

K: Shaping our surroundings

The overall population of the UK had increased to 59.1 million by 2001 and is projected to rise to 65.4 million by 2051. The number of households in Great Britain was estimated to be 24.1 million in 2001 and is projected to rise to 26.2 million by 2011. Household numbers are driven by population growth, changes in the age structure of the population, and changes in family structures and lifestyles.

In 1990, 34 per cent of new retail floorspace was created in town centres. By 2000 this had increased to 51 per cent of the total each year.

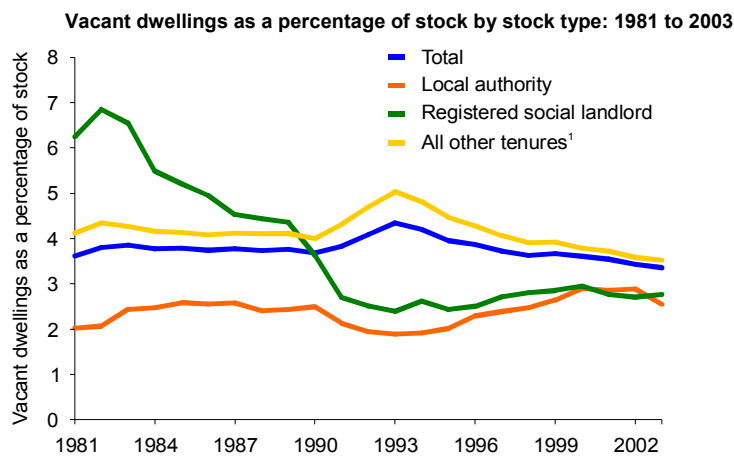
In 2003, 3.6 per cent of grade I and II* listed buildings in England were considered to be at risk through neglect or decay.

In the 2002-3 British Crime Survey, 15 per cent of people were very worried about physical attack, down from 18 per cent in 1998. 22 per cent of women said they were very worried, down from 27 per cent, but there was little change amongst men.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QoLC 1999		QoLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
H14	Land use: New homes built on previously developed land (headline)		☹	≈	☹	✓	✓
K1	Vacant land and properties and derelict land	Vacant dwellings	☹	≈	☹	≈	✓
		Derelict land	≈	≈	☹	☹	☹
K2	New retail floor space in town centres and out of town		✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
K3	Population growth		na	na	na	na	na
K4	Household growth		na	na	na	na	na
K5	Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay		☹	☹	☹	☹	≈
K6	Quality of surroundings		☹	✓	☹	✓	✓
K7	Access to local green space [†]		☹	☹	☹	☹	☹
K8	Noise levels		☹	☹	☹	✗	✗
H8	Level of crime (headline)	Violent crime	✗	✗	Revised	Revised	Revised
		Vehicles and burglary	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
		Robbery	na	na	✗	✗	✗
K9	Fear of crime	Physical attack	☹	☹	☹	☹	✓
		Burglary/theft of car	☹	≈	☹	✓	✓

Indicator: Vacant land and properties and derelict land

K1



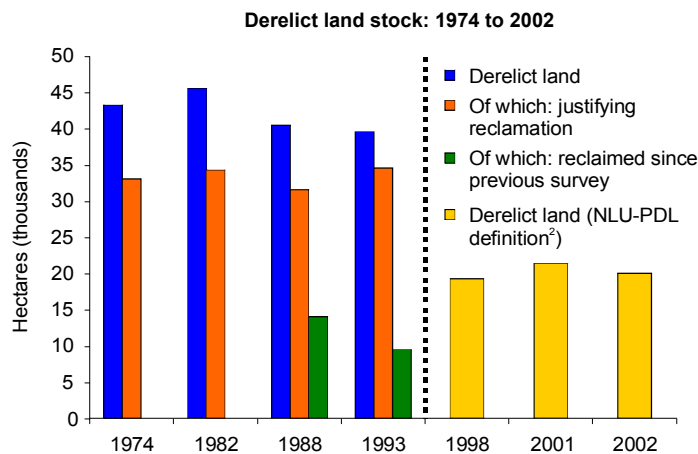
Vacant dwellings

Change since



England
Source: ODPM

Note: 1. Includes a small amount of publicly-owned properties.



