

APPENDIX 3 - Presenting Baseline Data				
Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified/Constraints
6. No of households on the housing register	1998 - 1052 1999 - 1064 2000 - 1030 2001 - 1115 2002 - 1102 2003 - 1120 2004 - 1161		10% increase from 1998 to 2004. Majority of households requiring up to 2 bedroom according to Housing Needs Survey	Unfavourable situation
7. Amount of key worker housing provided per annum as a percentage of the total number of key workers identified within the District.	waiting for data			
8. The number of homeless households.	Temporary accommodation No of homeless households in priority need 1997/98 - 19 1998/99 - 23 1999/00 - 31 2000/01 - 59 2001/02 - 42 2002/03 - 35 2003/04 - 40		People in temporary accommodation is increasing	Unfavourable situation
Social Objective 2				
To reduce anti-social activity, including crime and the fear of crime, through the creation of safer places to live and work				
1. Recorded crimes per 1,000 population for domestic burglaries, violent offences & vehicle crimes	00/01 01/02 02/03 03/04 31.7 33.7 32.1 31.3 Burglaries 6.1 - 9.8 10.7 Violent off. 38.2 29.6 31.9 33.5 Veh. Crime		Highest number of domestic burglaries and vehicle crimes in Buckinghamshire. However the number is decreasing. But the number of violent offences is increasing	Unfavourable situation
2. Police survey results on the Fear of Crime	Have no data for this, but could be collected in future by SBDC			Unable to identify situation, but might be in future
3. Number of fatal and serious road accidents occurring in a particular year.	Killed & seriously injured 69 92 98 86 Child killed & seriously injured 2 3 6 31 Slightly injured 568 518 499 453 2000 2001 2002 2003	40% reduction in the number of people killed/seriously injured by 2010 compared to the average for 1994-98 (Buckinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2001-06)	The number of people (incl. children) killed and seriously injured is increasing	Unfavourable situation
Social Objective 3				
To improve accessibility to essential services & facilities to provide opportunities to obtain good access to high quality health, education, recreation and other community facilities and services.				
% of new residential properties built which are within a distance of 500m of key local services incl: PO, food shop, GP and primary school	Awaiting data			

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Environmental Objective 4 To encourage the use of sustainable and integrated methods of transport to reduce negative effects on the environment				
1. Means of transport to work (Annual survey)	On a one day a year survey (carried out in June 2003 & 2004 in certain areas): Train increased from 9.4% to 23.10% Walking increased from 46.60% to 52.90%. Car journeys decreased from 85.70% to 84.60% Motorcycle decreased from 3.40% to 2.30% Cycling decreased from 5.70% to 4% Bus journey decreased from 25.10% to 10% Taxi journey decreased from 8.50% to 5.70%	Buckinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2001-06: Achieve a 3% reduction in the proportion of car journeys to work	Good: More train journeys More walking Less car journeys Less motorcycle journeys Bad: Less cycling Less bus journeys Neutral (can be seen either) Less taxi journeys	Only sample data
2. % of children travelling to (a) primary school (b) secondary school by different modes of transport	No comprehensive data available. Not all schools reply to questionnaire, and year to year different schools reply. Also data is not available for schools located in South Bucks but for all schools in Buckinghamshire			Unable to identify situation
3. Annual average flow (per 1,000 km) of traffic on the principal road	Annual Average Daily Traffic (Total) 2001 = 211668 2002 = 210219 2003 = 210106 2004 = 211516 Yearly growth in traffic 2001-02 = -0.68% 2002-03 = -0.05% 2003-04 = 0.68%	Yearly growth in traffic % Wycombe 2001-03 = 0.50 0.85 2002-03 = 0.34 -0.59 Chiltern 2003-04 = -0.35 -0.99	Getting worse	Unfavourable situation

