



# Quality of Life in Reigate & Banstead

## Borough Profile

August 2018

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# Introduction

Welcome to the 2018 Quality of Life Profile for Reigate & Banstead. The profile offers insight into the residents, communities, business and natural environment within the Borough. It forms part of a series of profiles that paint a picture of the Borough over time and across a range of demographic, social, economic and environmental indicators.

Reigate & Banstead covers an area of 12,914 hectares situated towards the east of the County of Surrey. The Borough contains mixed rural and urban land coverage, with the majority of the population living in the towns of Reigate, Redhill, Banstead and Horley.

The purpose of the profile is to build a comprehensive understanding of need within the Borough in order to inform the Council's Corporate Plan and future service priorities. All data featured comes from authoritative sources and is the most up-to-date available at the time of publication. It is possible to interrogate much of this data online, using cited references and links provided at the end of the report.

The profile is divided into 9 chapters, each containing an array of indicators which provide insight into each topic. Each indicator contains a brief description, with most presented as a time-series and with county, regional and national comparators in order to aid interpretation.

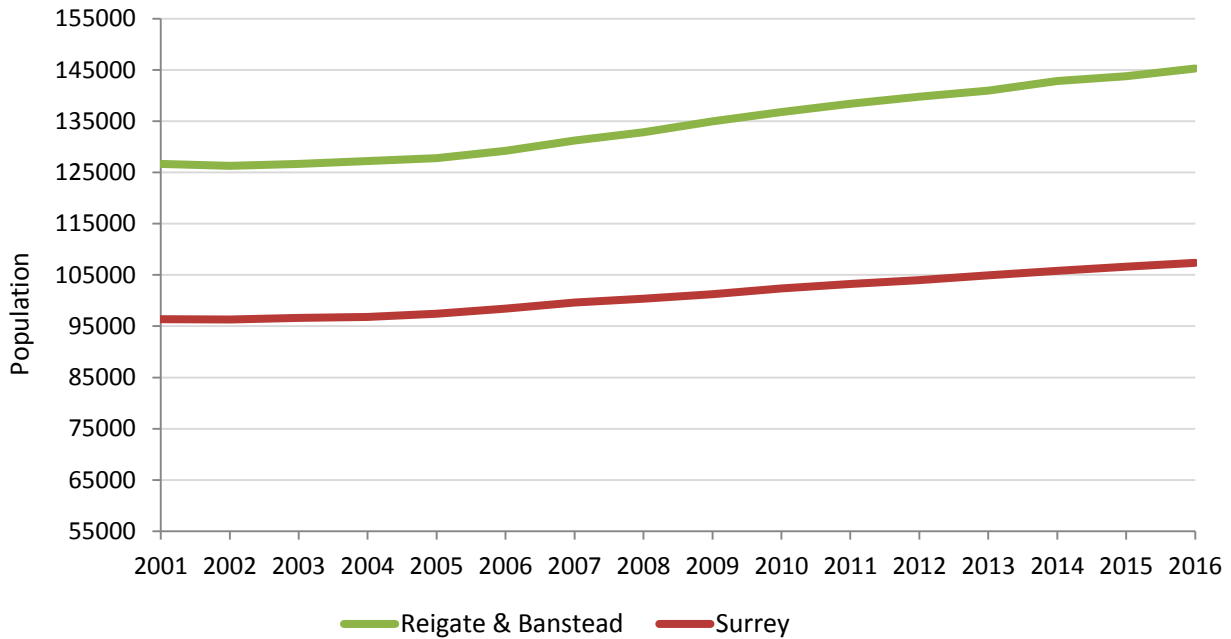
We hope you find this document valuable and welcome any feedback on how to improve it in future editions.

# Population

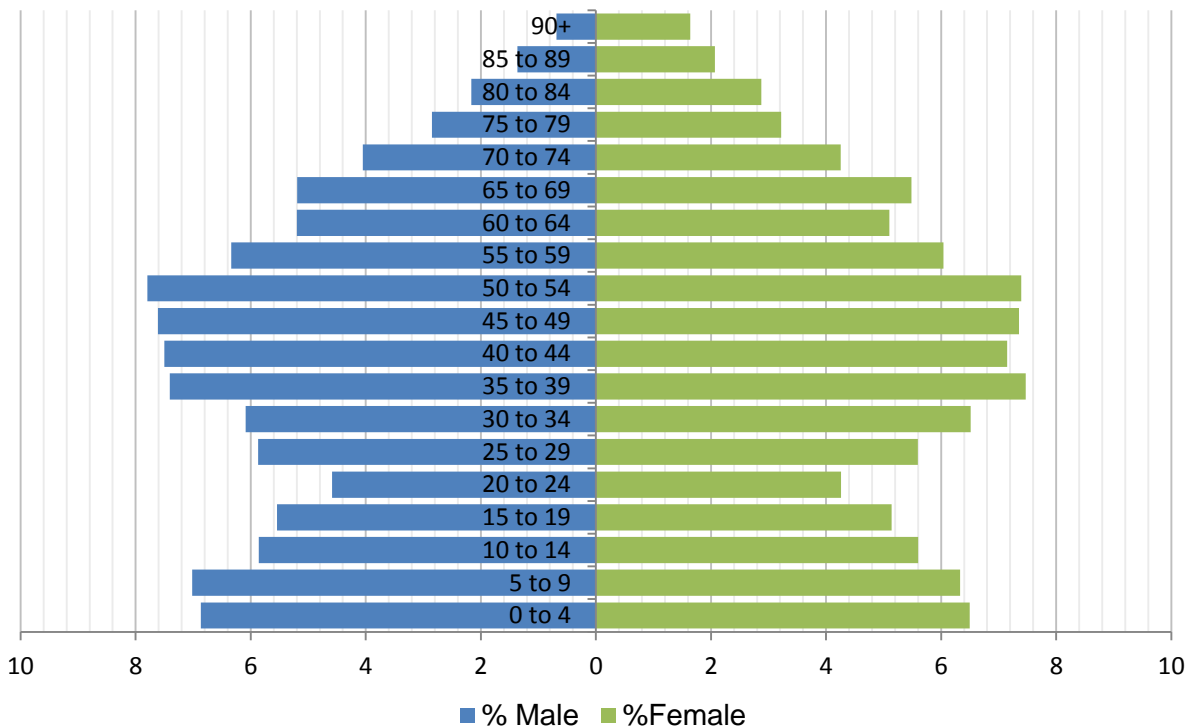
## Population – Age & gender

[source: Office for National Statistics]

According to the 2016 mid-year population estimates, Reigate & Banstead has a population of 145,648. This has increased by 5.7% since mid-2011, the data which the last borough profile included. The population of Reigate & Banstead is 35% higher than the average of the other districts and boroughs in Surrey, second only to Guildford (148,020).



The population is fairly evenly split between males and females. The split of ages is similarly fairly even.



## Population - Ethnicity

[source: Office for National Statistics]

The 2011 census is the latest and most authoritative source detailing the ethnic breakdown of the borough's population. The largest ethnic group in the borough is white British, with 85% of the population classified as such. This is on a par with the Surrey average of 83.5%. The borough is

less diverse (8.4% non-white) than the rest of the country (14% non-white), though is similar to the South East region as a whole (9% non-white).

### Population - English as an additional language

[source: Office for National Statistics]

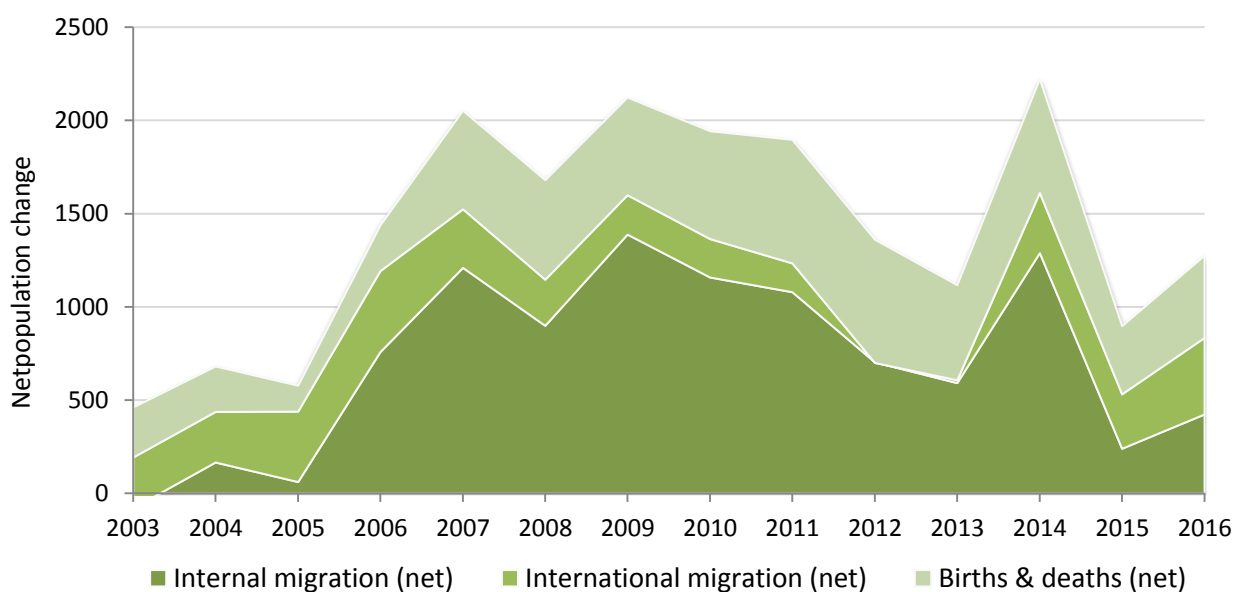
The 2011 census explored respondents' main language as well as their proficiency in English. It shows that English is the main language spoken by 95% of the borough's population. Of those in the borough whose main language is not English, 88% speak English at least 'well', with less than 2% being unable to speak English at all. The most common first languages spoken other than English were recorded as Polish (0.5% of total pop), Portuguese (0.3%) and French (0.3%).

