

**Bracknell Forest Borough Local Development
Framework Fact Pack
June 05**

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INTRODUCTION

The Bracknell Forest Borough Local Development Framework Fact Pack is a document that organises and presents a range of different information, statistics and trends relevant to the borough. It will be used as part of the robust evidence base to support the production of the Local Development Documents in the Bracknell Forest Local Development Framework. The LDF system is based upon a rolling programme of reviewing its documents and therefore the Fact Pack will be reviewed periodically to keep pace of change.

This document will also be used as a basis to fulfil annual monitoring requirements.

This fact pack is split into six main sections:

1. BRACKNELL FOREST - IN GENERAL
2. BRACKNELL FOREST – HOUSING
3. BRACKNELL FOREST – MOVEMENT
4. BRACKNELL FOREST - ITS ENVIRONMENT
5. BRACKNELL FOREST - ITS ECONOMY
6. BRACKNELL FOREST - ITS SOCIAL MAKE-UP

Each of these sections has a summary statistic sheet for a quick glance profile of Bracknell Forest Borough

1. BRACKNELL FOREST - IN GENERAL

1.1 Summary of General Key Facts

Location		
Source: BFBC and AA Route Planner	Location of Bracknell Forest	20 KM east of Reading and 53 KM west of London in Berkshire in the South East Region of England
	South East Sub-region	Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley
	Neighbouring authorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead 2. Wokingham District Council 3. Hampshire County Council 4. Surrey County Council 5. Hart District Council 6. Surrey Heath Council

Administration		
Source: BFBC	Political Wards	18
	Parishes and Town Councils	6

Communications		
Source: BFBC	Railway Stations	Bracknell Crowthorne Martins Heron Sandhurst
Source: AA Route Planner	Major Road Connections	M3 and M4 (both 10 KM)
Source: AA Route Planner	Airport	Heathrow – 30 KM

Statistics			
Source: BFBC	Area of Borough	110 Sq Km	
Source: Crown copyright, 2003 Census 2001 - Table UV04 AGE	Total Population	109617	
Source: Crown copyright, Census Counts	Population growth	%	total
	1991-2001	14.2%	13668
	1981-1991	18.1%	14724
	1971-1981	26.6%	17090

Bracknell New Town 1950's to 1980's		
Source: Bracknell: The making of our New Town (Bracknell Development Corporation 1981)	Neighbourhoods	9
	Employment areas	3
	Houses	18000
	Population	49000
	Jobs	27000

1.2 Where is Bracknell Forest Borough?

Bracknell Forest Borough is located in Berkshire in the South East Region of England covering approximately 110 square kilometres with a population around 110,000 people. It adjoins other local authorities in both Surrey and Hampshire.

The Borough is in a prime location at the heart of the Thames Valley, just 40 kilometres to the west of London. It has a high quality local environment, and an excellent communication network, with direct access to the M3 and M4 motorways and good links to the region's airports, in particular Heathrow. The Borough also enjoys direct rail connections to Reading and London Waterloo, where the home of the Eurostar service is accessible in under an hour, and to Guildford and Gatwick Airport.

Railway Stations in Bracknell Forest	
Station	Line
Bracknell	Reading to London Waterloo
Martins Heron	
Crowthorne	Reading to Guildford to Gatwick Airport
Sandhurst	

The whole of Bracknell Forest is also within the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley Sub Region as identified in the emerging South East Plan.

Bracknell Forest is directly bordered by six other authority areas:

- Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Unitary Authority)
- Wokingham District Council (Unitary Authority)
- Hampshire County Council
- Surrey County Council
- Hart District Council (in Hampshire)
- Surrey Heath District Council (in Surrey)

1.3 The Administration of the Borough

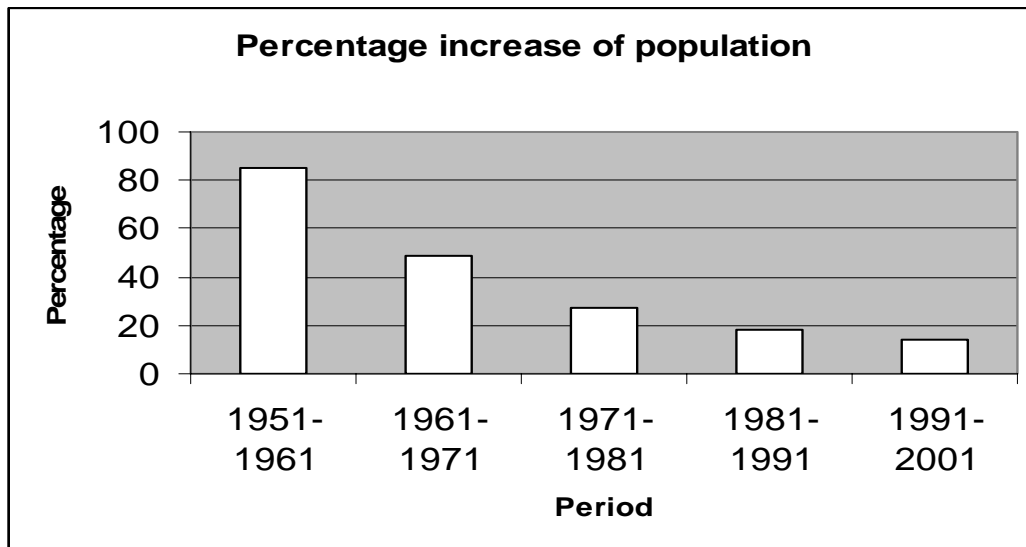
Bracknell Forest Borough Council (BFBC) is a Unitary Authority comprising eighteen political wards and six separate parish/town councils. The major urban area of Bracknell is situated in the centre of the Borough, with the settlements of Sandhurst and Crowthorne to the south, Binfield to the north and North Ascot to the west. A number of these settlements cross boundaries with other authorities, in particular Crowthorne and North Ascot. Sandhurst has strong connections to Camberley in the adjoining authority of Surrey Heath.

1.4 Historical Population Facts

Since the inception of new town status the population of Borough has rapidly grown from 23408 in 1951 to 109617 by 2001. The two ten year periods between 1951 – 1961 and 1961 – 1971 saw an increase of around 20000 people each. The last 10 year period (1991 -2001) saw an increase of around 14000 which was similar to the previous 10 year period. The following table details these increases:

Year	Total Population	Time Period	Percentage increase	Net Change
2001	109617	1991-2001	14.2%	13668
1991	95949	1981-1991	18.1%	14724
1981	81225	1971-1981	26.6%	17090
1971	64135	1961-1971	48.5%	20943
1961	43192	1951-1961	84.5%	19784
1951	23408			

Source: Crown Copyright (Census counts) Data Updated: Every 10 years



1.5 Areas of Parishes and Town Council's

The area of the borough is 109.81 sq. km which means there are around 1000 persons for every sq. km. The largest parish area is Winkfield Parish at 39 sq km which is equivalent to almost 36% of the whole Borough. Bracknell Town is the next largest with an area of 16.77 sq. km. The remaining four are very similar in area, ranging from 13 to 14.5 sq. km, each between 12% and 13% of Bracknell Forest.

Parish/Town Council	Area		
	Hectares	Sq. KM	% of Borough
Bracknell Forest	10981	109.81	100.00
Bracknell Town	1677	16.77	15.27
Binfield Parish	1303	13.03	11.87
Crowthorne Parish	1305	13.05	11.88
Sandhurst Town	1443	14.43	13.14
Warfield Parish	1332	13.32	12.13
Winkfield Parish	3921	39.21	35.71

Source: all areas calculated by BFBC using GIS

1.6 Bracknell Forest wards

Ward	Area (in hectares)	% coverage of Borough	Population	All people aged 16 - 74
Ascot	1694	15.43	5460	3782
Binfield with Warfield	2099	19.11	8189	6020
Bullbrook	167	1.52	5064	3615
Central Sandhurst	228	2.08	5295	3988
College Town	406	3.70	5905	4290
Crown Wood	138	1.26	8466	6187
Crowthorne	1195	10.88	5200	3833
Great Hollands North	306	2.79	4281	3112
Great Hollands South	257	2.34	5711	4098
Hanworth	172	1.57	8851	6654
Harmans Water	200	1.82	7279	5325
Little Sandhurst & Wellington	517	4.71	5706	4013
Old Bracknell	131	1.19	4678	3412
Owlsmoor	394	3.94	5408	4045
Priestwood & Garth	224	2.24	7386	5181
Warfield Harvest Ride	178	1.78	8121	5928
Wildridings & Central	183	1.83	4535	3308
Winkfield & Cranbourne	2451	24.51	4082	2980
Totals	10981	100	109617	79771
Source: BFBC and Crown Copyright 2003 Census 2001		Data Updated: Every 10 years		

1.7 Historical growth of Bracknell as a New Town

Before its new town designation Bracknell was a small settlement of around 5,000 people. 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.

New Towns Act 1946

- After the Second World War there was a huge demand for new homes and jobs especially in London.
- The government decided that a Green Belt of land was to be maintained around London to prevent its sprawl and then a series of new satellite towns were to be constructed to facilitate this growth.
- The New Towns Act 1946 provided the statutory tool for Bracknell to gain its new town designation.

Development Corporation

- Bracknell was formally designated as a new town and the Bracknell Development Corporation was set up in 1949 to oversee the construction of the new town.
- This was a government organisation given special powers to allow them to build the town in the quickest and easiest way possible.
- Land was bought and construction began in 1951.

Home, industry and leisure

- The aims of Bracknell New Town were based around the above three terms.
- Home – providing decent, quality and spacious homes for all.
- Industry – ensuring there are enough jobs and employment for the new population.
- Leisure – ensuring that there is a quality environment to live in which included:
 - lots of open space;
 - plenty of trees and other greenery;
 - accessible countryside; and
 - various facilities such as shops, schools and libraries.

Neighbourhood concept

- The new town was developed using a neighbourhood concept.
- This was to concentrate new local shops, churches, schools and so on, in a single area as a neighbourhood centre.
- The neighbourhood centre's were surrounded by a sea of houses which were to use these local facilities.
- Nine such neighbourhoods were constructed:
 - Priestwood, Easthamsptead, Bullbrook, (1950's);
 - Harmans Water, Wildridings, Great Hollands (1960's);
 - Hanworth, Birch Hill, Crown Wood (1970's and early 80's).

The following table shows the number of dwellings built during the new town phase:

Approximate Number of homes resulting from Bracknell New Town					
Year	Running total number of Privately Built Homes	Running total number of homes built by the Bracknell Development Corporation	Total	Population	Jobs
1951	1500	0	1500	5000	2000
1961	1500	4500	6000	20000	8000
1971	2500	8000	10500	34000	16000
1981	6000	12000	18000	49000	27000

Source: Bracknell: The making of our New Town (Bracknell Development Corporation 1981)

Bracknell town centre

- A town centre was developed at the core of all these neighbourhoods providing a larger concentration of shops, employment, facilities and municipal buildings.
- Today Bracknell town centre follows the same layout but is subject to major redevelopment plans.

Three separate employment zones

- Factories, offices and other employment uses were concentrated in 3 large industrial zones with in Bracknell, all with in easy reach of the new neighbourhoods and their populations.
- The new town designation ended in 1982 but Bracknell and its surrounding settlements have continued to grow rapidly.