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Environmental Objective 5 To provide for sustainable levels of water use and supply and management				
1. Water leakage rate from mains and customer pipes	Not possible to obtain data on district level.	Actual leakage in SE have dropped from 474.56 (MI/d) in 1997/98 to 410.0 (MI/d) in 2000/01		Unable to identify situation for South Bucks. However, there is continued progress in leakage reduction in the SE
2. Amount of water use and availability of future supplies	Not possible to obtain data on district level.	The SE is one of the driest parts of the country and experiences high levels of water demand. The water companies forecast that water demand will fall until 2004/05, mainly due to reductions in leakage, but will increase again beyond this date due to underlying trends in consumption.		Unable to identify situation in South Bucks. However, water consumption is predicted to increase in the South East.
3. The design of water efficiency measures in the design and construction of new build property.	Have no data for this			Unable to identify situation
4. The ability of the Statutory Sewerage Regulator to implement new sewerage infrastructure and treat increased waste water flows from new development in the context of the resulting impact on the environment.	Have no data for this			Unable to identify situation
Environmental Objective 6 To maintain & enhance biodiversity				
1. Achievements of Buckinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan targets	Have no data for this			Unable to identify situation
2. Condition & area of SSSIs (hectares)	79% area favourable 21% area unfavourable recovering	Highest % of favourable condition in Buckinghamshire National target: to bring 95% of SSSIs into favourable condition by 2010	However, have not met national target	Slightly unfavourable situation
3 Area of Ancient Woodland in District (hectares)	1967 hectares			

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Environmental Objective 7				
To conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape character of South Bucks and in particular those areas of designated importance.				
1. % of the District covered by a landscape character assessment.	Have no data for this			Unable to identify situation
2. Area of the District falling within the Chilterns AONB (hectares).	390 hectares			
3. Area of the District covered by LLAs & AALs designations (hectares).	LLA - 2417.7 hectares AAL - 3849.9 hectares			
4. Area (hectares) under agreement under the Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) & Countryside Stewardship agri-environment schemes (CSSAG)	No areas covered by ESAs 443 ha covered by CSSAGs			
5. Hectarage of designated green space and recreational open space developed per annum.	No data			Unable to identify situation
Environmental Objective 8				
To conserve and enhance the historic environment				
1. Number of buildings of Grade I & II* at risk of decay	2000 - 3 2001 - 3 2002 - 3 2003 - 4 2004 - 5		Number has slightly increased	Slightly unfavourable situation but nothing to be concerned about according to Conservation Officer. 2 of the buildings listed under 2004 are being dealt with.
2. Loss or damage to scheduled ancient monuments (number) & historic parks and gardens (hectares).	No data			

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Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified/Constraints
3. Number of Conservation Area reviews completed & number of new areas added p.a.	Conservation area review will be carried out in 2005. Hoping to add a new conservation area.			
4. % planning applications with an archaeological dimension	Need calculation by BCC			
Environmental Objective 9 To reduce contributions to climate change through: a) Sustainable building practices b) Maximising the potential for renewable energy & energy conservation				
1. Take up of grants for energy saving improvements	South Bucks provides Renovation Grants which are not necessarily geared towards energy saving improvements			Unable to identify situation
2. No of new buildings achieving either the SAP or BREEAM rating for energy efficiency	Have no data for this, but could be collected in future	Buckinghamshire County Structure Plan, Deposit Draft, 2001-16: All new homes to achieve a rating of at least 100 on the SAP		Unable to identify situation, but could be in future
3. Energy use per household (gas & electricity)	Gas Energy use (kWh) in: SBDC South East 2001 - 24,999 20,529 2002 - 24,993 20,563 2003 - 24,775 20,542	Gas Energy consumption per domestic consumer is 2nd highest in South Bucks compared to other districts in Buckinghamshire. SBDC also compares higher to the SE.	Gas Energy use in SBDC has slightly decreased from 2001 to 2003. However is higher than in the SE	Slightly unfavourable situation, as energy consumption is high and no major provision for electricity generated from renewable sources
	Electricity Average consumption (kWh) in 2003 Domestic Industrial & Commercial 5,904 89,526	Electricity Average consumption (kWh) in 2003 Domestic Industrial & Commercial SE 4,958 66,404 GB 5,088 88,636	Electricity: Energy use in SBDC is higher than compared to the SE and GB and also highest in Buckinghamshire	
4. Electricity installed from renewable sources & CHP	Have no data for this, but could be collected in future	National target: to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010		Unable to identify situation, but could be in future
5. Area of land being actively managed for short rotation coppice for use as a bio-fuel.	No data			

