

**Royal Borough of
Windsor and Maidenhead
Local Development Framework**

Sustainability Appraisal

**Background Paper B
Baseline Data**

June 2010

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Glossary

Affordable housing	Housing intended to meet the needs of people whose incomes are insufficient to enable them to buy or rent suitable housing, without subsidy, on the open market.
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	Local authorities have statutory duties for local air quality management under the Environment Act 1995. They are required to carry out regular reviews and assessments of air quality in their area against standards and objectives in the national Air Quality Strategy. Where it is found these are unlikely to be met, authorities must designate air quality management areas (AQMAs) and prepare and implement remedial action plans to tackle the problem.
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report. Section 35 of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority to produce an Annual Monitoring Report.
Ancient Woodland	Ancient Woodland in England, is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD.
Audit Commission	An independent public body responsible for ensuring that public money is spent economically, efficiently, and effectively in the areas of local government, housing, health, criminal justice and fire and rescue services.
Baseline Data	The data is used as a reference with which to compare future observations or results.
Biodiversity	The richness and variety of living things (i.e. plants and animals), which exist in a given area, and the habitats that support them.
BREEAM standard	The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) provides a comprehensive standard for reporting on the environmental performance of nonresidential buildings. The assessment includes energy efficiency, waste and water management of buildings and can help to reduce the running and maintenance costs of buildings and facilities.
Brownfield Site	Land for development which has previously been developed.
Business Density	Business density is calculated as the number of businesses within an area per 1, 000 residents is a good indicator of enterprise in an economy.
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator. Now been replaced by National Indicators (NI).
CIEH	Chartered Institute of Environmental Health.
Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE)	A Government funded organisation that promotes high standards in the design of buildings and the spaces between them. It offers advice to those who create, manage and use the built environment.
Conservation Area	An area which is of special historic or architectural character and is worthy of preservation designated by the Local Planning Authority under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Decent Home	A decent home meets the following four criteria:

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	a – It meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing. Dwellings below this standard are those defined as unfit under section 604 of the Housing Act 1985 (as amended by the 1989 Local Government and Housing Act). b – It is in a reasonable state of repair. Dwellings which fail to meet this criterion are those where either: - one or more of the key building components are old and, because of their condition, need replacing or major repair; or - two or more of the other building components are old and, because of their condition, need replacing or major repair. c – It has reasonably modern facilities and services. Dwellings which fail to meet this criterion are those which lack three or more of the following: - a reasonably modern kitchen (20 years old or less); - a kitchen with adequate space and layout; - a reasonably modern bathroom (30 years old or less); - an appropriately located bathroom and WC; - adequate insulation against external noise (where external noise is a problem); - adequate size and layout of common areas for blocks of flats. A home lacking two or less of the above is still classed as decent therefore it is not necessary to modernise kitchens and bathrooms if a home passes the remaining criteria. d – It provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort. This criterion requires dwellings to have both effective insulation and efficient heating. (ODPM definition)
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Department for Environment, Food and Regional Affairs.
Development Plan Document (DPD)	A spatial planning document within the Council's Local Development Framework which set out policies for development and the use of land. Together with the Regional Spatial Strategy they form the development plan for the area. They are subject to independent examination.
EcoHomes standard	EcoHomes is an environmental assessment method that measures the potential environmental impacts of new and existing housing. EcoHomes has been devised by the Building Research Establishment. This flexible standard rewards positive steps to improve the environmental performance of housing in the UK. It considers the broad environmental concerns of climate change, resource use and impact on wildlife. It balances these against the need for a high-quality, safe and healthy internal environment.
Ecological Footprint	This is a tool that measures our natural resource consumption and our global environmental impact. It measures the total quantity of land and sea area required to produce the food, fibre and minerals we consume, absorb the waste we produce (including CO ₂ emissions), and provide the space for our infrastructure. As we consume resources and ecological services from all over the world, so our footprint is a sum of those areas (measured in 'global hectares'), wherever they are on the planet. Ecological Footprint

Glossary

	allows us to assess whether our consumption of natural resources is within the planet's overall environmental limits.
Flood Zone Maps	The Environment Agency prepare Flood Zone maps for local authority areas which show the annual probability of a flooding event in a given area. There are three categories of flood zone maps: Flood Zone 1 which is defined as low risk; Flood Zone 2 – medium risk i.e. 1 in 1000 years and Flood Zone 3 which is high risk i.e. 1 in 100 years from river flooding. These maps are used as a basis to identify those areas of land that may be vulnerable to flood events.
Fuel Poverty	The common definition of a fuel poor household is one needing to spend in excess of 10% of household income to achieve a satisfactory heating regime (21°C in the living room and 18°C in the other occupied rooms).
Gross Value Added per capita	One of the most commonly used measures of economic well-being is Gross Value Added (GVA) per head. GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the UK. In summary: GVA + taxes on products – subsidies on products = Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
HECA	Home Energy Conservation Act.
HIP	Housing Investment Programme.
Historic Parks and Gardens	These are included on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England.
Indicator	Measure of variables over time, often used to measure achievement of objectives.
Indices of Deprivation	The most comprehensive mapping of deprivation across England was launched in April 2004 by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). The new indices are based on 37 indicators classified into seven domains of deprivation: • income deprivation • employment deprivation • health deprivation and disability • living environment deprivation • barriers to housing and services • crime • education, skills and training • deprivation A weighting system has been employed to take account of the relative contribution that each of the seven domains contributes to the level of deprivation within an area. 'Income Deprivation' and 'Employment Deprivation' are the most highly weighted, each being given a weighting of 22.5%.
Job Density	Job density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to working-age population.
Listed Building	A building listed by the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport as being of special architectural or historic interest.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	Consists of a number of documents which together form the spatial strategy for development and the use of land.

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Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	A site of special scientific interest designated by the Local Planning Authority under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 as being a nature reserve of local importance.
Material Recovery Facility (MRF)	An MRF accepts all the dry mixed recyclables (plastic bottles, food and drink cans, newspapers, magazines, etc) that are collected from kerbside collections. It then separates the mixture into one type and bales it together into a load which can be transported to a commercial facility which recycles the material into a raw product.
Micro-renewables/Microgeneration	Microgeneration is an environmentally-friendly method of producing heat and power on a small scale - including technologies such as solar panels, small-scale wind turbines and heat pumps.
NI	National Indicator. They are the measure on which central Government will performance manage outcomes delivered by local government working alone or in partnership. They replace all other existing sets of indicators including Best Value Performance Indicators
NOMIS	Official labour market statistics.
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	Are formed during high temperature combustion processes from the oxidation of nitrogen in the air or fuel. The principal source of nitrogen oxides (NOx) is road traffic. Nitrogen dioxide can irritate the lungs and lower resistance to respiratory infections such as influenza. Continued or frequent exposure to concentrations that are typically much higher than those normally found in the ambient air may cause increased incidence of acute respiratory illness in children.
ONS	Office of National Statistics.
Protected species	The European Protected Species of animals are listed on Annex IV to the EU Habitats Directive. Not all of these occur in the UK; the terrestrial species that do occur are all species of horseshoe bats, other typical species of bat, Dormice, Sand lizard, Large Blue Butterfly, great crested newt, common otter, smooth snake, sturgeon and natterjack toad. Through domestic legislation in the United Kingdom (the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 applies in Great Britain) a larger number of additional species are protected by inclusion in Schedules 5 (animals) and 8 (plants) to the Act.
RAMSAR site	Wetland of International importance designated by Government under the terms of the Ramsar Convention.
RBWM	Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	This was prepared by the regional planning body (RBWM is covered by the South East England Partnership Board). In the South East, RSS is the South East Plan which sets out strategic policies for development and the use of land. Regional Spatial Strategies were abolished by the coalition government on 6th July 2010.
Renewable Energy	Renewable energy sources capture energy from existing flows of energy, from on-going natural processes, such as sunshine, wind, flowing water, biological processes and geothermal heat flows.
SAP rating	The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is a measure of the energy efficiency of a property using a scale from 1-100. The higher the rating the more energy efficient the property.

Glossary

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Nationally important archaeological sites included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State under Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Shared ownership	New or existing dwelling that is sold on a part-rent/part-sale basis.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Site of Special Scientific Interest as designated by English Nature under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to afford protection to the flora, fauna, geological or physiological features of special interest being of national importance.
Social housing	Rented housing owned registered social landlords for which guideline target rents are determined.
South East England Development Agency (SEEDA)	The South East England Development Agency, established to promote the sustainable economic development of the region. This includes issues relating to regeneration and social exclusion, learning, rural issues, innovation and technology transfer, enterprise, business development and environmental sustainability.
South East England Partnership Board (SEEPB)	The Partnership Board brings together councillors and the Regional Development Agency to prepare, deliver and monitor a regional strategy which will make the South East a better and more sustainable place to live and work. Took over regional planning responsibilities from SEERA on 1 April 2009 when SEERA was dissolved. SEEPB were disbanded on the 31st July 2010.
South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA)	The, comprising 111 members, including elected councillors nominated by the region's local authorities. As the Regional Planning Body the Assembly has responsibility for proposing strategic planning and transport policies to Government; it prepares, monitors and reviews Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) for South East England, and within that framework, the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS). Was dissolved on 1st April 2009.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Special Areas of Conservation are designated by the Government under the terms of the European Union Directive 92/43/EEC, the Habitats Directive. These areas are of European importance for both habitats and species (usually designated as an SSSI).
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Special Protection Area designated by the Government under the terms of the European Communities Council Directive 79/404/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds. A site of European importance for birds.
Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)	Sulphur dioxide is an acidic gas which combines with water vapour in the atmosphere to produce acid rain. SO ₂ in ambient air can also affect human health, particularly in those suffering from asthma and chronic lung diseases. The principal source of this gas is power stations burning fossil fuels which contain sulphur.
Super Output Areas (SOAs)	These are small areas within wards used by the Office for National Statistics and other organisations for statistical purposes.
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	Provides supplementary guidance to policies and proposals contained within Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the development plan, nor are they subject to independent examination.

Glossary

Sustainable Development (SD)	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Brundtland 1987). Four priorities are • Climate change and energy • Sustainable consumption and production • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities
Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS)	Sustainable Urban Drainage System. These provide for more environmentally sustainable urban drainage through systems designed to reduce run off, slow its rate or provide for filtering, sedimentation and biological degradation of the water.
Unfit homes	A decent home, as defined by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, is one which is wind and weather tight, warm and has modern facilities; an unfit home is one which fails to meet this criteria.
Use Classes	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) lists separate classes of land use. Change of use within a use class does not normally require planning permission. Use Classes (Amendment 2005) • A1: Shops • A2: Financial and Professional Services • A3: Restaurants and Cafes • A4: Drinking Establishments • A5: Hot Food Takeaways • B1: Business • B2: General Industry • B8: Storage and Distribution • C1: Hotels • C2: Residential Institutions • C3: Dwelling Houses • D1: Non-Residential Institutions • D2: Assembly and Leisure • SG: Sui Generis
Yields	The yields quoted in the tables are 'all risk yields' calculated by dividing the annual rent, as though it had been received as a single sum at the year end, by the capital value or sale price of the property. The 'all risks yield' is a simple benchmark which the property market uses to assess the comparative attractiveness of different shopping centres. It is the ratio of rental income to capital value and is expressed in terms of the open market rent of a property as percentage of the capital value.

Table 1 Glossary

Introduction

1

1.1 This report is a background paper for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Windsor and Maidenhead's Local Development Framework (LDF) documents. It has been produced by the Assistant Research Officer in the Planning Policy Team of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. There has been close collaboration with other Officers throughout the Council to ensure that the evidence is correct and relevant. Also, much of the information has been gathered and refined as a result of public consultations on LDF documents and SA Reports since 2005.

1.2 The report presents a review of social, economic and environmental information for Windsor and Maidenhead and uses the latest statistics from a variety of national, regional and local sources. Each theme includes a number of key indicators. The indicators are based on those set out in the Regional Sustainability Framework (2008) for the south east. ⁽¹⁾ and also utilise national indicators.

1.3 Since the last update, there has been a change in the way Local Government performance is reported. Previously Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) were used. These have now been replaced by National Indicators (NI) and Local Area Agreements (LAA). See glossary for more information on these performance indicators.

1.4 The data will be used:

- To identify key issues affecting the Royal Borough;
- As part of the evidence base for producing SA Reports for all the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Plan Documents (SPDs) that form part of the Council's Local Development Framework; and
- To monitor the policies and proposals that will be included in the Local Development Framework.

1.5 It is important to note that the data in this document will be updated periodically in order to inform the Sustainability Appraisal process undertaken for each DPD and SPD.

1.6 For the purposes of this update, the colour of the indicator is based on trend data in RBWM. If there is no trend data, RBWM data is compared to that for Berkshire (or regional data if appropriate) where available.

1.7 A green indicator is taken as being an improvement on the previous year; amber as being only just worse than previous year; red is significantly worse, and grey means there is no comparable data at either RBWM or Berkshire/ Regional level.

Introduction

Population and Geographical Area

Geographical Area

- The Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead is a unitary authority in east Berkshire covering approximately 19,843 hectares.
- The borough is situated 25 miles to the west of London and borders the counties of Buckinghamshire and Surrey.
- The whole of the borough, with the exception of the larger settlements, lies within the Metropolitan Green Belt. This means that 83% of the Borough lies in the Green Belt.⁽²⁾ There are 21 recognised settlements within the Borough.
- The river Thames is one of the borough's most significant landscape features.
- The borough has excellent access to the M4, M25, M40 and the M3 Motorways as well as other parts of the strategic road network. It also benefits from railway lines linking to London, Reading, Slough and Guildford.

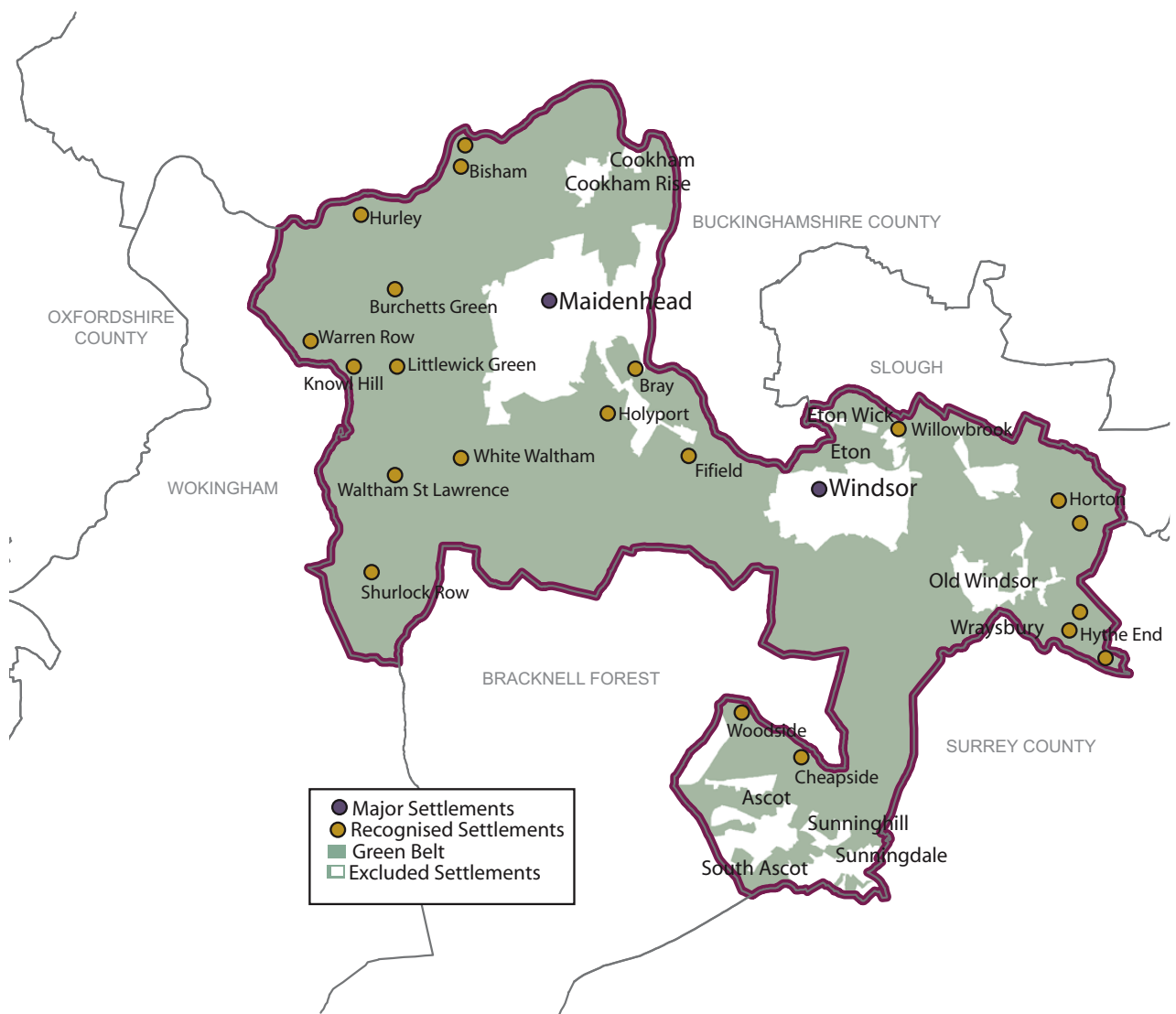


Figure 1 Major settlements and extent of green belt

Source: RBWM

Population and Geographical Area

Population

- The 2008 ONS estimate for the Borough is a population of 142,800⁽³⁾; which compares with an estimate of 137,936 produced by the Berkshire Population Model in 2009.
- Population information for the Royal Borough comes from both the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and from the Berkshire Population Model, which is produced for the Berkshire Authorities by the Data Management and Analysis Group. ONS figures are trend based projections, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends in these continue. The Berkshire Population Model figures are based on ONS data, plus annual net housing completions and forecasts supplied by the Unitary Authorities.
- The 2001 Census showed that approximately 62% of the population live in the towns of Maidenhead and 'Windsor and Eton'. By 2009 this figure was 65%.
- In 2001, the wards with the highest population count were Cox Green, Oldfield, Belmont and Clewer North. In 2009 these were: Cox Green, Oldfield, Belmont and Bray.

Settlement	Approximate Population in 2001	Approximate Population in 2009
Maidenhead (inc. Cox Green)	50,000	52,000
Windsor	28,000	28,900
The Cookhams	6,650	6,700
Datchet	4,650	4,600
Eton Town & Eton Wick	5,300	5,400
Old Windsor	4,800	4,750
Horton and Wraysbury	4,600	4,700
Ascot	5,100	5,550
Sunninghill & South Ascot	6,500	6,600
Sunningdale	4,900	5,400

Table 2 Principal Settlements and their Approximate Population

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright Census; and Berkshire Population Model Copyright © Greater London Authority, 2009.

Population and Geographical Area

Age Structure

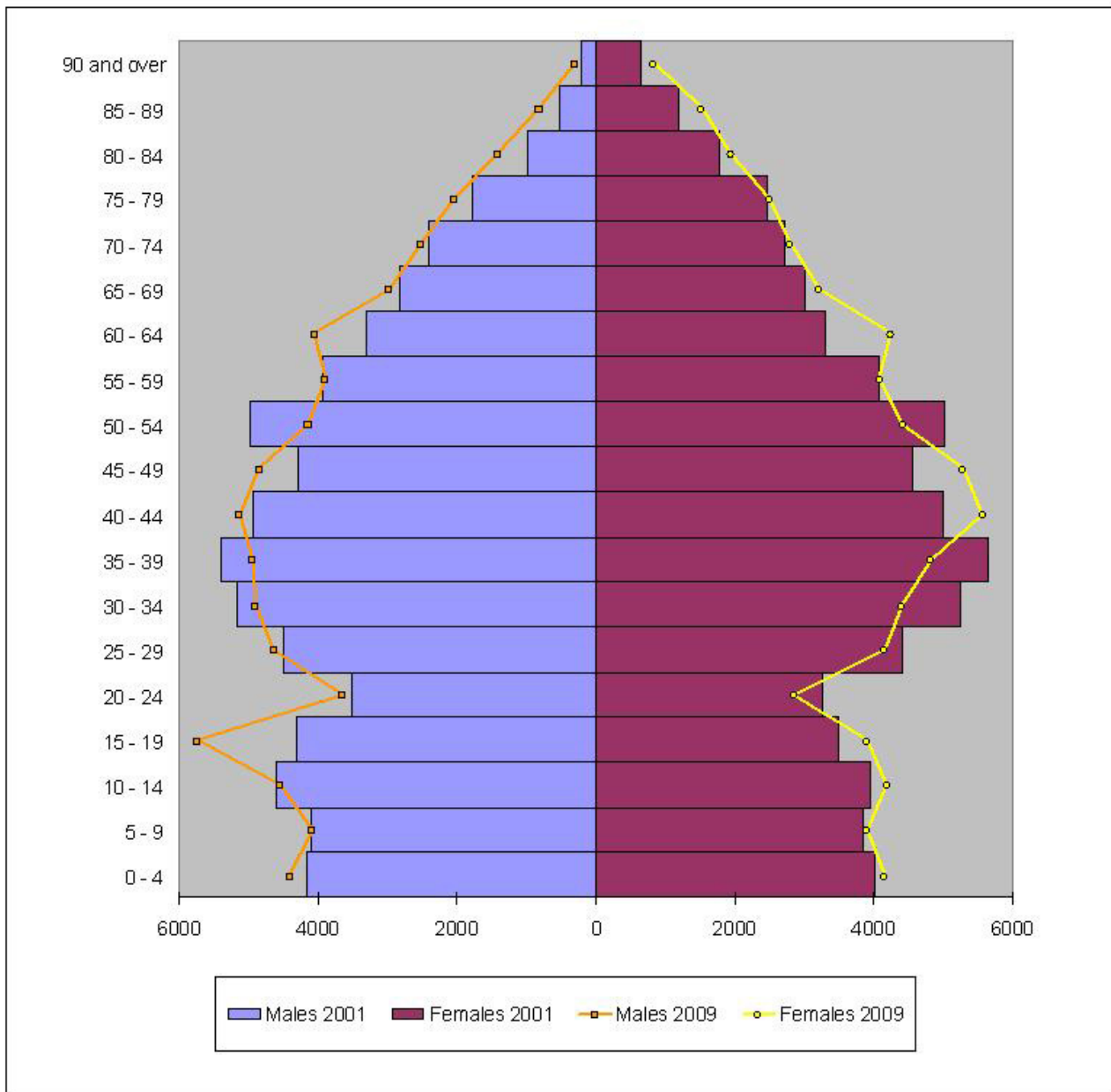


Figure 2 Population pyramid comparing 2001 Census with 2009 estimates

Source: ONS National Statistics Census 2001 © Crown Copyright/ Berkshire Population Model 2009 data © GLA

- At the 2001 Census, the age structure of the Borough's population was very similar to the national average, apart from relatively fewer young people of 15 to 24 years old. This is probably because high house prices prevent young people from setting up home in the Borough. According to the Berkshire Population Model, this trend seems to have continued.
- In general, the population of the Borough at 2009 has followed trends set in the 2001 Census.
- 15.4% of the borough's population is aged 65 years or over and 1.9% is 85 years or over. ⁽⁴⁾ By 2009, population estimates suggest 18.3% is aged 65 years or over, with 2.5% aged 85 years or over. This is in line with the national age structure but higher than the rest of Berkshire. The population of the Royal Borough is ageing as the 65-plus age group accounted for only 13.1% of the population in the 1981 Census.