2. BRACKNELL FOREST – HOUSING

2.1 Summary of Housing Key Facts

Source: Crown copyright 2003 Census 2001 CAS UV53	Number of dwellings (Household Spaces)	44482
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Household Tenure			
Source: BFB 2004 Housing Needs Survey Update	Tenure	%	total
	Market	83%	36103
	<i>Owner occupied</i>	73%	
	<i>Private rented</i>	10%	
	Affordable	17%	7589
	<i>Rented from Council</i>	13%	
<i>RSL</i>	4%		

Cost of housing			
Source: HM Land Registry - online property prices data www.landreg.gov.uk	Average house price 1998	£112716	
	Average house price 2004	£211974	
	Increase in price 98-04	88%	
Source: BFB 2004 Housing Needs Survey Update	No. of bedrooms	To buy	To rent (per week)
	Two bedrooms	£142,000	£137
	Three bedrooms	£152,500	£177

Source: Crown copyright 2003 Census 2001	Average household size	2.46
	Average number of rooms per household	5.61

Dwelling completions		
Source: Planning Commitments for Housing at March 2004 in Bracknell Forest Borough: A survey by the Joint Strategic Planning Unit and BFBC	Bracknell Forest Borough	
	2003/04	337
	2002/03	320
	2001/02	425
	1994/04	5283
	1991-03	
	Binfield	819
	Bracknell	863
	Crowthorne	304
	Sandhurst	620
	Warfield	3192
Winkfield	502	

2.2 Housing Stock and tenure

The total dwelling stock in Bracknell Forest as of March 2005 was 44588 dwellings of all tenures¹. A high proportion of households (73%) in the Borough are owner occupied. This proportion is higher than the national average (69%). Affordable properties for rent have fallen in total and proportion mainly due to no more council properties being constructed; the Right to Buy scheme; and the level of affordable houses being built under RSL control.

Tenure	No. of H/holds	% of h/holds
Owner-Occupied (no mortgage)	9139	21%
Owner-Occupied (with mortgage)	22704	52%
Rented from Council	5819	13%
RSL	1770	4%
Private Rented	4260	10%
Total	43692	100%
Source: BFB 2004 Housing Needs Survey Update		Data Updated: A minimum of every 5 years

Changes in Household Tenure							
Year	All Households	Owned		Social rented		Private Rented/Other	
1991	35700	24060	67%	8760	25%	2880	8%
2001	43392	31664	73%	7499	17%	4229	10%
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 87B (10% sample) & Census 2001 Table KS18				Data Updated: Every 10 years			

In terms of affordable housing stock:

- Registered social landlords (RSL) account for 2736 dwellings as of March 2003 the figure is estimated to be nearer 3000 to-date (Source: The Housing Corporation)
- The Bracknell Forest Borough Council currently owns 5874 dwellings as shown in the following table:

BFBC owned housing stock							
Dwelling		Type	Number	Dwelling		Type	Number
Houses		2 bed	577	Flats		bedsit	277
		3bed	1985			1 bed	490
		4 bed	213			2 bed	733
		5/6 bed	2			3bed	35
		Mobility	14			4 bed	1
		<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>2791</i>			<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>1536</i>
Other People	Bungalow	bedsit	1	Other People	Sheltered	bedsit	130
		1 bed	226			1 bed	201
		2 bed	548			2 bed	52
	Flats	1bed	379			Tied Acc	10
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>1154</i>	<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>393</i>	
All dwellings & types		Total	5874				
Source: BFBC as of Jan 2005				Date Updated: On an annual basis			

¹ Source: BFBC Council Tax records – Data Updated: available periodically throughout the year

2.3 Housing Need

Between the 2nd quarter of 1998 and the first quarter of 2003, the average price of a property within Bracknell Forest rose from £112,716 to £208,060 (an increase of 84.59%). This increase is higher than that for England and Wales (72.86%) but lower than that for the South East (86.13%) and Berkshire (86.51%).

Since 1998 house prices have increased dramatically in Bracknell Forest. The average overall price now is over £200,000, an increase of 88% from prices in 1998. The biggest increase by type of dwelling was for flats/maisonettes from around £63,000 in 1998 up to 135,000 in 2004 – an increase of 115%.

Type of property	April - Jun 1998	April- Jun 04	% increase
Detached Price	£173,613	£327,352	88.55%
Semi Detached Price	£102,813	£200,695	95.20%
Terrace Price	£85,143	£165,962	94.92%
Flat/Maisonette Price	£62,695	£134,642	114.76%
Overall Price	£112,716	£211,974	88.06%
Source: HM Land Registry - online property prices data www.landreg.gov.uk		Data Updated: On a quarterly basis	

There is a growing gap between the price of dwellings and the amount people can afford to pay. The following table shows the minimum price of property in Bracknell for rent or buy.

Size of property	To Buy	To rent
One bedroom	£104,000	£120 per week
Two bedrooms	£142,000	£137 per week
Three bedrooms	£152,500	£177 per week
Four bedrooms	£195,000	£205 per week
Source: BFB 2004 Housing Needs Survey Update		Data Updated: A minimum of every 5 years

A 2004 update of the Housing Needs Survey has quantified a backlog of existing need to be 135 affordable dwellings per annum required to be built.

Element	Households
Existing h'holds	45
Potential h'holds	603
Homeless h'holds	28
Sub-total	676
Quota to reduce backlog	20%
Need to reduce backlog (per annum)	135
Source: BFBC 2004 Housing Needs Survey Update	
Data Updated: A minimum of every 5 years	

The same survey shows a newly arising need of 888 affordable dwellings per annum is also required.

Element	Households
New h/hold formation	356
Existing households to fall in to need	182
In-migrant households	350
Total (per annum)	888
Source: BFBC 2004 Housing Needs Survey Update	Data Updated: A minimum of every 5 years

2.4 Average Household Size

In 1991 the average household contained 2.59 people, by 2001 this figure was 2.46. This represents a decrease of approximately 0.13 people (4.90%) per household.

Many changing demographics such as people living longer and less people getting married or living together have contributed to a fall in the average number of people per household in Bracknell Forest. However, the most noticeable contribution to this trend is a growing proportion of single person households. The table and graph below highlights to what extent the average household size has dropped between 1961 and 2001. A similar effect has occurred across the rest of the country.

Average Household size								
1961	fall	1971	fall	1981	fall	1991	fall	2001
3.22	0.06	3.16	0.3	2.86	0.27	2.59	0.13	2.46
Source: Crown Copyright (Census counts)					Data Updated: Every 10 years			

Interestingly in the ten years between 1991 and 2001, whilst the average household size has fallen, the average number of rooms per household has risen.

Average number of rooms per dwelling		
Year	Average household size	Average number of rooms per household (excluding bathrooms, toilets and hallways)
1991	2.59	5.27
2001	2.46	5.61
Source: Crown Copyright Census 1991 Summary Statistics & Census 2001 Table KS19		Data Updated: Every 10 years

2.5 Housing completions

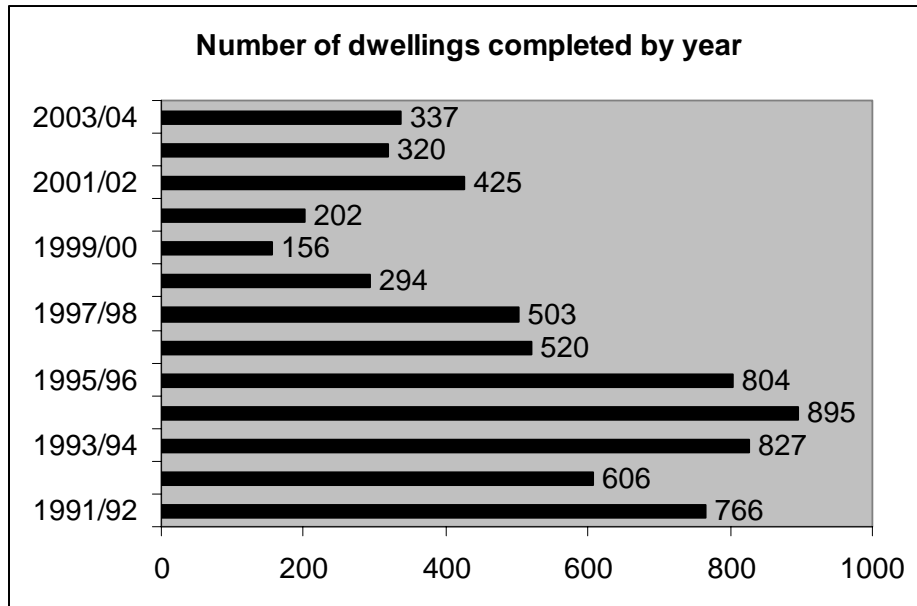
Over the last few years there has been a decline in the number of new dwellings built in Bracknell Forest. Five of the last six years have yielded a return of less than 400 net new dwellings². This largely because of:

- many windfall sites being constructed; and,
- large local plan allocation sites not coming forward.

The following graph shows recent housing building in Bracknell Forest. The high rates of the mid 1990's relate to the development of parts of north Bracknell. The total number of completion between 1994 and 2004 was 5283 dwellings.

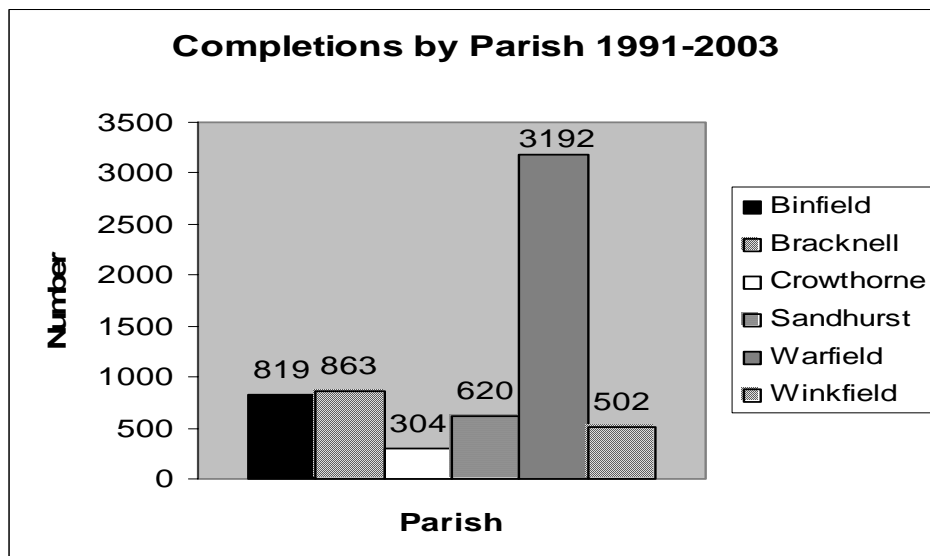
² Source: Planning Commitments for Housing at March 2004 in Bracknell Forest Borough: A survey by the Joint Strategic Planning Unit and BFBC

The Borough's housing allocations are divided into five year housing phases. There was a slight over provision in the first phase of the adopted Structure Plan (1991 – 1996), but an under provision in the second five year phase. In the current plan period 2001-2006 the actual number of completion to-date is 1077 dwellings. The allocation 2001-06 is 1950 dwellings leaving a requirement for 873 dwellings to be built between April 2004 and March 2006.³



2.6 Where has development been located?

Since 1991⁴, the largest proportion of housing (over 3000 dwellings) has been built in Warfield Parish (in Warfield Harvest Ride ward). Binfield Parish and Bracknell Town have each seen over 800 dwellings built. Crowthorne Parish has seen the least activity with 300 dwellings being constructed there.



³ Please note that for 1991/92 and 1992/93 the gross number of dwellings is shown. For all other years the net value is shown. The reason for this is since April 1993, the impact of conversion, demolitions and changes of use has also been monitored allowing a net total to be given.

⁴ Source: Joint Strategic Planning Unit, Planning for Housing Commitments, March 2004

Housing completions by parish										
	1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98		1998/99	
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
Binfield	133	137	103	101	47	48	1	2	-2	1
Bracknell	15	18	102	95	15	25	153	153	83	93
Crowthorne	27	29	31	31	-13	11	141	155	55	55
Sandhurst	78	82	27	28	39	34	19	21	27	32
Warfield	549	550	515	517	406	410	181	185	121	122
Winkfield	93	98	26	22	26	29	8	8	10	14
Total	895	914	804	794	520	557	503	524	294	317
Source: JSPU Planning Commitments for Housing					Data Updated: On an annual basis (March)					

Housing completions by parish										
	1999/2000		2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004	
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
Binfield	-1	10	21	21	32	39	14	14	To be confirmed	
Bracknell	40	47	45	53	186	204	174	200		
Crowthorne	4	5	9	11	18	16	18	22		
Sandhurst	89	92	39	40	15	17	15	19		
Warfield	25	29	82	84	125	126	50	53		
Winkfield	-1	7	6	12	49	60	49	60		
Total	156	190	202	221	425	462	320	368	337	353
Source: JSPU Planning Commitments for Housing					Data Updated: On an annual basis (March)					

2.7 Housing built on Previously Developed Land (PDL)

The Government's planning agenda is based on providing sustainable communities in sustainable locations. Through its policies the Government encourages urban renewal and maximises the use of previously developed land (PDL) or 'brownfield' sites close to local services, transport routes, amenities and infrastructure.