Derelict land

Change since



England
Source: ODPM

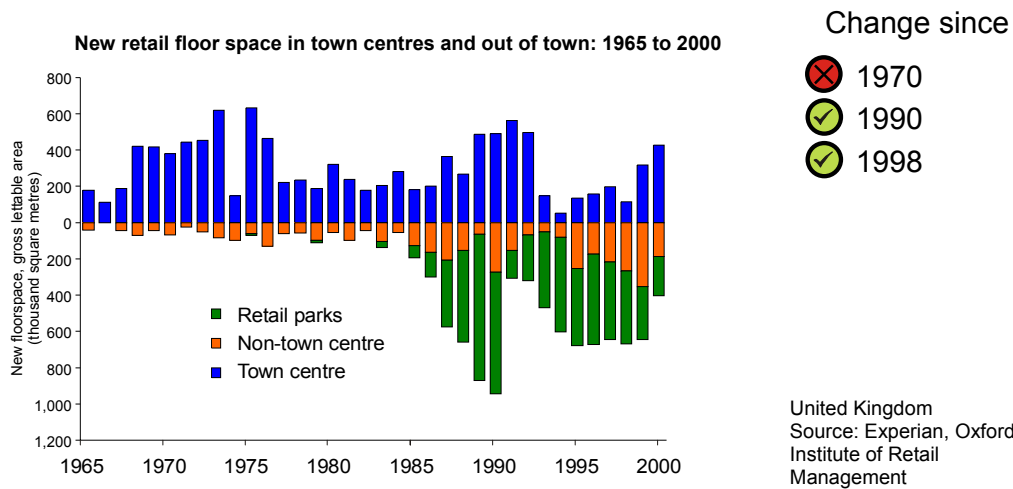
Note: 2. National Land Use Database of Previously Developed Land

Objective: Bring empty homes back into use and convert buildings to new uses

- In 2003 there were nearly 720,000 vacant dwellings (3.4 per cent of stock), virtually unchanged from 1990 but 4.4 per cent less than the 1998 figure of more than 750,000.
- Vacant social stock was just under 15 per cent of total vacant dwellings in 2003.
- The definition of derelict land changed in 1998 and it is not possible to compare recent data with the older series.

Indicator: New retail floor space in town centres and out of town

K2



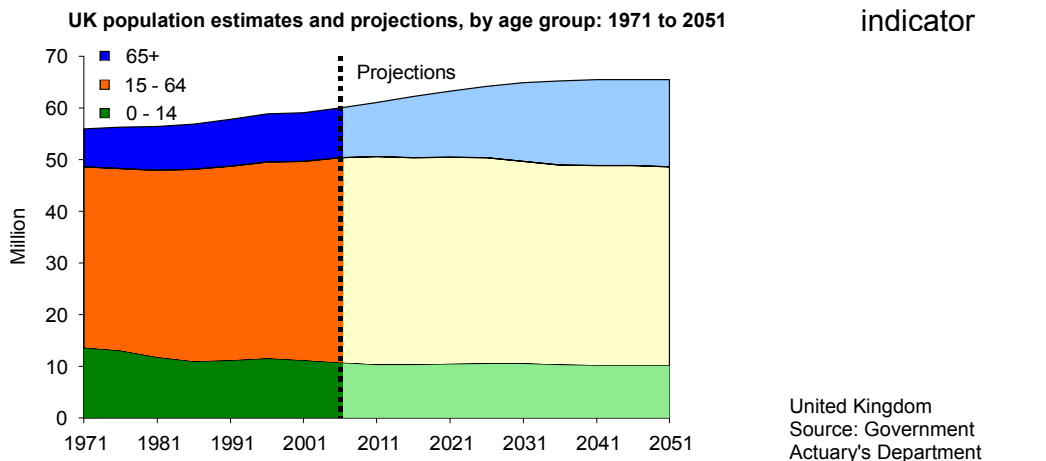
Objective: Shopping leisure and entertainment, offices and other key centre uses should, wherever possible, be located within existing centres