Population and Geographical Area

Ethnicity

- In 2001, 7.5% of the borough's population is from a non-white or mixed ethnic minority background. It is estimated that by 2007 this figure had increased to 11%.

Ethnicity	2001 Census RBWM %	2007 Estimate RBWM %	2001 Census England %	2007 Estimate England %
White	92.5	89.0	91	88.2
Mixed	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.7
Asian or Asian British	4.6	5.9	4.6	5.7
Black or Black British	0.4	1.5	2.3	2.8
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.5

Table 3 Ethnic Mix

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright Census; ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, June 2007.

Housing Completions and Densities

- In 2008/09, 98% of permissions and 79% of completions were on urban sites (not in the Green Belt). On average over the past 6 years, 92% of all new housing built has been within existing settlements. Virtually all this development has been in the 'excluded settlements' – these are urban areas excluded from the Green Belt. During this time 66% of these dwellings were built in Maidenhead (inc. Cox Green) and Windsor.
- In 2008/09, 21% of completions were in the green belt, but this was mainly due to the redevelopment of part of the Heatherwood hospital site. This is designated as a major developed site in the green belt.
- In 1995/6, flats made up only 34% of all new dwellings built in the borough, whereas 64% of all new dwellings since 2001 have been flats.
- Since the abolition of the South East Plan by the coalition government on 6th July 2010, this has removed the target for the annual level of housing completions in the Borough, previously set at 346 net dwellings per annum. There is currently no housing target.
- Current Local Plan policy requires the Council to achieve an average of 30% affordable housing on housing sites of 0.5ha or over or schemes proposing 15 or more net additional dwellings.
- It has been estimated that 1,584 affordable dwellings per annum are required in the borough over the next 5 years⁽⁵⁾. These estimates of affordable need are several times greater than the borough's total annual housing allocation.
- During 2008/09, 83% of completions on sites of more than 10 units were over 30 dwellings per hectare (d.p.h.).
- During 2008/09, the vast majority of dwellings were permitted at over 30 d.p.h.

Housing

Indicator	RBWM	South East	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁶⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁷⁾	Source
Net Housing Completions	2001/02 = 327 2002/03 = 314 2003/04 = 277 2004/05 = 354 2005/06 = 401 2006/07 = 359 2007/08 = 448 2008/09 = 474	2007/08 = 35,400 (32,700 net dwelling completions - average annual provision).			Due to the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, alternative open space will need to be found as mitigation for new housing in SE of borough.	1 (Green)	NI 154 Annual 'Planning Commitments for Housing' RBWM (2009). RBWM Annual Monitoring Report (2009) DCLG housing returns ⁽⁸⁾ SEERA Regional Monitoring Report (2008)
Net Affordable Housing Completions (% affordable of all new build)	2001/02 = 98 (29%) 2002/03 = 74 (25%) 2003/04 = -4 (0%) 2004/05 = 134 (35%) 2005/06 = 57 (13%) 2006/07 = 51 (12%) 2007/08 = 134 (26%) 2008/09 = 228 (46%)	2006/07 = 7,100 (21%) 2007/08 = 7,400 (21%)	% of all new build should be affordable housing: RBWM = 30%	Exceeding 30% target.	Includes affordable housing provided through Section 106 agreements and Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) (does not include off-the-shelf purchases by RSLs).	1 (Green)	NI 155 RBWM AMR (2009) SEERA Regional Monitoring Report (2008)

⁶ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

⁷ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

⁸ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/>

Indicator	RBWM	South East	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁶⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁷⁾	Source
Residential densities (on completed sites)	Medium (30-50 d.p.h) and large (>50 d.p.h) Sites Medium: 2006/07 = 49% 2007/08 = 21% 2008/09 = 13% Large: 2006/07 = 51% 2007/08 = 77% 2008/09 = 70%	2007/08 = 38.4 d.p.h		Increase in the number of small sites (<30 d.p.h) completed in 2008/09.		1 (Green)	Local Output Indicator WMH8 RBWM Annual Monitoring Report (2009) Regional Monitoring Report (2008)

Table 4 Housing completions and densities

Type of Housing

- In 2001, one third of all dwellings in the Borough were detached in 2001, compared with 23% nationally, which reflects the relative wealth of the area. 20% were flats - exactly the same as nationally.

6 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

7 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Housing

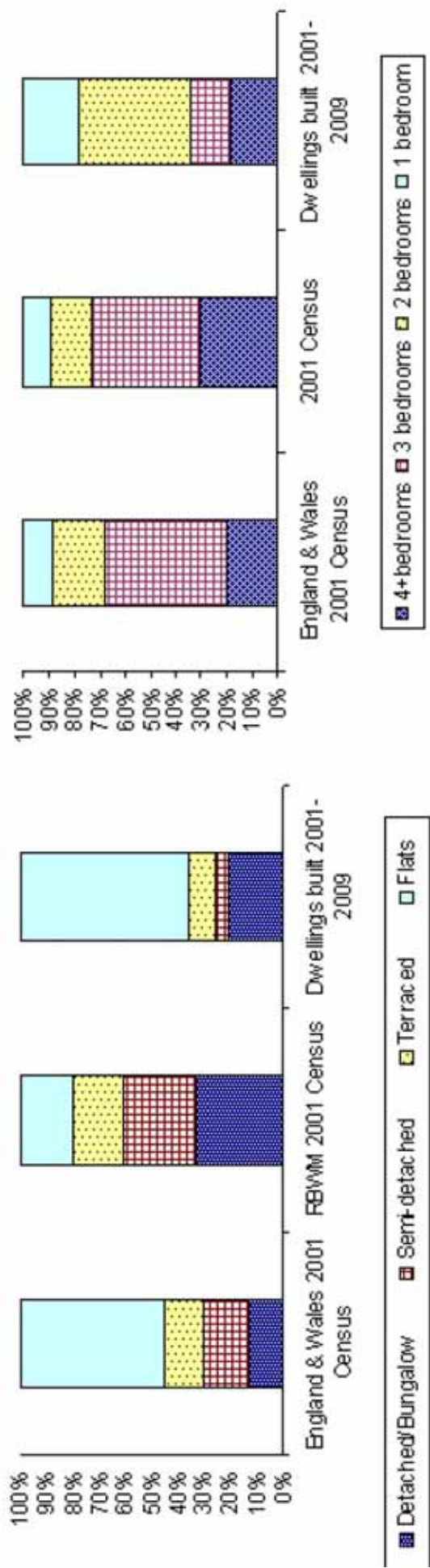


Figure 3 Type and Size of new dwellings built in the Borough since and compared to 2001 building stock

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table 49; RBWM residential monitoring.

Household Size

- Average household size has fallen steadily from about 2.6 in 1991 to 2.39 in 2001.
- The number and proportion of one-person households is increasing and this trend is likely to continue up to 2026. ⁽⁹⁾ One-person households account for 28% of all households in RBWM, and within this category, single pensioners comprise 13%.

	One-person households			Married Couple households	Co-habiting couple households	Other	Total Households
	Pensioner	Other					
RBWM 1991	6,682 12.9%	5,956 11.5%				51,827 100%	
RBWM 2001	7,195 13.3%	7,965 14.7%	27,221 50.2%	4,297 7.9%	7,583 14.0%	54,261 100%	

9 Berkshire Housing Market Assessment 2007.

	One-person households		Married Couple households	Co-habiting couple households	Other	Total Households
	Pensioner	Other				
England & Wales 2001	14.4%	15.6%	45.5%	8.3%	16.2%	100%

Table 5 Household sizes

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20, 1991 Census, LBS data Table 42

Housing

Housing Tenure

- 73% of households are owner-occupiers (national average 68%).
- Council's housing stock transferred to two Housing Associations in April 1995.
- Social housing accounts for only 12% in the Borough compared with 19% nationally.
- Private renting increased between 1991 and 2001, reflecting the inability of young people to purchase properties locally, the 'buy-to-let' phenomenon and also the amount of corporate letting in the area.

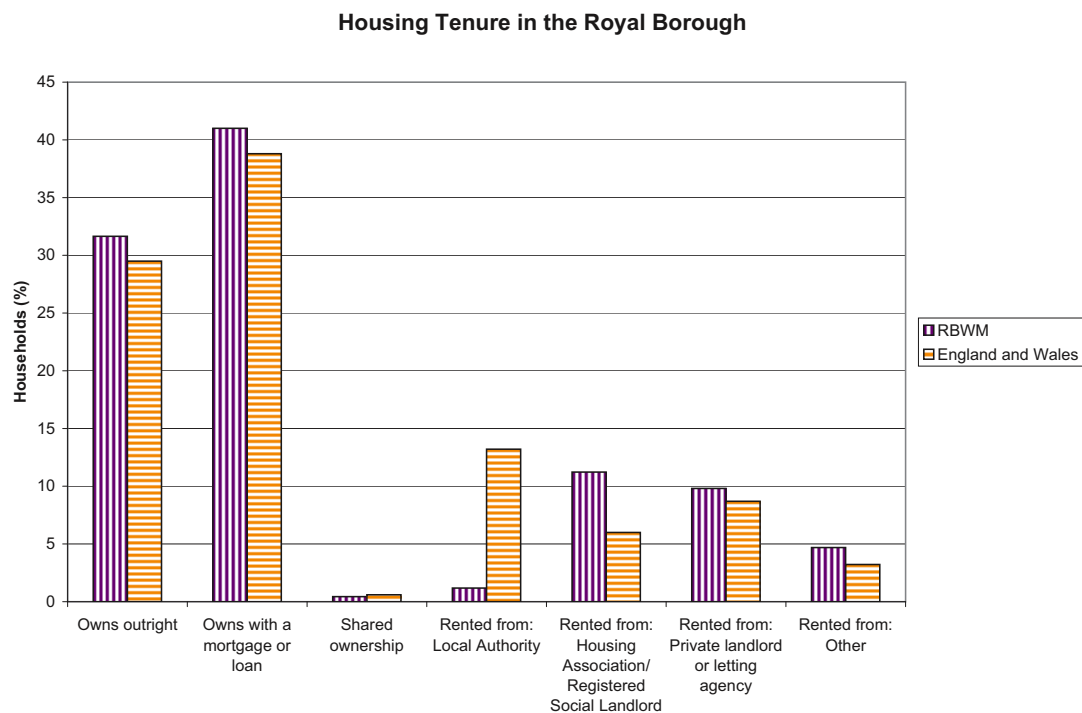


Figure 4 Housing tenure

House Prices

- Local house prices are the highest outside Greater London and are beyond the means of many local people and key workers.
- In 2009, the house price/earnings ratio in the Borough was 9.64; the highest in Berkshire and one of the 10 most expensive in the South East.

Indicator	RBWM	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹¹⁾	Source
Average House Prices	April 2008- March 2009 = between £342,666 - £303,139	England/Wales March 2009 £152,987	N/A	Local house prices are some of the highest in the country apart from a few London Boroughs.	Indicator status cannot be classified since rising house prices have both positive and negative socio-economic implications	1 (Grey)	Land Registry ⁽¹²⁾
House Price / Earnings Ratio	2005 = 11.06 2006 = 11.05 2007 = 11.94 2008 = 11.25 2009 = 9.64	2005 = 6.82 2006 = 7.15 2007 = 7.25 2008 = 6.97 2009 = 6.28	N/A	Highest in Berkshire and higher than the SE average.	This is a measure of affordability; the lower the number the more affordable the housing. RBWM has high house prices compared to earnings, but has seen a decrease in the last year.	1 (Green)	CLG - Live tables on housing market and house prices ⁽¹³⁾

Table 6 House prices

Other Housing Issues

- Households on the housing register are likely to remain fairly high due to high property values which affects affordability.

¹⁰ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹¹ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

¹² http://www.landreg.gov.uk/property_info/

¹³ Tables 576: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings by district
<http://http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housingmarket/livetable/>

Housing

- The proportion of unfit homes in the borough is lower than regional figures.
- The number of empty homes in RBWM is decreasing following regional and national trends.

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁵⁾	Source
Households on Housing Register	2004 = 2,418 2005 = 2,353 2006 = 1,690 2007 = 1,674 2008 = 2,279 2009 = 2,023	N/A	2005 = 181,196 2006 = 195,700 2007 = 197,900 2008 = 203,200	2002 = 1,093,342 2003 = 1,263,550 2004 = 1,434,031 2005 = 1,543,509	Reduce number of households in housing need on Housing Register. (South East IRF)	RBWM figures are reducing slightly but likely to remain fairly high due to high property values which in turn makes most homes unaffordable.	No Social Housing Grant impacting on affordable housing completions. Government only collects statistics on homeless people who have applied to local authorities for help.	1 (Green)	Housing Policy Unit – Annual HIP Return. SEERA Regional Monitoring Report 2008. Communities and Local Government. ⁽¹⁶⁾
Homelessness (numbers accepted as homeless and in priority need)	2006/07 = 29 2007/08 = 25 2008/09 = 27	N/A	2004/05 = 12,420 2005/06 = 9,320 2006/07 = 6,660	England: 2004/05 = 120,860 2005/06 = 93,980 2006/07 = 73,360	To reduce the numbers of homeless households in priority need. (South East IRF)	Relatively stable numbers for RBWM, but a slight increase in 2008/09.		1 (Amber)	Housing Policy Unit – Annual HIP Return. Communities and Local Government. ⁽¹⁷⁾

¹⁴ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁵ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

¹⁶ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsbylocalauthority/housing/dataforms/225722/hssahousingstrategy/>

¹⁷ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsbyhomelessnessstatistics/livables/>

Housing

3

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁵⁾	Source
Temporary Accommodation / Rough sleepers	Temporary Accommodation: 2003/04 = 23 2004/05 = 10 2005/06 = 14 2006/07 = 20 2007/08 = 15 Rough sleeper (est.) is between 0 – 20 people	N/A	Temporary Accommodation: 2003/04 = 14,160 2004/05 = 13,570 2005/06 = 11,690 2006/07 = 8,850	Temporary Accommodation: 2003/04 = 120,010 2004/05 = 121,980 2005/06 = 107,380 2006/07 = 95,900	Target: Nil use of B&B as temporary accommodation	Decrease since last year.		1 (Green)	NI 156 Housing Policy Unit – Annual HIP Return. Communities and Local Government. ⁽¹⁶⁾
	NI 156: 2008/09 = 12								
Number of unfit homes / category one hazards	2005/06: Unfit dwellings = 566 (1% of total dwelling stock) 2006/07: Unfit dwellings = 606 (1% of total dwelling stock)	N/A	2005/06: Unfit dwellings = 118,000 (3.3% of total dwelling stock)		To reduce the percentage of unfit/non-decent homes, with a specific target to eliminate them in the public sector by 2010 - South East IRF	Proportion of unfit homes is lower than regional figures		1 (Green)	RBWM Annual Housing Investment Programme (HIP) return. SEERA Regional Monitoring Report 2006 HSSA Return 2009 (CLG)
	Category one Hazard: 2009 = 4368								

14 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

15 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

16 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/homelessnessstatistics/livatables/>

Housing

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁵⁾	Source
Number of empty residential properties (homes)	2004 = 1,235 2005 = 3,140** 2006 = 1,997 2007 = 1,982 2008 = 1,588 2009 = 1,569 ** this published figure is actually incorrect.	2006 = 8,231 2007 = 7,874 2008 = 8,151 2009 = 7,042	2004 = 83,371 2005 = 91,232 2006 = 84,562 2007 = 83,745 2008 = 91,074 2009 = 84,205	England: 2004 = 689,675 2005 = 680,412 2006 = 663,328 2007 = 672,924 2008 = 697,055 2009 = 651,993		Decrease in the number of empty homes.		1 (Green)	Housing Policy Unit - Annual HIP Return. Empty Homes website. ⁽¹⁹⁾ CLG Housing and Planning Key Facts ⁽²⁰⁾

Table 7 Other housing issues

- 14 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.
- 15 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.
- 19 <http://www.emptyhomes.com/usefulresources/stats/statistics.html>
- 20 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/pdf/1457894.pdf>

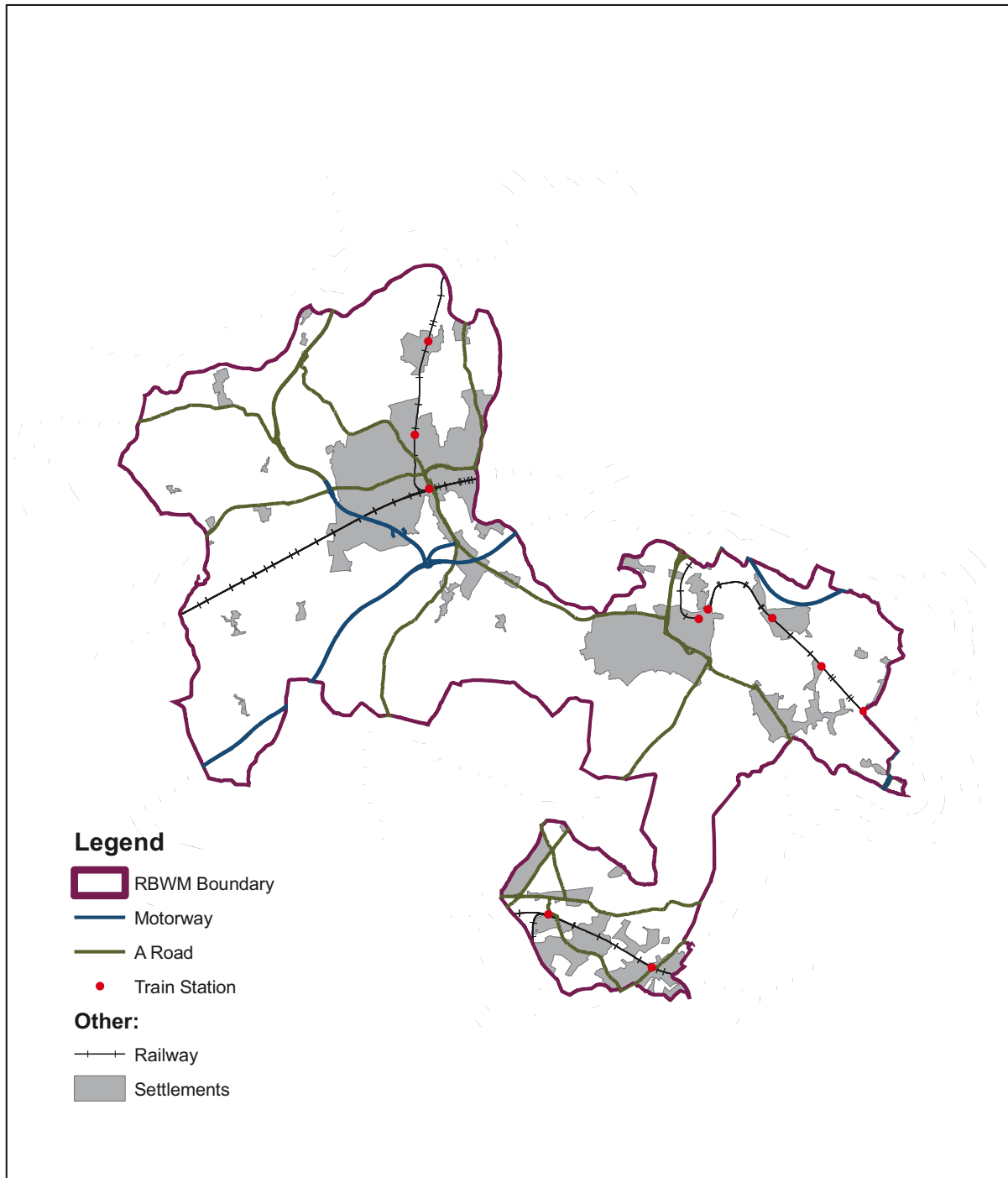
Transport and Accessibility

Transport Network

	Description
Road Network	- Motorways within the borough include the M4, M25, A404(M) and A308(M). - Principle roads within the Borough include the A4, A30, A308, A329 and A322.
Rail Network	- The borough is well served by rail routes, with 10 stations on 6 different lines. - The Great Western main line runs east-west through Maidenhead linking London Paddington with the south-west and Wales. - There are branch lines to Marlow from Maidenhead and from Slough to Windsor & Eton Central. - The south of borough is served by trains out of London Waterloo (a line to Windsor & Eton Riverside calling at Wraysbury, Sunnymeads and Datchet and a line serving Ascot and Sunningdale en route to Bracknell and Reading). Ascot is also an interchange for services to Guildford. - The rail network well-used with 6.3% residents commuting by rail 2001 Census. (compared with 4.1% nationally). 6.4% of inward commuters travel by rail⁽²¹⁾.
Bus Travel	- There are 25 different bus and coach services in the borough. The Council currently provides financial support for 7 local bus routes and contribute via De Minimus and Cross Boundary agreements to a further 5. - Network services changed in January 2009 to improve services e.g. to St. Marks Hospital. - Patronage levels are up with over four years of continuous growth.
Park and Ride	There are two park and ride facilities serving the Windsor area, including a shuttle bus to Legoland.

