. Office for National Statistics (ONS) data is used, based on the mid-year estimates of population (produced annually) and the projections derived from them (produced every two years, last updated in 2014 with an update due in April 2016).
- the number of pupils in schools for the preceding 5 years (from the School Census returns to the DfE). The Council produces forecasts for secondary based on January NOR and primary based on May NOR.
- predicted admissions, in particular for the first forecast year.
- Data on those aged 0-5 for the preceding 7 years, and data on those aged 6 -18 for the preceding 2 years. Unlike in previous years, no adjustments are now made to this data.
- Detailed data relating to housing completions and growth. This includes the trajectory and phasing of future housing developments and expected house type mix as agreed annually with our Spatial Planners and included in the Council's Site Allocations Development Plan. Our forecasts include development on housing sites of all sizes and assume that all the planned housing growth will be completed. Trajectories are based on the best available information from developers and our Planners, but they may be subject to future slippage.
- Data on pupil yield from new housing from a triennial survey of children in new housing, last updated in 2013, which provides yields of primary, secondary and post-16 numbers. The allocation of these children to year groups is based on evidence from our most recent significant housing development of 2,500 houses of the ages of children joining local schools. In summary, a higher proportion of children are allocated to the younger year groups in both primary and secondary schools.
- base information, including details of school types, school designated areas, entry and leaving ages, building plans, capacities and data on which schools feed other schools.
- local intelligence

In 2015 there has been a significant development to the forecasting methodology. Our new forecasting model is illustrated below:

PROCESS / INDEX



The model adopts a segmentation/propensity approach, predicting the likely increase in the number on roll, based on an increase in age groups within the base population.

The base population is estimated using ONS population data. The data is split into school catchment areas using Public Health volumes and inflated annually to reconcile with the ONS population volume. As there is no attempt to estimate the increase in volume from new build housing within the ONS data, a second dataset from BFC Planning Team has been introduced, which estimates population yield from new build housing. The sum of the 2 datasets is assumed to be the base population and this is reconciled throughout the model.

Retrospective class size (NOR) data is used to estimate the likely proportion of the population age group that a class captures. The class size % is then applied to the population through the term of the model to yield a NOR estimate.

Local intelligence in 2015 has included:

- increasing numbers in sixth forms based on recent evidence of the implications of raising of the participation age and the likely popularity of two planned sixth form centres;
- expected displacement back to Bracknell Forest of children previously attending school in neighbouring authorities, but where places are no longer available due to local housing growth (Wokingham).

Note that two factors included in previous years have been omitted:

- A future possible designated area change in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.
- An allowance (50% of the total) for in-year admissions.

A feature of the forecasts is that they are not constrained by accommodation at the school – the numbers of pupils are projected in the designated area. If all children cannot be admitted then the schools' admission criteria will be applied and children not allocated a place will need to attend a nearby school.

The forecasting methodology used in Bracknell Forest is based on guidance for Local Authorities provided by the Department for Education. Details are available via the following link.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/321711/SCAP_guide_to_forecasting.pdf

Annex 2: Current and Future Housing Development

Residential completions increased during 2014-2015. 376 net dwellings were completed compared with 314 net in the previous monitoring year. The figure for 2014 - 2015 includes 118 affordable dwellings. Two large housing sites, at Jennett's Park and The Parks, were responsible for the majority (49%) of all completions. There are now 88 remaining dwellings to be built as part of the Jennett's Park development and 87 at The Parks.

At the end of the monitoring year (31st March 2015), there were 240 dwellings under construction. 142 of those were on large sites, 23 on medium sites and 75 on small sites. The number of newly permitted dwellings on sites has increased considerably since last year, with permission having been granted for 2,615 new dwellings (compared to permission for 224 new dwellings in the previous year). Many of these were on major development sites at TRL, Amen Corner North and Warfield.

The number of dwellings with outstanding planning permission gives an indication of the amount of development in the pipeline. At 31st March 2014, there were 3,397 dwellings with outstanding planning permission. 85% of dwellings with outstanding planning permission were on large sites, including TRL, Amen Corner North, Warfield, Jennett's Park, The Parks and Bracknell Town Centre. A further 825 dwellings have been accepted in principle, the majority of which (550) are at Amen Corner (South).

The Council's Site Allocations Local Plan (SALP) allocates housing sites to accommodate growth in Bracknell Forest to 2026. This includes identifying sites to facilitate the delivery of 11,139 dwellings. These include previously developed and greenfield sites that are outside settlement boundaries. For example, four new urban extensions are allocated:

Land at Broadmoor, Crowthorne – Policy SA4 (270 dwellings)
 Land at Transport Research Laboratory, Crowthorne – Policy SA5 (1,000 dwellings)
 Land at Amen Corner (North), Binfield – Policy SA6 (400 dwellings)
 Land at Blue Mountain, Binfield – Policy SA7 (400 dwellings)

Land is also allocated for the two other urban extensions that were originally agreed in principle through the Core Strategy (Land at Amen Corner South, 725 dwellings, Binfield and Land at Warfield, 2,200 dwellings).

Between 2006 and 2015, 3,178 homes have been completed leaving a residual requirement for 7,961 new dwellings up to 2026. Provision is likely to be met as follows over the remaining 11 years of the plan period:

For the period 2015/2016 – 2019/2020

3,236 dwellings comprising:

- i. 311 dwellings from the redevelopment of Bracknell Town Centre, at Winchester House.
- ii. 165 dwellings on land at Jennett's Park and The Parks.
- iii. 1,446 dwellings from other large and medium sites with planning permissions at 31 March 2015.
- iv. 100 dwellings (approximately 20 dwellings per annum) on small sites (sites of fewer than 10 net dwellings).

- v. 525 dwellings from developments agreed in principle subject to the completion of S106 Agreements.
- vi. 330 dwellings from the development of strategic sites contained in the SALP (including at Blue Mountain, and Warfield (residual balance).
- vii. 359 dwellings from other new sites released through the SALP (previously developed land in defined settlements - Policy SA1, other land in defined settlements – Policy SA2, and, sites on the edge of settlements – Policy SA3).

For the period 2020/2021 – 2025-2026

4,701 dwellings comprising:

- i. 120 dwellings (approximately 20 dwellings per annum) on small sites (sites of fewer than 10 net dwellings).
- ii. The remainder of strategic sites contained in the SALP: land at Amen Corner South, Amen Corner North, Blue Mountain, TRL, Broadmoor and Warfield (3,508 dwellings).
- iii. 1,073 dwellings from other new sites released through the SALP (previously developed land in defined settlements - Policy SA1, other land in defined settlements – Policy SA2, and, sites on the edge of settlements – Policy SA3).

As demonstrated above, a considerable amount of development is proposed over the next few years. It is very important to the quality of life in the Borough that necessary services and facilities are provided with the new development. A number of the SALP policies identify the need to provide key items of infrastructure through, for example, the provision of land and/or financial contributions towards primary schools, secondary schools and special educational needs places.

The SALP is also supported by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which identifies, as far as possible, the infrastructure needed in association with the development of the urban extensions to settlements. The IDP has been prepared in partnership with key infrastructure providers and will be updated as more information becomes available. One of the key issues that are being addressed is the timely provision of associated infrastructure. The Council is already holding discussions with potential developers of a number of the new sites.

The Council is therefore investing considerable resources in managing the impact of growth in the Borough, which includes the need to provide school places.

Annex 3: Special and Additional Educational Needs

Bracknell Forest Council, as the Local Authority, is responsible for ensuring appropriate educational provision for all pupils and students of school age living in Bracknell Forest. The aim of the Council is to establish and maintain special educational needs (SEN) provision that:

- Achieves excellent outcomes for children with special educational needs;
- Supports children and young people in their own communities, or as close to them as possible;
- Matches the number of places to the changing numbers and needs of children and young people who require them; and
- Ensures all education staff have support from other schools and settings, our special school or from specialists.

SEN Statistics

Summary statistics for special needs and statemented pupils are complex and can be calculated in a number of ways.

According to Department for Education statistics based on School Census data, 2.9% of Bracknell Forest pupils had statements of SEN, in line with the average for England and the South East region⁶. As this percentage is published externally and comparable nationally, regionally and with other local authorities, this figure was previously used for the purpose of seeking Section 106 contributions from developers and more recently in relation to the Community Infrastructure Levy.

The table below shows trends in placements for children with a statement of special educational needs and EHCP in recent years (January figures):

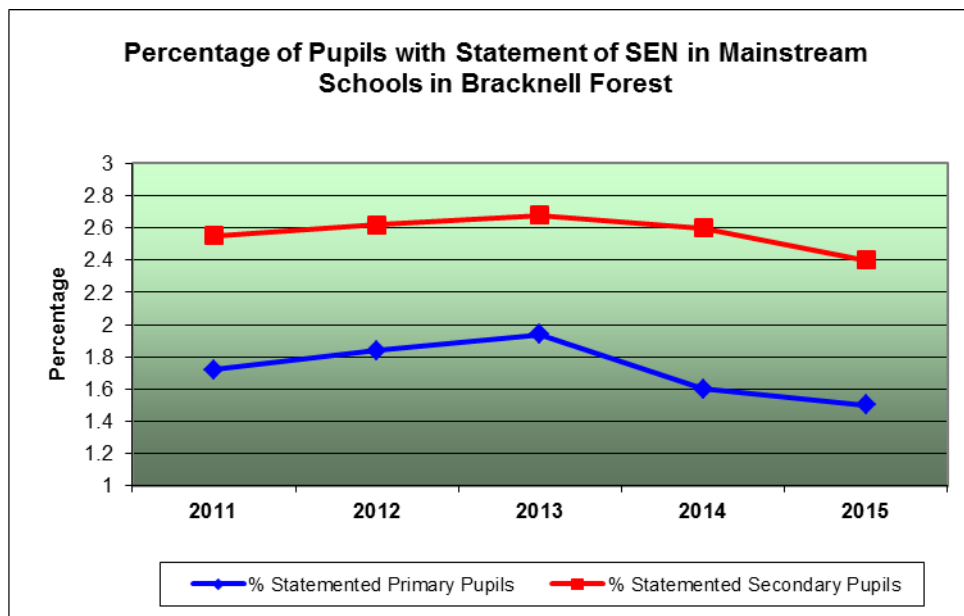
Year	Children from Bracknell Forest attending Bracknell Forest schools and early years settings	Children from elsewhere attending Bracknell Forest schools and early years settings	Totals	Children from Bracknell Forest attending schools elsewhere
2011	453	58	511	166
2012	484	52	536	197
2013	491	54	545	192
2014	474	52	526	199
2015	449	43	492	191

⁶ source DfE School Census Table 14a 'All schools: pupils with statements of SEN 2009-2013, based on where the pupil attends school' by Local Authority area. NB this figure includes all schools, including independent schools.

SEN in Mainstream Schools in Bracknell Forest

The data below are derived from the January 2015 School Census from schools.

	Statemented Pupils and Pupils with an EHCP	%	SEN Without Statement or EHCP (SEN Support / Action / Action plus)	%
Primary	153	1.5%	1258	12.1%
Secondary	160	2.4%	630	9.5%
TOTALS (Including Kennel Lane School and College Hall PRU)	492	2.9%	1895	11.0%



The decreases in the percentages since 2013 are because schools are now being funded at higher levels to support children through Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP) who would otherwise have been statemented.

Resource Units

The majority of children with statements of special educational needs or Education, Health, Care Plans attend local mainstream schools. There are currently three resource units supporting pupils with specific needs:

- Great Hollands Primary School (Rainbow) provides 6 full time equivalent places for children from nursery to Year One with social and communication difficulties.
- Meadow Vale Primary School provides 20 full time equivalent places for children with speech and language difficulties.

- Ranelagh CE School provides for 12 full time equivalent places for children with specific learning difficulties.

A secondary-aged 56 place Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) resource unit, Rise@GHC, opened in September 2015. This unit is separate from the Garth Hill College site, but managed by the College.

Kennel Lane School

In recent years the overall number of special school places within travelling distance from Bracknell Forest has reduced. This has resulted in increased demand for the school in the last four years. The school has capacity for 188 FTE pupils.

Numbers on Roll							
(January School Census)							
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
166	164	179	181	186	185	180	177

Support Services

The Local Authority provides a variety of support to schools to enable children and young people to be supported within mainstream schools. These include:

Educational Psychologists offer practical help, guidance and advice to teachers and parents of children with physical, social, emotional, behavioural or learning difficulties.

Early Years Foundation Stage Inclusion Service (EYFSIS) offers support to early years settings, schools and parents through educational assessment, advice and teaching. Specialist Inclusion Officers visit pre-school children in their homes, pre-school settings and Children's Centres.

Autistic Spectrum and Social Communication (ASSC) is an outreach service providing support and advice to mainstream schools for children with social and communication difficulties, including those with autistic spectrum difficulties. The ASSC service staff undertake assessments, training, advice and short-term direct work to assist in implementing strategies.

The Behaviour Support Team works with school staff and other professionals to provide advice, support and strategies to help address behaviours that are causing concern in the education setting.

Further information about all support services available can be found in the booklet 'Guide to Special Educational Needs Provision within Bracknell Forest'.

Provision for pupils with statements of special educational needs or Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP)

The statutory framework allows parents to express a preference for the placement of a child with a statement of special educational needs in a maintained school, including both mainstream and special schools. Some parents, especially those close to the borders with other local authorities, choose mainstream schools or Local Authority maintained schools outside Bracknell Forest. With the increased popularity of our special school and the lack of capacity some pupils have needed to be placed in neighbouring Local Authority maintained special schools.

Occasionally parents request and/or the Local Authority will take the view that, due to a child's needs, their child's education needs cannot be met within a Local Authority maintained school. In this instance the Local Authority will work with the parents to identify the most appropriate and cost effective school to meet the child's needs.

On a few occasions parents and the Local Authority may disagree on the particular school needed to meet a child's needs and in rare instances a Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunal (SENDIST) may be needed to resolve the matter.

The Future

There has been a recent increase in the number of children with statements of special educational needs in Bracknell Forest. This can be explained by an increase in the number of young people staying on in education post 16, better identification and an increase in the child school population. The Children's and Families' Act 2014 has also legislated that it is the local authority's duty to provide for children with SEN through EHCP's from 0 to 25.

Changes in school funding in April 2013 and proposed legislation in relation to children with special educational needs and disabilities appear to be having an impact of reducing the need for statements of special educational needs. However with increasing numbers of young people staying on in education post-16, better identification and an increase in the child school population it is not envisaged that the total of statements of special educational needs and EHCPs will reduce.

Bracknell Forest Council is continuing to develop and increase specialist support available to mainstream schools to enable children to attend school locally and achieve their potential. The development of the Early Intervention Hub this year will assist in further co-ordinating this specialist support.

With Kennel Lane School near capacity and the rising child school population in Bracknell Forest, additional capacity to meet the need of children requiring special school placements will be required. This has been evident in the last two years with an increase in the number of special school placements outside Bracknell Forest. This has, and will continue to have, financial implications.

To address this need and to reduce the cost and inconvenience to families of placements outside Bracknell Forest, the Council is exploring the development of additional Resource Units within existing mainstream schools to meet specific areas of needs such as children with speech, language and communication needs. There is also a need for additional special school capacity within Bracknell Forest and consideration is being given to the need for additional special school places. The local authority are working in partnership with Garth Hill College and plans are advanced to open a 56 place Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) resource for secondary and post 16 children and young people in September 2015.

Annex 4: Provision for Pupils Out of School

There are a number of pupils for whom a placement in mainstream school is not always sustainable and special school is not appropriate. This group of pupils receive their education through the Pupil Referral Service and a range of other alternative providers and may include at any time:

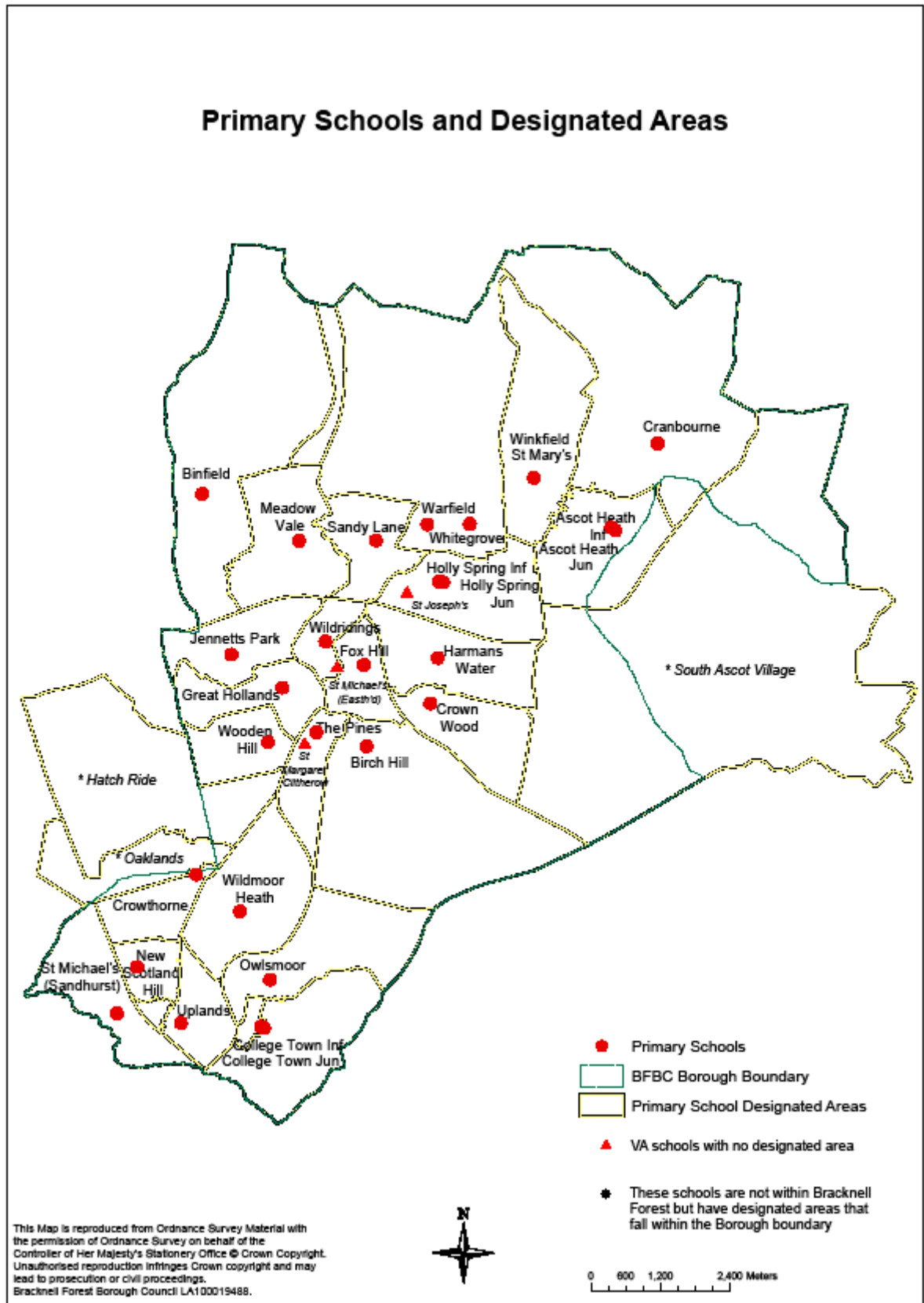
- pupils permanently excluded from mainstream school or those unlikely to sustain a mainstream placement;
- pupils with a pattern of non-attendance, for example because they are school phobic;
- pupils with medical or psychiatric reasons for not being able to attend school;
- pupils identified as being at risk or vulnerable, these may include those at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation.

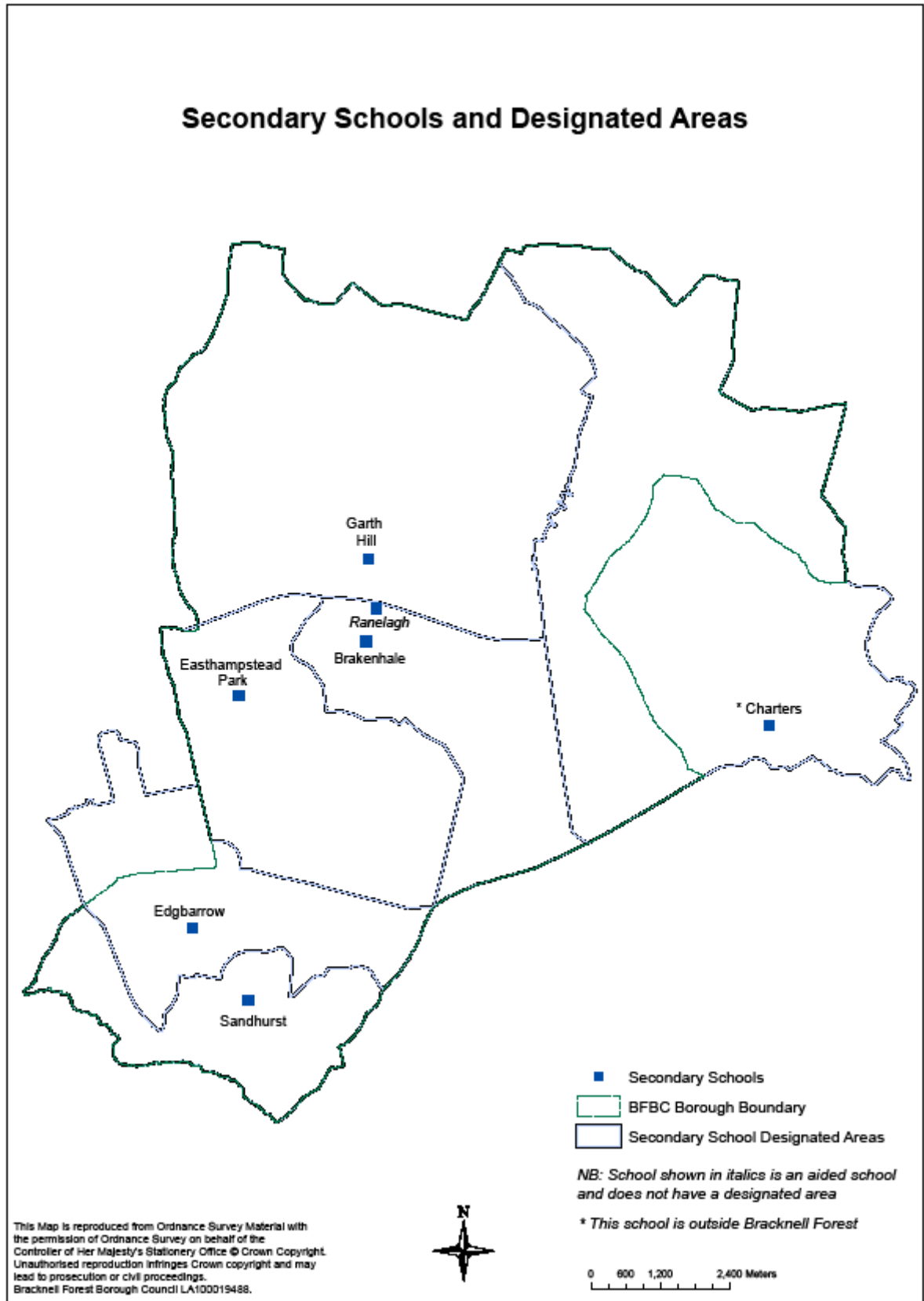
Primary-age exclusions are very rare and these pupils are supported and re-integrated as quickly as possible into another placement as appropriate.

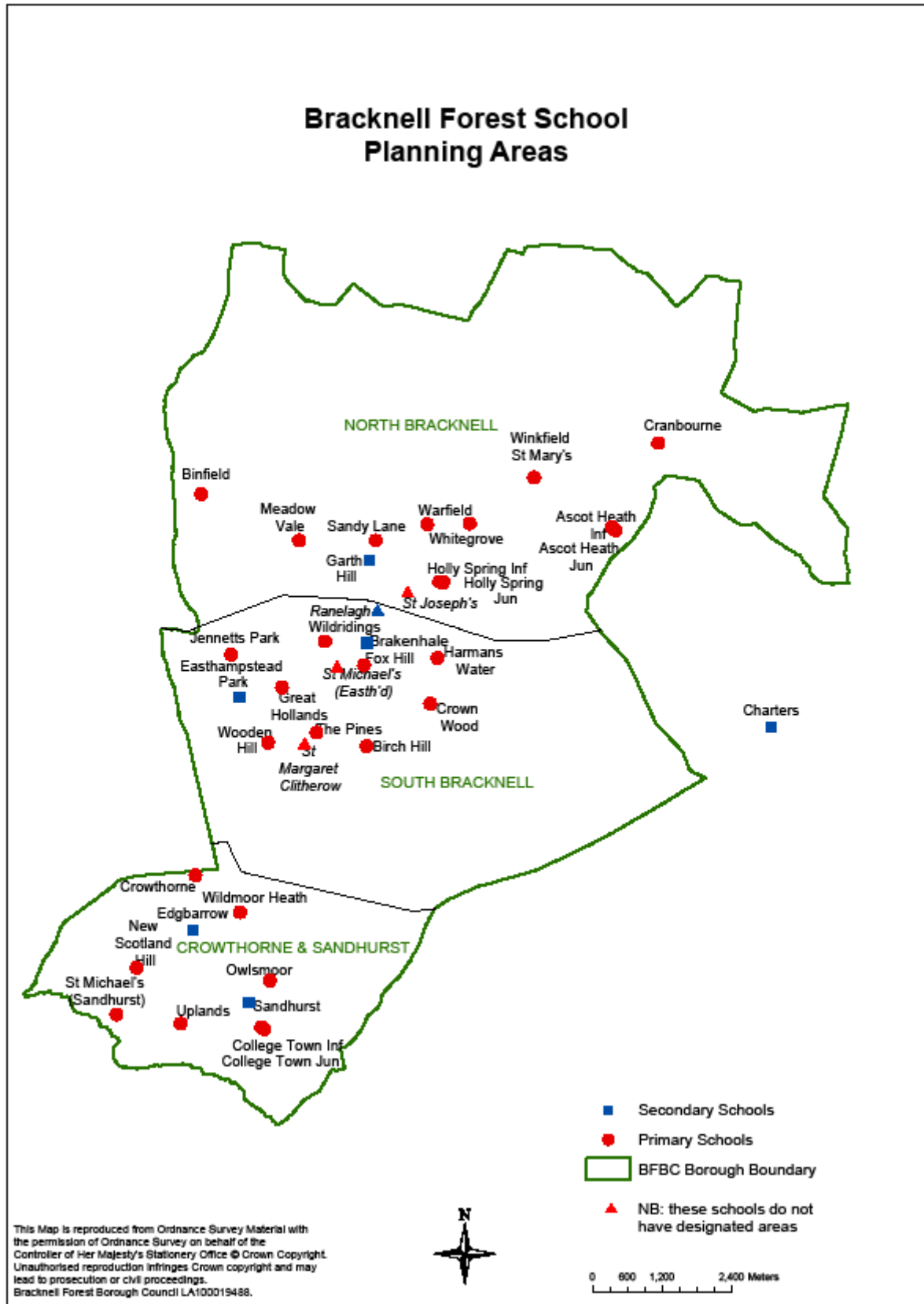
Education for secondary-age pupils is provided by the College Hall Pupil Referral Unit. Provision at College Hall includes tuition, attendance on college courses and extended programmes of supported work experience. The intention for younger secondary-age pupils is always a swift return to mainstream school or, when necessary, special school. In support of this the LA works with local secondary schools to secure reintegration as early as possible. College Hall is able to provide some support for pupils who are at risk of exclusion through the Outreach Service.

The tuition service includes provision for pupils either in their own home, in school, in a virtual learning environment or where a school phobic is receiving individual tuition outside mainstream classes at other centres as necessary and appropriate.

Annex 5: Maps







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Appendix 2

Pupil Place Planning: Register Of Factors Influencing Forecasts



PUPIL PLACE PLANNING: REGISTER OF FACTORS INFLUENCING FORECASTS

ID No	Raised by	Date Raised	Description	Potential scale of impact	Potential speed of impact	Unadjusted Impact	Confidence in data or assumption	How data is handled	Owned by	COMMENTS
Factors built into projections methodology – ‘above the line’										
1	ECH	Jun-11	Increase/decrease in birth rate - impact on admission numbers	High	High	High	High	High impact, but high confidence in data	GS	
2	ECH	Jun-11	Large housing developments: Phasing, demolitions, completions and mix	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Information results from discussions with developers. Good systems in place to track. Strive to improve accuracy by being more detailed.	MB	
3	GS	Jan-12	Small site housing developments: Phasing, demolitions, completions and mix	Low	High	Medium	High	Information largely results from sites with planning permission. Good systems in place to track. Strive to improve accuracy by being more detailed.	MB	
4	ECH	Jun-11	Pupil yield from housing	High	High	High	Medium	Confidence in data. Refreshed yields in 2013 based local research. Be aware of evidence of changes.	MB/GS/NG	
5	GS	Jan-12	Housing developments: Schools likely to be attended	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Possibility of monitoring recent developments to get up to date trends.	LA	
6	GS	Jan-12	Housing developments: Pupils moving in-Borough or new to Borough	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Use planning research and assumptions where possible. Possibility of monitoring recent developments to get up to date trends.	BH	

63

Unrestricted

7	GS	Jan-12	Primary/secondary transfers	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High quality data available	LA	
11	ECH	Jun-11	Changes in cross border movements eg designated area and LA boundary issues	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Monitor trends	GS	Notably affects secondary numbers in Bracknell North. In particular RBWM re Charters and Wokingham re St Crispins
Factors built into projections methodology – 'below the line'										
8	ECH	Jun-11	Raising of participation age (RPA)	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Monitor trends	CS / SL	
9	ECH	Jun-11	Parental preferences eg to new schools or impact of OFSTED inspections on secondary schools	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Monitor individual school inspection outcomes and possible impact on parental choice	CMcl	
10	GS	Jun-11	Parental preference for denominational or selective secondary education	Low	Low	Low	Low	Monitor trends	LA	
21	GS	Apr-13	Parental preference for denominational or selective primary education	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Monitor individual school changes and possible impact on parental choice	LA	May be significant as new schools are opened. Linked to 13
12	ECH	Jun-11	Immigration/emigration e.g. Nepali and Eastern European groups	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Monitor NI data, Schools Census, other sources of hard evidence and trends evidenced in local service take up.	GS	
13	ECH	Jun-11	Development of Academies/free schools eg Holyport (secondary) - effect on popularity and possible changes in DA and/or admissions numbers	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Monitor individual school changes and possible impact on parental choice	GS / CT	
14	ECH	Jun-11	Provision for, and numbers of, pupils with special educational needs	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High quality data available	SMcC	
15	GS	Jun-11	Provision for, and numbers of, pupils out of school eg at PRU	Low	Low	Low	High	High quality data available	CMcl	
16	ECH	Jun-11	Movements in or out of other provision – home educated or private schools	Low	Low	Low	Low	Monitor anecdotal and published evidence and trends	CMcl	Home education numbers stable. If have closure of a private school then implication on local demand for places.

