

Bracknell Forest Council

Draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) **(Incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)** of the

Draft Bracknell Forest Local Plan

Appendix 2 – Baseline data, characterisation, indicators and trends

January 2018

Bracknell Forest Council

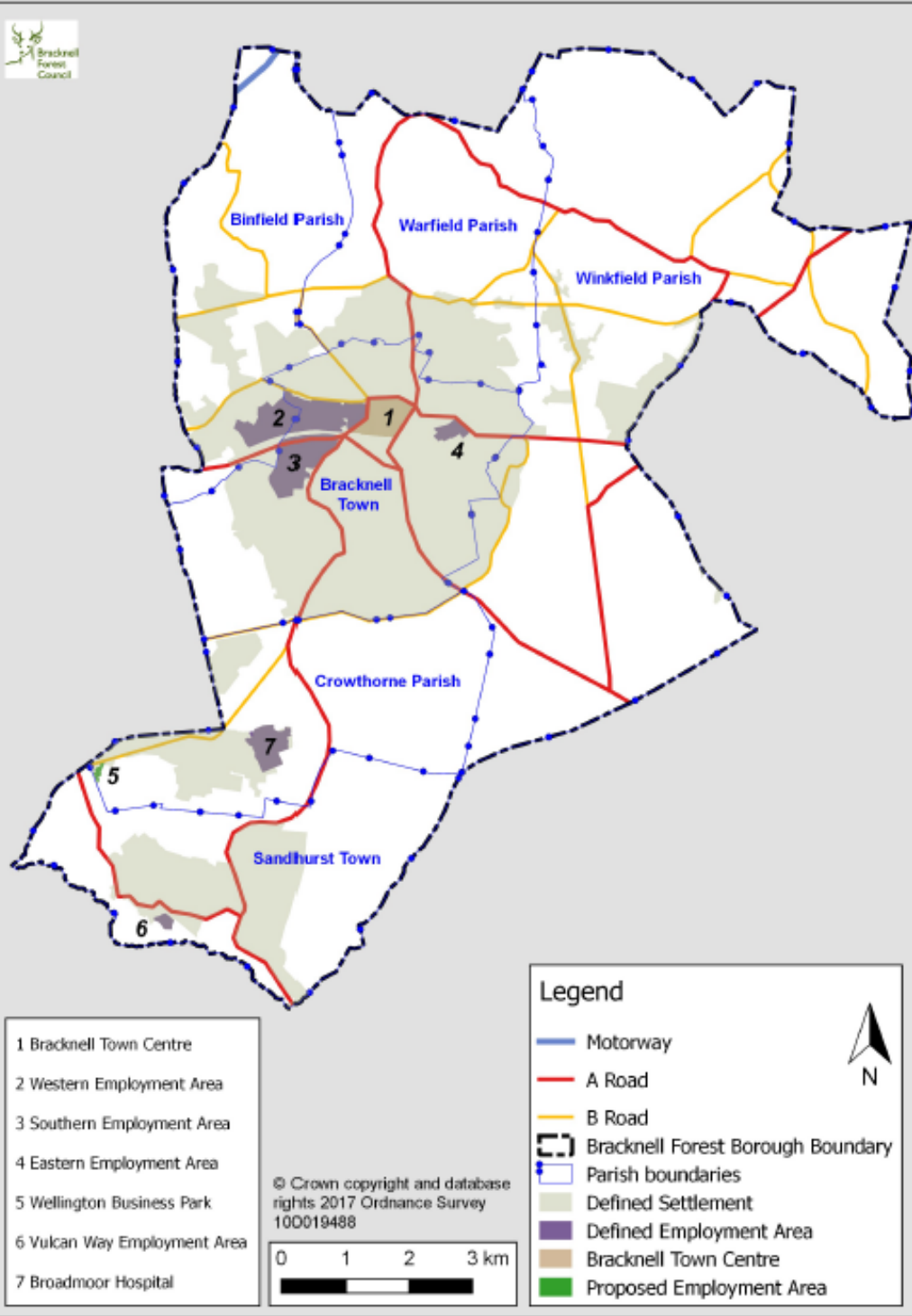
www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk

Settlement Character

Bracknell Forest Council (BFC) is a Unitary Authority located in the county of Berkshire in the South-East of England. The administrative area covers approximately 110 square kilometres and has a population of nearly 119,000 people [in 2015]. The Borough has seen significant population, housing and employment growth over the last few decades mainly in and around Bracknell Town.

With a background as a small market town, Bracknell was earmarked for development as a 'new town' to alleviate the housing crisis caused by World War II. Bracknell New Town was designed on the neighbourhood principle with a primary school, shops, church, community centre and public house at the heart of each of the nine neighbourhoods. Generally the housing stock is relatively expensive and spacious at average densities, with 10.3 persons per hectare, compared to 4.5 persons per hectare in the South-East [ONS, 2011].

The former New Town of Bracknell is in the centre of the Borough. The other settlements in the Borough comprise of Sandhurst and Crowthorne to the south; the semi-rural communities of Binfield, North Ascot and smaller villages in Warfield and Winkfield to the north



Environmental character and key strategic issues

The Crown Estate plantation forestry to the south of Bracknell Town forms extensive and dense commercial woodland of strong character, much of which has very high ecological value resulting in its designation as a Special Protection Area. The majority of the remaining area of the Borough is categorised as settled farmland, but it has been intensively developed. There is continued pressure for development which threatens to amalgamate urban areas and has resulted in poor management of fringe open land on the basis that some landowners anticipate that their property will be developed in the future. Bracknell Forest Borough has a relatively low quantity of heritage resources, although these are reported to be in good condition with only two Listed Buildings at risk.

Whilst Bracknell Forest is a relatively densely developed Borough it has extensive areas of high quality natural/semi-natural habitat; over 20% of the Borough is recognised as being of high wildlife value and protected by some form of designation. Of particular importance are the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA) and the Windsor Forest and Great Park Special Area of Conservation (SAC). This habitat and other Sites of Special Scientific Interest are reported to be generally improving (www.natureonthemap.gov.uk) although some have deteriorated. With pressure for development in close proximity to these sensitive areas, considerable effort will be required to ensure no further loss, damage or deterioration of SSSIs. The national target is for 95% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition. The Avoidance and Mitigation SPD requires the provision of substantial open space for recreation where development is proposed in the vicinity of the SPA. It will be a key document in helping to meet this objective. The Biodiversity Action Plan identifies priority habitats for the Borough and opportunities for improving and enhancing their geographical spread. Data indicates that the population of farmland birds continues to fluctuate although the trend would appear to be for an increase. The Borough has one of the highest ratios of publicly accessible open space to its population, and much of this open space is maintained at a high standard.

In recent years, it has been possible to limit the amount of development on greenfield sites. The higher levels of growth proposed however puts increasing pressure on open countryside.

Air Quality is generally good and this possibly reflects good accessibility to services in the Borough. Dependence on the car is high, however, and in some areas levels of Nitrogen Oxides exceed the levels prescribed as good. In addition to placing development near services and public transport nodes, measures will be necessary to promote walking and cycling to work towards the air quality objectives set out in the National Air Quality Strategy. In 2011, two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) were designated in the Borough and the Council continues to monitor and taken action in these areas in order to improve air quality.

Energy efficiency is slowly improving in the Borough, but this and the provision of renewable energy capacity are not developing at a sufficiently fast rate to fully address the need to reduce CO₂ emissions. The UK target is for a reduction in Greenhouse gases emissions to be at least 34%

below 1990 levels by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050 (Climate Change Act 2008). The level of waste going to landfill remains steady and this is consistent with the Borough achieving good rates of recycling.

The surface waterbodies in the borough are mainly heavily modified and have not met the Water Framework Directive goal of 'good status' by 2015; three of the five stretches of watercourse are predicted to achieve this by 2027. This is typical of other watercourses in the Thames River Basin. Groundwater bodies are currently achieving 'good' overall status. Across the Thames River Basin as a whole, the River Thames and groundwater are key sources of drinking water. The borough is in a 'Surface Water Safeguard Zone' where land use is at risk of influence the quality of water used for drinking (a non-statutory designation).

South East England (including Bracknell Forest) is an area of water stress. Water consumption per person in the local water resource zone has seen a downward trend over several years, although the population increase increases the demand overall. Water efficiency and demand measures will be key to reducing customer demand.

Surface water flooding across the Borough is relatively sporadic, with discrete patches across the whole catchment. Areas at risk of flooding from The Cut are typically limited to a 100-200m corridor along the river with some isolated areas at risk. Flooding associated with the River Blackwell is within fields and lakes along the river, with more extensive flood zones extending into Sandhurst. Areas at risk of groundwater flooding have been identified in the Borough, along with more extensive areas at risk of surface water flooding. As well as guiding development away from areas at flood risk; new developments should avoid increasing flood risk elsewhere. Five Sustainable Drainage Systems are being installed on new developments (2014).

A key measure in improving the environment in the Borough however and minimising the global impact from the Borough will be the application of the Code for Sustainable Homes.

Social character

Bracknell Forest is one of the least deprived areas of the country (ranked 287 out of 326 local authorities in England on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015). Access to services, facilities, employment and open space/recreation is generally good. Property prices and levels of car ownership are significantly higher than the national average. However, these headline figures mask significant pockets of deprivation. For instance, 17 schools in the borough have free school meal eligibility of over 10%. There are seven wards in the borough that have child poverty rates higher than the regional average with one of these higher than the national rate. (Source: DWP 2011).

General education is good and slightly above the national average. The overall level of crime in the Borough is lower than the average for the Thames Valley area; in general Bracknell is following the national trend of a falling crime rate.

The health of residents is generally slightly better, and life expectancy is slightly higher, than the national average.

The total housing completions remains low compared to the target for the Borough and the level of affordable housing does not appear to be meeting demand. The average house price has remained well above the national average for many years. The average price reached £345k in October 2017, 40% above the national average (£240k). The Borough has seen house prices rise at a higher rate than the national average since 2012. The number of unfit homes is low compared to the national figures. Household fuel poverty is also relatively low and appears to be improving.

Economic character

Bracknell Forest lies within the economically buoyant Thames Valley with high levels of employment. The number of people claiming Job Seekers' Allowance rose to a peak of 2.6% in August 2009 due to the recession, but has since fallen consistently to 0.7% (November 2015); the proportion remains lower than both the national and South East averages (0.9% and 1.5% respectively). The number of active businesses in the Borough is increasing. The Gross Value Added per job in Bracknell is very high by national standards. Relative to the south east and England, Bracknell has particularly high percentages of firms in the two largest sized-firm bands; and high levels of jobs in information and communication. Maintaining the quality of the environment and maximising investment in sustainable transport will be key measures to help retain this economic position.

SA/SEA Framework

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
1. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases	<p>Carbon dioxide emissions</p> <p>CO2 emissions within the scope of the Local Authority (as amended by 2015 data release)</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest:</p> <p>Total (kt CO2):</p> <p>2006: 732.6 2007: 721.7 2008: 710.0 2009: 631.6 2010: 636.7 2011: 76.1 2012: 647.2 2013: 592.8 2014: 498.0 2015: 467.1</p> <p>Industry and Commercial (kt CO2):</p> <p>2006: 308.3 2007: 300.5 2008: 296.4 2009: 248.9 2010: 241.6 2011: 215.6 2012: 235.6 2013: 227.0 2014: 170 2015: 143</p> <p>Domestic (kt CO2):</p> <p>2006: 259.3</p>	<p>Total CO2 emissions in Bracknell Forest fell by about 33% between 2006 and 2015. Per capita CO2 emissions in Bracknell Forest are generally falling steadily apart from in 2012. However, it is felt that figures are influenced by the economic recession.</p> <p>From 2014 to 2015, emissions decreased in 83% of UK local authorities; mainly due to reduced coal and gas for electricity generation.</p> <p>A trend in reducing emissions is considered likely to continue through pressure from legally binding targets promoting efficiency measures. Increasing development will put pressure on achieving targets.</p> <p>{The Climate Change Act (2008) sets a legally binding target for the UK to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050 and at least 34% by 2020 against a 1990 baseline}</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		2007: 255.5 2008: 256.3 2009: 230.2 2010: 245.8 2011: 216.1 2012: 234.5 2013: 228.4 2014:189 2015: 182 Transport (kt CO2): 2006: 156.8 2007: 157.1 2008: 150.1 2009: 145.3 2010: 141.9 2011: 137.7 2012: 135.4 2013: 145.2 2014:147.5 2015: 150 Per capita emissions (t CO2): 2006: 6.6 2007: 6.4 2008: 6.3 2009: 5.6 2010: 5.6 2011: 5.0 2012: 5.3 2013: 5.1 (UK average 5.9) 2014: 4.2 2015: 3.9	

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
<p>2. Adapt to climate change by preparing for extreme weather events, including avoiding and managing the risk of flooding, heat wave, drought and storm damage</p>	<p>Surface water flooding</p> <p>The Council holds GIS data showing the areas liable to surface water flooding. The most up to date version of this data will be used by the Council in its assessment of potential development sites.</p> <p>Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2017 - 2020</p> <p>http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/local-flood-risk-management-strategy.pdf</p>	<p>Historical flood incidents occurred in 2000, 2002, 2006 and 2007. These flood events were sporadic and mainly caused by surface water flooding attributed to rainfall storm events. In the last two incidents drainage systems and underlying soils became overloaded and unable to cope with the volume and intensity of rainfall. The last event affected less than 10 properties.</p> <p>See Addendum 1a and 1b for Environment Agency Surface Water Flood Map, based on mathematical modelling for two storm events (30 year and 200 year annual probability of occurrence).</p>	<p>Surface water flood risk within the Borough is relatively sporadic, with discrete patches across the whole catchment.</p> <p>Climate change is likely to increase frequency and magnitude of severe flooding events in the future; land use changes also have the potential to increase flood risk.</p> <p>LFMR 2017-2020 Objective 7</p> <p>Seek to avoid an increase in flood risk as a result of new development by controlling how any additional water enters existing drainage systems.</p>
	<p>Fluvial Flooding</p> <p>Development affected within Flood Zones 2 and 3</p> <p>http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/37837.aspx</p> <p>Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2017 - 2020</p>	<p>See Addendum 1c for Environment Agency Fluvial Flood Maps.</p>	<p>Areas at risk of fluvial flooding tend to be along relatively narrow floodplains associated with The Cut, typically covering 100m to 200m in width; the downstream floodplain could reach about 500m. The area is mainly countryside with some isolated areas at risk.</p> <p>Flooding in the south of the Borough associated with the River Blackwell</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/local-flood-risk-management-strategy.pdf</p> <p>The Council holds GIS data showing the areas liable to fluvial flooding. The most up to date version of this data will be used by the Council in its assessment of potential development sites.</p>		<p>remains within fields and lakes situated along the river, with more extensive flood zones extending far into Sandhurst.</p> <p>{To guide development away from areas at highest risk of flooding and ensure that there is no increase in flood risk caused by development and flood risk elsewhere is reduced where possible}</p>
	<p>Groundwater flooding</p> <p>Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2017 – 2020</p> <p>http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/local-flood-risk-management-strategy.pdf</p>	<p>See Addendum 1d for Environment Agency Groundwater Flood Risk map (based on a broad scale assessment).</p>	<p>Groundwater flooding in the Borough is unlikely due to the underlying geology. The exception to this is along the watercourses where river gravels or alluvium can act as local aquifers and potentially causes groundwater flooding..</p>
	<p>New development with sustainable drainage installed</p>	<p>5 sites currently under construction with SUDS (end of 2014)</p>	<p>As from 6 April 2015, the use of SuDS becomes a material consideration in determining a planning application.</p> <p>BFC Objective (from Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2013 – 2016): {Seek to avoid an increase in flood risk as a result of new development by controlling how any additional water enter existing drainage systems}</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
<p>3. To conserve and enhance the diversity of wildlife, habitats and geology</p>	<p>Geology</p> <p>https://berksgeoconservation.org.uk/lgs.php</p> <p>http://www.tverc.org/cms/content/local-geological-sites</p>	<p>Three Local Geological Sites are present in the Borough (Berkshire Geological Conservation Group, 2018), these are local designations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Lawrence Brickworks (former) (located between Priory Lane and Gough's Lane, Warfield) • Warfield church • Devil's Highway, Crowthorne 	<p>The bedrock geology of the Borough generally consists of Bagshot, Windlesham and Camberley Sand Formations (beds of sand, silt and clay) to the south and London Clay to the north of Bracknell.</p>
	<p>Wildlife designations</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/biodiversity-action-plan-2012-2017.pdf</p> <p>A review of the potential impacts of climate change on the Bracknell Forest Biodiversity Action Plan October 2015</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/bap-review-climate-change-impacts.pdf</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Council Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2017</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/bap-review-climate-change-impacts.pdf</p>	<p>In Bracknell Forest: > 20% of the Borough recognised as being of a high wildlife value and protected by some form of designation.</p> <p>57 Local Wildlife Sites covering 3.7% of the land area.</p> <p>A further 9 sites are a combination of SSSI, SAC, SPA designations that cover over 17% of the land area.</p> <p>SPA: 1,333ha; SAC: 330ha; SSSI: 1,825ha; Local Wildlife Sites: 353ha (2017)</p>	<p>The effects of warmer, wetter winters and warmer, drier summers can be mitigated by ensuring habitat management at these sites is sensitive to seasonal changes and flexible to changing conditions.</p> <p>Without increases in connectivity, size and quality coupled with continued management and monitoring; designated sites will not be able to support the species vulnerable to Climate Change.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/biodiversity-annual-monitoring-report-2017.pdf	See Addendum 2 - Location of Nature Conservation Designations	
	<p>Proportion of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering status</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Council Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2017</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/biodiversity-annual-monitoring-report-2017.pdf</p> <p>http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest ((2016-2017) Favourable: 61% Unfavourable recovering: 39%</p> <p>South East April 2017 Favourable: 51.47% (49.58%) Unfavourable recovering: 44.02%(47.94%)</p> <p>Berkshire April 2017 Favourable: 61.58%(57.00%) Unfavourable recovering: 38.18% (39.63%)</p> <p>UK April 2017 Favourable: 38.61% Unfavourable Recovering 55.95%</p> <p>See Addendum 3 - Wildlife Designations their Condition</p>	<p>There are nine SSSI's wholly or partly within Bracknell Forest, representing approximately 17% of the land area. Overall across the borough, the condition status of SSSIs has remained relatively stable over the last five years. Much of Thames Basin Heaths SPA have also remained stable over the last 10 years.</p> <p>{National target of 95% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering position}</p>
	<p>UK priority habitat resource in Bracknell Forest</p> <p>Priority Habitat Inventory, NERC Act 2006 Section 41 habitats of principle importance</p> <p>https://data.gov.uk/dataset/prio</p>	<p>UK priority habitat resource in Bracknell Forest: 2012/13: 1,159 ha 2013/14: 1,161 ha 2014/15: 1,162 ha 2015/16: 1,330 ha 2016/2017 1,267 ha</p>	<p>The changes in priority habitat largely represent an improved understanding of the habitat resource in Bracknell Forest, rather than the creation or loss of habitat.</p> <p>Across the UK priority habitat resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% is protected as