Table 8 Description of the Transport Network

Transport and Accessibility



Planning

Scale: 1:150,000

Map printed on: 07.09.2009

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TRANSPORT NETWORK



Figure 5 Transport network

Transport and Accessibility

Source: Ordnance Survey. ⁽²²⁾

Traffic Flows

Average Daily Traffic Flows

	2003/4 Actual	2004/5 Actual	2005/6 Actual	2006/7 Actual	2007/8 Actual	2008/9 Actual	2010/11 Target
Maidenhead	85,262	85,453	85,533	85,947	85,117	82,999	93,869
Windsor	55,774	56,910	56,829	56,239	55,822	54,600	60,799
Rest of Borough	38,340	38,057	39,316	40,290	40,336	40,245	42,211

Table 9 Average daily traffic flows

Source: RBWM permanent automatic traffic counters.

Car Ownership

- There is a high level of car ownership in the borough.
- The borough has average of 1.47 cars per household, compared with Berkshire 1.38, South-East 1.30 and England & Wales 1.11.
- Only 14% of households in the borough are without a car or van compared with 27% nationally. This amounts to 7,780 households.

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Transport and Accessibility

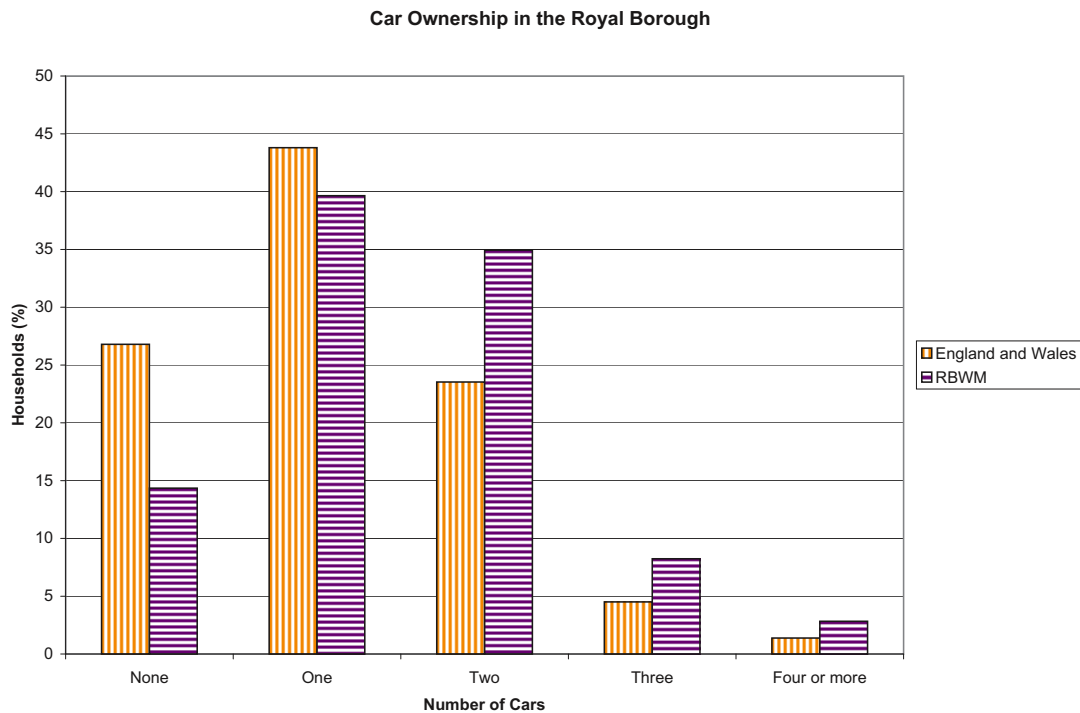


Figure 6 Car ownership

Travel to Work

- The proportion and number of residents working from home almost doubled between 1991 and 2001.
- Relatively more of Windsor and Maidenhead's residents commute by car to work than nationally.
- The 66.3% of borough residents commuting as a driver or passenger of a car amounts to 45,000 daily.
- Car commuting has declined slightly in proportionate terms since 1991 but shows a slight actual increase of about 500 commuters.
- The average distance travelled to work in the borough (13.64km) is very similar to the national average (13.39km) (source: 2001 Census).

	Percentage of residents aged 16-74 in employment who usually:										
	Work mainly from home	Travel to work by:									Total
		Underground, metro, tram, etc.	Train	Bus, mini-bus, coach	Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Driving a car or van	Passenger in car or van	Taxi	Bicycle	On foot	
RBWM 1991	6.4	0.2	5.0	2.8	1.0	69.0		n.a.	3.1	10.2	100
RBWM 2001	11.5	0.3	6.3	1.8	1.0	62.1	4.2	0.4	2.8	9.2	100
England & Wales 2001	9.2	3.0	4.1	7.4	1.1	55.2	6.3	0.5	2.8	10.0	100

Table 10 Mode of Travel to Work

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics 15; 1991 Census, LBS Table 82

Commuting Flows

- Main out-flows are to Greater London (10,700), Slough (6,300), Bracknell (2,350) and Wycombe (2,300).
- Main in-flows are from Slough (5,300), Greater London (4,750), Bracknell Forest (4,600), Wycombe (3,150), Wokingham (3,300).
- The levels of commuting in and out of the Borough increased between 1981 and 2001. Net commuting into the borough increased probably due to increased employment opportunities in the borough.

Transport and Accessibility

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽²³⁾ & Data Quality ⁽²⁴⁾	Source
Net commuting into/from RBWM	Commuting out: 1981 = 7,949 1991 = 2,670 Commuting in: 2001 = 2,286	None		Census data only available every 10 years.	1 (Grey)	2001 Census, Special Workplace Table 103, 1991 Census, Workplace & Transport to Work, Tables 2 & 3.

Table 11 Commuting into/from RBWM

23 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

24 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Transport and Accessibility

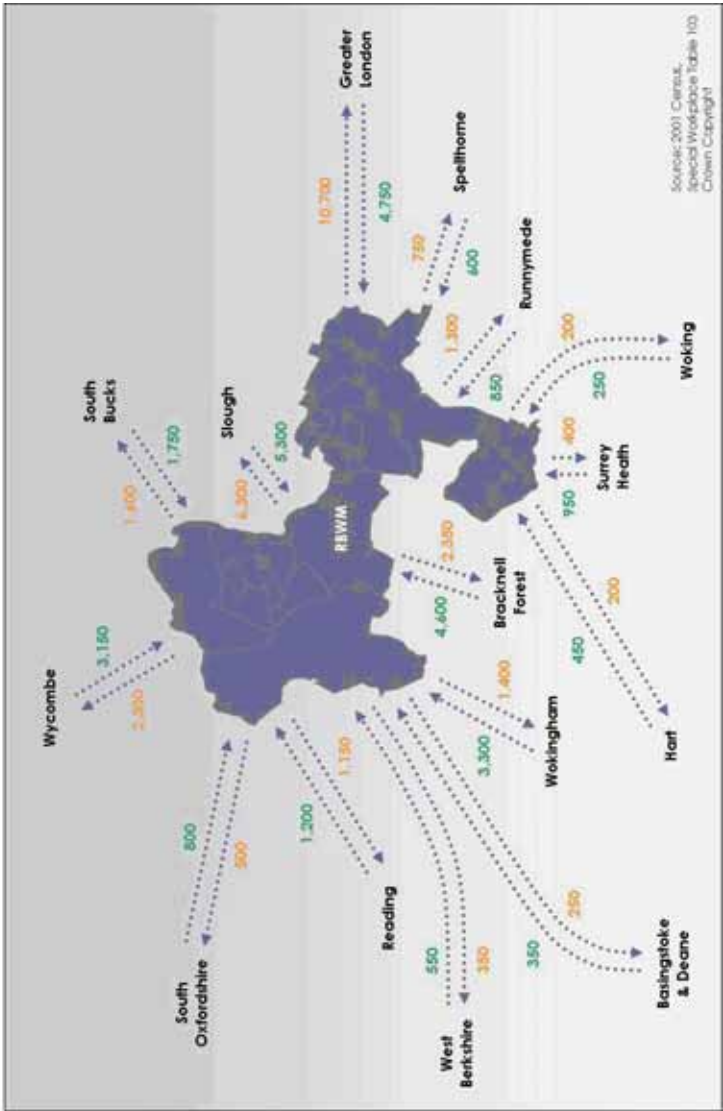


Figure 7 Daily Commuting Flows (2001)

Transport and Accessibility

Travel to School

Indicator	RBWM	South East	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽²⁵⁾ & Data Quality ⁽²⁶⁾	Source
Children travelling to school – mode of travel usually used (reduce % who travel by car)	% who travel by car 2006/07 = 42.4% 2007/08 = 42.7% 2008/09 = 41.8%	2004/05: Car = 38% Walk = 45% Bus/Coach = 11% 2005/06: Car = 36% Walk = 42% Bus/Coach = 16%	2010/11 = 37%	Situation improving.	Based on how children normally travel to school.	2 (Amber)	NI 198 National Congestion Indicator SEEPB Annual Monitoring Report (2008) Annual Progress Report (LTP) (2008)

Table 12 Travel to school

Travel Plans

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽²⁷⁾ & Data Quality ⁽²⁸⁾	Source
Number of Travel Plans completed and active - Workplace (including colleges)	2008/09 = 5	A number of travel plans are currently being progressed and are at an interim stage. These come into force			1 (Grey)	RBWM Local Transport Plan

25 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

26 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

27 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

28 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Transport and Accessibility

4

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽²⁷⁾ & Data Quality ⁽²⁸⁾	Source
		upon occupation of the development so there is often a time lapse.				
Number of schools with Travel Plans	2005/06 = 13 2006/07 = 31 2008/09 = 15 (new additions per year)			At the end of 2008/09, 75% of state schools are covered by School Travel Plans.	1 (Green)	RBWM Local Transport Plan

Table 13 Travel plans

Bus Use and Cycle Trips

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽²⁹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽³⁰⁾	Source
Local bus and light rail passenger journeys originating in the authority area	2004/05 = 1,287,842 2005/06 = 1,232,244 2006/07 = 1,414,598 2007/08 = 1,586,000 2008/09 = 1,678,000	2009/10 = 1,305,000	Increase in the use of bus services.	Figures supplied by bus operators.	1 (Green)	NI 177 LAA Target N177 BVPI 102 - National Congestion Indicator
Bus services running on time	2008/09 = 88%	2010/11 = 95.5%	None		1 (Grey)	NI 178

27 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

28 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

29 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

30 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Transport and Accessibility

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽²⁹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽³⁰⁾	Source
Cycling Trips (annualised index) (single local snapshot survey in September each year)	2006/07 = 100 (baseline) 2007/08 = 97.3 2008/09 = 92	2010/11 = 120	None	Annual surveys at cordon sites around Maidenhead, Windsor and on National Cycle Network	2 (Red)	National Congestion Indicator

Table 14 Bus use and cycle trips

Accessibility

- The total travel time includes: the walk to the public transport stop/station; the wait time; the travel time while using the form of public transport; any interchange time (where applicable); and the walk to the destination.
- The travel time represents 30 minutes travelling time by walking or cycling where there is no public transport.

Indicator	RBWM	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽³¹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽³²⁾	Source
Percentage of households within 30 minutes public transport & walking time of a GP	2007/08 = 99% 2008/09 = 99%		1 (Green)	Accession software. RBWM Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09
Percentage of households within 30 minutes public transport & walking time of a hospital.	2007/08 = 87% 2008/09 = 90%		1 (Green)	Accession software. RBWM Annual Monitoring Report

29 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

30 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

31 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

32 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Transport and Accessibility

4

Indicator	RBWM	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽³¹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽³²⁾	Source
Percentage of households within 30 minutes public transport & walking time of a <i>primary school</i> .	2007/08 = 99% 2008/09 = 99%		1 (Green)	Accession software. RBWM Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09
Percentage of households within 40 minutes public transport & walking time of a <i>secondary school</i> .	2007/08 = 94% 2008/09 = 90%		1 (Amber)	Accession software. RBWM Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09
Percentage of households within 30 minutes public transport & walking time of <i>further education</i> .	2007/08 = 91% 2008/09 = 90%		1 (Amber)	Accession software. RBWM Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09
Percentage of households within 40 minutes public transport & walking time of <i>areas of employment</i> .	2007/08 = 98% 2008/09 = 98%	NI 176	1 (Green)	NI 176 Accession software. RBWM Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09
Percentage of households within 30 minutes public transport & walking time of a <i>local centre</i> .	2007/08 = 99% 2008/09 = 99%	NI 175	1 (Green)	NI 175 Accession software. RBWM Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09

Table 15 Accessibility

31 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

32 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Transport and Accessibility

Casualty Rates

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽³³⁾ & Data Quality ⁽³⁴⁾	Source
People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	All roads (BVPI): 2004 = 55 2005 = 60 2006 = 72 2007 = 47 2008 = 68	Original target: 63 (-40%) PSA Stretch target: 42 (-60%)		NI requires 3 year rolling average, e.g. 2008/09 % change based on average number of accidents in 2004/5/6 and 2005/6/7.	1 (Grey)	BVPI 99a has now been replaced by NI 47. ⁽³⁵⁾
	NI 47 (% change): 2008/09 = 4.3% 2009/10 = -4.5%					

Table 16 Casualty Rates - road accidents

Perceptions of Transport

- The level of traffic congestion seems to be a particular concern in the borough, with 59% thinking it has got worse not better.
- Approximately one third of residents surveyed (see table below) are satisfied with the frequency of buses and the provision of public transport information, with 40% having used local bus services in the last year ⁽³⁶⁾.

33 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

34 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

35 NI requires 3 year rolling average. Data collected from January to December which also includes motorways. All figures are calendar years (reported a year in arrears) as reported to DfT/BVPI/NI monitoring.

36 Place Survey 2008

Transport and Accessibility

4

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽³⁷⁾ & Data Quality ⁽³⁸⁾	Source
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that public transport has got better or stayed the same.	2003/04 = 66.9% 2009 = 62%				1 (Amber)	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/04 Place Survey 2009
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that the level of traffic congestion has got better or stayed the same.	2003/04 = 27.11% 2009 = N/A - see comments column.			2009 = 42% thought traffic congestion was the area most in need of improvement, with 70% thinking it has got worse not better.	1 (Red)	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/04 Place Survey 2009
The percentage of residents satisfied (very or fairly) with the frequency of buses	2003/04 = 34.74%				1 (Grey)	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/04
The percentage of residents satisfied with the local bus service overall – users.	2006/07 = 49% 2008 = 36% 2009 = 39 %	2009/10 = 65%	Increase in satisfaction.		1 (Green)	BVPI 104u Place Survey 2009

37 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

38 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Transport and Accessibility

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽³⁷⁾ & Data Quality ⁽³⁸⁾	Source
The percentage of residents satisfied with the provision of public transport information overall.	2006/07 = 32% 2008 = 35% 2009 = 39%	2009/10 = 50%	Increase in satisfaction.		1 (Green)	BVPI 103 Place Survey 2009

Table 17 Perceptions of transport

37 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

38 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Community Activity and Neighbourhoods

- Eight out of ten people in the borough are satisfied or very satisfied with their local area as a place to live.
- 85% of local people agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.
- In 2001, 8.6% of people in the borough were providing unpaid care.
- The level of local people who have given unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations at least once in the last year is 45%.⁽³⁹⁾
- Election turnout for people in the borough for parliamentary elections lies between 57% - 76%. Turnout dipped in the 2001 elections.
- There has been an increase in the number of people who think that they can influence decisions affecting their local area from 22% in 2007 to nearly 29% in 2008.

Community Activity and Neighbourhoods

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁴⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁴¹⁾	Source
Percentage of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live	Satisfied: 2007 = 76% (incl. 14% very satisfied) 2008 = 86% (incl. 25% very satisfied) 2009 = 81% (incl. 18% very satisfied)	Satisfied: 2002 = 86% (incl. 44% very satisfied) 2004 = 88% (incl. 47% very satisfied) 2006 = 88% (incl. 45% very satisfied)	England: 1999/2000 = 67% 2005/06 = 65% 2007/08 = 66%	None			1 (Amber)	NI 5 SEERA Resident Survey (2004) (Mori) - IRF (2004) DEFRA ⁽⁴²⁾ RBWM BV General Survey (2007) Place Survey 2008 and 2009
Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood	2008 = 85.8% 2009 = 80.7%						1 (Amber)	NI 138 Place Survey 2008
Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	2008 = 54.5% 2009 = 59.6%						1 (Green)	NI 2 Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
Civic participation in the local area	2008 = 14.9% 2009 = 15.9%						1 (Green)	NI 3 Place Surveys

40 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

41 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

42 Sustainable Development Indicators in Your Pocket (2009)

Community Activity and Neighbourhoods

5

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁴⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁴¹⁾	Source
								2008 and 2009
Percentage of people who agree that their local areas is a place where people from different backgrounds can get on well together	2007: Agree = 58% Did not know = 20%			2010/11 = 82.80%			1 (Green)	NI 1 RBWM BV General Survey (2007) Place Survey 2008 and 2009
	Agree: 2008 = 80.2% 2009 = 84.8%							
Number and % of people who provide unpaid care	2001 = 8.6%	2001 = 9.2%	2001 = 9.9% (England)			This should be related to the number of elderly people in the area as this is the main reason for caring. No new statistics since 2001 Census.	1 (Grey)	Table 13 of 2001 Census Analysis (from Key Stats Table 8)
Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a	2008/09 = 23%			LAA target 2010/11 = 20%			2 (Grey)	NI 135 LAA 4.1 & 4.2

40 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

41 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Community Activity and Neighbourhoods

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target for RBWM unless stated	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁴⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁴¹⁾	Source
specific carer's service, or advice and information								
Election Turnout	Parliamentary Elections 1997: Windsor = 75.6% Maidenhead = 73.5% 2001: Windsor = 62.2% Maidenhead = 57.3% 2005: Windsor = 65.53% Maidenhead = 73.42% 2010: Windsor = 71.8% Maidenhead = 73.9%				Less people turnout for local elections.		1 (Amber)	RBWM Electoral Department Records

40 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

41 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Community Activity and Neighbourhoods

5

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁴⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁴¹⁾	Source
	Borough Elections 2007: Windsor = 44% Maidenhead = 45%							
% of residents who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area	2007: Agree = 22% Disagree = 50% 2008 = 28.7% (agree)		England: 2001 = 43% 2008/09 = 39%	2010/11 = 32%	Increase in satisfaction locally.	% who would definitely like to be more involved: 2006 = 21% 2008 = 28% 2009 = 22%	1 (Green)	NI 4 RBWM BV General Survey (2007) – BMG Research Report. Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
Participation in regular volunteering	2008 = 23.2% 2009 = 25.5% Levels of unpaid help given at least		England and Wales: 2003 = 50% 2008/09 = 47% ⁽⁴³⁾	LAA: to increase the levels of volunteering (including volunteers with no qualifications			1 (Amber)	NI 6 LAA 11.1, 11.2, 11.3 & 11.4 Place Surveys 2008 and 2009

40 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

41 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

43 combination of formal (giving unpaid help through club, groups and organisations) and informal (giving unpaid help to individuals who are not relatives) volunteering

Community Activity and Neighbourhoods

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁴⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁴¹⁾	Source
	once in the last 12 months: 2008 = 46% 2009 = 45%			and those with a disability).				

Table 18 Community activity and neighbourhoods

40 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

41 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Rate of Crime

- The south east has one of the lowest rates of recorded crime of all the English regions.
- Out of all the wards in the borough, Oldfield and Castle Without wards had the highest recorded crime count in 2003/04.
- With exceptions, the highest recorded crime count appears to be in the north of the borough.