Unrestricted

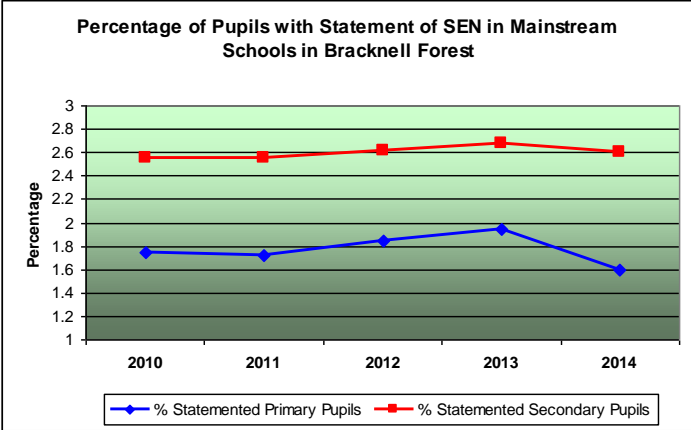
17	GS	Jun-11	Within year mobility eg movements of traveller communities, armed forces mobility, casual admissions	High	High	High	Medium	Unpick variables and treat as accurately as possible. High quality data available for some factors. Monitor trends	CMcl	
18	GS	Jul-12	Economic vitality of Bracknell Forest	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Local economic assessments (when published). Local indicators on BORIS	GS	
19	SJ	Jul-12	Families with children with SEN tend to live in new houses, with adaptations made, and want to attend school close to new home.	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Anecdotal evidence. Small numbers but significant impact on facilities required in local schools	GS	Need to be aware when planning new schools
20	GS	Jan-13	Early indication of trends in births and numbers 0 to 4 in Early Years settings	Low	Medium	Low	High	Some actuals based on services provided. Some anecdotal	KF	
22	GS	Apr-13	Changes to benefits causing family mobility	Low	Low	Low	Low	Anecdotal evidence.	KF	
23	GS	Apr-14	Uncertainty created by new 'permitted' development generates more children in an unsystematic way (and with no S106/CIL income)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Evidence from completions. Anecdotal evidence.	NG	

69

Appendix 3

Equality Impact Assessment

Date of Screening: 3 October 2014	Directorate: CYPL		Section: School Sufficiency and Commissioning
1. Activity to be assessed	To commission new schools to respond to pressure on school places from new house building and demographic change.		
2. What is the activity?	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy/strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function/procedure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Organisational change		
3. Is it a new or existing activity?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Existing		
4. Officer responsible for the screening	Graham Symonds		
5. Who are the members of the screening team?	Chris Taylor, David Watkins, Lesley Adams		
6. What is the purpose of the activity?	To identify sufficient school places to fulfil future demand To consult on and revise designated area boundaries, source providers for the new schools (including consulting on this) and consult on and set admissions arrangements. Providers of the schools are sought from existing schools. For the purposes of this screening the tasks of building new schools and supporting the governing bodies in getting them operational will be the subject of separate screenings.		
7. Who is the activity designed to benefit/target?	Parents and children living in areas of new housing.		
Protected Characteristics	Please tick yes or no	Is there an impact?	What evidence do you have to support this?
8. Disability Equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	Consultations Procedures will follow Council best practice and take account of those with visual, hearing or mobility difficulties in appropriate ways. Providers The principal need is to provide additional	Historically 2.8% of children have special educational needs and need some form of specialist provision in a mainstream or special school.

			<p>mainstream school places. Organisations currently providing special education would be welcome to put their names forward, but on the understanding that the requirement is for mainstream education.</p> <p>Types of schools</p> <p>The Council's policy is to accommodate disabled children in mainstream schools wherever possible. All schools will be fully accessible for disabled children.</p> <p>Detailed planning is undertaken to accommodate future increased numbers on children with special needs.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1451 201 2089 453"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Children from Bracknell Forest attending Bracknell Forest schools and early years settings</th> <th>Children from elsewhere attending Bracknell Forest schools and early years settings</th> <th>Totals</th> <th>Children from Bracknell Forest attending schools elsewhere</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>453</td> <td>58</td> <td>511</td> <td>166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>484</td> <td>52</td> <td>536</td> <td>197</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>491</td> <td>54</td> <td>545</td> <td>192</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>474</td> <td>52</td> <td>526</td> <td>199</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>449</td> <td>43</td> <td>492</td> <td>191</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Year	Children from Bracknell Forest attending Bracknell Forest schools and early years settings	Children from elsewhere attending Bracknell Forest schools and early years settings	Totals	Children from Bracknell Forest attending schools elsewhere	2011	453	58	511	166	2012	484	52	536	197	2013	491	54	545	192	2014	474	52	526	199	2015	449	43	492	191
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2015	449	43	492	191																														
<p>9. Racial equality</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Consultations</p> <p>Procedures will follow Council best practice and take account of those with different language needs through making translation services available.</p> <p>Providers</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Types of schools</p> <p>All schools will be open to children of all races. School policies and practice will ensure equality.</p>	<p>The proportion of minority ethnic pupils has risen steadily in the last 10 years, from 9.9% in 2004 to 18.7% in 2014. Full details are available at: http://boris.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/ethnicity-january-2014.pdf</p>																														
<p>10. Gender equality</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The need is to construct additional places in mixed schools that cater for boys and girls.</p>	<p>School rolls approximately comprise the same proportion of boys and girls (50%)</p>																														

Unrestricted

			<p>Consultations Not applicable</p> <p>Providers Organisations currently providing single sex education would be welcome to put their names forward, but on the understanding that the requirement is for mixed schools.</p> <p>Types of schools All schools will be open to children of both genders, with appropriate facilities where necessary. School policies and practice will ensure equality and respect for example in terms of changing for PE.</p>	
11. Sexual orientation equality	∕	N	<p>Consultations Not applicable</p> <p>Providers Not applicable</p> <p>Types of schools Not applicable</p>	
12. Gender re-assignment	∕	N	<p>Consultations Not applicable</p> <p>Providers Not applicable</p> <p>Types of schools Not applicable</p>	
13. Age equality	∕	N	<p>Additional places are required for both primary and secondary phases.</p> <p>Consultations Consideration will be given to the need to consult children and young people separately to adults.</p> <p>Providers Organisations currently providing for a single phase of education would be welcome to put their names forward to provide places for the same or both phases</p>	

			of education. Pre-school places will be provided in appropriate numbers and locations.																																																							
14. Religion and belief equality	Y	N	<p>The need is to provide additional places to serve the needs of communities of all religions, no religion and all faiths.</p> <p>Consultations Procedures will follow Council best practice and take account of those with religious needs in appropriate ways, for example by holding any consultation meetings on appropriate days.</p> <p>Providers Organisations currently providing faith-based education would be welcome to put their names forward, but on the understanding that the requirement is for the education of all children.</p> <p>Types of schools Diocesan schools would be welcome to provide additional places. School policies and practice will ensure equality and respect.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Total Pupils in Bracknell Forest Schools By Religion/Belief (as at 28/08/13)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baptist</td> <td>2</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Methodist</td> <td>11</td> <td>0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jewish</td> <td>21</td> <td>0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jehovah</td> <td>34</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sikh</td> <td>74</td> <td>0.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anglican</td> <td>77</td> <td>0.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buddhist</td> <td>109</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muslim</td> <td>267</td> <td>1.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refused</td> <td>287</td> <td>1.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>297</td> <td>1.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hindu</td> <td>328</td> <td>2.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roman Catholic</td> <td>676</td> <td>4.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Religion</td> <td>4,738</td> <td>30.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christian</td> <td>8,687</td> <td>55.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Pupils</td> <td>15608</td> <td>100.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><i>Source: Bracknell Forest schools' ONE system</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Total Pupils in Bracknell Forest Schools By Religion/Belief (as at 28/08/13)				Number	%	Baptist	2	0.0%	Methodist	11	0.1%	Jewish	21	0.1%	Jehovah	34	0.2%	Sikh	74	0.5%	Anglican	77	0.5%	Buddhist	109	0.7%	Muslim	267	1.7%	Refused	287	1.8%	Other	297	1.9%	Hindu	328	2.1%	Roman Catholic	676	4.3%	No Religion	4,738	30.4%	Christian	8,687	55.7%	Total Pupils	15608	100.0%	<i>Source: Bracknell Forest schools' ONE system</i>		
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15. Pregnancy and maternity equality	Y	N	<p>Consultations Procedures will follow Council best practice and take account of pregnancy by, for example, holding any meetings in fully accessible venues.</p> <p>Providers Not applicable</p> <p>Types of schools Not applicable</p>																																																							
16. Marriage and civil partnership equality	Y	N	<p>Consultations Not applicable</p> <p>Providers Not applicable</p>																																																							

			Types of schools Not applicable	
17. Please give details of any other potential impacts on any other group (e.g. those on lower incomes/carers/ex-offenders) and on promoting good community relations.	Consultations will be written in Plain English to ensure greatest accessibility. Schools will be accessible to children from throughout society.			
18. If an adverse/negative impact has been identified can it be justified on grounds of promoting equality of opportunity for one group or for any other reason?	No negative impacts are identified.			
19. If there is any difference in the impact of the activity when considered for each of the equality groups listed in 8 – 14 above; how significant is the difference in terms of its nature and the number of people likely to be affected?	There are no significant differences.			
20. Could the impact constitute unlawful discrimination in relation to any of the Equality Duties?	Y	N	Please explain for each equality group	
21. What further information or data is required to better understand the impact? Where and how can that information be obtained?	No further information is required			
22. On the basis of sections 7 – 17 above is a full impact assessment required?	Y	N	Additional places are to be provided for all children from throughout society. School policies will ensure equality and respect.	
23. If a full impact assessment is not required; what actions will you take to reduce or remove any potential differential/adverse impact, to further promote equality of opportunity through this activity or to obtain further information or data? Please complete the action plan in full, adding more rows as needed.				
Action	Timescale	Person Responsible	Milestone/Success Criteria	
Consultation planning to follow Council best practice	To be determined	Graham Symonds	Consultation responses reflect breadth of local community	
The process to seek providers to be open and transparent	To be determined	Graham Symonds	Processes seen to be open.	

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24. Which service, business or work plan will these actions be included in?	Programme Plans for expansion of primary and secondary education, overseen by the Education Capital Programme Board.		
25. Please list the current actions undertaken to advance equality or examples of good practice identified as part of the screening?	Please list		
26. Chief Officers signature.	Signature: <i>David Watkins</i>		Date: 6/10/14

When complete please send to abby.thomas@bracknell-forest.gov.uk for publication on the Council's website.

Appendix 4

Delivery Risk Register



PUPIL PLACE PLANNING - DELIVERY RISK REGISTER

72

ID No	Raised by	Date Raised	Description	RISK PROBABILITY	RISK IMPACT	Unadjusted Risk	Description of Risk Treatment	Owned by	By when	Residual Risk	COMMENTS
1	GS		Key data late	Medium	High	Medium	Can maintain awareness. Chase; applying increasing pressure	GS		Low	
2	GS		Key data unavailable	High	High	High	Decision needed: Use last year's data? Estimate?	GS		Medium	
3	GS		Delay in agreeing assumptions	Medium	Medium	Medium	Be aware of issue early on. Monitor situation. Escalate.	GS		Low	
4	GS		New circumstances mean model does not work as expected	Medium	High	Medium	Try to pre-empt knowing changes from previous year. Monitor situation. Apply pressure to get resolved. If not possible, decide how to manage.	GS		Low	
6	GS		Key staff / Required skills unavailable	Medium	Medium	Medium	Ensure documentation complete. Sharing of skills between staff.	GS		Low	
7	GS		Risk of audit / inspection finding processes not to be robust	Low	Medium	Low	Maintain knowledge and documentation of system. Continue to scrutinise model.	GS		Low	
8	GS		Political influence on process	Medium	Medium	Medium	Maintain communication. Briefings at appropriate times.	GS		Low	
9	GS		Resource taken away in service changes	Low	Medium	Low	Maintain centrality of work to key dept decisions and policies.	GS		Low	
10	GS		Lack of technical support for model and/or different model to be used	Low	Low	Low	Identify support options as early as possible and evaluate alternative systems	GS		Low	

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11	GS		Delivery risk: Capability of Planning Dept to deliver planning permissions in appropriate timescales	Medium	Medium	Medium	Monitor priorities and timescales. Chase as appropriate.	GS		Low	
12	GS CT	Jul-15	High forecasts lead to the planning of too much capacity which results in revenue implications when schools open. Concerns of other schools on revenue budget implications.	Medium	High	Medium	Realistic forecasts needed. Maintain scrutiny as capacity opening date nears and build trajectories are known. Be prepared to schedule opening of new school accommodation.	GS CT		Low	
13	GS CT	Jul-15	High forecasts lead to the planning of too much capacity which results in capital funding implications.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Realistic forecasts needed.	GS CT		Low	

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**TO: THE EXECUTIVE
26 JANUARY 2016**

**SENSORY NEEDS STRATEGY 2015-2020
Director of: Adult Social Care, Health and Housing**

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To seek approval of the 2015-2020 Sensory Needs Strategy for Bracknell Forest.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Executive:

- 2.1 **Approve the 2015-2020 Sensory Needs Strategy subject to suggested amendments**
- 2.2 **Agree the development of an Action Plan by the Sensory Needs Partnership Board driven by the Sensory Needs Strategy.**

3 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 The current Sensory Needs Strategy for Bracknell Forest runs until the end of 2014. There is currently no local document providing strategic direction for the development of sensory needs support in Bracknell Forest. From the end of 2014 to date, the Sensory Needs Partnership Board has been responsible updating and implementing the Sensory Needs Action Plan.

4 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 4.1 Not changing the existing strategy.

5 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- 5.1 A commissioning strategy is a plan which sets out how support and services for individuals will be developed at a local level. In order to decide what outcomes the Council and its partners need to be achieved and how the strategy will be implemented the following has been taken into account:
- relevant legislation and national guidance
 - an analysis of the needs of the local population and how these are likely to change in the future
 - an overview of the strengths and limitations of current support and services
 - resources currently available
- 5.2 People in Bracknell Forest have been asked for their views during a 12 week consultation period to find out what the local issues are. This information, together with local and national policy has informed this strategy to ensure that people with sensory needs in Bracknell Forest are enabled to have choice and control to manage

their wellbeing and live as independently as possible. Alongside this consultation, a review of the existing Sensory Needs service provision was carried out by the department.

- 5.3 Since the publication of the 2009 – 2014 Sensory Needs Strategy there have been significant changes in local and national policy and landscape. The 2015 – 2020 Sensory Needs Strategy takes into account these current drivers.
- 5.4 During the lifetime of the 2009-2014 Sensory Needs Strategy, many outcomes and improvements have been achieved including:

Personalisation

Everyone receiving support from Adult Social Care now has a personal budget.

Sensory Needs Team

Following an extensive review and consultation around the existing sensory needs support in Bracknell Forest, a Sensory Needs Team was established in 2012. The council took on responsibility for the Initial Assessment and Sensory Impairment Registers as of 1st December 2012. This has allowed the council to further understand the needs of individuals with sensory impairments within the Borough.

Sensory Needs Clinic

In response to the review and consultation results, a Bracknell Forest Sensory Needs clinic was established in 2013. Assistive Technology and equipment designed specifically to support people with sensory needs is set up within a home environment within Bridgewell. People with sensory needs are able to visit the 'flat' to try various support aids and to talk to the Sensory Needs Team about what they need to live independently and to achieve their goals.

Specialist Support

As part of the remodelling of the sensory needs service, Adult Social Care practitioners are able to access a list of specialist providers reviewed and selected by the department. These specialist providers are experts in providing support, interpretation and assessment services to people with a wide variety of sensory support needs.

- 5.5 The 2015-20 strategy has been developed by using available data, including the 2014/15 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Bracknell Forest, 2011 Census data and other sources from the Office of National Statistics. Relevant legislation and national guidance has also informed the development of this strategy. This is supported by feedback arising from the Sensory Needs Strategy Consultation Conference (6th March 2015) and the other consultation methods during the 12 week consultation period detailed later in this report. Development of the strategy is in accordance with the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2015-16 (ASCOF).
- 5.6 With regard to local data collection, it is difficult to follow the sensory needs pathway through the system. This is because there are no specific codings for sensory needs which means specific information cannot be extracted. Further development work is required by Business Intelligence following the reporting upgrade as to whether a support plan on LAS can be linked to the assessment.

The LAS health check and developments may offer OT/sensory needs an option to create a workspace to support a system to improve operational practice as regards reporting.

- 5.7 The priorities identified by the consultation responses are:
- Better Communication and Access
 - Access to Information and Advice
 - Better Awareness of Sensory Needs
 - Sensory Needs Clinic and Assistive Technology
 - Support throughout the community to maintain independence
 - Holistic and joined up services
 - Better support for carers
 - Prevention of the development of Sensory Needs

6 ADVICE RECEIVED FROM STATUTORY AND OTHER OFFICERS

Borough Solicitor

- 6.1 The relevant legal issues are addressed within the report and the documents referred to therein. However, it should be noted that in respect of the Care Act 2014 referred to in the SN Strategy, the introduction of a cap on care costs has been postponed by central government to 2020.

Borough Treasurer

- 6.2 The Council allocates its financial resources through the budget process in the context of its medium term financial plan. Currently the medium term financial plan forecasts that the Council will need to make significant savings over the next few years. Over this period the Council will have to develop increased efficiency in service delivery whilst still responding to demographic changes, new legislation and the need to modernise services. This will require the reallocation of some of the Council's limited resources to key priorities.

In order to deliver these service changes the Council publishes a range of strategies and policies relating to many of its key services. A strategy or policy does not represent a financial commitment but, rather, sets the strategic direction of travel, subject to the level of resources that become available. These strategies also form the basis of the annual service plan which ensures that the development of the Council's services is consistent with its medium term objectives within the resource envelope that is agreed. The development of these strategies is, therefore, an important part of the Council's arrangements for helping it allocate its limited resources to maximum effect.

Equalities Impact Assessment

- 6.3 EIA screening attached. Summary:
- No groups are adversely impacted
 - People with sensory needs are the most significantly positively impacted group
 - Other positively impacted groups are:
 - Older people
 - Carers
 - Racial Equality
 - Gender Equality

Strategic Risk Management Issues

- 6.4 An action plan will be developed for the delivery of commissioning intentions which supports services for people with sensory needs. Delivery of this plan is considered as a risk which can be mitigated by robust performance monitoring undertaken by the Sensory Needs Partnership Board. The Sensory Needs Partnership Board will report into the Health and Wellbeing Board and report to the Overview and Scrutiny on an exceptions basis.

7 CONSULTATION

Principal Groups Consulted

- 7.1 The Sensory Needs Partnership Board was involved in developing the strategy and will develop the related action plan.
- 7.2 A 12 week public consultation which ran from 6th March to 29th May 2015.
- 7.3 People who responded to the consultation include: people with sensory needs, carers, practitioners working within the field of sensory needs support and voluntary groups supporting people with sensory needs and their carers.

Method of Consultation

- 7.4 A Sensory Needs Consultation conference held in March has informed the development of the Strategy. Other consultation methods used include telephone and face-to-face interviews, postal questionnaires and through an online version of the consultation. The conference and consultation exercise was made accessible through the use of British Sign Language Interpreters, Speech-To-Text-Reporters, Braille translation, Large Print and one-to-one support.

Representations Received

- 7.5 Over 300 comments were received from people who took part in the consultation process. 8 priority areas were identified and are outlined in the strategy.

Background Papers

None

Contact for further information

Mira Haynes, Adult Social Care, Health and Housing – 01344 351599
Mira.Haynes@bracknell-forest.gov.uk

Kim Helman, Adult Social Care, Health and Housing - 01344 351796
Kim.helman@bracknell-forest.gov.uk



Bracknell Forest Sensory Needs Strategy

2015-2020

Executive Summary	2
Introduction	4
Key Information	6
National Context.....	9
Local Context	12
Needs Analysis	14
Conclusion	20
Priorities	22
Action Plan.....	26
Current Support and Services in Bracknell Forest	27
Next steps	28
Glossary.....	28

Executive Summary

If you need help to understand the language in this document, there is a Glossary on page 97 to explain what some of the words and terms mean. Words in this document that are explained in the glossary are underlined.

This Bracknell Forest Joint Commissioning Strategy for People with Sensory Needs 2016 – 2021 takes account of the needs of people with sensory needs and their carers, and responds to the priorities identified within the Bracknell Forest Health and Wellbeing Strategy “Seamless Health”, national policy, and current best practice in line with national and local research.

Worldwide, it is estimated that 39 million people are blind and 246 million have low vision. 360 million people, have disabling hearing loss and of this number about 70 million Deaf people use sign language as their first or preferred language.

Many people are now living longer and healthier lives and so the world population has a greater proportion of older people. People are at increasing risk of developing sensory needs as they get older; the majority of people with sensory needs are aged over 65. The average life expectancy in Bracknell Forest is higher than the national average and the most notable projected population increase is in people aged over 65.

People who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Blind, have low vision or are deafblind can experience significant isolation, reduced employment levels and often face barriers to accessing information and services. Additionally people with sensory needs may face physical harm due to an increased risk of falls and delayed response to emergencies such as domestic fire.

Improving access to information, early intervention, prevention and improving the knowledge and awareness of the whole community are all important in achieving better outcomes for people with sensory needs and their carers.

In producing this strategy, people with sensory needs and their carers were asked for their views. The consultation exercise identified that people with sensory needs and their carers in Bracknell Forest have the following priorities:

- Better Communication and Access
- Access to Information and Advice
- Better Awareness of Sensory Needs
- Continuation of the Sensory Needs Clinic and Assistive Technology
- Support throughout the community to maintain independence
- Holistic and joined up services
- Better support for carers
- Prevention of the development of Sensory Needs

This strategy proposes the above evidence based priorities which the Sensory Needs Partnership Board will incorporate into an action plan.

What's in a name?

Many terms are used to describe people who do not hear well, including deaf, hard of hearing, hearing impaired, Deaf (specifically with a capital "D"), deafened, oral, signing deaf, and speaking deaf. Similarly, people who do not see well may be described as blind, visually impaired, sighted, sight impaired, low vision, visually challenged. These are simply examples of the many terms used. What may be a reasonable description of one person's sensory experience is unlikely to be accurate for the next.

Using the term 'impaired' or 'loss' can have negative connotations. Firstly, this places the disability before the person. Secondly, it establishes "hearing" or "seeing" as the standard and anything different as "impaired" or "substandard".

Carefully chosen words are used throughout this document. However, this strategy accepts that it is not possible or desirable to link a single description to a large number of people with different experiences.

For the purposes of this strategy, people who experience a lower level of hearing or sight which impacts on their life in some way are referred to as needing support to meet their Sensory Needs or Dual Sensory Needs where both hearing and sight is affected. The terms Deafblind, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Blind and "partially sighted" will also be used.

Introduction

Worldwide, it is estimated that 39 million people are blind and 246 million have low vision. About 90% of people who are blind or have low vision live in developing countries¹. Over 5% of the world's population, 360 million people, have disabling hearing loss² and of this number about 70 million Deaf people who use sign language as their first or preferred language.

With many people now living longer and healthier lives, the world population has a greater proportion of older people. The leading causes of problems with hearing and sight are age related; therefore as people get older, they are more likely to develop Sensory Needs. Indeed, 82% of people living with blindness are aged 50 and above³ and approximately one-third of people over 65 years of age are affected by disabling hearing loss⁴.

Overall, visual impairment worldwide has decreased since the early estimates in 1990s. This is despite an ageing global elderly population. This decrease is principally the result of a reduction in visual impairment from infectious diseases through:

- overall social and economic development such as health, life expectancy and levels of education and employment;
- wide spread public health action;
- increased availability of eye care services;
- awareness of the general population about solutions to the problems related to visual impairment (surgery, glasses, etc.).

Estimates suggest that by 2031 the UK economy will lose £24.8bn in potential economic output due to lower employment rates for those with hearing loss than across the rest of the population.⁵ The direct costs to the NHS of addressing hearing loss were estimated to be £450 million in 2013. This figure does not take into account the proportion of adults with undiagnosed or unaddressed hearing loss, which is regarded to be at least the same again as the proportion that receive support.⁶

A recent report concluded that the annual cost of sight loss in the UK adult population is just over £10 billion, including direct and indirect health care costs, the loss of disability-free years and the loss of life due to premature death associated with sight loss.⁷

However, the real cost to individual communities in the UK reaches far wider than these monetary values. Left untreated, problems with hearing and sight affects communication and independence and can contribute to social isolation, anxiety, depression and problems with thinking skills.

¹ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs282/en/>

² <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs300/en/>

³ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs282/en/>

⁴ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs300/en/>

⁵ International Longevity Centre (2014) Commission on Hearing Loss: final report.

⁶ Harker, R. (2012) NHS funding and expenditure. Standard Note: SN/SG/724

⁷ https://www.rnib.org.uk/sites/default/files/Sight_loss_UK_2013.pdf

More than half (55%) of people with hearing loss in employment say they feel socially isolated at work and around one in four have been harassed in the workplace (26%). Less than half (45%) of people who lost their hearing at work told their colleagues about it, and fewer still (37%) told their employer.⁸

Half of older people who are Blind or have low vision experience loneliness, compared with about one third of older people generally⁹.

Research shows nearly 1 in 5 deafblind people receive no social care at all, often reporting problems with mental wellbeing as they grow more isolated.¹⁰

As with many long term conditions, prevention and early intervention is key. On average it takes ten years for people to address their hearing loss. Even when they do take action, 45% of people with hearing aids say that their GP failed to refer them to an audiologist when they first mentioned their hearing loss¹¹. 80% of all visual impairment can be prevented or cured¹² and half of all cases of hearing loss are avoidable through primary prevention and public health actions¹³. These include:

- immunization
- healthy ear and hearing care habits
- improved health and safety at work
- effective treatment for both acute and chronic ear conditions.¹⁴

People need full access to information, employment and the wider community so that they have choice and control over their lives. People with sensory needs should be considered when information and services are being planned and managed. This strategy informs the development of support within the Adult Social Care department and information throughout Bracknell Forest Council to ensure full access to the whole community.

What is a Commissioning Strategy?

A commissioning strategy is a document which sets out how support and services for individuals will be developed. In order to decide what outcomes the council and its partners on the Sensory Needs Partnership Board and Health and Wellbeing Board need to work together to achieve and how the strategy will be implemented, the following has been taken into account:

- the views of local people including carers
- existing council policy
- relevant legislation and national guidance
- an analysis of the needs of the local population and how these are likely to change in the future
- an overview of the strengths and limitations of current support and services

⁸ Facts and figures on deafness and tinnitus, Action on Hearing Loss Information, July 2011

⁹ <http://www.pocklington-trust.org.uk/Resources/Thomas%20Pocklington/Documents/PDF/Research%20Publications/Research%20Findings/rf-44-social-isolation-3.pdf>

¹⁰ <http://www.campaigntoendloneliness.org/uncategorized/without-sight-and-sound-loneliness-and-the-deafblind/>

¹¹ Facts and figures on deafness and tinnitus, Action on Hearing Loss Information, July 2011

¹² <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs282/en/>

¹³ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs300/en/>

¹⁴ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs300/en/>

- resources currently available

People in Bracknell Forest have been consulted to find out what the local issues are. The priorities they have identified are identified on page 22. This information, together with guidelines published by the Government, has informed the development of this strategy to ensure that people with sensory needs living in Bracknell Forest and their carers are able to have choice and control to live independently and access the support and services they need to achieve their goals.

Key Information



How Many People?

- Over 10million people in the UK aged 16+ have some form of hearing loss¹⁵, this is almost 1 in 5 people aged over 16¹⁶.
- From the total number of 10million, more than 800,000 people are severely or profoundly deaf.
- The Royal Association for Deaf people estimates that there are approximately 156,000 people who use British Sign language across the UK¹⁷.
- About 10% of adults have constant mild tinnitus. Up to 1% of adults (60,000 people) have tinnitus that affects their quality of life.¹⁸

Age

- From the total figure of 10million, around 6.4 million are of retirement age (65+) and about 3.6 million are of working age (16 – 64).¹⁹
- Up to 30% of over 70s experience tinnitus, compared to 12% of people in their 60s and just 1% of people aged under 45.²⁰

Causes

- Age-related damage to the cochlea is the single biggest cause of hearing loss.²¹

¹⁵ Action on Hearing Loss (2011) Facts and Figures on Hearing Loss and Tinnitus

¹⁶ Based on population figures for ages 16+ from the Census 2011

¹⁷ http://royaldeaf.org.uk/newsid_55/How_many_Deaf_BSL_users_in_UK

¹⁸ Facts and figures on deafness and tinnitus, Action on Hearing Loss Information, July 2011

¹⁹ Action on Hearing Loss (2011) Facts and Figures on Hearing Loss and Tinnitus

²⁰ Facts and figures on deafness and tinnitus, Action on Hearing Loss Information, July 2011

²¹ *Facts and figures on deafness and tinnitus*, Action on Hearing Loss Information, July 2011



How Many People?

- Almost 2million people in the UK live with low vision which is approximately 1 in 30 people.²²
- Of these, around 360,000 people are registered with their local authority as blind or partially sighted.²³
- The number of people in the UK with low vision is set to increase dramatically. It is predicted that by 2050 the number of people with low vision in the UK will double to nearly 4million.²⁴

Age

- One in five people aged 75 and over are living with low vision²⁵.
- One in two people aged 90 and over are living with low vision²⁶.

Causes

- Age-related macular degeneration is by far the leading cause of blindness in adults. Other significant causes of sight loss are glaucoma, cataracts and diabetic retinopathy.²⁷

²² Future sight loss UK (1): The economic impact of partial sight and blindness in the UK adult population. Access Economics Pty Limited. June 2009

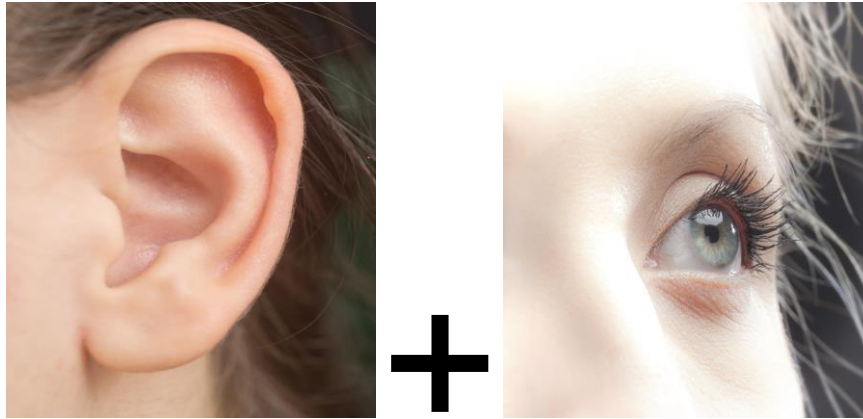
²³ Future sight loss UK (1): The economic impact of partial sight and blindness in the UK adult population. Access Economics Pty Limited. June 2009

²⁴ Future sight loss UK (1): The economic impact of partial sight and blindness in the UK adult population. Access Economics Pty Limited. June 2009

²⁵ <http://www.rnib.org.uk/knowledge-and-research-hub/key-information-and-statistics>

²⁶ <http://www.rnib.org.uk/knowledge-and-research-hub/key-information-and-statistics>

²⁷ <http://www.rnib.org.uk/knowledge-and-research-hub/key-information-and-statistics>



How many people?

- Approximately 356,000 people in the UK have impairments of both hearing and vision (5.72 per 1,000 of the general population).²⁸
- Approximately 132,000 people in the UK have more severe impairments of both hearing and vision (equivalent to 2.12 people per 1,000 of the general population).²⁹

Age

- Nearly three quarters of all people with more severe impairments of both hearing and vision are aged 70 or over.³⁰
- There are many difference causes of deafblindness. The most common however is acquired deafblindness. This is defined as a significant hearing and sight loss that happens as a part of ageing.³¹

Causes

- Four basic groups of people who experience deafblindness have been identified – those who:
 - are hearing and sight impaired from birth or early childhood
 - are blind from birth or early childhood and then later start to lose their hearing
 - are deaf from birth or early childhood and then later start to lose their vision
 - develop hearing and sight loss later in life
- Another significant cause of deafblindness is Usher Syndrome; a genetic condition that is responsible for a condition called Retinitis Pigmentosa as well as a number of cases of congenital deafblindness.³²

²⁸ Estimating the Number of People with Co-Occurring Vision and Hearing Impairments in the UK. Centre for disability research. April 2010

²⁹ Estimating the Number of People with Co-Occurring Vision and Hearing Impairments in the UK. Centre for disability research. April 2010

³⁰ Estimating the Number of People with Co-Occurring Vision and Hearing Impairments in the UK. Centre for disability research. April 2010

³¹ <http://deafblind.org.uk/about-us/deafblindness/causes/>

³² <http://deafblind.org.uk/about-us/deafblindness/causes/>

National Context

The following policy and legislation informs how sensory needs support is developed within the wider health and social care systems.

Action Plan on Hearing Loss: March 2015



The purpose of this document is to encourage action and promote change across all public service sectors and at all levels on how children's, young people's, working age adults' and older people's hearing needs can best be met.

The Action Plan focusses on promoting prevention of hearing loss, improving both the commissioning and integration of services, providing innovative models of care and ensuring that people of all ages with hearing loss are actively supported and empowered to lead the lives they want for themselves and their families in the best possible health.

The Action Plan sets out 5 objectives for NHS England, the Department of Health, Public Health England, other Government Departments and stakeholders within the hearing loss community.