- In 1990, 34 per cent of all new retail floor space was in town centres. By the year 2000 this had increased to 51 per cent. Between 1998 and 2000, the proportion of new retail floor space created in town centres increased more than 2 and a half times - from 15 per cent to 51 per cent of the total each year.
- In 2000, the proportion of new retail floor space in town centres was 29 percentage points lower than in 1970. At that time, 85 per cent of all new retail floor space was created in town centres.

Indicator: Population growth

K3

Contextual indicator

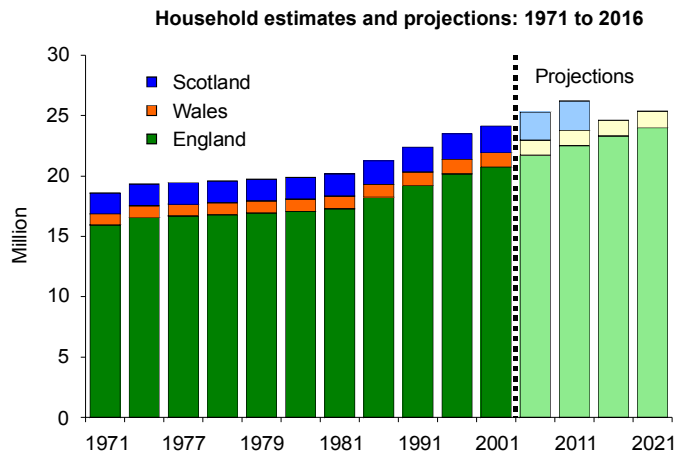


- The overall population of the UK was estimated to be 59.1 million in 2001, up from 57.8 million in 1991, and is projected to rise to 65.4 million by 2051.
- Those aged 65 and over currently account for 16 per cent of the population. This is projected to rise to 26 per cent by 2051.

Indicator: Household growth

K4

Contextual indicator



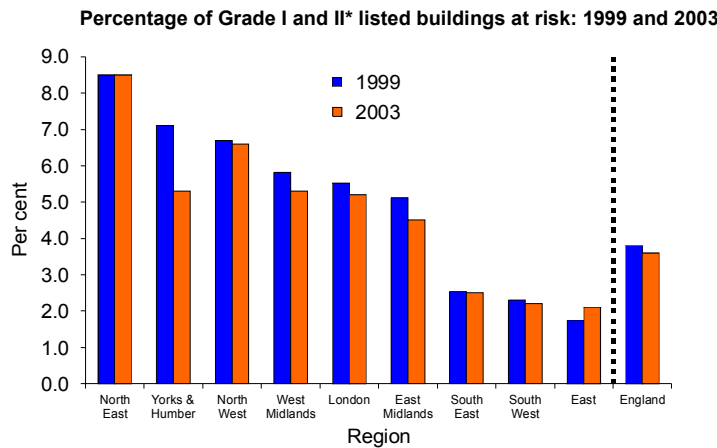
Great Britain
Source: ODPM, National Assembly for Wales, Scottish Executive

- The number of households in Great Britain was estimated to be 24.1 million in 2001, up from 22.4 million in 1991, and is projected to rise to 26.2 million by 2011.
- Household numbers are driven by population growth, changes in the age structure of the population, and changes in family structures and lifestyles. Single person households have increased substantially in recent decades.