Crime

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁴⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁴⁵⁾	Source
Serious acquisitive crime rate (per 1000 population)	BVPI: Domestic burglaries 2005/06 = 15.10 2006/07 = 16.70 Vehicle crimes 2005/06 = 21.40 2006/07 = 21.60	Between 2006/07 and 2007/08 there was a 17.3% fall in this crime rate.	England/Wales: Domestic burglary: 1991 to 2008/09 fell by 46% Vehicle crime: 1991 to 2008/09 fell by 61%	2010/11 = 20.59 (21% reduction)	The South East has one of the lowest rates of total recorded crime of all the English regions.	Caution should be taken when considering these results because the recording of these statistics is not always reliable.	2 (Amber)	NI 16 BVPIs 126, 127a and 128 Sustainable Development Indicators in Your Pocket - DEFRA (2009) SEEPB Regional Monitoring Report (2008)
	NI 16: 2008/09 = 23.89							
Serious violent crime rate (per 1000 population)	BVPI: Violent offences 2005/06 = 18.60 2006/07 = 20.50	None available	Between 1991 - 2008/09 violent crime fell 17%.			Only low number of crimes per year, so a small fluctuation in the level of crime can have a significant impact on performance. 2008/09 saw a different way of recording data to previous years - difficult to draw conclusions.	2 (Grey)	NI 15 BVPIs 126, 127a and 128 Sustainable Development Indicators in Your Pocket - DEFRA (2009)
	NI 15: 2008/09 = 0.30							

Table 19 Rate of crime

44 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

45 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Fear of Crime

- 57% of residents feel that crime is one of the most important factors in making somewhere good to live.
- Residents were asked 7 questions on the seriousness of anti-social behaviour issues and whether they considered this issue to be a big problem; in 2008, 14.2% of residents felt that there were high levels of anti-social behaviour in the borough with at least one of these issues. In 2009 this figure had increased to 19%. However all anti-social behaviour issues have seen an improvement in residents perceptions since 2006.
- The borough has an well established night-time economy, which results in an increase in the level anti-social behaviour and other types of crime. National Indicator (NI) 41 assess perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour; 28% of residents feel that drunk or rowdy behaviour is a very or fairly big problem, although this proportion has declined since 2006, it has increased since 2008 (25%) ⁽⁴⁶⁾.
- There are a substantial number of National Indicators aimed at monitoring the performance of the borough with regards to creating safer communities. These can be found <http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/performanceframeworkpartnerships/nationalindicators/>.

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK/ England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁴⁷⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁴⁸⁾	Source
Fear of Crime	Lifestyle restricted by fear of crime 2002 = 32% 2005 = 22%	Fear of burglary and violent crimes down by 1%.; fear of car crime still 10%.	Very worried: Theft of car 1992 = 24% 2008/09 = 11% Burglary 1992 = 19% 2008/09 = 11% Physical attack 1998 = 18% 2008/09 = 10%			57% think crime is one of most important factors to make somewhere good to live.	2 (Grey)	SEEPB Regional Monitoring Report (2008) Sustainable Development Indicators in Your Pocket - DEFRA (2009) Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
	Place Survey 2009: 30% feel level of crime most needs improving in their area.							

⁴⁶ RBWM Place Survey, 2009

⁴⁷ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

⁴⁸ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Crime

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK/ England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁴⁷⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁴⁸⁾	Source
Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (% of residents who perceived anti-social behaviour in their area)	2008 = 14.2% 2009 = 19.3%	2006/07 = 16% 2007/08 = 15%	2001/02 = 19% 2008/09 = 17%				1 (Red)	NI 17 SEEPB Regional Monitoring Report (2008) Sustainable Development Indicators in Your Pocket - DEFRA (2009) Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police	2008: Yes = 24% No = 33% 2009: Yes = 29% No = 30%				Residents feel there has been an increase in understanding	A large percentage of residents are either impartial or don't know.	1 (Green)	NI 27 Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police	2008: Agree = 26% Disagree = 22% 2009: Agree = 27% Disagree = 20%					A large percentage of residents are either impartial or don't know.	1 (Green)	NI 21 Place Surveys 2008 and 2009

Table 20 Perceptions of crime

47 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

48 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Poverty and Social Exclusion

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The most comprehensive mapping of deprivation across England was launched in April 2004.⁽⁴⁹⁾ The indices are based on 37 indicators classified into seven domains of deprivation:

- income deprivation;
- employment deprivation;
- health deprivation and disability;
- living environment deprivation;
- barriers to housing and services;
- Crime; and
- education, skills and training deprivation.

A weighting system has been employed to take account of the relative contribution that each of the seven domains contributes to the level of deprivation within an area. 'Income Deprivation' and 'Employment Deprivation' are the most highly weighted, each being given a weighting of 22.5%.

The latest set of Indices of Deprivation were published in 2007.

- When assessing all seven domains of deprivation together, Windsor and Maidenhead is ranked the 323rd least deprived Local Authority in England out of 354 (in 2007).
- Among Berkshire authorities, the Borough ranks as slightly more deprived than West Berkshire and Wokingham but less deprived than Bracknell, Reading or Slough.
- Whilst overall poverty is lower than the England average, approximately 2,800 children in the Borough live in low-income households.⁽⁵⁰⁾

49 By the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

50 Windsor and Maidenhead Health Profile 2009 (NHS)

Poverty and Social Exclusion

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁵¹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁵²⁾	Source
Indices of multiple deprivation (rank)	2004: 326 least deprived out of 354 local authorities 2007: 323 least deprived out of 354 local authorities	2004: Slough = 129 Reading = 153 Bracknell = 319 West Berks = 329 Wokingham = 352 2007: Slough = 115 Reading = 151 Bracknell = 320 West Berks = 330 Wokingham = 353	None	No parts of the Borough fall within the 10% most deprived wards in the country.	None	1 (Green)	Communities and Local Government ⁽⁵³⁾

Table 21 Indices of multiple deprivation

Poverty

- In May 2009, 7.8% of the working age population in the borough were claiming key benefits. This compares favourably with all the other Berkshire authorities with the exception of Wokingham.
- In 2004, 9.3% of children in the borough lived in families that were income deprived.
- In 2004, 8.7% of over 60's in the borough lived in households that were income deprived.
- In 2008/09 the percentage of households with in fuel poverty in the borough was 8.16% (low energy efficiency) and 34.4% (high energy efficiency).

⁵¹ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

⁵² Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

⁵³ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>

Poverty and Social Exclusion

7

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁵⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁵⁵⁾	Source
Percentage of population of working age claiming key benefits	Feb. 2003 = 7.2% Feb. 2004 = 7.2% Feb. 2005 = 6.9% Feb. 2006 = 6.8% Feb. 2007 = 6.5% Feb. 2008 = 6.2% May 2009 = 7.8%	Feb. 2006 Slough = 13.9% Bracknell = 7.9% Reading = 11.2% Wokingham = 5.4% West Berks = 7.5% May 2009 Slough = 14.9% Bracknell = 8.7% Reading = 12.7% Wokingham = 6.2% West Berks = 8.7%				1 (Amber)	Nomis ⁽⁵⁶⁾
Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment	2008/09 = 22.3%				Indicator is intended to measure improved employment outcomes for adults with mental health problems - a key group at risk of social exclusion	1 (Grey)	NI 150
Proportion of children in poverty	Not available					3 (Blank)	NI 116

54 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

55 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

56 <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431753/report.aspx>

Poverty and Social Exclusion

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁵⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁵⁵⁾	Source
Percentage of children that are living in families that are income deprived	2004 = 9.3%	Bracknell = 9.0% Wokingham = 5.3% Slough = 22% Reading = 20.6% West Berks = 9.2%				1 (Green)	Audit Commission Area Profiles ⁽⁵⁷⁾
Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families	2007/08 = 15.9%					1 (Grey)	NI 118
% of the population over 60 who live in households that are income deprived.	2004 = 8.7%	Bracknell = 10.9% Wokingham = 7.0% Slough = 17.8% Reading = 13.1% West Berks = 8.4%				1 (Amber)	Audit Commission Area Profiles ⁽⁵⁸⁾
Percentage of households in fuel poverty	2008/09 = 8.16% (low energy efficiency) and 34.4% (high energy efficiency)		2009/10 = reduction of 1%			1 (Grey)	NI 187

Table 22 Poverty and social exclusion

54 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

55 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

57 [http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(4dr3va45pmmma445mbo333mz\)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(4dr3va45pmmma445mbo333mz)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0)

58 [http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(4dr3va45pmmma445mbo333mz\)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0#](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(4dr3va45pmmma445mbo333mz)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0#)

Health and Well-being

Health Profile of the Borough

- The health of the population of Windsor and Maidenhead is generally good. ⁽⁵⁹⁾
- Life expectancy is increasing; men and women can expect to live longer than the average for England. Life expectancy differs between different income groups, especially for men.
- Although death rates from heart disease, stroke, cancer and smoking are low compared to the England average. In 2009, smoking accounted for 184 deaths, however this is an improvement on the figure for 2007, which saw over 200 deaths each year (120,000 nationally) ⁽⁶⁰⁾.
- Residents generally have a much healthier lifestyle than in other areas of England. However only 13.9% of adults (aged 16+) are deemed physically active.
- In 2001, 75% of people in the borough described their health as good. This compares with 85% of the population described their health as good or very good in 2009. ⁽⁶¹⁾
- In 2001, 13% of people in the borough had a long term illness, health problems or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they could do.

59 Information taken from Windsor & Maidenhead Health Profile. NHS (2009).

60 http://www.berkshire.nhs.uk/timetostop/facts_stats/facts_stats.asp

61 RBWM Place Survey 2009

Health and Well-being

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁶²⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁶³⁾	Source
Average life expectancy	1992-1994 Males = 75.7 yrs Females = 79.4 yrs 2002-2004 Males = 78.0 yrs Females = 82.2 yrs 2006-2008 Males = 79.3 yrs Females = 82.9 yrs	2002 Males = 76.4 yrs Females = 80.6 yrs	1999/2001 Males = 76.90 yrs Females = 81.30 yrs 2001-2003 Males = 77.40 yrs Females = 81.60 yrs 2002-2004 Males = 77.81 yrs Females = 81.85 yrs	1992-1994 Males = 76.68 yrs Females = 79.09 yrs 2002-2004 Males = 76.25 yrs Females = 80.69 yrs 2006-2008 Males = 77.93 yrs Females = 82.02 yrs	Public service target: Reduce substantially the mortality rates from major killers by 2010: from heart disease by at least 40 per cent in people under 75; from Cancer by at least 20 per cent in people under 75	Life expectancy in RBWM is now better than regionally or nationally.		1 (Green)	UK National Statistics ⁽⁶⁴⁾ SEERA ⁽⁶⁵⁾ ONS NeSS SEEPB - Regional Monitoring Report 2008
% of people who describe their health as good	2001 = 75% NI 119: 2008 = 82% 2009 = 85%	2001 = 74%	2001 = 72%	2001 = 69% (England)	None	Increase in the number of people describing their health as good.	General health refers to health in 12 months prior to Census in April 2001.	1 (Green)	NI 119 2001 Census, Key Statistics, Table 8 Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
Long term illness, health problems or	2001 = 13%	2001 = 13%	2001 = 16%	England: 2001 = 18%	None	None Identified	Limiting long-term illness covers	1 (Grey)	2001 Census, Key Statistics, Table 8.

62 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

63 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

64 <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841&Pos=4&ColRank=1&Rank=272>

65 http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf

Health and Well-being

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁶²⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁶³⁾	Source
disability which limits people's daily activities or the work they could do							any health problem or disability that limits daily activities or work.		Census definition of 'Limiting long-term illness'
Number of people 16+ current smoking rate prevalence (reduce number of people who smoke)	2008/09 = 593 (per 100,000)				Reduce smoking in the number of people aged 16 or over. 2010/11 = 599			1 (Grey)	NI 123
Early access for women to maternity services	No data.				2010/11 = 73% seeing midwife			3 (Blank)	NI 126
Emotional health of children	No data.						Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHs) services ⁽⁶⁶⁾	3 (Blank)	NI 50

62 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

63 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

66 A self assessment of how effectively mental health services meet children's mental health needs for 2008/09. This is an aggregated score of 1 to 4 for each of the four questions, where a total of 4 is the lowest possible score and 16 is the highest. RBWM in 2008/09 = 13

Health and Well-being

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁶²⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁶³⁾	Source
No. of deaths by cause (count)	Cancer: 2004 = 299 2005 = 270 2006 = 332 2007 = 326 2008 = 308	N/A	Cancer: 2004 = 20,319 2005 = 20,235 2006 = 20,486 2007 = 20,410 2008 = 20,494	England	None	None		1 (Amber)	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics ⁽⁶⁷⁾ NI's 121 (Circulatory) and 122 (All cancers - under 75 years)
	Coronary Heart Disease: 2004 = 219 2005 = 220 2006 = 180 2007 = 195 2008 = 193		Coronary Heart Disease: 2004 = 13,346 2005 = 12,571 2006 = 11,792 2007 = 11,269 2008 = 10,743	England Cancer: 2004 = 126,048 2005 = 126,246 2006 = 126,779 2007 = 127,719 2008 = 128,802					
	Cerebrovascular Disease (including Stroke) 2004 = 139 2005 = 120 2006 = 125 2007 = 111 2008 = 134		Cerebrovascular Disease (including Stroke) 2004 = 7,989 2005 = 7,788 2006 = 7,315 2007 = 7,171 2008 = 7,132	Cerebrovascular Disease: 2004 = 86,170 2005 = 81,801 2006 = 76,784 2007 = 74,184 2008 = 71,523					
				Cerebrovascular Disease (including Stroke) 2004 = 49,561 2005 = 47,392 2006 = 45,244					

⁶² Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

⁶³ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

⁶⁷ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276851&c=SL6+6HR&d=f3&e=13&g=408699&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=0&s=1287585020709&enc=1&dsFamilyId=1943>

Health and Well-being

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁶²⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁶³⁾	Source
				2007 = 43,539 2008 = 43,382					
Overall death rate (SMR)	2003 = 91 2004 = 95 2005 = 91 2006 = 95 2008 = 95	In 2008: Wokingham = 85 West Berks = 87 Slough = 95 Reading = 98 Bracknell = 86	2003 = 92 2004 = 92 2005 = 93 2006 = 93 2008 = 93	England = 100	None		These figures are a standardised mortality rate (SMR). An area with a mortality ratio below 100 indicates a lower death rate than the national average.	1 (Amber)	ONS Annual Statistics. ⁽⁶⁸⁾
Adult participation in sport/active recreation	2008/09 = 24.7%				2010/11 = 32.05%	None	Currently 26th in the Country.	2 (Grey)	NI 8 Sport England ⁽⁶⁹⁾

Table 23 Health profile of RBWM

62 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

63 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

68 <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14409>

69 Sport England undertake annual telephone research at local level.

Health and Well-being

Education and Skills

Schools

- The Royal Borough runs both two-tier and three-tier school systems. The two-tier system of primary and secondary schools, in which children transfer schools at the end of Year 6 (aged 11), operates in Maidenhead, Ascot, Datchet and Wraybury. The three-tier system of first, middle and upper schools, in which children transfer at the end of Year 4 (aged 9) and again at the end of Year 8 (aged 13), runs in Windsor, Old Windsor and Eton.
- There are a total number of 63 schools in the borough.

School Type	Number
Nursery schools	4
Schools for primary age children	45
Schools for secondary age pupils (including 4 middle 'deemed secondary')	13
Special school	1
Total	63
(Pupil Referral Units)	(2)

Table 24 Number of schools by type

School Capacity

- There are more school places available in the secondary sector (2073) than in the primary sector (1499), which is partly a result of two secondary schools having designated areas that cover substantial parts of other boroughs. It is also the case that the Maidenhead secondary schools have traditionally taken a large number of pupils from out of borough, particularly from Slough.
-
- By Summer 2013, it is projected that there will be an overall surplus of school places of just 821 places (4%) (the borough's target of 5% is intended to balance the efficient use of resources with parental preference). The expectation is that there will be a deficit of places in the primary sector, affecting most areas of the borough. The areas of most concern are, for rising numbers are in: North West Maidenhead (primary), East Windsor (first), Clewer (first) and Datchet/ Wraybury (primary). Other areas of the borough will either remain full as at present or experience milder changes to their numbers on roll. However it is worth noting that arrangements for first admission to school will change in September 2010, resulting in more reception children on roll. ⁽⁷⁰⁾

Education and Skills

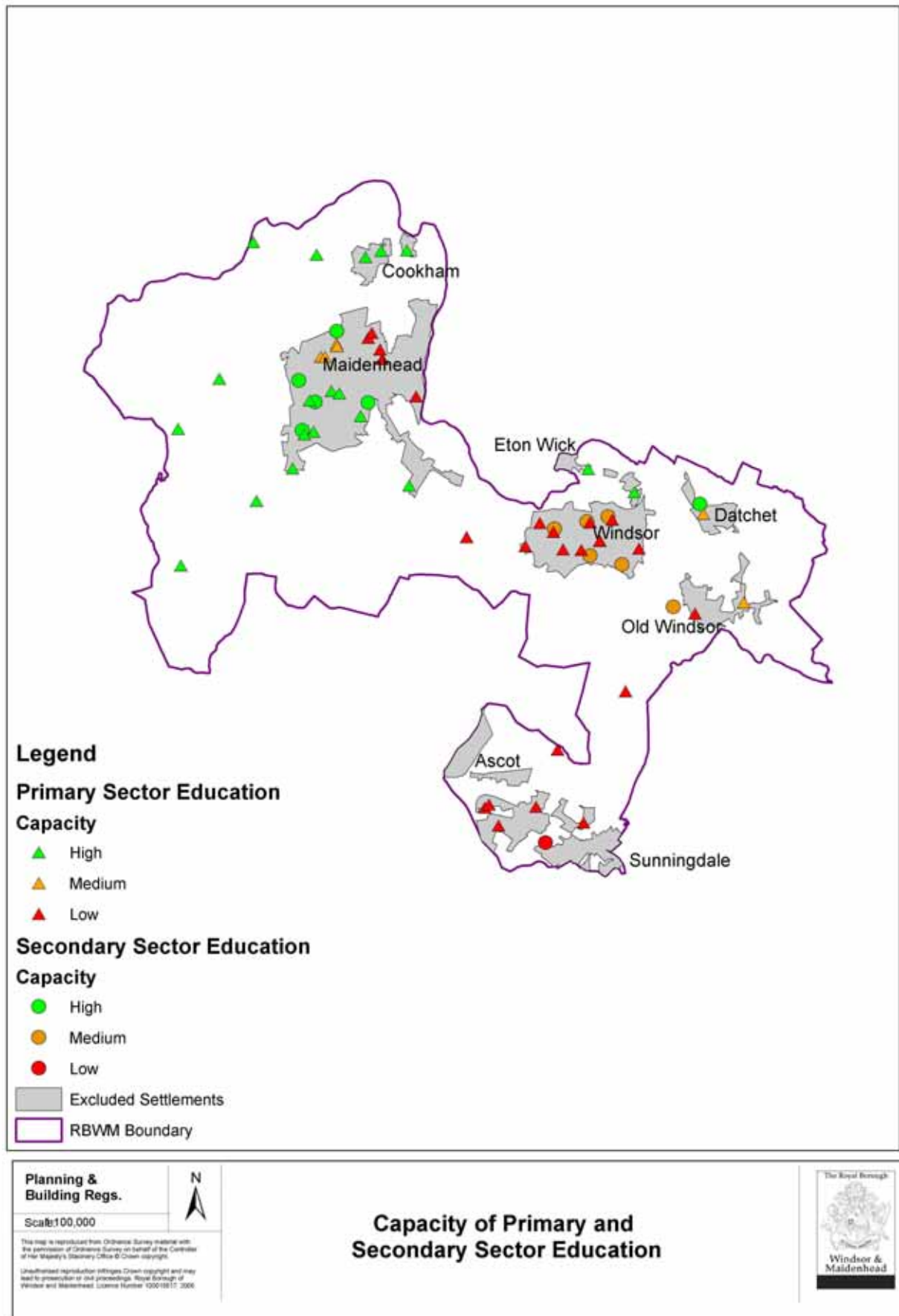


Figure 8 Capacity of Primary and Secondary Schools in 2008

Education and Skills

Pupil Numbers and Achievement

- The total number of compulsory school-age children attending schools maintained by the Royal Borough in May 2008 was 16,624. A further 1059 attended either nursery schools, nursery classes or rising fives.
- 24% of pupils attending schools in the Royal Borough have an ethnic minority background (May 2008).
- 8% of pupils (aged 5-16) attending schools in the Royal Borough are eligible for free schools (May 2008). ⁽⁷¹⁾
- Results of 15 years olds in the borough are above average and are in the top quartile of all unitary authorities.

Indicator	RBWM	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁷²⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁷³⁾	Source
Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths	BVPI 39: 2003/04 = 92.7% 2004/05 = 91.2% 2005/06 = 92.9% 2006/07 = 91.8%	Of 19 year olds: 2004 = 66% 2008 = 77%	2009 = 64%			1 (Green)	NI 75 RBWM Best Value Performance Plan 2006/07 (BVPI 39) - grades A*-G
	NI 75: 2007/08 = 57.9%						
Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths	2007/08 = 0		2009 = 0		On target.	1 (Grey)	NI 78
The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving 5 A*-C GCSE inc. English and Maths	2007/08 = 52%		2009 = 44%			1 (Grey)	NI 105

Table 25 Qualifications of school pupils

71 RBWM School Organisation Plan 2008 - 2013.

72 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

73 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Education and Skills

Qualifications of the Working Age Population

- 39% of working people in the borough have qualifications at the highest level. This is significantly above regional and national figures.
- 5.7% of working people in the borough have no qualifications. This is lower than the regional and national figures, and a decrease since 2008 where the figure was 7.2%.