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>rity-habitat-inventory-england</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Council Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2017</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/biodiversity-annual-monitoring-report-2017.pdf</p> <p>Biodiversity 2020: a strategy for England's wildlife and Ecosystem services. England Biodiversity Indicators Full 2017 Review</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/635368/England_biodiversity_indicators_full_2017_rev.pdf</p>	<p>Habitat Inventory mapping shows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many pockets of deciduous woodland being the most prevalent habitat, it is scattered across the borough • a number of small traditional orchards scattered across the borough, with the majority being in the north of the borough • small areas of lowland meadows in Sandhurst, Warfield and Winkfield • a small area of reedbeds in Winkfield • lowland heathland to the south of the borough in southern parts of Winkfield and in Crowthorne and Sandhurst • adjoining the River Blackwater in Sandhurst are a variety of habitats: lowland fens, lowland meadows, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, purple moor grass and rush pastures and deciduous woodland 	<p>designated sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In April 2015, 56% were in favourable or recovering condition, at increase of 8.7% since 2011.
	<p>Change in numbers of UK priority species in Bracknell Forest</p>	<p>Change in numbers of UK priority species in Bracknell Forest:</p>	<p>Two species have been removed from the list as no new records had been made since 1997. Records are</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>UK NERC Act Section 41 species of principal importance</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Council Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2017</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/biodiversity-annual-monitoring-report-2017.pdf</p> <p>Biodiversity 2020: a strategy for England's wildlife and Ecosystem services. England Biodiversity Indicators Full 2017 Review</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/635368/England_biodiversity_indicators_full_2017_rev.pdf</p>	<p>1993 - 2013: 98 1994 – 2014: 107 1995 – 2015: 102 1996 – 2016: 89 1997 – 2017: 87</p> <p>Relative Abundance of UK Priority Species, index of relative abundance shows decline to 32% of the 1970 index value. Between 2010 and 2015 the index declined by 18%. The distribution of species increased between 2010 and 2015 but this increase was not statistically significant. age</p>	<p>however indicative rather than absolute.</p>
	<p>Heathland Extent and Potential (HEaP) maps, RSBP</p> <p>https://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/conservation/conservation-and-sustainability/advice/conservation-land-management-advice/heathland-extent-and-potential-maps</p>	<p>The RSPB have mapped the extent of all lowland heathland in England (which is often fragmented), and the expansion potential of the surrounding land. The maps show the extent of existing heathland and the potential to create lowland heathland. Making sites bigger and reconnecting them makes dependent wildlife more resilient to the pressures of a changing</p>	<p>The majority of Heathland in the borough falls within areas designated as SSSI although this does not guarantee full protection against potential threats.</p> <p>Climate change impacts such as reduced rainfall and higher temperatures increase the risk of fire and lowland heath being replaced by dry, acid grasslands.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		<p>environment. Heathland supports specialised biodiversity and recreational uses.</p> <p>In Bracknell the maps show heathland present in fragmented areas to the south of the borough, largely in Sandhurst, Crowthorne and one small area in Winkfield. The potential for heathland extends through a large area to the south and east of Bracknell town.</p>	<p>Further threats include the failure to adopt an appropriate management plan and the disturbance of key species.</p> <p>Objectives in the Heathland Habitat Action Plan should help to mitigate these threats. However, these should not be seen as definitive measures. The target should always be to exceed rather than meet the suggested objectives and further onus be placed on public understanding of the importance of lowland heath.</p>
	<p>Population of wild birds</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Council Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2017</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/biodiversity-annual-monitoring-report-2017.pdf</p> <p>Berkshire Bird Atlas data</p> <p>Wild Bird Populations in England 1970 to 2014, DEFRA, 2015</p>	<p>In Bracknell Forest, farmland birds show a small decrease in 2016 in the distribution and status of farmland birds index compared to 2015; however the index remains higher than the baseline year of 2007.</p> <p>Number of tetrads occupied across Berkshire: 1987-1989 / 2007 – 2011</p> <p>Barn Owl: 54 / 157 Bullfinch: 341 / 267 Dartford Warbler: 0 / 15 Hobby: 68 / 137 Kingfisher: 145 / 125 Little Ringed Plover: 39 / 34 Nightjar: 25 / 43 Skylark: 342 / 321</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest data suggests slight increase in farmland birds in 2016 compared to 2007.</p> <p>Across England from 1970-2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall status of common, native breeding bird species has changed little, although there are variations between species • Breeding farmland birds fell 56% • Breeding woodland birds fell 23% • Breeding water and wetland birds fell 4% • Wintering waterbirds fell 3%

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		<p>Woodlark: 11 / 34 This shows, Berkshire wide, the changes in the number of tetrads occupied over that period.</p>	
<p>4. To protect and enhance the Borough's characteristic landscape and its historic environment in urban and rural areas</p>	<p>Number of Designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>National Heritage List for England Historic Environment Record Historic Landscape Characterisation of the East Berkshire authority areas</p> <p>www.HistoricEngland.org.uk</p> <p>Conservation Areas</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/conservation-areas/conservation-areas-bracknell-forest</p>	<p>There are 284 designated heritage assets in Bracknell Forest (January 2018): 256 – Grade II 10 – Grade II* 1 – Grade I</p> <p>6 Parks and Gardens: The Royal Estate Windsor – Grade 1 South Hill Park – Grade II Bagshot Park – Grade II Broadmoor Hospital - Grade II Ascot Place - Grade II* Newbold College - Grade II*</p> <p>12 Scheduled ancient monuments</p> <p>5 conservation areas: Crowthorne Easthampstead Warfield Winkfield Row Winkfield Village</p> <p>See Addendum 4 - Heritage Assets</p>	

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>Designated Heritage Assets at Risk</p> <p>Historic England's Heritage at Risk 2017 Register at www.HistoricEngland.org.uk</p>	<p>The Historic Parks & Gardens at Broadmoor and at Newbold College are considered to be 'at risk' and 'declining'. This is due to the declining condition of the garden walls and buildings at each location</p>	<p>Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register does not include grade II buildings. No local surveys of Newbold College and Broadmoor have been undertaken in order to ascertain whether they are at risk. This is identified as a gap in the baseline information.</p>
	<p>Key character areas identified in the landscape character assessment</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Borough Landscape Character Assessment, September 2015. http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/3976918</p>	<p>Further information in Bracknell Forest Landscape Evidence Base,</p> <p>Recommendations in relation to landscape designations, gaps and green belt villages (LUC, September 2015)</p> <p>Relatively limited areas of the borough have local landscape designations of Areas of Special Landscape Importance (ASLIs) and Areas of Local Landscape Importance (ALLIs) (see Policies Map, July 2013) https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/development-plan/bracknell-forest-policies-map</p>	<p>The landscape is a reflection of the varied geology and topography of the borough and its use through history. Humans have shaped and changed the landscape from the first prehistoric communities to the current day. Key current driving forces for change are: climate change, agriculture/forestry, minerals and economic and residential development, including their supporting infrastructure.</p>
	<p>Tranquillity</p>	<p>CPRE mapped 'tranquil' and 'semi-tranquil' areas to compare</p>	<p>Almost the entire borough is disturbed by noise and visual intrusion, with less</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>Developing an Intrusion Map of England, Prepared for Council to Protect Rural England by Land Use Consultants, August 2007</p> <p>http://www.cpre.org.uk/resources/countryside/tranquil-places/item/1790-developing-an-intrusion-map-of-england</p>	<p>the early 1960's, early 1990's and 2007. Mapping was based on proximity to features such as motorways and major trunk roads, railways, airports, built up areas etc.</p> <p>Areas disturbed by noise and visual intrusion in Bracknell Forest (SE total): Early 1960's: 87.94% (37.84%) Early 1990's: 96.96% (58.95%) 2007: 97.36% (69.24%)</p>	<p>than 3% of the borough being undisturbed in 2007 (based on the methodology used). Whilst there was little increase in the area classed as disturbed from the early 1990's to 2007, the data does not show where there has been increases in the scale of disturbance (for example from more road traffic in areas already shown as disturbed), hence the data does not take into account any worsening of the disturbance.</p>
<p>5. To address the waste hierarchy by: minimising waste as a priority, reuse, then by recycling, composting or energy recovery</p>	<p>Proportion of the total tonnage of all types of waste that has been recycled, composted and landfilled.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables</p>	<p>Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting</p> <p>2008/09: 40.44% 2009/10: 37.83% 2010/11: 40% 2011/12: 42.5% 2012/13: 38.48% 2013/14: 36.3% 2015/16: 41.7%</p> <p>Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill</p> <p>2008/09: 56.34% 2009/10: 44.48% 2010/11: 22% 2011/12: 20.9% 2012/13: 22.46%</p>	<p>Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting has remained relatively stable since 2008.</p> <p>Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill has reduced significantly since 2008; the EU target is now met.</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Council (together with Wokingham Borough Council and Reading Borough Council) are involved in a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contract with FCC Environment in providing waste management facilities to help meet or exceed Government targets for waste reduction and recycling. By the end of the PFI contract in 2031 the partnership (known as re3) expects to recycle or compost more than 50% of its waste</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		2013/14: 23.52% 2015/15: 19.8%	and obtain value from 74% of it. {EU target for the UK to recycle at least 50 per cent of waste generated by households by 2020}
6. Minimise air, water, soil / ground, noise and light pollution and improve the quality of air, water and contaminated land	<p>Surface water quality</p> <p>The WFD classification of the waterbodies within the Borough can be found on the EA Catchment Data Explorer at: http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ https://ea.sharefile.com/share?cmd=d&id=s0faa355450243538#/view/s0faa355450243538?_k=ityjm5 http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/</p> <p>Biodiversity 2020: a strategy for England's wildlife and Ecosystem services. England Biodiversity Indicators Full 2017 Review https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/635368/England_biodiversity_indicators_full_2017_rev.pdf</p>	<p>A summary of the Overall Waterbody Status is included here. More information can be found on the EA website at the source given.</p> <p>Cut (Ascot to Bull Brook confluence at Warfield) [through Winkfield and Warfield] 2009: moderate 2015: moderate Objective 2027: good Predicted 2021: moderate Predicted 2027: good Heavily modified</p> <p>Cut (Warfield to north Bracknell) 2009: moderate 2015: moderate Objective 2027: moderate Predicted: 2021: moderate Predicted 2027: moderate</p> <p>Cut (Binfield to River Thames confluence) and Maidenhead</p>	<p>The main rivers in the Borough are The Cut (flowing through Warfield and Binfield areas and to the west of Bracknell town centre), Bull Brook (to the east of the town centre) and the River Blackwater (along the southern boundary of the borough); all form part of the Thames River Basin.</p> <p>The surface water bodies in the borough have not met the Water Framework Directive objective of 'good status' by 2015 (or 'good potential' status in heavily modified waterbodies) (around half of all EU waterbodies failed to meet this objective; only 8% of water bodies in the Thames river basin achieved it); two of the water bodies are predicted to achieve 'good status' by 2027. Three of the water bodies are heavily modified. The River Basin Management Plan provides means by which improvements may happen in the medium to long-term without the influence of the Local Plan.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		<p>Ditch 2009: poor 2015: moderate Objective 2027: moderate Predicted 2021: moderate Predicted 2027: moderate Cut at west Bracknell [to west of Bracknell town]: 2009: moderate 2015: moderate Objective 2027: good Predicted 2021: moderate Predicted 2027: good Heavily modified Bull Brook [to the east of Bracknell town]: 2009: moderate 2015: moderate Objective 2027: moderate Predicted 2021: moderate Predicted 2027: moderate Heavily modified</p> <p>Blackwater (Hawley to Whitewater confluence at Bramshill) [Sandhurst]: 2009: moderate 2015: moderate Objective 2027: moderate</p> <p>All these water bodies are within Nitrates Directive protected areas.</p> <p>The borough is in a Drinking</p>	<p>Reasons for not achieving 'good status' across the borough include: physical modification and urbanisation affecting invertebrates and fish migration; physical barriers to fish migration; sewage discharge affecting phosphate, ammonia, macrophytes and phytobenthos and invertebrates; agriculture and rural land management; surface water abstraction; and recreation.</p> <p>Overall in the UK, the number of waterbodies achieving high or good surface water status fell from 23% in 2010 to 20% in 2015.</p> <p>The current RBMP identified that, across the Thames River Basin as a whole, the River Thames is a key source of drinking water. The borough is in a 'Surface Water Safeguard Zone'. This is a non-statutory designation of areas identified 'at risk' where land use management and other activities can affect the quality of untreated water used for drinking.</p> <p>{Water Framework Directive: By 2015, all inland and coastal water to reach "good status"}</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		Water Protected Area and a 'Surface Water Safeguard Zone' where land use is at risk of influencing the quality of water that is used for drinking water.	
	<p>Groundwater</p> <p>The WFD classification of the waterbodies within the Borough can be found on the EA Catchment Data Explorer at:</p> <p>http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/</p> <p>https://ea.sharefile.com/share?cmd=d&id=s0faa355450243538#/view/s0faa355450243538?_k=ityjm5</p> <p>http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/</p>	<p>A summary of the Overall Waterbody Status is included here. More information can be found on the EA website at the source given.</p> <p>Chopham Bagshot Beds (broadly located in the southeast of the borough) 2009: poor (quantitative) 2015: good Objective: good by 2015</p> <p>Farnborough Bagshot Beds (broadly located in the southwest of the borough) 2009: good 2015: good Objective: good by 2015</p> <p>Both groundwater bodies are within Drinking Water Directive protected areas.</p> <p>To the north of the borough, the area is designated as a groundwater Source Protection Zone 3.</p>	<p>The groundwater bodies are currently achieving 'good' overall status.</p> <p>The current RBMP identified that, across the Thames River Basin as a whole, groundwater is a key source of drinking water. The northern part of the borough is in a 'groundwater Source Protection Zone3' (water entering the ground in this area is presumed to reach a water abstraction).</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>Incidents of major and significant water, air or land pollution</p> <p>Environment Agency December 2017</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/663672/Regulating_for_people_the_environment_and_growth_2016_summary.pdf</p> <p>Pollution Incidents Data</p> <p>http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?topic=pollution&ep=query&lang=en&x=488433.77083333326&y=168432.26041666666&scale=7&layerGroups=5&location=X:%20488,433.77;%20Y:%20168,432.26&textonly=off&latest=true</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Contaminated Land</p> <p>http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/business-information/environmental-health/pollution/contaminated-land</p>	<p>Two incidents of significant land pollution in 2009 and two significant incidents of water pollution in 2016</p> <p>No incidents of significant or major air pollution since 2002 and no major incidents of land or water or air pollution since 2001.</p>	
	<p>Contaminated land remediated (where it currently presents a risk to human health and the environment)</p>	<p>Developed sites which have had remediation measures and are subject to monitoring.</p>	<p>For planning applications on land which is identified as contaminated, the land must be remediated to a standard that makes it suitable for the end use of</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/business-information/environmental-health/pollution/contaminated-land		the site.
	<p>Air Quality in the Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)</p> <p>2016 Air Quality Annual Status Report, June 2016</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/2016-air-quality-annual-status-report.pdf</p> <p>2015 Updating and Screening Assessment for Bracknell Forest Council, May 2015</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/2015-updating-and-screening-assessment.pdf</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Air Quality Action Plan 2014</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/air-quality-action-plan-2014_0.pdf</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Air Quality Progress Report 2014</p>	<p>2016: There are no new exceedences of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) outside of the two existing AQMAs at sites that represent relevant exposure. There are no exceedences of particulates (PM10) objectives at either of the monitoring sites.</p> <p>The AQMA's are in Bracknell (Bagshot Road and Downshire Way) (Addendum 5) and Crowthorne (Addendum 6).</p> <p>Annual mean NO₂: Air quality objective: 40µg/m³</p> <p>Bracknell AQMA, roadside: 2015: 37 2014: 45.8 2013: 40.1 / 43.6 (monitoring location moved mid-year) 2012: 35.5 2011: 37.3</p> <p>Crowthorne AQMA, roadside 2015: up to 43.6 µg/m³, a decrease from 2014 levels</p>	<p>Under the Environment Act 1995 the Council has a duty to designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) where air pollution levels have gone above the nationally acceptable levels established by the national air quality objectives. The main air quality issues in Bracknell Forest (and nationally) are associated with emissions from road traffic. These emissions contribute to exceedances of air quality for the pollutant NO₂ and to a lesser extent to increased levels of particulate matter in the form of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Bracknell Forest Council declared two AQMAs in 2011, the initial boundaries of which were amended in 2013 following further assessment undertaken in 2012. Monitoring results show that whilst pollutant concentrations are showing a slightly decreasing trend, this objective continues to be exceeded in the AQMAs despite local actions and improvements in vehicle emissions.</p> <p>All applications for development inside AQMAs should be supported by sufficient information to allow full consideration of their likely impact on</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	https://files.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/bracknell/documents/2014-air-quality-progress-report.pdf	<p>Urban background site (Foxhill School): 2015: 16.9 2014: 17.9 2013: 19.9 2012: 17.3 2011: 17.0</p> <p>Particulate Matter, PM₁₀: Annual mean concentration well below objective of 40 µg/m³. Levels consistent with previous years and show a slight decline over five years. Continuous daily monitoring of PM₁₀ in 2015 met the relevant objective, with levels similar to previous years data.</p>	<p>local air quality.</p>
<p>7. Ensure appropriate, efficient, reliable and careful use and supply of energy, water, minerals, food and other natural resources.</p>	<p>Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) of land affected by development</p> <p>http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/128043</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest: 2,400ha of land in use for agriculture [2000]. 1,846ha of land in use for agriculture [2010] (DEFRA).</p> <p>No grade 1 agricultural land present; small pockets of grade 2 land in Popeswood, Bracknell town and Sandhurst. Remaining areas which have been classified are grades 3a, 3b and 4.</p> <p>South East:</p>	<p>Most farmland is to the north of the borough where soils are neutral and clay. The area of farmland in the borough is declining.</p> <p>Discourage development on the best and most versatile agricultural land (ALC 1, 2 and 3a).</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		12% Grade 1 and 2 12% Grade 4 and 5 England: 16% Grade 1 and 2 21% Grade 4 and 5	
	<p>Water consumption</p> <p>Water Stressed Area – Final Classification 2013</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/244333/water-stressed-classification-2013.pdf</p> <p>http://www.southeastwater.co.uk/</p> <p>[Water Resource Management Plan is expected in 2019]</p>	<p>South East England (including Bracknell Forest) is an area of serious water stress.</p> <p>The litres per head per day consumption (pcc) in the water resources area WRZ4 (which includes Bracknell Forest) for the last five years is:</p> <p>2010/11: 176 2011/12: 168 2012/13: 159 2013/14: 156 2014/15: 161</p> <p>More recent data is not currently available.</p>	<p>Water stress occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration in the quantity and quality of water resources.</p> <p>South East Water's Water Resource Management Plan 2014 identifies there is insufficient water to meet demand across their supply area for the period to 2040 and sets out demand management and water supply options that could meet the shortfall.</p> <p>Water statistics available are calculated on the basis of water resource zones (areas water companies use to plan their resources). The closest overlap for Bracknell Forest BC is WRZ4 in South East Water's area.</p> <p>In the future, innovative water efficiency and demand management measures, primarily through a customer metering programme and water efficiency education and</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
			awareness activities, are expected to achieve much lower customer demand for water than in 2015.
8. To increase energy efficiency and support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy	<p>Installed capacity of sites generating electricity from renewable sources</p> <p>OFGEM E-Serve FIT Installations Statistical Report</p> <p>https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/Public/ReportManager.aspx?ReportVisibility=1&ReportCategory=0</p> <p>https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/feed-tariff-installation-report-30-september-2017</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest Feed in Tariff (FIT) installations to 31/05/2016:</p> <p>1 Domestic micro CHP 817 Domestic photovoltaic 7 Commercial photovoltaic 1 Domestic wind turbine</p> <p>Total installed capacity 3.014MW (an increase from 2.235MW in 2014)</p> <p>From 2012 to date 1757.9 KW installed Capacity (all photovoltaic)</p>	<p>From the end of 2014 to mid 2016, there has been an increase of almost 0.8MW (35%) of FIT installations from total renewable sources in the borough. The growth rate of this sector is anticipated to slow following changes to the funding arrangements.</p>
	<p>Energy efficiency</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/home-energy-efficiency-report.pdf</p> <p>CO2 emissions within the scope of the Local Authority (as amended by 2015 data release)</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-</p>	<p>2015 domestic emissions performance:</p> <p>Bracknell Forest: 1.52t/CO₂ per capita SE England: 1.65 t/CO₂ per capita England: 1.60t/CO₂ per capita</p> <p>Households in fuel poverty on the Low Income High cost Indicator:</p> <p>Bracknell Forest: 5.1% SE England: 8.1% England: 10.6%</p>	<p>Home energy consumption is responsible for over a quarter of all UK emissions of carbon dioxide.</p> <p>The monitoring is carried out according to The Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) 1995. The authority is required to produce a two yearly report setting out the energy conservation measures that the authority considers practicable, cost-effective and likely to result in significant improvement in the energy efficiency of residential accommodation</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015	<p>Between January 2012 and February 2017, the number of homes with an Energy rating under 50 was reduced from 3,320 to 1,447 - a 57% reduction.</p> <p>See Addendum 7 - Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) Ratings of homes in Bracknell Forest</p>	<p>in its area.</p> <p>BFC objective in its Equality Scheme "All of Us": {To reduce the number of homes with an Energy rating under 50 from a January 2012 baseline of 3,320 by 2.5% p.a.}</p>
<p>9. Facilitate sustainable economic growth and regeneration that provides employment opportunities for everyone and supports a successful, competitive, and balanced local economy that meets the needs of the area</p>	<p>Proportion of people of working age in employment</p> <p>ONS Labour Market Profile https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/</p> <p>Economic Profile Bracknell Forest 2014 http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/economic-indicators-april-2014.pdf</p>	<p>BF Economically active %:</p> <p>2006/07: 83.8 2007/08: 86.7 2008/09: 86.3 2009/10: 83.9 2010/11: 84.9 2011/12: 82.3 2012/13: 84.0 2013/14: 84.9 2015/16: 86.3</p> <p>SE: 80.6 [2015/16] GB: 77.8 [2015/16]</p> <p>BF In employment %:</p> <p>2006/07: 81.3 2007/08: 83.1 2008/09: 83.0 2009/10: 79.2 2010/11: 81.1</p>	<p>% is for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active</p> <p>Where figures cover two years, they are for April to March the following year.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		2011/12: 78.9 2012/13: 79.9 2013/14: 81.6 2015/16: 84.3 SE: 77.2 [2015/16] GB: 73.7 [2015/16] BF Employees %: 2006/07: 72.8 2007/08: 74.1 2008/09: 74.4 2009/10: 70.5 2010/11: 73.1 2011/12: 70.6 2012/13: 70.9 2013/14: 73.0 2015/16: 74.7 SE: 65.3 [2015/16] GB: 63.2 [2015/16] BF Self Employed %: 2006/07: 8.1 2007/08: 8.2 2008/09: 8.6 2009/10: 8.4 2010/11: 8.0 2011/12: 8.1 2012/13: 8.9 2013/14: 8.4 2015/16: 9.1	