Indicator: Buildings of grade I and II* at risk of decay

K5

Change since



- 1970
- 1990
- 1999

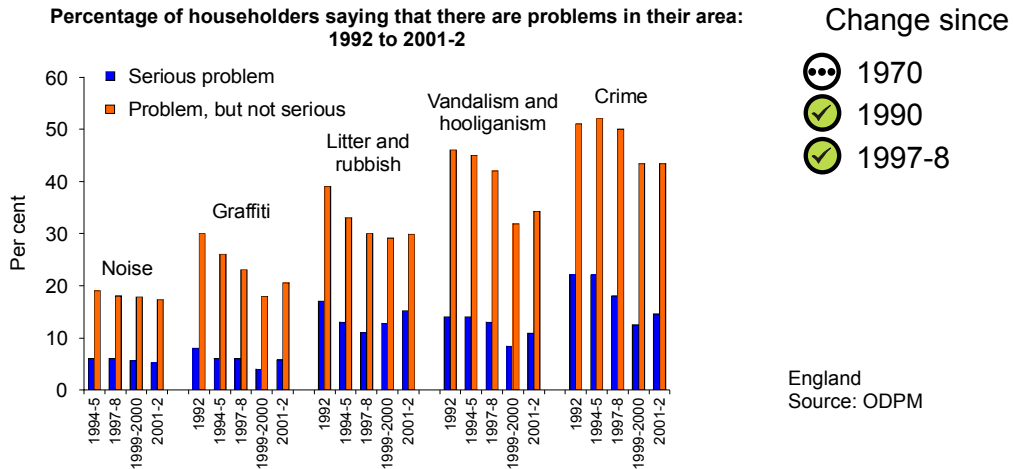
England
Source: English Heritage

Objective: Ensure that development takes account of history and look for opportunities to conserve local heritage

- In 2003, 3.6 per cent of grade I and II* buildings in England were considered to be at risk through neglect or decay, compared with 3.8 per cent in 1999.
- The percentage at risk was lowest in the East of England, the South West and the South East, and highest in the North East.

Indicator: Quality of surroundings

K6

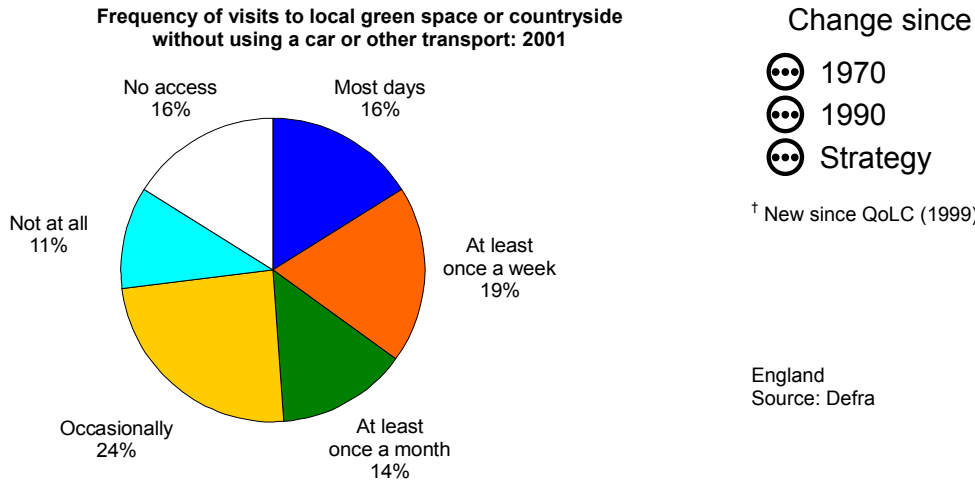


Objective: Attractive streets and buildings, low levels of traffic, noise and pollution, green spaces, and community safety

- In general, the percentage of householders saying there were problems in their area has decreased steadily since the early 1990s.
- Since 1997-8, the percentage of householders identifying non-serious problems has decreased for all problem types except litter and rubbish. In 2001-2, the percentage of householders identifying serious litter problems in their area increased, and those identifying a serious graffiti problem was the same as in 1997-8.