VISION 2020



VISION 2020 is a global initiative that aims to eliminate avoidable blindness by the year 2020. It was launched on 18 February 1999 by the World Health Organization together with the more than 20 international non-governmental organisations involved in eye care that comprise the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (IAPB). VISION 2020 is a partnership that provides guidance, technical and resource support to countries that have formally adopted its agenda.

The mission of the VISION 2020 Global Initiative is to eliminate the main causes of all preventable and treatable blindness as a public health issue by the year 2020.

The core strategies of VISION 2020 are:

1. Disease control: facilitate the implementation of specific programmes to control and treat the major causes of blindness.
2. Human resource development: support training of ophthalmologists and other eye care personnel to provide eye care.
3. Infrastructure and appropriate technology development: assist to improve infrastructure and technology to make eye care more available and accessible.

UK Vision Strategy 2013-18



The UK Vision Strategy was launched in 2008 in response to the World Health Assembly Resolution of 2003 which urged the development and implementation of plans to tackle vision impairment, now known as VISION 2020 plans. The UK Vision Strategy sets out a framework for change and the development of services to build a society in which avoidable sight loss is eliminated and full inclusion becomes accepted practice.

The UK Vision Strategy looks to achieve three outcomes:

1. Everyone in the UK looks after their eyes and their sight
2. Everyone with an eye condition receives timely treatment and, if permanent sight loss occurs, early and appropriate services and support are available and accessible to all
3. A society in which people with sight loss can fully participate

Action on Hearing Loss: Taking action. 2013-18



Action on Hearing Loss campaign for “a world where hearing loss doesn’t limit or label people, where tinnitus is silenced – and where people value and look after their hearing”. The charity launched their strategy “Taking Action. Hearing loss: a national and local response” in 2013. This strategy details 3 strategic aims:

1. Everyone has the right information, advice, care and support.
2. There is a range of equipment, treatments and cures available.
3. Equality and life choices are not limited.

British Sign Language Charter – updated 2014



The British Deaf Association (BDA) is a Deaf-led membership organisation. It campaigns for the right of Deaf people to access all areas of society through British Sign Language (BSL), and for the right of deaf children to have a bilingual (English and BSL) and bicultural (Deaf and Hearing communities) education.

The British Deaf Association (BDA) launched the 'BSL Charter' in 2003 following the Government's official recognition of British Sign Language as an independent language in its own right. The BDA encourages local authorities and public services across the UK to sign up to the Charter for British Sign Language (BSL). The Charter sets out a number of key pledges to improve access and rights for Deaf people who use sign language. Each pledge requires a commitment, to overcome the disadvantages that Deaf people using BSL face, in order to achieve the stated objective. The benefits that will ensue from achieving the stated objective are also listed.

The five pledges are:

1. Ensure access for Deaf people to information and services
2. Promote learning and high quality teaching of British Sign Language
3. Support Deaf children and families
4. Ensure staff working with Deaf people can communicate effectively in British Sign Language
5. Consult with our local Deaf community on a regular basis.

Care Act 2014



Care Act 2014

The Care Act 2014 brings together over thirty previous Acts in a streamlined legislative framework as well as bringing in new reforms. It increases the focus on personalisation, achieving and maintaining wellbeing and prevention across the local community. It enables local authorities and partners to have a wider focus on the whole population, rather than just those with eligible needs and/or whose support is paid for by the state.

For the local community including people who need care and support, and their carers, there will be:

- better access to information and advice, preventative services, and assessment of need

- a new model of paying for care, with a limit on the care costs which an individual has to pay
- a common system across the country (national eligibility threshold).

Local Context

Bracknell Forest Sensory Needs Partnership Board

The Sensory Needs Partnership Board is responsible for developing this Sensory Needs Strategy and overseeing the delivery of the Action Plan to make sure support and services are delivered to people in need of support because of their sensory needs in line with both the local strategy and action plan and national legislation and guidance.

The members include officers from Bracknell Forest Adult Social Care, Health and Housing department, health practitioners from Bracknell and Ascot Clinical Commissioning Group, Berkshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust and organisations representing people affected by sensory needs as well as people with sensory needs and carer representatives.

Bracknell & Ascot Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

The CCG is the statutory organisation led by local GPs which is responsible for commissioning local health services. They do this by commissioning or buying health and care services.

At national level, NHS England will make sure that the CCG has the capacity and capability to commission services successfully for local people and to meet their financial responsibilities.

Bracknell Forest Health and Wellbeing Board

The Health and Wellbeing Board is a partnership of commissioning leaders from the health and care system that must work together to improve the health and wellbeing of their local population and reduce health inequalities. The Board is accountable to local people.

The Board provides a forum for challenge, discussion and the involvement of local people and brings together the Bracknell & Ascot Clinical Commissioning Group, NHS England, Healthwatch and the Council. They have a legal responsibility for developing a shared understanding of the health and wellbeing of the community through a wide ranging assessment of health and wellbeing needs by:

- producing a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)
- setting priorities for improving the health and wellbeing in a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) which takes into account information from the JSNA and other commissioning strategies.
- assessing other plans and strategies to make sure they align with the JHWS
- encouraging organisations to work together and share resources

As a result, patients and the public should benefit from more joined-up services from the NHS and Bracknell Forest Council.

Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

The local Health and Wellbeing Strategy was refreshed in December 2015.

The objective of the strategy is to make sure that every resident of Bracknell Forest lives in a healthy, safe and caring place where people:

- understand and take responsibility for their own health and wellbeing
- can access services and support to achieve this
- have a smooth, stress free and seamless journey through the health and care system should they become ill or need support

There are key underpinning principles in the strategy which should be considered when planning Sensory Needs support:

1. People should be supported to take responsibility for their own health and wellbeing as much as possible
2. Everybody should have equal access to treatment or services
3. Organisations should work together to make the best use of all the resources they have to prevent and treat ill-health
4. The support and services that people get should be of the best possible quality

Public Health

Bracknell Forest Council has responsibility for public health functions some of which will impact on services for people with sensory needs including:

- Local programmes to promote physical activity, improve diet/nutrition and prevent/ address obesity as well as mental wellbeing
- Drug misuse and alcohol misuse services
- Tobacco control, including stop smoking services and prevention activity
- NHS health checks
- Local initiatives to prevent accidental injury, including falls prevention
- Local initiatives to reduce seasonal mortality

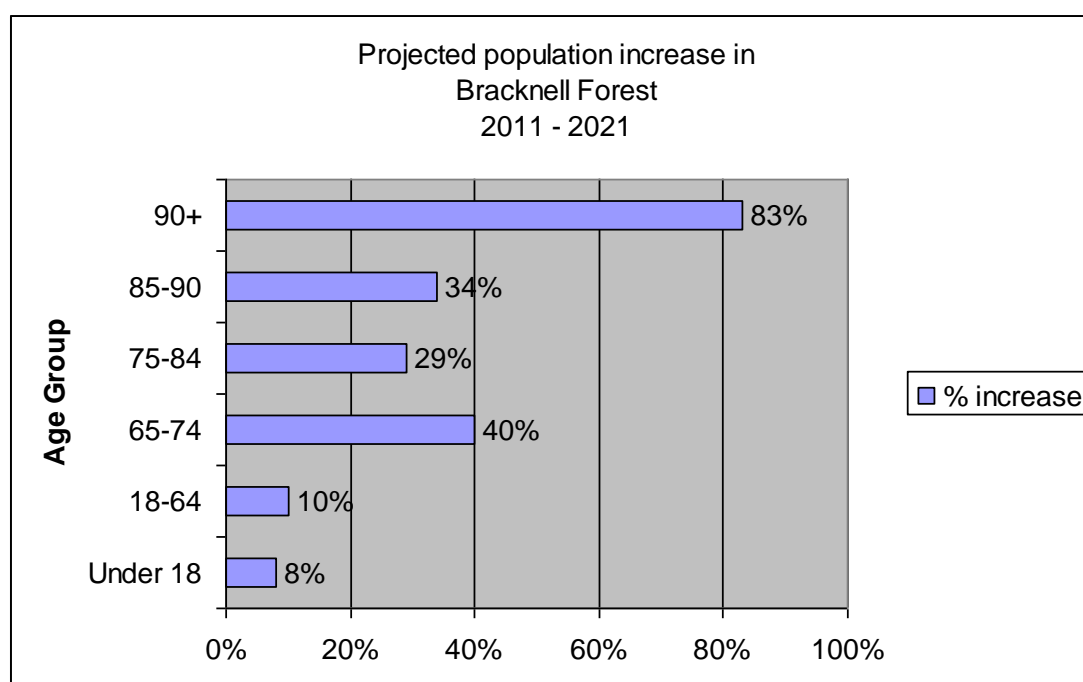
Needs Analysis

A needs analysis is a way of estimating what the needs of a population are so that appropriate support can be planned. In this strategy the council has identified the expected local need through the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Census and other data sources. Local people and organisations were also asked for their feedback on needs and priorities for people affected by Sensory Needs.

At the last census, 2011, the estimated population for Bracknell Forest was 115,000³³. Between 2001 and 2011 the population grew 3.7%, which is less than the national growth rate (7.1%) and the South East growth rate (7.6%).

Life expectancy in Bracknell Forest is higher than the national average at 80.8 years for men and 84 years for women. This is compared to 79 years for men and 83 years for women throughout the United Kingdom .

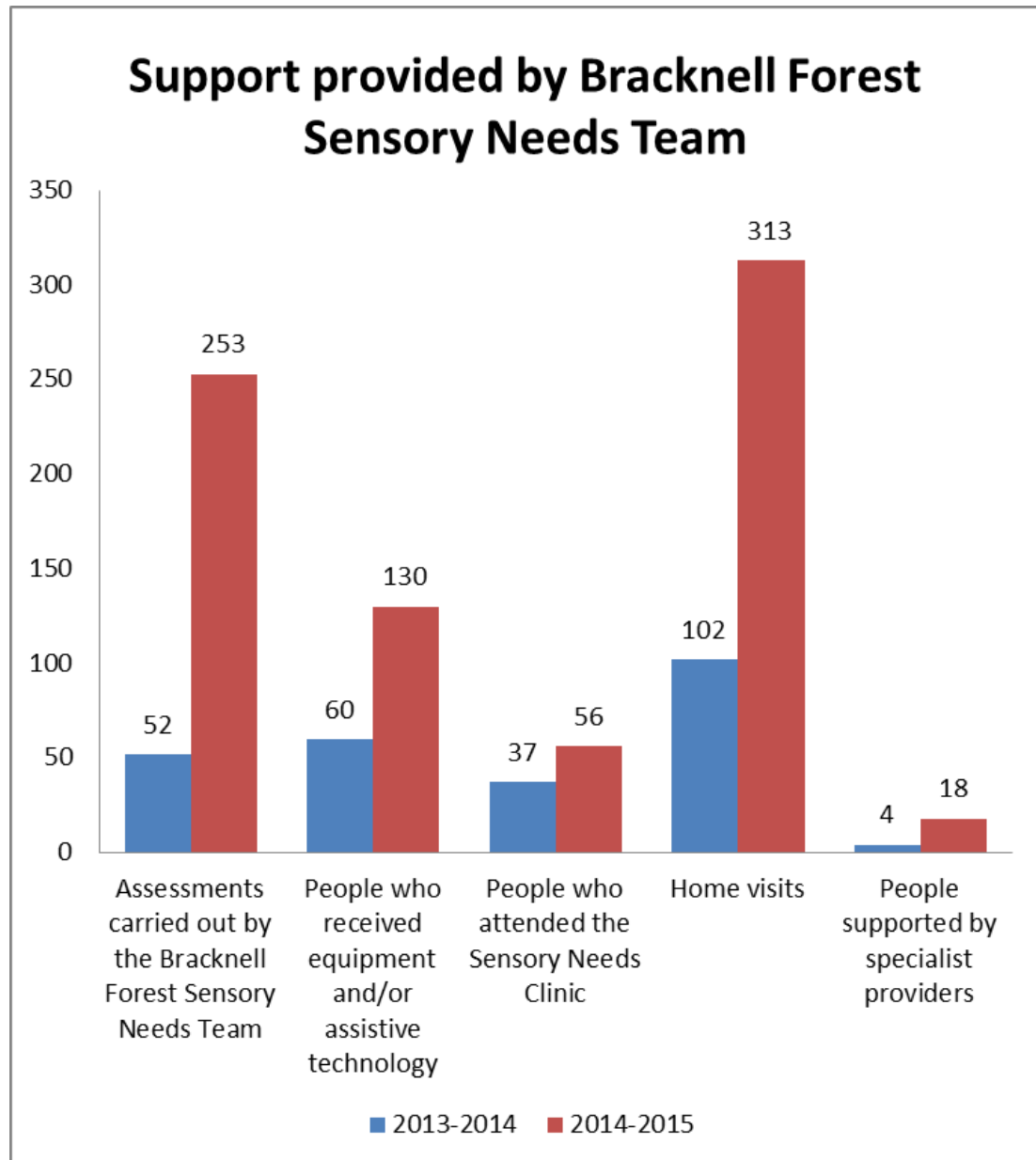
Understanding growth rate is important because the most significant risk factor for developing Sensory Needs is age. In Bracknell Forest, the largest population increase is predicted to be amongst those aged over 90 – an 83% increase between 2011 and 2021.



Source: Office for National Statistics August 2014

33 Office of National Statistics 2011 census

Since 2013, Sensory Needs Support in Bracknell Forest has been provided by Adult Social Care’s Sensory Needs Team as well as specialist providers. The graph below shows how many people in Bracknell Forest have been supported since this provision method began in 2013.



The graph above shows a significant increase in demand. However it is important to remember that during 2013-2014, the Sensory Needs service was being established. This involved dealing with a substantial amount of administration tasks which come with taking over a service from another provider. This work was essential to ensure that the team understood who they needed to support. Therefore it is expected that following this, 2014-2015 the team would be able to support considerably more people.

Usually a minimum of three years' data is required to accurately identify a trend and predict the support which may be required in future years. Due to the timing of this new service, the strategy only has two years on which to base a forecast.

Assuming the same percentage increase year on year for the lifetime of this strategy would not give an accurate picture of future demand as the first year of the service was unique.

Looking at the forecast for the numbers of people living in Bracknell Forest who may need support with their sensory needs in the future gives some indication of future demand.

Support with vision



People in Bracknell Forest predicted to have a moderate or serious visual support needs				
AGE	2015	2020	2025	2030
18-64	50	49	51	51
65-74	510	582	638	750
75+	918	1,042	1,314	1,538
Total	1428	1624 (2015-2020: 12%↑)	1952	2288

Source: Institute of Public Care POPPI & PANSI databases. (2014)

Support with hearing



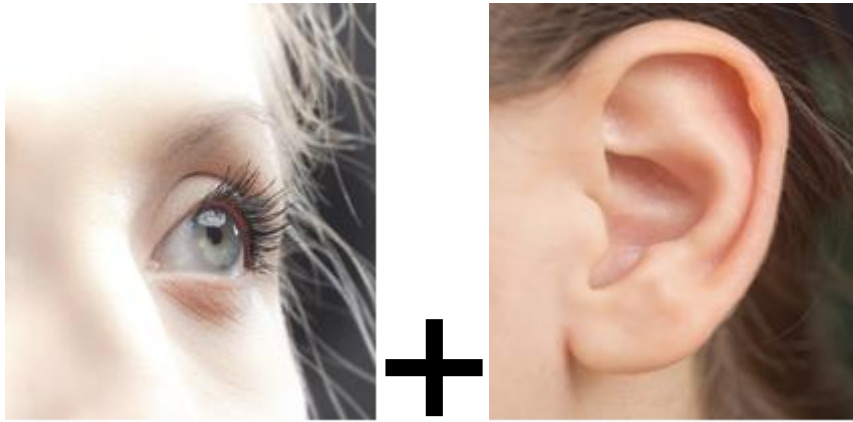
People living in Bracknell Forest predicted to be moderately or severely deaf, projected to 2030				
Age	2015	2020	2025	2030
18-64	2897	3145	3252	3236
65+	6833	7861	9480	11,032
Total	9,730	11,006 (2015-2020: 12%↑)	12,732	14,268

Source: Institute of Public Care POPPI & PANSI databases. (2014)

People living in Bracknell Forest predicted to be profoundly deaf				
Age	2015	2020	2025	2030
18-64	24	27	29	29
65+	94	211	250	292
Total	207	238 (2015-2020: 13%↑)	278	321

Source: Institute of Public Care POPPI & PANSI databases. (2014)

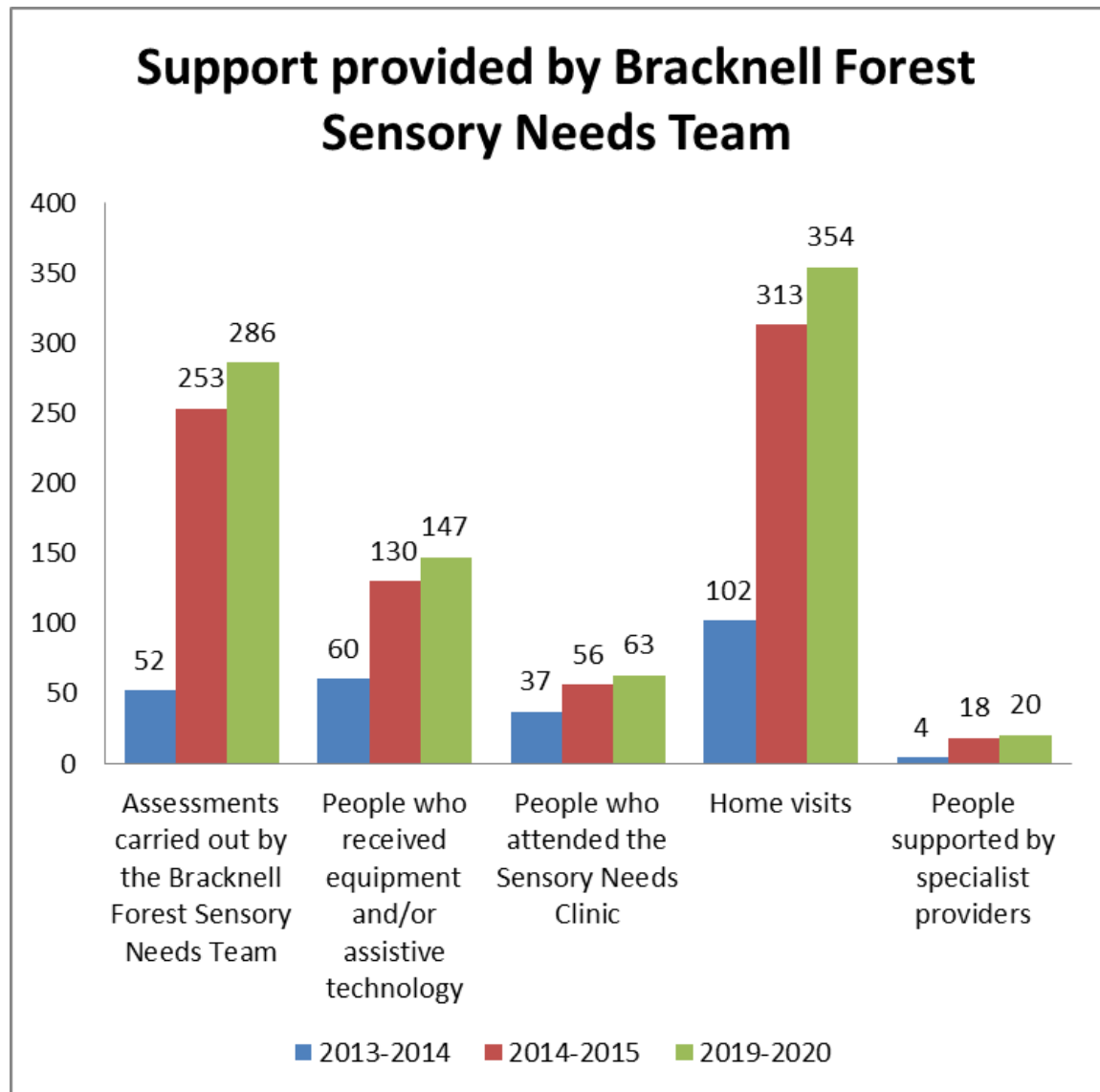
Dual Sensory Need



People living in Bracknell Forest predicted to have dual sensory support needs				
Age	2015	2020	2025	2030
20-59	116	124	119	119
60+	480	589	659	783
Total	596	713 (2015-2020: 16%↑)	778	902

Source: Estimating the Number of People with Co-Occurring Vision and Hearing Impairments in the UK. Janet Robertson & Eric Emerson. April 2010

During the lifetime of this strategy, on average, it is expected that there will be a 13% increase in the numbers of people who have sensory support needs. If it is assumed that this 13% increase can be applied to the activity carried out by the Sensory Needs Team and specialist providers as in the graph on page 15, the forecasted demand in 2020 is as follows:



Consultation

The development of this strategy was informed by a 12 week stakeholder consultation which began with a public event on 6th March and closed on 29th May 2015. The consultation event and the paper and on-line questionnaires were promoted through local media. Invitations were sent to people with Sensory Needs who have been supported by the Bracknell Forest Sensory Needs team and local voluntary groups. A British Sign Language video invitation was posted onto the Bracknell Forest Council website and shared with local groups supporting Deaf people. 74 people attended the consultation event including people who are D/deaf, Hard of Hearing, Blind, have low vision or have Dual Sensory Needs. Additionally, voluntary groups and practitioners supporting people with Sensory Needs also attended.

The event planning team included organisations supporting people with sensory needs to ensure access issues were addressed. The booking process and event was fully accessible through the use of BSL Interpreters, Deafblind Guides, Speech-to-Text Reporters, information printed in Braille and large print and council staff on hand to offer support. The consultation event itself included presentations from people from the Blind and the Deaf community.

People were asked to think about what they thought the priorities are when considering support for people to live well with Sensory Needs and what would make Bracknell Forest a better place to live for people with Sensory Needs.

In addition, people also told us about what was going well. The Sensory Needs Clinic were frequently praised for being a knowledgeable service which is easy to contact and provides personalised support.

If people were unable to attend the event or wanted to add more information later, they were given the opportunity to complete the consultation questionnaire which was distributed and publicised throughout the local area.

People were invited to complete and return the consultation form through a variety of methods to ensure that all local people could take part. A total of 327 comments were received which relate to the experiences, needs and wishes of the people who took part in the consultation process.

These comments have informed the development of the eight priorities identified from page 22.

Conclusion

Over the next 10 years, the proportion of the population of Bracknell Forest reaching their 65th birthday is higher than the UK average; due to the impact of age on the likelihood of developing a sensory need, this will result in an increased demand on sensory needs support services.

Through the consultation, the most significant priority is the need to address barriers to communication. When planning support for people affected by sensory needs, adult social care and health services must ensure that information, advice and events

are fully accessible to the whole community including people who use British Sign Language, read braille, need large print or require audible information.

This strategy demonstrates the need to focus on the communication and support needs of people with sensory needs across the community as well as the need to improve awareness of the importance of looking after one's eyes and ears.

Priorities

The following priorities have been identified based on the comments from people with sensory support needs, commissioners and providers, as well as national and local policy and best practice.

1. Communication and Access

Evidence

“We need to be able to contact people and access services through a range of communication methods. For one person the phone is great, for others, text or videos would work better.”

The overwhelming majority of people responding to the consultation said that being able to access information, services and events easily was their top priority. People want information which is important to them to be available via their preferred communication method. Having full access to information and services enables people to have choice and control over their lives.

When designing services, organisations need to consider how to ensure that people with sensory needs can learn about new events and opportunities, participate in giving feedback and be fully involved. This can be simple actions such as providing several contact methods including telephone, email and post as well as information in Braille, audio, large print and British Sign Language.

Local Outcomes

People with sensory needs will be able to access and fully participate in local organisations, events and services.

This is in line with National Adult Social Care and Health Priorities as below:

- Everybody has the opportunity to have the best health and wellbeing throughout their life and can access support and information to help them manage their care needs.
- People know what choices are available to them locally, what they are entitled to, and who to contact when they need help.
- People are supported to plan ahead and have the freedom to manage risks the way that they wish.

2. Information and Advice

Evidence

“There are so many sources of information, but who do I trust?”

People who have experienced a loss or reduction of sight and/or hearing said this is a worrying and stressful time. Having accessible, timely information and guidance to support them to maintain their independence and plan for the future is important. Equally, people who have lived with sensory needs for most or all of their lives explained a long standing frustration when trying to navigate local systems to access the information and advice they need.

Better information and advice does not just apply to and Adult Social Care and Health services, but across Local Authority departments and the whole community to

enable people to make informed decisions and maintain their wellbeing as well as fully participate in a variety of events and opportunities.

Linking in with the priority of better communication and access, information and advice needs to be easy to find, accessible and available in a variety of formats.

Local Outcomes

People with sensory needs will be able to easily find and access information and advice in a format which make sense to them.

This is in line with National Adult Social Care and Health Priorities as below:

- Everybody has the opportunity to have the best health and wellbeing throughout their life and can access support and information to help them manage their care needs.
- People know what choices are available to them locally, what they are entitled to, and who to contact when they need help.

3. Better Awareness

Evidence

"It's no good calling out my name before my appointment, I won't hear you! If you just show names on a screen, my friend won't see you!"

Many responses to the consultation described personal experiences of frustration when accessing local organisations and services. It is important that customer facing staff, practitioners and the wider community better understand the experiences and needs of people with sensory needs.

Additionally, people said that experiencing a sensory loss and not being able to connect with other people can cause loneliness and isolation. A local community which is better able to communicate with people with sensory needs can support people to stay connected and participate fully in local life.

Local Outcomes

People with sensory needs will be able to access the local community and meet people who understand their needs.

This is in line with National Adult Social Care and Health Priorities as below:

- Everyone enjoys physical safety and feels secure.
- People are free from physical and emotional abuse, harassment, neglect and self-harm.
- People are able to find employment when they want, maintain family and social life and contribute to community life, and avoid loneliness or isolation.
- People know who to contact when they need help.

4. Sensory Needs Clinic and Assistive Technology

Evidence

"I enjoyed my visit to the Sensory Needs Clinic, the service is excellent and the assistive technology has made my daily activities so much easier."

The Sensory Needs Clinic was identified as a highly valued provision. People told us they appreciate the one-to-one support, information all being in one place and the opportunity to try out equipment in a home-like environment. Supporting the priorities

identified above, the Sensory Needs Team were praised for having staff trained as sighted guides and with British Sign Language skills.

Ensuring that a high level of support and information for people with sensory needs is maintained is a priority. Listening to feedback from people accessing the service will play a pivotal role in improving the service and ensuring information about the clinic is available in a variety of formats.

Local Outcomes

People with sensory needs and their carers will be able to make informed choices about how to use assistive technology to meet their needs.

This is in line with National Adult Social Care and Health Priorities as below:

- People manage their own support as much as they wish, so that they are in control of what, how and when support is delivered to match their needs.
- People are supported to plan ahead and have the freedom to manage risks the way that they wish.
- Helping older people to recover their independence after illness or injury.

5. Independence and support throughout the community

Evidence

“It’s my own life; I don’t want to have to rely on my family. I want to be independent.”

The results of the consultation show that being independent and having choice and control is important to people with sensory needs as well as their carers. Independence is an important aspect of maintaining physical and mental wellbeing. However, it is widely evidenced that people with sensory needs may face challenges to maintaining their independence and accessing the local community. For example, people of working age with sensory needs are significantly more likely to be unemployed.³⁴³⁵

Difficulties with communication and social interaction can contribute to people with sensory needs feeling socially isolated.

Loneliness and social isolation are not inevitable consequences of problems with sight or hearing; there is a range of factors that affect people’s experiences. Understanding what prevents loneliness may help in developing a better understanding. Loneliness is linked more strongly to how people experience their sensory needs rather than the clinical assessment of their vision or hearing; this highlights the importance of understanding people’s personal experience of sensory needs.

People responding to the consultation said that having the right support, technology and awareness can reduce these challenges and remove barriers to fully engaging with their local community.

Local Outcomes

People with sensory needs will be able to maintain their independence and fully engage with the local community.

³⁴ *Facts and figures on deafness and tinnitus*, Action on Hearing Loss Information, July 2011

³⁵ Network 1000 - Finance and entitlement: Visually impaired people’s take up of Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance. February 2008.

This is in line with National Adult Social Care and Health Priorities as below:

- People are free from physical and emotional abuse, harassment, neglect and self-harm.
- People are able to find employment when they want, maintain family and social life and contribute to community life, and avoid loneliness or isolation.
- People know who to contact when they need help.

6. Holistic and joined up services

Evidence

“Sometimes the left hand doesn’t know what the right hand is doing!”

People said that they really value named contacts and knowing who they can talk to about their sensory needs and other health concerns. Having to repeat their personal information and medical history to several practitioners was highlighted as a significant annoyance. It is important that health, social care and voluntary organisations continue to focus on improving communication and partnership working to share best practice and ensure a sensible joined-up approach which is easy to access and navigate by people with sensory needs and their carers.

Local Outcomes

Health, social care and voluntary organisations supporting people with sensory needs will communicate well with one other. Referral and other processes will be clear and accessible and will permit secure sharing and storing of information.

This is in line with National Adult Social Care and Health Priorities as below:

- People who use social care and their carers are satisfied with their experience of care and support services.

7. Carers

Evidence

“As a carer, sometimes you just need a little help or to be listened to... then you can carry on living your life as well as supporting your loved one.”

Carers can play a pivotal role in supporting people with sensory needs to be able to maintain their independence and wellbeing and adapt to a new way of experiencing the world.

As detailed in the Key Information section, many people with sensory needs are aged over 65. Equally many carers are also aged over 65. A caring role can be extremely demanding and carers said that opportunities to take a break are needed so that they can continue to care for their own wellbeing as well as that of their loved ones.

Local Outcomes

Carers will report that the care they provide is valued and recognised by health and social care providers and they will have suitable opportunities to take a break from their caring role.

This is in line with National Adult Social Care and Health Priorities as below:

- Carers can balance their caring roles and maintain their desired quality of life.
- Enhancing quality of life for carers.

- People who use social care and their carers are satisfied with their experience of care and support services.
- Carers feel that they are respected as equal partners throughout the care process.

8. Prevention

Evidence

“People need to take care of their health; that includes their eyes and ears!”

Although sensory needs are more common as people become older, a reduction in sight or hearing is not inevitable with ageing.

Chronic ear infections are a leading cause of hearing loss and are largely preventable. It can also be managed effectively through medical and surgical means.³⁶ Noise is another major avoidable cause of hearing loss. It is estimated that 1.1 billion people are at risk of developing hearing loss due to unsafe listening practices.³⁷

Over 50 per cent of sight loss can be prevented through regular eye examinations, maintaining a healthy lifestyle, protection from UV radiation and wearing protective goggles for DIY and some sports.³⁸

People responding to the consultation said that information about how to look after the health of ones eyes and ears needs to be more readily available throughout the local community.

Local Outcomes

People will understand how to look after their vision and hearing and lower their risk of developing or exacerbating their sensory needs.

This is in line with National Adult Social Care and Health Priorities as below:

Everybody has the opportunity to have the best health and wellbeing throughout their life and can access support and information to help them maintain their wellbeing.

Action Plan

The Action Plan will be developed by the Sensory Needs Partnership Board and takes into account all elements of the Needs Analysis – the expected need and what people have expressed a need for through the consultation. The Action Plan is the document that will, to an extent, govern the actions the Council and the Clinical Commissioning Group undertakes over the next five years. It aims to link the needs identified to achievable priorities and on to items for action, mapped against the Outcomes Framework, which will be reviewed and assessed by Sensory Needs Partnership Board regularly throughout the strategy lifetime.

³⁶ <http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/deafness/facts/en/index1.html>

³⁷ <http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/deafness/facts/en/index1.html>

³⁸ http://www.rnib.org.uk/sites/default/files/Preventing_avoidable_sight_loss_August_2012.pdf

Current Support and Services in Bracknell Forest

See Triangle of Services (separate document)

Next steps

The Sensory Needs Partnership Board will create an action plan. This plan will identify things that could be done under each priority to make sure outcomes are delivered for people affected by Sensory Needs.