	Windsor and Maidenhead (number)	Windsor and Maidenhead (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above (e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent)	36,300	39.2	32.6	29.9
NVQ3 and above (e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent)	54,800	59.1	52.6	49.3
NVQ2 and above (e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent)	68,200	73.6	69.0	65.4
NVQ1 and above (e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent)	77,800	84.0	83.0	78.9
Other qualifications (includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications)	9,500	10.3	7.8	8.8

Education and Skills

	Windsor and Maidenhead (number)	Windsor and Maidenhead (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
No qualifications	5,200	5.7	9.1	12.3

Table 26 Qualifications of the Working Age Population (Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2009) NOMIS: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431753/report.aspx#tabqualis>

Source: NOMIS official labour market statistics - ONS Annual Population Survey.

Perceptions of Education

Indicator	RBWM	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status (75) & Data Quality (76)	Source
Percentage of residents who feel that education provision has stayed the same over the last 3 years.	2009 = 72%					1 (Grey)	Place Survey 2009
Percentage of residents who feel that education provision needs improvement.	2006 = 8% 2008 = 6% 2009 = 9%				32% consider education provision an important factor in making somewhere good to live.	1 (Amber)	Place Surveys 2008 and 2009

Table 27 Perceptions of education

75 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

76 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Education and Skills

Employment

- In the period April 2008 - March 2009, 83.9% of the working age population in the borough were economically active. Out of the 42,100 women of working age, 76.7% were economically active. Out of the 45,800 men of working age, 90.7% were economically active. These economic activity rates are mostly above the regional and national figures, only regionally do economically active females exceed local levels.⁽⁷⁷⁾
- In the period April 2008 - March 2009, a total of 14,000 working age people in the borough were economically inactive.⁽⁷⁸⁾ 4,200 of these were males and 9,800 were females.⁽⁷⁹⁾
- In 2008, by far the majority of jobs in the borough (87.9%) were in the service sector.
- Tourism-related jobs in 2008 accounted for 9.6% of all employee jobs.
- In 2008, the percentage of employee jobs in the manufacturing sector in the borough was 5%, a reduction from 6.1% in 2006.
- In 2007, the ratio of jobs to the working-age population in the borough was 1.02. This is higher than three other local authorities in Berkshire and higher than the regional and national ratios. Although this high job density shows that there are enough jobs for everyone in the borough, it can result in in-commuting. As already noted, in-commuting increased between 1991 and 2001, with 2,286 people commuting into the borough in 2001.

77 NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics.

78 People who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired.

79 NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics.

10 Employment

Indicator	RBWM	South East	Great Britain	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁸⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁸¹⁾	Source
Proportion of people of working age in employment	All economically active: 2004 = 82.3% 2005 = 83.3% 2006 = 82.8% 2008 = 83.9% 2009 = 80.9% In employment: 2004 = 79.2% 2005 = 81.4% 2006 = 79.3% 2008 = 80.8% 2009 = 76.4% Employees: 2004 = 66.8% 2005 = 69.3% 2006 = 67.4% 2008 = 69.8% 2009 = 65.1% Self Employed: 2004 = 12.0% 2005 = 11.7% 2006 = 11.7% 2008 = 10.4% 2009 = 11.0%	All economically active: 2004 = 82.0% 2005 = 82.2% 2006 = 82.1% 2008 = 82.5% 2009 = 79.6% In employment: 2004 = 78.9% 2005 = 79.0% 2006 = 78.3% 2008 = 78.6% 2009 = 74.5% Employees: 2004 = 67.9% 2005 = 68.0% 2006 = 67.6% 2008 = 67.8% 2009 = 63.6% Self Employed: 2004 = 10.5% 2005 = 10.7% 2006 = 10.4% 2008 = 10.4% 2009 = 10.5%	All economically active: 2004 = 78.2% 2005 = 78.4% 2006 = 78.6% 2008 = 78.9% 2009 = 76.5% In employment: 2004 = 74.4% 2005 = 74.5% 2006 = 74.3% 2008 = 73.9% 2009 = 70.3% Employees: 2004 = 64.9% 2005 = 64.8% 2006 = 64.6% 2008 = 64.4% 2009 = 60.9% Self Employed: 2004 = 9.0% 2005 = 9.2% 2006 = 9.3% 2008 = 9.1% 2009 = 9.0%	None		RBWM has more people in employment that regionally or nationally. It is important to note that the 2008-10 recession has affected the proportion of people in employment.	1 (Amber)	Nomis Labour Market Profiles ⁽⁸²⁾

⁸⁰ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

⁸¹ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

⁸² <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431753/report.aspx>

Employment

10

Indicator	RBWM	South East	Great Britain	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁸⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁸¹⁾	Source
Increase / decrease in the number of local jobs	1991 - 61,257 (baseline) 2000 = 75,200 2001 = 73,100 2002 = 78,300 2003 = 73,100 2004 = 75,800 2005 = 75,300 2006 = 74,100 2008 = 75,100		1991 - 22,893,964 (baseline) 2000 = 25,140,568 2001 = 25,267,293	Maintain a balanced economy with a sustainable number of local jobs.	Local economy has seen an increase in the number of jobs.		1 (Green)	Labour Market Profile in NOMIS ⁽⁸³⁾
Employee Jobs by Industry	Services: 2006 = 87.4% 2008 = 87.9% Tourism Related: 2006 = 9.5% 2008 = 9.6% Manufacturing: 2006 = 6.1% 2008 = 5.0% Construction: 2006 = 5.7% 2008 = 6.6%	Services: 2006 = 85.2% 2008 = 85.7% Tourism Related: 2006 = 7.9% 2008 = 8.2% Manufacturing: 2006 = 8.8% 2008 = 8.1% Construction: 2006 = 4.5% 2008 = 4.5%	Great Britain: Services: 2006 = 82.9% 2008 = 83.5% Tourism Related: 2006 = 8.3% 2008 = 8.2% Manufacturing: 2006 = 10.9% 2008 = 10.2% Construction: 2006 = 4.8% 2008 = 4.8 %	None identified	Increase in tertiary jobs e.g. Services, and a decrease in secondary sector jobs.		1 (Amber)	Nomis Labour Market Profiles ⁽⁸⁴⁾

80 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

81 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

83 <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431753/report.aspx>

84 <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>

Employment

Indicator	RBWM	South East	Great Britain	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁸⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁸¹⁾	Source
Ratio of total jobs to working-age population	2003 = 0.99 2004 = 1.04 2005 = 1.02 2006 = 0.97 2007 = 0.99 2008 = 0.95	2003 = 0.83 2004 = 0.83 2005 = 0.84 2006 = 0.82 2007 = 0.82 2008 = 0.82	2003 = 0.80 2004 = 0.80 2005 = 0.81 2006 = 0.79 2007 = 0.80 2008 = 0.79				1 (Amber)	Nomis ⁽⁸⁵⁾

Table 28 Employment data

Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

- In June 2010, 1.9% of the working age population in the borough were claiming job seekers allowance. This is below the regional and national figures of 2.5% and 3.6% respectively.
- Claimants for Job Seekers Allowance aged between 25–49 (59.8%) and, 50 and over (21.1%) in RBWM are higher than the south east (56.2%; 18.2%) and national figures (56.6%; 15.6%) of the same age categories respectively in June 2010.
- The duration of unemployment in Windsor and Maidenhead is shorter than the national figures, although there has been a significant increase in 2010. In June 2010, 16.3% of people claiming unemployment benefits in RBWM had been out of work for more than a year, compared to 17.7% regionally, and 18.1% nationally.

⁸⁰ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

⁸¹ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

⁸⁵ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431753/report.aspx?#wab>

Employment

10

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁸⁶⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁸⁷⁾	Source
Percentage of population of working age claiming job seekers allowance.	01/03 = 1.5% 01/04 = 1.6% 01/05 = 1.3% 01/06 = 1.2% 01/07 = 1.3% 01/08 = 0.9% 01/09 = 1.7% 01/10 = 2.4% 06/10 = 1.9%	01/03 = 1.6% 01/04 = 1.6% 01/05 = 1.5% 01/06 = 1.7% 01/07 = 1.6% 01/08 = 1.3% 01/09 = 2.3% 01/10 = 3.0% 06/10 = 2.5%	01/03 = 2.7% 01/04 = 2.6% 01/05 = 2.3% 01/06 = 2.6% 01/07 = 2.6% 01/08 = 2.2% 01/09 = 3.4% 01/10 = 4.1% 06/10 = 3.6%		Lower percentage of key benefit claimants than at the national and regional levels, although the trend is increased JSA claimants.		1 (Green)	Nomis. ⁽⁸⁸⁾
Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than a year	Jul 2005 = 14.5% Jul 2006 = 15.5% Jul 2007 = 15.0% Jul 2008 = 10.4% Jul 2009 = 6% Jun 2010 = 16.3%	Jul 2005 = 12.4% Jul 2006 = 14.5% Jul 2007 = 15.1% Jul 2008 = 9.3% 2009 = 7.3% Jun 2010 = 17.7%	Great Britain: Jul 2005 = 13.8% Jul 2006 = 16.0% Jul 2007 = 16.6% Jul 2008 = 11.5% Jul 2009 = 9.1% Jun 2010 = 18.1%	None	None	A large increase in the number of JSA claimants that have been unemployed for over a year has been seen at all levels - following national trend.	1 (Red)	Nomis Labour Market Profiles. ⁽⁸⁹⁾

Table 29 Job seekers allowance claimants

Annual Average Income

- Average annual income in the borough is significantly above the regional and national average.

⁸⁶ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

⁸⁷ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

⁸⁸ http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431753/subreports/jsa_time_series/report.aspx

⁸⁹ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>

Employment

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁹⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽⁹¹⁾	Source
Average Annual Income (median by residence)	2004 = £27,094 2005 = N/A 2006 = £29,051 2007 = £28,691 2008 = £30,101 2009 = N/A	In 2008: Bracknell = £25,558 Reading = £23,403 Wokingham = £29,265 West Berks = No data Slough = £23,854	2004 = £20,469 2005 = £20,902 2006 = £21,329 2007 = £22,084 2008 = £22,902 2009 = £23,658	England 2004 = £18,564 2005 = £19,364 2006 = £19,849 2007 = £20,280 2008 = £21,172 2009 = £21,455	None	Above national and regional averages, and highest in Berkshire.	Annual pay - Gross (£) - For all employee jobs: United Kingdom	1 (Green)	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings ⁽⁹²⁾ UK Statistics ⁽⁹³⁾

Table 30 Average annual income

Hourly Earnings

- Hourly pay for both males and females living in the borough is significantly above the south east and national figures.

Hourly Pay ⁽⁹⁵⁾	Windsor and Maidenhead (pounds)	South East (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
Full-time workers	17.87	13.73	12.47
Male Full-time workers	18.25	14.66	13.16
Female Full-time workers	15.07	12.11	11.45

Table 31 Hourly Earnings by Residence (2009) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE-2009/2009_res_la.pdf

⁹⁰ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

⁹¹ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

⁹² http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE-2009/2009_res_la.pdf

⁹³ http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2007/tab8_7a.xls

⁹⁵ Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

Hourly Pay ⁽⁹⁷⁾	Windsor and Maidenhead (pounds)	South East (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
Full-time workers	15.45	13.09	12.46
Male Full-time workers	18.07	14.06	13.14
Female Full-time workers	13.91	11.68	11.44

Table 32 Hourly Earnings by Workplace - RBWM (2009) Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Workplace Analysis: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE-2009/2009_work_la.pdf:

97 Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.

Employment

Economic Well-Being

- One of the most commonly used measures of economic well-being is GVA per head. GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the UK. In 2007, Berkshire had the highest GVA per head in the South East region by £2,798.
- The number of VAT registered businesses in the borough has been increasing each year from 5,885 in 1994 to 7,115 at the end of 2005, and had a stock of 7,760 by 2007. ⁽⁹⁸⁾
- The number of VAT registrations and deregistrations in the borough are generally slightly higher than regional and national levels.

Economy

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁹⁹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾	Source
Gross Value Added (GVA) per head	Berkshire: 2002 = £24,848 2003 = £26,084 2004 = £27,245 2005 = £27,669 2006 = £29,961 2007 = £31,557	2002 = £16,712 2003 = £17,595 2004 = £18,496 2005 = £19,475 2006 = £20,360 2007 = £21,248	England: 2002 = £15,721 2003 = £16,612 2004 = £17,532 2005 = £18,589 2006 = £19,496 2007 = £20,458	None	Locally very high levels of GVA compared to regional and national data. Economically prosperous county.	Unadjusted (constrained to unadjusted NUTS2) GVA per head by NUTS3 area at current basic prices by region 1995 to 2007.	1 (Green)	UK Statistics ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ ⁽¹⁰²⁾
Business Start-Ups - VAT Registrations and Deregistrations	Registrations (% of total business stock) 2003 = 11.1% 2004 = 10.5% 2005 = 9.7% 2007 = 10.2% Deregistrations (% of total business stock) 2003 = 10.5% 2004 = 9.8% 2005 = 8.8% 2007 = 7.3%	Registrations (% of total business stock) 2003 = 10.6% 2004 = 9.9% 2005 = 9.5% 2007 = 10.0% Deregistrations (% of total business stock) 2003 = 9.7% 2004 = 9.8% 2005 = 8.4% 2007 = 7.2%	Registrations (% of total business stock) 2003 = 10.6% 2004 = 10.1% 2005 = 9.7% 2007 = 10.2% Deregistrations (% of total business stock) 2003 = 9.7% 2004 = 9.9% 2005 = 8.3% 2007 = 7.3%	N/A	Both figures slightly higher than regional levels, although recently matching percentages seen nationally.	VAT Registrations/ Deregistrations are a good guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population.	1 (Green)	Nomis Labour Market Profiles ⁽¹⁰³⁾

99 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

100 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

101 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/NUTS3_Tables_1-12.xls

102 2005 onwards - <http://www.see-in.co.uk/downloads/SE%20GVA%20Brief%202009.pdf>

103 <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽⁹⁹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾	Source
Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth (% of small registered businesses showing year-on-year employment growth)	N/A	N/A	N/A				3 (Blank)	NI 172
Satisfaction of businesses with local authority regulation services	2008/09 = 76.1%			2009/10 = 80%			1 (Grey)	NI 182

Table 33 Economic wellbeing

99 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

100 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Economy

Commercial and Industrial Floorspace

- Offices account for the highest proportion of commercial and industrial floorspace in the borough.
- The office letting market has held up surprisingly well during 2008, achieving a take-up slightly ahead of the 10 year average for the town. Downward pressure on rents seen in the first 3 months of 2009 is expected to continue for the rest of year. The availability of Grade A accommodation is predicted to help recovery in 2010. ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾
- Headline office rents in Maidenhead have remained robust either side of £30 sq ft – some of the highest in the Thames Valley.
- Overall, there is an oversupply of office space at present, at roughly double normal market levels, but vacancy levels are not dissimilar to the M4/Thames Valley as whole. In Maidenhead, most vacancy is in larger units over 465 m² (5,000 sq. ft) and is estimated to be around 15%. In Windsor, office vacancy is very low, at around 5%, partly because of lower supply. Much of this vacant space is in older premises but it is considered much of it would be occupied in a normal market. ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾

	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace (m² in 2008)
Office	441,000
Factory	211,000
Retail	242,000
Warehouse	149,000
Other	52,000
Total	1,095,000

Table 34 Commercial and industrial floorspace

Source: Commercial & Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics, 2008 (NeSS)

Tourism

- Overall, an estimated 636,792 staying trips were spent in the Royal Borough in 2006, of which around 479,400 were made by domestic visitors (75%) and 157,389 by overseas visitors (25%).
- 7.3 million visitors come to the Royal Borough each year for business or pleasure; with about 10% staying overnight ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾.
- Staying trips result in an estimated 1.91 million bednights in the borough.
- 1.2 million people visit Legoland each year.
- Total expenditure by visitors to Windsor & Maidenhead is estimated to be the region of £381.5 million in 2006, an increase of 13% since 2004 (when it was £337,329,000)
- Tourism expenditure translates into £498,916,000 turnover for local businesses once multiplier impacts are taken into account, an increase of 12% since 2004.
- Overall the model estimates that tourism activity in the borough supports 5,892 FTE jobs or 7,990 actual jobs in Windsor & Maidenhead. This represents around 11% of all jobs in the borough. ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

104 Lambert Smith Hampton (2009).

105 RBWM Annual Monitoring Report (2009).

106 Annual Monitoring Report 2009

107 Source: The Economic Impact of Tourism in Windsor and Maidenhead 2008. The findings of a study commissioned by RBWM and undertaken by Tourism South East.

Town, District and Local Centres

- Windsor is an attractive shopping centre, offering a range of high-street, designer and specialist shops, and is popular with visitors. Indeed the South East Plan has identified Windsor as a 'priority area for tourism' under policy TSR7. The town centre exhibits good levels of vitality and viability with low yields, strong rents, a diverse selection of retailer representations, and a high level of environmental quality.
- There are a number of car parks and bus stops available around the periphery of the town centre, and the retail centre is served by two railway stations. A large percentage of the town centre is pedestrianised, though due to the historic nature of the town and its topography, accessibility can still be an issue for shoppers with mobility difficulties.⁽¹⁰⁸⁾
- Maidenhead town centre is aimed more towards the needs of the local community with the emphasis on high-street brands. Due to their distinct characters the two main town centres within the Royal Borough are non comparable. Maidenhead retail centre is relatively healthy with a good level of multiple representations, moderate yields and strong rents.
- The town centre is easily accessible by car and is served by good public transport links. Recent developments in Maidenhead include the development at King Street/ Grenfell Island (an Odeon Cinema, restaurants and bars, and David Lloyd Leisure) and the Sainsbury's redevelopment. These have all contributed to improving the retail health of the town.⁽¹⁰⁹⁾
- District centres are Ascot and Sunningdale, which provide a good range of food and other day-to-day requirements. Ascot is a busy district retail centre catering for the resident population. The retailers in this area represent the higher end of the market, reflecting local affluence. Only the excessive level of on-street parking mars the environmental quality of the centre. Sunningdale is a vibrant town centre providing an adequate range of comparison and convenience goods outlets, which fulfil the needs of the local community. Like Ascot, the representation of upmarket retailers in Sunningdale is evident. The only negative aspects of this district retail centre are its disjointed nature and the heavy traffic experienced along the London Road.
- Local centres and shopping parades include:

Northern Area	Southern Area
Bridge Road, Maidenhead	Dedworth Green, Windsor
Cookham Road, Maidenhead	Dedworth Road, Windsor
Shifford Crescent, Maidenhead	Vale Road/ St Andrews Avenue, Windsor
Farm Road, Maidenhead	Clarence Road/ Dedworth Road, Windsor
Gloucester Road, Maidenhead	Clewer Hill Road, Windsor
Hampden Road, Maidenhead	St Leonards Road, Windsor
Highway Avenue, Maidenhead	Datchet
St Mark's Road/ Crescent, Maidenhead	Eton High Street
Ross Road, Maidenhead	Eton Wick
Wessex Way, Maidenhead	Old Windsor
Woodlands Park, Maidenhead	South Ascot
Wootton Way, Maidenhead	Sunninghill
Cookham Rise	Sunningdale - Silwood Road

108 RBWM Retail Health Check (June 2009).

109 RBWM Retail Health Check (June 2009).

Town, District and Local Centres

Northern Area	Southern Area
Cookham Village	Wraysbury
Holyport	

Table 35 Local centres and shopping parades in RBWM

Retail Catchment Areas, Employment and Floorspace

- Expenditure is a good indicator of how a town is performing.
- Maidenhead has a larger catchment area than Windsor (please note catchments overlap).
- Windsor has a larger area of retail floorspace than Maidenhead.

2009	Maidenhead Zone	Southern Zone	Windsor Zone	Maidenhead Surrounds Zone	Northern Zone
Comparison	£265,039	£215,495	£200,264	£186,653	£263,031
Convenience	£141,703	£115,215	£107,071	£99,794	£140,630

Table 36 Catchment Area Expenditure in 2009 (£000)

Year	Maidenhead Zone	Southern Zone	Windsor Zone	Maidenhead Surrounds Zone	Northern Zone
2009	70,647	57,441	53,381	49,753	70,112
2011	72,234	58,695	54,782	50,174	70,357
2016	74,164	61,106	56,974	50,917	71,337
2021	76,669	63,721	59,536	51,747	72,213
2026	79,069	66,299	62,030	52,562	73,109

Table 37 Catchment Areas (Population Forecasts)

2009	Maidenhead	Windsor
Comparison	22,820 sq m	36,216 sq m
Convenience	7,780 sq m	3,990 sq m

Table 38 Shop Floorspace (sq m net)

Source: Windsor and Maidenhead Retail Capacity Update 2009

Vacancy Rates in the Town Centres

	Maidenhead	Windsor
Feb. 2001	10.9%	8.5%
Nov. 2001	6.6%	7.0%
Feb. 2002	7.9%	8.3%
Nov. 2002	7.9%	5.5%
Feb. 2003	8.5%	4.7%
Nov. 2003	5.1%	4.5%
Feb. 2004	6.3%	5.8%
Nov. 2004	6.0%	5.2%
Mar. 2005	6.6%	**7.6%
Oct. 2005	*8.5%	**6.3%

Town, District and Local Centres

	Maidenhead	Windsor
Apr. 2006	*8.8%	**8.4%
Sep. 2006	*11.4%	**6.4%
Mar. 2007	*10.5%	**6.9%
Sep. 2007	*9.1%	**6.4%
Feb. 2008	*10.7%	4.3%
Sep. 2008	*10.1%	4.0%
Feb. 2009	*11.2%	6.7%
Sep. 2009	10.9%	6.5%
Feb. 2010	9.7%	6.3%

Table 39 Vacancy rates in Maidenhead and Windsor town centres

Source: RBWM Biannual retail surveys. *Temporary increase in vacancy levels due to redevelopment of Sainsbury's and extensions to units in the Nicholson's Centre. **Temporary increase in vacancy levels due to redevelopment of Waitrose and part of King Edward Court.