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		SE: 11.6 [2015/16] UK: 10.2 [2015/16] BF Unemployed %: 2006/07: 3.5 2007/08: 3.4 2008/09: 3.8 2009/10: 5.7 2010/11: 4.8 2011/12: 5.0 2012/13: 4.6 2013/14: 4.4 2015/16: 3.1 SE: 4.1 [2015/6] GB: 5.1 [2015/6]	
	Change in VAT registered business stock Economic Profile Bracknell Forest 2014 http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/economic-indicators-april-2014.pdf	Growth in business stock 1998 – 2012: Bracknell Forest: 55.5% GB: 57.03%	Bracknell Forest has seen a moderate growth in business stock between 1998 -2012 (55.5%). By comparison, in Great Britain the average is 57.03%. The new business formation rate in Bracknell Forest is high, with the area ranking in the top 40% of districts nationally. In 2012, 11.14% of all businesses registered for VAT compared with 12.02% in Berkshire and 11.47% nationally. The 24 month business survival rate in Bracknell Forest is average by national standards, with the district ranking in

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
			the middle 20% of districts nationally. Of all of the VAT registered businesses in 2007, 73.96% were still trading in 2011.
	<p>GVA per job (per head)</p> <p>Economic Profile Bracknell Forest 2014</p> <p>http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/economic-indicators-april-2014.pdf</p>	<p>GVA per job (per head) 2012:</p> <p>Bracknell Forest: £69,010 Berkshire: £66,175 South East: £53,781 National average: £49,670</p>	<p>Gross Value added (GVA) per job in Bracknell Forest is very high, with the area ranking in the top 20% of districts nationally</p> <p>The share of national GVA in Bracknell Forest is high by national standards, with the area ranking in the top 40% of districts nationally. In 2012 it accounted for 0.3% of all GVA in Great Britain.</p>
	<p>Births and deaths of new enterprises and active enterprises</p> <p>Local Government Association</p> <p>https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lga-standard?mod-metric=37</p> <p>https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/changetobusiness/businessbirthsdeathsandsurvivalrates/adhocs/006382businessdemographycountsofbirthsdeathsandactiveenterprisesfor2015</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest:</p> <p>Births:</p> <p>2009: 515 2010: 480 2011: 540 2012: 510 2013: 605 2014: 645 2015: 595</p> <p>Deaths:</p> <p>2009: 540 2010: 415 2011: 485 2012: 445 2013: 450</p>	<p>Across the UK, 414000 were born in 2015, the highest recorded since comparable records began in 2000. The number of businesses that ceased to trade ('business deaths') across the UK between 2014 and 201, increased from 9.7 to 11.6%.</p> <p>The number of active businesses in the borough remains steady.</p> <p>The number of active businesses in the future is likely to continue to be influenced significantly by national and global economic trends; the decision to leave the European Union is also likely to have an influence.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		2014: 465 2015: 420 Active: 2009: 4,505 2010: 4,525 2011: 4,610 2012: 4,580 2013: 4,670 2014: 4,845 2015: 4,550	
	<p>Firm size and Industry Groups</p> <p>The Reading Diamond Local Economic Assessment (2010)</p> <p>UK Business; activity, size and location: 2017</p> <p>https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/bulletins/ukbusinessactivitysizeandlocation/2017</p>	<p>See existing defined employment areas and retail centres on the Policies Map (July 2013)</p> <p>http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/developmentplan</p>	<p>Bracknell has particularly high percentages of firms in the two largest sized-firm bands relative to both England and the South East. One disadvantage of having a relatively large proportion of large-sized firms is that the area is made more vulnerable to individual establishments leaving.</p> <p>Bracknell has relatively low levels of employment in manufacturing and high levels in information and communication relative to the South East and England.</p> <p>Professional, scientific and technical activities is another important sector for Bracknell and has very high employment relative to other Berkshire Unitary authorities.</p> <p>Education and construction has relatively low employment for</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
			Bracknell.
<p>10. Develop opportunities for everyone to access a good education and to acquire the skills and knowledge to find work and support the sustainable growth of the local economy.</p>	<p>Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills</p> <p>Local Government Association</p> <p>https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lga-standard?mod-metric=98&mod-area=E92000001&mod-group=AllRegions_England&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup</p> <p>https://literacytrust.org.uk/information/what-is-literacy/</p>	<p>Residents aged 16 - 64No qualifications 2016:</p> <p>Bracknell Forest: 3.1% South East: 5.4% England: 7.8%</p> <p>Latest available statistics for adult literacy levels in England are 2011. 14.9% of adults in England lack basic literacy skills.</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest is performing better than the South East and England.</p>
	<p>% achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and maths GCSEs</p> <p>http://www.education.gov.uk/</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gcse-and-equivalent-results-2016-to-2017-provisional</p>	<p>2010: 56.9% 2011: 59.7% 2012: 61.4% 2013: 63.4% 2015: 58.2%</p> <p>England, all state-funded schools 2015: 57.1%</p> <p>New grading criteria released. Percentage gaining a 9-5 pass in English and Maths in 2017</p> <p>Bracknell Forest: 42.7%</p> <p>South East: 45.4%</p> <p>England: 39.1%</p>	<p>Appears to be fluctuating. Although new methods of grading should improve interpretation of results going forward.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		State funded sector: 42.4%	
	<p>Qualifications NVQ4 and above</p> <p>Local Government Association</p> <p>Proportion of population ages 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher</p> <p>https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lga-standard?mod-metric=37</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest %:</p> <p>2012: 33.1 2013: 36.8 2014: 38.1 2015: 38.3 2016: 39.2</p> <p>South East %:</p> <p>2012: 36.8 2013: 38.2 2014: 39.1 2015: 39.8 2016: 41.4</p> <p>England:</p> <p>2012: 34.1 2013: 34.9 2014: 35.7 2015: 36.8 2016: 37.9</p>	<p>NVQ 4 equivalent and above: e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent</p> <p>% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64</p> <p>Qualification levels in the borough are typically slightly lower than the average value for the South East, and higher than the national average.</p>
11. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a high quality, well designed and affordable home	<p>Number of dwellings</p> <p>BFC Planning statistics</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants</p>	<p>As at April 2015:</p> <p>Local Authority: 80 Private Registered Provider: 7,990 Other Public Sector: 370 Private Sector: 39,850 Total: 48,290</p>	

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		Total: March 2016: 48,617 April 2015: 48,281 April 2014: 47,910 April 2013: 47,600 April 2012: 47,200 April 2011: 46,950 April 2010: 46,610	
	Number of housing completions (net) BFC Planning statistics https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/monitoring-and-background-information/housing-monitoring	Annual net completions: [2006/07] 131 [2007/08] 501 [2008/09] 467 [2009/10] 325 [2010/11] 410 [2011/12] 264 [2012/13] 390 [2013/14] 314 [2014/15] 376 [2015/16] 336 [2016/2017] 437	<p>The Berkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2016 showed that 635 new homes are needed each year in Bracknell Forest.</p> <p>The SHMA represents the most up to date figure of housing need for the Borough and is being used as the starting point in formulating the future housing target in the emerging Comprehensive Local Plan (2013 - 2036)². It is also being used for the purposes of calculating the HLS, instead of the housing requirement set out in the adopted Core Strategy.</p> <p>{Meet the housing completion targets in the BFC Core Strategy: 11,139 [2006/26]}</p> <p>[Target to be updated once BFLP is adopted]</p>
	Number of affordable housing	Annual net completions:	The SHMA demonstrates the need for

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>completions (net)</p> <p>BFC Planning statistics</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/planning-commitments-for-housing.pdf</p> <p>http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/3976882</p>	<p>[2006/07] 29 [2007/08] 192 [2008/09] 197 [2009/10] 152 [2010/11] 113 [2011/12] 49 [2012/13] 66 [2013/14] 115 [2014/15] 118 [2015/16] 32 [2016/17] 55</p>	<p>around 227 additional affordable homes each year (over and above an assumed 100 affordable homes provided per year) to address the backlog of housing need and the likely needs of newly arising households. This has not been achieved to date.</p> <p>Core Strategy target:</p> <p>{Affordable housing to at least the Borough's adopted standards to be secured in 100% of permissions where the thresholds in those standards are exceeded}</p>
	<p>Ratio of house prices v earnings</p> <p>Local Government Association</p> <p>Housing affordability ratio 1997- 2016</p> <p>https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=75</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest / England</p> <p>2012: 8.19 / 6.58 2013: 8.33 / 6.57 2014: 9.17/6.91 2015: 10.10/7.11 2016: 11.77/7.16</p>	<p>Ratio in Bracknell Forest has grown at a faster rate than the rest of England showing a decrease in affordability in the Borough.</p>
	<p>Households on the Housing Waiting List</p> <p>Planning statistics BFC and Communities and Local Government (via www.gov.uk)</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest:</p> <p>2006: 4,076 2007: 4,067 2008: 4,122 2009: 4,175 2010: 2,851 2011: 3,478 2012: 3,962</p>	<p>The decrease in households from 2009 to 2010 was due to a review of the Housing Allocation Policy following the implementation of the Localism Act 2011.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>Local Government Association</p> <p>Total Households on the waiting list at 1st April</p> <p>https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lga-standard?mod-metric=105</p>	<p>2013: 2,706 2014: 2,069 2015: 2,282 2016: 2,260</p> <p>BFC: (5.7% of all households) [2016]</p> <p>Other Berkshire authorities [2016]: Reading: 5088 (9.2% of all households) Slough: 2045 (4.5% of all households) Wokingham: 1527 (3.1% of all households) Windsor & Maidenhead: 359 (0.08% of all households) West Berkshire: 2065 (4.4% of all households)</p>	
	<p>Housing Quality</p> <p>(Building for Life Assessments)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report: Housing 2015-16</p> <p>http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/housing-authority-monitoring-report.pdf</p>	<p>99% of the development delivered in the Borough has been recorded as being of high quality, and well designed. This is considered positive and is very close to the target. The amber point resulted from consideration of parking provision at Enid Wood House. However, this building is in a sustainable Town Centre location with access to public</p>	<p>The BfL scheme is considered to be a way of assessing "high quality" as prescribed in the Core Strategy target and assisting in demonstrating performance within a national context. Achieving a standard of "green" under the BfL scheme is therefore considered to demonstrate "high quality".</p> <p>The 12 criteria/questions reflect a vision of what new housing developments should be i.e attractive,</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		transport and parking in the vicinity.	<p>functional and sustainable places to live. 'BfL12' is based on the NPPF and the Government's commitment to build more homes, better homes and involve local communities in planning. 3.64 The criteria are focused towards informing and guiding development professionals at the pre-application and application stage, using a simple traffic light system of green, amber and red, to determine whether designs are: good enough to proceed (green); further amendments are needed (amber) or, issues are of such concern that the scheme should not proceed (red).</p> <p>{Core Strategy Target The target of 100% of development delivered in the Borough being of high quality and well designed.}</p>
	<p>Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Travellers)</p> <p>Bracknell Forest GTAA 2017</p> <p>http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/4751048</p>	<p>Gypsy and Traveller Pitches</p> <p>In 2017 there were 13 private authorised pitches and 13 Council owned authorised pitches. There were also three unauthorised pitches totalling 29.</p> <p>Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>In 2017 there were 7 private authorised pitches.</p>	<p>The GTAA shows a 5 year authorised pitch shortfall from 2016/2017 to 2020/2021 of 9 pitches. Over the plan period 2014 to 2026 there is a net need for 14 pitches.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
12. To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing	<p>Overview of Health</p> <p>Public Health England Bracknell Forest Health Profile 2017</p> <p>http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e06000036.pdf</p>	See Addendum 8b for a copy of the 2017 Health Profile for the borough.	
	<p>Population</p> <p>https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest: Mid-year population estimates trend:</p> <p>2006: 109,900 2007: 110,700 2008: 111,500 2009: 111,900 2010: 112,900 2011: 113,696 2012: 115,058 2013: 116,567 2014: 118,025 2015: 118,982 2016: 119,400</p> <p>2036: 139,300 (ONS projection)</p> <p>2016: South East: 9,026,300 Great Britain: 63.8 million</p>	<p>There was a 3.7% growth in population in Bracknell Forest between 2001 and 2011 (ONS Census data).</p> <p>UK population is projected to increase by 9.7 million over the next 25 years to reach 74.3 million in mid-2039. Assumed net migration accounts for 51% of the projected increase, with natural increase (more births than deaths) accounting for the remaining 49% of growth (ONS, 2015). The decision to leave the European Union may influence the future population level (either increasing or decreasing it).</p>
	<p>Location of Health Facilities</p>	See Addendum 8b	
	<p>Proportion of population who</p>	Bracknell Forest:	The health of the borough is generally

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>consider their health to be good or very good</p> <p>Self-reported measure of people's overall health and wellbeing Office for National Statistics (ONS) Nomis database.</p>	<p>2011: 86%</p> <p>2008: Wokingham: 83.6% West Berkshire: 82.6% Bracknell Forest: 82.2% Windsor & Maidenhead: 81.8% Reading: 81.4% Slough: 75.6%</p>	<p>good. At the Census 2011 the proportion of people considering their health to be 'good' or 'very good' was 86%, higher than in England (81.4%).</p>
	<p>Early mortality from cardiovascular disease and cancer (standardised rates per 100,000 population aged under 75)</p> <p>Public Health England Bracknell Forest Health Profile 2017</p> <p>http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e06000036.pdf</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest / England</p> <p>Circulatory disease: 2006 – 2008: 62.9 / 74.8 2007 – 2009: 59 / 70.5 2008 – 2010: 53.2 / 67.3 2009 – 2011: 47 / 60.9 2010 – 2012: 68 / 81.1</p> <p>Cardiovascular: 2015: 67 / 78.2</p> <p>Cancer: 2006 – 2008: 105 / 114 2007 – 2009: 104 / 112.1 2008 – 2010: 101.3 / 110.1 2009 – 2011: 109 / 108.1 2010 – 2012: 141 / 146 2015: 130.7 / 144.4</p>	<p>Circulatory disease: Consistently better than England average between 2006 – 2012. Current trend shows a general reduction in death rates in the Borough over the period, although an increase in the period 2010 – 2012.</p> <p>Cancer: Better than England average in the two yearly periods between 2006 – 2010 and 2010 – 2012. In the period from 2009 – 2011 BFC figures were just above England average.</p>
	<p>Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>Public Health England Bracknell Forest Health Profile 2017</p>	<p>Males: BFC / England 2010 - 2012: 80.8 / 79.2 years 2015: 81.3 / 79.4</p>	<p>Life expectancy in Bracknell Forest is slightly higher than national levels.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e06000036.pdf	Females: BFC / England [2010 - 2012] 84 / 83 years 2015: 84.2 / 83.1	
	<p>Obesity in Adults</p> <p>Public Health England Bracknell Forest Health Profile 2017</p> <p>http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e06000036.pdf</p> <p>[original data from Active People Survey 2012]</p>	<p>Approximately one fifth (20.4%) of adults in BFC are obese.</p> <p>Approximately 26% of adults in England are obese</p> <p>Obesity levels in year 6 Children (2015/2016)</p> <p>England 19.8% Bracknell Fores 15.4%</p>	<p>BFC obesity levels are slightly below those in England as a whole.</p>
	<p>Road safety</p> <p>Road casualties killed or seriously injured.</p> <p>Department for Transport - Police STATS19 system</p> <p>Public Health England Bracknell Forest Health Profile 2017</p> <p>http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e06000036.pdf</p> <p>Local Government Association</p> <p>Percentage reduction in numbers killed or seriously injured in road</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest</p> <p>2006: 62 people 2007: 36 people 2008: 21 people 2009: 23 people 2010: 25 people 2011: 30 people 2012: 29 people 2013: 28 people 2015: 29 people</p>	<p>From beginning of 2014 to end of 2016 there was a 15.6% reduction in numbers killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	traffic accidents (all ages) https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=124		
13. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Number of Households in Deprivation Dimensions by Ward	See Addendum 9	
	Children living in poverty (under 16 years) Bracknell Forest Council Child Health Profile http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e06000036.pdf Proportion of children in low income families aged 0-19 https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=3159	%, BFC / England 2007: 10.9 / 22.4 2008: 10.4 / 20.6 2009: 12.2 / 21.9 2010: 12.4 / 21.1 2011: 11.9 / 20.6 2012: 10.8 / 19.2 2014: 10.8 / 20.1 SE %: 2010: 15.5 2011: 15.1 2012: 13.6 2013: 13.2 2014: 14.4	This indicator measures the % of children aged 16 or under living in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income. 2014 numbers are based on children 0-19 in low income families The level of child poverty in Bracknell Forest is lower than the regional and national average.
	Percentage of population of working age claiming key benefits Job seekers allowance https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157279/report.aspx	Bracknell Forest / SE / GB (%) May 2006: 1.1 / 1.5 / 2.3 May 2007: 0.8 / 1.3 / 2.1 May 2008: 0.9 / 1.2 / 2.0 May 2009: 2.3 / 2.7 / 3.7 May 2010: 2.2 / 2.4 / 3.4	Consistently lower than the South East and Great Britain figures. Higher levels in Bracknell Forest between 2009 and 2013 likely due to recession. General UK trend shows reduction in numbers claiming Job Seekers Allowance. This is likely to fluctuate with the natural