Glossary

Assistive Technology	Assistive technology includes items or technology which helps people who have an injury, disability or illness to carry out everyday tasks.
Acquired deafblindness	<p>A person who loses their sight and hearing after they have developed language as a child is said to have 'acquired deafblindness.'</p> <p>An individual may already have a sight or hearing impairment, and suddenly or gradually lose the other sense. It could be related to a specific genetic condition from birth, or as a result of an illness or accident.</p>
Blind	<p>People who are 'blind' meet certain criteria under the 'Snellen Scale'. This is the eye test using the lines of letters getting smaller and smaller.</p> <p>The NHS now use the term 'severely visually impaired' to describe people previously described as 'blind'.</p>
British Sign Language	This is the sign language used mainly by people who live in Britain. There are regional dialects and Welsh and Irish Sign Language are very different. Generally speaking, each country around the world has their own, distinct, Sign Language. British Sign Language is distinct from English and has very different grammatical rules.
Cataracts	Cataracts are cloudy patches that develop in the lens of your eye and can cause blurred or misty vision. They are very common.
Clinical Assessment	An evaluation of a person's physical condition and diagnosis based on information gathered from physical and laboratory examinations and the person's medical history.
Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	A Clinical Commissioning Group is a group of GP practices that are working in partnership to arrange health services for local people. The Clinical Commissioning Group for Bracknell Forest is called the Bracknell Forest and Ascot Clinical Commissioning Group.
Commission Commissioning	To authorise or have a contract with a person or organisation to make something specific happen. This might be to provide a particular service such as nursing care. Often commissioners pay the providers to run a particular service.
Commissioners	The people or organisations that commission other people or organisations to do things. The Local Authority commissions Social Care services, and the CCG commissions Health services.
Commissioning Action Plans	The plan that says exactly what commissioning organisations are going to pay or authorise other people or organisations to run. They should be quite detailed about the standards that are expected and the times by which they want things done.

Commissioning Strategy	Strategies are more “high level” than plans, and say the kinds of things that are going to be done to meet the needs and wishes that have been identified. Commissioning plans should be based on commissioning strategies.
Consultation	When people are asked for their views about a specific subject to help and organisation to develop and improve their services.
Deaf	People who identify themselves as being Deaf (using a capital ‘D’) are usually people who use Sign Language as their first language. They may see themselves as being culturally Deaf and part of the Deaf community.
deaf	Generally, people who are ‘deaf’ are people with hearing loss whose use speech as their main form of communication and consider the dominant language of their country to be their first language (e.g. English).
Deafblind	A person is regarded as deafblind if their combined sight and hearing impairments cause difficulties with communication, access to information and mobility. This includes people with sight and hearing loss which gets worse over time. Many people who are deafblind have some hearing and vision. Others will be totally deaf and totally blind.
deafened	People who were born hearing and became severely or profoundly deaf after learning to speak are often described as ‘deafened’. This can happen suddenly or gradually. Sometimes this is also known as acquired profound hearing loss (APHL)
Department of Health	The Department of Health is a part of Government that is responsible for policy and some funding for health and social care services, and for improving the country’s health and well-being
Diabetic retinopathy	Diabetes can cause a number of problems with the eye. Diabetic retinopathy is the most serious complication. It involves the blood vessels in the area at the back of the eye known as the retina.
Disabling hearing loss	Hearing loss which is greater than 40 decibels (dB) in the better hearing ear in adults and a hearing loss greater than 30 dB in the better hearing ear in children.
Dual Sensory Loss	A combination of sight and hearing loss.
Eye Clinic Liaison Officer (ECLO)	A person whose role involves providing support to people with vision loss in eye clinics.
Glaucoma	Glaucoma is a condition which can affect sight, usually due to build up of fluid and pressure within the eye.
GP	General Practitioner: Most people are registered with a GP. Groups of GPs who work in the same surgery are often referred to as a GP Practice.
Hard of Hearing	The term 'hard of hearing' is used to describe people with mild to severe hearing loss. Often it is used it to describe people who have lost their hearing gradually.
Health and Wellbeing Board	Health and wellbeing boards are <u>partnerships</u> between the <u>Local Authority</u> , the <u>Clinical Commissioning Group</u> and the <u>Local Healthwatch</u> organisation for the area. Working in partnership and under a specific duty to promote the health of their population, in everything they do Boards must seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health outcomes for local people • Reduce health inequalities between different people in the

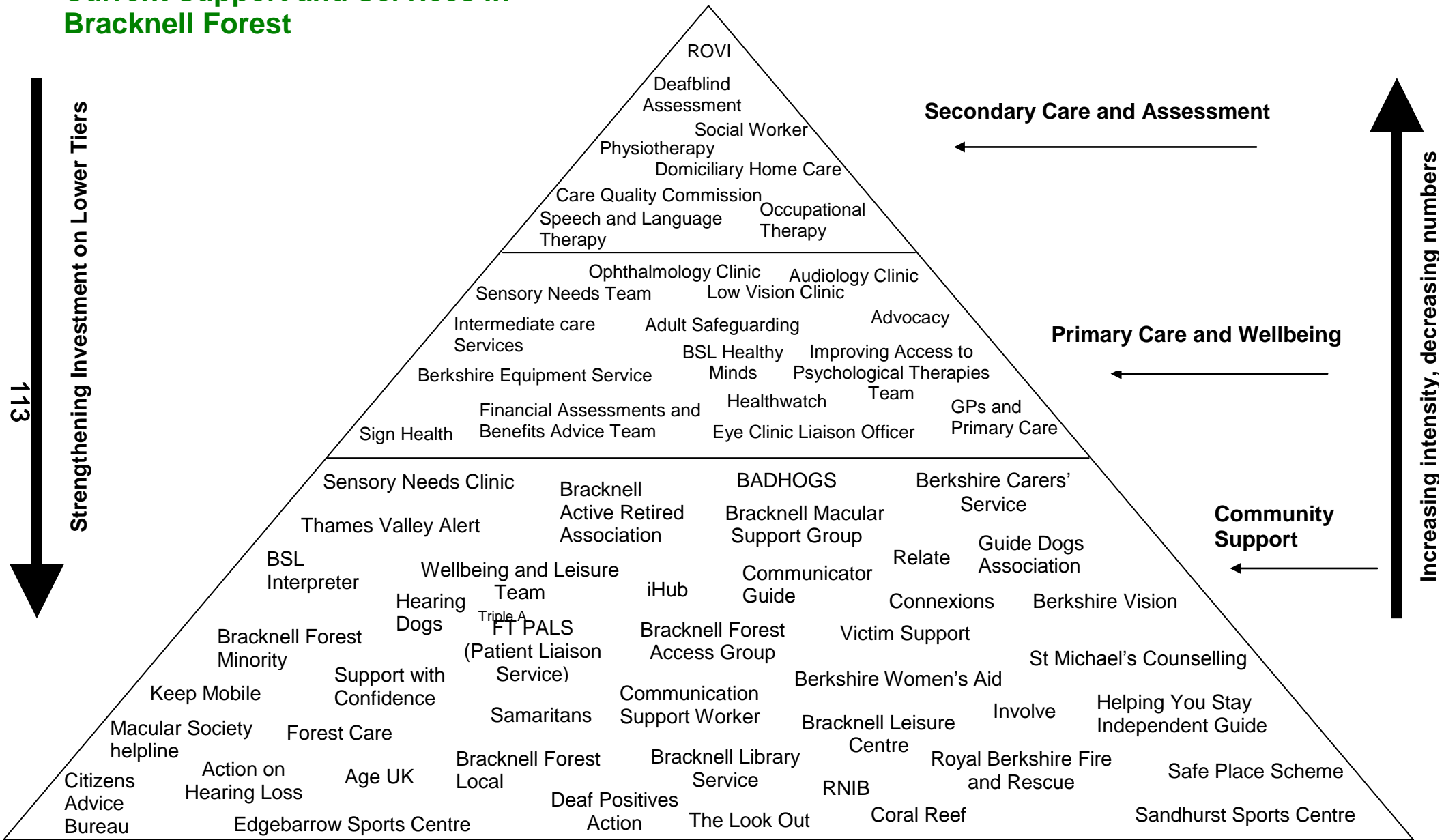
	community
Health and Wellbeing Strategy: “Seamless Health”	A document which sets out how the Health and Wellbeing Board will achieve their two goals as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health outcomes for local people • Reduce health inequalities between different people in the community
Hearing Impaired	This is a term used to describe a person who has a lower level of hearing than someone who has been found to have ‘normal’ hearing.
Integration	This means working together.
Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)	A plan that sets out the priorities that commissioning organisations need to think about when developing health and social care services.
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)	An assessment of the health needs of the local population, which then identifies where there are particular problems that need attention.
Local Authority	Refers to County Council, Borough Council, District Council, etc. For this strategy the Council is Bracknell Forest Council
Low Vision	Moderate visual impairment and more severe visual impairment are grouped under the term “low vision”: low vision taken together with blindness represents all visual impairment.
Mild deafness	25 – 39 decibels People with mild deafness may find it difficult to follow speech in noisy situations.
Moderate deafness	40 - 69 decibels People with moderate deafness may need to use hearing aids.
NHS England	The National Health Service Commissioning Board: The people that commission the NHS to do things.
Normal vision	People with normal vision are defined as able to read the bottom, or second bottom line of the Snellen Scale which is the commonly used test featuring rows of letters getting smaller and smaller.
Oral	This is a term sometimes used to describe a deaf person who speaks and uses lip-reading rather than sign language. It also refers to the education system which favours speaking and lip-reading over teaching using sign language.
Outcomes	Something that happens as a result of action: it is important to focus on the outcomes for people rather than actions which may not have the outcomes people want.
Partially Sighted	People who are partially sighted meet certain criteria under the ‘Snellen Scale’ . This is the eye test using the lines of letters getting smaller and smaller. The NHS now use the term ‘visually impaired’ to describe people previously described as ‘partially sighted’.
Partnership	An arrangement when organisations or people work together on things that they all have some responsibility for.
Priorities	The most important or urgent things to work on. Things might be

	a priority because of the number of people affected, or because of what might happen if nothing is done.
Profound deafness	95 + decibels British Sign Language is likely to be the first or preferred language of people who are profoundly deaf.
Public Health	The prevention and management of diseases, injuries, etc. through the promotion of healthy behaviours and environments.
Retinitis Pigmentosa	Retinitis pigmentosa causes night-blindness and a loss of peripheral vision (side vision) through the degeneration of the retina which gets worse over time. The retina is a light-sensitive tissue at the back of the eye and is crucial for vision.
Sensory Needs Clinic	At the Bracknell Forest Sensory Needs clinic people can speak to an occupational therapist and try out equipment that might be helpful. Other support is available to help with issues like dealing with letters, bills and e-mails, sorting out benefits and/or communicating with others.
Sensory Needs Partnership Board	A group of people who work for the Local Authority, health services, charities and local voluntary groups who support people with sensory needs. The board is responsible for creating an action plan which meets the priorities set out in this strategy.
Severe deafness	70 - 94 decibels People who are severely deaf will need hearing aids and may also rely on lipreading. British sign language may be their first or preferred language.
Sight impaired	A term used to describe someone who is unable to see as well as someone with 'normal vision'.
Sighted	This term is sometimes used to describe a person who CAN see; sometimes it is used to describe a person who cannot see well. It can be a little confusing!
Sign Language	A sign language is a language which uses handshapes and body language to convey meaning, as opposed to sound patterns in spoken languages. This can involve combining hand shapes, orientation and movement of the hands, arms or body, and facial expressions to fluidly express someone's thoughts. Sign Languages have their own grammar and dialects.
Signing deaf	This is an older term used to describe Deaf people who use Sign Language as their first or preferred language.
Snellen Scale	An test used during an eye examination to define whether someone has normal vision, has a sight impairment or a severe sight impairment.

Social Care	Support for people in relation to personal care, social support and prevention of harm for people who are unable to be independent in those areas.
Speaking deaf	This is an older term used to describe people who have a level of hearing loss and do not use Sign Language.
Statutory	Something that must happen because it is set out in law.
The Outcomes Framework	The Outcomes Framework, created by the Department of Health, sets out the areas (domains) that the Council needs to concentrate on within the Action Plans associated with every strategy. The Outcomes Framework that relates to Adult Social Care also links into the Outcomes Frameworks for both NHS and Public Health services.
Tinnitus	The word 'tinnitus' comes from the Latin word for 'ringing' describes when a person can 'hear' sound in the absence of any corresponding external sound. The noise may be low, medium or high-pitched. There may be a single noise or two or more components. The noise may be continuous or it may come and go.
Usher Syndrome	Usher syndrome is a genetic or inherited condition that affects hearing, vision and balance.
Visually challenged	This is a term sometimes used to describe someone who cannot see well.
Visually impaired	This is a term used to describe someone who cannot see well. The NHS often use this term.

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Current Support and Services in Bracknell Forest



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Initial Equalities Screening Record Form

Date of Screening: 10 th September 2015	Directorate: ASCH&H		Section: Joint Commissioning
1. Activity to be assessed	Sensory Needs Strategy		
2. What is the activity?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy/strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Function/procedure <input type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Organisational change		
3. Is it a new or existing activity?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Existing		
4. Officer responsible for the screening	Kim Helman		
5. Who are the members of the screening team?	Kim Helman, Fiona Goodhand, Mira Haynes		
6. What is the purpose of the activity?	To set out priorities for sensory needs support in Bracknell Forest from 2016-2020 and to inform the development of the sensory needs action plan.		
7. Who is the activity designed to benefit/target?	Adults who are Blind, Visually Impaired, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Deafblind.		
Protected Characteristics	Please tick yes or no	Is there an impact? What kind of equality impact may there be? Is the impact positive or adverse or is there a potential for both? If the impact is neutral please give a reason.	What evidence do you have to support this? E.g equality monitoring data, consultation results, customer satisfaction information etc Please add a narrative to justify your claims around impacts and describe the analysis and interpretation of evidence to support your conclusion as this will inform members decision making, include consultation results/satisfaction information/equality monitoring data
8. Disability Equality – this can include physical, mental health, learning or sensory disabilities including conditions such as dementia.	Y x	N	Positive: People with sensory support needs, people with learning disabilities. The strategy will be developed in response to national and local policy as well as feedback received from people with sensory needs who took part in the consultation process. Hearing Approximately 9900 people in Bracknell Forest have some level of hearing loss. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 10million people in the UK aged 16+ have some form of hearing loss , this is almost 1:5 people aged over 16 . • From the total number of ten million, more than 800,000 people are severely or profoundly deaf. • The Royal Association for Deaf people

				<p>estimates that there are approximately 156,000 people who use British Sign language across the UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 10% of adults, or six million people, have constant mild tinnitus. Up to 1% of adults (60,000 people) have tinnitus that affects their quality of life. <p>Vision Approximately 1,950 people in Bracknell Forest have some level of visual impairment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost two million people in the UK live with low vision which is approximately 1:30. Of these, around 360,000 people are registered with their local authority as blind or partially sighted. The number of people in the UK with low vision is set to increase dramatically. It is predicted that by 2050 the number of people with low vision in the UK will double to nearly four million. <p>Dual Sensory Loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 356,000 people in the UK have impairments of both hearing and vision (5.72 per 1,000 of the general population). Approximately 132,000 people in the UK have more severe impairments of both hearing and vision (equivalent to 2.12 people per 1,000 of the general population). <p>Adults with learning disabilities are 10 times more likely to be blind or partially sighted than the general population.</p> <p>Around half of older people in the UK have additional disabilities or long term health conditions as well as their hearing loss.</p>
9. Racial equality	Y x	N	Positive	<p>People from black and minority ethnic communities are at greater risk of some of the leading causes of sight loss.</p> <p>There are no accurate figures available for levels of hearing loss in black and minority ethnic groups. However, there is evidence to suggest</p>

				<p>that some minority ethnic groups may experience higher levels of hearing loss. This is especially true of recent immigrants from regions with greater levels of poverty, poor healthcare and low levels of immunisation against diseases such as rubella.</p> <p>With regards dual sensory loss: statistically significant differences in prevalence rates occur at just two age groups (50-59, 70-79). In both instances prevalence rates were higher among people from black and minority ethnic communities.</p>
10. Gender equality	Y x	N	Positive	<p>Nearly two-thirds of people living with sight loss are women.</p> <p>From the age of 40 onwards, a higher proportion of men than women develop hearing loss. This is probably because more men have been exposed to high levels of industrial noise.</p> <p>Among people over the age of 80, more women than men have hearing loss, which is due to women living longer than men on average, not because women are more likely to become deaf.</p> <p>Of the total number of people with both hearing and sight impairments, 54% are women, 46% are men.</p> <p>Of the total number of people with severe impairments of both hearing and sight, the split between the genders is 50:50.</p>
11. Sexual orientation equality	Y	N X	Neutral	<p>The screening panel were unable to find any evidence to suggest that people from the LGBT community are more or less likely to be specifically impacted by this strategy.</p>
12. Gender re-assignment	Y	N x	Neutral	<p>The screening panel were unable to find any evidence to suggest that people who are undertaking or who have been through gender reassignment community are likely to be specifically impacted by this strategy.</p>

13. Age equality	Y	N	Yes: Positive	<p>The risk of developing sensory support needs increases with age.</p> <p>Age-related damage to the cochlea is the single biggest cause of hearing loss: 71.1% of over 70 year-olds and 41.7% of over 50 year-olds have some form of hearing loss.</p> <p>Age-related macular degeneration is by far the leading cause of blindness in adults</p> <p>One in five people aged 75 and over are living with sight loss. One in two people aged 90 and over are living with sight loss.</p> <p>Life expectancy in Bracknell Forest is higher than the national average at 80.8 years for men and 84 years for women. This is compared to 79 years for men and 83 years for women throughout the United Kingdom .</p> <p>Understanding growth rate is important because the most significant risk factor for developing Sensory Needs is age. In Bracknell Forest, the largest population increase is predicted to be amongst those aged over 90 – an 83% increase between 2011 and 2021.</p>
14. Religion and belief equality	Y	N X	Neutral	The screening panel were unable to find any evidence to suggest that people of any particular religious group are likely to be specifically impacted by this strategy.
15. Pregnancy and maternity equality	Y X	N	Positive	There is a small amount of evidence to suggest that there is a risk to women of experiencing temporary sensorineural hearing loss following birth. This condition is called Otosclerosis.
16. Marriage and civil partnership equality	Y	N X	Neutral	The screening panel were unable to find any evidence to suggest that people who fall into this group are likely to be specifically impacted by this strategy.

17. Please give details of any other potential impacts on any other group (e.g. those on lower incomes/carers/ex-offenders, armed forces communities) and on promoting good community relations.	Carers – Around half of older people in the UK have additional disabilities or long term health conditions as well as their hearing loss which require the support of a family member, spouse or friend.		
18. If an adverse/negative impact has been identified can it be justified on grounds of promoting equality of opportunity for one group or for any other reason?	N/A		
19. If there is any difference in the impact of the activity when considered for each of the equality groups listed in 8 – 14 above; how significant is the difference in terms of its nature and the number of people likely to be affected?	People with sensory needs will be significantly positively impacted. Numbers of people in Bracknell Forest affected, please see above.		
20. Could the impact constitute unlawful discrimination in relation to any of the Equality Duties?	Y	N X	Please explain for each equality group
21. What further information or data is required to better understand the impact? Where and how can that information be obtained?	N/A		
22. On the basis of sections 7 – 17 above is a full impact assessment required?	Y	N X	Please explain your decision. If you are not proceeding to a full equality impact assessment make sure you have the evidence to justify this decision should you be challenged. If you are proceeding to a full equality impact assessment please contact Abby Thomas.
23. If a full impact assessment is not required; what actions will you take to reduce or remove any potential differential/adverse impact, to further promote equality of opportunity through this activity or to obtain further information or data? Please complete the action plan in full, adding more rows as needed.			
Action	Timescale	Person Responsible	Milestone/Success Criteria
Information in this strategy will be available in large print, braille and British Sign Language.	June 2016	Head of Long Term Conditions	Strategy information available in a variety of formats.
24. Which service, business or work plan will these actions be included in?	Sensory Needs Strategy Action Plan.		

25. Please list the current actions undertaken to advance equality or examples of good practice identified as part of the screening?	Consultation included British Sign Language interpreters, Speech-To-Text-Reporters, information in large print and braille, telephone interviews and face-to-face interviews.
26. Chief Officers signature.	Signature: _____ Date: _____

When complete please send to abby.thomas@bracknell-forest.gov.uk for publication on the Council's website.

**TO: THE EXECUTIVE
26 JANUARY 2016**

**COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT
Assistant Chief Executive**

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation Strategy) Regulations 2007 requires that Community Safety Partnerships undertake an annual audit of crime, disorder and the misuse of drugs within their areas and then publish a 3 year CSP Plan. The regulations require CSPs to refresh their Strategic Assessment and Plan annually. This report looks at the key findings and recommendations identified by the 2015 Strategic Assessment which will inform the 2016 Refresh of the 2014-2017 CSP Plan.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 **That the CMT notes the priorities identified within the Strategic Assessment and provides any comments to the Community Safety Manager by 23 December 2015.**

3 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 To allow the CMT to provide representations regarding the identified priorities prior to the drafting of the 2016 Refresh of the CSP Plan.

5 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 5.1 There are no alternative options as the Strategic Assessment is a statutory requirement.

6 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- 6.1 Most of the aims of the 2014-17 CSP plan are on target at the end of Q2 with the exception of violent and sexual offences which are showing an increase compared to the same period last year. The increase in violent and sexual offences is due to changes in the National Crime Recording System. The increase in Bracknell Forest is in line with increases seen across the Thames Valley and in our Most Similar Group areas.
- 6.2 Successful reductions (12 month period up to 30 September 2015 compared to 12 month period up to 30 September 2014) included the following:
- 43.2% reduction in Robbery
 - 52.7% reduction in Burglary Dwelling
 - 22.9% reduction in Burglary Non Dwelling
 - 18.6% reduction in Vehicle Crime
 - 11.6% reduction in Bicycle Theft

- 6.3 The Strategic Assessment contains recommendations to the CSP as to what should be prioritised for the forthcoming year, outlined in 6.7 and 6.8. The CSP will now have to agree the plan, targets and milestones for the coming year and make adjustments to the CSP Plan as necessary.
- 6.4 The Strategic Assessment that took place in 2014 prioritised a number of areas of crime and disorder which formed the basis of the 2015 Refresh of the CSP Plan 2014-2017, the targets of which are monitored on a quarterly basis at CSP Executive meetings.
- 6.5 Priorities under the Crime Theme were: Serious Violence (Violence Against the Person and Sexual Offences), Protection of Vulnerable People (Domestic Abuse, Internet Related Crime and Abuse, Child Sexual Exploitation and Preventing Violent Extremism), Drug Offences, Youth Crime Prevention and Acquisitive Crime (Burglary Dwelling and Shoplifting).
- 6.6 Priorities under the ASB Theme were: Environmental ASB (Fly Tipping), Nuisance ASB (Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour and Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing) and Personal ASB (Nuisance Neighbours and Neighbour Disputes).
- 6.7 Recommended priorities under the Crime Theme remain largely the same following the 2015 Strategic Assessment and are: Serious Violence (Violent Offences and Sexual Offences), Protection of Vulnerable People (Domestic Abuse, Internet Related Crime and Abuse, Child Sexual Exploitation and Preventing Violent Extremism), Drug Offences, Youth Crime Prevention and Acquisitive Crime (Burglary).
- 6.8 Recommended priorities under the ASB Theme also remain largely unchanged and are: Personal ASB with a particular focus on Nuisance Neighbours and Neighbour Disputes, Nuisance ASB with a particular focus on Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour and Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing and Environmental ASB.
- 6.9 All crime and ASB data available to the CSP was collected and grouped together according to type. Time periods were kept as similar as possible to facilitate comparison and all efforts were made to minimise gaps in data.
- 6.10 An online survey was used to consult on perception and fear of crime and using a paired comparison qualitative technique to look at the harm caused by different categories of crime. A total of 219 survey responses were received.
- 6.11 The results of the paired analysis questions were considered alongside trend and projection graphs, volume groups as well as partner and community consultation.

7 ADVICE RECEIVED FROM STATUTORY AND OTHER OFFICERS

Borough Solicitor

- 7.1 Not applicable.

Borough Treasurer

- 7.2 Can be achieved within existing resources.

Equalities Impact Assessment

- 7.3 Findings of the 2015 Strategic Assessment will be used to inform the 2016 Refresh of the 2014-2017 CSP Plan. An Initial Equalities Screening Record Form was completed for this 3 year plan and it was determined that there will be no negative effect on any one group within the borough therefore a full Equalities Impact Assessment was not required. The new Strategic Assessment has not identified any significant changes in priorities.

Strategic Risk Management Issues

- 7.4 None.

8 CONSULTATION

Principal Groups Consulted

- 8.1 This document will be shared with CMT, CSP, the LSCB and the Safeguarding Adults Board as part of the consultation process.

Method of Consultation

- 8.2 A report will go to each of the above-mentioned Boards for discussion and agreement.

Representations Received

- 8.3 Feedback from partners has informed the Strategic Assessment. As yet this has not been discussed by any Board and therefore no formal representations have been received.

Background Papers

The 2015 CSP Strategic Assessment accompanies this report.

Contact for further information

Vicky Kurlus, Community Safety Team - 01344 352282
Vicky.kurlus@bracknell-forest.gov.uk

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**Strategic Assessment
1 April 2015 to 30 September 2015**

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Executive Summary**

- 2.0 Introduction**
 - 2.1 Background
 - 2.2 Performance
 - 2.3 Methodology

- 3.0 The Analysis**
 - 3.1 The Scanning Exercise
 - 3.2 Crime**
 - 3.2.1 Performance Overview
 - 3.2.2 Volume Summary of Reported ASB Incidents
 - 3.2.3 Crime Graphs

 - 3.2.4 Domestic Abuse**
 - 3.2.4.1 Incidents
 - 3.2.4.2 DASC (Domestic Abuse Service Coordination)
 - 3.2.4.3 DAPS (Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Service)

 - 3.2.5 Hate Crime**

 - 3.2.6 Paired Comparison Results: Crime**
 - 3.3 Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)**
 - 3.3.1 Volume Summary of Reported ASB Incidents
 - 3.3.2 CADIS – Prioritised Categories of ASB
 - 3.3.3 Paired Comparison Results: ASB

 - 3.4 Substance Misuse (Drugs and Alcohol)**
 - 3.4.3 Numbers in Treatment
 - 3.4.4 Successful completion and re-presentations
 - 3.4.5 Referrals to/from the Criminal Justice System

 - 3.5 Youth Offending**

 - 3.6 Fire**

 - 3.7 Community Feedback**

 - 3.8 Perception and Fear of Crime**

 - 4.0 The Analysis**
 - 4.1 The Priority Selection Process
 - Paired Comparison, Trends and Projections and Community Consultation
 - 4.1.1 Consultation
 - 4.1.2 Community Safety Partnership

 - 5.0 Conclusion**

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Each year, the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) undertakes a strategic assessment to review performance and reconsider its priorities and targets. This document is known as the Bracknell Forest CSP Strategic Assessment and covers the period 1 April 2015 to 30 September 2015. The Strategic Assessment is a partnership document and takes full account of the priorities of all the statutory partners of the CSP and the views of our communities. As such, it will also influence the 2016 refresh version of the CSP Plan (2014-2017).

1.2 The Strategic Assessment that took place in 2014 prioritised the following areas of crime and disorder which formed the basis of the 2015 Refresh of the CSP Plan 2014-2017, the targets of which are monitored on a quarterly basis at CSP Executive meetings:

1.2.1 Crime theme:

- Priority 1: Serious Violence
 - Violence Against the Person
 - Sexual Offences
- Priority 2: Protection of Vulnerable People
 - Domestic Abuse
 - Internet-Related Crime and Abuse
 - Child Sexual Exploitation
 - Preventing Violent Extremism
- Priority 3: Drug Offences
- Priority 4: Youth Crime Prevention
- Priority 5: Acquisitive Crime
 - Burglary Dwelling
 - Shoplifting

1.2.2 ASB theme:

- Environmental ASB
 - Fly Tipping
- Nuisance ASB
 - Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour
 - Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing
- Personal ASB
 - Nuisance Neighbours
 - Neighbour Disputes

1.3 This year, the exercise has been repeated and the data and priorities identified in this document are based upon consideration of current trends and projections, volume of incidents and partner and community consultation. A paired comparison exercise is

also included which is explained fully under paragraph 2.3.2 (Methodology). A number of the initial priorities do not feature in the 2015 update of the Strategic Assessment. This reflects the excellent progress that has been made in addressing crime within the Borough in the last two years. A thorough analysis therefore suggests that the following areas should be considered as priority areas in the core work of the CSP in 2016:

Recommended Priority		Reason
CRIME (categories below are defined as per the Home Office's National Crime Recording Standards¹)		
Sexual Offences		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend
Violent Offences		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend
Domestic Abuse		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend • Recognised significant contributor to children on CPP
Drug Offences		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community • Recognised driver of crime
Burglary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community
Internet Related Crime		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend
Youth Crime Prevention		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important preventative work to break the cycle of offending
ASB		
Personal ASB with a particular focus on:	Nuisance Neighbours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by National Police Improvement Agency (NPIA) • High impact on community
	Neighbour Disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • High impact on community
Nuisance ASB with a particular focus on:	Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • High impact on community
	Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community • Highlighted on TVP priorities

¹ The National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) is a standard for recording crime in accordance with the law. It is based on applying legal definitions of crime to victim's reports. The aim of NCRS is to be victim focussed and maintain a consistent data set of recorded crime allegations across all forces.

Environmental ASB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • Highlighted in TVP priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • High harm to community • Highlighted in TVP priorities
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2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND

2.1.1 This Strategic Assessment has been produced to comply with The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation Strategy) Regulations 2007.²

2.1.2 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 established CSPs and required that they undertake an annual audit (strategic assessment) of crime, disorder and the misuse of drugs within their areas and then publish a 3 year CSP Plan. The 2007 regulations require CSPs to refresh their Strategic Assessment and Plan annually. This is a useful way for the CSP to review progress in these 3 areas as well as identify priorities for the following year. A new 3 year plan began in 2014 and progress against the second year of this plan will be reviewed in this document.

2.1.3 The statutory members of CSPs are:

- Local Authority
- Police
- Fire Service
- Clinical Commissioning Group (CCGs) (Previously Primary Care Trusts)
- Probation Service

2.2 PERFORMANCE

2.2.1 Performance Management

2.2.1.1 Since the withdrawal of National Indicators and Local Area Agreements by the Coalition Government in 2010, Bracknell Forest Council has established a local performance framework that includes a number of local measures as well as some of the familiar National Indicators that have been measured for a number of years. Council performance is monitored and reported through the Quarterly Service Reports (QSRs). These reports are available on the Council's website at <http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/councilperformance>.

² http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20071830_en_1

2.2.2 **Bracknell Forest CSP Plan 2014-17 Quarterly Performance**

2.2.2.1 The CSP Executive reviews its performance against targets set in the 2015 Refresh of the CSP Plan 2014-2017 at their quarterly meetings and its progress is recorded as well as any expected limitations in achieving these targets.

2.2.3 **Crime and ASB Reductions in 2014/15 and 2015/16 (first half)**

2.2.3.1 2014/15

Successful reductions (compared to 2013/14) included the following:

- 31.7% reduction in Robbery of Personal Property
- 14.1% reduction in Burglary Dwelling
- 33.6% reduction in Motor Vehicle Offences
- 29% reduction in Bicycle Theft
- 34.2% reduction in Public Order Offences

2.2.3.2 2015/16

Successful reductions (12 month period up to 30 September 2015 compared to 12 month period up to 30 September 2014) included the following:

- 43.2% reduction in Robbery
- 52.7% reduction in Burglary Dwelling
- 22.9% reduction in Burglary Non Dwelling
- 18.6% reduction in Vehicle Crime
- 11.6% reduction in Bicycle Theft

2.3 **METHODOLOGY**

2.3.1 All crime and ASB data available to the CSP was collected and grouped together according to type. Time periods were kept as similar as possible to facilitate comparison and all efforts were made to minimise gaps in data.

2.3.2 In order to identify and motivate the strategic priorities that the CSP should focus on and reflect in the CSP Plan 2014-2017 (2016 update), a paired comparison qualitative technique has been used within the online consultation. The output from this analysis is essentially a ranking of each crime and ASB type. The survey was advertised on the Council's website, advertised in the local press and on social media and distributed to stakeholders, including the business community, and community groups. Using a standard matrix, users were asked to compare different crime types and determine which they considered to cause the most harm to individuals or communities. The resulting ranking was then plotted against crimes per 1,000 residents. A similar plot was produced for ASB.