The Government has set a target of 60% of all new residential development to be built on PDL by 2008. An increasing proportion of the Borough's housing development has been on PDL. This proportion is likely to reduce once development is implemented at Peacock Farm.

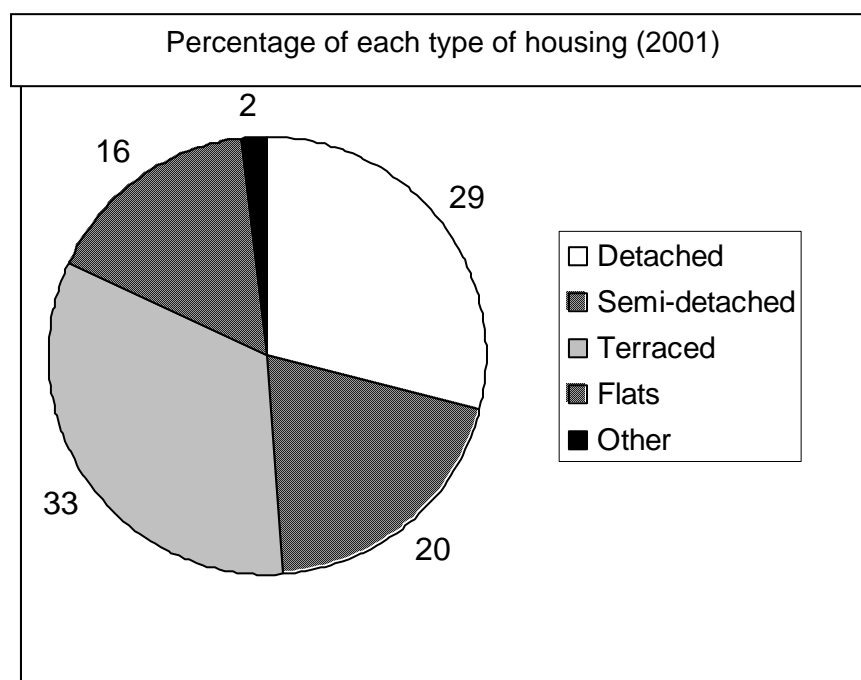
The following table indicates the proportion of new dwellings built on PDL in the Borough provides figures to back this up and more to show performance before Government policy required more development on PDL.

Period	% completions on PDL	Trend
1996-97	9	The 60% target has consistently been met since 2000
1997-98	47	
1998-99	62	
1999-00	47	
2000-01	62	
2001-02	65	
2002-03	87	
2003-04	93	
Source: BFBC monitoring		Data Updated: On an annual basis

Please note that the definition for defining PDL may have been different to that prescribed in PPG3.

2.8 Dwelling type, mix and condition

Between 1991 and 2001 the number of households within Bracknell Forest rose by 7,692 (21.55%) from 35,700 to 43,392. Between 1991 and 2001, the proportion of all households within Bracknell Forest which were detached rose by 14.07%; the proportion of semi-detached households rose by 10.92%; the proportion of flats, maisonettes and apartments rose by 6.22%; the proportion of terraced houses fell by 16.08%. In terms of numbers, rather than proportion, every category increased.



Dwelling composition				
Dwelling Type	1991		2001	
	Number	%	Number	%
All households spaces (dwellings)	36403	100	44482	100
Detached	9209	25.5	12836	29
Semi-detached	6595	18	8939	20
Terraced	14221	39	14583	33
Flat/Apartment/Maisonette	5629	15.5	7306	16
Caravan or other mobile/temporary structure	749	2	818	2
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 59 & Census 2001 Table KS16)			Data Updated: Every 10 years	

Since 1991, the number and proportion of households without central heating had fallen but the number of households without the sole use of a bathroom has risen.

Household condition					
Year	Number of Households	Households without central heating		Households without 'sole' use of bath/shower and toilet	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1991	36403	1817	5%	80	0.2%
2001	43392	876	2%	120	0.3%
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 58E & Census 2001 Table KS19)			Data Updated: Every 10 years		

2.9 Annual Monitoring Report requirements

No.	Housing
2a	Trajectory showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ net additional dwellings over the previous 5 year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer ○ net additional dwellings for the current year ○ Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant DPD period or over a 10 year period from its adoptions whichever is the longer ○ the annual net additional dwelling requirement ○ annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years performances
2b	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on pdl
2c	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ less than 30 dph ○ 30 – 50 dph
2d	Affordable housing completions

3. BRACKNELL FOREST - MOVEMENT

3.1 Summary of Key Movement Facts

Number of cars/vans per household in 2001			
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 2001 Table KS17)	Households without car/van	6,307	15%
	Households with 1 car or van	17,497	40%
	Households with 2 or more cars/vans	19588	45%

Average number of cars/vans per household		
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 21 & Census 2001 Table KS17)	1991	1.27
	2001	1.43

Mode of travel to work for residents			
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 82 10% sample & Census 2001 Table KS15)	Mode of travel to work	1991	2001
	Standard Rail	3.07%	3.93%
	Other rail	0.18%	0.10%
	Bus	4.18%	2.88%
	Car driver	69.19%	72.66%
	Car passenger	7.01%	6.16%
	Motorcycle	1.73%	1.11%
	Bicycle	3.88%	3.08%
	On foot	10.44%	9.65%
Other	0.53%	0.43%	

Number of cars/vans per household in 2001			
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 2001 Table KS17)	Households without car/van	6,307	15%
	Households with 1 car or van	17,497	40%
	Households with 2 or more cars/vans	19588	45%

Travel to work totals			
Source: Crown Copyright SWS103 Census 2001 and Crown Copyright S82 Travel to work & SEG Census 91		1991	2001
	Total Persons in employment live and work in Bracknell Forest	24,310	30,841
	Total Persons in employment working outside Bracknell Forest but live in Bracknell Forest	24,000	28,958
	Total Persons in employment working in Bracknell Forest but live outside Bracknell Forest	-	30,742
	Total working in Bracknell Forest	-	61583
	Total workers living in Bracknell Forest	48,310	59799

Method of Travel to work for people who live and work in Bracknell Forest in 2001		
Source: Crown Copyright SWS103 Census 2001	All people aged 16-74 in employment	
	Works from home	5431
	Train	232
	Bus	1069
	Car Driver	15231
	Car passenger	2003
	Bicycle or on foot	6314
	Other	561

3.2 Movement characterisation

The Borough is in a prime location at the heart of the Thames Valley, just 40 kilometres to the west of London. It has a high quality local environment, and an excellent communication network, with direct access to the M3 and M4 motorways and good links to the region's airports, in particular Heathrow. The Borough also enjoys direct rail connections to Reading and London Waterloo, where the home of the Eurostar service is accessible in under an hour, and to Guildford and Gatwick Airport. However, this location brings with it issues of high house prices, use as a through route between motorways and high development pressures.

Car ownership in the Borough is high, with 85% of households owning one or more cars (double the national average). This is reflected in a high level of, and demand for car usage and a relatively low demand for public transport with only 6% of residents travelling to work by public transport. Nonetheless, the Borough has an excellent network of pedestrian footways and cycle routes.

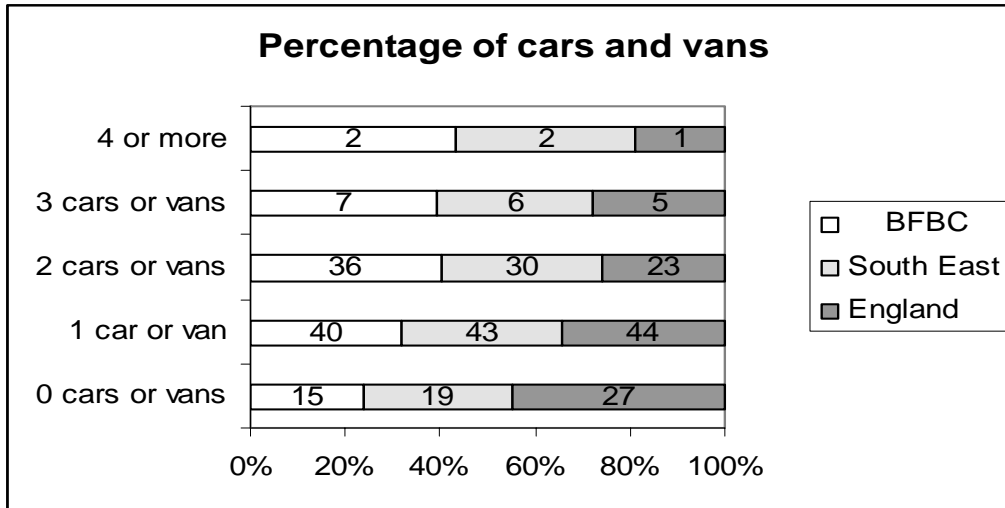
3.3 Households and the number of cars and vans

Car and vans in households				
	Bracknell Forest		South East	England
Households without car/van	6,307	15%	19%	27%
Households with 1 car or van	17,497	40%	43%	44%
Households with 2 or more cars/vans	19588	45%	38%	29%
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 2001 Table KS17)		Data Updated: Every 10 years		

Between 1991 and 2001 there was a 34% increase in the total number of cars and vans in the Borough.

Cars and Vans - Change between 1991 and 2001			
Year	Total Number of Households	Total Number of cars/vans	Average Number of Cars/Vans per Household
1991	36403	46249	1.27
2001	43392	62083	1.43
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 21 & Census 2001 Table KS17)		Data Updated: Every 10 years	

The graph on the following page shows the percentage number of cars/vans per household in 2001 for Bracknell Forest Borough, the South East and England. It can be seen that Bracknell Forest has a lower proportion of households with only one or without any cars or vans. Bracknell Forest has a higher proportion than the South East and England with 2 or 3 cars or vans. The Borough also has a the same proportion of 4 or more cars or vans than the South East and this is more than the national average.



Households without a car or van have decreased in number and proportion between 1991 and 2001. The numbers and proportion of households with either one, two, or three or more cars/vans have increase during the same period.