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		May 2011: 2.1 / 2.3 / 3.5 May 2012: 2.0 / 2.5 / 3.7 May 2013: 1.9 / 2.2 / 3.5 May 2014: 1.1 / 1.5 / 2.4 Nov 2015: 0.7 / 0.9 / 1.5 Nov 2016: 0.5 / 0.7 / 1.1	economic cycle.
	<p>Percentage of households in fuel poverty</p> <p>Fuel poverty data measured as low income high costs</p> <p>Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty</p> <p>https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lga-standard?mod-metric=2131</p>	<p>Proportion of households fuel poor (%):</p> <p>Bracknell Forest:</p> 2010: 7.3% 2011: 5.0% 2012: 4.9% 2013: 5.6% 2014: 5.8% 2015: 6.9% <p>South East:</p> 2010: 11.5% 2011: 8.2% 2012: 7.8% 2013: 8.1% 2014: unknown 2015: 7.8% <p>England:</p> 2013: 10.6% 2014: unknown 2015: 11.4%	Appears to be improving and lower than both the regional and national levels.
	<p>Index of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>Proportion of population who live in areas that rank within the most deprived 20% of</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest 2015 (2010):</p> <p>Average score: 10.5 (9.54) Rank of average score: 287</p>	Bracknell Forest in terms of deprivation is ranked 287 out of 326 local authorities, where a ranking of 1 is the most deprived (based on the 2015

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	areas in the country https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015	(296) Rank of Local Concentration: 293 (292) Rank of Income Scale: 254 (264) Rank of Employment scale: 251 (259)	Indices of Multiple Deprivation). This means Bracknell Forest as an area is in the least deprived quintile nationally. Areas of higher deprivation vary by domain, but consistently appear in and around Bracknell town centre.
14. To reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	Level of domestic burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes Thames Valley Police BFC Community Safety Manager http://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/your-area/tvp-pol-area-berks-brack-woki-figs Local Government Association https://lginform.local.gov.uk/	Bracknell Forest, all crime (excluding fraud) 2011/12: 5,745 2012/13: 5,052 2013/14: 4,859 2014/15: 4,921 2015/16: 5,094 2016/17: 5,178 Bracknell Forest - crimes per 1,000 households: Burglary, dwelling 2011/12: 4.25 2012/13: 4.53 2013/14: 3.4 2014/15: 2.92 2015/16: 2.51 2016/17: 1.29 Violence against the Person 2011/12: 9.07 2012/13: 8.07 2013/14: 7.92 2014/15: 9.27 2015/16: 9.62 2016/17: 11.29	In 2016/17, the overall crime rate in Bracknell Forest was lower than average for the Thames Valley area. Nationally, overall crime statistics show that crime is falling (per capita). Bracknell is, in general, following this trend.

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		Vehicle Crime 2011/12: 3.96 2012/13: 4.20 2013/14: 4.99 2014/15: 3.11 2015/16: 3.89 2016/17: 3.48	
	Fear of crime Fear of Crime Survey 2012 For Bracknell Forest Council 18 May 2012	The majority of respondents said that they felt 'Safe' 'outside during the day', both 'in your local area' (93%) and 'in Bracknell town centre' (82%). Respondents also tended to feel 'Safe' when 'outside in your local area after dark' (63%) but responses were more polarised when considering how safe they felt 'outside in Bracknell town centre after dark', with a just over a quarter indicating that they felt 'Safe' (27%), but a slightly greater proportion indicated that they felt 'Unsafe' (33%). See Addendum 10	
15. To create and sustain vibrant, locally distinctive and socially cohesive communities	Percentage of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live Bracknell Forest Residents Survey	2017 Bracknell Forest Very or fairly satisfied : 2012 = 85%	No significant difference in the proportion of respondents indicating that they feel satisfied with their local area was recorded in 2017 compared

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	2017 http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/bfc-residents-survey-2017.pdf	2014 = 87% 2017 = 90%	to 2014 (90% vs. 87%). In Bracknell Forest the percentage of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live appears to be high.
	<p>Percentage of people who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Residents Survey 2017</p> <p>http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/bfc-residents-survey-2017.pdf</p>	<p>In 2017, 81% of all Bracknell Forest respondents agreed that people from different backgrounds in their local area got on well together ('definitely agree' or 'tend to agree').</p> <p>2014: 76% 2012: 62%</p>	<p>In the 2006/7 BVPI Survey and 2008 Place Survey 82% of respondents indicated that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area. This increased significantly to 87% in 2012, and has increased again to 94% in 2014 and to 96% in 2017 (using the Place Survey recalculated figures)</p>
16. To provide accessible essential services, facilities and infrastructure	<p>Access to key services</p> <p>Amount of new development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, a hospital, a primary school, a secondary school, areas of employment and retail centre(s).</p> <p>Bracknell Forest Transport Accessibility Assessment 2010</p> <p>http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/2042398</p> <p>New developments and wards map</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest 2011: Nearly all housing completions in 2011 were located within 30 minutes of key services by walking and public transport.</p> <p>See Addendum 11 for accessibility statistics.</p> <p>See existing defined retail centres on the Policies Map (July 2013)</p> <p>http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/developmentplan</p>	<p>Notable improvements have been seen since 2008/09 in access to employment, GP surgeries and secondary schools. Access to hospitals has seen a decline from 79% in 2008/09 to 33% in 2010/11 – due mostly to a significant number of housing completions at Jennett's Park on the edge of Bracknell.</p> <p>{% of new development within 30 minutes public transport access:</p> <p>Employment area: 99% Local centres: 97%</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>2014</p> <p>http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/developments-and-wards-map.pdf</p> <p>Access to open space, sports or leisure facilities (Proportion of population in walking distance)</p> <p>{Draft Bracknell Forest Play, Open Space and Sports Study 2017}</p> <p>https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/comprehensive-local-plan/evidence-base</p>	<p>44% within 2 minutes walk 58% within 4 minutes walk 66% within 6 minutes walk 71% within 8 minutes walk 76% within 10 minutes walk 89% within 20 minutes walk 94% within 30 minutes walk</p> <p>See Addendum 12 for Location of Culture, Leisure and Recreation</p> <p>See BFC Study of Open Space, Sports, Recreational and Leisure Facilities (PPG17) Final Report (October 2006) for types and location of Public Open Space.</p> <p>See existing Public Rights of Way on the Policies Map (July 2013) http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/developmentplan</p>	<p>GP: 99% Primary Schools: 93% Secondary Schools: 96% Hospitals: 62%</p> <p>The Borough has a range of highly accessible open space, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>In the 2017 Residents Survey, Respondents were asked to indicate the three things they liked best about living in the Borough, there were no answer prompts. The most frequently mentioned aspect of the borough related to access to green spaces (parks, open spaces and the countryside)</p> <p>{Protect and establish public open space for recreation, play, sport, health, biodiversity, heritage and climate change mitigation and adaptation that is appropriate to need; strategically located; and adaptable to future requirements}</p>
17. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need for travel by car and shorten the	<p>Travel to Work</p> <p>2011 Census</p>	<p>Outflow workers from Bracknell Forest = 31,002</p> <p>Inflow workers to Bracknell</p>	<p>LTP3 Local Objectives</p> <p>1. Reduce delays associated with traffic congestion and improve</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
length and duration of journeys	<p>https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157279/printable.aspx</p> <p>Travel in Bracknell Report 2017</p> <p>https://files.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/bracknell/documents/travel-in-bracknell-report-2017.pdf</p>	<p>Forest = 28,503</p> <p>People who live and work in Bracknell Forest = 119,001 (2016)</p> <p>Workplace population (age 16 to 64) = 77,900 (2016)</p> <p>Total jobs in Bracknell Forest = 71,000 (2016)</p> <p>Between 2015/16 – 2016/17: Rail use has increased by 2.5% Bus use has decreased by 7.4% Walking has increased by 0.2% Cycling has increased by 8.8% Traffic has increased by 1.5%</p>	<p>reliability of journey times</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Maintain and improve, where feasible, the local transport network 3. Secure necessary transport infrastructure and services to support sustainable development. 4. Encourage and promote accessibility by sustainable modes of transport
	<p>Method of Travel to Work</p> <p>2011 Census</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest residents (all categories = 62,184)</p> <p>Work mainly at or from home: 6,931 (11.15%)</p> <p>Train, underground, metro, light rail or tram 2,973 (4.78%)</p> <p>Bus, minibus or coach 1,211 (1.95%)</p> <p>Driving a car or van 41,260</p>	<p>In Bracknell Forest 66% (the majority) of working residents travel to work by car or van.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		(66.35%) Passenger in a car or van 2,818 (4.53%) Bicycle 1,369 (2.20%) On foot 4,623 (7.43%) Other 999 (1.61%)	
	Mode of Travel to School School Census January 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2015	Bracknell Forest 2015: Walk 63% Cycle 4% Car / Van 26% Car share 3% Taxi 0% Bus 3% Train 2% Other 0%	The results of the census show walking and cycling levels are largely unchanged over the last couple of years, while the percentage of journeys by car continues to decline, reflected in modal shift towards bus use in secondary schools.
	Daily Traffic Flow at all monitoring sites in Bracknell Forest Travel in Bracknell Report 2017 https://files.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/bracknell/documents/travel-in-bracknell-report-2017.pdf	Traffic has increased by 1.5% since 2015/16 Local traffic monitoring indicates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.3% increase in the year to 2015 • 1.3% increase since 2010 • 5.9% decrease since 2001 • Reduced peak flows 	Although traffic is 5.9% lower than the 2001 baseline year, the recent growth reflects the national trend of marginal growth after several years of decline in road traffic, mainly due to the recession. There have been long term declines across all cordon areas during peak morning flow, however between 2014 and 2015 all cordon areas saw increases.

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		DfT statistics, 2014 indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% increase in the year to 2014 	Overall in Bracknell, off-peak traffic has decreased by 0.7% since 2001. However, between 2014 and 2015 it has increased by 2.2%,
	<p>Pedestrian and Cycle Flows at all monitoring sites in Bracknell Forest</p> <p>Travel in Bracknell Report 2016</p> <p>https://files.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/bracknell/documents/travel-in-bracknell-report-2016.pdf</p>	<p>% change in pedestrians from baseline year (2001)</p> <p>2006: 27.10% 2007: 28.23% 2008: 26.37% 2009: 42.85% 2010: 0.90% 2011: 6.90% 2012: 0.40% 2013: 34.18% 2014: 8.35% 2015: 37.25% 2016: 40% 2017: 40%</p> <p>% change in cyclists from baseline year (2001)</p> <p>2006: 38.32% 2007: 63.54% 2008: 33.19% 2009: 43.51% 2010: 37.82% 2011: 60.32% 2012: 11.06% 2013: 20.21% 2014: 7.35% 2015: 26.95% 2016: 10%</p>	<p>Long term, pedestrian numbers increased 40% between 2001 and 2017; short term there was an increase of 0.2%% from 2016 to 2017.. The number of children walking is increased between 2016 and 2017 and the levels have fluctuated over the last 5 years. steadily</p> <p>Long term cyclist numbers increased almost 16.9% between 2001 and 2017; short term there was an increase of 8.8% from 2016 to 2017.</p> <p>The weather is thought to play a role in annual fluctuations in the numbers of pedestrians and cyclists recorded.</p>

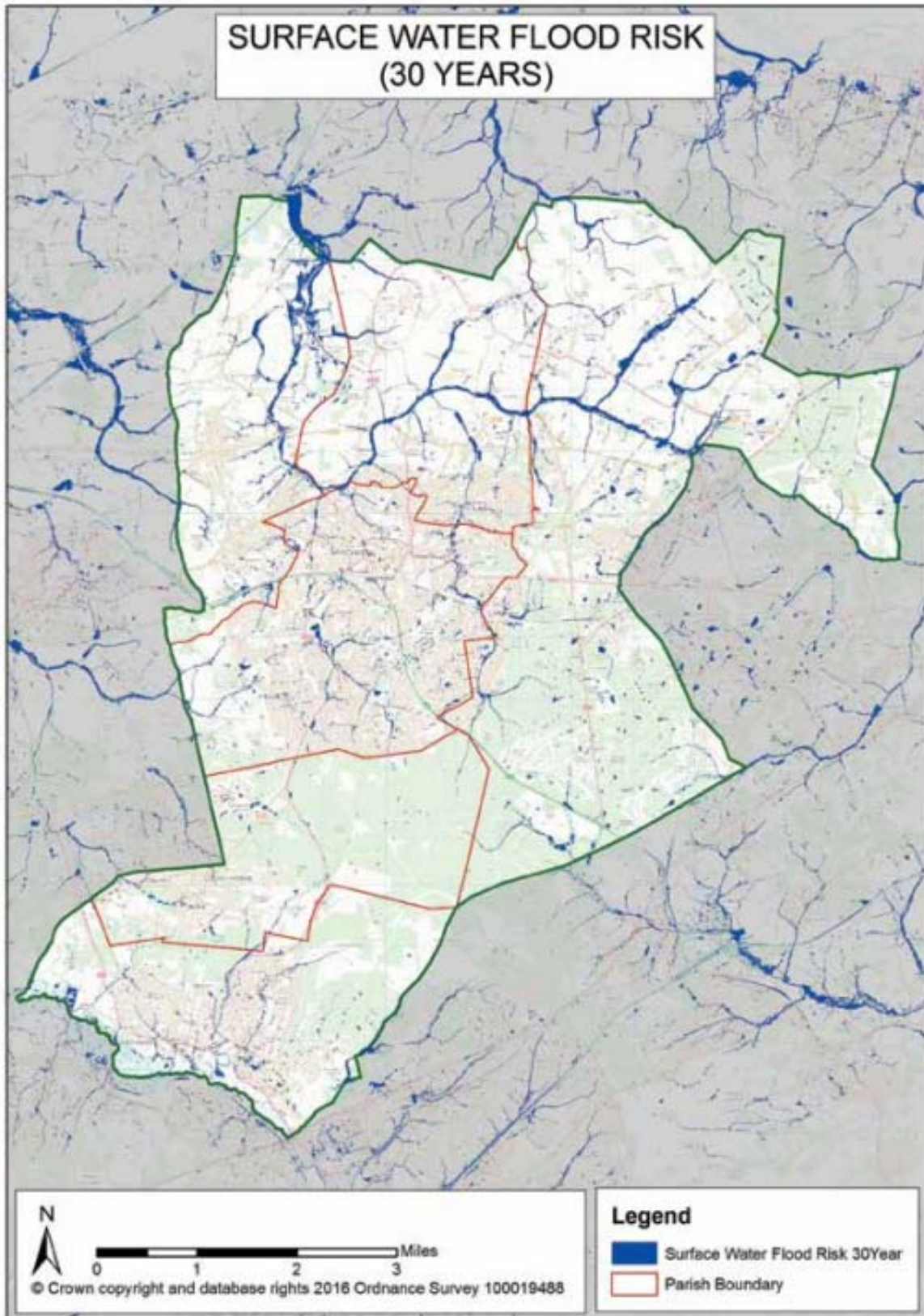
Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>Rail</p> <p>Travel in Bracknell Report 2017</p> <p>https://files.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/bracknell/documents/travel-in-bracknell-report-2017.pdf</p>	<p>2017: 27%</p> <p>Total annual passenger movement at BF stations: 2004/05: 2.58 million 2009/10: 2.76 million 2012/12: 3.03 million 2013/14 3.22 million 2014/15: 3.36 million 2015/16: 3.44 million</p> <p>About 69% of these passengers use Bracknell Station; 17% Martins Heron; 9% Crowthorne; and 5% Sandhurst.</p>	<p>There are two main rail lines in the borough, and four stations: Reading to London Waterloo (Bracknell Station, Martin Heron's Station) Reading to Guildford and Gatwick Airport (Crowthorne Station and Sandhurst Station).</p> <p>Total passenger movements at the stations were almost 35% higher in 2015/16 compared to the 2004/05 baseline.</p>
	<p>Bus patronage</p> <p>Travel in Bracknell Report 2017</p> <p>https://files.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/bracknell/documents/travel-in-bracknell-report-2017.pdf</p>	<p>% change in bus patronage in comparison to previous year</p> <p>2006/07: 9.19% 2007/08: 0.21% 2008/09: 4.10% 2009/10: -5.19% 2010/11: -4.44% 2011/12: 2.68% 2012/13: -5.13% 2013/14: 1.89% 2014/15: 2.45% 2015/16: -2.1% 2016/17: -7.4%</p> <p>(1.54 million bus passenger journeys starting in the Borough)</p>	<p>The total number of bus passenger journeys starting in the Borough decrease from 2015/16 to 2016/17. This is the largest decrease between years since baseline of 2004/05. Bbus patronage is relatively level with peaks and troughs over time; however in 2016/17 buses recorded as departing on time dropped 8% to 87% .</p> <p>Lower patronage and levels of use can be attributed to roadworks and delays associated with the Town Centre redevelopment.</p>
	<p>Proportion of completed non-</p>	<p>Bracknell Forest:</p>	<p>Adherence to parking standards</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
	<p>residential development complying with or lower than policy car parking standards</p> <p>Planning statistics BFC</p>	<p>2010/11: 100% 2011/12: 80% 2014/15: 100%</p>	<p>continues to perform well. In 2016, a new Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document was approved which introduced new standards.</p> <p>The Core Strategy target:</p> <p>{100% completed non-residential development within use class orders A, B and D being compliant with car-parking standards}</p>
<p>18. To encourage sustainable development by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout. This includes making best use of previously developed land in meeting future development needs</p>	<p>Development on previously developed land (PDL)</p> <p>BFC Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/housing-authority-monitoring-report.pdf</p>	<p>Gross dwelling completions on PDL:</p> <p>[2006/07] 98% [2007/08] 71% [2008/09] 68% [2009/10] 40% [2010/11] 44% [2011/12] 31% [2012/13] 53% [2013/14] 28% [2014/15] 62% [2015/16] 77%</p> <p>Gross employment completions on PDL:</p> <p>2010/11: 100% 2011/12: 100% 2012/13: 100% 2013/14: 100%</p>	<p>Most recently, the target of 60% of new and converted homes on PDL has been met. Going forward, the SALP allocated a number of PDL sites (over 2000 homes); and it is estimated that 25% of new dwelling on urban extensions will be on PDL. PDL will also increase as prior approval applications (for change of use of office to residential) are being implemented.</p> <p>{Core Strategy Indicator COI 2b: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on PDL. Target is 60%}</p>