	% of the borough's population					Main language is English
	Main language is not English	Speak English very well	Speak English well	Speak English not well	Cannot speak English	
Surrey	6.0	3.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	94.0
Elmbridge	6.6	3.7	2.1	0.6	0.1	93.4
Epsom & Ewell	7.4	3.8	2.6	0.8	0.1	92.6
Guildford	7.4	3.9	2.9	0.6	0.1	92.6
Mole Valley	3.3	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	96.7
<b>Reigate &amp; Banstead</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>95.0</b>
Runnymede	8.1	4.3	2.9	0.8	0.1	91.9
Spelthorne	6.4	3.3	2.3	0.7	0.1	93.6
Surrey Heath	5.2	2.8	1.8	0.5	0.1	94.8
Tandridge	2.7	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	97.3
Waverley	3.4	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	96.6
Woking	10.1	4.9	3.6	1.3	0.2	89.9

### Population – Components of population change

[source: Office for National Statistics]

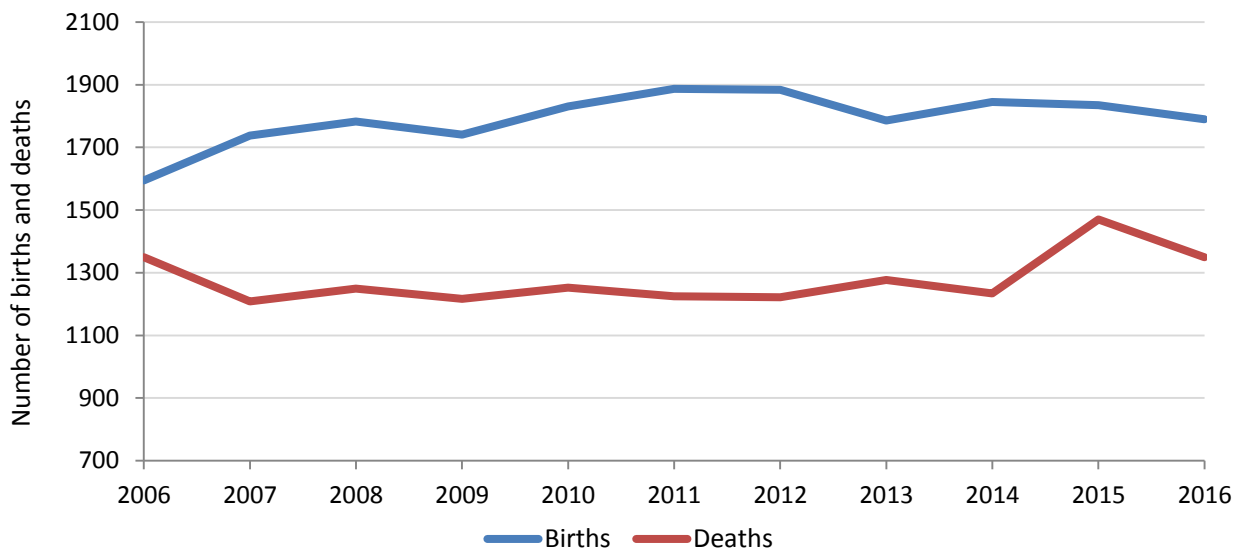
As noted above, the borough's population has grown over the last decade. The graph below shows the components of population increases within the borough from 2003 to 2016.





As the above graph demonstrates, the majority of the increase in the borough's population since 2005 is attributable to internal migration from other areas of the country, though proportions have evened out more recently. It is likely that the growth in population during the late 2000s correlates to the relatively high level of house building that took place across the Borough at that time.

The last 10 years of available data shows that births have consistently outpaced deaths in the borough. The impact on each year's net population increase has historically not been as significant as internal migration, though this is balancing.



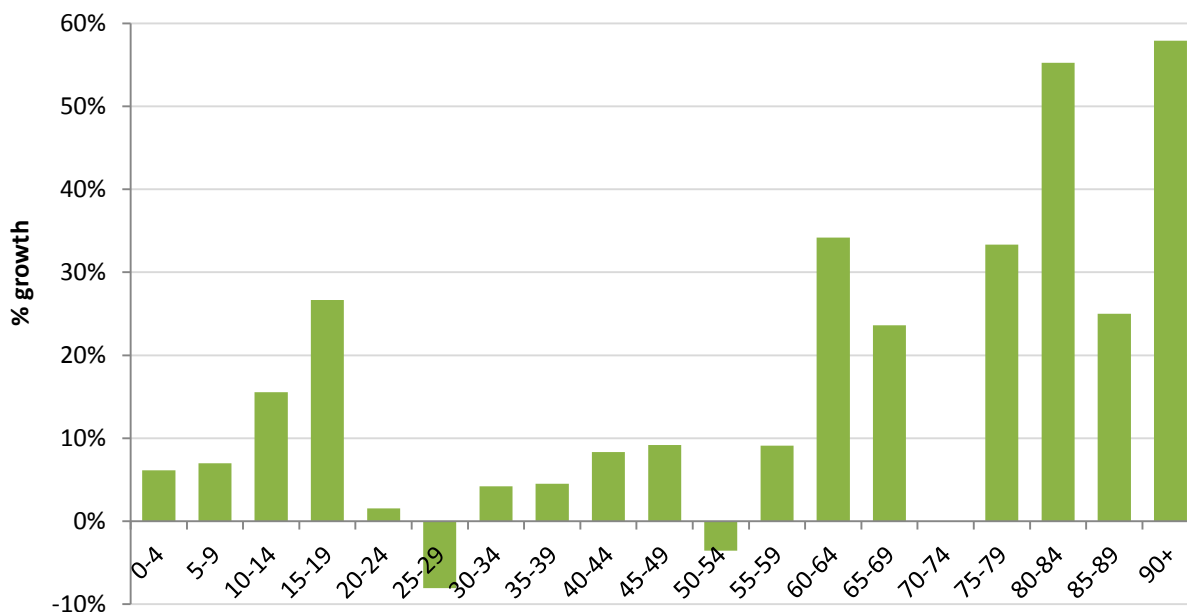
### Population – Forecast population change

[source: Office National Statistics]

The latest ONS 2014-based projections for Reigate & Banstead indicate that the borough's population could grow to 167,500 by 2028, an increase of 11.4% from 2018. Proportionally it is internal migration is expected to have the greatest effect (60%) on this increase, with natural change (30%) and international migration (10%) following.

In a trend reflective of the overall national picture of an ageing society, in the next ten years the borough's population aged over 65 will increase by 26%. The greatest increase will be seen in those aged 90 and over though, in absolute terms, this age group will still only account for less than 2% of the borough's total population by 2028.

**Percentage growth of quinary age groups (2018-2028)**



## Population – Mosaic Classification

[source: Experian Mosaic 2017]

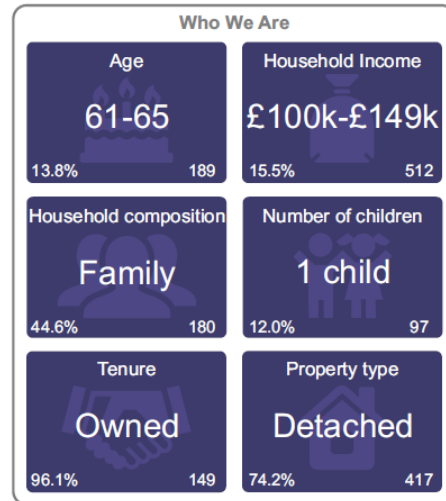
Experian's Mosaic classification uses 450 variables to model the demographics, characteristics, behaviours and opinions of individual households within the Borough. All households are classified into one of fifteen summary groups which reveal the main characteristics of that society segment.

The most dominant groups within Reigate & Banstead are:

- **Group B Prestige Positions (26%)**  
*Established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles*

**Key Features**

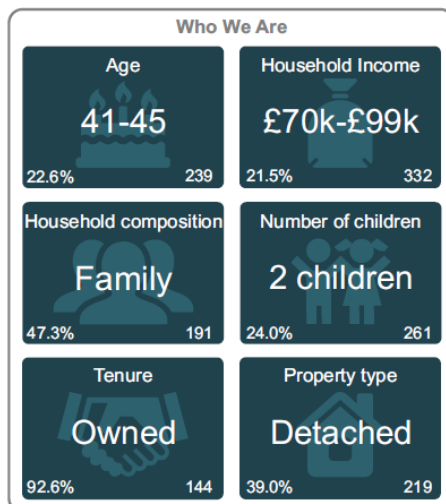
- High value detached homes
- Married couples
- Managerial and senior positions
- Supporting students and older children
- High assets and investments
- Online shopping and banking



- **Group D Domestic Success (20%)**  
*Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers*

**Key Features**

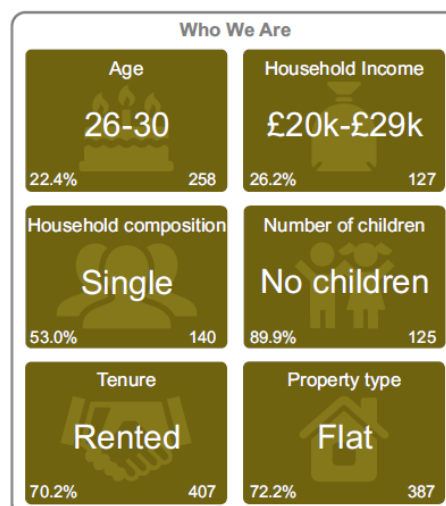
- Families with children
- Upmarket suburban homes
- Owned with a mortgage
- 3 or 4 bedrooms
- High Internet use
- Own new technology