Changes in household car ownership								
Year	Households with 0 cars/vans		Households with 1 car/van		Households with 2 cars/vans		Households with 3 or more cars/vans	
1991	6762	19%	15519	43%	11636	32%	2486	7%
2001	6307	15%	17497	40%	15529	36%	4059	9%
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991) LBS Table 58E & Census 2001 Table KS17					Data Updated: Every 10 years			

3.4 Method of travel to work for Bracknell Forest residents

Method of travel to work for residents								
Year	Standard Rail		Other Rail		Bus/coach		Car driver	
1991	1400	3.07%	80	0.18%	1910	4.18%	31600	69.19%
2001	2133	3.93%	53	0.10%	1565	2.88%	39462	72.66%
	Car Passenger		Motorcycle		Bicycle		On Foot	
1991	3200	7.01%	790	1.73%	1770	3.88%	4770	10.44%
2001	3344	6.16%	603	1.11%	1672	3.08%	5420	9.65%
	Other							
1991	240	0.53%						
2001	236	0.43%						
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 82 10% sample & Census 2001 Table KS15)					Data Updated: Every 10 years			

3.5 Travel to work: Commuting statistics for 1991

Travel to work in 1991		
	10% sample	Imputed
Total Persons in Employment Aged 16 and over employees and self employed living in Bracknell Forest	4,831	48,310
Total Persons in employment working outside Bracknell Forest but live in Bracknell Forest	2,400	24,000
Total Persons in employment live and work in Bracknell Forest	2,431	24,310
Source: Crown Copyright S82 Travel to work & SEG Census 91		Data Updated: Every 10 years

3.6 Travel to work: Commuting statistics for 2001

People aged 16-74 in employment					
Living in	Working in	Total	Living in	Working in	Total
Bracknell Forest	Bracknell Forest	30841	Bracknell Forest	Bracknell Forest	30841
West Berkshire	Bracknell Forest	1062	Bracknell Forest	West Berkshire	598
Reading	Bracknell Forest	2201	Bracknell Forest	Reading	1989
Slough	Bracknell Forest	682	Bracknell Forest	Slough	1773
RBWM	Bracknell Forest	2368	Bracknell Forest	RBWM	4578
Wokingham	Bracknell Forest	7580	Bracknell Forest	Wokingham	4313
Basingstoke & Deane	Bracknell Forest	749	Bracknell Forest	Basingstoke & Deane	470
Rushmoor	Bracknell Forest	1167	Bracknell Forest	Rushmoor	1020
Hart	Bracknell Forest	2158	Bracknell Forest	Hart	1060
Spelthorne	Bracknell Forest	275	Bracknell Forest	Spelthorne	432
Surrey Heath	Bracknell Forest	1607	Bracknell Forest	Surrey Heath	2595
Waverley	Bracknell Forest	358	Bracknell Forest	Waveley	176
Woking	Bracknell Forest	377	Bracknell Forest	Woking	365
Runnymede	Bracknell Forest	382	Bracknell Forest	Runnymede	885
Guildford	Bracknell Forest	540	Bracknell Forest	Guildford	371
Elmbridge	Bracknell Forest	238	Bracknell Forest	Elmbridge	235
Epsom & Ewell	Bracknell Forest	44	Bracknell Forest	Epsom & Ewell	37
South Oxfordshire	Bracknell Forest	477	Bracknell Forest	South Oxfordshire	154
South Bucks	Bracknell Forest	238	Bracknell Forest	South Bucks	345
Wycombe	Bracknell Forest	511	Bracknell Forest	Wycombe	417
Brent	Bracknell Forest	99	Bracknell Forest	Brent	40
Ealing	Bracknell Forest	290	Bracknell Forest	Ealing	224
Hammersmith & Fulham	Bracknell Forest	80	Bracknell Forest	Hammersmith & Fulham	133
Harrow	Bracknell Forest	109	Bracknell Forest	Harrow	48
Hillingdon	Bracknell Forest	226	Bracknell Forest	Hillingdon	2256
Hounslow	Bracknell Forest	342	Bracknell Forest	Hounslow	815
Kensington & Chelsea	Bracknell Forest	45	Bracknell Forest	Kensington & Chelsea	67
Kingston upon thames	Bracknell Forest	137	Bracknell Forest	Kingston upon thames	104
Richmond upon thames	Bracknell Forest	451	Bracknell Forest	Richmond upon thames	210
Wandsworth	Bracknell Forest	137	Bracknell Forest	Wandsworth	68
Westminster	Bracknell Forest	28	Bracknell Forest	Westminster	539
All other English authorities	Bracknell Forest	5627	Bracknell Forest	All other English authorities	2620
Welsh authorities	Bracknell Forest	157	Bracknell Forest	Welsh authorities	21
Total working in Bracknell Forest		61583	Total workers in Bracknell Forest		59799
Total Commuting to Bracknell Forest		30742	Total commuting out from Bracknell Forest		28958
Source: Crown Copyright SWS103 Census 2001			Data Updated: Every 10 years		

3.7 Travel to work: mode of travel to work for people living and working in Bracknell Forest in 2001

Mode of travel to work for employed people who live and work in Bracknell Forest			
All people aged 16-74 in employment	Total	Male	Female
Total	30841	15459	15382
Works at or From Home	5431	3111	2320
Underground	7	4	3
Train	232	146	86
Bus	1069	291	778
Taxi	178	81	97
Car - Driver	15231	7630	7601
Car - Passenger	2003	774	1229
Motorcycle etc	206	165	41
Bicycle	1387	994	393
On Foot	4927	2150	2777
Other	170	113	57
Source: Crown Copyright SWS103 Census 2001		Data Updated: Every 10 years	

3.8 Annual Monitoring Report requirements

No.	Transport
3a	% of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards as set out in the LDF
3b	% of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre.

4. BRACKNELL FOREST - ITS ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Summary of Environmental Key Facts

Landscape characteristics		
Source: BFBC	Settlements	30%
	Green Belt	35%
	Agricultural holdings	24%
	Countryside parks and open space	2.6%
	Total Woodland	33.5%

Recreation		
Source: BFBC	Sports and Leisure centres	7
	Leisure attractions	4
	Golf courses/centres	6
	Recreation grounds	13
	Parks and Countryside areas	18

Wildlife and Biodiversity		
Source: A Review of Wildlife in Bracknell Forest Borough (BFBC and BBONT (now BBOWT))	Candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC)	1 (255 ha)
	Proposed Special Protection Area (pSPA)	1 (353 ha)
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	10
	Wildlife Heritage Site (WHS)	86

Historic environment		
Source: Bracknell Forest Borough Local Plan 2002	Conservation areas	3
Source: entries on the National Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England (English Heritage 1987)	Historic Parks and Gardens	5
	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	12
	Listed Buildings	260
Source: Bracknell Forest Borough Local Plan	Areas of Special Landscape Importance	2
	Areas of Local Landscape Importance	2
	Areas of special housing character	4

Environmental friendliness		
Source: Bracknell Forest Borough Local Plan 2002	Number of Air Quality Management areas	0
Source: Home Energy Conservation Assessment BFBC	Average SAP rating (2002/03)	50
	Watercourses	Water quality rating (chemical composition)
Source: the Environment Agency	The Cut	Good
	Downmill Stream	Good
	Bullbrook	Fair
Source: Source: BVPI82 Corporate Plan (BFBC)	Household waste	2003/04 proportion
	Recycled	14.62%
	Composted	5.76%
	To landfill	79.63%

4.2 Landscape characteristics

The Borough varies from urbanised town/settlements to a village/rural/countryside character. Part of the northern parishes forms part of the Metropolitan Green Belt and around one third of the Borough is given over to forestry. Equally important, from an environmental point of view, 30% of the Borough has been designated of International, National or local wildlife value. The Borough also has three Conservation Areas, five Landscape Gardens of cultural and historic importance, and approximately 260 listed buildings and features.

These characteristics mean that a large part of the Borough should be protected from development because of issues of conservation, landscape and environmental importance.

Land Use	Area	Percentage
Settlements	3294 hectares	30%
Green Belt	3843 hectares	35%
Agricultural holdings	2635 hectares	24%
Countryside parks and open space	283 hectares	2.6%
Crown Estate woodland	1098 hectares	10%
Total Woodland	3350 hectares	33.5%
Source: BFBC 2004		

Agricultural holdings: by farm type (June 2003)		
	Bracknell Forest	South East
Cereals	3.7%	12.3%
General cropping	not stated	2.0%
Horticulture	not stated	7.6%
Pigs & poultry	not stated	3.5%
Dairy	not stated	2.7%
Cattle & sheep (Less Favoured Areas)	0.0%	0.0%
Cattle & sheep (low ground)	21%	21.8%
Mixed	not stated	5.4%
Other	61.7%	44.8%
Number of Total Holdings	81	24729
Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs		

The Borough falls mainly within the Sandy Heaths character area with the northern part in the Clay Vales area. These areas broadly correspond with the Countryside Agencies Character Areas.

The Southern Sandy Heaths consists of a gently undulating plateau with a steep slope down to the River Blackwater, which forms the southern boundary of the Borough. The soils are acidic and nutrient poor, supporting remnant areas of heathland of varying sizes. Growth and development have put pressure on heathland areas in recent years, and much has been lost, however the remaining areas are now largely protected through conservation designations. Conifer plantations cover large areas of former hunting forests. A future impact on the landscape is expected as these forests mature and are felled.

The Clay Vales area is characterised by a gently rolling landform, becoming flatter towards the east. There are areas of farmland surrounding towns and villages, and patches of ancient woodland, including some larger blocks to the west of Bracknell

Town. To the north of Bracknell Town there are a number of large houses set in 18th 19th century ornamental parkland.

Geology is an important factor in determining landscape as it influences landform, soil type, vegetation patterns, land use and settlement patterns. The geology of Bracknell Forest Borough is divided into two main types, along a line running approximately south-west to north-east across the borough, through Bracknell conurbation.

To the north of this line the underlying ecology is London Clay, with widespread patches of plateau gravels, and a floodplain gravel deposit along the route of The Cut, north-east of Binfield. Narrow strips of alluvium trace the route of smaller watercourses.

Sandy Bagshot Beds run across the centre of the borough, including the southern part of Bracknell town, including Easthampstead and Harmans Water, and stretches across to Ascot. Moving southwards, a strip of Bracklesham beds (sand and loam) crosses the borough on a similar SW to NE line, continuing round to the south east around Rapley Lakes.

South of this, sandy Barton Beds are predominant, partially covered by large areas of plateau gravels notably a large deposit around Lower Star Post in the Crown Estate. The Barton Beds give way to further patches of Bracklesham Beds around Sandhurst and Owlsmoor.

Gravels are widespread throughout the borough, and neighbouring areas. Gravel extraction has had a significant impact on local landscapes, creating new lakes and wetland features, many of which are used for recreation and/or wildlife conservation.

The soil is a product of the underlying and drift geology and physical weathering factors. To the north of the borough, the soils are described as clayey, or loamy over clayey soils, with drainage impeded at moderate depths by an impermeable layer. To the south, the soils are described as sandy soils, sandy over clayey, and sandy over coarse or fine loamy soils, commonly with impeded drainage and well drained, sandy soils having permeable sandy and fine or coarse loamy soils affected by high groundwater. The nutrient poor, acidic sandy soils to the south support coniferous plantations and heath land, with bogs in the wetter areas, while the clay soils in the north support open fields, copses and hedgerows.

Bracknell Forest Geology		
Depth of layer in Feet	Depth of layer in Metres	Layer
Surface		
0 to 40 ft	0 to 12 m	Barton Beds (sands)
40 to 100 ft	12 m to 30 m	Bracklesham Beds (loamy soil)
60 to 120 ft	18 m to 36 m	Bagshot Beds (sands)
50 to 100 ft	15 m to 30 m	Reading Beds (mottled clay with sands)
300 ft to 400 ft	91 m to 122 m	London Clay
Chalk Bottom		
Source: BFBC (Environment and Leisure)		

4.3 Recreation

The Parks and Countryside section manages around 80 parks and countryside sites across borough, together with 26 children's play areas and nearly 50 miles of public rights of way. These are all managed for informal recreation, landscape and nature conservation.

And I have an overall stat of 1,622.8 ha of open space managed by us, parish & town councils, the National Trust and the Crown Estate.

Recreation land	
Landowner / Manager	Total Area (ha)
BBOWT	63.36
BFBC – Environment and Leisure	278.24
BFBC - Leisure / Crown Estate	25.02
BFBC - Leisure / Freetime Leisure	19.38
Binfield Parish Council	6.40
Bracknell Town Council	91.81
Charitable Trust / Community Association	6.50
Crown Estate	927.48
Crowthorne Parish Council	1.64
Forestry Commission	165.11
National Trust	4.97
Sandhurst Town Centre	29.27
Warfield Parish Council	1.84
Winkfield Parish Council	12.13
Total	1633.14
Source: BFBC records	Data updated: Periodically

4.4 Wildlife and Biodiversity

Equally important, from an environmental point of view, 30% of the Borough has been designated of International, National or local wildlife value. Bracknell Forest Borough is fortunate in having a rich and diverse wildlife and countryside that is deserving of protection. In fact over 20% of the total area has been recognised by the Borough Council as having a strong wildlife heritage value and is protected by local designations. There are 10 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and two areas have been designated under European Union legislation for their international importance. In addition to its importance for wildlife, the high biodiversity value of the Borough has a considerable socio-economic value by adding to its attractiveness as a place to live and work.