12

Town, District and Local Centres

Leisure and Culture

13

Public Rights of Way

- The borough has over 300km (186 miles) of public rights of way. ⁽¹¹⁰⁾
- 74% of respondents use the public rights of way network mainly for leisure, 20% use the network for both leisure and utilitarian use (getting to shops and facilities etc), and 3% of users use the paths solely for utilitarian purposes. The network is used an average of 1-5 times a month by each person, but research shows that significant amounts of people use the network over 10 times a month. ⁽¹¹¹⁾
- In 2007/08, nearly 92% of the public rights of way in the borough were easy to use.

110 Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2005-2015).

111 Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2005-2015).

Leisure and Culture

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹¹²⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹¹³⁾	Source
Percentage of public rights of way that are easy to use by members of the public	2003/04 = 84.9% (baseline) 2004/05 = 74.5% 2005/06 = 89.1% 2006/07 = 80.4% 2007/08 = 91.8%	2009/10 = 95%. (Top quartile for unitary authorities is 89.8%).	Improving.	BVPI's have been replaced and there are no new NI's that match this indicator.	2 (Green)	BVPI 178 – calculated from a random sample ⁽¹¹⁴⁾

Table 40 Public rights of way

Number of Culture and Leisure Facilities

- There are 3 public indoor sports centres in the borough. These are the Magnet Leisure Centre, Maidenhead; Windsor Leisure Centre; and Charters Recreation Centre, Sunningdale.
- There are 3 outdoor sports centres in the borough. These are the Thames Valley Athletics Centre; Braywick Park, Maidenhead; and Bisham Abbey.
- There are 2 public indoor swimming pools in the borough: the Magnet Leisure Centre, Maidenhead and the Windsor Leisure Centre.
- Theatres, Arts Centres, Cinemas in the Borough include Windsor Royal Theatre; Norden Farm Arts Centre, Maidenhead; Desborough Suite, Maidenhead Town Hall; Windsor Arts Centre; 6-screen multiplex cinema in Maidenhead.
- There are 11 libraries in the borough in Maidenhead, Windsor, Ascot, Cookham, Cox Green, Datchet, Dedworth, Eton, Eton Wick, Old Windsor, Sunninghill, and a container library visiting Holyport, Sunningdale, Woodlands Park and Wraysbury. There is also a Home and Mobile library service.
- Museums & art galleries in the borough include the Stanley Spencer Art Gallery in Cookham; Maidenhead Heritage Centre; Royal Borough Collection in Windsor; Museum of Eton Life, Eton College; Eton College Natural History Museum, Eton College; and Windsor Castle.
- There is one 36 hole golf course in the borough (Sunningdale).
- There are nine 18-hole golf courses, two driving ranges and one nine-hole golf courses in the borough. These are:

112 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

113 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

114 Milestones Statement and Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan Review 2008 - 2009

Leisure and Culture

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18-hole Golf Courses

- Winter Hill, Cookham;
- Temple, Henley Road, Hurley;
- Maidenhead Golf Course, Shoppenhangers Road, Maidenhead;
- Birds Hill Golf Course, Drift Road, Hawthorn Hill;
- Datchet Golf Course, Eton Road, Datchet;
- Ascot Heath Golf Course, Ascot Racecourse, Ascot;
- Sunningdale Ladies Golf Club, Cross Road, Sunningdale (partly in RBWM);
- Castle Royle, Bath Road, Knowl Hill (partly in RBWM); and
- Billingbear Park, Shurlock Row.

Other Golfing Facilities

- Birds Hill, Drift Road, Hawthorn Hill – Driving Range;
- Bisham Abbey National Sports Centre, near Marlow (9-hole); and
- Braywick Park, Braywick Road, Maidenhead – Driving Range.

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹¹⁵⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹¹⁶⁾	Source
Use of public libraries	2008/09 = 49.8%	2010/11 = 62%		Results based on calendar year 2008.	1 (Grey)	NI 9 (data produced from annual Active People Survey)
Visits to Museums/ galleries	2008/09 = 56.6%	2010/11 = 48%		Results based on calendar year 2008.	1 (Grey)	NI 10 (data produced from annual Active People Survey)
Engagement in the arts	2008/09 = 49.4%	2010/11 = 52%		Results based on calendar year 2008.	1 (Grey)	NI 11 (data produced from annual Active People Survey)

Table 41 Use of leisure and cultural facilities

115 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

116 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data

Leisure and Culture

Perceptions of Cultural and Leisure Facilities

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹¹⁷⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹¹⁸⁾	Source
Percentage of residents satisfied with sports and leisure facilities.	2006 = 68%					1 (Green)	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey (BVPI 119a) Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
	2008 = 60%						
	2009 = 66%						
Percentage of residents satisfied with libraries.	2006 = 69%			Slight decrease in satisfaction.		1 (Amber)	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey (BVPI 119b) Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
	2008 = 70%						
	2009 = 68%						
Percentage of residents satisfied with museums and galleries	2006 = 32%			Improving satisfaction levels.		1 (Green)	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey (BVPI 119c) Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
	2008 = 25%						
	2009 = 33%						
Percentage of residents satisfied with theatres and concert halls	2006 = 60%			Improving satisfaction levels.		1 (Green)	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey (BVPI 119d) Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
	2008 = 47%						
	2009 = 61%						

¹¹⁷ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹¹⁸ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Leisure and Culture

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Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status (117) & Data Quality (118)	Source
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that activities for teenagers have got better or stayed the same.	2003/04 = 66.66% 2009 = 68% Those who think there is a need to improve activities for teenagers: 2008 = 34% 2009 = 33%	2003/04: Slough = 53.18% Bracknell = 66.4% Wokingham = 64.01% Reading = 63.67% West Berks = 54.94%		Question asked has changed so comparison to previous years is difficult.		1 (Amber)	Best Value General Survey Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
	2003/04 = 82.88% 2009 = 73% 2008 = 11% think there is a need to improve facilities for young children.	2003/04: Slough = 53.96% Bracknell = 82.91% Wokingham = 83.59% Reading = 76.31% West Berks = 77.27%		Question asked changes so comparison between years is difficult.	If people have children living in the house, they are more likely to say improvement are needed for young children, than if the household has no children (19% and 7% respectively).	1 (Grey)	Best Value General Survey Place Surveys 2008 and 2009

Table 42 Perceptions of cultural and leisure facilities

- There has been a slight increase in satisfaction with local public services in most areas. For those services where the proportion expressing satisfaction is lower, this is often because residents are unable to give a response (so have answered don't know). Encouragingly, users of services appear to have higher satisfaction with these services compared with all residents.

117 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

118 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Leisure and Culture

Open Space and Landscape

Public Open Space

- In recent years, no public open space has been lost.
- In 2009, 82% of respondents said they were satisfied with parks and open spaces.
- Public Open Space in the borough includes:
 - Maidenhead & Cox Green (350 hectares);
 - Cookham (18 hectares);
 - Windsor (85 hectares);
 - Eton (3 hectares);
 - Datchet (17 hectares);
 - Old Windsor / Wraysbury (11 hectares);
 - Ascot / Sunninghill / Sunningdale (64 hectares);
 - Pinkneys Green and the Commons/ Moors around Cookham owned by the National Trust; and
 - The extensive areas of Windsor Great Park and Maidenhead Thicket.

Landscape

- The Borough contains two Areas of Special Landscape Importance (ASLIs). These are firstly the extension of the Chilterns south of the Thames in Cookham, Bisham and Hurley and secondly, in Windsor Great Park and Forest (mainly in Crown ownership) – Home Park, Great Park and Windsor Forest.

Open Space and Landscape

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹¹⁹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹²⁰⁾	Source
Loss of any identified or other areas of public open space.	2006/07 = 0 2007/08 = 0 2008/09 = 0	To protect and enhance public open space (Local Plan)	The Borough is protecting all its open space.		1 (Green)	RBWM AMR Local Output Indicator WME13
Additional open space secured.	During 2008/09 = 1 additional public play area at Park Corner, Windsor. Since 2001/02 6 open spaces and 4 play areas.	To set standards for public open space provision to be met in new developments (Local Plan)	More open space being secured each year.		1 (Green)	RBWM AMR Local Output Indicator WME15
Number of parks/ open space managed to green flag award standard.	2007/08 = 1 2008/09 = 5	2010/11 = 6	On target.		1 (Green)	LAA 12.1 RBWM AMR Local Output Indicator WME12
Percentage of residents satisfied with parks and open spaces.	2006/07 = 82% 2008 = 79% 2009 = 82%	LAA target 2009/10 = 89%		Over 80% residents felt that access to open spaces has stayed the same over the last 3 years (Place Survey 2009).	1 (Green)	LAA 12.2 BVPI User Satisfaction Survey (BVPI 119e) Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
Children & Young People's satisfaction with parks & play areas	2008/09 = 52.9 %				1 (Grey)	NI 199

Table 43 Public open space

119 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

120 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Natural Environment

National Targets

Care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by:

- Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends;
- Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95 % by area of all nationally important wildlife sites; and
- In addition to these targets, the species and habitats action plans under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) contain a wide range of habitat and species specific targets.

International Nature Conservation Designations

- There are five sites with international nature conservation designations, one of which lies wholly in the borough. These include one Ramsar site (0.63% total land area of the Borough), 2 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (0.63% total land area of the borough) and 3 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) (6.73% total land area of the borough).⁽¹²¹⁾

Natural Environment

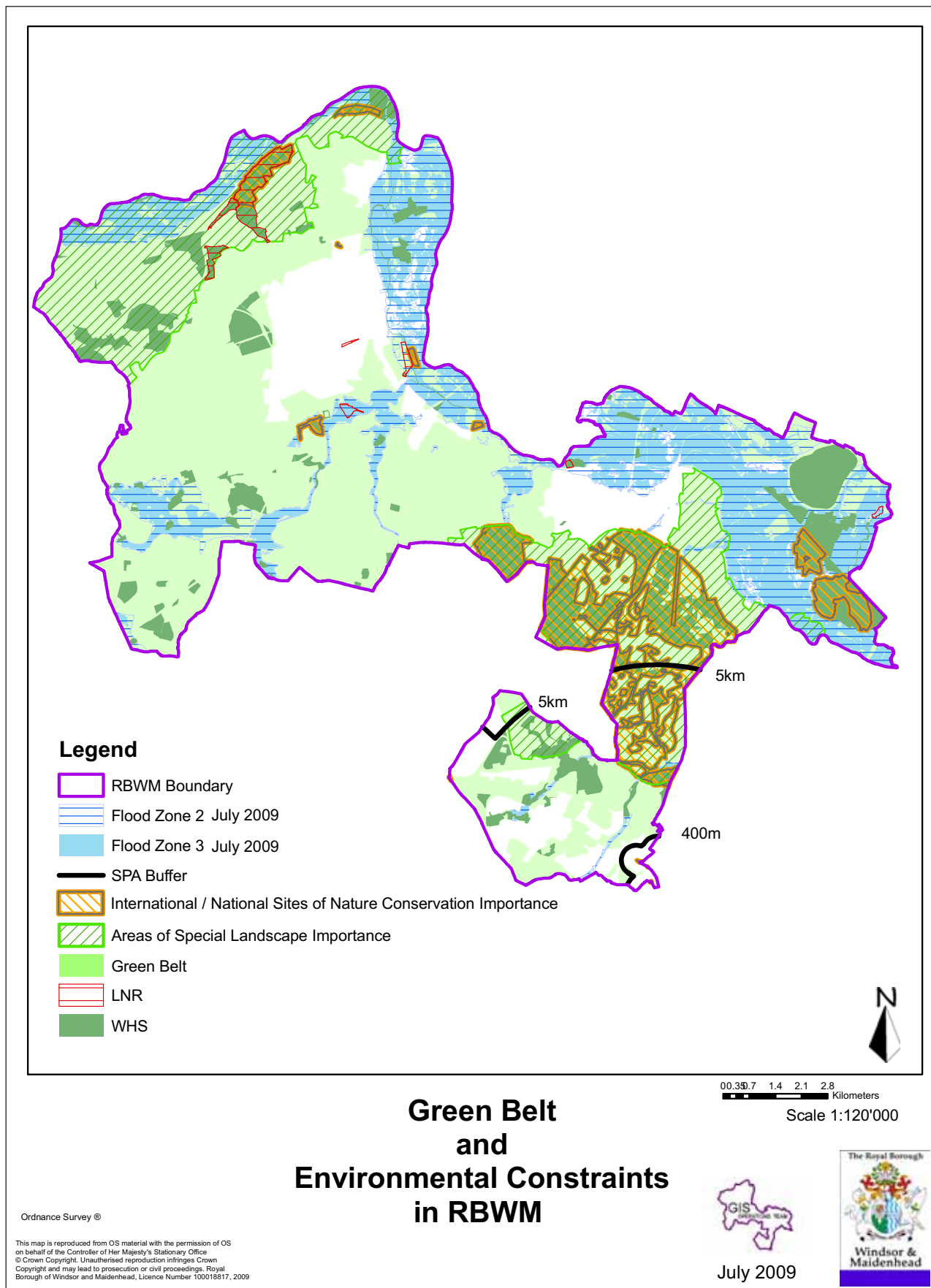


Figure 9 Map showing nature constraints in the Royal Borough

Natural Environment

Sites with International Designations	Description	Total Area	Name of part of the site located in the borough
Chiltern Beechwoods SAC	Comprises a series of beech woods across the four counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Hertfordshire.	1276.48 ha	Bisham Woods SSSI (6.71% of the SAC).
South West London Water Bodies SPA and Ramsar	Comprises a series of seven embanked water supply reservoirs and former gravel pits. The sites function as are important feeding and roosting for wintering wildfowl.	828.14 ha	Wraysbury and Hythe End Gravel Pits and Wraybury No1 Gravel Pit. The SAC lies on the boundary of Berkshire and Surrey.
Thames Basin Heaths SPA	An area of open land which supports both dry and wet heathland landscape. The SPA comprises a series of 13 SSSIs across three counties.	8,274 ha	Chobham Common (while a small section of Chobham Common SSSI lies within the borough (0.64 ha), the majority of the SPA lies within the neighbouring counties of Surrey and Hampshire).
Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC	An area of open land which supports both a dry and wet heathland landscape.	5,138 ha	Chobham Common (while a small section (0.64 ha) of Chobham Common lies within the borough, the majority of the SAC lies within the county of Surrey).
Windsor Forest and Great Park SAC	A large area of continuous woodland and parkland lying to the south of Windsor, stretching as far as Virginia Water.	1687.26 ha	Windsor Forest and Great Park. The vast majority falls within the administrative area of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, with the remaining being within the administrative boundaries of Bracknell Forest Borough Council and Runnymede Borough Council.

Table 44 International Nature Conservation Designations Joint Nature Conservation Committee: www.jncc.gov.uk

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

- There are 11 sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) in the borough covering 1,663 ha (8.41% of the borough). It should be noted that the total areas for all SSSIs listed in the table below will not equal this figure, since the table is the total for the SSSI, not just the parts located in RBWM. Some of these form parts of sites with international nature conservation designations.
- The condition of SSSIs in the borough is far better than the rest of Berkshire, the South-East or nationally, with 96% of sites in a favourable or recovering condition. This also exceeds the national 2010 target.

Natural Environment

Name of SSSI	Brief Description	Total Area ⁽¹²³⁾	Further Information
Chobham Common, Sunningdale	Chobham Common is an area of extensive, open land which supports dry and wet heathland, bog, scrub and woodland, forming one of the largest surviving heathlands in the Thames Basin.	655.16 ha	Forms part of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA. Mostly in Surrey. Variable condition - part in RBWM favourable.
Bray Meadows, Bray	This is a series of species-rich, agriculturally unimproved meadows adjacent to a side channel of the River Thames near Maidenhead. The meadows support a very uncommon type of grassland with a distinctive flora which is particularly characteristic of the calcareous alluvium of the lower Thames floodplain.	6.71 ha	Wholly in the borough. Unfavourable declining condition.
Great Thrift Wood, Cox Green	A predominantly damp, ancient, coppiced woodland on Reading Beds and alluvium in the Thames valley near Maidenhead.	14.21 ha	Wholly in the borough. Favourable condition.
Windsor Forest and Great Park, Windsor	Windsor Forest and Great Park farms part of the largest continuous tract of woodland and parkland in Berkshire.	1778.76 ha	Principally located in the borough but also in the County of Surrey, Bracknell Forest BC and Runnymede BC. Favourable condition.
Wraysbury and Hythe End Gravel Pits	Wraysbury and Hythe End Gravel Pits comprise a mosaic of open water, islands, grassland, scrub and woodland within an area of former gravel extraction. The site supports nationally important numbers of three species of wintering wildfowl together with an important assemblage of breeding birds associated with open waters and wetland habitats.	117.21 ha	Wholly in the borough. Unfavourable declining condition.

Name of SSSI	Brief Description	Total Area ⁽¹²³⁾	Further Information
Waysbury No1 Gravel Pit	Waysbury No 1 Gravel Pit is of national importance for wintering gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> .	57.72 ha	Wholly in the borough. Unfavourable recovering condition.
Bray Pennyroyal Field, Bray	This site comprises a single field adjoining the River Thames to the south-east of Bray and represents the sole Berkshire locality for the nationally rare pennyroyal <i>Mentha pulegium</i> .	3.49 ha	Wholly in the borough. Unfavourable declining condition.
Bisham Woods, Bisham	An extensive area of predominantly broad leaved woodland situated on a steep north-west facing slope overlooking the River Thames at Marlow.	86.47 ha	Wholly in the borough. Favourable condition.
Cock Marsh, Cookham	A site exhibiting a transition in a relatively small area from wet alluvial grassland, through calcareous grassland on a steep north-facing slope to more acidic grassland on clay at the top of the slope.	18.34 ha	Wholly in the borough. Favourable condition.
Cannoncourt Farm Pit, Furze Platt	This pit worked gravels of the Lynch Hill Terrace of the Thames, and has yielded large numbers of Palaeolithic implements since the beginning of the century.	0.32 ha	Wholly in the borough. Unfavourable declining condition.

Table 45 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

123 Natural England - Nature on the Map <http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk/map.aspx>

Natural Environment

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status (124) & Data Quality (125)	Source
% of SSSIs in favourable condition	2005 = 57% 2006 = 54% 2007 = 54% 2008 = 57% 2009 = 62%	2005 = 41% 2006 = 41% 2007 = 40% 2008 = 40% 2009 = 42%	2005 = 45% 2006 = 45% 2007 = 46% 2008 = 47.5%	England: 2005 = 45% 2006 = 45% 2007 = 45% 2008 = 45% 2009 = 44%	National: 95% of the SSSI land to be in favourable or 'recovering' condition by 2010.	Not possible to detect borough trends as not all sites are surveyed every year.	RBWM equals the national target for 2010 with 95% of sites in a favourable or recovering condition in 2009.	1 (Green)	Natural England (126) AMR Local Output Indicator WME5. TVERC (2009)

Table 46 Condition of SSSIs

Local Nature Reserves and Wildlife Heritage Sites

Other areas are important to biodiversity and local interest including 6 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and 116 Wildlife Heritage Sites (WHS) covering 1,420 ha (7.2% of borough). The six Local Nature Reserves are:

- The Gullet
- Braywick Park
- Bisham Woods
- Ockwells Park
- Sutherland Grange
- Arthur Jacob Nature Reserve

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitats and Species

- Out of the UK BAP priority habitat types, the habitat covering the largest area in the borough is lowland mixed deciduous woodland (6.04% of total land area in the borough) (Source: TVERC).

124 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

125 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

126 <http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdr13&Category=C&Reference=1003>

Natural Environment

- There are 107 UK BAP priority species in the borough (at 2007/08). There are 162 identified for Berkshire so the borough possesses a good representation of 66%. (Source: TVERC)
- The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre are currently suggesting 3 more categories of species that can be monitored locally to measure the environmental impacts or significant effects of spatial policies in LDFs. These are farmland birds, garden butterflies and stag beetles.