- **Group J Rental Hubs (13%)**  
*Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods*

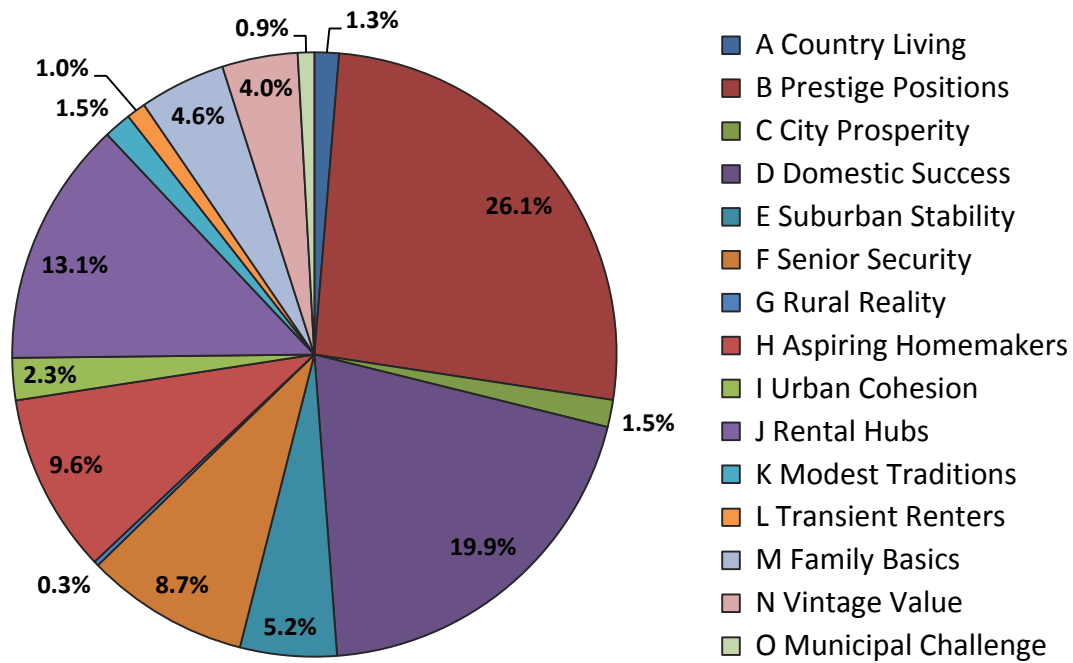
**Key Features**

- Aged 18-35
- Private renting
- Singles and sharers
- Urban locations
- Young neighbourhoods
- High use of smartphones



The graph below shows household profile by mosaic group. It reveals that over a quarter of households are classified as *prestige positions* and almost a further fifth are classified *domestic success*.

**Reigate & Banstead households by Mosaic Group**

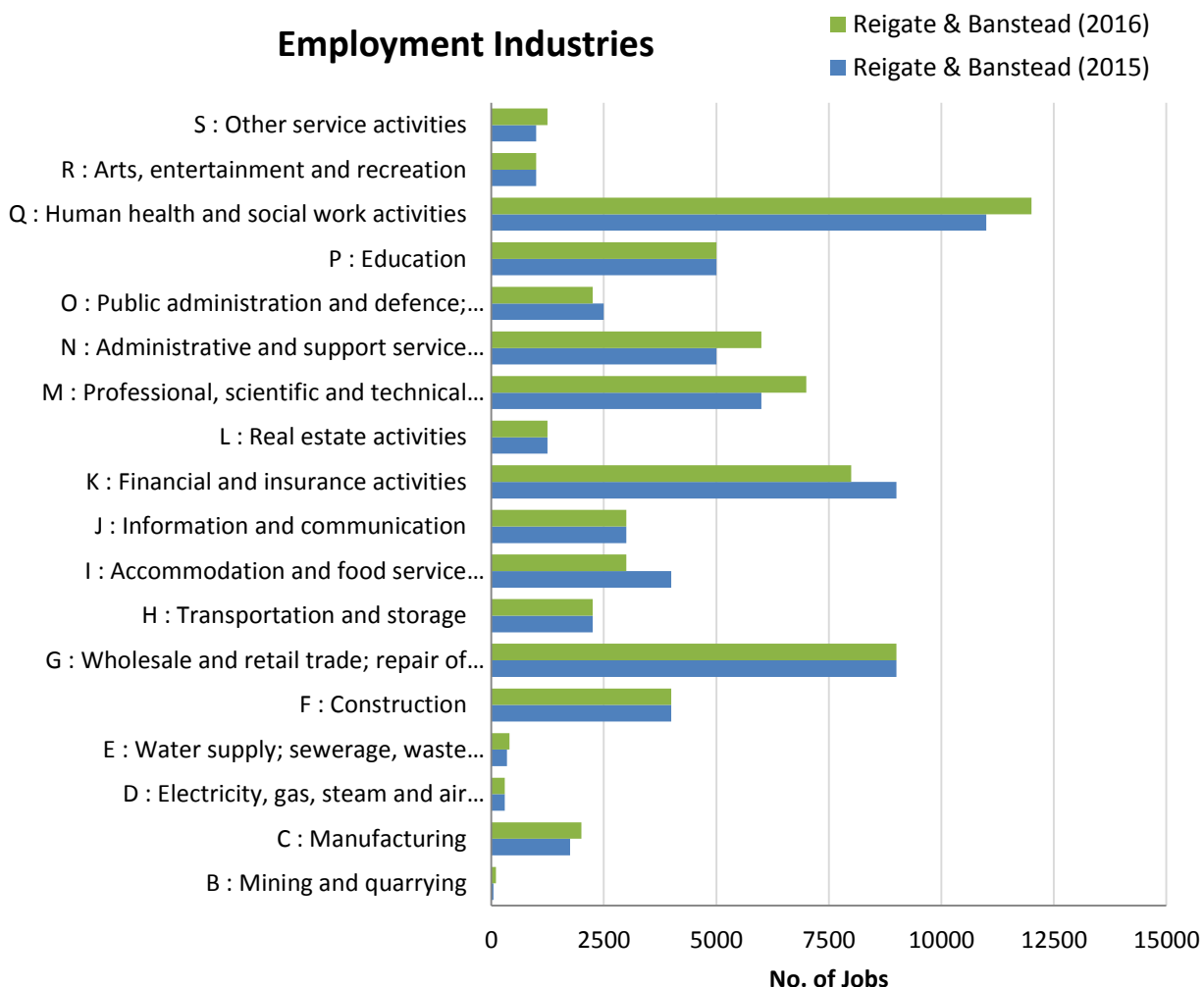


## **Business & Economy**

## Business & Economy – Sectors

[source: Office for National Statistics]

The industries that employ the largest proportion of people working within Reigate & Banstead include: social work; finance and insurance; and retail. Social work and retail are typically large employers regardless of location. However, Reigate & Banstead has a notable concentration of large financial and insurance corporations who employ a significant proportion (12%) of the borough's labour force.



## Business & Economy – Business size

[source: Office for National Statistics]

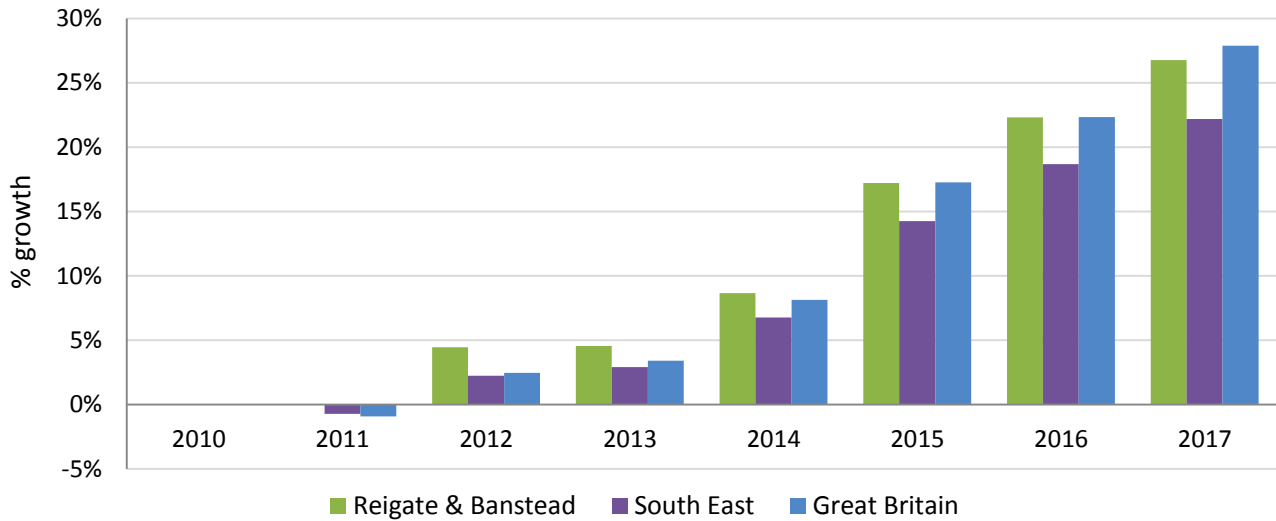
Micro businesses (1-9 employees) make up nearly 92% of all VAT-registered businesses in Reigate & Banstead.

Enterprise Size	Micro (0-9)	Small (10 to 49)	Medium (50 to 249)	Large (250+)	Total
Count	6515	495	75	25	7110
Percentage	91.6%	7.0%	1.1%	0.4%	100.0%

**Business & Economy – Growth in the number of businesses** [source: Office for National Statistics]

Between 2010 and 2017 the number of businesses registered in Reigate & Banstead grew by 26.8%, greater than the South East average (22.2%). The borough's business growth typically outpaced both the South East and Great Britain average, though since 2015 the GB average has caught up and overtaken Reigate & Banstead having grown by 27.9% (between 2010–2017).