2.3.3 215 online surveys were completed in addition to 4 completed paper copies, giving a total of 219 consultation responses.

- 2.3.4 These paired comparison exercise graphs are shown at 3.2.7 and 3.3.3.
- 2.3.5 The results of the paired analysis questions were considered alongside trend and projection graphs, volume groups as well as partner and community consultation.

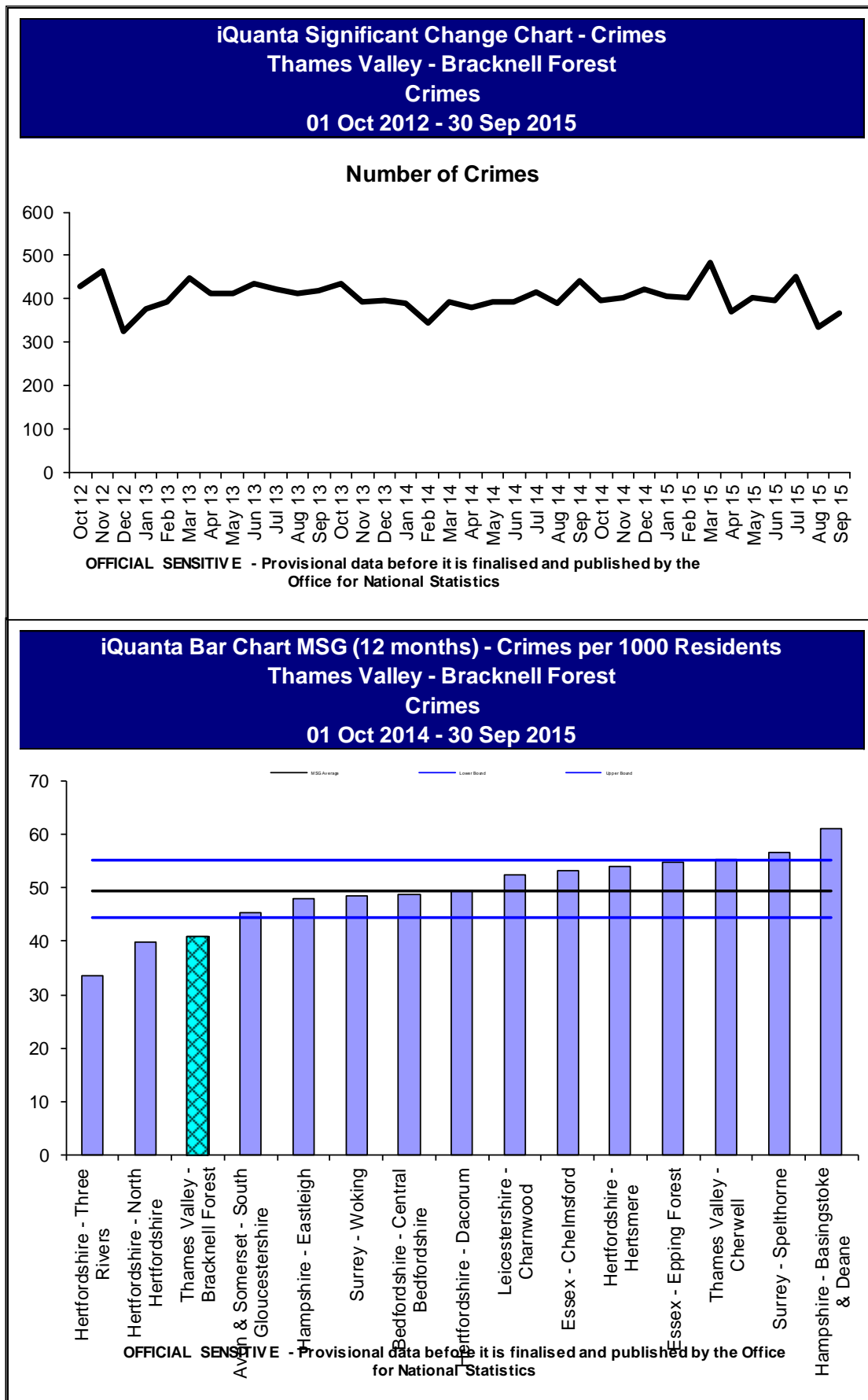
3.0 THE ANALYSIS

3.1 The Scanning Exercise

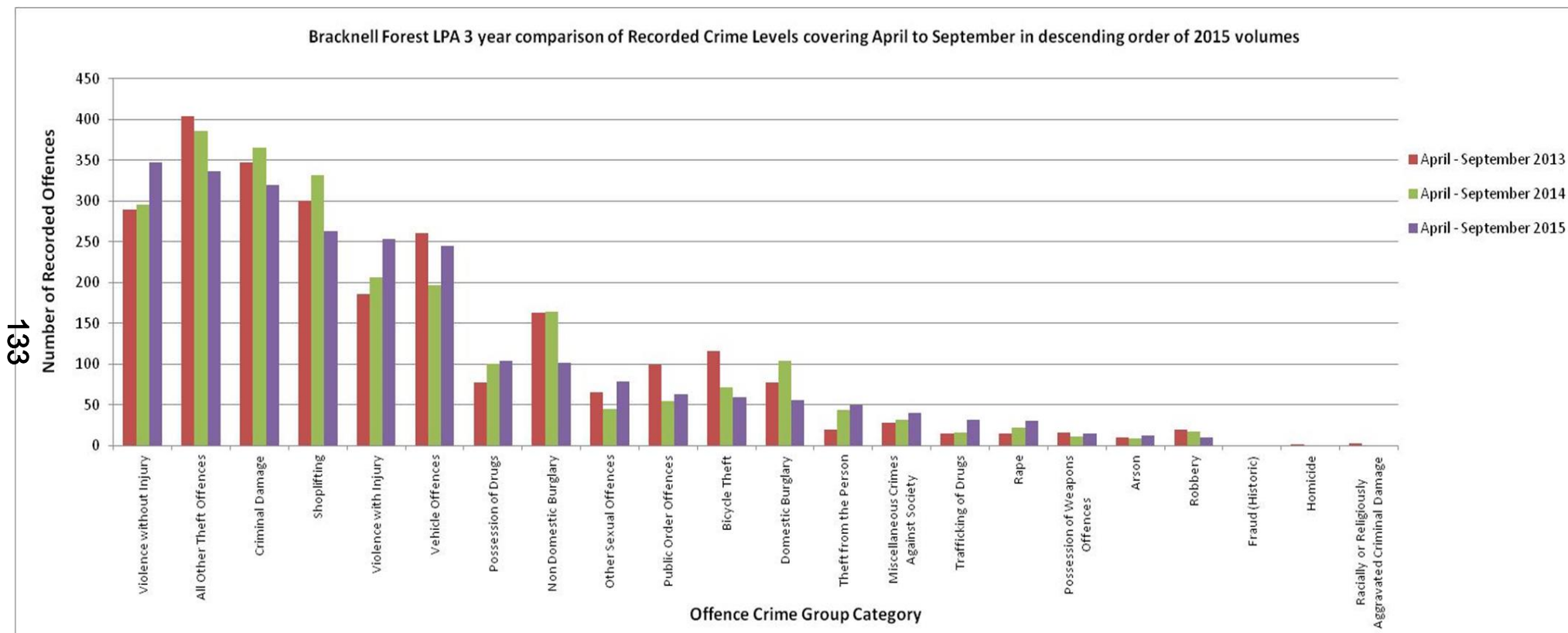
- 3.1.1 The purpose of the scanning exercise is to consider all relevant crime and ASB issues to help identify CSP priorities as well as issues requiring further analysis.

3.2 Crime

3.2.1 Performance Overview



3.2.2 Volume Summary of Reported Crime Incidents (updated)



(Source: Thames Valley Police)

3.2.2.1 The above graph comprises the highest recorded categories of crime for the time period 1 April 2015 to 30 September 2015 in Bracknell Forest compared to the same time period in 2014 and 2013. Due to their relevance they have been used in the Paired Comparison questions at 3.2.7, subject to the following explanations and exclusions:

3.2.2.1.1 The crime category shown on the above graph with the second highest number of recorded incidents is 'All Other Theft Offences'. This category is not made up of any single crime type but comprises all the smaller volume categories related to theft which are grouped together in accordance with TVP's 'Business Objectives' reporting tool. These smaller volume categories are shown in footnote ³ below. Due to difficulties in comparison it has not been included in the paired comparison questions.

3.2.2.1.2 The crime category 'Miscellaneous Crimes against Society' is similar in that it captures a number of smaller categories. These are shown in footnote ⁴ below. Again, due to difficulties in comparison it is not been included in the paired comparison questions.

3.2.2.1.3 The following 4 crime categories have also not been included in the paired comparison questions for the reasons stated:

Crime Category	Reason
Homicide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No incidents in 2014/15 • Due to nature of crime, difficult to prevent
Robbery of Business Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 incidents in 2014/15
Hate Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low number of incidents in 2014/15 (Disability 1; Transphobic 0; Homophobic 1; Religious 0, Racist 15)
Bicycle Theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing trend

3.2.2.1.4 Domestic Abuse does not feature in the above graph as it is not made up of any single crime type but comprises a variety of offences which are 'flagged' as domestic

³ Blackmail, Making Off Without Payment, Theft by an Employee, Theft in a Dwelling, Theft Not Classified Elsewhere, Theft or Unauthorised Taking of Conveyance, Theft or Unauthorised Taking of Mail

⁴ Dangerous Driving, Forgery of Drug Prescription, Forgery Other than Drug Prescription, Fraud – Vehicle/Driver Document, Going Equipped, Handling/Receiving Stolen Goods, Making or Supplying Articles for Use in Fraud, Perverting the Course of Justice, Threat or Possession with Intent to Commit Criminal Damage

abuse due to the context in which they take place. Despite this it was decided to include Domestic Abuse in the consultation survey to get the views of stakeholders and residents about the harm it causes. This is due to the fact that a significant proportion of funding available to the Community Safety Partnership is used to address Domestic Abuse.

Crime Graphs

3.2.3

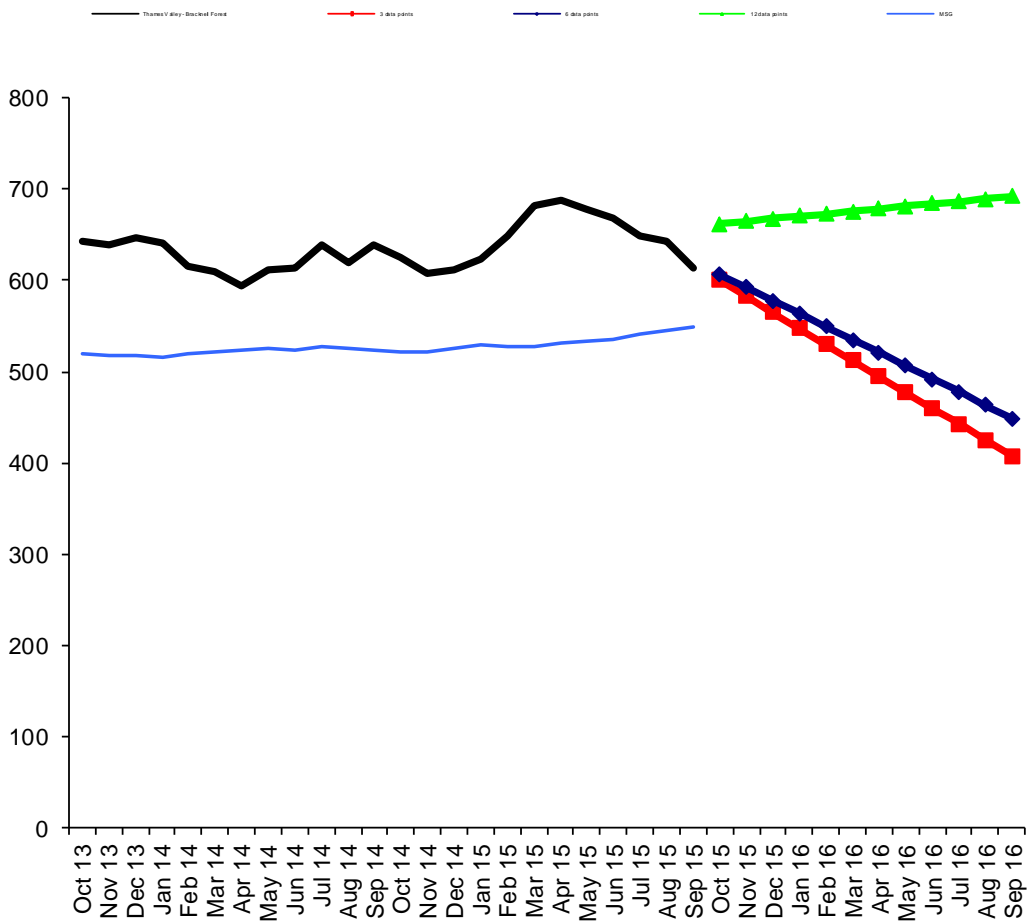
3.2.3.1 iQuanta projection graphs of all crime categories identified in the graph at 3.2.2 are also shown below (Note: not all categories of crime were available). For the reasons outlined in 3.2.2.1.3 above, graphs for the categories 'All Other Theft Offences', 'Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society', 'Racially or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage', 'Homicide', 'Robbery of Business Property' and 'Fraud (Historic)' are not included below.

3.2.3.2 In each of the charts on the following pages the following legend labels are used:



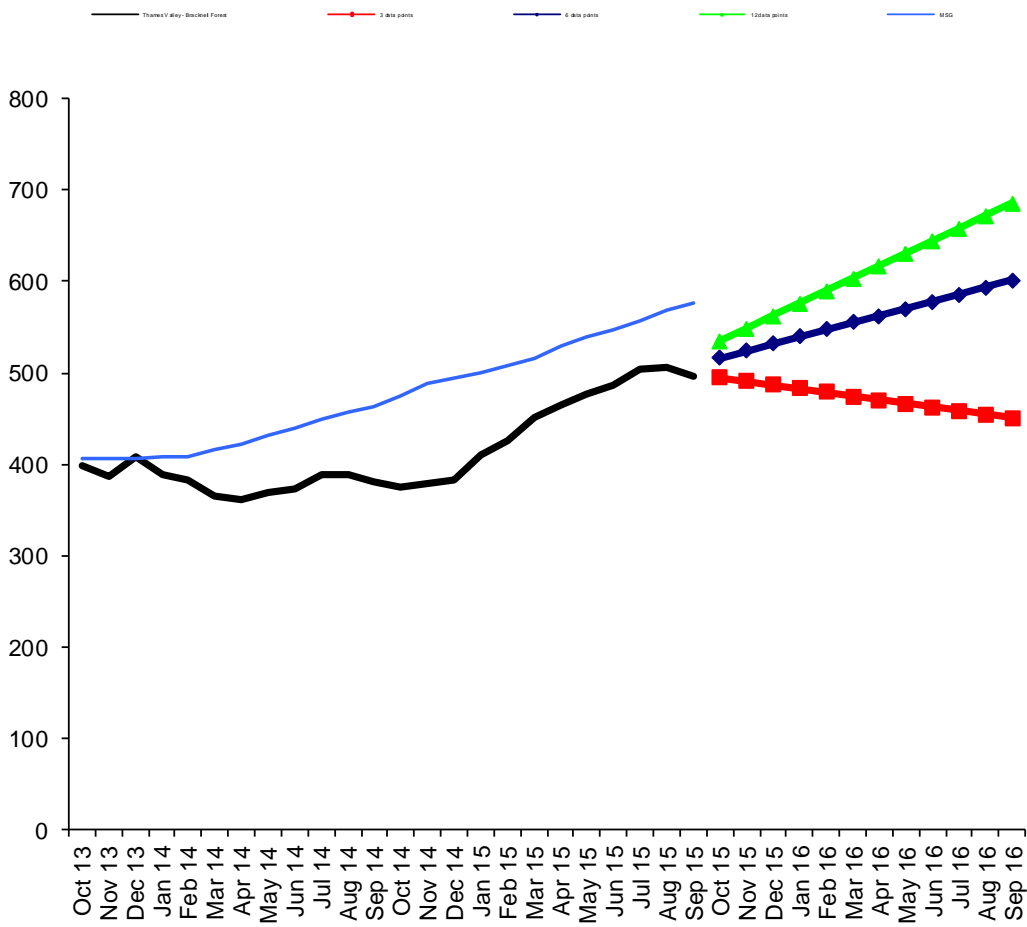
3.2.3.3 At the point the following charts were created the data was sensitive as it was provisional. The crime data is now publically available however these charts have been included as they illustrate projected crime figures that were not available at the time of writing.

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Shoplifting
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



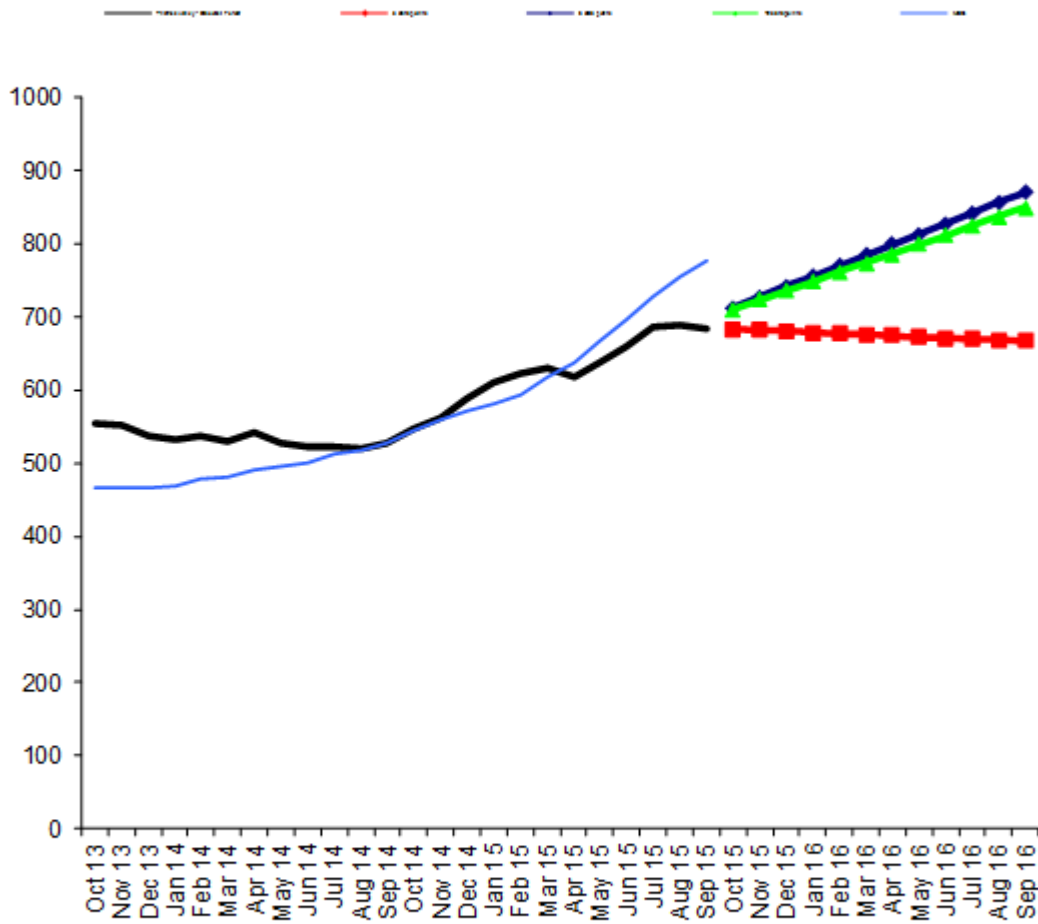
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Violence with injury (ONS)
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



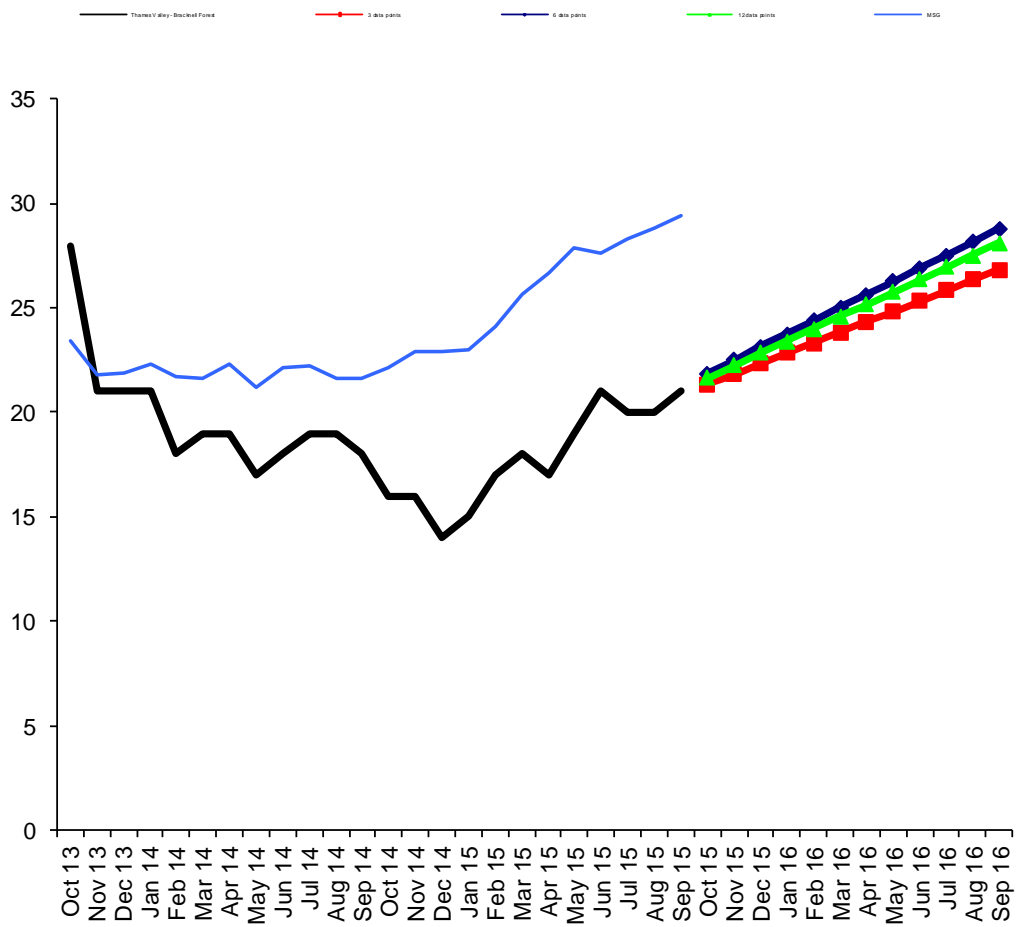
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Violence without injury (ONS)
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



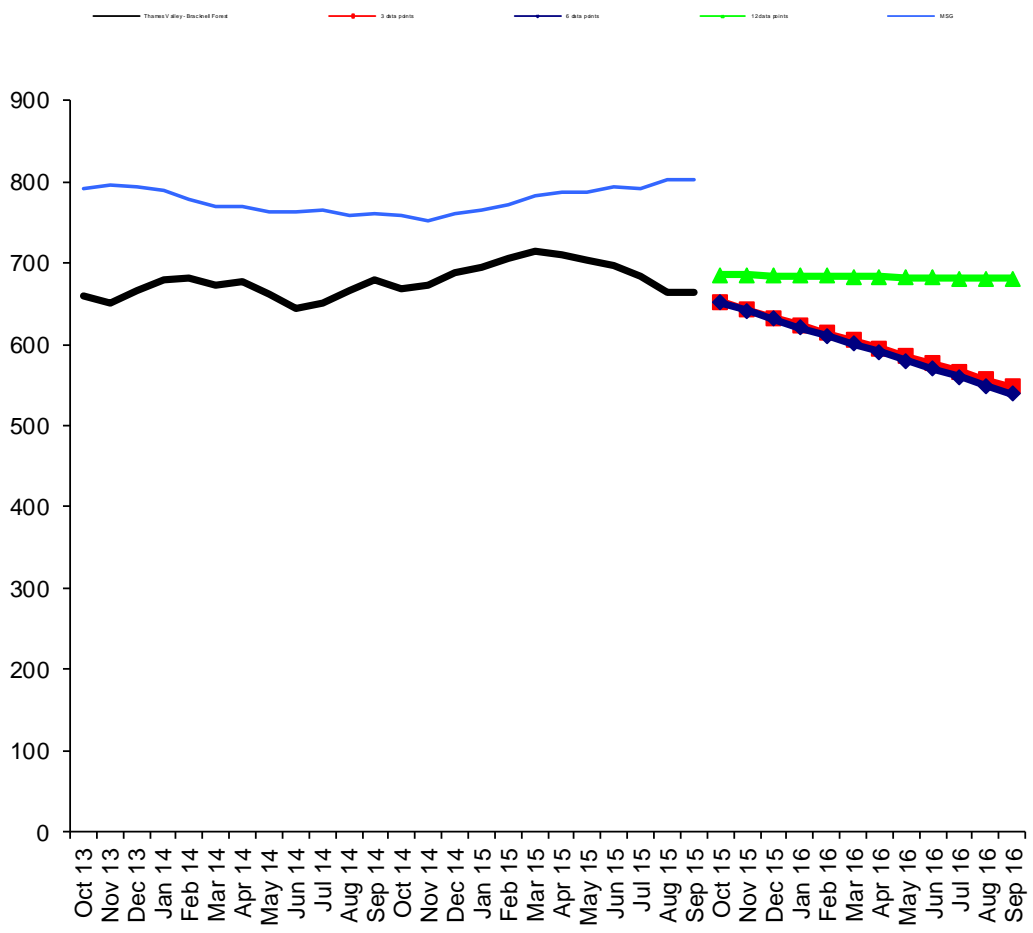
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Arson
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



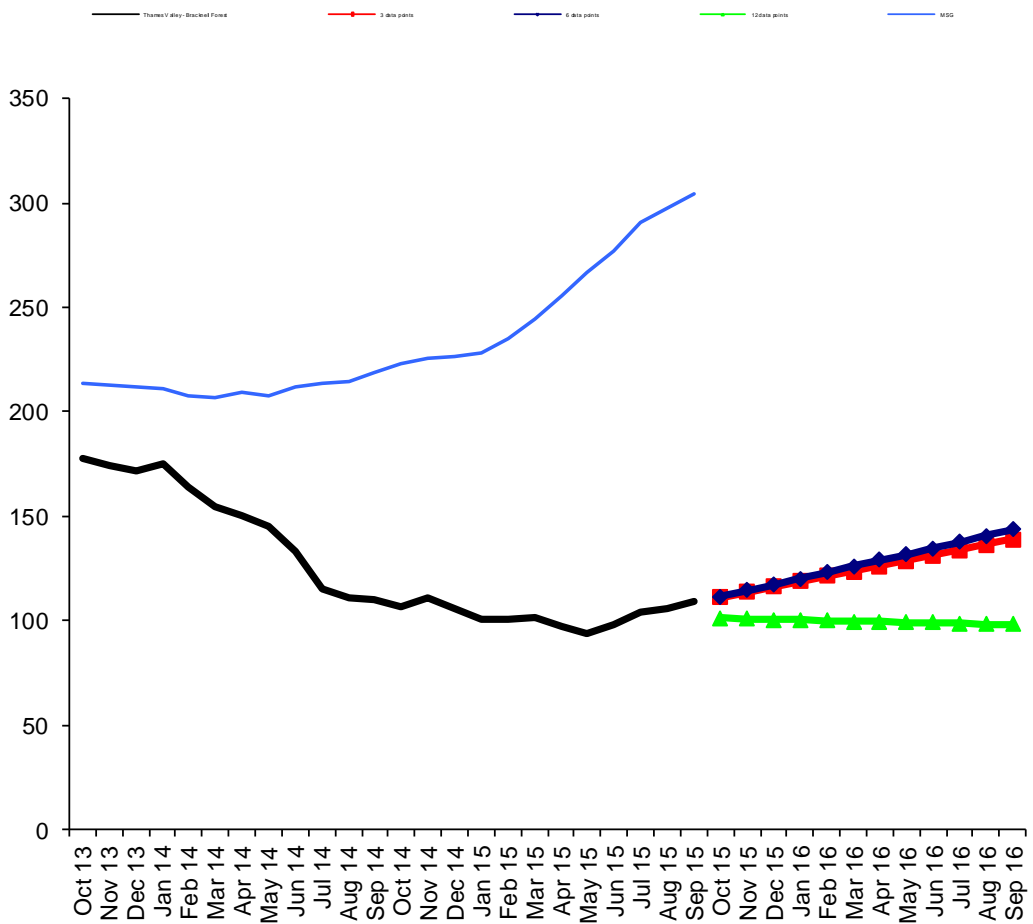
**OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the
Office for National Statistics**

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Criminal damage
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



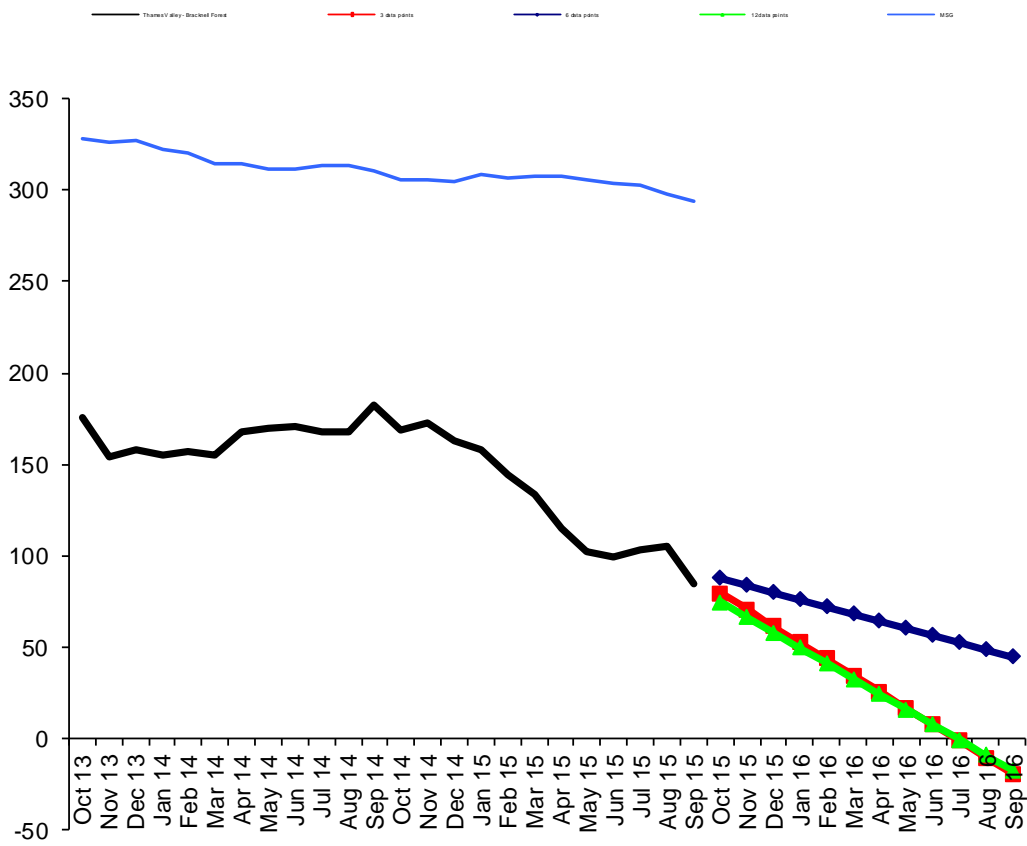
**OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the
Office for National Statistics**

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Public order offences
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