Sustainability Objective	Indicator and source	Data	Commentary / {Target}
		See Addendum 13 Location of Greenbelt and Settlements	
	<p>Derelict land and empty properties</p> <p>Local Government Association Vacant Dwellings as a percentage of dwellings in the area</p> <p>https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lga-standard?mod-metric=26&mod-period=5&mod-area=E06000036&mod-group=AllUnitaryLalnCountry_England&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup</p>	<p>Vacant dwellings 2016 (BFC / England):</p> <p>2011/12: 2% / 3.2% 2012/13: 1.9% / 2.9% 2013/14: 1.7% / 2.8% 2014/15: 2.2% / 2.7% 2015/16: 1.9% / 2.6%</p>	<p>In 2016 in Bracknell Forest, there were 930 vacant dwellings, compared with a National figure of 65,530.</p>
	<p>Extent to which development proposals are informed by tools to promote good design</p> <p>e.g. design guidance such as Supplementary Planning Documents and Master Plans</p>	<p>Warfield SPD, 2012 Amen Corner SPD, 2012Streetscene SPD, 2011 Character Areas Assessments SPD, 2010 Design SPD, 2017 Parking Standards SPD, 2016 Designing for Accessibility, 2006 Planning Obligations, 2015 Sustainable Resource Management SPD 2008 Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD, 2012 {Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD, 2018}</p>	<p>Several of the larger developments are currently guided by Master Plans.</p>

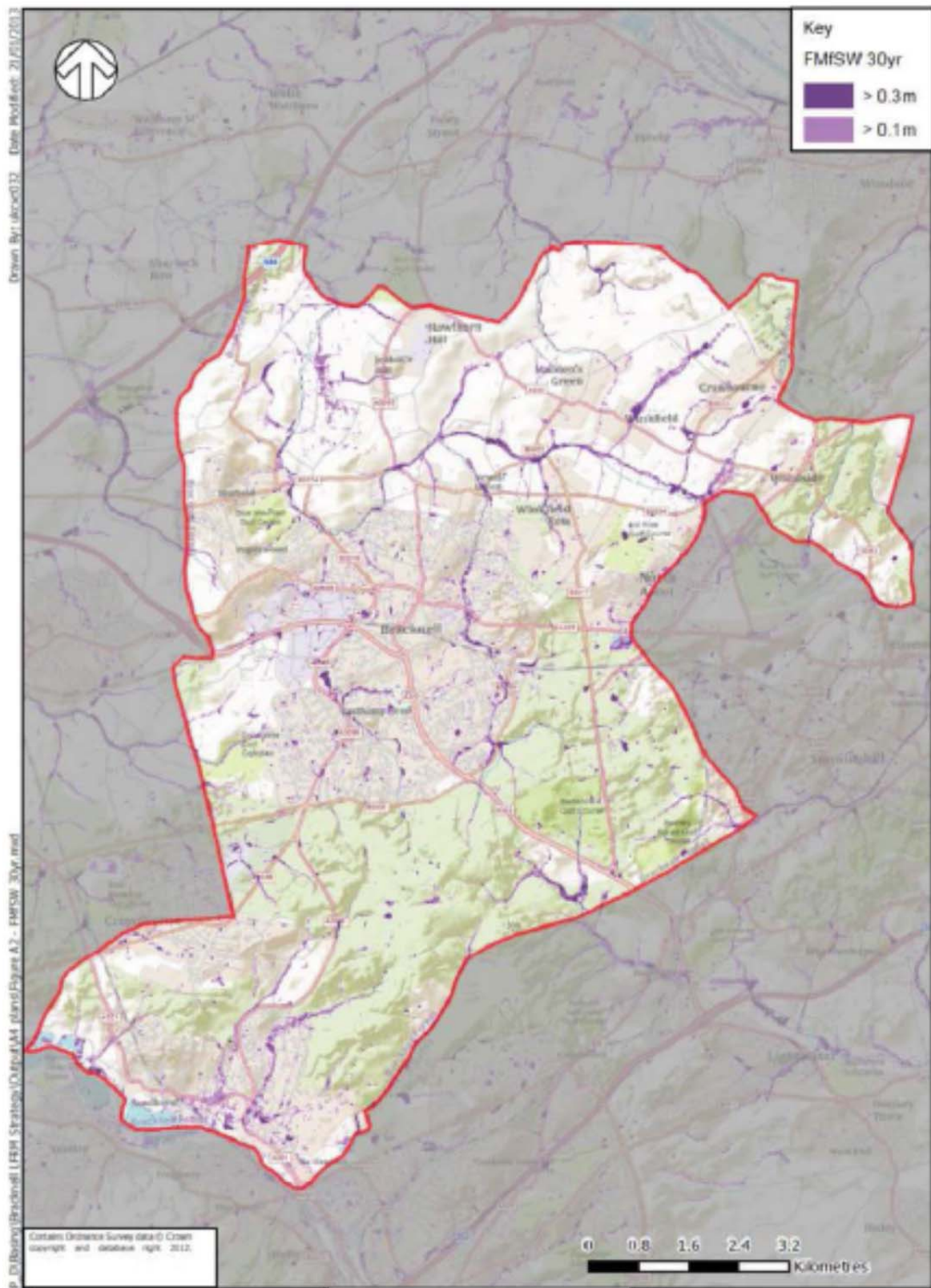
Addendum 1a – Surface Water Flood Risk, 1 in 30 year

Bracknell Forest Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2017 - 2020

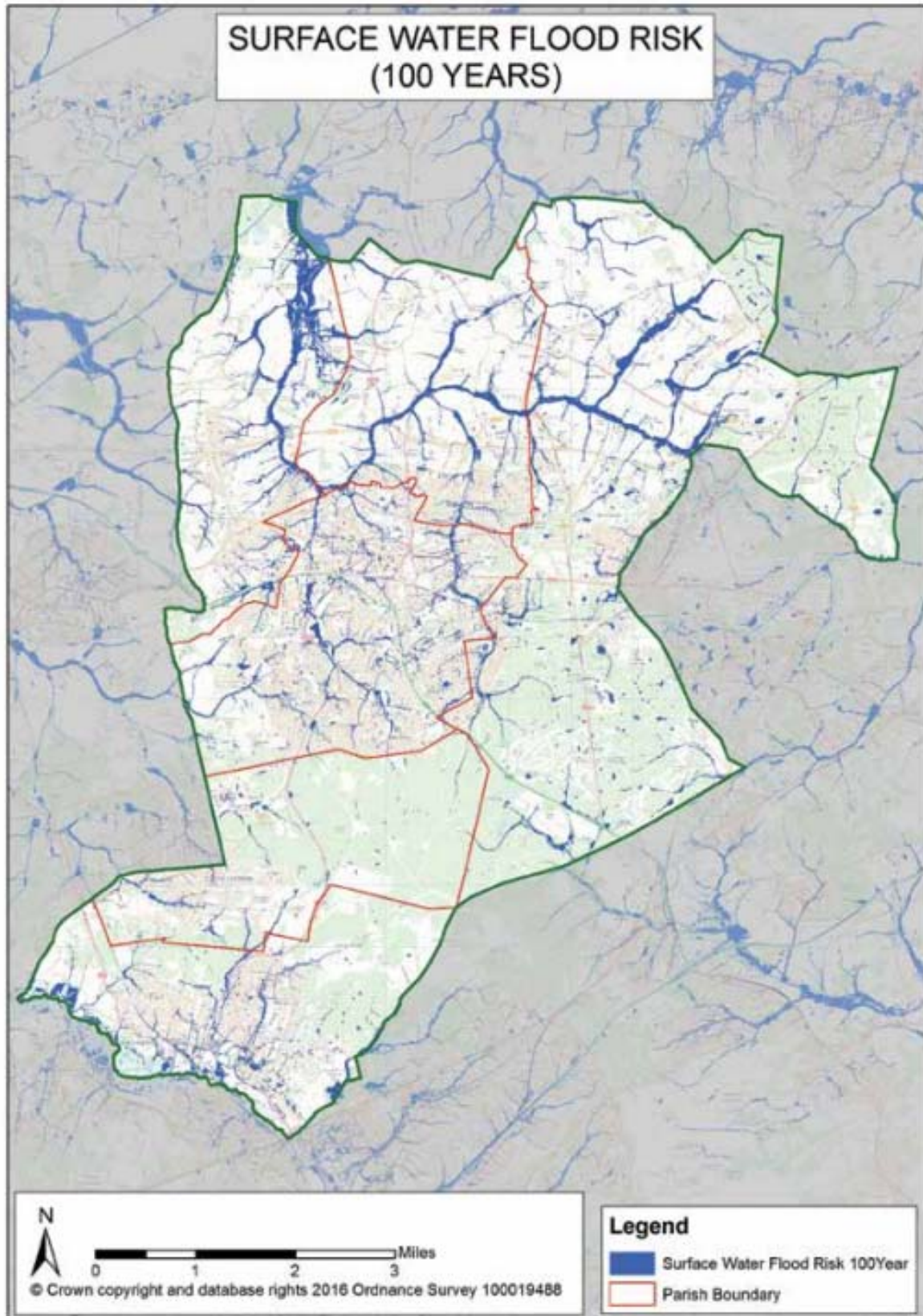


Surface Water Flood Risk, 1 in 30 year

Bracknell Forest Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2013 - 2016



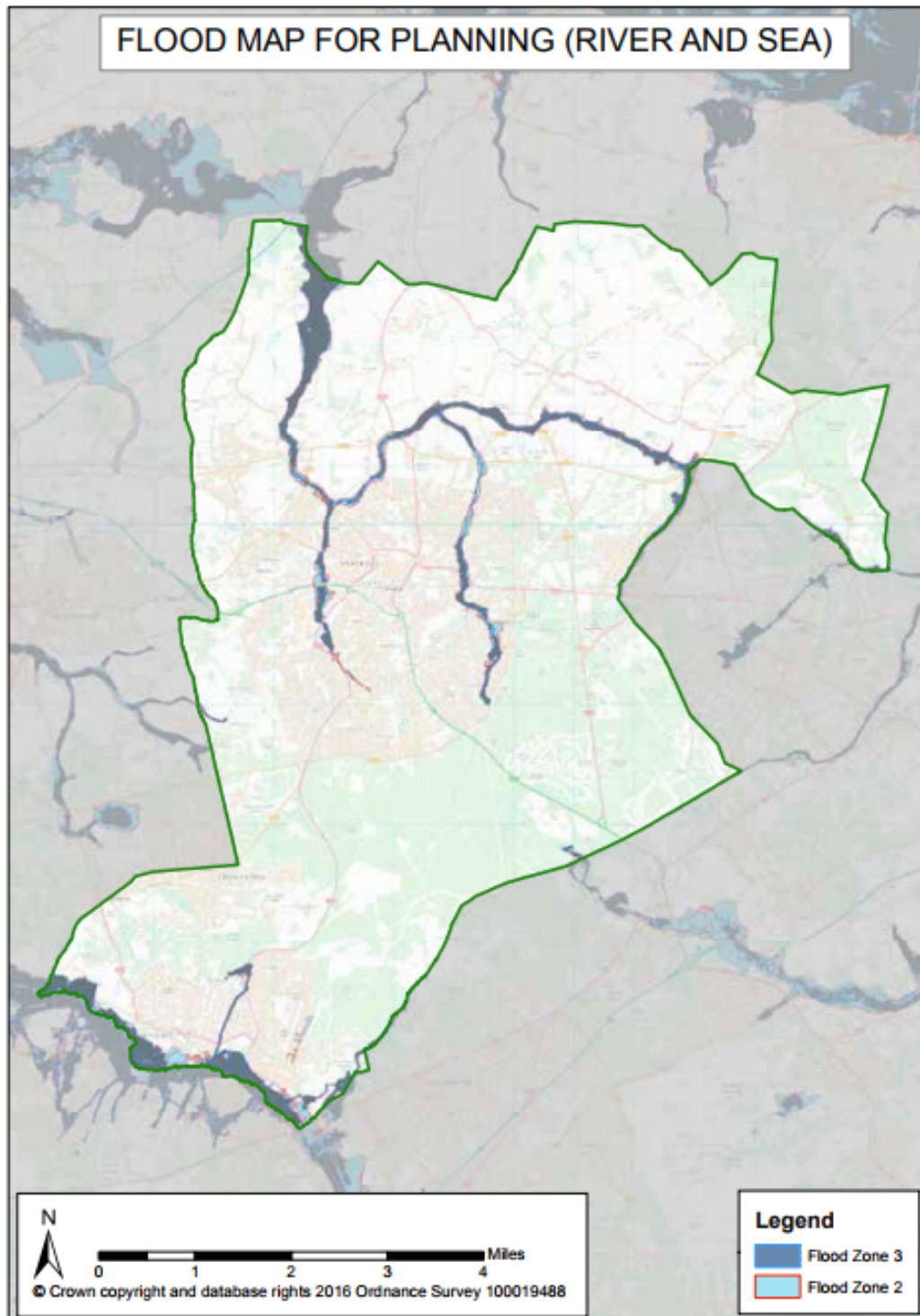
Addendum 1b – Surface Water Flood Risk, 1 in 100 year (taken from Bracknell Forest Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2017 – 2020)



Addendum 1c – Fluvial Flood Risk (taken from Bracknell Forest Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2017 – 2020)

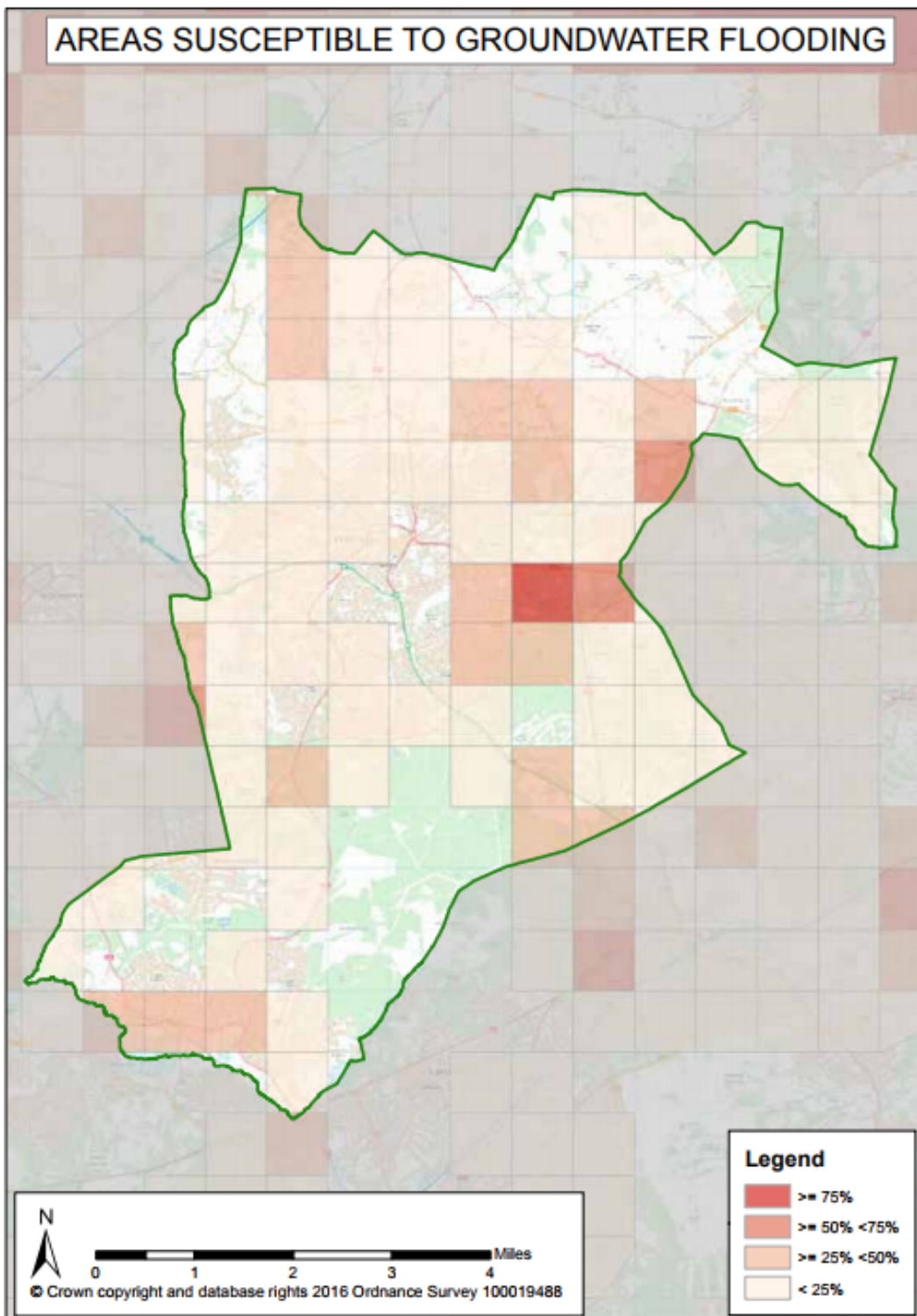
Flood Zone 2 – area could be flooded from a river with up to 0.1% (1 in 1000) chance of occurring each year

Flood Zone 3 – area could be flooded from a river with a 1% (1 in 100) or greater chance of happening each year