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹²⁷⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹²⁸⁾	Source
Improved Local Biodiversity – proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented	2008/09 = 15%				2 (Grey)	NI 197
Occurrences of farmland birds (of sampled grid squares)	Population index: 2004/05 = 0.87 2005/06 = 1.00 2006/07 = 0.82 2007/08 = 0.58		Small increase in the farmland bird population after the initial decline recorded since 1999. Remains below county figures	19 species of farmland birds are included in the monitoring scheme in Berkshire.	2 (Green)	RBWM AMR Local Output Indicator WME6 TVERC 2009
	2008/09 = 5.1%					
Occurrences of garden butterflies	No data			All 22 indicator species of garden butterflies occur within RBWM. Consecutive Wet summers have had a serious impact on the numbers - not been enough data to collect.	3 (Blank)	Butterfly Conservation. RBWM AMR Local Output Indicator WME6

¹²⁷ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹²⁸ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Natural Environment

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹²⁷⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹²⁸⁾	Source
Occurrences of stag beetles (of sampled grid squares)	Grid squares occupied by stag beetles: 2006/07 = 29% 2007/08 = 34% 2008/09 = 34.5%		Increase in the occurrence of stag beetles in RBWM.	Stag beetles have been chosen as an indicator for Berkshire as distribution is mostly confined to the South East of England in particular around the Thames Valley.	2 (Green)	RBWM AMR Local Output Indicator WME6

Table 47 Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species

127 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

128 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Quality of the Built Environment

Extent of the Built Environment

- The 23 Grade 1 listed buildings in the borough include Windsor Castle, Windsor Guildhall, Frogmore, Eton College, Bisham Abbey, Marlow Bridge, Maidenhead Bridge and Ockwells Manor.
- The 9 historic parks and gardens in the borough include Ditton Park, Eton College (Provost's, Fellows' and Luxmoore's Gardens), Sunningdale Park, Windsor Castle & Home Park, Cumberland Lodge, Frogmore Gardens, Royal Lodge, Windsor Great Park and Hall Place.
- Listed Buildings on the national 'Buildings at Risk' Register consist Noah's Boathouse, (Grade 2* building off Stonehouse Lane, Cookham Dean) and the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore (Grade 1 listed building on the Windsor Estate – added in 2005/06).

Quality of the Built Environment

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹²⁹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹³⁰⁾	Source
Number of Conservation Areas (CA), Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), Historic Parks and Gardens (HPG), and World Heritage Sites (WHS)	2009: SAM = 17 CA = 26 HPG = 9 WHS = 0 (1 tentative - Great Western Railway)		2009: SAM = 2627 CA = 2000 HPG = 366 WHS = 2	2009: SAM = 19,719 CA = 9,300 HPG = 1,600 WHS = 28	To increase number of designations, review existing designations and where possible to agree methods for quantifying change in historical areas.	No trend identified		1 (Grey)	English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register 2009 - South East' RBWM AMR 2009
No. of listed buildings	2007: 941 Listed (1,536 individual buildings) Grade 1 = 23 Grade 2* = 69 Grade 2 = 843 Grade B = 2 Grade C = 4 2008: 943 (1538 individual buildings) Grade 1 = 23	2009 = 4,397		2009 = 376,913	Increase no. of listed buildings, review existing buildings and where possible to agree methods for quantifying change in historical areas.	Increase in the number of listed buildings.		1 (Green)	RBWM AMR 2008 English Heritage - Listed Buildings online ⁽¹³¹⁾

129 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

130 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

131 <http://ibonline.english-heritage.org.uk/Login.aspx>

Quality of the Built Environment

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹²⁹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹³⁰⁾	Source
	Grade 2* = 69 Grade 2 = 845 Grade B = 2 Grade C = 1 2009: 967 listed (but 1,543 individual buildings) Grade 1 = 23 Grade 2* = 67 Grade 2 = 867 Grade B = 2 churches Grade C = 1 church								
Listed Buildings on the national 'Buildings at Risk' Register.	2004/05 = 1 2005/06 = 2 2006/07 = 2 2007/08 = 2 2008/09 = 2		2009 = 104 Grade 1 and 2* Listed Buildings are at risk	2009 = 969 Grade 1 and 2* Listed Buildings are at risk		Number of Grade 1 and 2* Listed Buildings at Risk in RBWM is very low compared with those buildings at risk nationally.	Relates only to Grade 1 or 2* buildings including Noah's Boathouse, and the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore.	1 (Amber)	English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register 2009 - South East' RBWM AMR 2009

Table 48 Extent of the built environment

¹²⁹ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹³⁰ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Quality of the Built Environment

Conservation Areas

There are a total of 26 Conservation Areas in the borough and 19 of these have Conservation Area Statements (marked *). These are:

- All Saints, Boyn Hill, Maidenhead
- Altwood Road, Maidenhead *
- Beenham's Heath *
- Bisham Village *
- Bray Village *
- Burchetts Green *
- Castle Hill, Maidenhead
- Cookham Dean *
- Cookham High Street *
- Datchet *
- Eton *
- Holyport *
- Hurley Village *
- Inner Windsor *
- Littlewick Green *
- Maidenhead Riverside*
- Maidenhead Town Centre *
- Mill Lane (Clewer Village)
- Old Windsor
- Pinkneys Green, Nr. Maidenhead *
- Shurlock Row *
- St Mary's Church & Bury Court, White Waltham *
- Sunningdale *
- Trinity Place/Clarence Crescent, Windsor
- Waltham St Lawrence
- Windsor Town Centre *

During December 2009 and March 2010 the council carried two public consultation exercises on proposals to review and extend the two Maidenhead riverside Conservation Areas around Boulters Lock, and Maidenhead Bridge and Guards Club to form a new, larger Maidenhead Riverside Conservation Area. Following the public consultations, the amended Conservation Area boundary and related Appraisal document were endorsed at the Cabinet Meeting of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead on 24th June 2010. As a result the Maidenhead Riverside Conservation Area has now replaced the former areas.

Air

- The National Air Quality Strategy 2000 and the 2003 Addendum sets UK national non mandatory standards and objectives for ten key air pollutants to be achieved by various dates between 2003 and 2012 (these are similar or in some cases more stringent than the EU limit values).
- The latest Air Quality Strategy for the UK was published in 2007 which sets out air quality standards and objectives to be achieved, and provides a way forward. The strategy aims to benefit public health, quality of life and the environment. The strategy will not remove any of the objectives set out in the previous strategy or its addendum⁽¹³²⁾.
- In the south east, the hotter, drier summers predicted as a consequence of climate change could result in an increase in days of moderate or high air pollution at rural sites, unless the primary pollutants from which ozone forms are reduced⁽¹³³⁾.
- In 2005, two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) were declared in the borough - one in Maidenhead and one in Windsor.
- The Maidenhead AQMA is described as “an area covering part of Maidenhead Town Centre, extending north to the roundabout at the junction of the A4 and B4447 and south to Kingswood Court opposite the sports ground”
- The Windsor AQMA is described as “the area surrounding the junction of the A332 and Clarence Road in Windsor”.
- In 2009 both these AQMA were extended and a new AQMA was created at M4/Bray, after the Order was approved by Cabinet on 25th June 2009.
- Since 2005 there has been no significant change in the levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) or the population exposed to those levels.

132 DEFRA Air Quality Strategy - <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/index.htm>

133 SEEPB Regional Monitoring Report 2006

Air and Noise

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹³⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹³⁵⁾	Source
Days when air pollution is moderate or higher	N/A		2005 = 137 days 2006 = 90 days 2007 = 62			SE – Yearly improvements in pollution levels.	NB: SE figures based on total for all sites	2 (Grey)	SEERA Regional Monitoring Report 2006
Concentrations of Nitrogen dioxide in the Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's)	2006 annual mean: Windsor AQMA = 49ugm ³ Maidenhead AQMA = 51ugm ³ 2009 annual mean: Windsor = 42.4ugm ³ Maidenhead = 51.1ugm ³	Estimated 2005 Mean background concentrations for NO2 = 19.3 ug m ³ (1 km x 1 km grid resolution)	Estimated 2005 Max concentrations for NO2 = 31.3 ug m ³ near motorways.	London and the South East have the most acute air pollution problems.	2010/11 = 40 ug m ³ in both AQMA's (this is the national objective).	Predicted NO2 concentration for 2010: Windsor AQMA = 40.69 ug m ³ Maidenhead AQMA = 43.55 ug m ³	High traffic volume and congestion are the main source of pollution. The Air Quality Action Plan is integrated within the LTP aims to improve traffic flow and reduce road traffic. Area of concern outside Maidenhead AQMA, Bridge Road along A4	1 (Red)	Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011 Annex C: Air Quality Action Plan Air Quality Progress Report 2007

¹³⁴ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹³⁵ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Air and Noise

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Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹³⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹³⁵⁾	Source
No. of residential premises in Windsor and Maidenhead Air Quality Management Areas	Windsor = 720 + 665 in extension. Maidenhead = 1300 + 1400 in extension. Bray = 265	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None identified	Declaration of AQMAs and subsequent formation of Air Quality Action Plan (as part of the LTP2) detail local measures to be implemented in pursuit of compliance with the AQO.	1 (Grey)	RBWM Environmental Health Department
Air quality – % reduction in NOx and primary PM10 emissions through local authority's estate and operations	No data				2009/10 = 1% reduction per annum for Buildings and 10% reduction per annum for Transport			3 (Blank)	NI 194

Table 49 Air quality

Noise

- EU Directive 2002/49/EC on the assessment and management of environmental noise (2002) (END). The END requires Member States to make strategic noise maps and action plans for major roads, major railways, major airports and major agglomerations.

¹³⁴ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹³⁵ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Air and Noise

- In 2002, the Government announced its intention to develop the Ambient Noise Strategy for England (which covers noise from transport and industry) for 2007. The Strategy would be underpinned by a nationwide noise mapping programme.
- The 'Noise Policy Statement for England' was published in March 2010, which sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development ⁽¹³⁶⁾.
- The RBWM Place Survey 2009 found that less than 0.5% of residents consider addressing noise pollution as an area for improvement.

Indicator	RBWM	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹³⁷⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹³⁸⁾	Source
No. of noise complaints	2004 = 865 2005/06 = 670 2006/07 = 801 2007/08 = 495 2008/09 = 557 2009/10 = 502	England/Wales: 2005/06 = 153,776	None			1 (Green)	CIEH England/Wales Data represents 206 (58.2%) of local authorities

Table 50 Noise complaints

¹³⁶ DEFRA Noise Policy - <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/noise/policy/index.htm>

¹³⁷ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹³⁸ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Energy and Climate Change

Energy and Renewable Energy

- In January 2007, RBWM became a signatory to the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change. This means the authority has pledged to systematically address the causes of climate change and prepare the community for its impacts.
- RBWM has a target to reduce domestic energy consumption by 30% by 2010.
- The SE has joint second highest consumption of electricity of any region in England.
- The borough is on target to reduce domestic energy use by 30% by 2011 based on 1996 levels.
- The national target is to meet 10% of UK electricity generation from renewable sources by 2010. Government also has an aspiration to further increase generation by 20% by 2020.
- In 2008/09, RBWM is currently producing 16.8% of the 2010 target for renewable energy capacity installed.

Energy and Climate Change

Indicator	RBWM	South East	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹³⁹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾	Source
Energy consumption per capita	N/A	Electricity (per 1000 households) 2003/04 = 4.93 GWh 2005 = 5.2 GWh Gas: (GWh per 1000 customers) 2003 = 20.54 2004 = 20.78		The SE has joint second highest consumption of any region in England.	GWh = Giga-Watt-Hours	1 (Grey)	SEERA Regional Monitoring Report 2006
Percentage improvement in household energy efficiency (%)	Total improvement over 11 year period 1996 – 2006/07 = 25%		Reduce domestic energy use by 30% by 2011 based on 1996 levels.			1 (Green)	DEFRA HECA Progress Report Data 1996 - 2006 ⁽¹⁴¹⁾
Renewable energy capacity installed (completed and ready for operation).	2006/07 = 23 KWe 2007/08 = 0.671 MWe 2008/09 = 0.666 MWe	2007 = 343.4 MWe	SE targets: 2010 = 5.5% (of total generation capacity) 2016 = 8.4% 2026 = 16% RBWM: 2010 = 3.974 MWe (excl. HEP)	None identified	LA monitoring indicators and SE targets are for electricity only. RBWM is currently producing 16.8% of the 2010 target. Based on the best information available.	2 (Red)	SEE-Stats database RBWM Annual Monitoring Reports

Table 51 Energy and renewable energy

139 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

140 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

141 <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/publicsector/localauth/heca95/index.htm>

Energy and Climate Change

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Sustainable Design and Construction

- As part of its local planning strategy the council has prepared a Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in order to provide detailed advice on improving the sustainability performance of buildings and spaces. It covers a range of areas including energy efficiency, renewable energy, water and waste management, materials, biodiversity and pollution, and be applicable to the full range of building types (e.g. residential, office, etc.) across the Royal Borough.

Indicator	RBWM	South East	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁴²⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁴³⁾	Source
Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting Eco Homes Very Good standard	N/A	None	None	None	Data for RBWM needs to be identified. Indicator may change once a particular standard is agreed upon through later LDF documents.	3 (Blank)	SEEDA Sustainability Checklist ⁽¹⁴⁴⁾
Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard	N/A	2008 = 292 (proportion not available)	None		Data for RBWM needs to be identified. Indicator may change once a particular standard is agreed upon through later LDF documents.	3 (Blank)	SEEDA Sustainability Checklist ⁽¹⁴⁵⁾ SEEPB Monitoring Reports

Table 52 Sustainable design and construction

Climate Change

Climate change will have far-reaching impacts on the land environment, the marine environment, air and water quality. For example:

¹⁴² Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁴³ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

¹⁴⁴ <http://www.sustainability-checklist.co.uk>

¹⁴⁵ <http://www.sustainability-checklist.co.uk>

Energy and Climate Change

- Biodiversity (changes in temperature and rainfall result in changes in the ranges and distributions of species);
- Flood risk is expected to increase as our climate changes;
- Coastal erosion expected to increase as sea level rises; and
- Landscape effects and soil erosion.

Reducing the amounts of greenhouse gases emitted can principally be carried out in several ways:

- Reducing the amount of energy used;
- Increasing the efficiency of the energy used;
- Decreasing the proportion of energy generated by fossil fuels (gas, oil and coal) which give off greenhouse gases; and
- Increasing the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources (such as wind, solar or biomass).

Impacts elsewhere around the world may be more severe than in the UK.

Climate Change Targets

- International target: Kyoto Protocol (1997) target to cut its emissions of greenhouse gases by 12.5% below base year levels by 2008-2012.
- In 1992 the UN Convention on Climate Change was agreed at the Earth Summit in Rio. The UK agreed to return their greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2000, and this target was achieved. In 1997 the UK signed up to the Kyoto Protocol. This international agreement was to reduce each of the country's overall emissions of six greenhouse gases by 5.2% below 1990 levels over the period 2008 – 2012.
- Nationally, the Climate Change Act 2008 made the UK the first country in the world to have a long-term, legally binding framework to cut carbon emissions. The act states a target for 2050 of reducing carbon emissions by at least 80% of the 1990 baseline⁽¹⁴⁶⁾.

Carbon Emissions

- Domestic carbon emissions in the borough are higher than the regional and national averages. They are also among the highest in Berkshire.
- The land required to support an average resident's lifestyle (the ecological footprint) is higher than the average for England.⁽¹⁴⁷⁾
- UK levels of Greenhouse Gases and carbon dioxide emissions were 2% lower in 2008 than 2007.
- Other relevant indicators (such as those for flooding) are dealt with in other sections of the SA Baseline Data.

146 DEFRA - <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climate/legislation/index.htm>

147 Windsor and Maidenhead Health Profile (NHS 2007).

Energy and Climate Change

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁴⁹⁾	Source
CO2 reduction from Local Authority operations	NI 185: Not available			Public sector produces about 5% of CO2 emissions. CO2 emissions fell by 29% between 1990 and 2007.	2009/10 = 5% reduction per annum against 2008/09 baseline. 2010/11 = 10% against 2008/09 baseline.			2 (Grey)	NI 185 DEFRA - Sustainable Development Indicators in Your Pocket, 2009.
Planning to Adapt to Climate Change	NI 188 2008/09 = Level 1				2009/10 = Level 2 2010/11 = Level 3		RBWM achieved Level 1 target as set.	1 (Grey)	NI 188
Domestic Carbon Emissions per Dwelling(kg CO2 / dwelling)	2006 = 6307	2006: Reading = 6189 Wokingham = 6179 West Berks = 6311 Slough = 4946 Bracknell = 5745	2006 SE Average = 5808	2006 GB Average = 5595		Higher than regional and national averages.	Based on estimates, affected by age and type of housing, quality of housing stock, ownership of appliances, occupancy levels, fuel mix, and habits of occupants.	2 (Red)	British Gas – Domestic Carbon Emissions for Selected Cities – Best Foot Forward (2006)

¹⁴⁸ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁴⁹ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Energy and Climate Change

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁴⁹⁾	Source
Estimates Carbon Emissions by End User - Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area	Industry and Commercial = 441 Domestic = 389 Road Transport = 505 LULUCF = 2 Total = 1336 (kt CO2) Domestic per capita = 2.9 tonnes CO2 Total per capita = 10 tonnes CO2	Domestic per capita (tonnes CO2) Reading = 2.3 Slough = 2.1 West Berks = 2.8 Wokingham = 2.6 Bracknell = 2.3 Total per capita (tonnes CO2) Reading = 7.1 Slough = 6.8 West Berks = 13.4 Wokingham = 7.8 Bracknell = 6	Domestic per capita = 2.5 tonnes CO2 Total per capita = 8.4 tonnes CO2	UK: Domestic per capita = 2.5 tonnes CO2 Total per capita = 9.3 tonnes CO2 2007 Emissions by user: Business = 35% Residential = 26% Transport = 28%	2010/11 = 13% (6.75 tonnes)		LULUCF = Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Emissions NI 186 - measured as a % reduction or increase of the per capita CO2 emission from 2005 baseline year	1 (Green)	DEFRA Summary 2005 NI 186
	NI 186: Per capita emissions (t) 2005 = 7.3 2006 = 7.2 2007 = 6.8 % reduction since 2005 = 6.8%		NI 186: Per capita emissions (t) 2005 = 7.0 2006 = 6.8 2007 = 6.6 % reduction since 2005 = 4.8%						

148 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

149 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Energy and Climate Change

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁴⁹⁾	Source
Ecological Footprint	2004 = 6.06 gha 2005 = 6.31 gha 2006 = 6.49 gha		2001 = 6.09 gha 2004 = 5.63 gha 2006 = 5.09 gha	UK average: 2001 = 5.35 gha 2006 = 4.64 gha		South East has highest ecological footprint of all government regions in the UK.	gha = global hectares per person Global average = 2.6 gha	2 (Red)	Stabilising the ecological footprint in the South East Plan: A Report to SEERA (2005) REAP v2 Experimental release: 15-10-08. Published by SEI 2008 ⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ . EA Website

Table 53 Carbon emissions and ecological footprint

148 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

149 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

150 Available at <http://www.resource-accounting.org.uk/downloads>

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Energy and Climate Change

Use of Land Resources

Land

- The percentage of new and converted dwellings built on previously developed land in the borough generally exceeds 90%. This is significantly above the regional target of 60%.
- The majority of employment development takes place on previously developed land in the borough.

Use of Land Resources

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁵²⁾	Source
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	2001/02 = 98% 2002/03 = 90% 2003/04 = 82% 2004/05 = 97% 2005/06 = 88% 2006/07 = 91% 2007/08 = 99% 2008/09 = 98%	2001/02 = 88% 2002/03 = 87% 2003/04 = 87% 2004/05 = 79% 2005/06 = 81% 2006/07 = 81% 2007/08 = 90% 2008/09 = 86%	2001/02 = 68% 2002/03 = 71% 2004/05 = 76% 2005/06 = 79% 2006/07 = 82% 2007/08 = 79%	1990 = 54% 2008 = 78%	60% (South East Plan)	Generally exceeds 90%	Berkshire data based on all gains and losses through demolitions and conversions.	1 (Green)	Core Output Indicator H3 RBWM Annual Monitoring Reports. Housing Commitments for Berkshire (JSPU) SEEPB Monitoring Reports Sustainable Indicators in Your Pocket (DEFRA, 2009)
Percentage of land developed for employment by type, which is on previously developed land.	2006/07: B1a = 99% B1c = 100% B2 = 100% B8 = 2% 2007/08: B1a = 100% B1c = 100% B2 = 100% B8 = 94%	2006/07: B1 = 93% B2 = 98% B8 = 83% 2007/08: B1 = 80% B2 = 98% B8 = 79% 2008/09: B1 = 95% B2 = 97%	2006/07 = 73% 2007/08 = 75%	UK all new development: 1990 = 49% 2006 = 52%	None	None	The majority of employment development takes place on PDL and therefore the situation is positive.	1 (Green)	Core Output Indicator BD2 - RBWM Annual Monitoring Reports JSPU Berkshire Summary Reports DEFRA - Sustainable

¹⁵¹ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁵² Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Use of Land Resources

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁵²⁾	Source
	2008/09: B1a = 98% B1c = 100% B2 = 100% B8 = 7%	B8 = 70%							Development Indicators in Your Pocket, 2009
Previously developed land (PDL) that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years	2004 = 0.15% 2005 = 0.21% 2006 = 0.08% 2007 = 0.14% 2008 = 0.05%				Very low levels of long-term vacant and derelict land.			2 (Green)	NI 170 Audit Commission Hub
Agricultural land quality				Current estimates are that Grades 1 and 2 together form about 17% of all farmland nationally.	To protect land of quality grades 1 and 2			3 (Blank)	CPRE and Natural England Research "Green Belt Fact Sheets" January 2010
Area and number of contaminated sites	Approx. 480 potentially contaminated sites. Following risk-assessment			England & Wales - approx. 300,000 ha. No. Of Sites:		None	Note for England and Wales number of sites with main contaminants:	1 (Green)	RBWM Environmental Health Department Environment Agency

151 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

152 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Use of Land Resources

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁵²⁾	Source
	12 sites prioritised for further investigation (previously 32).			Metals and metalloids = 669 Organic compounds = 160 Inorganic compounds = 454 Gas / vapour = 69 Other = 17			More than one contaminant can occur at an individual site		website (2007 research).