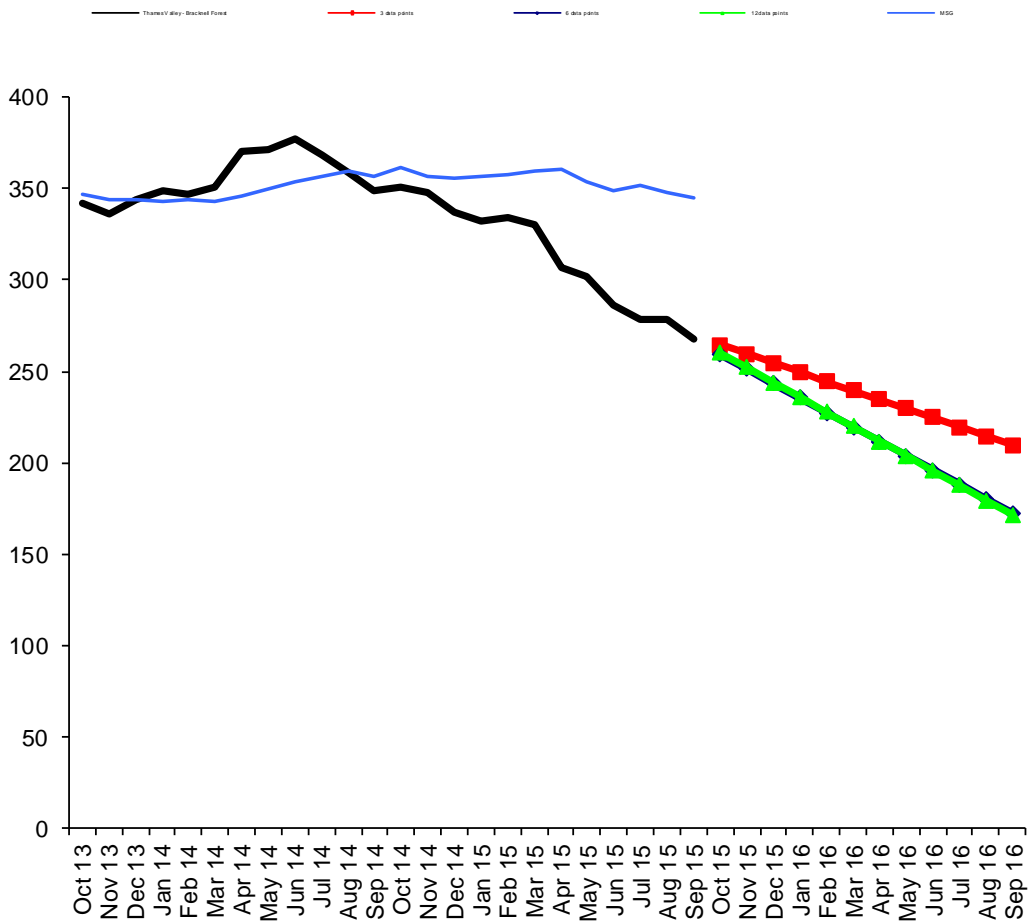
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Burglary in a dwelling
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



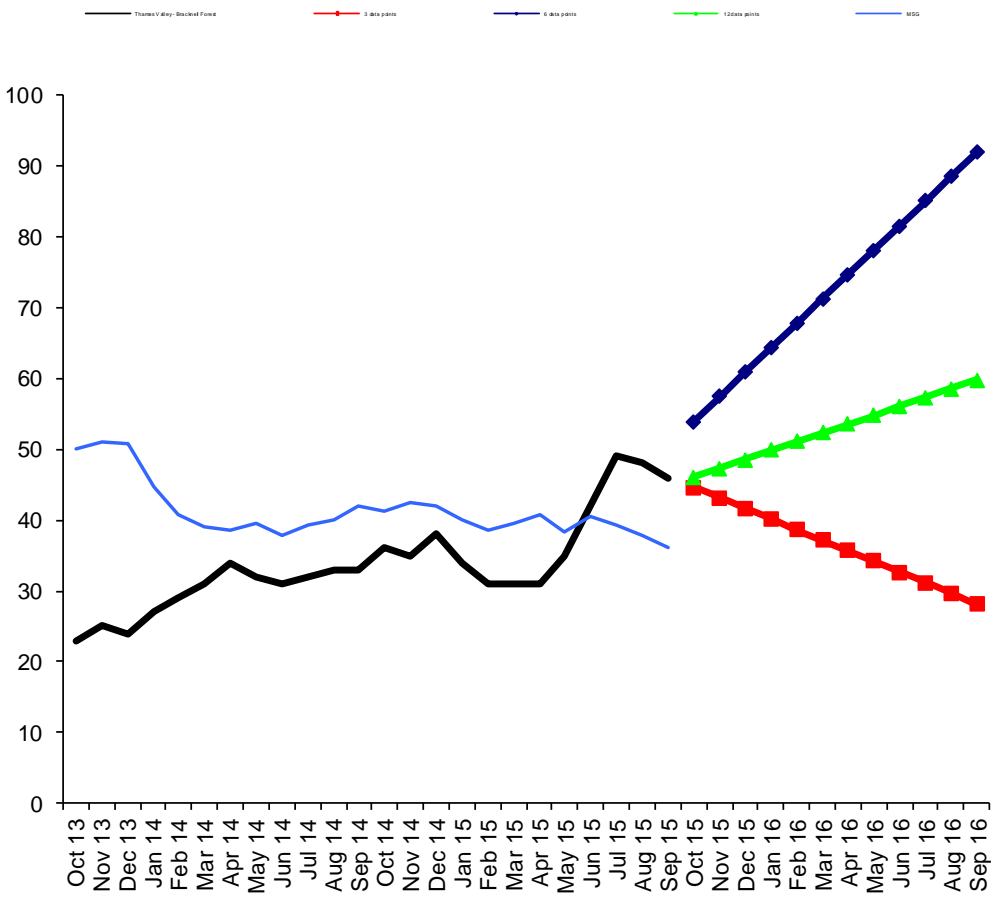
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



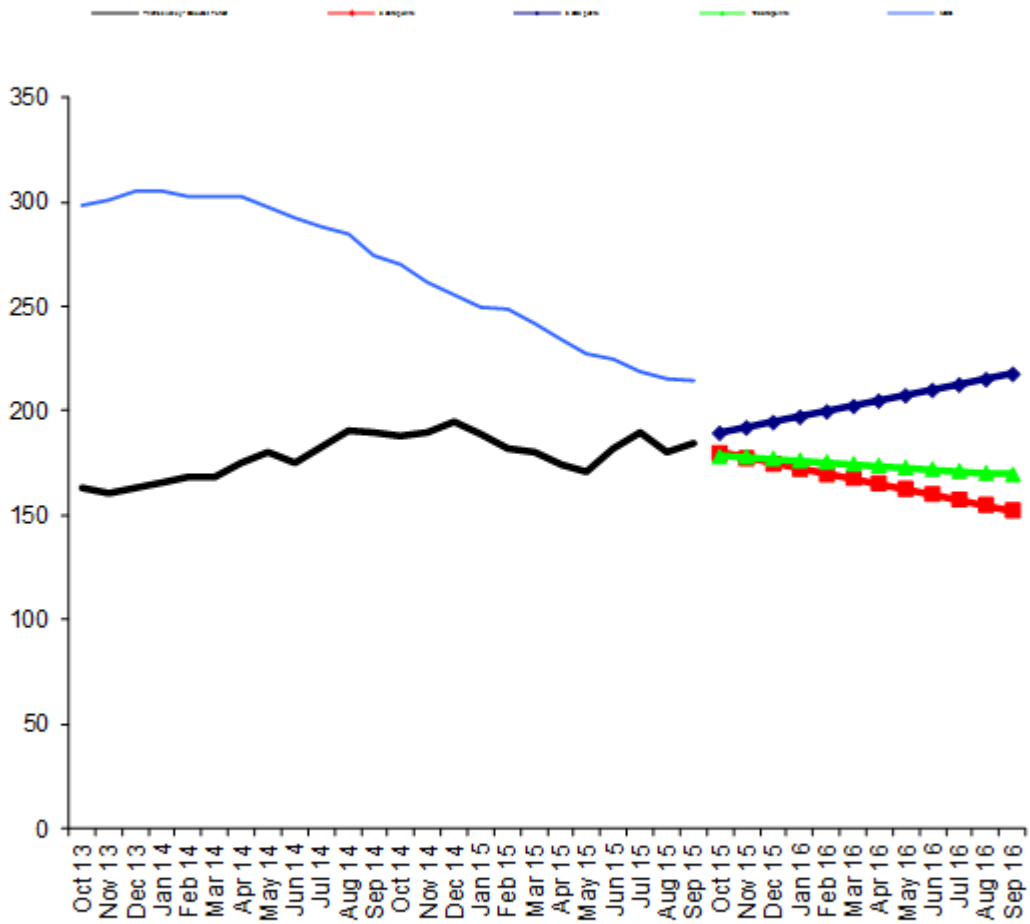
**OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the
Office for National Statistics**

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Trafficking of Drugs
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



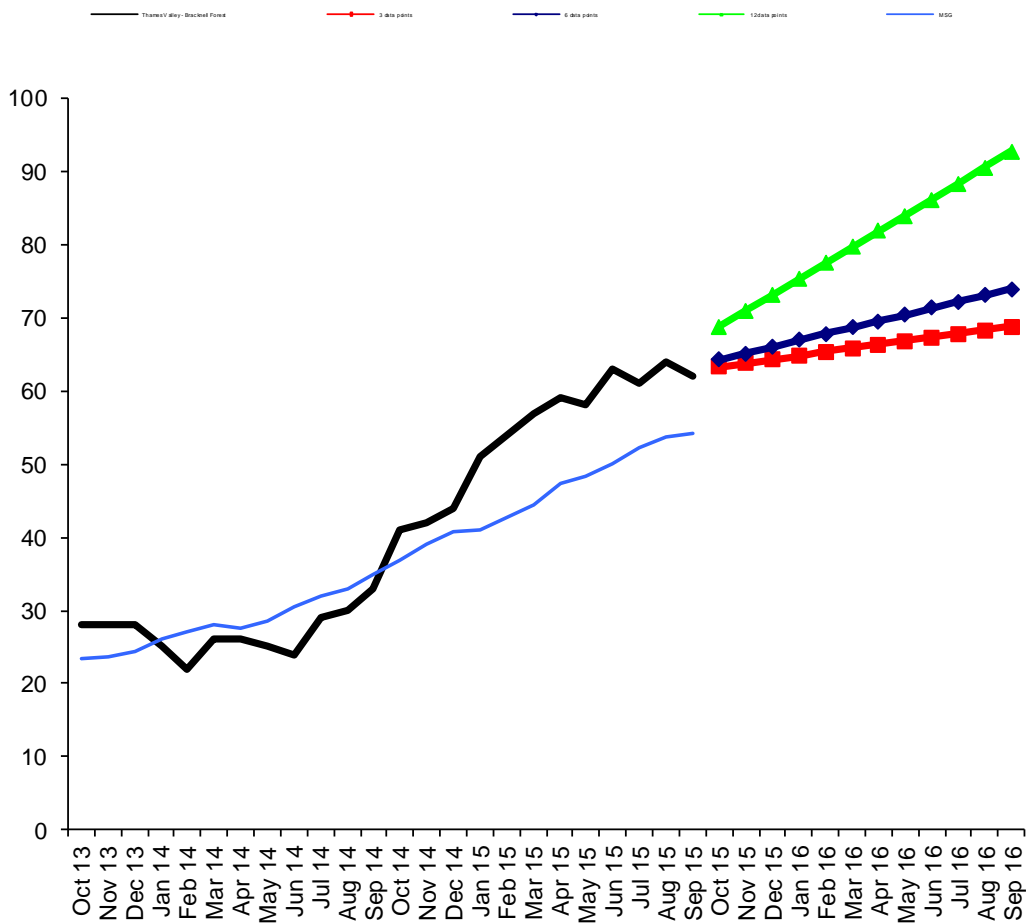
**OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the
Office for National Statistics**

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Possession of Drugs
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



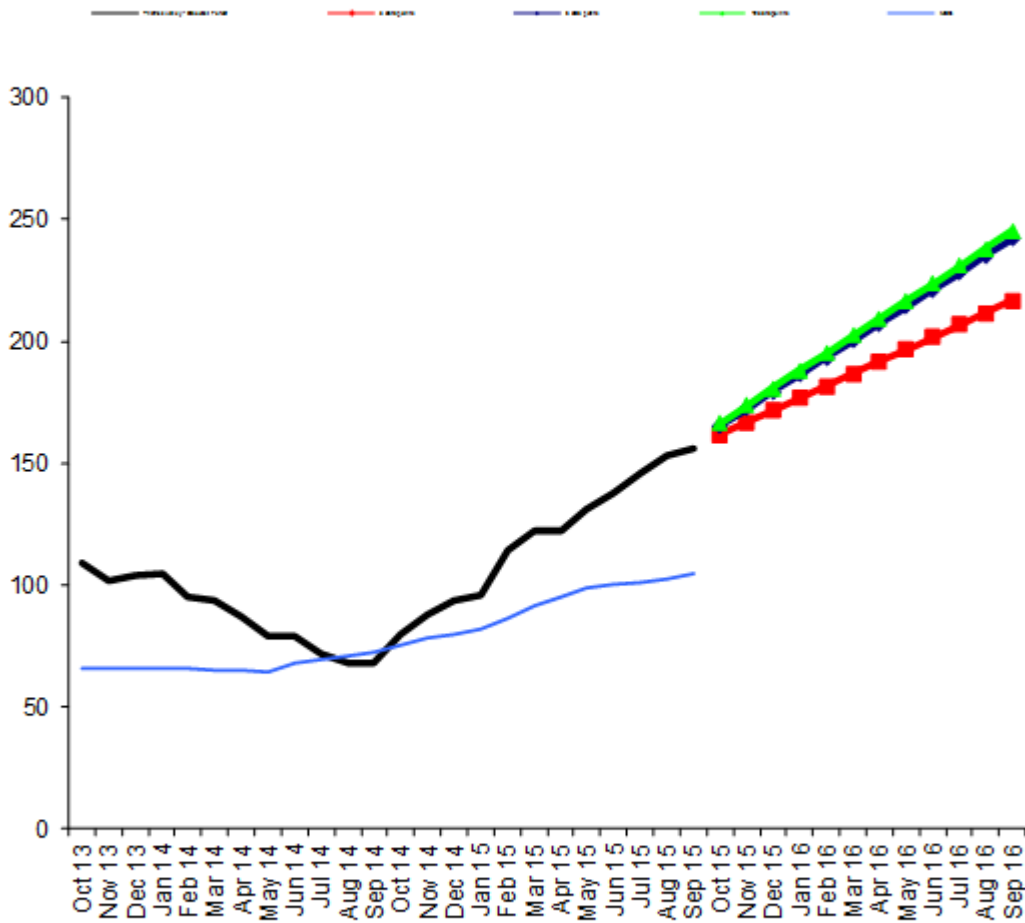
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Rape
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



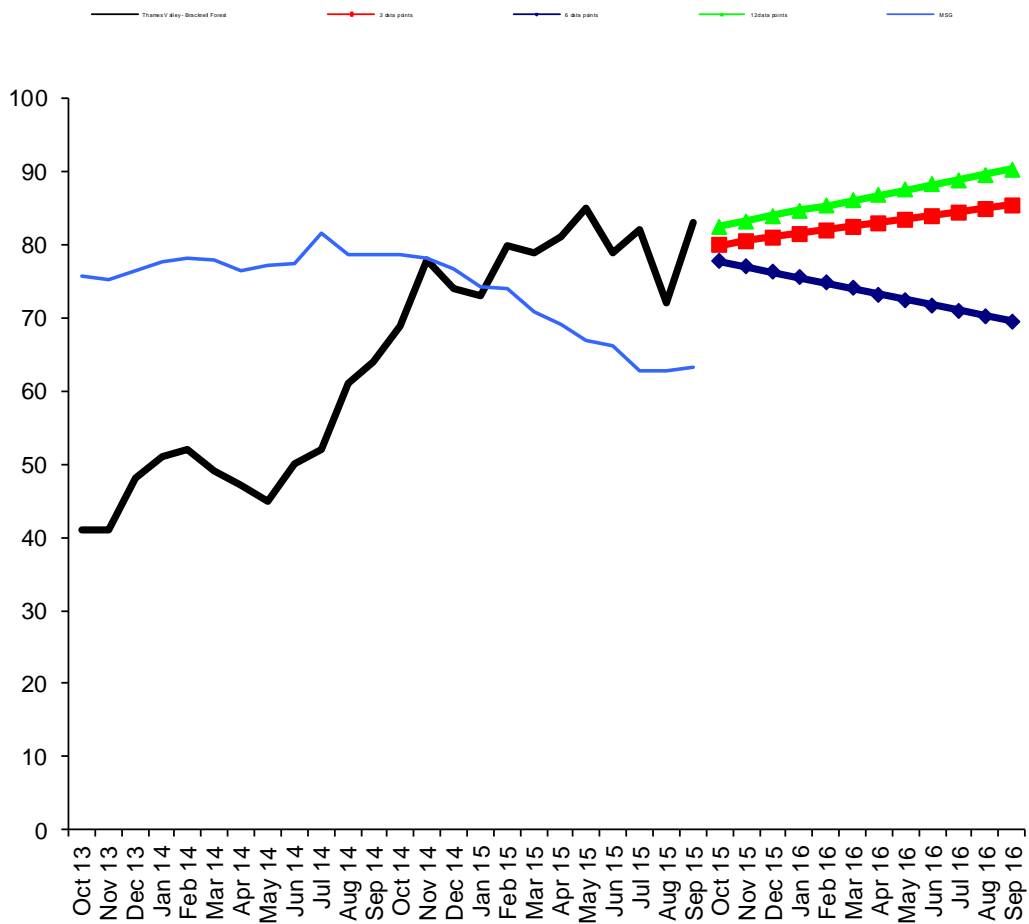
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Other sexual offences (ONS)
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



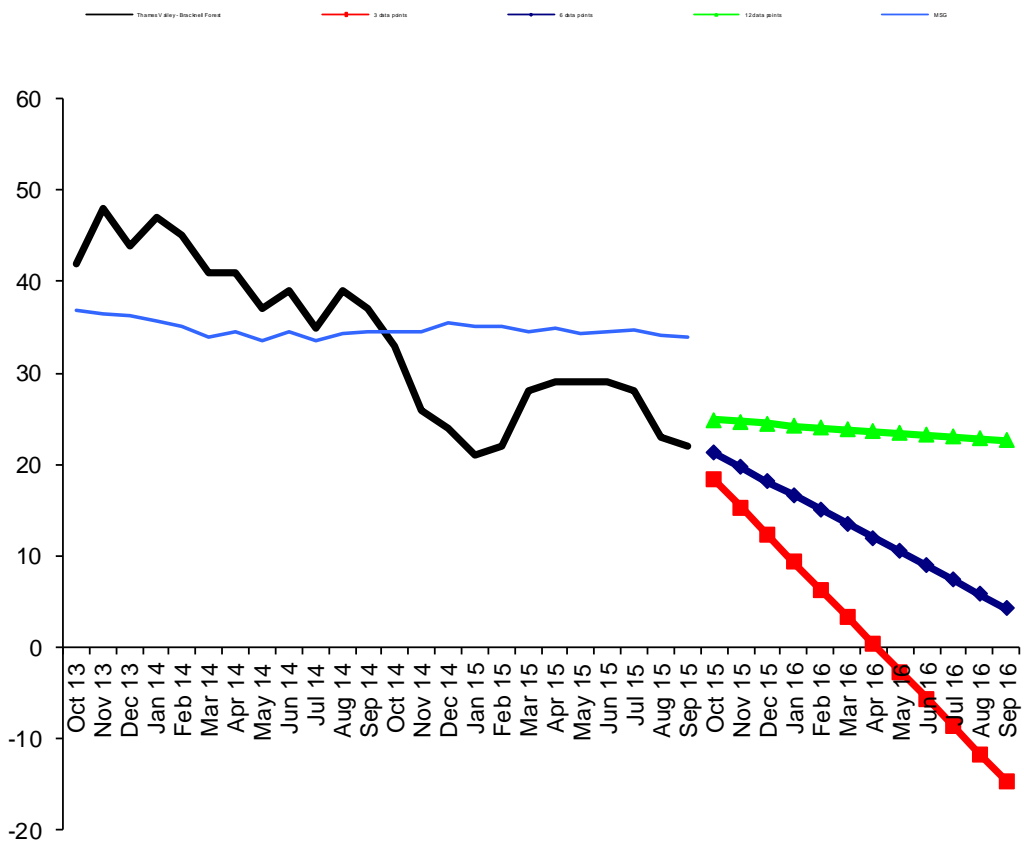
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Theft from the person
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**

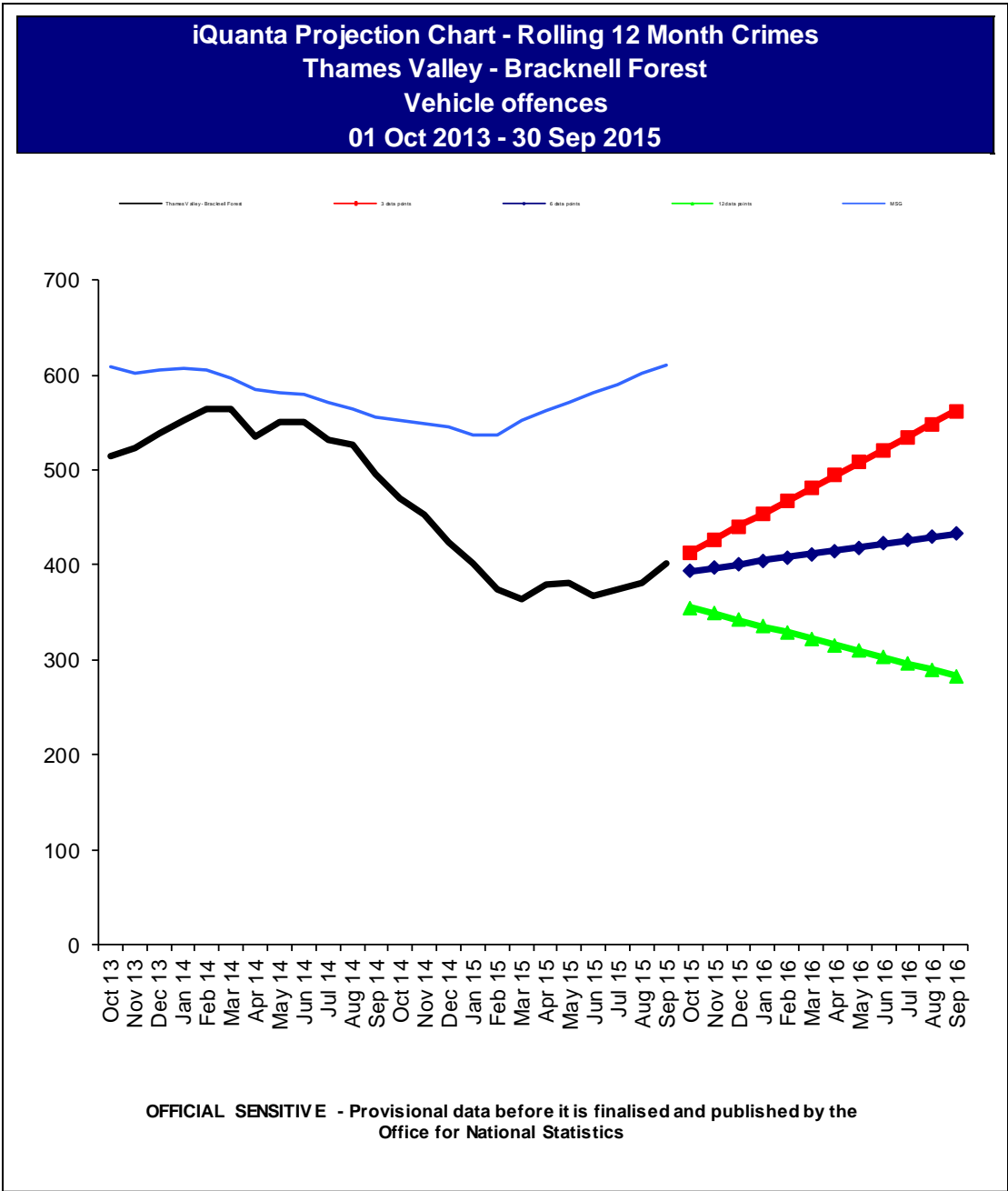


OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

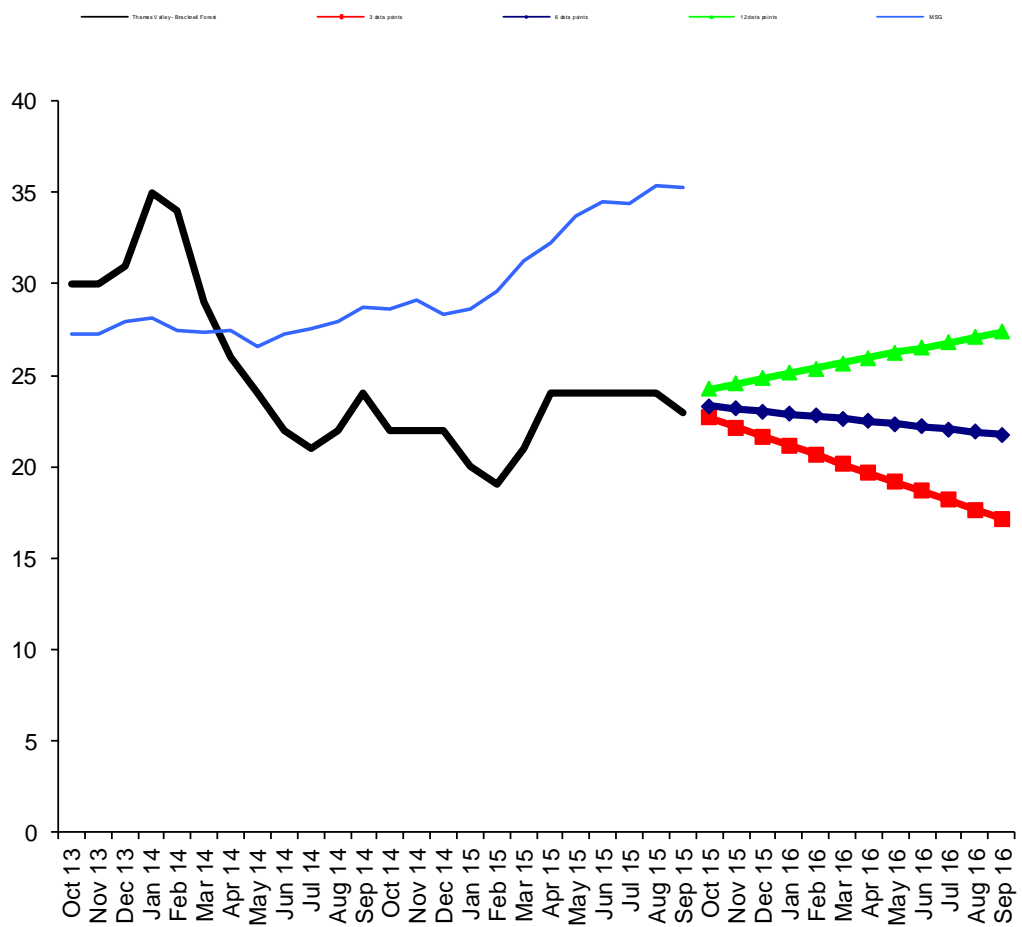
iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Robbery of personal property
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015



OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics



**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Possession of weapons offences
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**

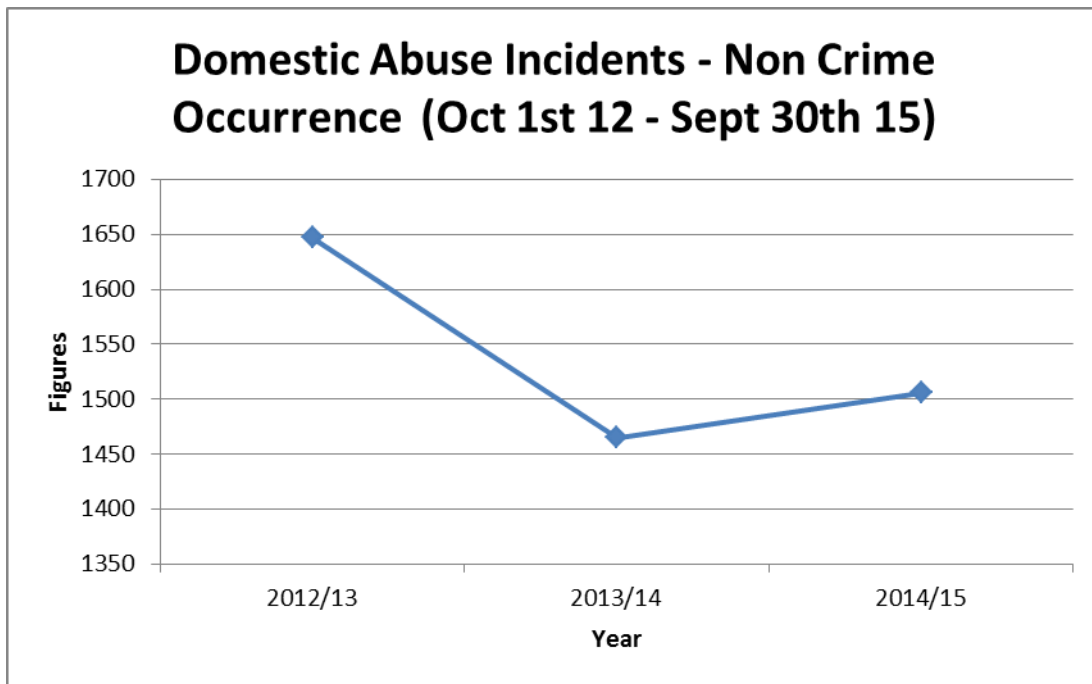
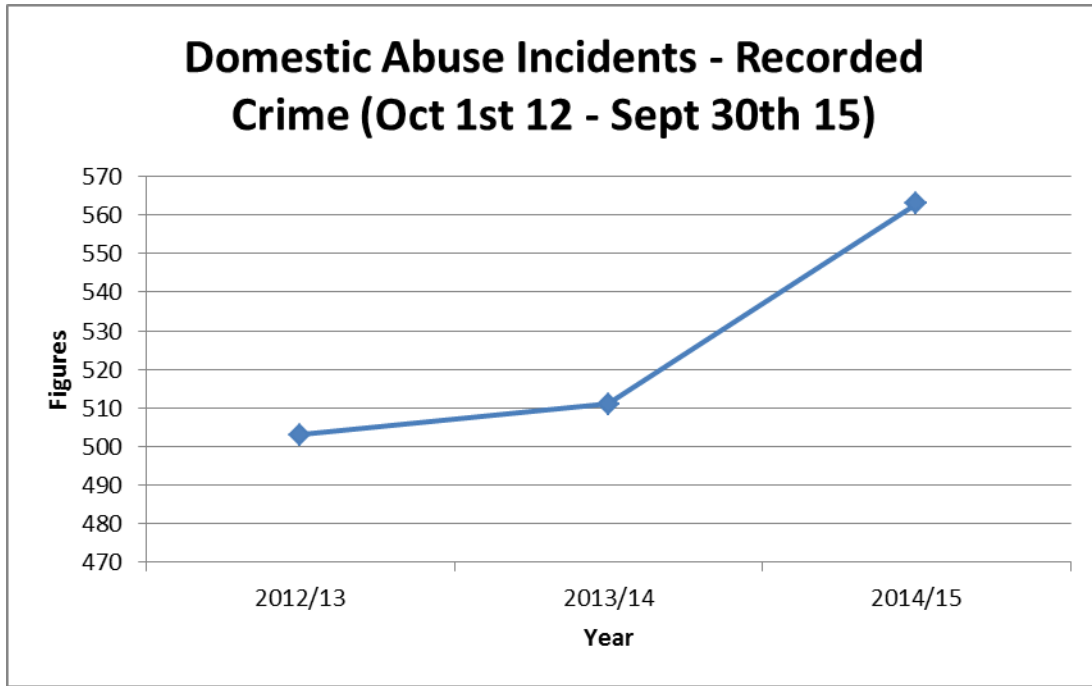


OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

3.2.4 Domestic Abuse

3.2.4.1 Incidents

- 3.2.4.1.1 As at 31st March 2015, domestic abuse recorded crime (i.e. where a crime has been committed) has increased by 10% compared to the same period last year. Domestic abuse non-recorded crime (i.e. where a crime has not been committed but the incident has been reported to the police) has remained at approximately the same level compared to the same period last year.
- 3.2.4.1.2 It should be noted that following the introduction of Niche RMS the number of crimes with a domestic abuse qualifier that have been finalised as domestic abuse under the national definition has fallen from around 94% to 80%. At the same time the number of domestic abuse non crime occurrences has fallen from around 70% to 40%. This is due to the fact that key information to identify whether an occurrence is compliant with the national definition has not been recorded. Given this, the data used in this strategic assessment is taken from crimes and incidents with a domestic qualifier only and is therefore not directly comparable with last financial year to date.
- 3.2.4.1.3 However looking at a broader 3-year picture (taking account of the above caveat), the graphs below show that recorded crime (the more serious DA crimes such as assaults) has increased but that non-recordable (verbal arguments etc.) have decreased. The increase in recorded crime is unlikely to be statistically significant given the data issues related to the transfer to Niche RMS.