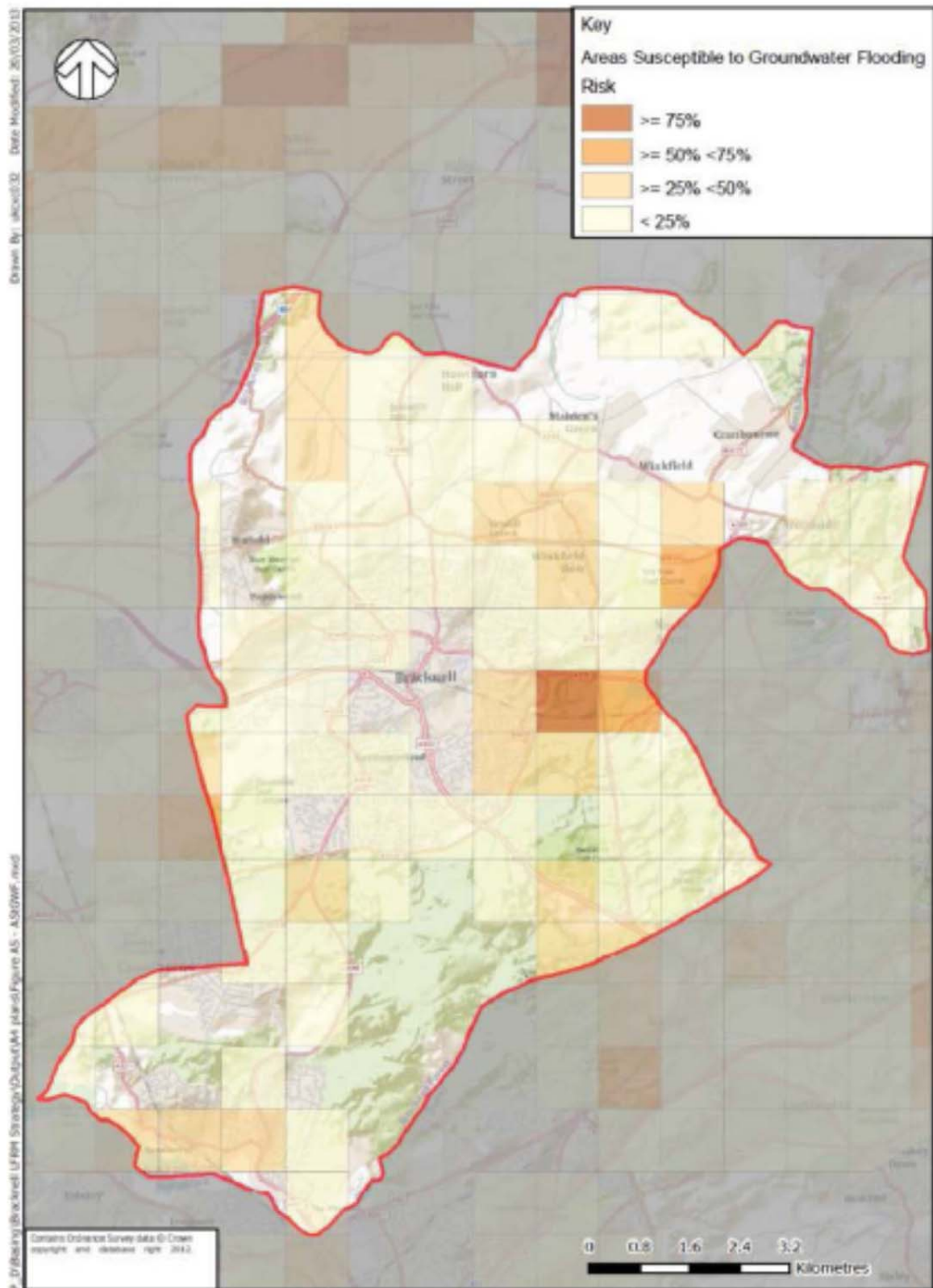


Addendum 1d – Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding

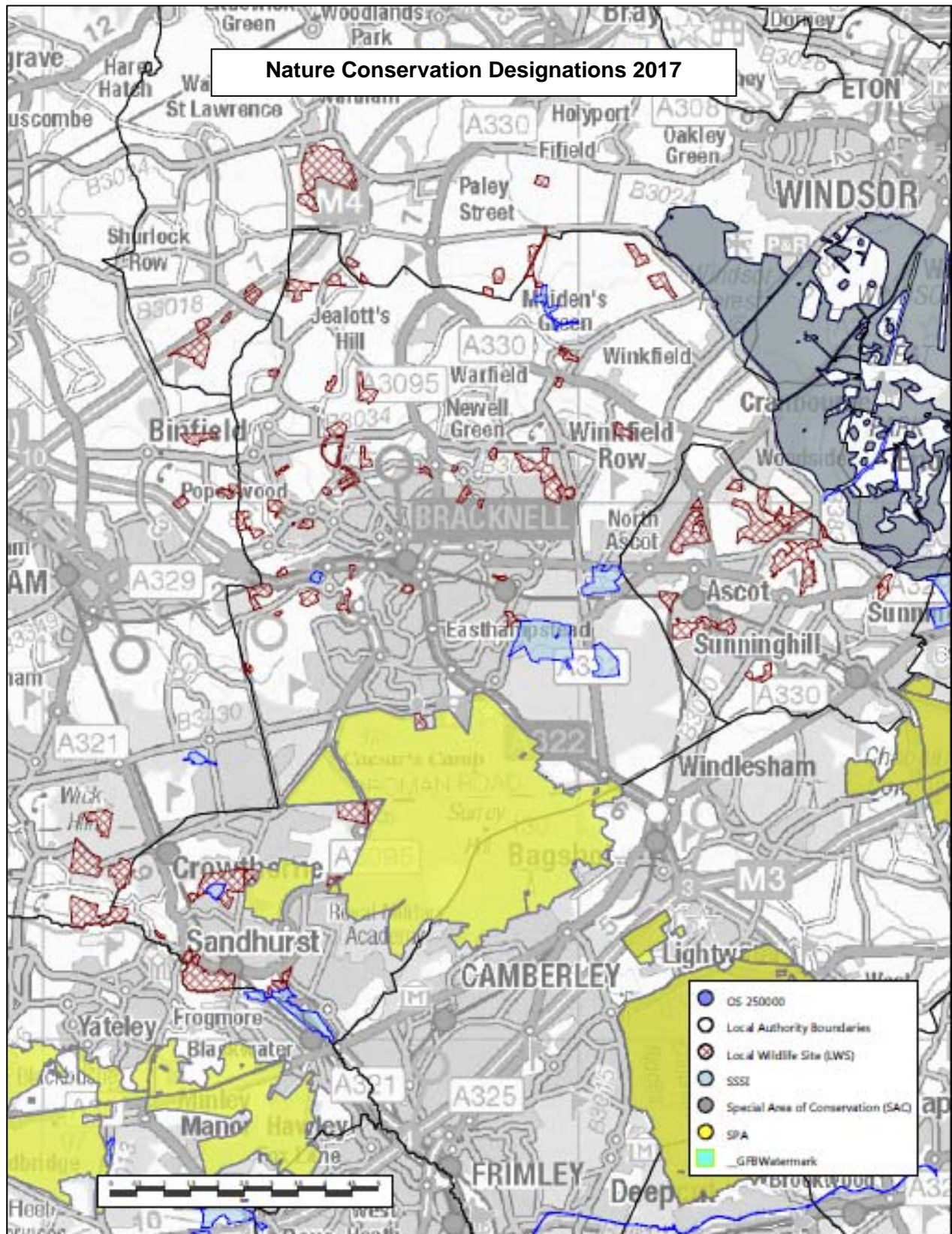
Bracknell Forest Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2017 - 2020



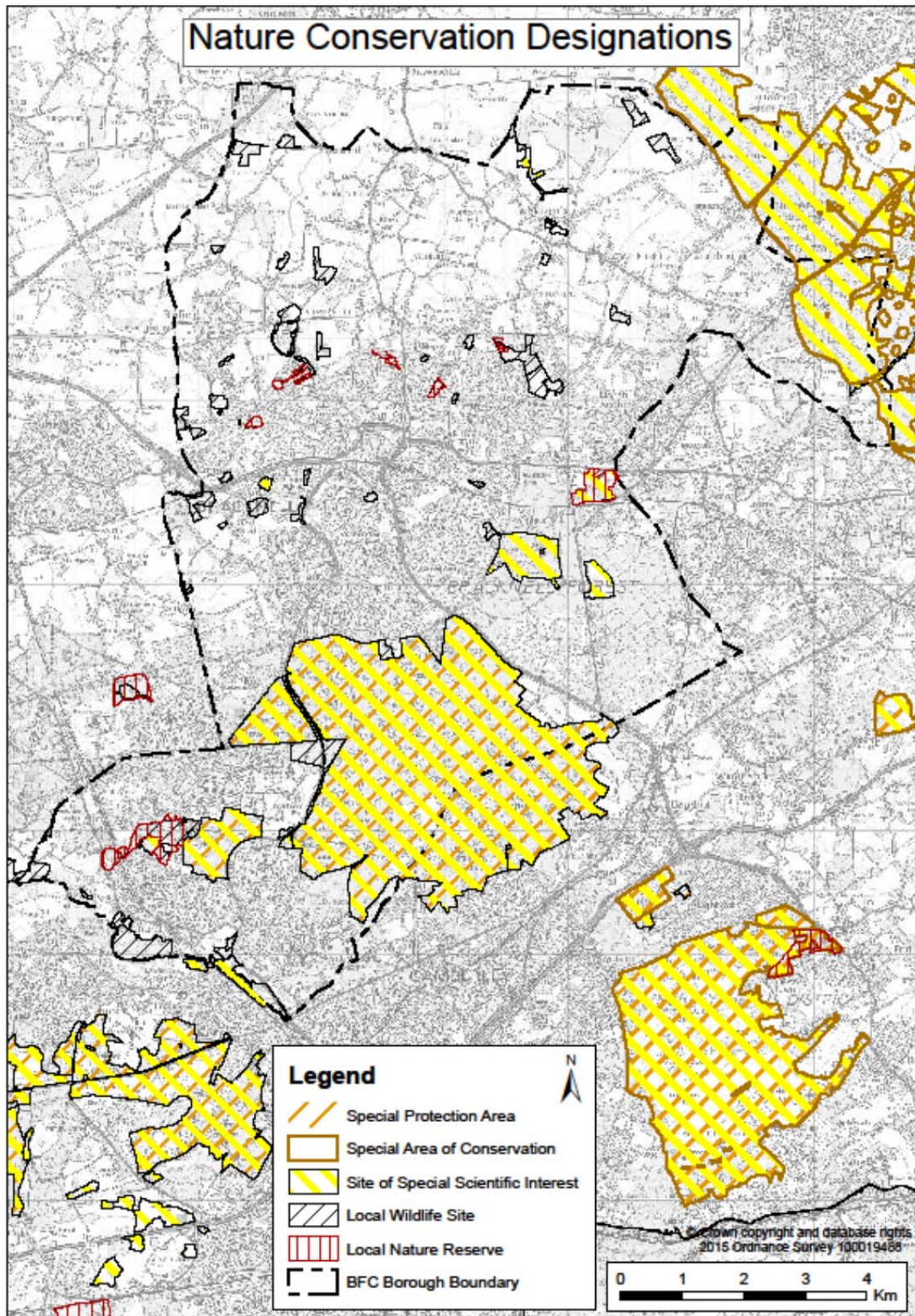
Bracknell Forest Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2013 - 2016



Addendum 2 – Location of Nature Conservation Designations

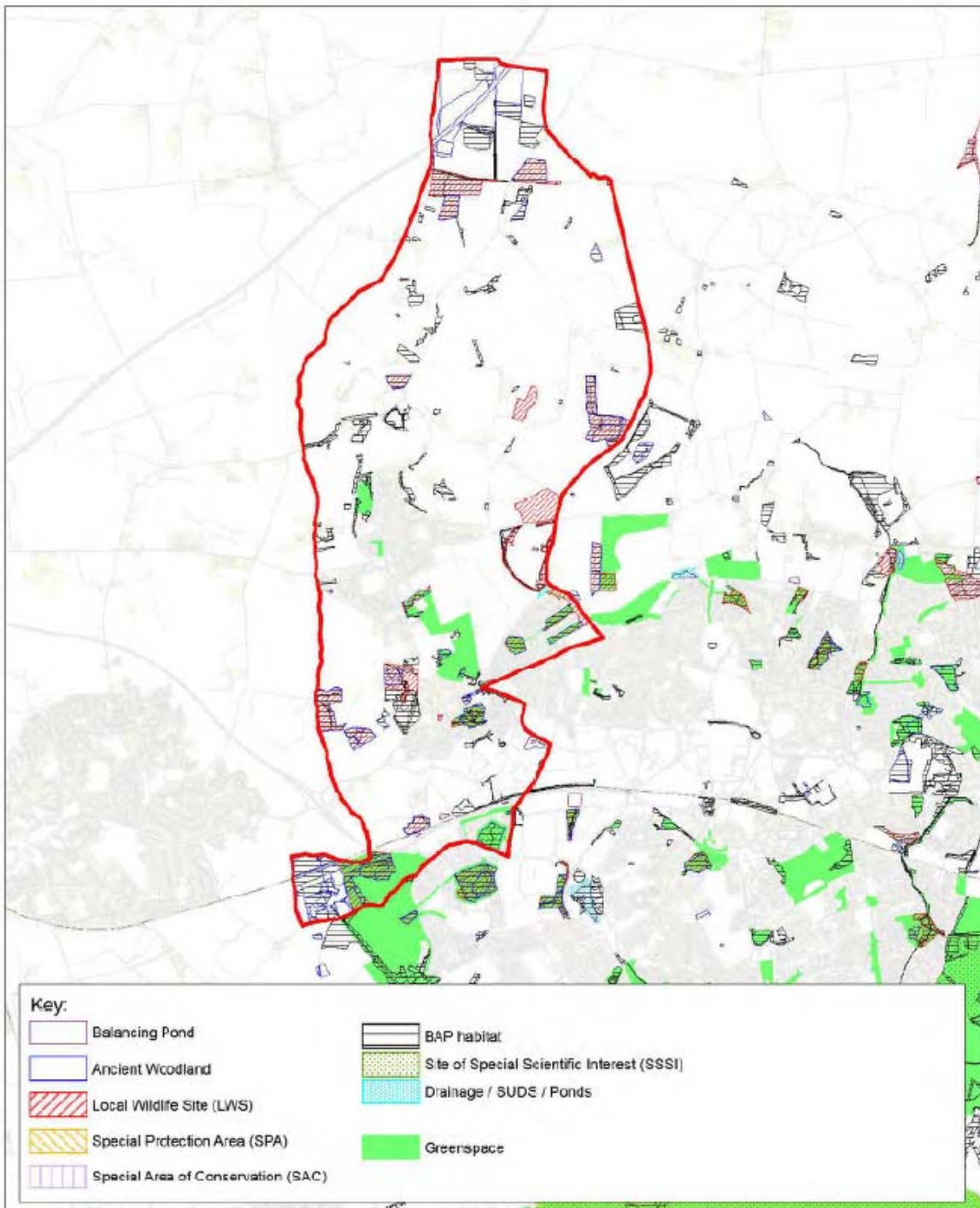


Nature Conservation Designations 2015

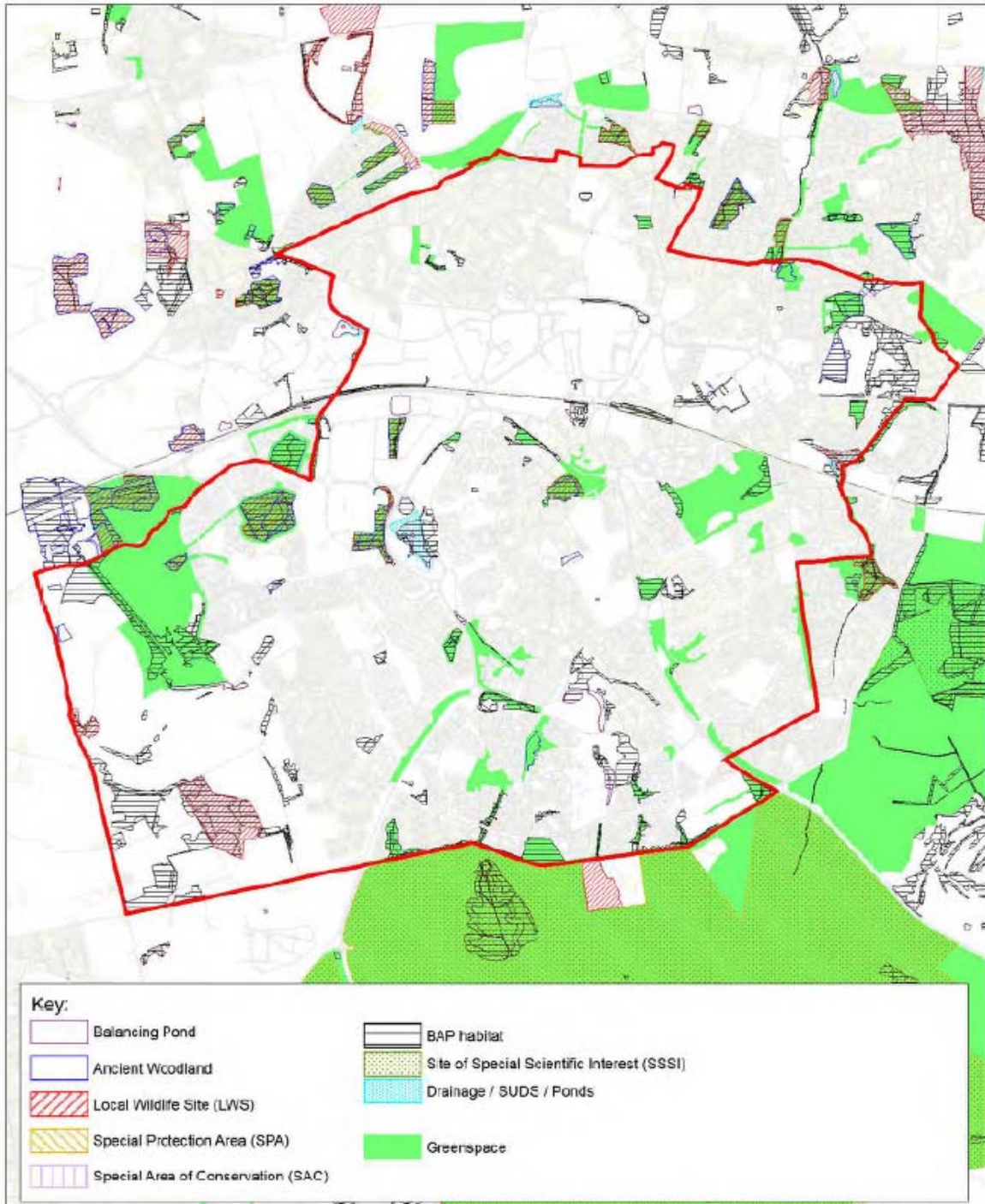


Addendum 2 - Priority Habitats and Nature Designations by Parish

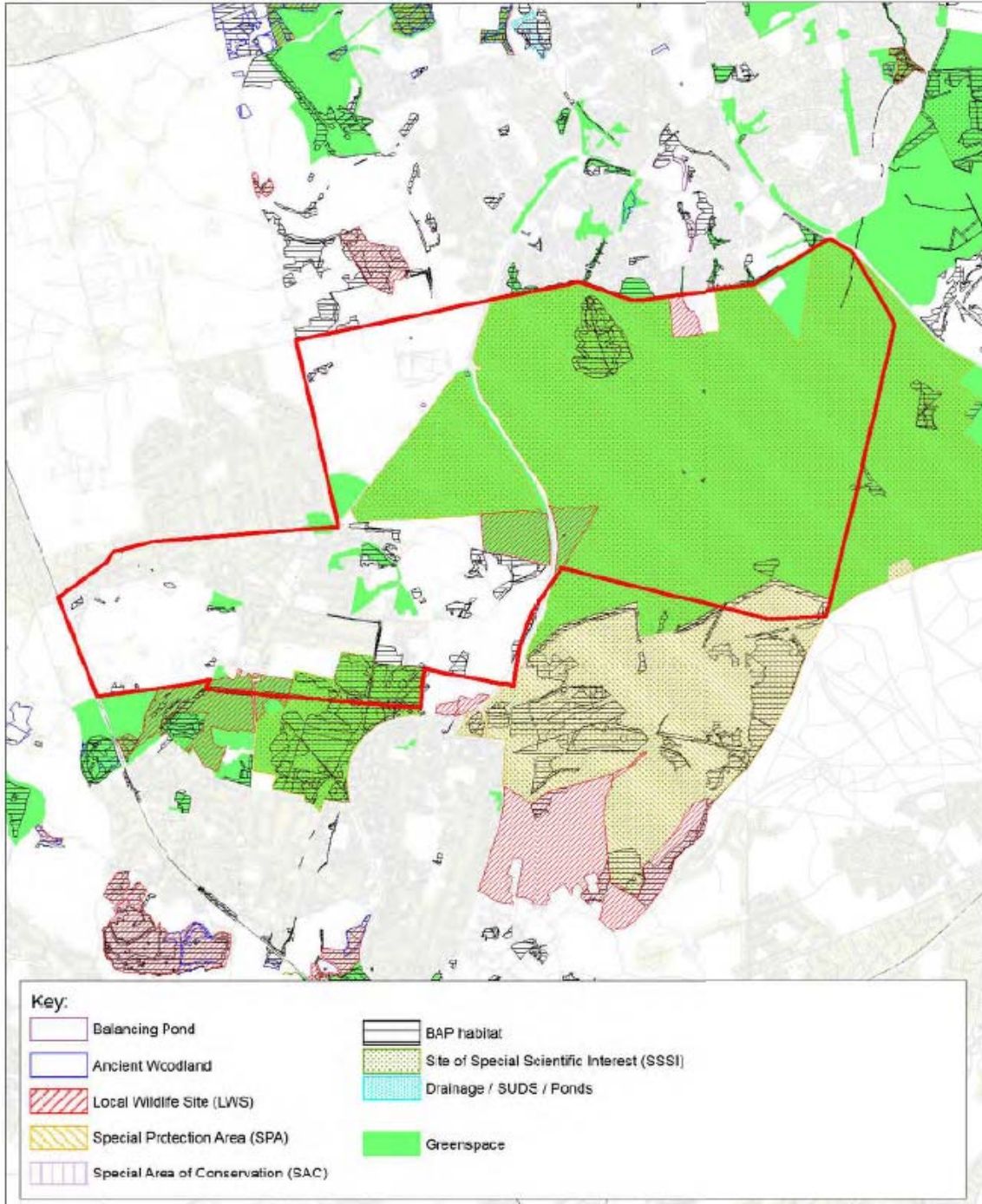
Binfield Parish GI Function: Habitats and ecological network