Bracknell Forest Key Environmental Designations				
Status		Number	Area	% coverage of Borough
Sites of International Importance	Candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC)	1	255 ha.	2.33
	Proposed Special Protection Area (pSPA)	1	353 ha.	3.23
Sites of national Importance	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	10	798 ha.	7.29
Sites of Regional/Local Importance	Wildlife Heritage Site (WHS)	83 (includes cSAC, pSPA and SSSIs)	2275 ha.	20.79
Source: A Review of Wildlife in Bracknell Forest Borough (BFBC and BBONT (now BBOWT))				

The Bracknell Forest BAP 2001-2005 will also identify targets for habitats and species that are important to the local area and people and provide a basis for monitoring progress in biodiversity conservation at both a local and national scale. Habitat Action Plans are detailed for:

- Neutral pastures and meadows;
- Farmed land;
- Rivers and wetlands.
- Heathland and bogs;
- Woodland and scrub;

Species Action Plans are detailed for 24 individual species. Data on species relates to the Bracknell Forest Biodiversity Action Plan as it has targets to establish the status of each. Those species that have reasonable data for are:

- Great crested newt;
- Water vole;
- Small Red Damselfly/Brilliant Emerald Dragonfly;
- Bullfinch;
- Skylark.
- Silver studded blue butterfly;
- Kingfisher;
- Annex 1 birds (D.Warbler, Nightjar and Woodlark);
- Stag Beetle;

Summary of Wildlife Heritage Site management			
Positive Management		No known management	
Woodland habitats	Non-woodland habitats	Woodland habitats	Non-woodland habitats
20	21	32	10
Source: Bracknell Forest Biodiversity Action Plan 2001-05		Data Updated: Periodically	

The extent of the key habitats and designations alone do not provide a relevant measure of healthy biodiversity which is sustainable in the long-term, therefore the indicator must contain some measure of habitat condition. The following table details the main designated sites in the Borough and condition at November 2004.

Bracknell Forest Borough SSSI's			
Designation	Site	Description	Condition
SSSI and Thames Basin Heaths SPA	SPA - Sandhurst to Owlsmoor Bogs & Heaths	SU844628. Part BFBC and BBOWT owned land between Crowthorne and Sandhurst. 85.8 ha.	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. 1696.33 ha.	4.99% favourable 41.24% unfavourable recovering 53.22% unfavourable no change 0.55% unfavourable declining
SSSI and Candidate 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. 1778.76 ha.	52.21% = unfavourable recovering 47.79% = favourable
SSSI	Englemere Pond	18.46 ha, dwarf shrub heath lowland & 7.54 ha, standing open water & canals	71% = unfavourable recovering 29% = favourable
SSSI	Swinley Park and brick pits	88.97 ha. Ancient broadleaf trees, standing open water and canals (clay pits)	100% unfavourable recovering
SSSI	Wykery Copse	3.21 ha, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	100% favourable
SSSI and Proposed SPA	Wildmoor Heath	Lowland heath.	
SSSI	Rapley Lakes	Winkfield, 29 hectares.	
SSSI	Wellington College Bog	6.13 ha. Dwarf shrub heath lowland	100% favourable
	Blackwater Valley (Shepherd's Meadows)	33.92 ha. Unimproved alluvial meadows, swamp and wet valley alderwood	56.95% favourable 18.2% unfavourable recovering 9.10% unfavourable no change 15.75% unfavourable declining
SSSI	Chawridge Bourne	9.29 ha. Neutral grassland – lowland	100% favourable
WHS	Various sites – 83 across the Borough	2,260 ha	
Source: English Nature (November 2004)		Data Updated: Periodically	

4.5 Areas of Landscape and Historic Interest

No.	Name/Description	Ward
1	Church Lane Conservation Area (designated November 1974)	Binfield with Warfield
2	Church Road Conservation Area (designated December 1977)	Winkfield and Cranbourne
3	Easthampstead Conservation Area (designated November 1996)	Old Bracknell with a small part in Wildridings and Central

Source: Bracknell Forest Borough Local Plan January 2002

There are twelve designated Scheduled Ancient Monuments as protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979⁵. Also, there are five designated Historic Parks and Gardens and 260 listed buildings in Bracknell Forest:

Historic Parks and Gardens		Listed Buildings	
Grade	Number	Grade	Number
I	1	I	1
II*	2	II*	9
II	2	II	250
All	5	All	260

Source: entries on the National Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England published by English Heritage in 1987 & Bracknell Forest Borough Council Listed Buildings (July 2004)

Areas of Special Landscape Importance

No.	Name/Location	Ward
1	Windsor Great Park	Winkfield and Cranbourne
2	Blackwater Valley	Little Sandhurst & Wellington and College Town

Source: Bracknell Forest Borough Local Plan January 2002

Areas of Local Landscape Importance

No.	Name/Location	Ward
1	Cabbage Hill	Binfield with Warfield
2	Land South of Forest Road, West of Chavey Down Road and South West of Warfield Park	Warfield Harvest Ride

Source: Bracknell Forest Borough Local Plan January 2002

4.6 Air Quality

As part of the Government's National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS), the Borough Council has undertaken a local air quality review for the control of air quality. At present there are 19 diffusion tube sites looking at Nitrogen Dioxide in the borough, and two continuous monitoring sites. In areas where an air quality objective is not anticipated to be met, Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) must be established and action plans implemented to improve the air quality within this area. There are currently no AQMAs in the Borough.

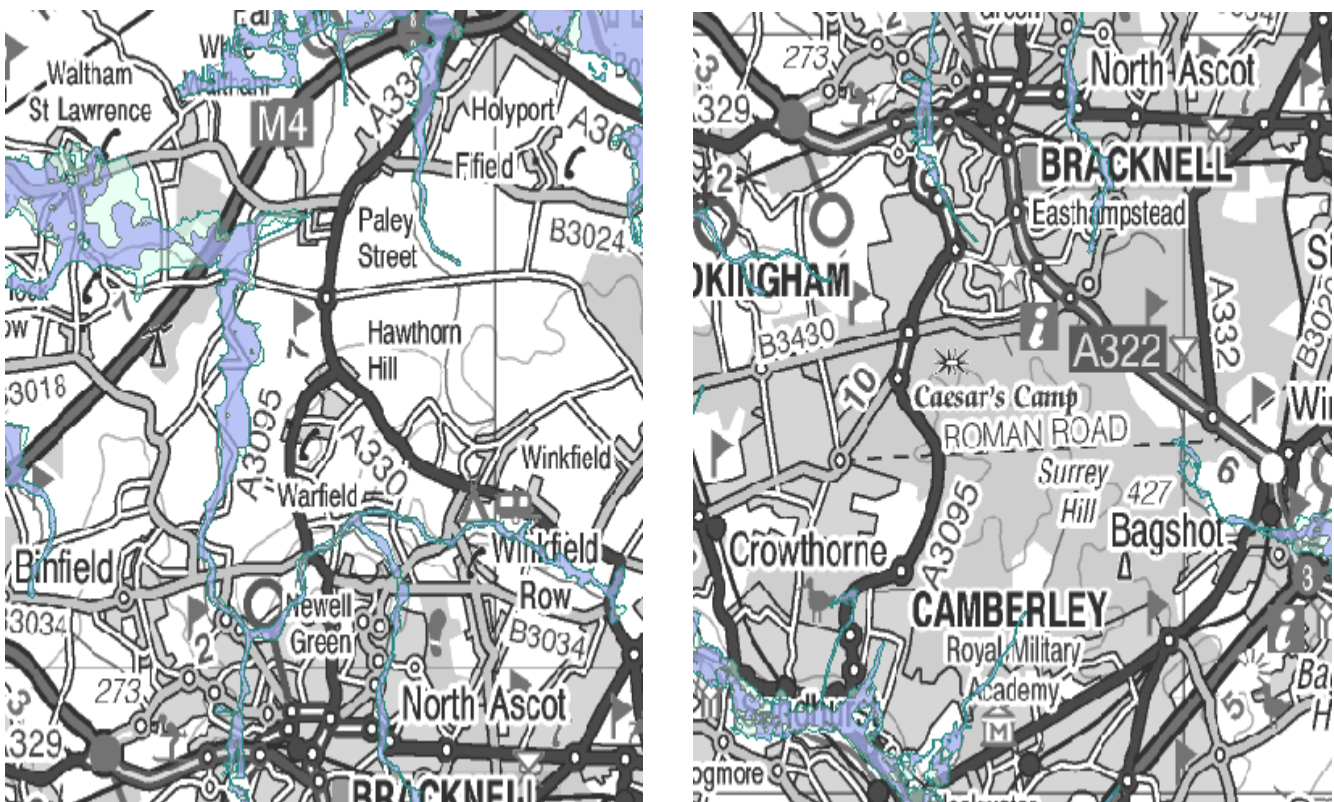
⁵ Source: Bracknell Forest Borough Local Plan January 2002

4.7 Flood risk

The following map extracts show the extent of the natural floodplain if there were no flood defences or other manmade structures and channel improvements. They can be described as follows:

Dark blue ■ shows the area that could be affected by flooding, either from rivers or the sea, if there were no flood defences. This area could be flooded from a river by a flood that has a 1% (1 in 100) or greater chance of happening each year.

Light blue □ shows the additional extent of an extreme flood from rivers or the sea. These outlying areas are likely to be affected by a major flood, with up to a 0.1% (1 in 1000) chance of occurring each year.



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4.8 Energy Efficiency

Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) home energy ratings		
Location	Year	SAP Rating
Bracknell Forest	2001/02	47
Bracknell Forest	2002/03	50
England	2002/03	52
Source: Home Energy Conservation Assessment (BFBC)		Data Updated: On an annual basis

The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) for energy rating of dwellings is a calculation of a building's energy efficiency. SAP ratings are scored on a scale from 1 to 120 where 1 is the worst and 120 the best.

4.9 Water Quality

Household per capita consumption (PCC) is the amount of water used by each individual at home. It should be noted that PCC data relies on estimates of other water balance components, such as estimated leakage rates and the occupancy rates for properties. The amount of water used is also likely to reflect the local weather conditions with water use increasing during hot and dry weather.

Over the last 10 years PCC in the South East has grown by around 3 to 5 per cent although it is thought to be stabilising. Unmeasured household PCC is around 168 litres per day and measured household PCC is around 145 litres per day.⁶

The quality of rivers can be tested according to their chemical or biological composition, nutrients and aesthetic quality. The Environment Agency monitor water courses across the country using the General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme. One of six grades is allocated to each river length.

Three sites are monitored in Bracknell Forest (The Cut, Downmill Stream and Bullbrook) and given an overall grading. The chemical composition at The Cut and Downmill Stream are classified as 'good' and the Bullbrook is classified as 'fair'.

4.10 Soil Quality

The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland by using assessment criteria including climate (temperature, rainfall, aspect, exposure, frost risk), site (gradient, micro-relief, flood risk) and soil (depth, structure, texture, chemicals, stoniness). The ALC system classifies land into five grades, with Grade 3 subdivided into sub-grades 3a and 3b. The 'best and most versatile land' is defined as Grades 1 and 2; current estimates are that Grades 1 and 2 together form about 21% of all farmland in England⁷.

There is no Grade 1 and 2 agricultural land present in the Borough, but there is a large proportion of mainly Grade 3 to the north.⁸ Agricultural holdings make up approximately 24% of the land-use of the Borough.

4.11 Waste and recycling

Waste and Recycling in Bracknell Forest Borough			
Indicator	Year	Data	
Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste that has been recycled, composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources, and landfilled	2003-04	Household waste arisings: Recycle: 14.62%	Target BVPI 182 27% by 2005/6
	2003-04	Household waste arisings: Compost: 5.76%	40% by 2010 (RE3)
	2003-04	Household waste arisings: Landfill: 79.63% [2003-04]	
Household waste produced per head of population (in kilograms)	2003-04	494.5 kg per person	
Total tonnage of household waste landfilled.	2003-04	43151.87 tonnes landfilled [2003/4]; 494.47 kg per person landfilled	
Source: BVPI182 Corporate Plan (BFBC)		Data Updated: On an annual basis	

⁶ Source: The Environment Agency

⁷ Source: DEFRA, July 2003 – DATA Updated: Periodically

⁸ Source: Countryside Agency (www.magic.gov.uk)

A limitation of this data is that it mainly focuses on household waste, and does not include industrial waste, aggregates etc. Few targets are set for this sector and this information is therefore not monitored in as much detail.