Table 54 Land resources

Location of Mineral Resources

- Sharp sand and gravel deposits in the borough include valley gravel and plateau gravel. The geology around the River Thames in the borough is valley gravel. There are small areas of plateau gravel to the north of Cookham, to south of Windsor and scattered across Ascot, Sunninghill and Sunningdale.
- Deposits containing soft sand include Reading Beds and Bagshot Beds. The geology to the south and east of Windsor and in the Ascot, Sunninghill and Sunningdale areas is Bagshot Beds. Reading Beds occurs to the west of Bray and Holyport and into White Waltham and Waltham St Lawrence. Also between Cookham Dean and Pinkneys Green.

Mineral Extraction

- Reserves where mineral extraction has been permitted include, Kingsmead Quarry, Wraysbury (estimated at 2m tonnes of gravel) and Sheephouse Farm, Maidenhead (estimated at 4m tonnes of gravel).

¹⁵¹ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁵² Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Use of Land Resources

- Adopted preferred areas for mineral extraction include Riding Court Farm (estimated at 1.75m tonnes of valley gravel) and North of Horton, Datchet (estimated at 3.8m tonnes of valley gravel).
- Discussions of possible future areas for future mineral extraction (Mineral Preferred Areas ⁽¹⁵³⁾) are taking place through the Berkshire Unitary Authorities Local Development Framework. There are also occasional windfall sites, e.g. Bray Triangle which was allowed on appeal.

153 Berkshire Unitary Authorities - Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework. Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies and Preferred Areas. Issues and Options Appendices. Regulations 25. (September 2007).

Use of Land Resources

Water Management and Flooding

Flood Risk

- In the Royal Borough, 25.6% of residential and 26.4% of commercial properties are at risk from flooding. Of these some 9,511 residential and 51 commercial properties are deemed to be in an area of higher flood risk (1 in 100 years).
- There is 34,590,822 sq.m of land mass (excluding anything water related) within floodzone 3 in the borough.
- There have been several series floods along the River Thames in the years 1894, 1947, 1954, 1959, 1974, 1981, 1990, 2000 and 2002/03.
- In 2008/09 only two planning applications were approved against Environment Agency (EA) advice on grounds of flood defence; none were granted against EA advice on water quality.
- There is currently no data on new development which has sustainable urban drainage (SUDS) installed although this is a regional target.

Water Management and Flooding

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁵⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁵⁵⁾	Source
Number of properties at risk from flooding	2009: 16,688 residential (25.6%) and 959 commercial (26.4%) properties at medium risk or higher from flooding (zone 2 or 1; 1 in 1000 year probability) This equates to 9,511 (15.1%) residential and 51 (1.4%) commercial properties at high risk from flooding (zone 3; 1 in 100 years probability)*.	Properties at risk: 2006 = 310,000 2007 = 280,000 2008 = 284,000	England and Wales 2006: An estimated 2.3 million properties (9% of all properties) lie in areas at risk of flooding.	Prevent all inappropriate development in the flood plain (IRF)		* Properties at high risk of flooding are also included in the zone 2 medium risk.	1 (Grey)	Environment Agency SEEPB Regional Monitoring Reports RBWM GIS Data
Number of planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice on grounds of flood defence.	2007/08 = 4 2008/09 = 2	2006/07 = 5 2007/08 = 37		Prevent all inappropriate development in the flood plain (IRF)	Improving situation		1 (Green)	RBWM Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Core Output Indicator E1 SEEPB Regional Monitoring Reports
Flood and coastal erosion	NI 189: 2008/09 = 100%						1 (Green)	NI 198 - Central Government's Hub Database.

¹⁵⁴ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁵⁵ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Water Management and Flooding

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁵⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁵⁵⁾	Source
risk management								
New development with sustainable urban drainage (SUDS) installed.	N/A	N/A	N/A	All new planning applications to show that SUDS has been considered & implemented where appropriate (IRF)		No data currently available.	3 (Blank)	SEEPB Regional Monitoring Reports

Table 55 Flood risk

Water

- National targets are to reduce the likelihood of water supply shortages, whilst avoiding the growth in environmental damage. In 2006, 35 billion litres of water were abstracted per day from non-tidal and ground water sources in England and Wales. ⁽¹⁵⁶⁾
- Groundwater aquifers provide about 75% of public water supply in South East England. ⁽¹⁵⁷⁾
- Work on a new water pipeline in Maidenhead is due to commence in April 2010. Once built, the new 3.6km long pipeline will deliver a second, secure supply of an additional 2.5 million litres of water, from nearby Bray Water Treatment Works (WTW), into the town's water supply network. The new water main will support the company's water sources in the town, and help meet demand for water both from existing customers, as well as from new homes planned in the future.
- South East Water are investing in a 17km pipeline between Bray WTW and an existing service reservoir in Swinley Forest, Berkshire, to meet future water demand. Part of the pipeline runs through the Royal Borough.
- Nationally in 2007/08 the average person consumed 148 litres each day ⁽¹⁵⁸⁾. In South East England this figure averaged at 158 litres (163 unmeasured; 144 measured) ⁽¹⁵⁹⁾.

154 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

155 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

156 Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket (DEFRA, 2009)

157 Environment Agency website: Planning and Research/Publications and Reports/ State of the Environment/ South East

158 Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket (DEFRA, 2009)

159 Regional Monitoring Report 2008

Water Management and Flooding

- Although there are no figures for the borough, out of all the English regions, the South East has the second highest regional average water consumption for both measured and unmeasured households.
- The long term trend has been a rise in the consumption of water from metered (4%) and unmetered (9%) since 1992, despite more recent falls.
- Although there are no figures for the borough, water quality has shown an underlying trend of improvement in the south east and nationally.
- In 2008/09, 19% of the population of the South East (1.5 million people), were in zones of water deficit. The Royal Borough is not in one of these identified zones.
- The Government has set legal standards for drinking water in the Water Quality Regulations. Most of these standards come directly from an obligatory European Community Directive and are based on World Health Organisation guidelines. The UK has adopted additional standards to ensure an extremely high quality of water in England and Wales. The standards are strict and generally include wide safety margins. Furthermore there is an independent 'Drinking Water Inspectorate' who provide reassurance by monitoring that drinking water is safe.
- In the south east the total of major and significant water pollution incidents has decreased by more than 35% since 2006.
- Since 2004, there have been no planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on water quality grounds in the borough.

Water Management and Flooding

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁶⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁶¹⁾	Source
Per capita consumption of water	N/A	Litres/ head/ day Unmeasured households 2004/05 = 168 2005/06 = 166 2006/07 = 157 2007/08 = 163 Measured households 2004/05 = 155 2005/06 = 148 2006/07 = 137 2007/08 = 144	Litres/ head/ day 2007/08 = 148	To stabilise per capita consumption of water at current levels (IRF)		The SE has the second highest regional average water consumption for both measured and unmeasured households.	3 (Blank)	SEEPB Regional Monitoring Reports Sustainable Development Indicators in Your Pocket (DEFRA, 2009)
Rivers of Good or Fair chemical and biological quality	N/A	Chemical quality - good: 2003 = 58.9% 2004 = 54.8% 2005 = 61.34% 2006 = 65% Good/Fair: 2007 = 97% Biological quality - good: 2003 = 76.3% 2004 = 78.21% 2005 = 78.21% Good/fair	England Good chemical quality 1990 = 55% 2005 = 64 % 2006 = 69% 2007 = 76% Good biological quality 1990 = 55% 2005 = 71% 2006 = 72% 2007 = 72%	SE: river water quality is generally good with chemical water quality improving, and biological water quality staying at a consistent level.	Nationally since the 1990s, water quality has shown an underlying trend of improvement	This indicator will in due course be changed to reflect assessments of ecological status as required by the EU Water Framework Directive.	3 (Blank)	SEEPB Regional Monitoring Reports Sustainable Development Indicators in Your Pocket (DEFRA, 2009) Environment Agency

160 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

161 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Water Management and Flooding

Indicator	RBWM	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁶⁰⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁶¹⁾	Source
		2007 = 98%						
Incidents of major and significant water pollution	N/A	2003: 24 category 1; 98 category 2 2004: 13 category 1; 86 category 2 2005: 17 category 1; 164 category 2 2007: 13 category 1; 45 category 2			SE: 2007 saw the second lowest number of major incidents (category 1) since 2004.	Category 1 = major incidents.	3 (Blank)	SEEPB Regional Monitoring Reports
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on water quality grounds.	2004/05 = 0 2005/06 = 0 2006/07 = 0 2007/08 = 0 2008/09 = 0			Not to approve applications against EA advice.	None identified		1 (Green)	RBWM AMR Core Output Indicator E1

Table 56 Water consumption and quality

¹⁶⁰ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁶¹ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Waste Management

National Waste Levels

- In 2004/05 the UK produced 187 million tonnes of waste (consisting construction and demolition, industry and commerce, and municipal sector). Regionally the highest waste generation was in the South East, accounting for 15% of the total for England.
- There has been a decrease of 0.9% of waste that goes to landfill, with recycling/ composting in 2007/08 accounting for 34% of household waste.⁽¹⁶²⁾

Household Waste

- The amount of household waste generated in the borough has historically been high. This has been reducing so that it is now near to the national average.
- The proportion of household waste being recycled or composted in the borough is increasing and the proportion of household waste going to landfill is decreasing. This is in line with national trends. At present the Borough does not recover heat, power or other energy sources from household waste.
- The civic amenity site (provided by the Council for residents to dispose of household waste) is located off Stafferton Way, Maidenhead. Arrangements have also been made with Slough Borough Council for residents to use their site at White Hart Road, Chalvey in Slough where this is more convenient. There are 29 recycling 'bring' sites across the borough where a variety of materials can be recycled.
- 88% of residents were satisfied (40% very satisfied) with refuse collection in 2008; by 2009 this had increased to 90%.
- 83% of residents have used local tips/ household waste recycling centres within the last year. 68% of residents are satisfied (29% very satisfied) with these facilities.
- The Royal Borough is participating in a pioneering new recycling initiative scheme that rewards residents for recycling by giving points that can be accumulated for monetary discounts at outlets across the borough. The council is working in partnership with Veolia Environmental Services and RecycleBank. The scheme is being rolled out to all residents in June 2010. RBWM is the first authority in the country to reward people for recycling.⁽¹⁶³⁾

162 Sustainable Indicators in your Pocket - DEFRA (2009)

163 RBWM www.rbwm.gov.uk.

Waste Management

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁶⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁶⁵⁾	Source
Residual waste per household	BVPI (per head): 2003/04 = 615kg 2004/05 = 537.85kg 2005/06 = 535kg 2006/07 = 503.8kg 2007/08 = 487.46kg	2005/06 = 427,894 tonnes total	1996 – 2003 = 15% increase 2004/05 – 2005/06 = decrease by nearly 5%	2005/06 = half a tonne 2007/08 = half a tonne	2009/10 = 483.8kg	Sharp decent in amount of household waste being generated.	The old BVPI measured waste per head, whereas the new NI records waste per household.	1 (Grey)	NI 191 BVPI 84a Joint Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report (2009) SEEPB Regional Monitoring Report (2008) DEFRA ⁽¹⁶⁶⁾ (2009)
	NI 191 (per household): 2008/09 = 708kg								

¹⁶⁴ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁶⁵ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

¹⁶⁶ Sustainable Indicators in your Pocket

Waste Management

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Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁶⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁶⁵⁾	Source
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	BVPI: Recycling 2004/05 = 17.81% 2005/06 = 21.48% 2006/07 = 24.58% 2007/08 = 24% Recovery 2004/05 = 0 2005/06 = 0 2006/07 = 0 2007/08 = 0	Recycled/ composted: 2006/07 = 29% 2007/08 = 32% 2008/09 = 35% Other (incineration): 2006/07 = 0 2007/08 = 1% 2008/09 = 1%	Recycled/ composted 2005/06 = 30% 2006/07 = 34% 2007/08 = 37% Recovery 2005/06 = 11% 2006/07 = 12% 2007/08 = 12%	UK: Recycling/ composted 2005/06 = 27% 2007/08 = 34%	To increase recovery of all waste to 71% by 2010 (SE). To recover value from 45% of municipal waste and to recycle or compost 30% of household waste by 2010 (national).	Recent years have seen nearly a 10% increase in household waste that gets recycled.		1 (Green)	NI 192 (BVPI 82) Joint Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report (2009) SEEPB Regional Monitoring Report (2008) DEFRA (2009) ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾
	NI 192: 2008/09 = 35.33%								

¹⁶⁴ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁶⁵ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

¹⁶⁷ Sustainable Indicators in your Pocket

Waste Management

Indicator	RBWM	Berkshire	South East	UK / England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁶⁴⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁶⁵⁾	Source
Percentage of municipal waste landfilled	BVPI: 2004/05 = 75.06% 2005/06 = 71.02% 2006/07 = 66.79% 2007/08 = 65.89%	2006/07 = 71% 2007/08 = 67% 2008/09 = 64%	2005/06 = 59% 2006/07 = 54% 2007/08 = 51%	2002 = 91 million tonnes 2007 = 73 million tonnes	2010 = 60%	Decrease in amount of household waste going to landfill.		1 (Green)	NI 193 (BVPI 82) Joint Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report (2009) SEEPB Regional Monitoring Report (2008) DEFRA (2009) ⁽¹⁶⁸⁾
	NI 193: 2008/09 = 64.67%								

Table 57 Household waste

Perceptions of Waste/ Refuse

- 90% of residents are satisfied with refuse collection in the borough.
- The overall perception of residents on waste and refuse is positive.

¹⁶⁴ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁶⁵ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

¹⁶⁸ Sustainable Indicators in your Pocket

Waste Management

Indicator	RBWM	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments/ Problems/ Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁶⁹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁷⁰⁾	Source
Percentage of residents satisfied with refuse collection.	2004 = 90% 2006 = 86% 2008 = 88% 2009 = 90%				1 (Green)	Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
Percentage of residents satisfied with door step recycling.	2004 = 65% 2006 = 78% 2008 = 68% 2009 = 74%				1 (Green)	Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
Percentage of residents that have used local tips/ household waste recycling centres within the last year.	2008 = 83%				2 (Grey)	Place Survey 2008
Percentage of residents satisfied with local tips/ household waste recycling centres.	2004 = 65% 2006 = 78% 2008 = 68% 2009 = 74%				1 (Green)	Place Surveys 2008 and 2009
Percentage of residents satisfied with Council efforts at keeping public land clear of litter and refuse.	2004 = 63% 2006 = 74% 2008 = 65% 2009 = 67%				1 (Green)	Place Surveys 2008 and 2009

Table 58 Perceptions of waste/ refuse

169 Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

170 Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data

Waste Management

Commercial Waste

- The amount of commercial and industrial waste generated in the south east declined slightly by 1.6% between 1998/99 and 2002/03. This is encouraging although the causes of this are unclear. Figures for the borough are unavailable at the present time. See tables below for Berkshire data.
- Between 1998/99 and 2002/03 the amount of demolition waste in the south east increased by approximately 2 million tonnes (16%). This growth in waste is of concern and regional policies are aiming to stabilise this and encourage increased recycling and use of secondary and recycled aggregates. Figures for RBWM are unavailable at the present time. See tables below for Berkshire data.

Indicator	Berkshire	South East	UK/ England	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁷¹⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁷²⁾	Source
Generation of Commercial and Industrial Waste.	2002/03 = 559,205 tonnes Projected for 2016 = 970,000 tonnes	1998/99 = 9.00 million tonnes 2002/03 = 8.852 million tonnes	UK: 2004/05 = 33% of the 187 million tonnes total waste.	To reduce landfill for industrial and commercial waste to 85% of the 1998 level by 2005 (to be reviewed)		Data for Berkshire is based on estimates	2 (Blank)	Berkshire Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (2006) SEERA Regional Monitoring Report (2005) DEFRA (2009) ⁽¹⁷³⁾
Generation of Construction and Demolition Waste	2002/03 = 1,499,332 tonnes Projected for 2016 = 1,800,000 tonnes	1998/99 = 13.124 million tonnes 2002/03 = 15.23 million tonnes	UK: 2004/05 = 48% of the 187 million tonnes total waste.			Data for Berkshire is based on estimates	2 (Blank)	Berkshire Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (2006) SEERA Regional Monitoring Report (2005)

Table 59 Commercial waste

¹⁷¹ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁷² Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

¹⁷³ Sustainable Indicators in your Pocket

Waste Management

Hazardous Waste

- The amount of hazardous waste generated in the south east declined between 1999 and 2003, but has seen an increase in recent years.
- Hazardous waste arisings in Berkshire amount to: 48,894 tonnes.⁽¹⁷⁴⁾

Indicator	Berkshire	South East	Target (for RBWM unless stated)	Trend (in RBWM unless stated)	Comments / Problems / Constraints	Indicator Status ⁽¹⁷⁵⁾ & Data Quality ⁽¹⁷⁶⁾	Source
Generation of Hazardous Waste (tonnes)	2002/03 = 41,252 tonnes	1999 = 470,474 2000 = 559,028 2001 = 576,853 2002 = 578,678 2003 = 444,000 2006 = 477,042 2007 = 532,116			Data for Berkshire is based on estimates	2 (Blank)	Berkshire Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (2006) SEERA Regional Monitoring Report (2008)

Table 60 Hazardous waste

Projected Waste Arisings for Berkshire (2016)

- The waste management requirements (tonnes in 1000's) for Berkshire stated in South East Plan policy W7 for 2008/10 are: MSW = 44.1; Commercial and Industrial = 84.5.

Year	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	Commercial and Industrial	Construction and Demolition	Total
2006	0.48	0.78	1.80	3.06
2007	0.49	0.80	1.80	3.09
2008	0.43	0.82	1.80	3.05
2009	0.42	0.84	2.12	3.38

¹⁷⁴ Environment Agency: Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2008

¹⁷⁵ Indicator Status: (for RBWM compared to other authorities / areas of the UK) Green = positive situation, Amber = slightly negative situation, Red = negative situation, Grey = uncertain (usually where an appropriate comparator is not available), Blank = No data available to draw a conclusion.

¹⁷⁶ Data Quality: 1 = Reliable / good quality data, 2 = Reliability could be improved, 3 = No data / unreliable data.

Waste Management

Year	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	Commercial and Industrial	Construction and Demolition	Total
2010	0.42	0.84	2.12	3.38
2011	0.43	0.84	2.12	3.39
2012	0.43	0.84	2.12	3.39
2013	0.43	0.84	2.12	3.39
2014	0.43	0.84	2.12	3.39
2015	0.43	0.84	2.12	3.39
2016	0.43	0.84	2.12	3.39
2017	0.43	0.84	2.12	3.39
2018	0.43	0.84	2.12	3.39
2019	0.44	0.84	2.12	3.40
2020	0.44	0.84	2.12	3.40
2021	0.44	0.84	2.12	3.40
2022	0.44	0.84	2.12	3.40
2023	0.44	0.84	2.12	3.40
2024	0.44	0.84	2.12	3.40
2025	0.44	0.84	2.12	3.40

Table 61 : Managed Forecasts for MSW, C&I and C&D arisings used in the November 2009 run of the South East regional waste capacity and needs model (million tonnes)

Waste Management

	Municipal Solid Waste	Commercial and Industrial	Construction and Demolition	Total
Existing arisings (tonnes per annum)	460,000 ⁽¹⁷⁷⁾	650,000 ⁽¹⁷⁸⁾	1,800,000 ⁽¹⁷⁹⁾	2,910,000
Forecast arisings 2016 (tonnes per annum)	560,000 ⁽¹⁸⁰⁾	970,000 ⁽¹⁸¹⁾	1,800,000 ⁽¹⁸²⁾	3,330,000
Recycling and composting target 2016 (%) ⁽¹⁸³⁾	50	55	60	
'Other' recovery target (%) ⁽¹⁸⁴⁾	24	20	21	
Existing recycling rate (%)	15.2 ⁽¹⁸⁵⁾	35 ⁽¹⁸⁶⁾	33 ⁽¹⁸⁷⁾	
Additional recycling required (tonnes per annum) ⁽¹⁸⁸⁾	195,000	194,000	486,000	875,000
Additional 'other' recovery required (tonnes per annum)	135,000	194,000	378,000	707,000
Total additional recovery required (tonnes per annum)	330,000	388,000	864,000	1,582,000
Landfill capacity requirement ⁽¹⁸⁹⁾	146,000	243,000	342,000	641,000

Table 62 Berkshire projected waste arisings (2016)

NB: all figures are rounded.

- 179 SE Regional Waste Management Statement 2002
 178 SE Regional Waste Management Statement 2002
 177 DEFRA Municipal Waste Management Survey 2002-03
 182 SE Regional Waste Management Statement 2002
 181 SE Regional Waste Management Statement 2002
 180 Emerging SE Regional Waste Management Strategy forecast based on last 5 years' growth and long term pattern
 183 Draft SE Regional Waste Management Strategy Proposed Changes August 2005
 184 Draft SE Regional Waste Management Strategy Proposed Changes August 2005
 187 2001 C&D Survey carried out by Symonds/WRC for ODPM
 186 SE Regional Waste Management Statement 2002
 185 Average across Berkshire Unitaries 2002 -03
 188 Difference between 2016 recycling target and current rate applied to 2016 arisings figure
 189 In that year

Waste Management

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

- The amount of MSW that is recycled compared to going to landfill has been increasing in recent years.

Year	Landfill % (and tonnage)	Recycled/ Composted % (and tonnage)
2006/07	67% (47,197)	33% (23,732)
2007/08	65% (45,165)	35% (23,924)
2008/09	63% (43,330)	37% (25,699)

Table 63 Municipal solid waste Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 - Figures from DEFRA