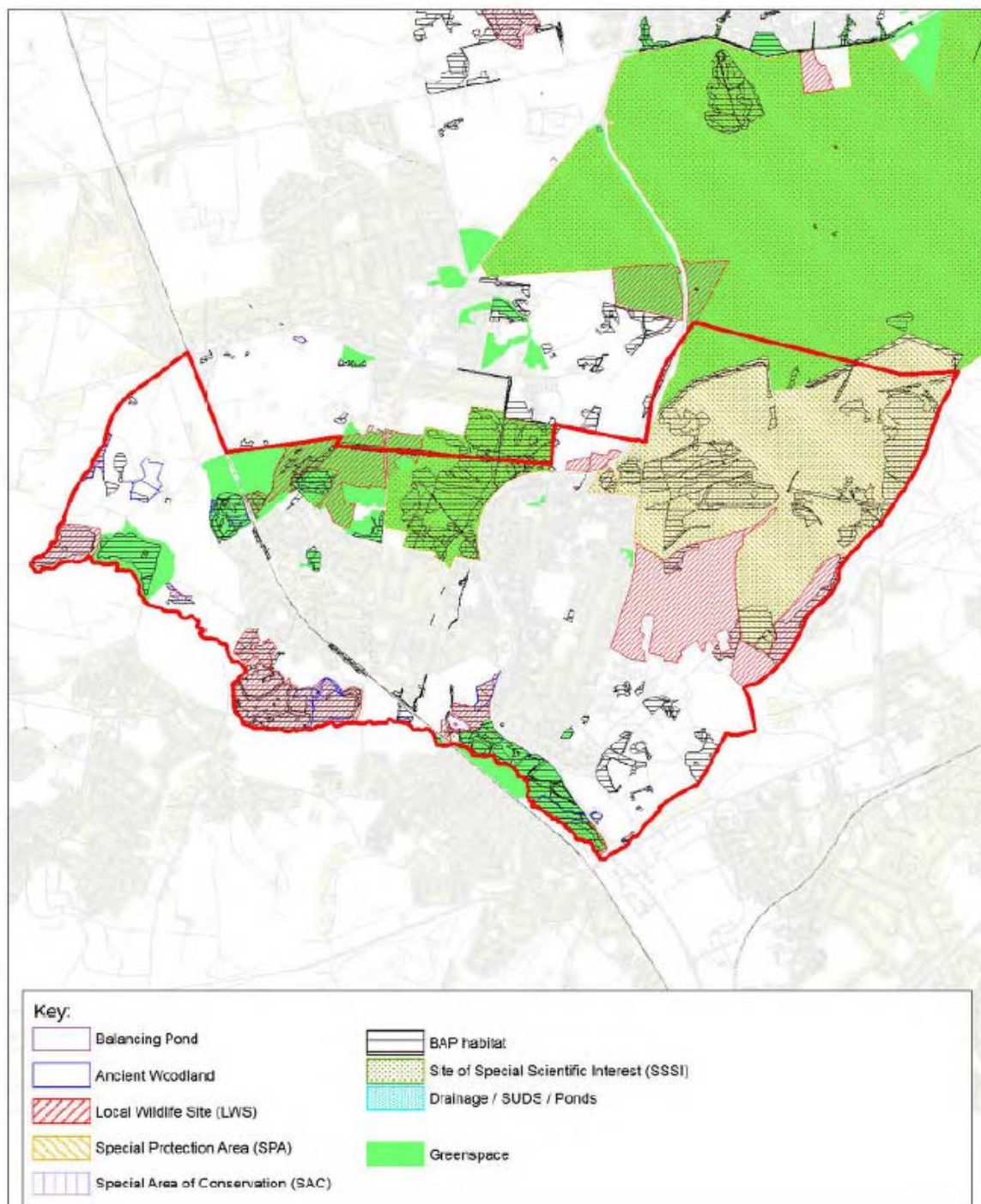
Bracknell Parish
GI Function: Habitats and ecological network



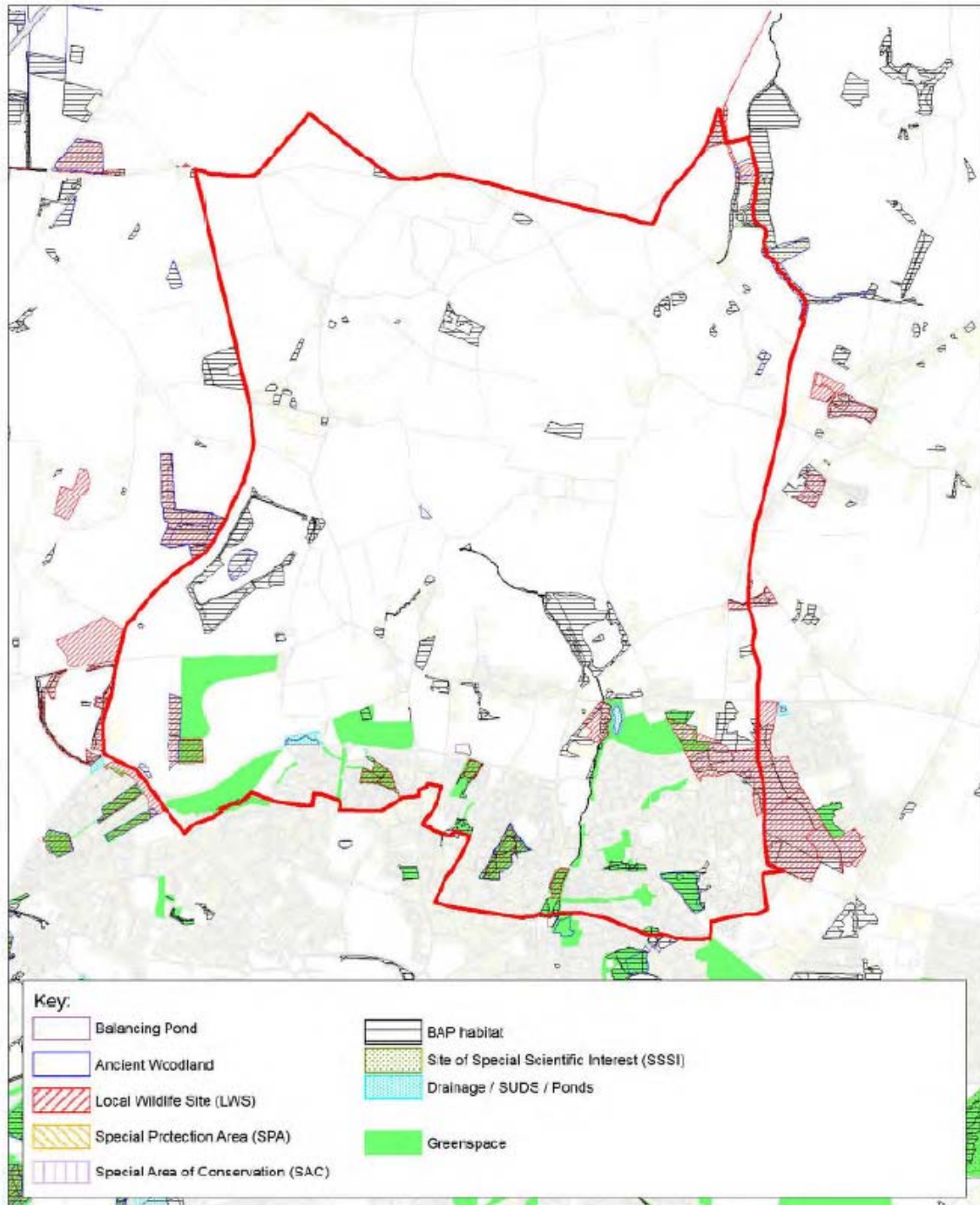
Crowthorne Parish
GI Function: Habitats and ecological network



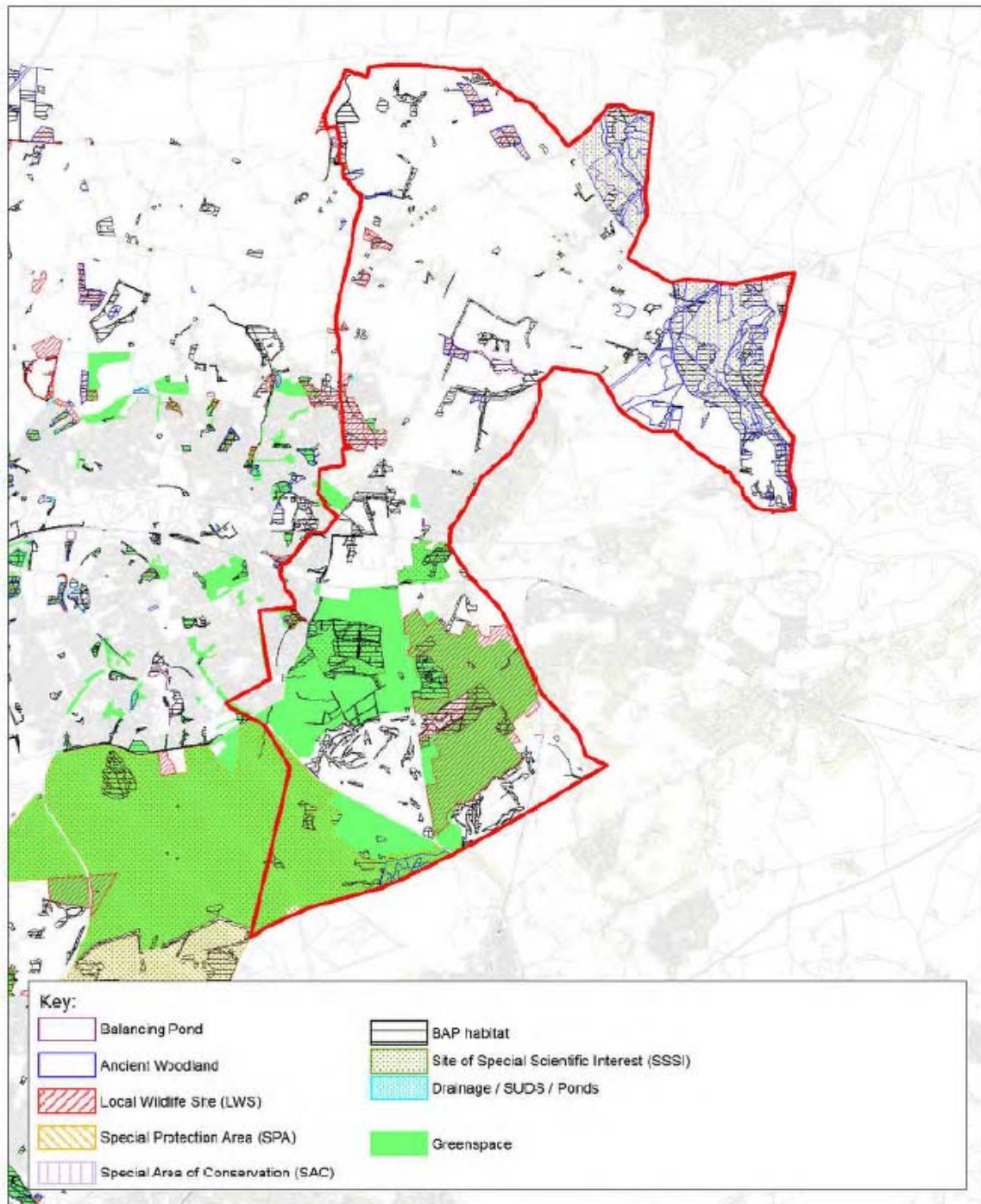
Sandhurst Parish
GI Function: Habitats and ecological network



Warfield Parish
GI Function: Habitats and ecological network



Winkfield Parish
GI Function: Habitats and ecological network



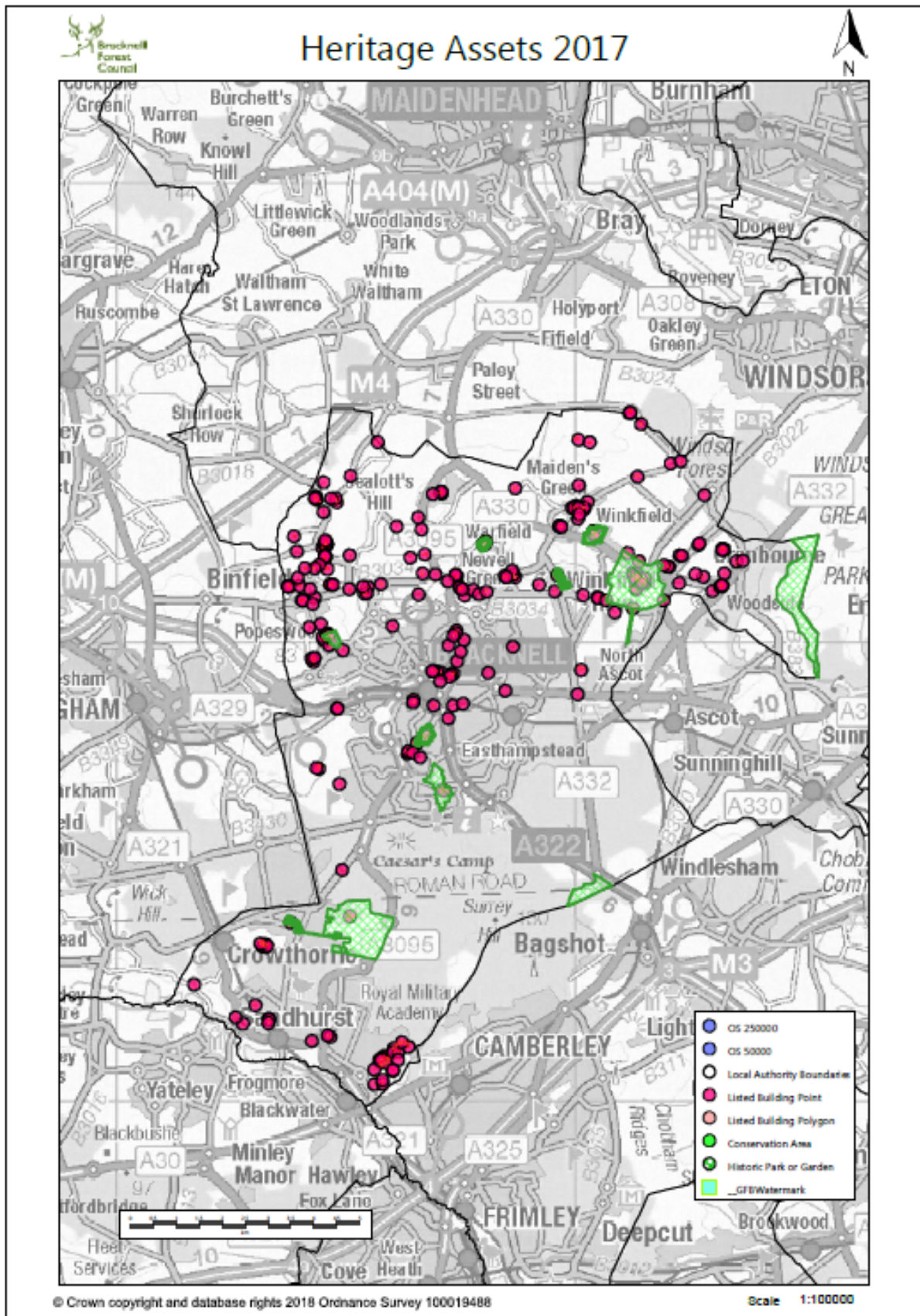
Addendum 3 - Wildlife Designations their Condition

Designation	Site	Description	Condition
SSSI and SPA	Thames Basin Heaths - Sandhurst to Owlsmoor Bogs & Heaths	SU843628. Part BFBC and BBOWT owned land between Crowthorne and Sandhurst. 85.81 ha. Known as Wildmoor Heath.	October 2014: 100% unfavourable recovering May 2016: 100% unfavourable recovering
	Thames Basin Heaths - Broadmoor to Bagshot Woods & Heaths	SU877644. Consists of Crown Estate, Forestry Commission and MOD land to the south of Bracknell. Annex 1 qualifying species present – Dartford warbler, woodlark and nightjar. 1,696.33 ha	September 2011: 65.61% favourable 34.39% unfavourable recovering October 2014: 65.61% favourable 34.39% unfavourable recovering May 2016: 65.61% favourable 34.39% unfavourable recovering
SSSI and SAC	Windsor Forest and Great Park	SU 929740. Sections of the wider Windsor Forest within Bracknell Forest at High Standinghill Woods and South Forest. Annex 1 habitat primary reason for site designation. Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur. Annex 2 species primary reason for site designation - Violet click beetle. 1778.85 ha.	October 2010: 46.45% favourable 53.55% unfavourable recovering October 2014: 51.85% favourable 48.15% unfavourable recovering May 2016: 51.84% favourable 48.16% unfavourable recovering
SSSI	Englemere Pond	SU904685. 25.96 ha, dwarf shrub heath lowland and 7.54 ha, standing open water and canals	October 2014: 100% unfavourable recovering May 2016: 100% unfavourable recovering
SSSI	Swinley Park and Brick Pits	SU896673. 88.97 ha. Ancient broadleaf trees, standing open water and canals (clay pits). Crown Estate.	2010: 100% unfavourable recovering October 2014: 77.25% favourable 22.75% unfavourable recovering May 2016: 77.25% favourable 22.75% unfavourable recovering
SSSI	Wykery Copse	SU850686. 3.15 ha, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	January 2010: 100% favourable October 2014:

Designation	Site	Description	Condition
			100% favourable May 2016: 100% favourable
SSSI	Wellington College Bog	SU832627. 6.24 ha. Dwarf shrub heath lowland	2010: 100% unfavourable recovering October 2014: 100% unfavourable recovering May 2016: 100% unfavourable recovering
SSSI	Blackwater Valley (Shepherd's Meadows)	SU847605. 33.92 ha. Unimproved alluvial meadows, swamp and wet valley alderwood	2010: Units 1, 2, 4 and 5 favourable Unit 3 unfavourable declining October 2014: 100% favourable May 2016: 100% favourable
SSSI	Chawridge Bourne	SU894736. 9.29 ha. Neutral grassland – lowland	2010: Unit 1 and 2 Unfavourable recovering Unit 3 favourable October 2014: 64.84% favourable 35.16% unfavourable recovering May 2016: 64.86% favourable 35.14% unfavourable recovering
Local Wildlife Sites	Various	316 ha	