4.12 Annual Monitoring Report requirement

No.	Requirement
Local Services	
4c	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award status
Minerals	
5a	Production of primary land won aggregates
5b	production of secondary/recycled aggregates
Flood Protection and Water Quality	
Waste	
6a	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type
6b	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed
Flood Protection and Water Quality	
7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on either flood defence grounds or water quality
Biodiversity	
8	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Change in priority habitats and species (by type) and ○ Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance
Renewable Energy	
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type

5. BRACKNELL FOREST - ITS ECONOMY

5.1 Summary of Economic Key Facts

Employees in 2001		
Source: Crown Copyright 2003 Table UV028 Persons Economically Active	Total number of workers living in Bracknell Forest	61751
Source: Crown copyright 2003 Census 2001 CAS UV53	Number of dwellings (Household Spaces)	44482
Calculated by dividing number of Persons Economically Active by the number of Household Spaces	Average number of workers per dwelling in Bracknell Forest	1.4

VAT businesses		
Source: vat registrations / deregistrations by industry (2003) www.nomisweb.co.uk	VAT registrations 2003	410
	VAT de-registrations 2003	385
	Business Stock 2003	3545

Economic Activity (Bracknell Forest Residents)			
Source: Crown Copyright Table KS09a (census 2001)	Economically Active (16-74 year olds (2001))	61751	77%
	Economically Inactive (16-74 year olds (2001))	18020	23%
	Employed	72.8%	
	Unemployed	2.0%	
	Retired	9.2%	
	Other	16%	

Work Place Based Jobs			
Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis (2002)	Total employee jobs	62,832	100%
	Full-time	44,383	70.6
	Part-time	18,449	29.4

Pay and Hours Worked		
Source: New earnings Survey: workplace based statistics by SOC 2000 occupation (2003)	Average gross weekly pay (Full-time) (Residents)	£570.70
Source: New earnings Survey: workplace based statistics by SOC 2000 occupation (2003)	Average gross weekly pay (Full-time) (work place based)	£676.90
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991LBS Table 75 (10% sample) & Census 2001 Table KS10	0-15 hrs/wk (total residents)	11071
	16-30 hrs/wk (total residents)	8173
	31+ hrs/wk (total residents)	47158

5.2 Economic characterisation

Over the past twenty years employment in Bracknell Forest has changed from a high-tec manufacturing base to that of high-tec administration and business services. However, the Borough maintains a diverse employment base ranging from multinational corporations to small independent retailers and service businesses. Unemployment levels are very low.

Whilst the Borough's good communications have proved effective in attracting jobs and business development, there is growing concern regarding congestion, in-commuting, and in some areas skills shortages. There is currently an imbalance in the Borough between houses, jobs and workers and means of dealing with this will need to be addressed.

Bracknell Town Centre was developed as part of the New Town, The centre is outdated and does not provide for the needs of modern retailing, offers no evening economy and only a limited mix of uses. There is a need to improve the quality and vitality of Bracknell Town Centre so that it meets the needs of the local population.

Bracknell Forest VAT registered businesses					
	Year	Bracknell Forest Borough		South East	GB
		numbers	%	%	%
Registrations	2002	400	11.5	10.2	10.1
	2003	410	11.6	10.6	9.7
De-registrations	2002	370	10.6	9.8	10.1
	2003	385	10.9	9.7	9.7
Stock (at end of year)	2002	3,480			
	2003	3,545			
Source: vat registrations / deregistrations by industry (2002) & 2003) www.nomisweb.co.uk		Data Updated: On an annual basis			

Other major institutions include Sandhurst Military Academy, Broadmoor Hospital and the Transport Research Laboratory are also all based in the Borough.

Bracknell town has a catchment of approximately 1,166,000 people within a 30-minute drive time.

Business Sites⁹: By employment size band¹⁰ (March 2003)					
	Percentage of business sites with an employment size band of:				
	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-199	200+
Bracknell Forest	84.8%	7.7%	4.7%	2.4%	0.5%
South East	84.0%	7.8%	4.5%	2.7%	0.9%
Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office of National Statistics		Data Updated:			

5.3 Employment

The total number of employee jobs in the Borough was 64,000 in 2001. Allowing for double-jobbing and including the self-employed, this implies a total labour demand

⁹ Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg. An individual Factory or Shop

¹⁰ Includes paid full-time and part-time employees and working proprietors

figure of around 67,600. This is significantly above the economically active labour supply available of 61,800, and implies a net balance of in-commuting amounting to about 10% of jobs. (Source: Learning & Skills Council)

Full and Part-time employment; by sex Autumn 2004¹¹						
	Full time	Part time	All in employment ¹²	Full time	Part time	All in employment
Bracknell Forest	100	not given	30,000	61.8	38.2	27,000
South East	90.2	9.8	2,103,000	55.4	44.6	1,744,000
Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics			Data Updated: Periodically			

Employment Status (% of all people aged 16-74)		
Status	Bracknell Forest	England and Wales
Employed	72.8%	60.6%
Unemployed	2.0%	3.4%
Long-term unemployed	0.4%	1.0%
Student (economically active)	2.6%	2.6%
Retired	9.2%	13.6%
Student (economically inactive)	2.8%	4.7%
Looking after home/family	6.0%	6.5%
Permanently sick or disabled	2.6%	5.5%
Other inactive	2.0%	3.1%
Source: Census 2001 Table KS09a Economic activity		Data Updated: Every 10 years

Employee jobs (work place based)				
	Bracknell Forest (numbers)	Bracknell Forest (%)	South East (%)	GB (%)
Total employee jobs	62,832			
Full-time	44,383	70.6	67.2	68.5
Part-time	18,449	29.4	32.8	31.5
<i>Sector</i>				
Manufacturing	5,163	8.2	106	13.4
Construction	1,563	2.5	3.9	4.5
Services	56,005	89.1	83.8	80.4
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	19,517	31.1	26.3	24.6
Transport & communications	2,674	4.3	6.4	6.1
Finance, IT, other business activities	21,209	33.8	23	19.6
Public admin, education & Health	10,656	17	23	24.9
Other Services	1,948	3.1	5.1	5.3
Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis (2002)		Data Updated: Periodically		

¹¹ The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Some estimates are based on small sample sizes and are therefore subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution

¹² Includes some people who did not state whether they worked full or part time. Percentages are based on totals that excludes this group

5.4 Employment by sector

% of all people aged 16-74 in employment by sector		
Industry	Bracknell Forest	England and Wales
Agriculture; hunting and forestry; mining & quarrying	1.2%	1.77%
Manufacturing	11.16%	14.96%
Electricity; gas and water supply	0.64%	0.73%
Construction	6.14%	6.77%
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	16.88%	16.83%
Hotels and catering	4.04%	4.76%
Transport; storage & communication	10.40%	7.01%
Financial intermediation	3.28%	4.73%
Real estate; renting and business activities	22.21%	12.97%
Public administration and defence	4.77%	5.72%
Education	6.08%	7.76%
Health and social work	8.08%	10.81%
Other	5.11%	5.18%
Source: Census 2001 Table KS11a Industry of employment		Data Updated: Every 10 years

Residence based employment by occupation				
	Bracknell Forest		South East	GB
Soc 2000 Major group 1-3	29,000	45.9%	45.3	39.7%
1 Managers and Senior officials	12,000	19%	17.4	14.4%
2 Professional occupations	8,000	13.4%	13.6	11.7%
3 Associate professional & technical	8,000	13.5%	14.3	13.6%
Soc 2000 Major group 4-5	15,000	24.4%	23.7	24.6%
4 Administrative & Secretarial	9,000	14.5%	13.4	13.2%
5 Skilled trades occupations	6,000	9.9%	10.3	11.4%
Soc 2000 Major group 6-7	8,000	13.2%	14.4	15.3%
6 Personal Service Occupations	4,000	6.9%	7.1	7.3%
7 Sales and customer service occs	4,000	6.3%	7.3	8%
Soc 2000 Major group 8-9	10,000	16.5%	16.7	20.4%
8 Process plant & machine operatives	4,000	6%	5.9	8.2%
9 Elementary occupations	7,000	10.5	10.8	12.2
Source: local area labour force survey (Mar 2002-Feb 2003)		Data Updated: Periodically		

5.5 Average earnings and hours worked

Residents of Bracknell Forest earn on average more than the average than residents in the South East and the nation as a whole.

Bracknell Forest residence based average earnings			
	Bracknell Forest (£)	South East (£)	GB (£)
Gross Weekly pay			
Full-time Workers	570.7	537.4	475.8
Male full time workers	621.4	602.6	525
Female Full-time workers	#	428.9	396
Hourly pay			
Full-time Workers	14.6	13.6	12
Male full time workers	#	14.8	12.8
Female Full-time workers	#	11.4	10.6
# Sample size too small for reliable estimate			
Source: New earnings Survey: residence based statistics by SOC 2000 occupation (2003)		Data Updated: Periodically	

However, people who work in Bracknell Forest earn more on average than Bracknell Forest residents.

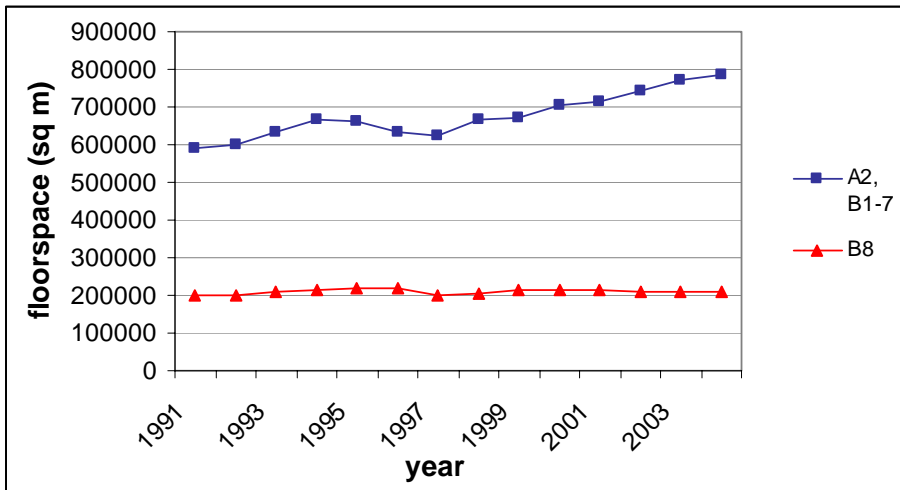
Bracknell Forest workplace based average earnings			
	Bracknell Forest (Pounds)	South East (pounds)	GB (pounds)
Gross Weekly pay			
Full-time workers	676.9	505.4	475.8
male full-time workers	773.9	560.6	425
Female full-time workers	#	415.7	396
Hourly pay			
Full-time workers	17.5	12.7	12
male full-time workers	#	13.7	12.8
Female full-time workers	#	11	10.6
# Sample size too small for reliable estimate			
Source: New earnings Survey: workplace based statistics by SOC 2000 occupation (2003)		Data Updated:	

Average gross weekly earnings (proportions on lower incomes)						
	Males			Females		
	Percentage earning under			Percentage earning under		
	£250	£350	£450	£250	£350	£450
Bracknell Forest	5.3%	14.2%	27.2%	not stated	not stated	not stated
South East	8.7%	28.2%	49.3%	18.4%	48.6%	70.2%
Source: New earnings Survey: workplace based statistics by SOC 2000 occupation (2003)				Data Updated:		

Average Hours worked			
Year	0 - 15 hrs/wk	16 - 30 hrs/wk	31+ hrs/wk
1991	3650	5080	38400
2001	11071	8173	47158
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991LBS Table 75 (10% sample) & Census 2001Table KS10		Data Updated: Every 10 years	

5.6 Employment Floorspace

The graph below provides estimates of the available stock of floorspace for use by class in square metres in Bracknell Forest Borough. Class A2 and B1-7 includes Business, Industry, Professional and Financial Services and B8 classifies Warehousing floorspace. It is estimated that around 600,000 square metres of current floorspace is B1 Office.