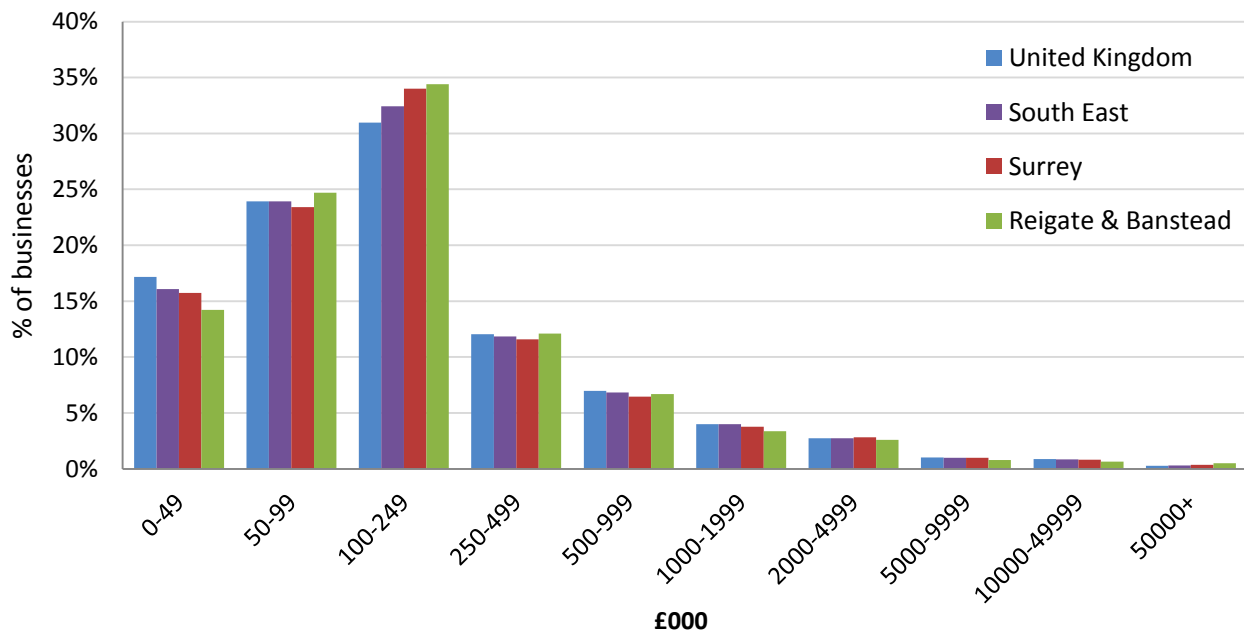
**Growth Rate of VAT Registered Enterprises (2010 Baseline)**



**Business & Economy – Business Turnover & Age** [source: Office for National Statistics, 2017]

This data breaks down businesses by their turnover. Notably Reigate & Banstead has a greater proportion of businesses that turnover over £50 million (35 businesses / 7,105) than comparator areas. A business in the borough is more likely to turnover between £50,000 and £499,000 than the comparators, but less likely to turnover less than £49,000.

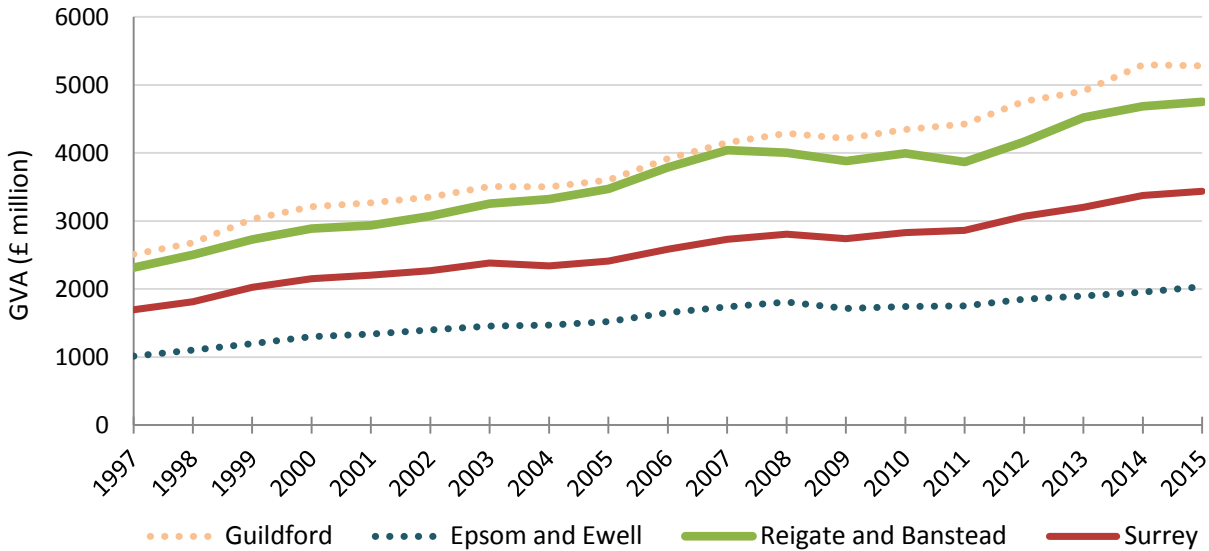
**Business Turnover**



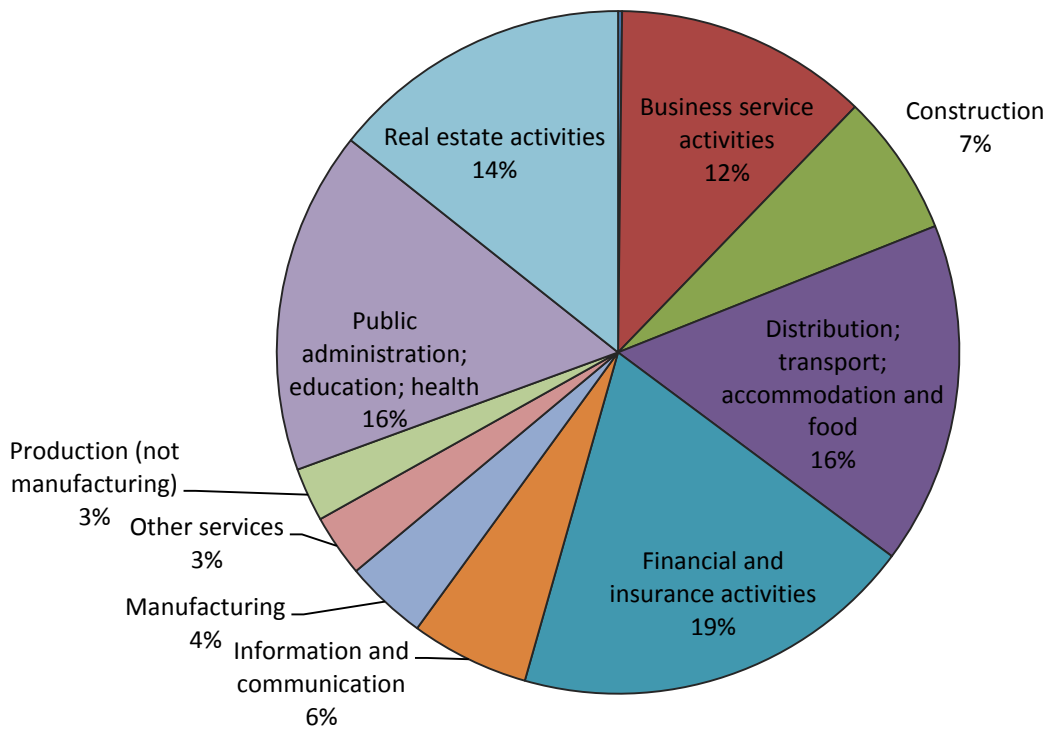
**Business & Economy – Gross Value Added (GVA) & Competitiveness** [source: ONS, 2015]

Reigate & Banstead has the 2nd largest economy in Surrey, measured by total Gross Value Added (GVA), £4.75 billion. GVA is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy. Within Reigate & Banstead the financial and insurance sector is the largest representing 19% of total GVA.