3.2.4.1.4 The data below looks at a 3 year picture of all DA assaults with injury, all DA assaults without injury as well as other DA incidents.

Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes in Bracknell Forest

Year	Non Crime Occurances	Recorded Crime	Outcomes of recorded Crime	Outcome rate	All Incidents
2012/13	1,647	503	211	41.9%	2,150
2013/14	1,465	511	184	36.0%	1,976
2014/15	1,506	563	189	33.6%	2,069

155

The below data has been broken down for recorded crimes

Assault with Injury Occurrences where Domestic Flag is set to Yes and National Definition is met

	Recorded Crime	Outcome	Outcome Rate
2013/14	124	56	45.2%
2014/15	157	67	42.7%
2015/16 (April to September)	84	37	44.0%

Assault without Injury Occurrences where Domestic Flag is set to Yes and National Definition is met

	Recorded Crime	Outcome	Outcome Rate
2013/14	230	84	36.5%
2014/15	241	59	24.5%
2015/16 (April to September)	111	26	23.4%

All other Crime Occurrences where Domestic Flag is set to Yes and National Definition is met

	Recorded Crime	Outcome	Outcome Rate
2013/14	510	197	38.6%
2014/15	557	175	31.4%
2015/16 (April to September)	259	84	32.4%

(Source: Thames Valley Police)

3.2.4.1.5 As at 31 March 2015 the outcome rate for domestic abuse recorded crime is 33.6%. This compares to an outcome rate of 36% in 2013/14 and 41.9% in 2012/13.

3.2.4.1.6 It is encouraging to see the outcome rate for domestic assaults, especially where injury has been caused. Assaults, and in particular domestic related assaults, are a priority focus area for the police and partners (such as engagement through DASC). The partnership will continue to work with and engage victims to support them to reduce the risk of harm and prevent reoffending.

3.2.4.2 DASC (Domestic Abuse Service Coordination)

3.2.4.2.1 The results from the Cambridge University monitoring of the DASC project are now available. The findings of this evaluation of the DASC approach to addressing the harm caused by repeat incidents of serious domestic violence show potentially encouraging results.

3.2.4.2.2 As part of the methodology required by Cambridge the DASC group compiled two cohorts; a Treatment group (91 clients) which formed the agenda for the monthly DASC meetings and attracted a range of bespoke interventions and a Control group (88 clients) which only received the pre-DASC service.

3.2.4.2.3 The researchers then took into account the seriousness of the offences committed using the Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CHI) (Sherman et al 2014). This approach challenges the idea that a simple count of crime can represent the harm caused because crimes differ in their seriousness.

3.2.4.2.4 Using the CHI as a measure of harm the change in the number of recorded crime and non-crime incidents recorded from the Control group during and after the treatment period shows a rise of 17%. By comparison the Treatment group shows a reduction of 91%.

3.2.4.2.5 A full copy of the Cambridge Preliminary Report on a Randomised Experiment Comparing Two Treatments for Domestic Abuse will not be available until the full evaluation has been concluded. The preliminary report recommends monitoring the first three cohorts for a further 12 month period in addition to expanding the project to include a new cohort in anticipation of providing more robust evidential outcomes.

3.2.4.2.6 In 2015 work began with the new cohort of 30 couples (with a further 30 control couples identified). The results will be forwarded to Cambridge in 2016 to complete their research.

3.2.4.3 DAPS (Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Service)

3.2.4.3.1 DAPS is a 'one to one' domestic violence and abuse intervention orientated at fathers in families in which a CPP is in place or likely to be put in place. The following data covers the financial year 2014/2015.:

- The total number of men to go through the service is 33.
- 19 men had children on CPPs at the point of referral. Of these 19 men:
 - 13 have had children removed from CPPs and placed on CIN plans (a total of 28 children)
 - 2 had their children's cases transferred out of area (a total of 4 children)
 - 4 men's children remain on CP to date (a total of 7 children)
- 14 men with children on CIN plans at the point of referral were referred to DAPS for preventative work. Of these 14 men:
 - 12 had successful interventions and did not have their child/ren's CIN plans escalated to a CPP (a total of 17 children)
 - 2 had their children's CIN plan escalate to CP despite intervention (a total of 5 children)

3.2.5 Hate Crime

3.2.5.1 Hate crime is recorded by Thames Valley Police in the following categories:

- Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime⁵
- Homophobic Incidents – Recorded Crime
- Homophobic Incidents – Non Recordable Crime
- Racist Incidents – Recorded Crime⁶
- Racist Incidents – Non Recordable Crime

3.2.5.2 The figures for the period 1 April 2015 to 30 September 2015, including comparisons with the same period for the last 3 years, is shown in the table below:

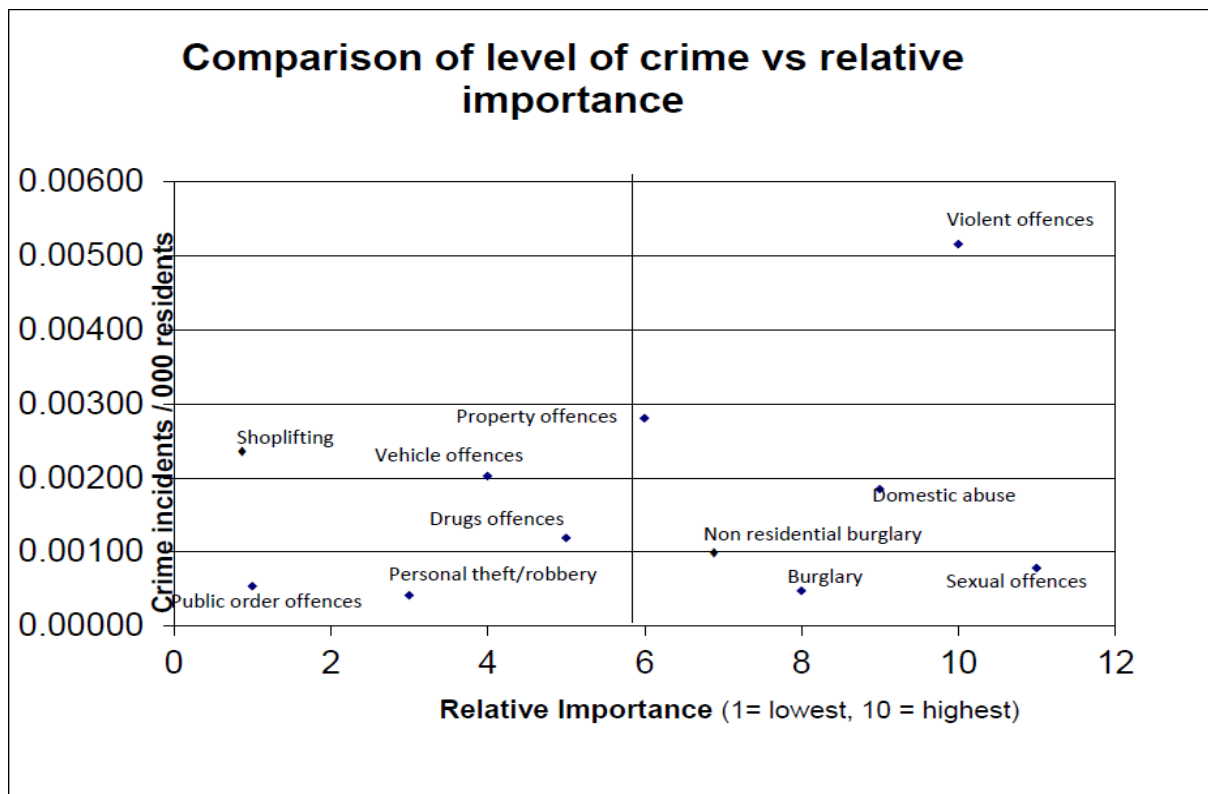
⁵ Racially or religiously aggravated crime means that certain offences are aggravated if the offender at the time of the offence or immediately before or after demonstrates hostility based on the victim's membership (or presumed membership) of a racial or religious group or the offence is motivated (wholly or partly) by hostility towards members of a racial or religious group based on their membership of that group. The only offences that can be aggravated by race or religion are assaults, criminal damage, public order and harassment. These are recorded as a full crime.

⁶ A racist incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person. These are recorded as a CRI – crime related incident – but are not a notifiable crime to the Home Office under their crime recording standards.

Year (1 st April to 30 th September)	Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime	Racist Incidents - Recorded Crime	Religious Incidents - Recorded Crime	Homophobic Incidents - Recorded Crime	Transphobic Incidents - Recorded Crime	Disability Incidents - Recorded Crime	TOTAL
2012	12	14	0	2	0	0	28
2013	21	31	3	2	3	0	60
2014	12	16	0	0	0	1	29
2015	6	12	0	1	1	3	32

3.2.5.3 The above summary shows low numbers of reported hate crime. With the exception of 2013, which saw a sharp rise in reported hate crime, reported levels of hate crime have remained consistently low since 2012.

3.2.6 Paired Comparison Results: Crime



3.2.6.1 Crimes of the highest relative importance as well as volume will appear in the top right corner of the above graph. As is evident, the only crime category that features here is Violent Offences. Thereafter, crimes of highest relative importance i.e. Sexual Offences, Domestic Abuse, Burglary (Residential and Non-residential) are

prioritised. There are no crimes in the top left hand box (i.e. crimes of highest volume) to be prioritised.

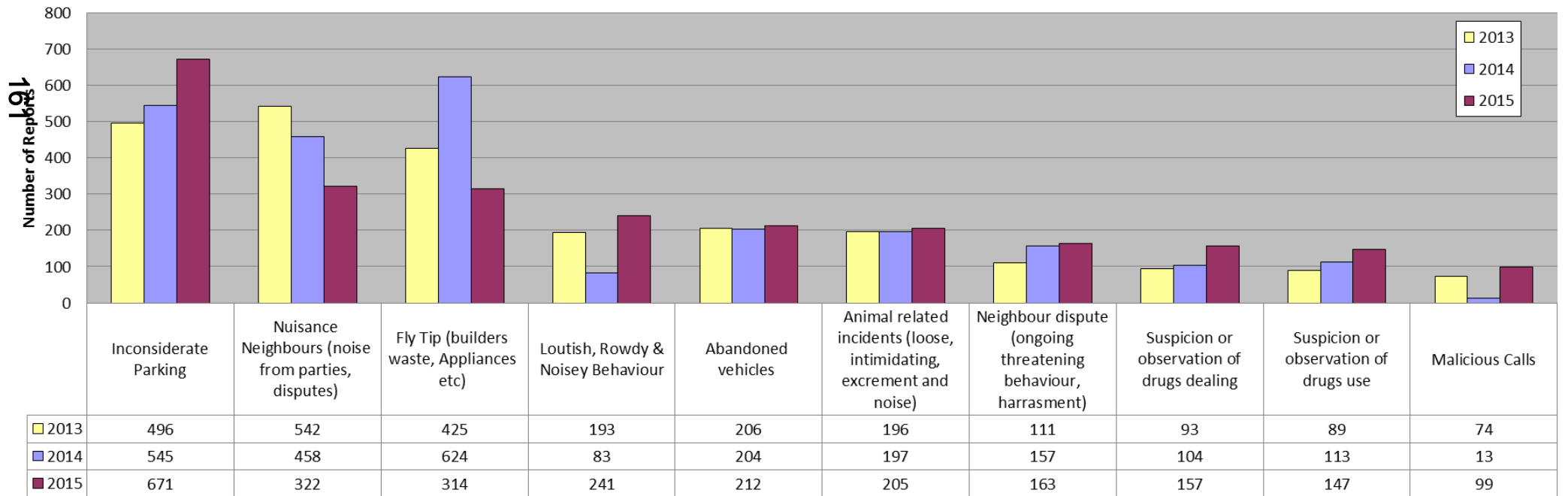
3.2.6.2 Therefore, the crime categories of most significance are as follows:

- Violent Offences
- Domestic Abuse
- Sexual Offences
- Burglary
- Non Residential Burglary

3.3 Anti Social Behaviour

3.3.1 Volume Summary of Reported ASB Incidents

**Bracknell Forest Anti-Social Behaviour Levels
April - September 2013 v 2014 v 2015
in decending order of volume for 2015**



3.3.1.1 The above graph comprises the highest recorded categories of ASB on CADIS for the time period 1 April to 30 September 2015 in Bracknell Forest compared to the same period in 2013 and 2014.

3.3.1.2 Due to their relevance the above categories have been used in the Paired Comparisons questions at 3.3.3, subject to the following explanations and exclusions:

- Inconsiderate Parking, Abandoned Vehicles and Malicious Calls have not been included in the paired comparisons questions as it is felt that they do not compromise core CSP work.

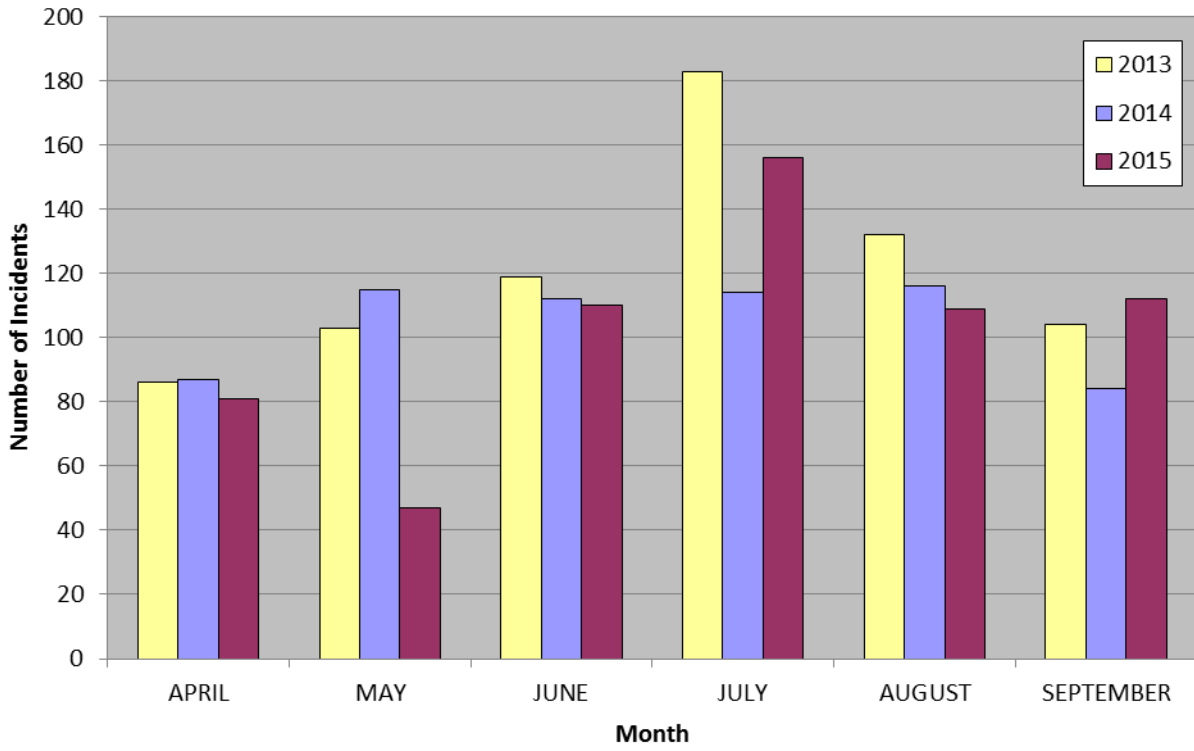
3.3.2 **CADIS – Prioritised Categories of ASB**

3.3.2.1 There are approximately 100 different anti social behaviour categories recorded in CADIS. These are split into 3 main types of anti social behaviour, as designated by the National Standard for Incident Reporting (NSIR), being Environmental, Nuisance and Personal. In 2013 the CSP identified the following 3 priorities within the broader theme of ASB to focus on reducing:

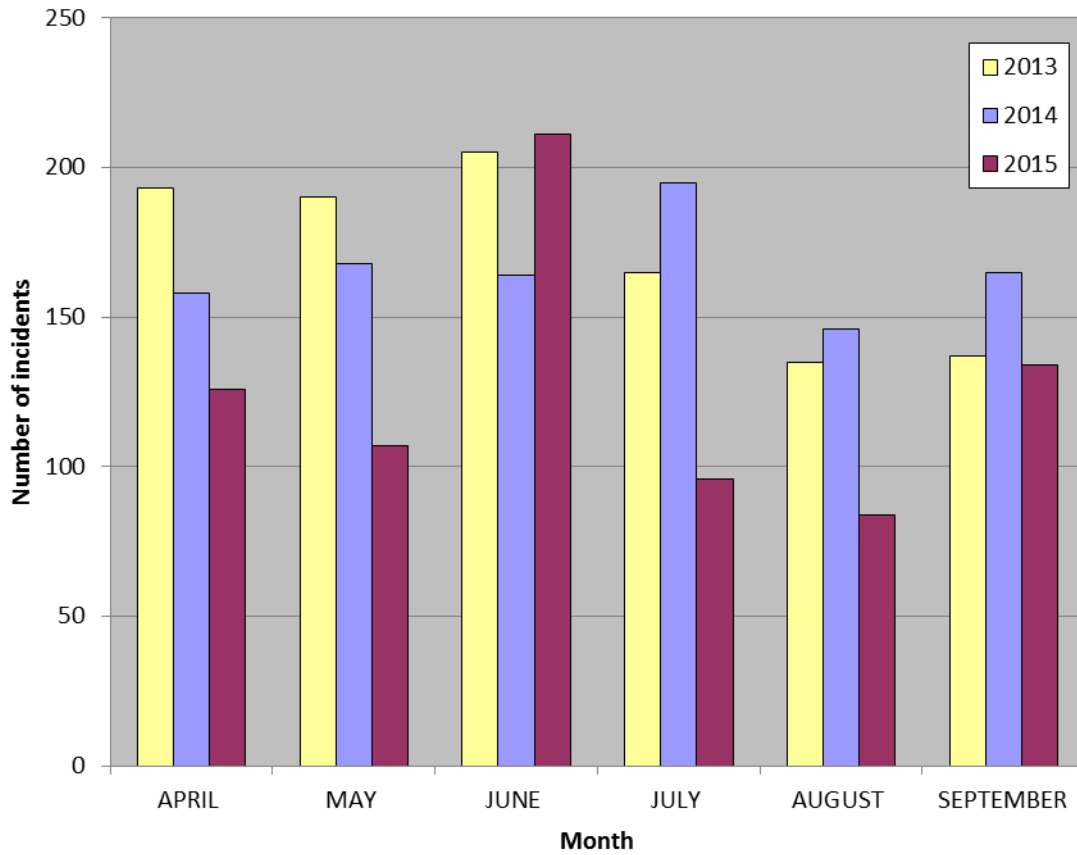
- Environmental ASB
- Nuisance ASB
- Personal ASB

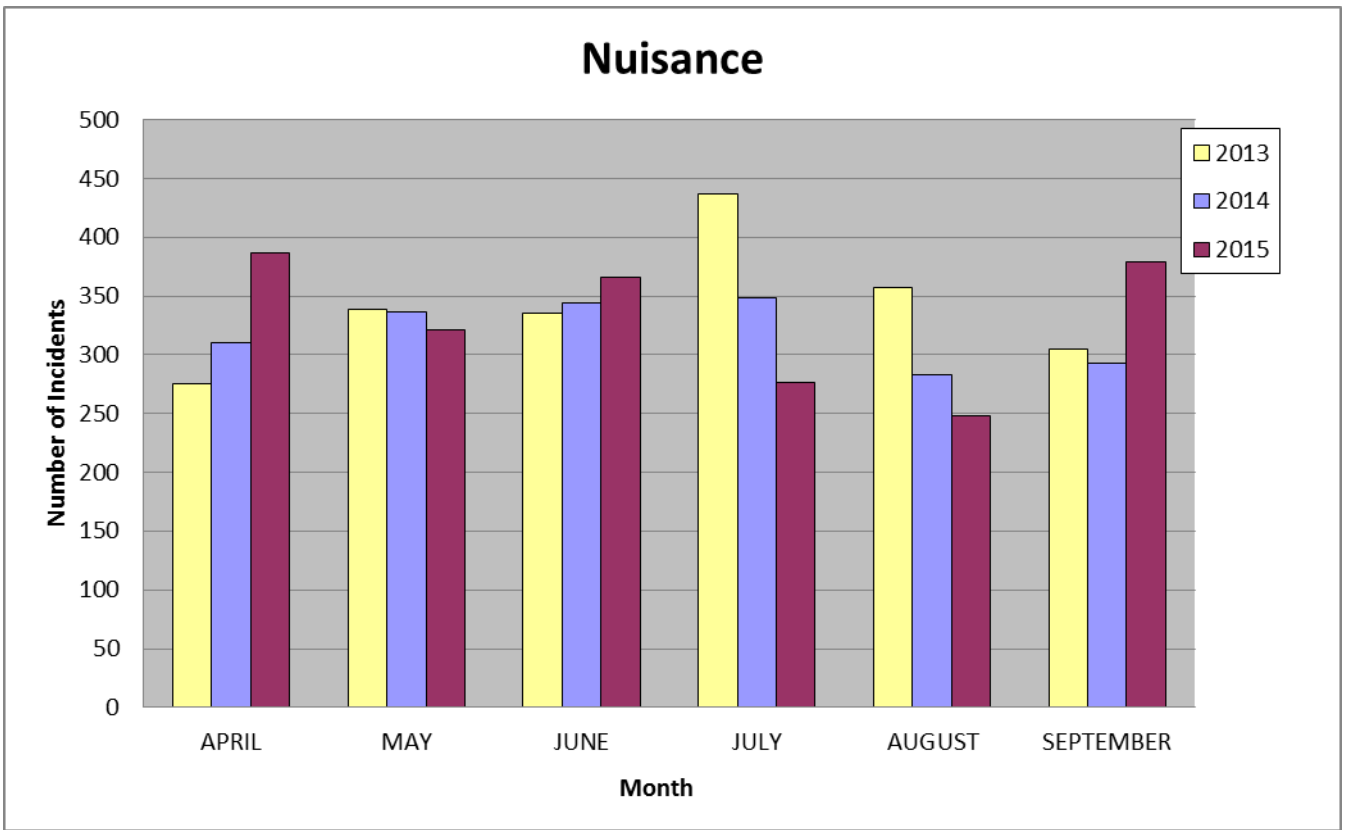
3.3.2.2 Graphs of these 3 categories are shown below to show volume and trends.

Personal

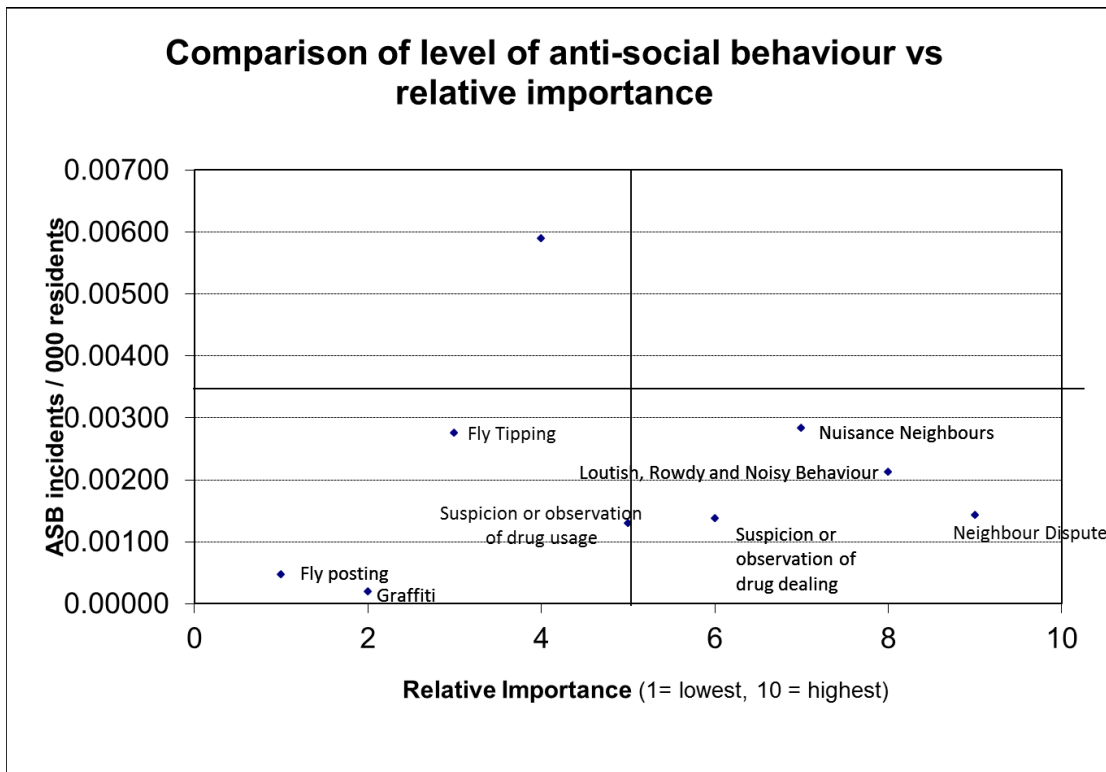


Environmental





3.3.3 Paired Comparison Results: ASB



3.3.3.1 Anti social behaviour categories of the highest relative importance as well as volume, will appear in the top right corner of the above graph. As is evident, there are no categories that appear in that corner. Thereafter, ASB categories of high relative importance i.e. Neighbour Disputes, Nuisance Neighbours, Loutish, Rowdy and

Noisy behaviour and Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing and Drug Usage are prioritised.

3.3.3.2 Therefore the recommended specific focus areas within the overarching CSP priority of anti social behaviour are as follows:

- Nuisance Neighbours
- Neighbour Disputes
- Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour
- Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing and Usage

3.4 Substance Misuse (Drugs and Alcohol)

3.4.1 A detailed summary is available in the Drugs and Alcohol Support Materials for the Bracknell Forest Joint Strategic Needs Assessment which is available through the Drug and Alcohol Action Team of BFC.

3.4.2 A summary of headline data relating to clients in contact with the criminal justice system is outlined below. This data pertains to the period 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015.

3.4.3 Numbers in Treatment

3.4.3.1 Proportion of the treatment population in contact with the criminal justice system:

	Latest period		National average
	(%)	(n)	(%)
Opiate	25.3%	28 / 119	23.0%
Non-opiate	10.2%	6 / 59	20.5%
Alcohol	8.6%	15 / 175	6.3%
Alcohol and non-opiate	11.5%	6 / 52	14.6%

3.4.3.2 These figures have remained relatively steady over recent years and demonstrate that performance in all four substance categories is better than the national average.

3.4.4 Successful completion and re-presentations

3.4.4.1 Successful completions as a proportion of Criminal Justice clients of all in treatment:

	Latest period		National Average
	(%)	(n)	(%)
Opiate	3.6%	1 / 28	5.3%
Non-opiate	50.0%	3 / 6	41.9%
Alcohol	46.7%	7 / 15	41.3%
Alcohol and non-opiate	11.5%	6 / 52	37.5%

3.4.4.2 Proportion of criminal justice clients who successfully completed treatment in the first 6 months of the last 12 month period and re-presented within 6 months:

	Latest period		National Average
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Opiate	0.0%	0 / 0	19.4%
Non-opiate	0.0%	0 / 1	5.8%
Alcohol	0.0%	0 / 5	8.6%
Alcohol and non-opiate	0.0%	0 / 2	6.9%

3.4.5 Referrals to / from Criminal Justice system

3.4.5.1 The proportion of referrals to structured treatment that go on to have a triage or new intervention in structured treatment. Looking at referrals from (a) the community criminal justice system to community treatment, (b) from community treatment to prison treatment and (c) prison treatment to community treatment:

	Latest period		National average
	(%)	(n)	(%)
(a) picked up within 42 days / all referrals from the community Criminal Justice system in the reporting period	66.7%	4 / 6	50.2%
(b) picked up within 21 days / all journey exits of 'transferred in custody' in the reporting period	50%	1 / 2	36.8%
(c) picked up within 21 days / all exit dates within the reporting period where exit destination is a partnership and discharge reason is 'transferred not in custody'	66.7%	2 / 3	25.2%

3.4.5.2 Again for this target, for which national average data is available, Bracknell Forest performs significantly better than other areas in terms of the proportion of referrals to structured treatment that go on to have a triage or new intervention in structured treatment.