Planning Permissions (Hard Commitments) – net completions in Bracknell Forest (in sq. m)						
Year	A1	A2	B1	B2-7	B8	Other
1990	22550	0	91380	80	13600	12750
1991	6980	160	25720	-360	1030	10210
1992	6300	860	4500	0	-990	1330
1993	-1460	820	35180	-2590	12720	15970
1994	5200	570	35870	680	1170	-12410
1995	7490	-1710	30	-3640	7990	730
1996	-290	0	-30310	990	-2750	1680
1997	330	0	8900	-21390	-18000	5210
1998	-200	250	38520	8000	7140	-48040
1999	-210	0	16380	-12120	7830	3810
2000	-360	130	32110	-250	530	5190
2001	-60	-640	11400	-1980	0	2840
2002	800	130	13250	330	-5840	5310
2003	1620	0	51340	-8910	-790	9860
2004	3600	120	17390	0	2230	3280
1995-04	12720	-1720	159010	-38970	-1660	-10130
Source: Planning Commitments for Employment Uses, BCC 1990 – 1998, JSPU 1998 – 2004)				Data Updated: On an annual basis		

In terms of building employment floorspace, net completions have been dominated by the building of (B1) office space over the last fifteen years. In the same period there has been a substantial net loss of general industry B2-7. In the last 10 years there has been a small net loss in B8 storage floorspace.

Trends in net employment completions 1990-2004 (in sq. m)						
Period	A1	A2	B1	B2-7	B8	Other
5 years 1990-1994	39570	2410	192650	-2190	27530	27850
5 years 1995-1999	7120	-1460	33520	-28160	2210	-36610
5 years 2000-2004	5600	-260	125490	-10810	-3870	26480
Last 10 years 1995-2004	12720	-1720	159010	-38970	-1660	-10130
Last 15 years 1990-2004	52290	690	351660	-41160	25870	17720
Source: Planning Commitments for Employment Uses, BCC 1990 – 1998, JSPU 1998 – 2004)				Data Updated: On an annual basis		

5.7 Economic activity

The town's success as a principal growth centre within the Thames Valley has contributed to an exceptionally high economic activity rate, which, at 77% is significantly above the South East regional average.

Economic Activity				
Year	All residents aged 16-74			
	Economically Active		Economically Inactive	
1991	52100	70.5%	22120	29.5%
2001	61751	77%	18020	23%
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 72 (10% sample) & Census 2001 Table KS09a				Data Updated: Every 10 years

Economic activity of residents						
Location	Employees: Part-time		Employees: Full-time		Self employed	
	BFBC	9,355	12%	41,978	53%	6,765
England	4,196,041	12%	14,499,241	41%	2,954,988	8%
South East	703,347	12%	2,492,233	43%	552,238	10%
Berkshire	65,473	11%	287,944	49%	50,544	9%

Source: Crown Copyright 2003 Table KS09a | Data Updated: Every 10 years

5.8 Bracknell Town Centre

The South East England Regional Assembly (Town Centre Futures, November 2004) has ranked shopping centres by looking at indicators such as total floorspace, number of outlets, café's and restaurant floorspace etc. Bracknell town centre has been ranked 42nd in the South East region and 164th nationally¹³. A masterplan for the redevelopment of Bracknell town centre was approved as Supplementary Planning Guidance in July 2002. An outline planning application was submitted in December 2004 for the whole town centre.

5.9 Skills for work

Unemployment is correspondingly very low in Bracknell Forest at around 1.4%, compared with 1.8% for the whole of Berkshire. Given the tight labour market position, it is not surprising that more employers have reported recruitment difficulties than have done so in the rest of Berkshire. Generally there are particular difficulties in the retail sector, but all businesses are suffering from a shortage of suitable people to recruit. Employers have identified particular skills shortages in Information and Communications Technology, Business Development and Management in the Bracknell area.¹⁴

The following table shows the National Vocational Qualifications obtained relating to workers in Bracknell Forest. The percentage figures are based on working age population in the Borough.

Vocational Qualifications				
	Bracknell Forest (numbers)	Bracknell Forest (%)	South East (%)	GB (%)
NVQ4 and above	22,000	30.2	28.5	25.2
NVQ3 and above	34,000	47.5	46.9	43.1
NVQ2 and above	49,000	68.0	66.0	61.5
NVQ1 and above	60,000	82.9	81.1	76.0
Other Qualifications	6,000	8.4	8.0	8.8
No Qualifications	6,000	8.7	10.8	15.1

Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk | Data Updated: Periodically

¹³ Source: Experian Retail Centre Ranking 2002

¹⁴ Source: Berkshire Learning and Skills Council

Working at or away from home					
Year	All people aged 16-74 in employment	Number of People Working at home		Number of People Working away from home	
1991	48310	1980	4%	46330	96%
2001	60010	5431	9%	54579	91%
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 82 & Census 2001 Table KS15)			Data Updated: Every 10 years		

5.10 Annual Monitoring Report requirement

No.	Requirement
Business development	
1a	Amount of land developed for employment by type
1b	Amount of land developed for employment ,by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas as defined in the Ldf
1c	percentage of 1a,by type, which is on previously developed land
1d	Employment land supply by type
1e	Losses of employment land in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o development/regeneration areas o local authority area
1f	Amount of employment land lost to residential
Local services	
4a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development
4b	percentage of above in town centres

6. BRACKNELL FOREST – ITS SOCIAL MAKE-UP

6.1 Summary of Social Key Facts

Marital Status			
Source: Crown Copyright 2003 Census 2001Table UV04 AGE	Marital status	Total	%
	Single (never married)	19792	26.5%
	Married / Re-married	45261	60.5%
	Divorced	4919	6.6%
	Widowed	4765	6.4%

2001 Population Breakdown			
Source: Crown Copyright 2003 Census 2001Table UV04 AGE	Age group	Total	%
	0 to 4	7699	7.0 %
	5 to 10	9069	8.3%
	11 to 15	7657	7.0%
	16 to 74	79771	72.8%
	75+	5421	4.9%
	Total population all ages	109617	100%

Ethnicity			
Source: Crown Copyright 2003 Census 2001	Group	Total	%
	White	104,194	95%
	Non - white	5423	5%

Deprivation			
Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 HMSO	Group	Population	Households
	Areas regarded as 20% most deprived in the country	0	0
	Areas regarded as 20% least deprived in the country	59981 (55%)	23202 (53.5%)

Education		
Source: BFBC Education		
	No. of primary schools (4 infant, 4 junior, 23 primary)	32
	No. of secondary schools	6
	No. of special schools	1
	No. of Pupil Referral Units	1
	No. of primary-aged pupils (April 2004)	8671
	No. of secondary-aged pupils (April 2004)	6111
No. of qualified teachers (April 2004)	676	

Crime			
Home Office (http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk)	Offences	Rate per 1,000 population	
	Violence	6.3	The crime rates in all categories is lower than the national average
	Sexual offences	0.4	
	Robbery	0.5	
	Burglary	3.2	
	Theft of a motor vehicle	4.5	
	Theft from a motor vehicle	11	

6.2 Social characterisation

Culturally the population is predominantly white of Christian religion with a smaller than average, albeit growing in proportion, ethnic mix and diversification. The overall population profile is younger than the national average but there is an increasing proportion of older people than in 1991 and this proportion is set to increase in the future which will have an impact in the longer term upon housing, accessibility and service needs. With an already sizable proportion of the population with a disability or limiting long-term illness, maintaining access, mobility and appropriate housing for them remains an important agenda. No parts of the Borough are in the 10% most deprived Wards in the country, but many areas are in the most prosperous 10%. However, there are small pockets of deprivation that need to be addressed.

The majority (73%) of the Borough's 44,000 dwellings are owner-occupied with a very high demand for more housing. There is a growing proportion in single person households contributing to a drop in average household size. The upshot of this is an increasing need for more housing especially affordable and key worker housing.

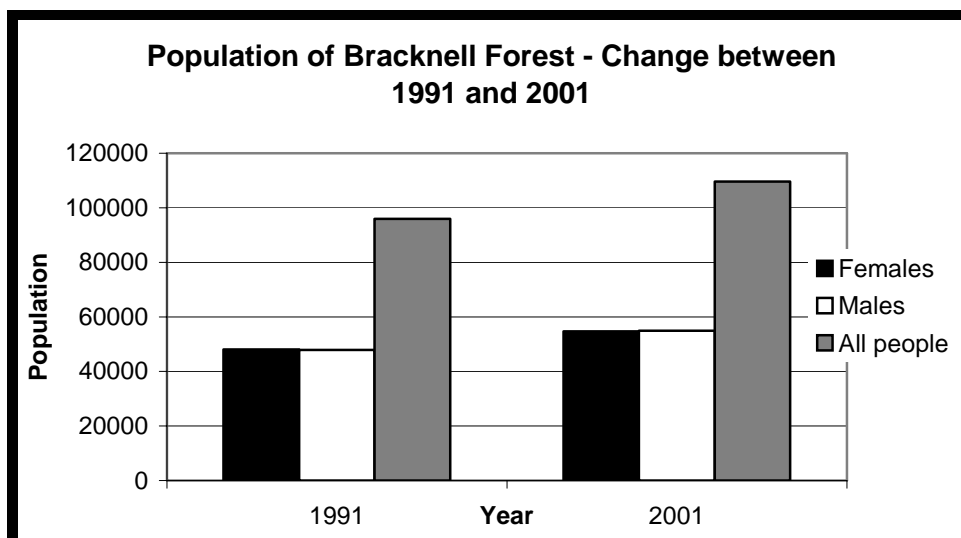
Qualification and general health levels are higher than the national average. Results in Bracknell Forest schools are above the national average and many good schools provide high quality education. Results continue to improve in primary and secondary schools although more needs to be done to broaden the curriculum provided for older students.

6.3 People

Between 1991 and 2001, the population of Bracknell Forest rose by 13,668 (14.25%) from 95,949 to 109,617, making it the fastest growing authority in Berkshire. The population is projected to grow by a further 4% by 2006.

The population is younger than the national average but there is an increasing proportion of older people.

The number of households with children rose by 2,119 between the two census counts. However, as a proportion of the total number of households within the Borough, this represents a decrease of 6.98%.



Marital status (All people aged 16 and over)									
Year	All aged 16+	Single (never married)		Married / Re-married		Divorced		Widowed	
1991	74737	19792	26.5%	45261	60.5%	4919	6.6%	4765	6.4%
2001	85192	25486	29.9%	47496	55.7%	7226	8.5%	4984	5.9%
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 2 & Census 2001 Table KS04)					Data Updated: Every 10 years				

Retired households			
Year	All households	Retired households	
1991	35,700	6,362	17.8%
2001	43,392	7,455	17.2%
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 59 (10% count) & census 2001 table KS20)		Data Updated: Every 10 years	

6.4 Population Age profile

Age Structure	Bracknell Forest		England	
	Total	%	Total	%
All people	109,617	100%	49,138,831	100%
Aged: 0 - 4	7,699	7%	2,926,238	6%
Aged: 5 - 7	4,547	4%	1,838,668	4%
Aged: 8 - 9	3,027	3%	1,283,861	3%
Aged: 10 - 14	7,584	7%	3,229,047	7%
Aged: 15	1,568	1%	623,767	1%
Aged: 16 - 17	2,909	3%	1,231,266	3%
Aged: 18 - 19	2,362	2%	1,177,571	2%
Aged: 20 - 24	6,262	6%	2,952,719	6%
Aged: 25 - 29	8,324	8%	3,268,660	7%
Aged: 30 - 44	29,647	27%	11,127,511	23%
Aged: 45 - 59	19,709	18%	9,279,693	19%
Aged: 60 - 64	4,115	4%	2,391,830	5%
aged: 65-74	6,443	6%	4,102,841	8%
aged: 75-84	4,075	4%	2,751,135	6%
aged: 85-89	900	1%	637,701	1%
aged: 90 & over	446	0%	316,323	1%
Source: Census 2001 Table KS02 Age* Structure Crown Copyright 2003		Data Updated: Every 10 years		
Notes: * 'Age' is age at last birthday. ** 'Mean age' & 'Median age' are calculated using single year counts.				