**Gross Value Added (Income Approach) by Local Authority**



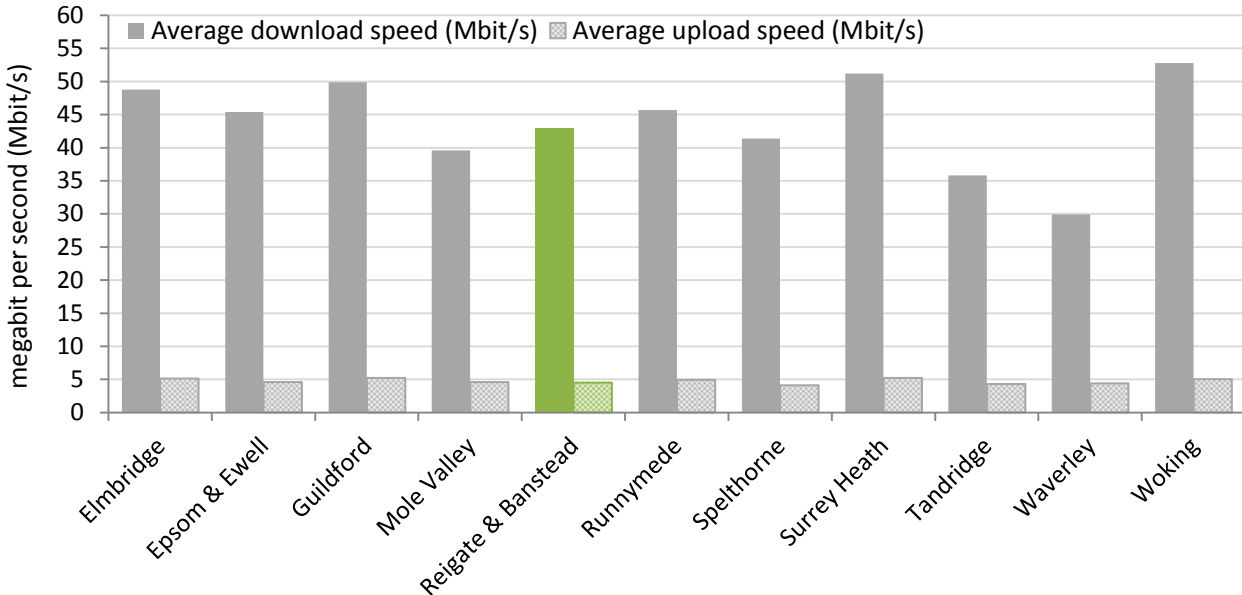
**Reigate & Banstead Gross Value Added by sector**



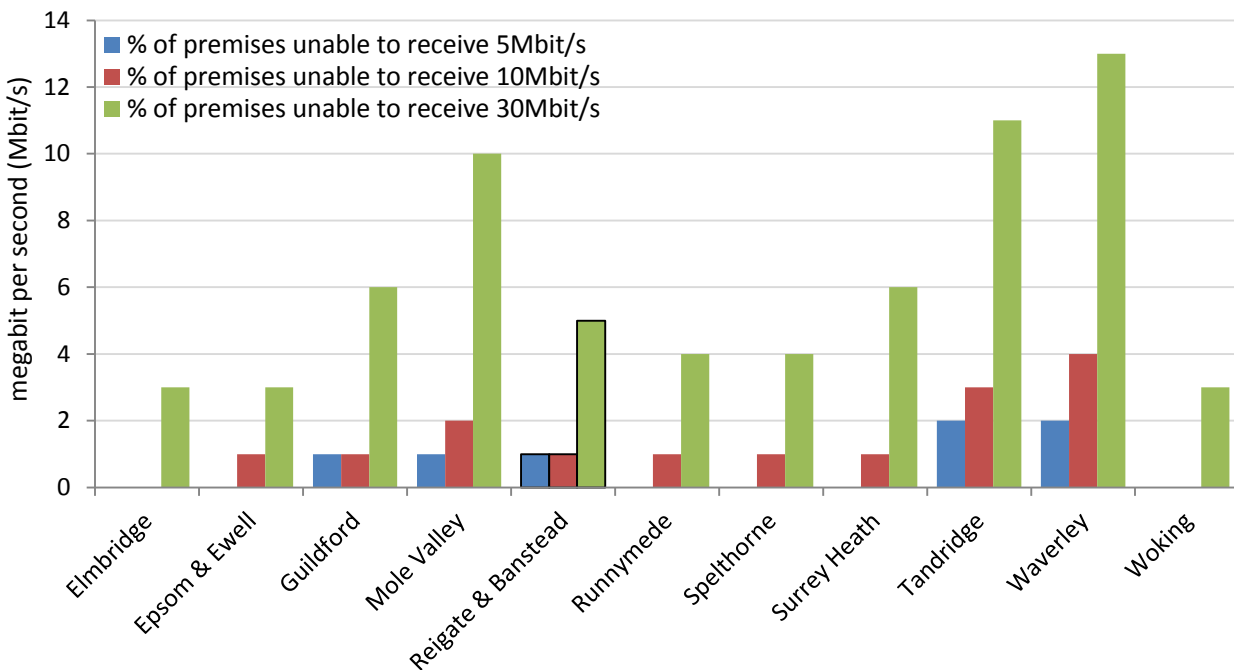
**Business & Economy – Digital Economy & Infrastructure**

[source: OFCOM, 2016]

In Reigate & Banstead the average broadband internet download speed is 43mbit/s, ranking it 7th out of the Surrey authorities. Upload speed, which is less commonly used as a measure, averaged 4.5mbit/s ranking the borough 8th. The dataset implies that Reigate & Banstead’s broadband infrastructure is marginally below the Surrey average (44mbit/s) in terms of speed but above the Great Britain average (36mbit/s).



In terms of no access and low speed access across Surrey, the proportions are low. In Reigate & Banstead only 5% properties cannot access services of 30Mbit/s. This figure falls to 1% when looking at services of 10Mbit/s or less.





## Business & Economy – Average price per square foot

[source: Chilmark Consulting Ltd, 2017]

Across the borough the average price of commercial floorspace varies depending on the type of usage. Office and light industrial are the most expensive type of space within the borough, reflecting the national position.

Type of floorspace	Price/sqft
B1(a) (Office)	£18.87
B1(c) (Light Industrial)	£19.00
B2 (General Industrial)	£9.50
B8 (Storage Distribution)	£9.50

## Business & Economy - Employment floorspace delivery

[source: RBBC Planning Policy]

The Council monitors employment floorspace delivery trends and produces an annual Commercial Commitments monitor<sup>1</sup>. Over the past decade there have been a number of notable employment floorspace trends. Industrial and retail space has seen a general decline from 2006 to 2012 with an increase in completions since then. Office space completions, however, have fluctuated from a peak in 2008 to a trough in 2016. The recent negative office floorspace completion figures are largely due to the introduction of Permitted Development Rights allowing conversion of offices to residential uses without planning permission.

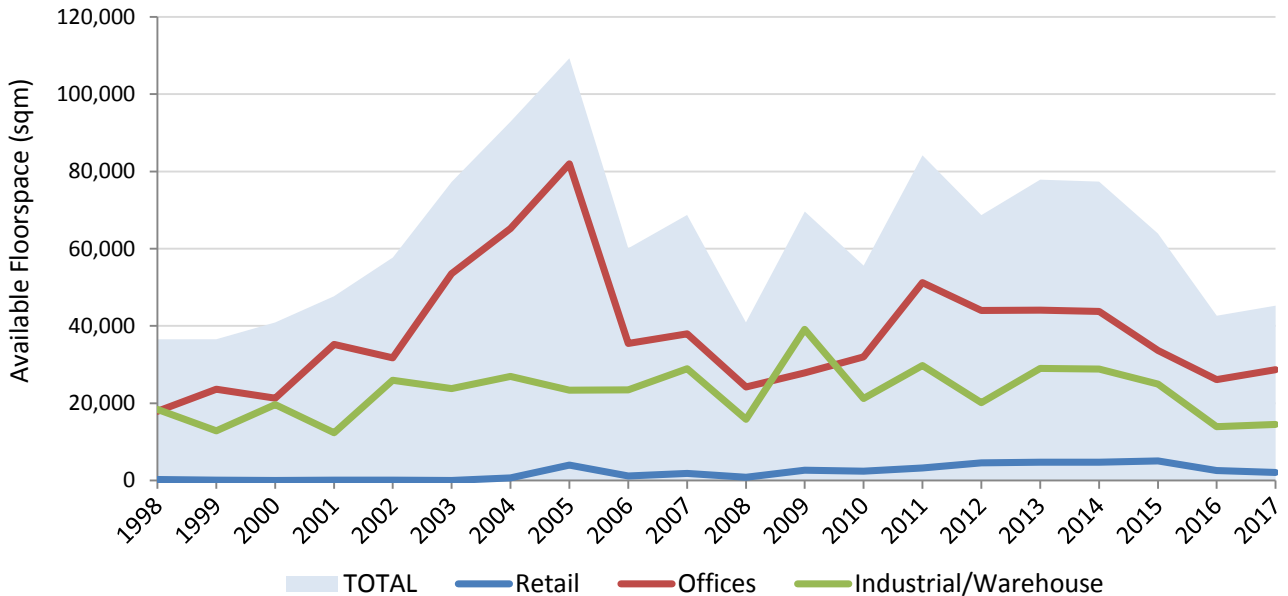


<sup>1</sup> [http://www.reigate-banstead.gov.uk/downloads/download/33/commercial\\_development\\_monitors](http://www.reigate-banstead.gov.uk/downloads/download/33/commercial_development_monitors)

## Business & Economy – Business Vacancy Rate

[source: RBBC Economic Prosperity]

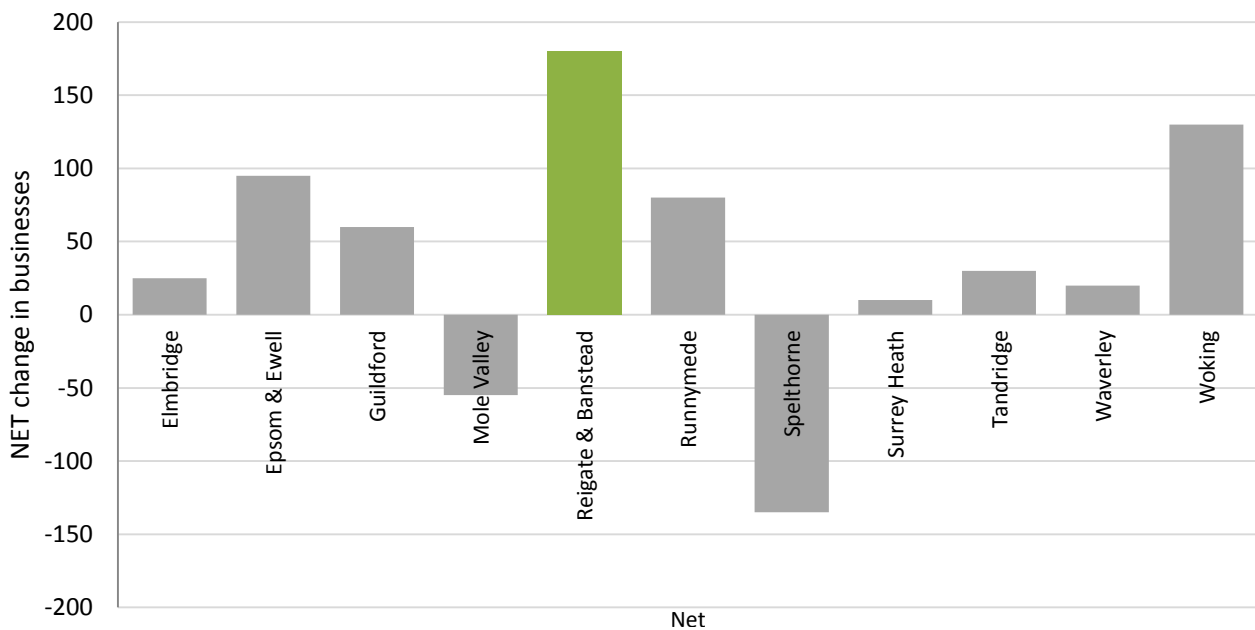
The Council also monitors the vacant retail, office and industrial floor space in the borough. The chart below shows that in the last few years the commercial property vacancy level has gradually declined, though it should be noted that conversion of office floorspace to residential has resulted in a reduced availability of vacant office floorspace.