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Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified/Constraints
Environmental Objective 10				
Minimise waste & then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery				
1. % of the tonnage of household waste arising which have been a) recycled b) composted c) used to recover heat, power & other energy sources d) landfilled in a particular year	a) & b) 2000/01 - 19% 2001/02 - 19.8% 2002/03 - 19.6% 2003/04 - 22.2% c) Zero d) 2003/04 - 66.38%	a) & b) second highest in Buckinghamshire Government recycling and composting targets: 2005 - 25% 2010 - 30% 2015 - 33% d) second lowest in BCC	% of the tonnage of household waste recycled and composted has increased, but not likely to meet Government target.	Slightly unfavourable situation
2. % of construction & demolition waste going to landfill	No data	Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, 2004-16, Second Deposit Draft: To recycle 60% of the County's construction & demolition waste by 2015		Unable to identify situation
3. Amount of hazardous waste produced p.a.	No data	Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, 2004-16, Second Deposit Draft: a declining amount of hazardous waste landfilled in the County by 2016		Unable to identify situation
4. Amount of secondary/ recycled aggregates used compared with virgin aggregates	Have no data for this			Unable to identify situation
Environment Objective 11				
To conserve soil resources & quality				
1. Loss of best & most versatile agricultural land (grades 1,2 and 3a) to development	Between 1999 and 2003 = 0 loss			Favourable situation

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Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified/Constraints
Environmental Objective 12				
To improve the efficiency of land use through the re-use of existing buildings and developing on previously developed land (PDL)				
1. % of new homes built on PDL	2002 - 88.8% 2003 - 97.4% 2004 - 85.9 %	National target = 60% SBDC target = 85%	Exceeded both national and own target	Favourable situation.
2. Density of 1. Dwellings completed 2. New dwelling permissions granted in a particular monitoring year	Density 2001/02 - 15 2002/03 - 17 2003/04 - 14	Government target: a minimum average net density of 30 dwellings/hectare for new housing development	On bigger schemes we have achieved 30 dph, but cannot on infill sites.	Overall we are not meeting the national target. However, 87% of land is within the GB, therefore big dev. schemes, where we could meet the target are limited. We have also to take into account sensitive design for development close to the GB.
3. Vacant private homes returned to occupation or demolished.	waiting for data			
Environmental Objectives 13				
To minimise the risk of flooding in relation to both new & existing development including existing infrastructure.				
1. No. of properties affected by fluvial flood events	No data yet	Buckinghamshire Country Structure Plan Deposit Draft, 2001-16: No increase in the number of properties at risk from flooding		
2. Frequency of fluvial flood events	No data yet			
3. Amount of new development in the floodplain. (Number of dwellings and amount of new residential floorspace granted permission that is contrary to Environment Agency advice).	No data			Unable to identify situation
4. New development with sustainable drainage installed	Have no data for this, but could be collected in future			Unable to identify situation, but could be in future
5. Number of incidences of blocked or overflowing drains.	waiting for data			

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Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified/Constraints
Environmental Objective 14 To reduce pollution of the air, water and soil and also combat sources of noise and light pollution.				
1. Passive diffusion tube data suggesting an exceedance of the UK Annual Mean Objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	There are 18 sites in the District of which 3 sites exceeded in 2004 AQMS Gerrards Cross / M4 Dorney / Police Station Gerrards Cross 4 sites exceeded in 2003 AQMS Gerrards Cross / M4 Dorney / Police Station Gerrards Cross / Station Road Beaconsfield 7 sites exceeded in 2002 AQMS Gerrards Cross / M4 Dorney / Police Station Gerrards Cross / Station Road Beaconsfield / A4 Taplow / Beaconsfield Road Farnham Common / Victoria Crescent Iver		Is getting better	Air pollution is centred around the motorways. Thus the Council has declared an AQMA adjacent to the M4, M25 and M40 and is in the process of producing an Air Quality Strategy which will be limiting housing development along this corridor
2. Area (hectares) covered by AQMAs.	AQMA adjacent to the M4, M25 and M40			
3. Rivers of Good or Fair chemical and biological water quality	Chemical quality 1990 - 2003: 1 river quality unchanged 2 river qualities became worse but then back to former condition 3 river qualities improved Grades in 2003: 1 x A 2 x B 1 x D 1 x E 1 x Ungraded Key: A = Very good, B = Good, C = Fairly good, D = Fair, E = Poor, F = Bad <i>Biological quality data to come</i>		Chemical river quality is good	Favourable situation re chemical river quality
4. No of incidents of major & significant water pollution occurring in a particular year in each of the District	3 incidents in 2004	4 incidents in 2004 in Aylesbury Vale DC 1 incident in 2004 in Chiltern DC 2 incidents in 2004 in Wycombe	No past data, unable to see a trend	Unable to identify situation
5. Quality and quantity of groundwater	No data yet			
6. Area (hectares) of contaminated land which is decontaminated.	No data yet.			