3.5 Youth Offending

3.5.1 There are 3 Impact and Transparency National Indicators for the Youth Justice System which were introduced in April 2011 without targets. These are:

- Reoffending of young people in the youth justice system
- First time entrants to the youth justice system
- Use of custody for young people

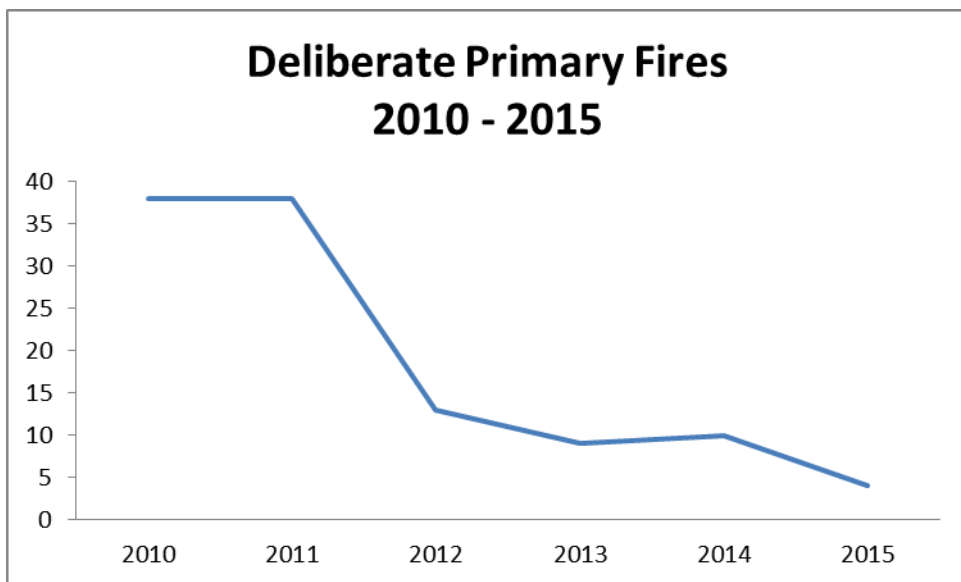
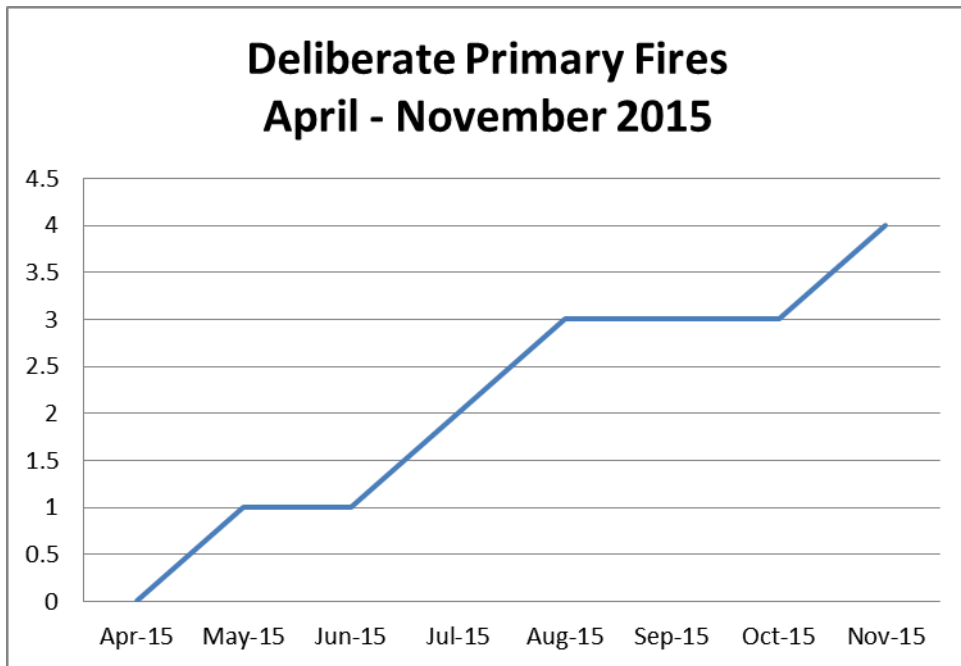
- 3.5.2 The 2015 Refresh of the 2014-17 CSP Plan identified two targets under the priority of youth crime prevention; reducing reoffending and reducing first time entrants to the youth justice system.
- 3.5.3 For the purposes of reoffending rates the cohort being used is for the period January 2014 to December 2014. This cohort is tracked for 12 months to determine the total number of offences committed by those in the cohort. Data collated during the tracking period is cumulative and is shown in the table below:

	Total cohort (01/01/14 – 31/12/14)	3 mths – March 15	6 mths – June 15	9 mths – Sept 15
Total number of cohort offenders	62			
Number who re-offended		9	13	17
% of re-offenders (binary)		14.5%	21.0%	27.1%
Number of offences		44	50	64
Rate of re-offending (frequency)		0.71	0.81	1.03
Average number of re-offences per 100 young people (Population 10-17)		0.34	0.39	0.50
Number of young people who were LAC	8	1	1	3
Number of offences for LAC cohort (frequency)		20	20	28

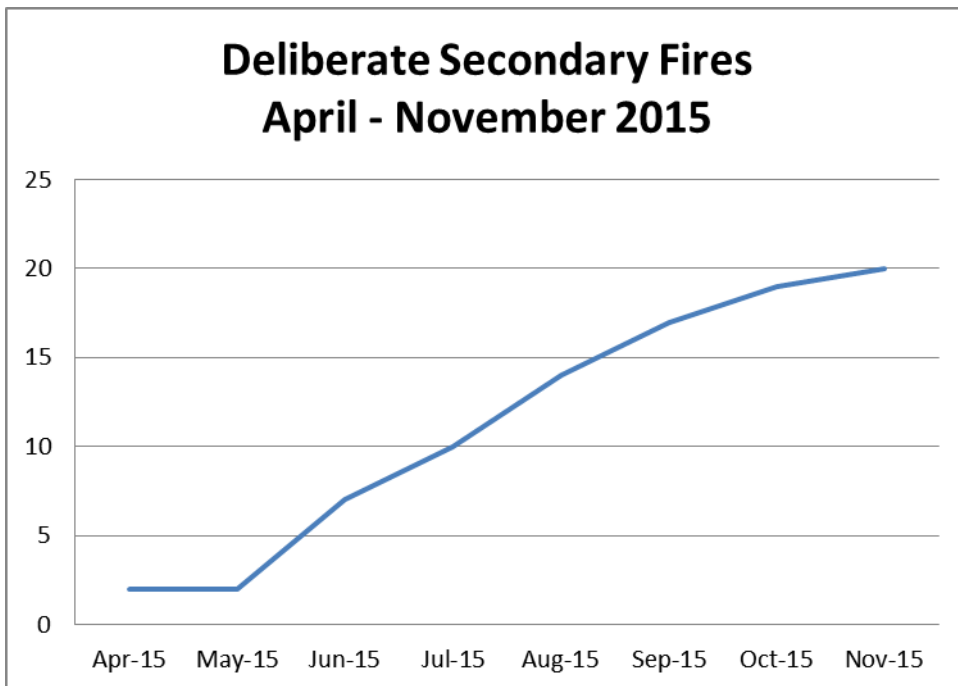
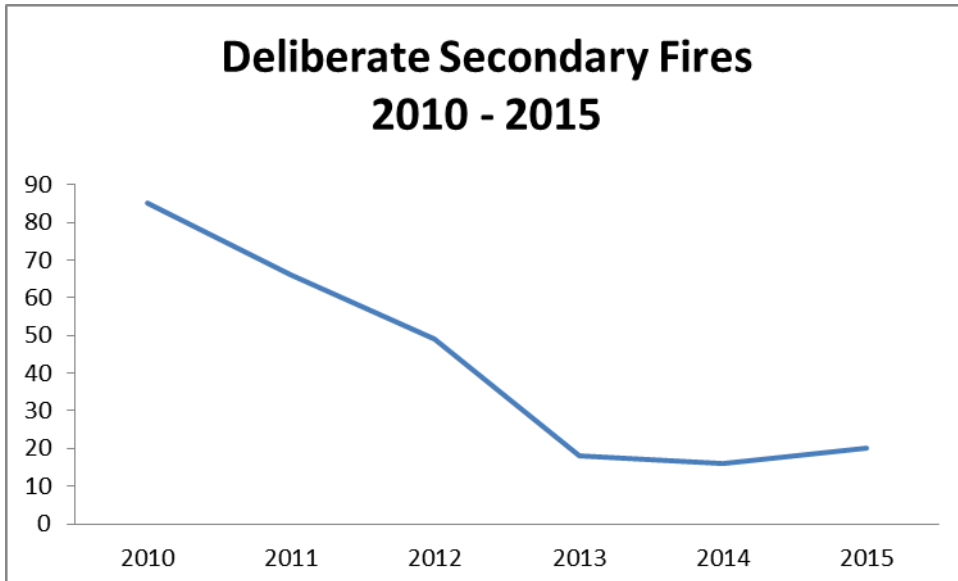
- 3.5.4 The rate of reoffending has increased in comparison with the same period last year. This reflects the trend nationally and across both the South East and TV PCC area. There are a relatively high number of young people with complex needs within the cohort and the YOS are working to reduce the risk of reoffending through targeted intervention programmes specific to each young person's assessed risk and areas of need.
- 3.5.5 The YOS has been successful at achieving a significant reduction in the number of first time entrants into the Youth Justice System through their prevention and early intervention work. For the period January 2014 to December 2014 a total of 78 referrals were received. Of these, 40 engaged positively with the prevention service. This cohort is being tracked during 2015 and up until the end of September 2015, only 4 out of 40 young people had offended.

3.6 Fire

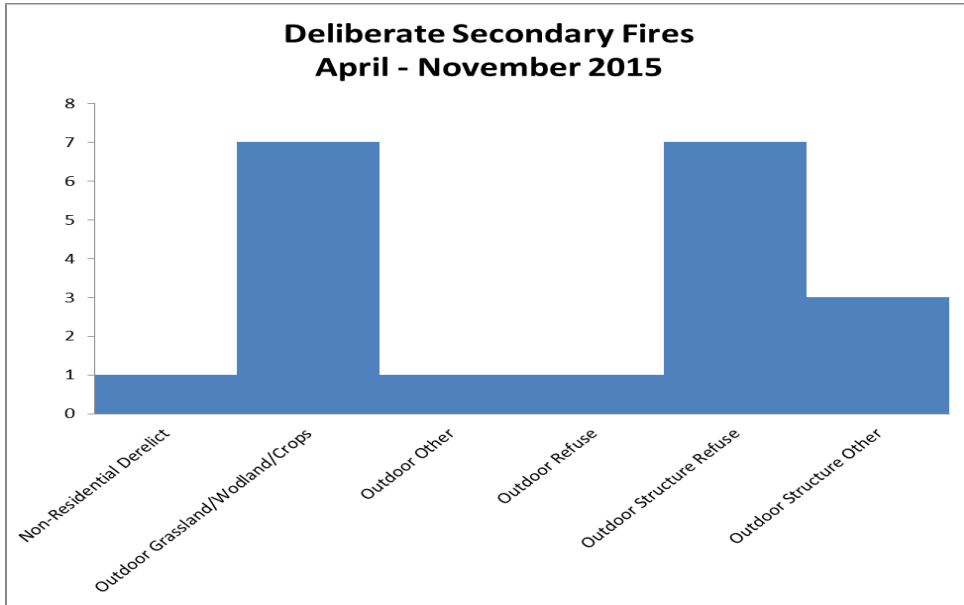
3.6.1 Deliberate Primary Fires



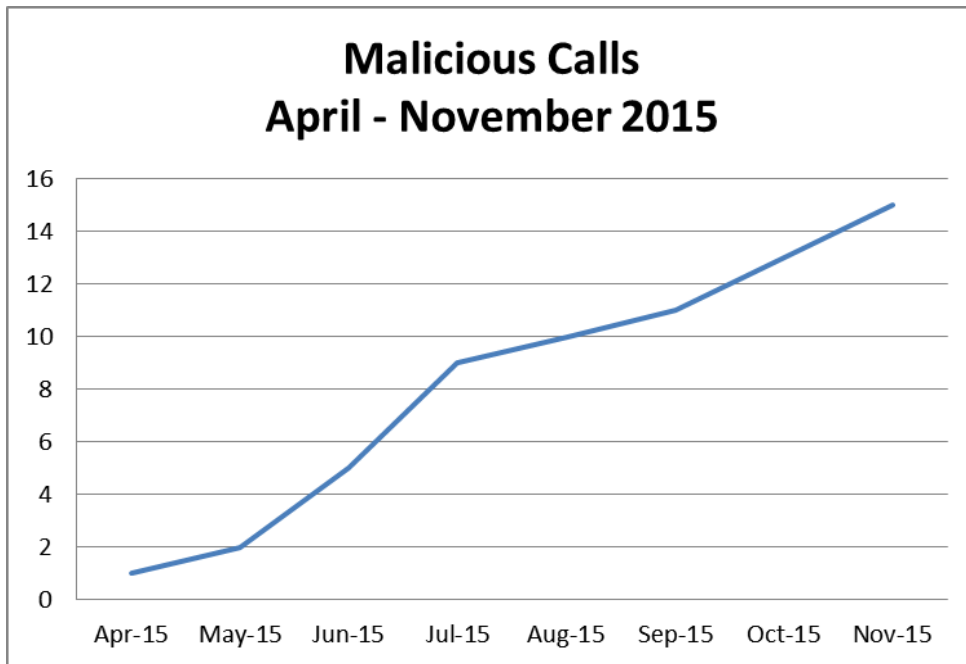
3.6.2 Deliberate Secondary Fires



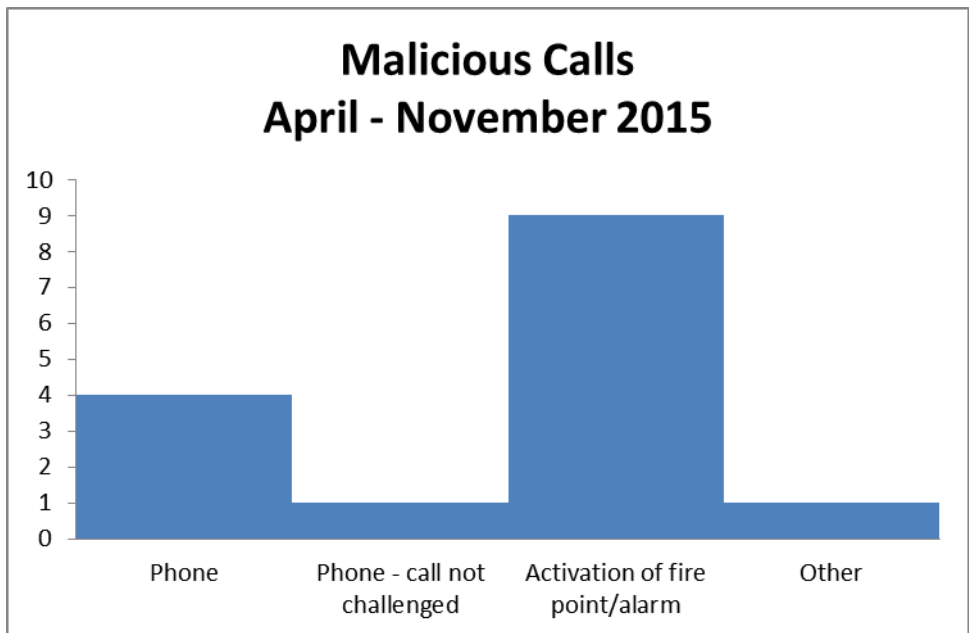
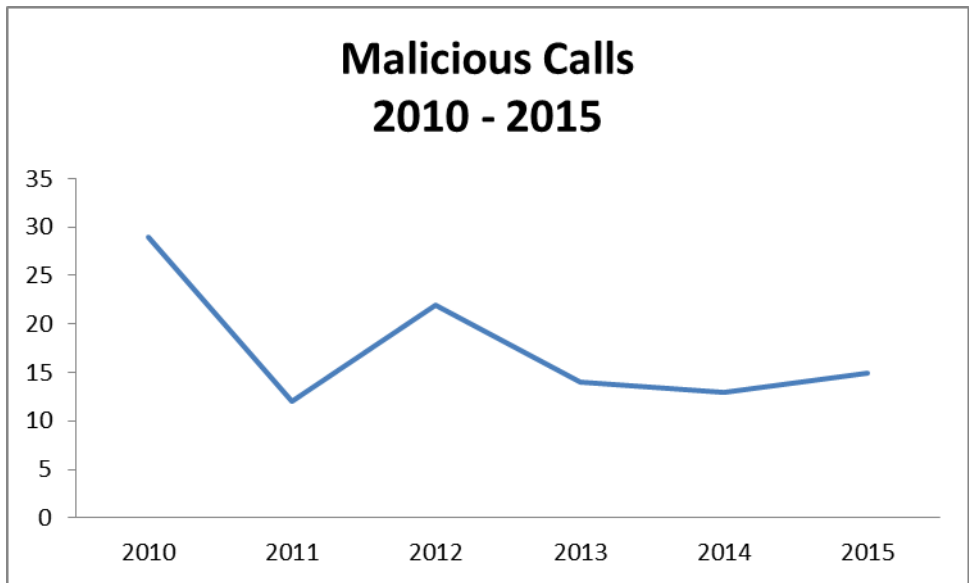
This table shows a slight upward trend indicated in outdoor grassland/woodland/crops. This type of area can be influenced by the weather trends.



3.6.3 Malicious Calls



The current figures for malicious calls are up however with the introduction of the new Thames Valley Fire Control Service this may have impacted with call challenges being reduced in the early months.



The above graph details Call Activation Points which are still an issue for RBFRS. The majority of the calls relating to Activation of fire point/alarm have been received from two locations within Bracknell Forest.

3.7 Community Feedback

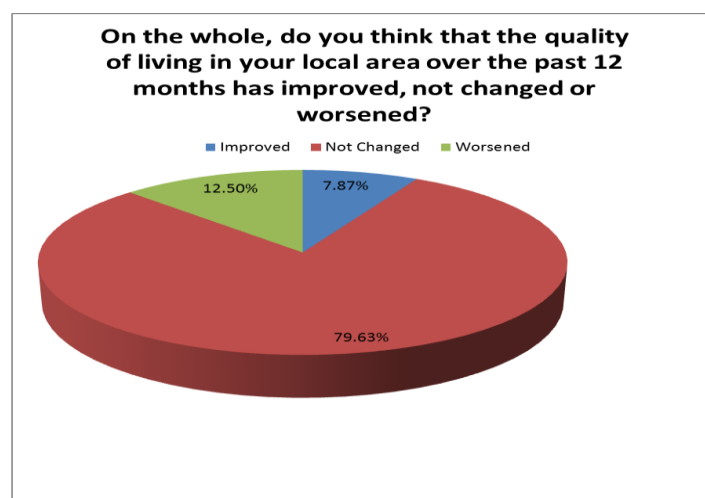
3.7.1 The table below shows the TVP neighbourhood priorities, arranged in to clusters.

Cluster Name with Wards	Priorities
Crowthorne (Crowthorne)	ASB Speeding
Bracknell Central North (Priestwood and Garth, Warfield Harvest Ride, Bullbrook, Harmans Water, Crown Wood)	Road Safety (speeding, parking) Environmental Issues Crime Reduction (situational)
Bracknell Central South (Great Hollands North, Great Hollands South, Wildridings and Central, Old Bracknell, Hanworth)	ASB Speeding Drug Dealing
Bracknell Northern Parishes (Winkfield and Cranbourne, Binfield with Warfield, Ascot)	Speeding Environmental Issues Burglary Non-Dwelling
Sandhurst (Little Sandhurst and Wellington, Central Sandhurst, Owlsmoor, College Town)	Speeding Parking Environmental issues
Bracknell Town Centre (within Wildridings and Central)	ASB Environmental Issues Alcohol Offences Cycling in Town Centre

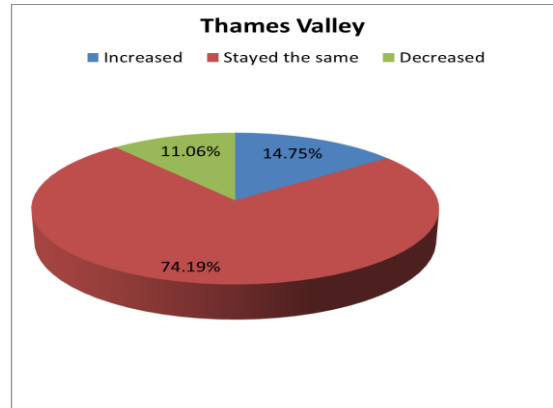
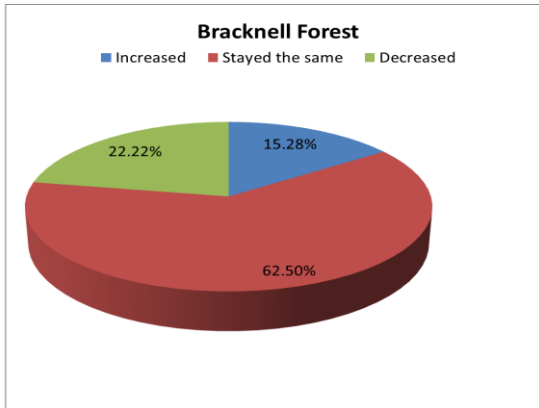
3.7.2 These priorities are considered at the exercise at 4.1.1.1.

3.8 Perception and Fear of Crime

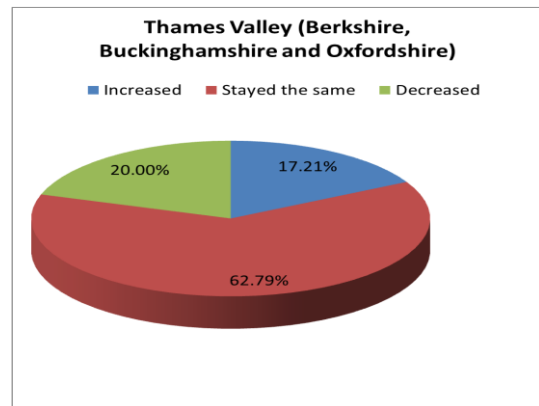
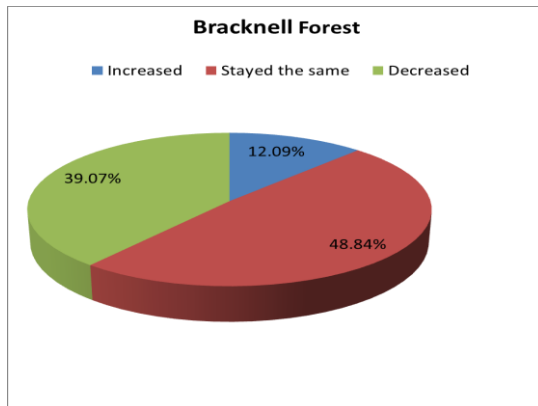
3.8.1 As part of the online consultation respondents were asked a series of questions about their perception of crime and anti social behaviour and their feelings of safety. The findings of these questions are highlighted below:



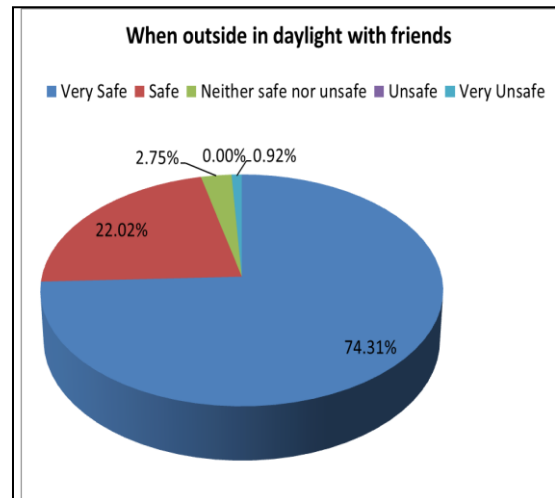
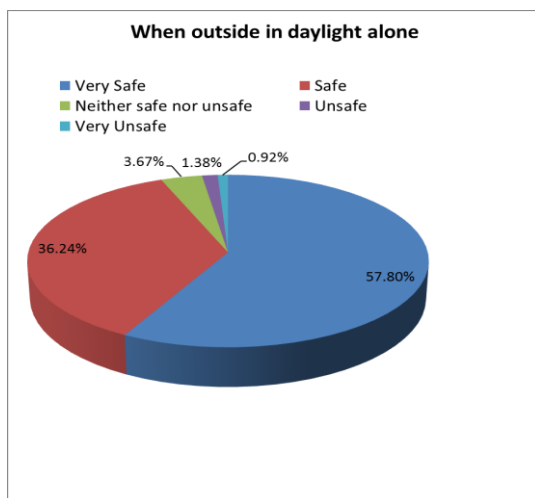
3.8.2 From what you know or have heard, over the past 12 months, do you think the overall amount of crime in the following areas has increased, stayed the same or decreased?

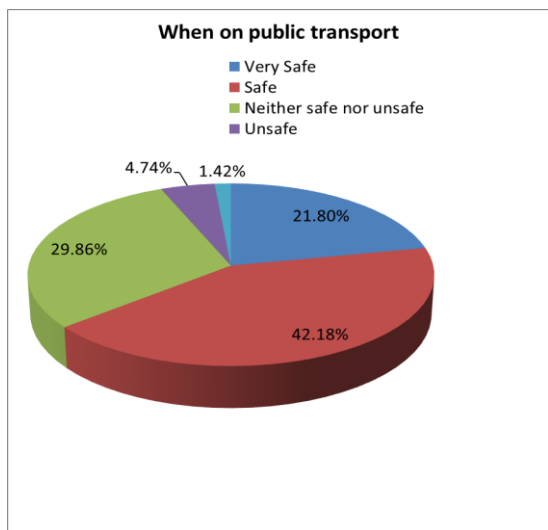
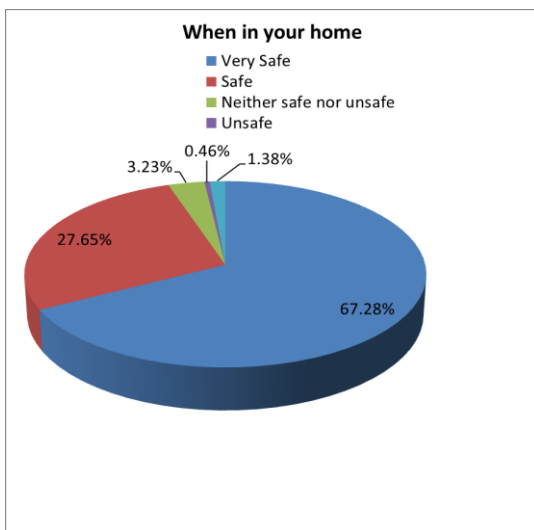
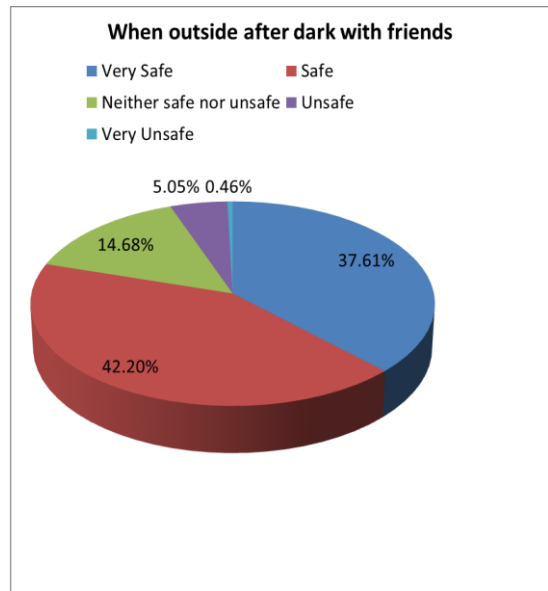
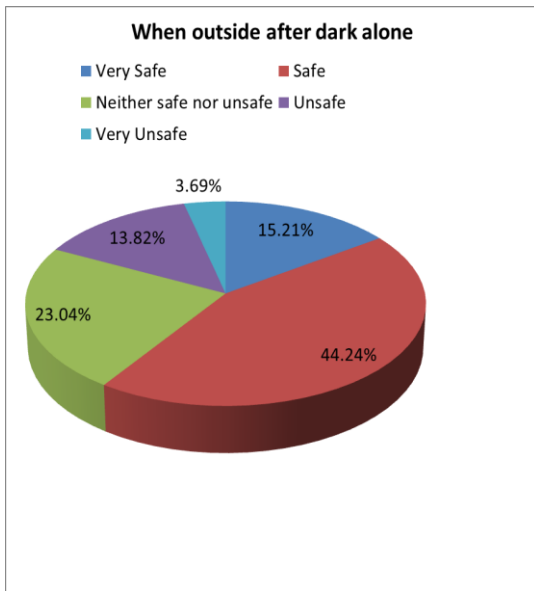


3.8.3 From what you know or have heard, over the past 12 months, do you think the overall amount of anti social behaviour (ASB) in the following areas has increased, stayed the same or decreased?



3.8.4 How safe do you feel in your local area:





- 3.8.5 These results demonstrate that the majority of respondents felt that Bracknell Forest has either become a better place to live or there has been no change over the last year. The perception from the vast majority of people is that levels of crime and anti-social behaviour have either gone down or stayed the same. It is to be expected that people are more likely to feel safe during daylight or when they are with friends, however it is encouraging to see that the overwhelming majority of people feel safe within the borough.
- 3.8.6 The 2014 Bracknell Forest Residents' Survey was carried out by QA Research between September and November 2014. It sought to provide data on residents' quality of life and their attitudes towards local public services, including the Council.
- 3.8.7 Residents were asked to indicate the three things they liked best about living in the borough. This was an entirely spontaneous question and respondents were not prompted with answers. The low level of crime in the borough was one of the top 5 responses given by residents.

4.0 THE ANALYSIS

4.1 THE PRIORITY SELECTION PROCESS

4.1.1 Paired Comparison, Trends and Projections and Community Consultation

4.1.1.1 As mentioned previously in the document, the paired comparison method of priority setting described under 2.3.2 above was used in conjunction with current trends and projections as well as partner and community consultation. A summary of these results are shown below:

Category	Highlighted in Paired Comparison (see 3.1.1.7 and 3.1.2.3)	Increasing Trend (Projection Graphs at 3.1.1.3 [looking at 6 point projection] and at 3.1.1.2)	Highlighted in TVP Priorities (3.1.5)	Total
Criminal Damage				
Shoplifting				
Violent Offences	✓	✓		2
Vehicle Offences		✓		1
Burglary Non-Residential	✓		✓	2
Public Order Offences		✓		1
Drugs Offences	✓	✓	✓	3
Burglary Residential	✓			1
Sexual Offences	✓	✓		2
Theft From The Person / Robbery				
Arson		✓		1
Domestic Abuse	✓	✓		2
Hate Crime				
Fly Tipping				
Graffiti				
Fly Posting				
Neighbour Disputes	✓			1
Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour	✓			1
Nuisance Neighbours	✓			1
Deliberate Primary Fires				
Deliberate Secondary Fires				
Malicious Calls (Hoax Calls)				

4.1.1.2 Year one of the 2014-17 CSP Plan grouped ASB into 3 broad categories (recommended by the National Police Improvement Agency when it was operational) i.e. Environmental, Nuisance and Personal ASB. Therefore these 3 categories have been used again this year and the sub-categories highlighted above have been aligned with the relevant category.

- 4.1.1.3 The CSP needs to recognise that there are issues of crime and disorder associated with rural crime and issues of public safety associated with misuse of the internet and technology and the exploitation of vulnerable people. There is also a statutory requirement for the Local Authority, in the exercise of its functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. These are also of concern to the Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner.
- 4.1.1.4 It is recommended that the CSP continue to focus on Youth Crime Prevention and Drug Offences as ongoing necessary work. Drugs offences emerged as the highest priority category from the scanning exercise.
- 4.1.1.5 The CSP should also take into account the priorities identified by partner agencies where the combined effect of the CSP will assist the agency achieving its goals.
- 4.1.1.6 Despite not scoring in two categories in the table above, the partnership recognises the impact that Burglary Dwelling has, particularly as a driver of fear of crime, and therefore it is recommended that this remain a strategic priority during the period of the current Plan.

4.1.2 **Community Safety Partnership**

- 4.1.2.1 It is noted that the recommendations contained in this document are based on the data analysed as well as community consultation. However, the CSP will discuss the recommendations contained in this report at its meeting on 7 December and decisions will be made on the priorities that it would like to take forward into 2016.
- 4.1.2.2 A copy of this Strategic Assessment will also be shared with the Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner. It is noted that there are overlaps between the recommended priorities in this Strategic Assessment and the Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) Police and Crime Plan 2013-2017 as household burglary, drug and alcohol fuelled crime and ASB and abuse of vulnerable people. However, this document focuses on a local picture of crime and disorder as well as local community consultation and, particularly as a significant proportion of CSP work is locally funded, it recommends some priorities which do not feature in the PCC's plan.

5.0 **CONCLUSION**

- 5.1 Based on the above, and in consideration of the number of ticks in each category, it is suggested that those categories where there are 2 ticks or more are prioritised in 2016. Therefore the following areas are recommended priorities:

Recommended Priority		Reason
CRIME (categories below are defined as per the Home Office's National Crime Recording Standards⁷)		
Sexual Offences		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend
Violent Offences		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend
Domestic Abuse		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend • Recognised significant contributor to children on CPP
Drug Offences		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community • Recognised driver of crime
Burglary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community
Internet Related Crime		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend
Youth Crime Prevention		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important preventative work to break the cycle of offending
ASB		
Personal ASB with a particular focus on:	Nuisance Neighbours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by National Police Improvement Agency (NPIA) • High impact on community
	Neighbour Disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • High impact on community
Nuisance ASB with a particular focus on:	Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • High impact on community
	Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community • Highlighted on TVP priorities
Environmental ASB		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • Highlighted in TVP priorities

⁷ The National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) is a standard for recording crime in accordance with the law. It is based on applying legal definitions of crime to victim's reports. The aim of NCRS is to be victim focussed and maintain a consistent data set of recorded crime allegations across all forces.

Appendix A

Glossary of Acronyms

A&E	Accident and Emergency
ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract
ABH	Aggravated Bodily Harm
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ASBO	Anti-Social Behaviour Order
AWLSI	Assault with Less Serious Injury
BFC	Bracknell Forest Council
BME	Black & Minority Ethnic Groups
BRP	Bracknell Regeneration Partnership
BWA	Berkshire Women's Aid
CADIS	Community Nuisance & Disorder Information System
CIN	Child in Need
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CPP	Child Protection Plan
CSC	Children's Social Care
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DAAT	Drug & Alcohol Action Team
DA	Domestic Abuse
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DIP	Drug Intervention Programme
DV	Domestic Violence
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
HQ	Headquarters
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
IMD	Indices for Multiple Deprivation
LAC	Looked After Children
LPA	Local Police Area
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Assessment
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MSFG	Most Similar Family Group
NAG	Neighbourhood Action Group
NF	Neighbourhood Forum
NCRS	National Crime Recording Standard
NDTMS	National Drug Treatment Monitoring Service
NI	National Indicator
NIM	National Intelligence Model
NPIA	National Police Improvement Agency
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific & Priority Offender
RBFRS	Royal Berkshire Fire & Rescue Service
RBWM	Royal Borough of Windsor Maidenhead
SAC	Serious Acquisitive Crime
SBC	Slough Borough Council
SMART	Drug and Alcohol Service
TVP	Thames Valley Police
UA	Unitary Authorities
YOS	Youth Offending Service
YRD	Youth Restorative Disposal
YJS	Youth Justice System