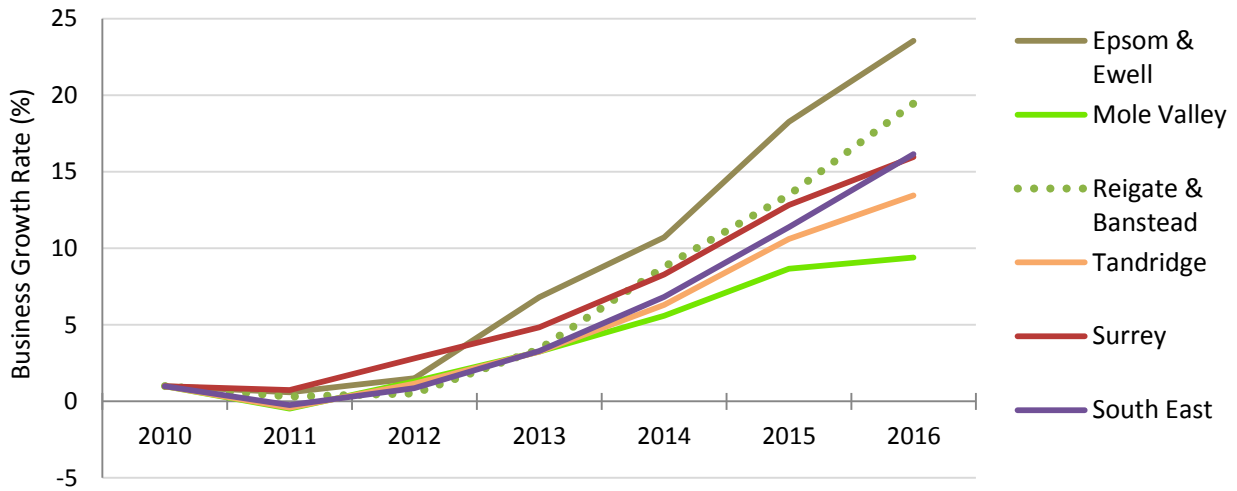


## Business & Economy – Business Births and Deaths

[source: Office National Statistics, 2017]

In 2016 1050 businesses were created whilst 870 ceased trading. This resulted in a net addition of 180 businesses. Our borough out-performed all other Surrey local authorities in this regard who only averaged 26 net additions. This indicator has a tendency to fluctuate due to macro-economic trends, however the second graph shows how Reigate & Banstead has remained a high-performer in Surrey since 2014.



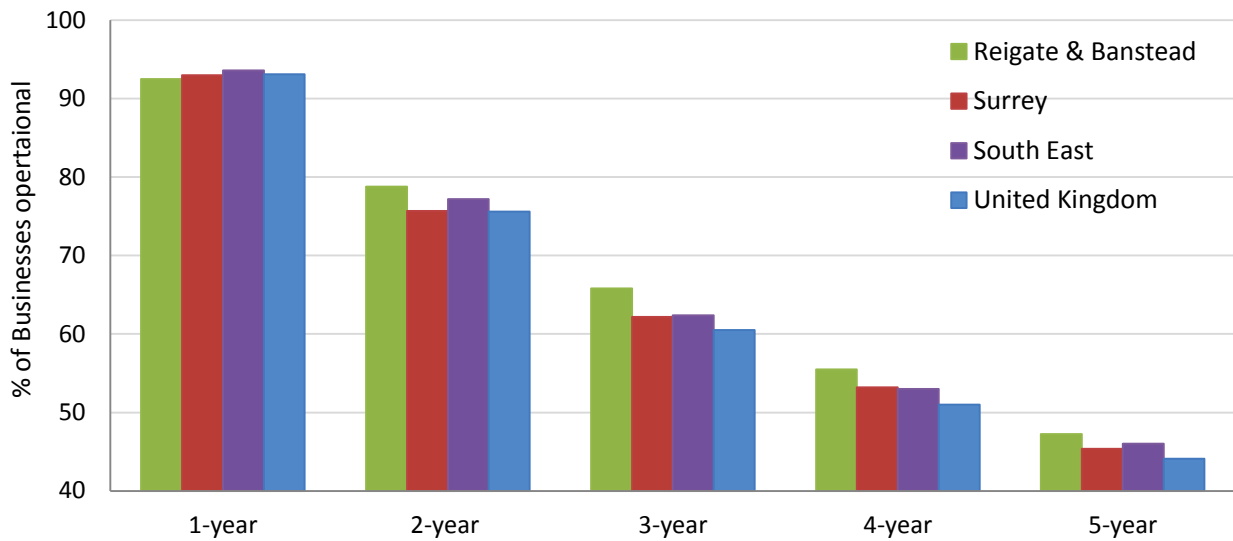


### Business & Economy – Business startup and survival

[source: Office National Statistics]

Based on businesses started in Reigate & Banstead in 2011, 92.5% were still in existence after one year. 66% remained by year three and 47% by year five. Reigate & Banstead survival rates are higher than the rest of Surrey, the South East and the UK after the second year of operation.

### 5 Year Business Survival Rate (2011-2015)

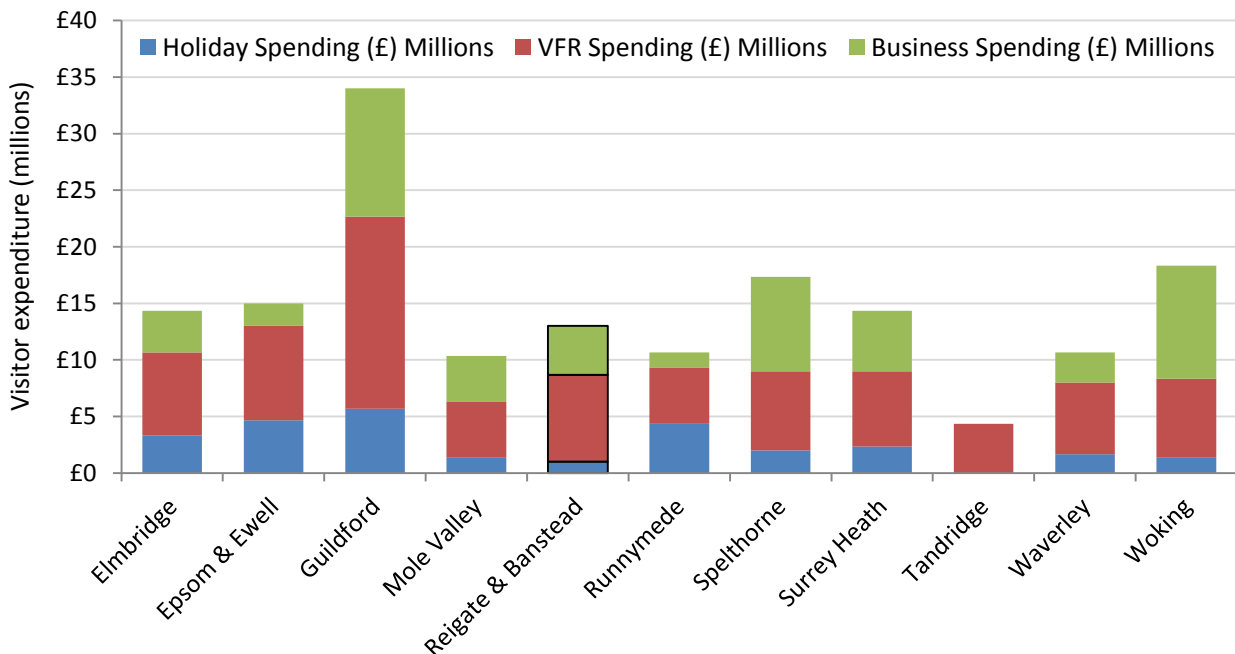
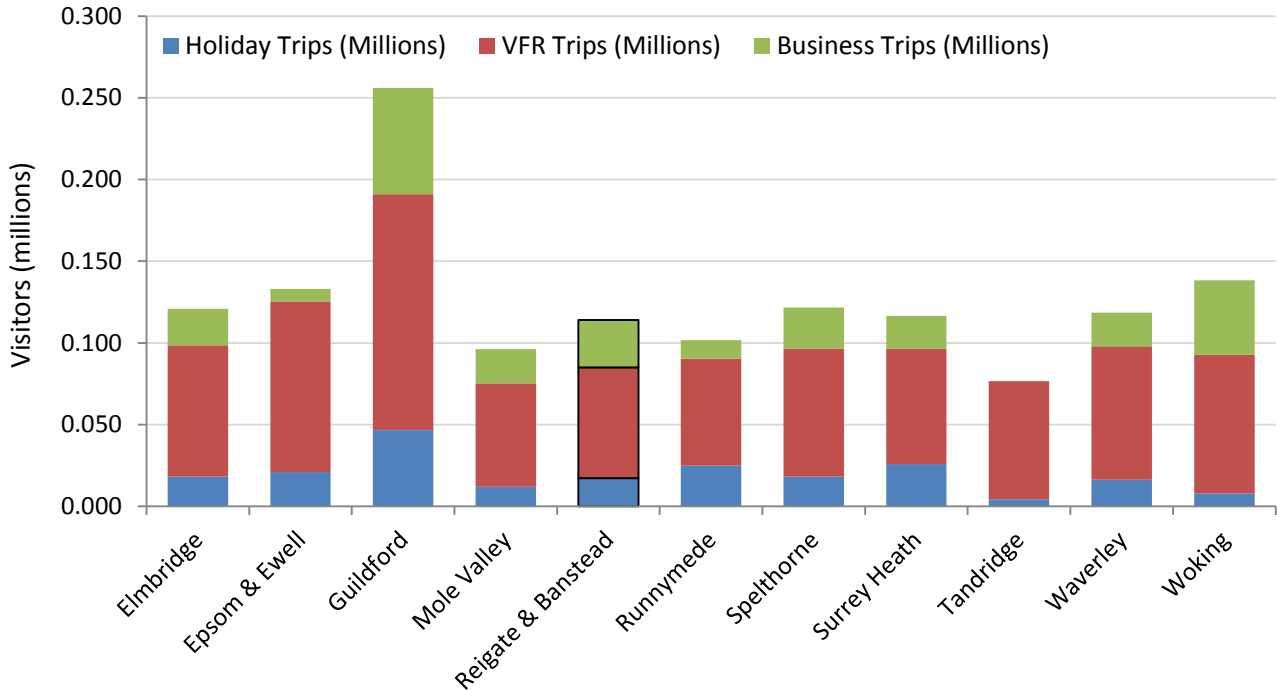