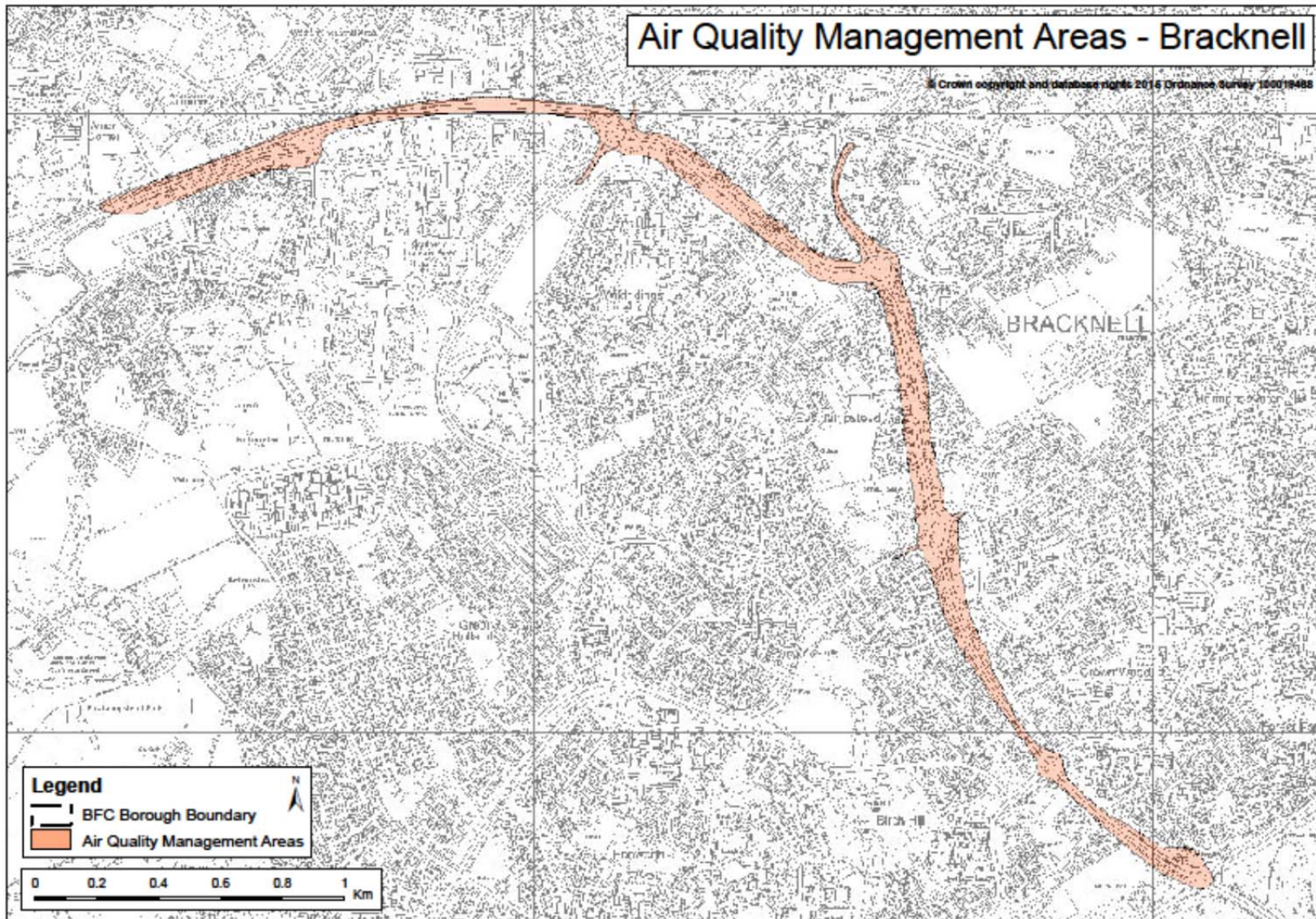
See <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/>

Addendum 4 - Heritage Assets



Addendum 5 - Air Quality Management Area Bracknell

(Unchanged from 2012)



Addendum 6 - Air Quality Management Area Crowthorne

(Unchanged from 2012)



Addendum 7 - Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) Ratings

The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is the methodology used by the Government to assess and compare the energy and environmental performance of dwellings.

	January 2010		January 2015	
	Average SAP	No of dwellings	Average SAP	No of dwellings
All dwellings	62	31505	64	35,836
Privately Owned	60	23089	63	26,698
Privately rented	58	383	64	636
Bracknell Forest Council Owned	61	31	61	29
Housing Association	69	2104	70	2226

Not all dwellings recorded.
Source BFC – Elmhurst Software

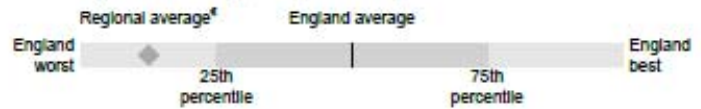
N.B. The 2010 figures do not include the former BFC owned properties that were transferred to Bracknell Forest Homes (approx. 6,000).

Addendum 8a – Bracknell Forest Health Profile 2017, Public Health England

Health summary for Bracknell Forest

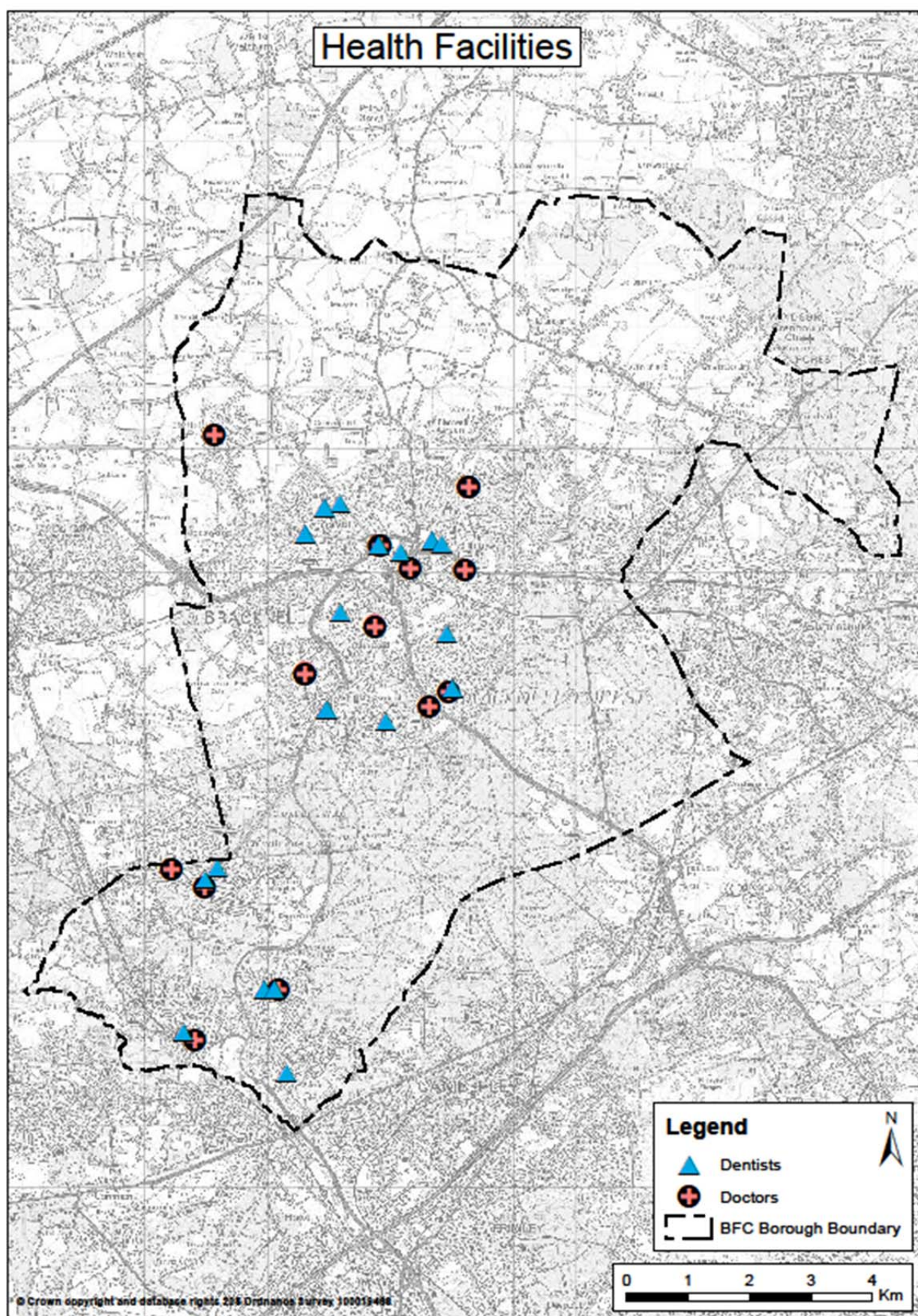
The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared



Domain	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	England range	Eng best
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	10.5	21.8	42.0		5.0
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	2,420	10.8	20.1	39.2		6.6
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	14	0.3	0.9			
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	643	55.9	57.8	44.8		78.7
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	1,139	9.7	17.2	36.7		4.5
	6 Long term unemployment	2016	92	1.2 ^{^20}	3.7 ^{^20}	13.8		0.4
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	85	6.3	10.6 ^{§1}	26.0		1.8
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	1,156	82.2	74.3	47.2		92.9
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	188	15.4	19.8	28.5		9.4
	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s) [†]	2013/14 - 15/16	11	13.2	37.4	121.3		10.5
	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	17	7.4	20.8	43.8		5.4
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	16.1	15.5	25.7		4.9
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	63.8	57.0	44.8		69.8
	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	62.6	64.8	76.2		46.5
	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	221	53.9	52.4	39.0		63.1
Disease and poor health	16 Hospital stays for self-harm [†]	2015/16	249	206.7	196.5	635.3		55.7
	17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm [†]	2015/16	509	473.5	647	1,163		374
	18 Recorded diabetes	2014/15	5,000	5.3	6.4	9.2		3.3
	19 Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	27	7.6	12.0	85.6		0.0
	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	419	527.5	795	3,288		223
	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over [†]	2015/16	99	631.5	589	820		312
Life expectancy and causes of death	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	81.3	79.5	74.3		83.4
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	85.1	83.1	79.4		86.7
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	10	2.2	3.9	8.2		0.8
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	90	25.4	38.5	103.7		10.4
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	25	8.1	10.1	17.4		5.6
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	409	271.5	283.5			
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	157	62.9	74.6	137.6		43.1
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	304	121.2	138.8	194.8		96.6
	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	75	10.9	19.6	36.0		6.9

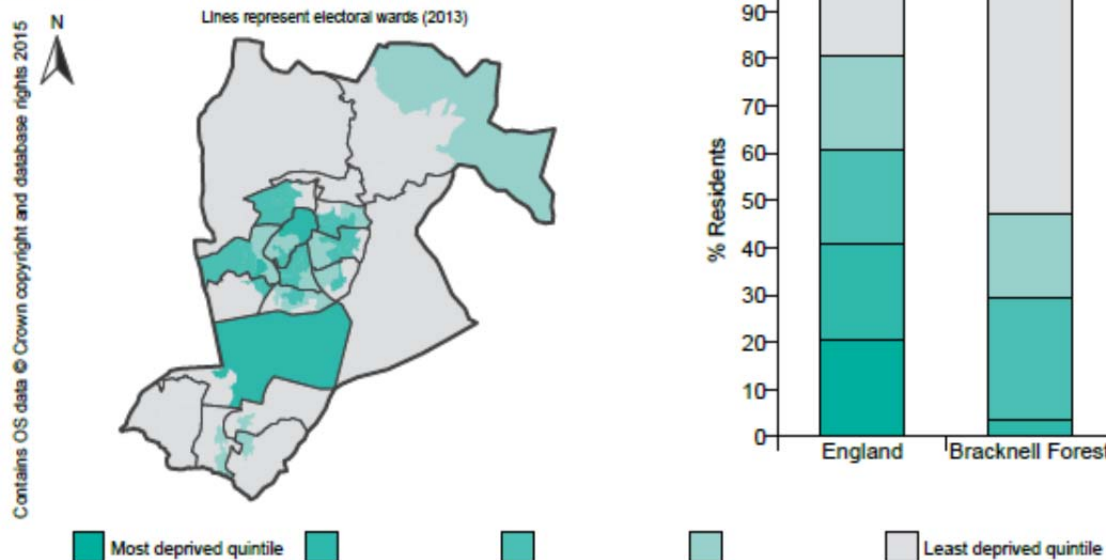
Addendum 8b - Location of Health Facilities



Addendum 9 – Deprivation

This chart shows the level and distribution of deprivation, compared to the national view.
Source: Bracknell Forest Health Profile 2015, Public health England.

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.



Number of Households (HH) in Deprivation Dimensions by Ward

This table provides information that classifies households by deprivation dimension, for England and Wales, as at census day 27th March 2011. The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on the four selected household characteristics:

- Employment (any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick)
- Education (no person in the household has at least level 2 education, and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student)
- Health and disability (any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem), and
- Housing (Household's accommodation is ether overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating).

A household is classified as being deprived in none, or one to four of these dimensions in any combination.

Census 2011 - Number of Households (HH) in Deprivation Dimensions by Ward (QS119EW)								
	All HHs	HH Not Deprived in Any Dimension	HH Deprived in 1 Dimension	HH Deprived in 2 Dimensions	HH Deprived in 3 Dimensions	HH Deprived in 4 Dimensions	% not deprived in any dimension	% in at least one deprivation dimension
Warfield Harvest Ride	3112	2200	724	160	28	0	70.7%	29.3%
Binfield with Warfield	3534	2244	902	333	51	4	63.5%	36.5%
Little Sandhurst and Wellington	2006	1247	540	199	18	2	62.2%	37.8%
Owlsmoor	1997	1168	578	213	36	2	58.5%	41.5%
Ascot	2228	1296	628	279	23	2	58.2%	41.8%
Central Sandhurst	2124	1200	618	250	51	5	56.5%	43.5%
Crowthorne	2095	1168	626	254	43	4	55.8%	44.2%
College Town	2055	1127	636	258	33	1	54.8%	45.2%
Crown Wood	3381	1829	1002	430	109	11	54.1%	45.9%
Winkfield and Cranbourne	2155	1075	715	318	41	6	49.9%	50.1%
Harmans Water	3420	1687	1059	517	137	20	49.3%	50.7%
Great Hollands North	2188	1076	714	323	71	4	49.2%	50.8%
Hanworth	3476	1678	1130	549	102	17	48.3%	51.7%
Great Hollands South	1910	922	669	265	49	5	48.3%	51.7%
Old Bracknell	2402	1122	773	397	95	15	46.7%	53.3%
Bullbrook	2531	1106	842	475	102	6	43.7%	56.3%
Priestwood and Garth	3191	1348	1073	621	132	17	42.2%	57.8%
Wildridings and Central	2073	832	682	413	123	23	40.1%	59.9%
<i>Source: Office for National Statistics</i>								

Addendum 10 – Fear of Crime

In Bracknell Forest Residents Survey 2012 residents were asked how safe they feel in a number of different locations.

Table 2 How Safe or Unsafe do you feel in the following places?

Location	5 – very safe	4	3	2	1 – very unsafe
Outside in your local area during the day	77%	16%	4%	2%	1%
Outside in Bracknell Town Centre during the day	56%	26%	13%	3%	2%
Outside in your local area after dark	25%	38%	24%	10%	4%
Outside in Bracknell Town Centre after dark	7%	20%	40%	20%	14%

Comparison with the Bracknell Forest Council Place Survey 2008

Two of these questions were asked in a similar way on the Place Survey in 2008. On that occasion, almost half said they felt 'Safe' 'when outside in your local area after dark' (49%) compared to 63% in the BFC Fear of Crime Survey 2012. This suggests some improvement in perceptions of safety in the local area after dark has occurred. Additionally, in the Place Survey nearly nine-out-of-ten said they felt 'Safe' 'when outside in your local area during the day' (88%), on par with the figure recorded in 2012.

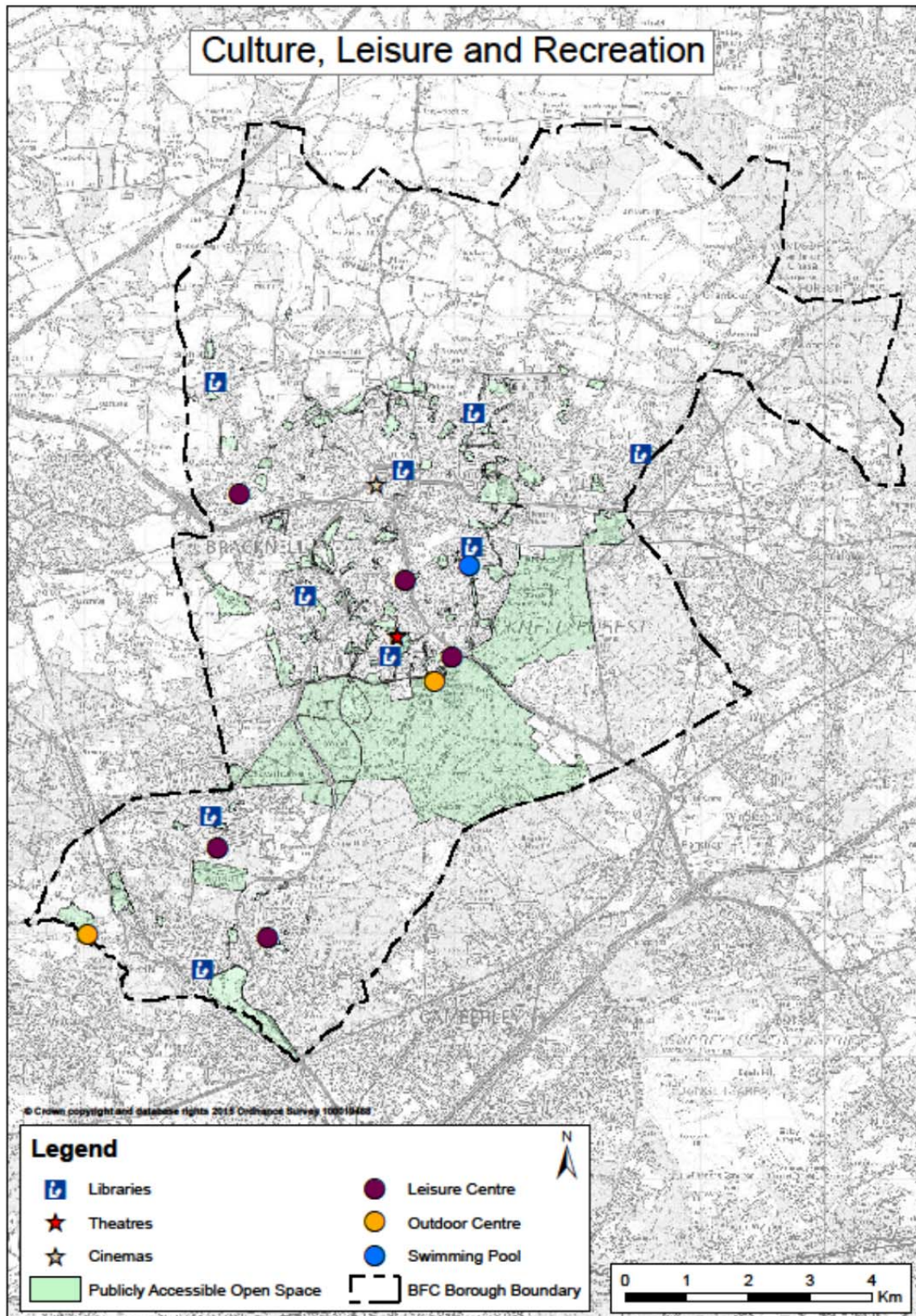
Addendum 11 - Population within 30 and 60 minutes of a public transport service to a particular destination

Destination	Population within 30 minutes	Population within 60 minutes
Colleges 0730-0900	68%	100%
Colleges 1700-1830	69%	100%
Dentists 0700-2300	99%	100%
Employment 0700-2300	99%	100%
GPs 0700-2300	99%	100%
Hospitals 0700-2300	51%	100%
Local Centres 0700-2300	99%	100%
Primary Schools 0730-0900	99%	100%
Primary Schools 1530-1700	100%	100%
Secondary Schools 0730-0900	97%	100%
Secondary Schools 1530-1700	98%	100%
Supermarkets 0700-2300	99%	100%

It should be noted that this data pre-dates the Site Allocations Local Plan (July 2013).

Source: ITP Accessibility Maps and Data (January 2010)

Addendum 12 – Location of Culture, Leisure and Recreation



Addendum 13 – Location of Greenbelt and Settlements