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Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issue Identified/Constraints
7. Public concern over noise (No of noise complaints received by category)	No of complaints received 2003/04 Dogs/other animals 45 Construction 38 Domestic music 34 Neighbours 33 Pub/Club 31 Light industry 26 Parties (domestic) 21 Domestic alarm 10 Security alarms 8 Sport/leisure premises 7			
Economic Objective 15 To encourage economic growth & competitiveness, whilst achieving a broad balance in the distribution & growth of housing, population & employment.				
1. Net change in the total of VAT registered businesses in the District.	1999: 55 net gain, 2000: 35 net loss 2001: 15 net loss, 2002: 15 net gain 2003: 40 net gain		Is getting better	Favourable situation
2. Out commuting levels from the District compared to in commuting levels.	Number of movements: OUT: 1999 = 16,600 2001 = 16,911 IN: 1999 = 11,070 2001 = 13,736 Movements within BCC in 2001 SBD to Aylesbury Vale = 174 Aylesbury Vale to SBDC = 457 SBD to Chiltern = 843 Chiltern to SBD = 2,050 SBDC to Wycombe = 1,437 Wycombe to SBD = 2,853 within SBD = 10,699		OUT movements have increased by 1.87% IN movements have increased by 24.08%	
3. Amount of new employment floorspace granted permission/completed.	waiting for data			

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Economic Objective 16 To encourage an economy which is focused on higher value added, lower impact activities																												
1. Number and proportion of employees in knowledge based sector	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total employ ment</td> <td>knowledge employm. share of total</td> <td>knowledge employment as share of total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1998-28,733</td> <td>5,799</td> <td>20.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999-30,512</td> <td>7,296</td> <td>23.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002-28,659</td> <td>6,825</td> <td>23.8%</td> </tr> </table>	Total employ ment	knowledge employm. share of total	knowledge employment as share of total	1998-28,733	5,799	20.2%	1999-30,512	7,296	23.9%	2002-28,659	6,825	23.8%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Knowledge employment as share of total</td> <td>SE</td> <td>England</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td>20.0%</td> <td>17.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>17.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>17.8%</td> </tr> </table>	Knowledge employment as share of total	SE	England	1998	20.0%	17.1%	1999	21.0%	17.6%	2002	21.0%	17.8%	Getting better. Above SE and England level	Favourable situation
Total employ ment	knowledge employm. share of total	knowledge employment as share of total																										
1998-28,733	5,799	20.2%																										
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1998	20.0%	17.1%																										
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2002	21.0%	17.8%																										
2. Diversity of economic sectors	Have no data for this represented in the area employment			Unable to identify situation																								
Economic Objective 17 To develop & maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the District																												
1. % of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent	In Buckinghamshire as a whole: 2000/01 - 62% 2001/02 - 63% 2002/03 - 64%		Getting better	Unable to identify situation for SBDC. Data is only available at County Level																								
2. % of population qualified to National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ) level 3 or equivalent	SBDC March 99 - Feb 00 = 47.30% March 00 - Feb 01 = 52.60% March 01 - Feb 02 = 52.10% March 02 - Feb 03 = 54.90% March 03 - Feb 04 = 54.10%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SE %</td> <td>GB %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43.60</td> <td>39.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>44.10</td> <td>40.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>44.20</td> <td>41.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>46.20</td> <td>42.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>46.90</td> <td>43.10</td> </tr> </table>	SE %	GB %	43.60	39.30	44.10	40.30	44.20	41.00	46.20	42.00	46.90	43.10	Getting better Above SE and GB level	Favourable situation												
SE %	GB %																											
43.60	39.30																											
44.10	40.30																											
44.20	41.00																											
46.20	42.00																											
46.90	43.10																											
3. Percentage of adults with no qualifications.	March 2003 - Feb. 2004 = 7.2%	SE 10.8% GB 15.1%	Better than SE and GB	Favourable situation																								

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4. Proportion of people of working age who are unemployed.	December SBDC 1996 2.4 1997 1.5 1998 1.4 1999 1.2 2000 0.9 2001 0.9 2002 1.2 2003 1.4	December Buckinghamshire 1996 2.7 1997 1.6 1998 1.6 1999 1.4 2000 1.1 2001 1.3 2002 1.4 2003 1.6	Less unemployed in SBDC compared to Buckinghamshire. Trend: getting better	Favourable situation
5. Proportion of people of working age out of work for more than a year	September 2004 under 6 month = 51.9% 6 - 12 month = 22.2% 12 - 18 month = 11.1% 18 - 36 month = 11.1% over 36 month = 3.7%	September 2004 - Buckinghamshire under 6 month = 62.1% 6 - 12 month = 17.1% 12 - 18 month = 9% 18 - 36 month = 9.6% over 36 month = 2.3%		