Area	Births	1-year	2-year	3-year	4-year	5-year
United Kingdom	261370	93.1	75.6	60.5	51	44.1
South East	40775	93.6	77.2	62.4	53	46.0
Surrey	7150	93	75.7	62.2	53.2	45.4
Reigate & Banstead	730	92.5	78.8	65.8	55.5	47.3

## Business & Economy – Visitor spend

[source: Visit Britain, 2016]

The visitor economy refers to the contribution to an economy made by people and businesses from outside a defined area. For example, people visiting Reigate & Banstead; for a holiday, to visit a friend (VFR), or for work related matters are all contributing to the visitor economy. Whilst Reigate & Banstead's total visitor economy is below the Surrey average (8<sup>th</sup> for trips, 7<sup>th</sup> for spend), the borough has a relatively high proportion of business trips (29,000) ranking it 3<sup>rd</sup> across Surrey.



## Business & Economy – Food hygiene ratings

[source: Food Standards Agency, 2018]

Hygiene surveys are carried out by the Council's Environmental Health department. They allow the public to make more informed choices about where to buy and eat food. Some 759 premises serve food within Reigate & Banstead, with the majority being restaurants/cafés (24%), retailers (18%) or caring premises (17%). The average hygiene rating across all establishments is 4.6 (a top rating of 5 being 'very good standards'). 514 (68%) hold the top rating whilst 21 (3%) hold a rating of 2 or below.

## **Workforce, Education & Skills**

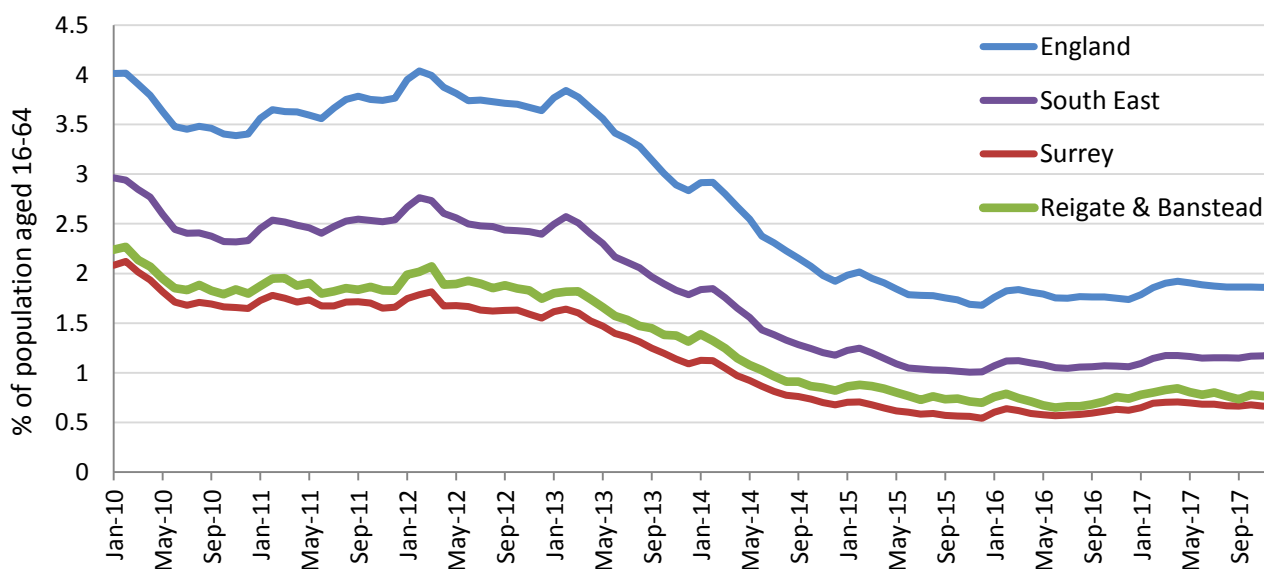
## Workforce, Education, Skills – Unemployment

[source: Office National Statistics]

Reigate & Banstead has the highest Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant count (765) of those aged 16-64 in Surrey, reflective of the larger population overall than all other Surrey boroughs and districts other than Guildford. Standardising this count by total population aged 16-64 we see a rate of 0.8 in June 2018, which is above the Surrey average of 0.7 but below the South East average of 1.3.

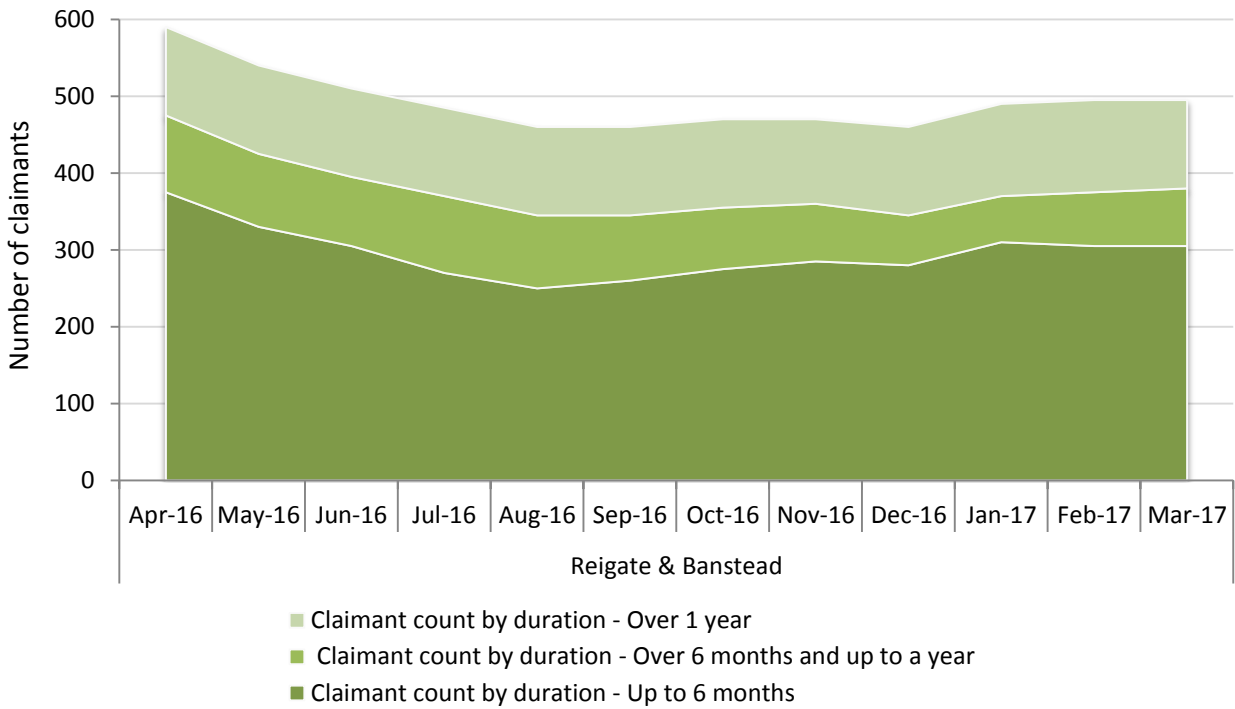
Region	Total count	Total %	Aged 16-24 count	Aged 16-24 %	Aged 25-49 count	Aged 25-49 %	Aged 50-64 count	Aged 50-64 %
England	736,520	2.1	138,370	2.3	400,845	2.2	196,980	1.9
Surrey	5,185	0.7	810	0.7	2,755	0.7	1,615	0.7
South East	74,315	1.3	13,510	1.4	38,780	1.3	21,970	1.3
Elmbridge	515	0.6	65	0.6	260	0.6	185	0.7
Epsom & Ewell	390	0.8	70	0.9	200	0.8	115	0.8
Guildford	575	0.6	80	0.4	310	0.6	185	0.7
Mole Valley	300	0.6	45	0.6	135	0.5	120	0.6
<b>Reigate &amp; Banstead</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Runnymede	380	0.7	75	0.6	190	0.7	120	0.8
Spelthorne	585	1.0	95	1.1	315	0.9	165	0.9
Surrey Heath	340	0.6	50	0.6	180	0.6	110	0.6
Tandridge	505	1.0	80	1.0	285	1.1	140	0.8
Waverley	385	0.5	45	0.4	195	0.5	140	0.6
Woking	445	0.7	75	0.9	255	0.7	110	0.6

The claimant count reduced constantly from 2013 to 2015 and has levelled out in recent years across all comparator areas.