Indicator: Access to local green space[†]

K7



Objective: Attractive streets and buildings, low levels of traffic, noise and pollution, green spaces, and community safety

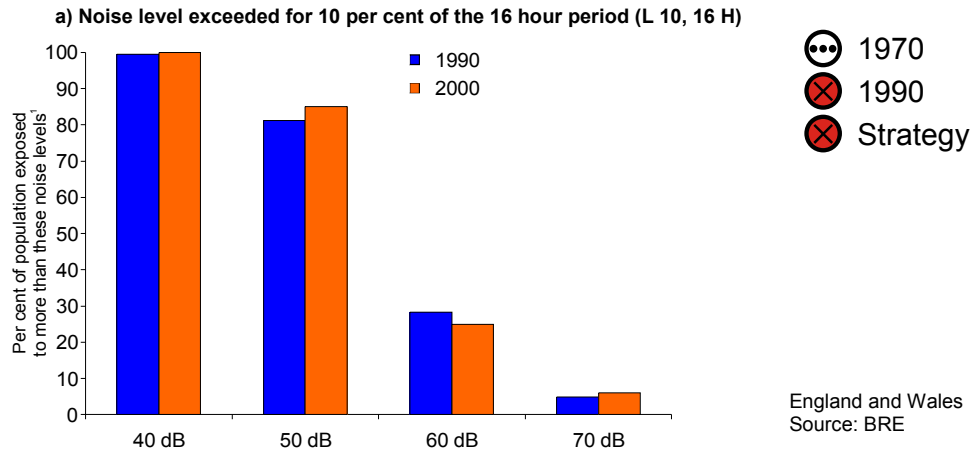
- In a 2001 survey, 84 per cent of people said they had access to local green space or countryside without using a car or other transport.
- Excluding visits that just involved passing through or for work, 16 per cent visited their local green space or countryside most days and a further 19 per cent did so at least once a week. 11 per cent of people did not visit their local green space or countryside even though they had access.