The population is younger than the national average but there is an increasing proportion of older people to be considered.

Population change						
Year	All people	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
1991	100%	21%	14%	35%	19%	11%
2001	100%	20 %	12 %	34.5%	21.5%	11%
Source: Crown Copyright (Census 1991 LBS Table 2 & census 2001 Table KS02)			Data Updated: Every 10 years			

6.5 Religion and Ethnicity

Culturally the population is predominantly white of Christian religion with a smaller than average, albeit growing in proportion, ethnic mix and diversification.

Ethnic Group	Total (1991)	Percentage (1991)	Total (2001)	Percentage 2001)
All people	95949	100%	109,617	100%
White	93356	97%	104,194	95%
Non-white	2593	3%	5423	5%
Source: Crown Copyright (census 1991 & census 2001)		Data Updated: Every 10 years		

- The largest single ethnic group is White British making up almost 91% of the whole population.
- The largest single non-white ethnic group is Asian or Asian British: Indian comprising 1257 people (1.2% of the total population).
- In the 10 year period between 1991 and 2001 the number of non-white people has almost doubled in size.

6.6 Deprivation levels

At the Borough level:

- Bracknell Forest is ranked 318th least deprived out of 354 authorities. This means there are only 35 other authorities that are better off than Bracknell Forest in the IMD. This means Bracknell Forest does not qualify for government funding initiatives to address deprivation and health inequalities.
- The three least deprived authority areas in the country border Bracknell Forest, i.e. Wokingham (rank 352), Surrey Heath (rank 353) and Hart (rank 354)
- The remaining authority that borders Bracknell Forest is the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (rank 324).
- The most deprived SOA in Bracknell Forest is bordered by the least deprived SOA's. So the relative deprivation is high even if the absolute deprivation is not.

Berkshire comprises 126 wards in total, within which, Bracknell Forest comprises eighteen wards. The County rank is based on 1 through to 126 where 1 is the most deprived ward and 126 is the least deprived ward.

- None of the eighteen Bracknell Forest Wards are in the top 20 most deprived wards in Berkshire.
- Four Bracknell Forest Wards are in the top 30 most deprived in Berkshire
- Including the above, eight Bracknell Forest Wards are in the top 50 most deprived in Berkshire
- Three wards fall between the 51st and 100th most deprived wards in Berkshire
- The remaining seven wards fall within the top 26 least deprived wards in Berkshire

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 have been released by the government No parts of the Borough are in the 10% most deprived Wards in the country, but many areas are in the most prosperous 10%. However, there are small pockets of deprivation that need to be addressed.

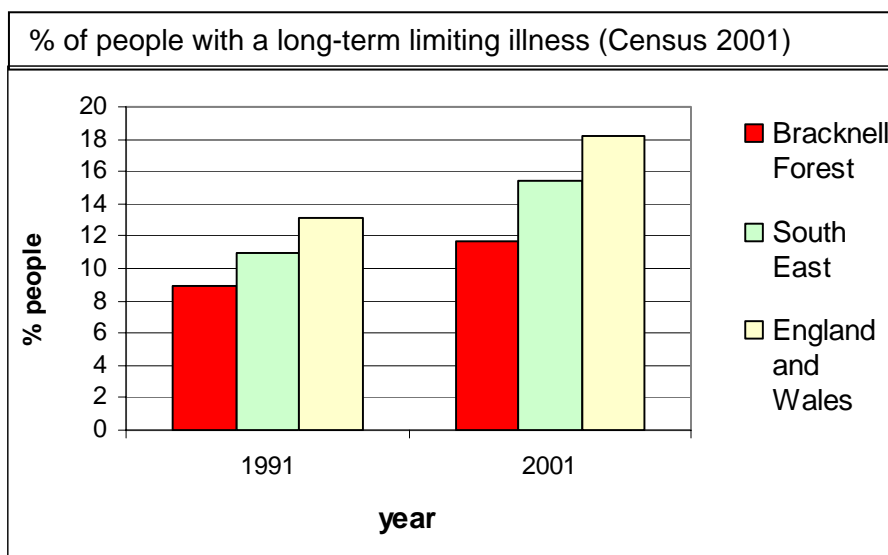
Proportion of the Country's SOA's	Number of SOA's in Bracknell Forest	Number of people		Number of Households	
0 to 20% most deprived SOA's	0	0	0%	0	0%
21 to 50%	6	9110	8.31%	3726	8.59%
51 to 80%	27	40526	36.97%	16464	37.94%
81 to 100 % (top 20% least deprived SOA's)	41	59981	54.72%	23202	53.47%
Total (100%)	74	109617	100%	43392	100%
Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (HMSO)		Data Updated: Periodically between every 2 and 4 years			

6.7 Health

The conditions in which people live and work, their access to facilities and services, their lifestyles, and their community networks can all affect resident's health and in this respect this can be affected by spatial planning.

The health of the borough is generally good, with the number of people who judge their own health to be 'good' at 75.3% (2001 Census), considerably higher than the national average (68.6%).

Health can also be measured by the numbers of people with a long-term limiting illness; this is then recorded as a percentage of all people. In the 1991 and 2001 Census people were asked whether they had any long-term illness, health problem or disability, which limited their daily activities or the work they could do, including problems due to old age. Since 1991 there has been an increase in the percentage of people with a long-term limiting illness in Bracknell Forest, however the percentage increase is less than both nationally and regionally.



Infant mortality rates (Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.)		
Area	1991-93	2001-03
Bracknell Forest	3.3	3.6
South East	5.8	4.3
Source: Office for National Statistics		Data Updated: On an annual basis

6.8 Education

The Borough of Bracknell Forest has:

- 6 secondary schools
- 4 infant schools
- 4 junior schools
- 23 primary schools
- 1 special school
- 1 Pupil Referral Unit (PRU)

Pre-School

There is a vibrant Early Years & Childcare Partnership which supports 15 infant and primary schools with nursery classes, and 54 Early Years providers in the private, voluntary and independent sectors.

Post-16

All the secondary schools have sixth forms and work in close partnership with Bracknell and Wokingham College.

Special Needs¹⁵

Special Needs provision in the borough consists of:

- A Special School for children with moderate, severe, profound and multiple learning difficulties, including learning difficulties associated with autism
- One secondary school and two primary schools with resources for children with particular special needs
- A dedicated Language and Literacy Centre
- A Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) and a primary pupil support unit for children with behavioural difficulties

Numbers of pupils¹⁶

Early years

- In 2004, there were 2369 free part-time early education places taken up by 3 and 4 year olds in maintained, private, voluntary and independent providers.

¹⁵ Source: BFBC www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk

¹⁶ Source: BFBC School Organisation Plan 2004-2009 - Data Updated: on an annual basis

Primary

- There were 8671 primary-aged pupils at schools in the Borough in April 2004. This number is expected to decrease by 6.5% to 8108 by April 2009.

Secondary

- There were 6111 secondary-aged pupils at schools in the Borough in January 2004, expected to rise by 3.5% to 6324 by 2009.

Post-16

- In January 2004, there were 810 pupils in sixth forms in Bracknell Forest schools and this number is projected to rise to 859 by 2009.
- Bracknell & Wokingham College provides a range of full and part-time Advanced Level, GNVQ and vocational courses, as well as Adult Education.

Achievement and Attainment¹⁷

- Primary school results (KS2) - figures for 2004 show that 83 per cent of eleven year olds reached the required standard in English and 76 per cent in mathematics in Bracknell Forest.
- Secondary schools (KS3) – Bracknell Forest pupils were above the national average in English, Maths and Science.
- GCSE - The percentage of secondary school pupils in Bracknell Forest LEA achieving 5 or more, good GCSEs is up from 45.4% in 1998 to 52% in 2004.

Primary School Performance Tables 2004: Key Stage 2 Test Results							
	English		Mathematics		Science		Average point score
	L4+	L5	L4+	L5	L4+	L5	
BFBC average	83%	28%	76%	31%	90%	52%	28.0
England average	78%	27%	74%	31%	86%	43%	27.5
Source: Performance Tables - (DfES) www.dfes.gov.uk					Data Updated: On an annual basis		

Secondary School Performance Tables 2004: Key Stage 3 Results (% achieving Level 5 or above)				
	English	Mathematics	Science	Average point score
	L5+	L5+	L5+	
BFBC average	77%	77%	70%	35.1
England average	71%	73%	65%	34.1
Source: Performance Tables - (DfES) www.dfes.gov.uk			Data Updated: On an annual basis	

ICT Provision

All Bracknell Forest Primary School classrooms are equipped with interactive whiteboards and projectors and all primaries except one have Broadband connections.

¹⁷ Source: DfES LEA Briefing

As at January 2005 the total number of computers for teaching and learning in all Bracknell Forest schools was 3103 and the number of interactive whiteboards was 383¹⁸.

Teaching

In 2004 Bracknell Forest employed 676 qualified teachers in its schools, resulting in a pupil/teacher ratio slightly above the national average.

Numbers of Teachers 2004 (full-time equivalent)			
Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
331	329	16	676
Source: PLASC 2004		Date Updated: On an annual basis	

Pupil / Teacher Ratios 2003		
	Primary	Secondary
Bracknell Forest	24.6	17.7
Statistical Neighbours	23.4	17.5
England	23.5	17.1
Source: Ofsted Statistical Profile 2003		Data Updated: Periodically

Eligibility for Free School Meals

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, Bracknell Forest generally has a low level of socio-economic deprivation, and its school pupils are therefore significantly below the national averages for eligibility for Free School Meals.

School Pupils Eligibility for Free School Meals 2003		
	Primary	Secondary
Bracknell Forest	6.9%	5.5%
Statistical Neighbours	10.5%	7.5%
England	20.6%	14.4%
Source: Ofsted Statistical Profile 2003		Data Updated: Periodically

¹⁸ Source: PLASC (2005)

6.9 Crime and Fear of Crime

Levels of crime in Bracknell Forest						
Notifiable offences recorded by the police. April 2000 - March 2001.						
	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary from a dwelling	Theft of a motor vehicle	Theft from a motor vehicle
Total number recorded Bracknell Forest	704	42	56	352	506	1,226
Rate per 1,000 population Bracknell Forest	6.3	0.4	0.5	3.2	4.5	11.0
Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales	11.4	0.7	1.8	7.6	6.4	11.9

Source: Home Office (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>)

It is important to measure the perceived levels of crime in addition to actual levels, as this is as important to the community. These are measured by means of a questionnaire asking how safe residents feel walking alone or at home, both after dark and during the day. The answers are detailed in the following tables.

How do you feel walking alone in your locality?								
	After Dark				During the day			
	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4
Very Safe	8.1%	13.6%	6.2%	3.5%	46.7%	57.2%	41.8%	32.4%
Fairly Safe	33.3%	30.5%	35.3%	31.3%	45.2%	35.8%	46.3%	55.1%
A bit unsafe	33.8%	33.8%	32.8%	33.9%	6.2%	6.5%	9.9%	8.0%
Very Unsafe	17.6%	11.3%	17.5%	21.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.1%
Never in situation	6.7%	8.9%	7.9%	9.6%	1.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%
Don't know	0.5%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%

Source: Thames Valley Police Data Updated: On an annual basis

How do you feel being alone at home?								
	After Dark				During the day			
	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4
Very Safe	37.7%	42.1%	36.2%	31.4%	69.2%	67.0%	58.4%	48.7%
Fairly Safe	49.5%	45.3%	47.6%	47.6%	27.4%	30.2%	36.3%	42.5%
A bit unsafe	9.9%	9.8%	14.0%	16.6%	2.9%	1.9%	4.5%	5.3%
Very Unsafe	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	3.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	2.6%
Never in situation	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%

Source: Thames Valley Police Data Updated: On an annual basis