Indicator: Noise levels

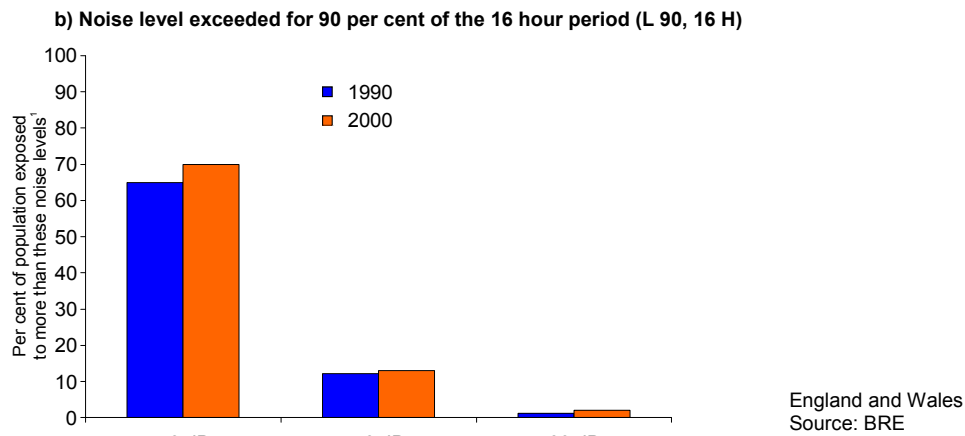
K8

Population exposure to different noise levels outside the home: 1990 and 2000

Change since



Note: 1. Measured over 16 hour period (17:00 – 23:00) 1 metre from the dwelling



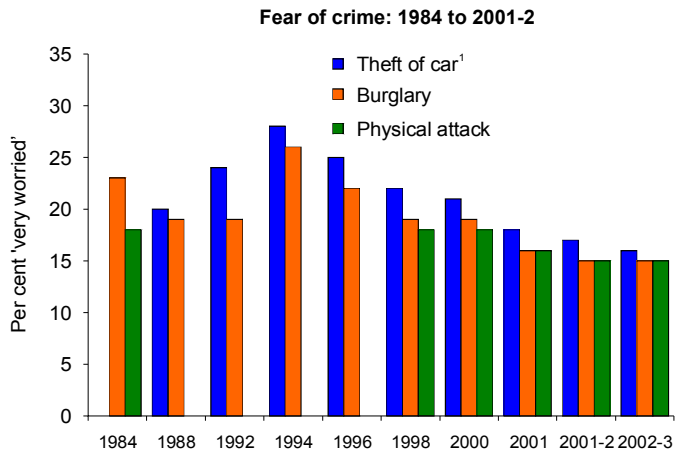
Note: 1. Measured over 16 hour period (17:00 – 23:00) 1 metre from the dwelling

Objective: Attractive streets and buildings, low levels of traffic, noise and pollution, green spaces

- The proportion of the population exposed to noise levels exceeding 50 decibels for more than 10 per cent of a sixteen hour period increased from 81 per cent in 1990 to 85 per cent in 2000.
- The proportion of the population exposed to 40 decibels or more of background noise (noise exceeded for more than 90 per cent of a sixteen hour period) increased from 64 per cent in 1990 to 70 per cent in 2000.

Indicator: Fear of Crime

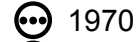
K9



Note: 1. Based on car owners only

Physical attack

Change since



1970



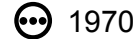
1990



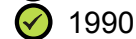
1998

Burglary/theft of car

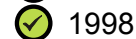
Change since



1970

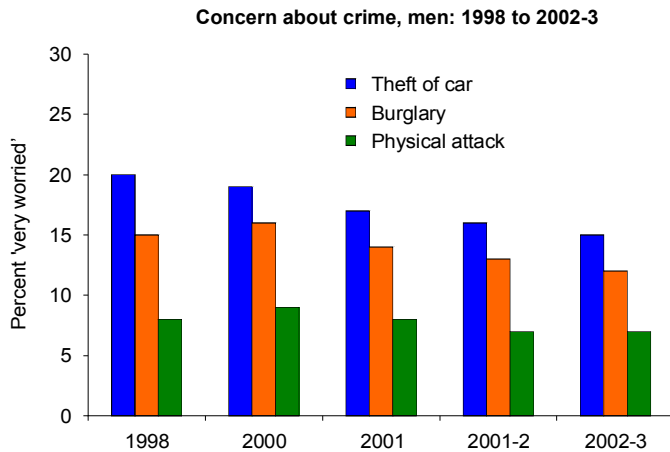


1990

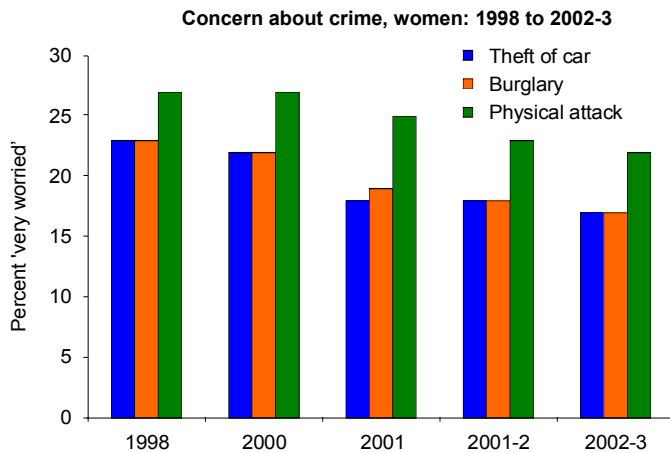


1998

England and Wales
Source: Home Office



England and Wales
Source: Home Office



England and Wales
Source: Home Office

Objective: Reduce both crime and fear of crime

- In the 2002-3 British Crime Survey 15 per cent of people were very worried about physical attack, down from 18 per cent in 1998. 22 per cent of women said they were very worried, down from 27 per cent, but there was little change amongst men.
- The proportions of people very worried about car theft and burglary fell for both men and women, and have done so since the early 1990s.