**Workforce, Education, Skills – JSA Claimants by Duration** [source: Office for National Statistics]

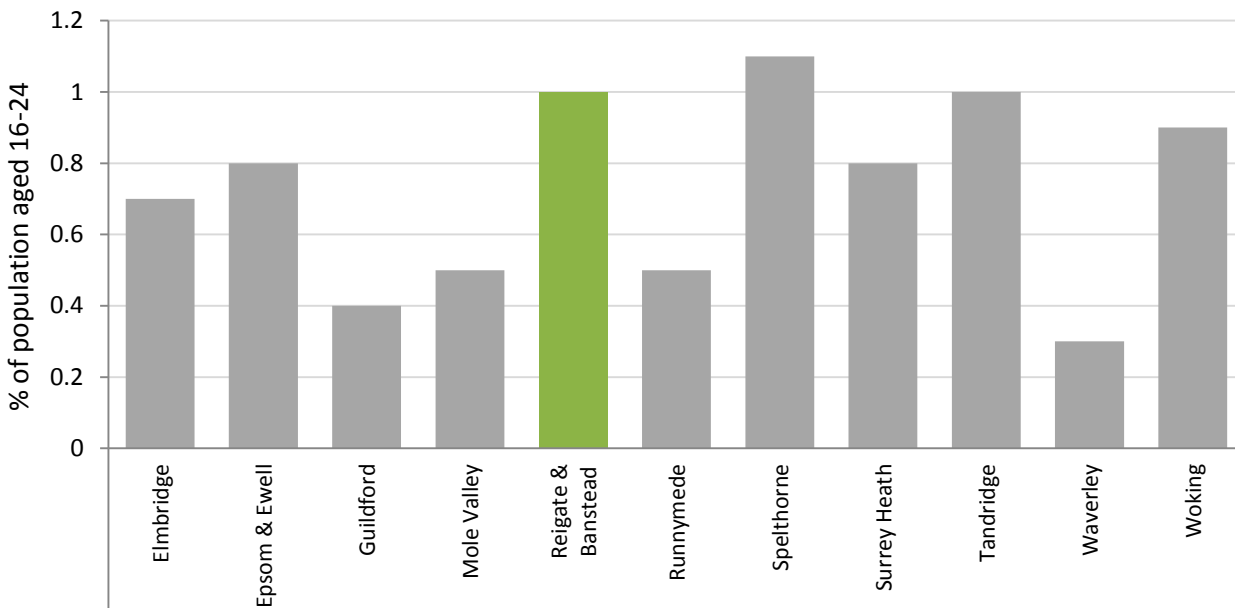
The count of JSA claimants remaining on benefits for up to 1 year has fallen by around one fifth between 2016 and 2017. However the count of claimants remaining on benefits for over 1 year has remained static throughout the same period.



**Workforce, Education, Skills – Not in employment, education, training (NEET)** [source: ONS]

Youth unemployment figures for January 2018 show that Reigate & Banstead has the highest claimant count (125) and joint second-highest rate (1.0%) within Surrey, putting it above the Surrey average of 0.7%.

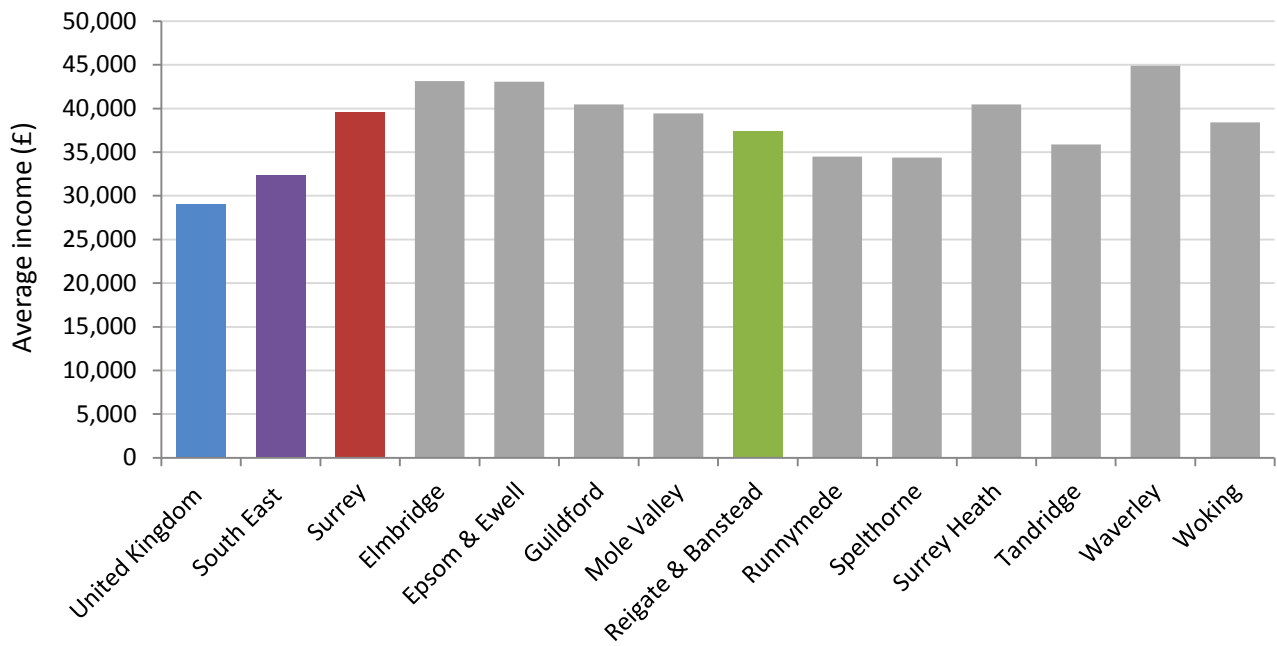
**Youth Unemployment Aged 16-24**



## Workforce, Education, Skills – Income & Earnings

[source: Office for National Statistics]

Reigate & Banstead's average resident income in 2017 was recorded as £37,350. This is below the Surrey average of £39,536, but far higher than the South East and UK average. In the UK the average resident income was £29,009, roughly £9,000 less than in Reigate & Banstead.

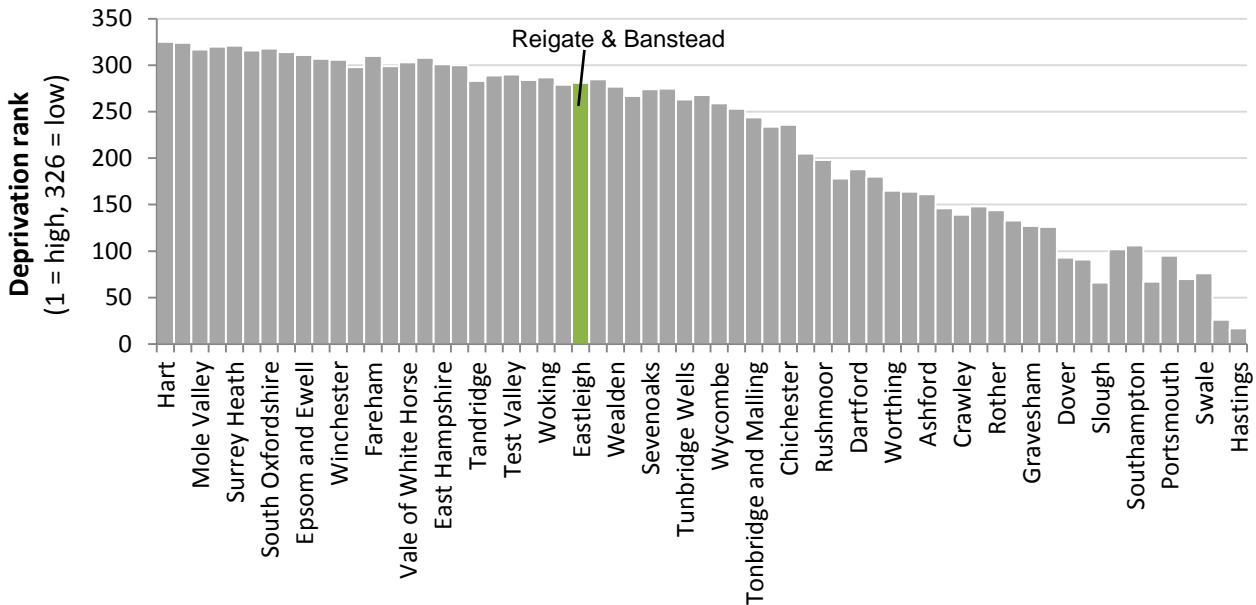




## Workforce, Education, Skills – Income Deprivation

[source: Office for National Statistics]

The borough has low levels of income deprivation. Across the South East, Reigate & Banstead ranks 40<sup>th</sup> of 63 for income deprivation, where 1<sup>st</sup> place represents the most deprived. The measure of income deprivation is concerned with people on low incomes who are in receipt of benefits and tax credits. Across the UK, the borough ranks 279<sup>th</sup> out of 326.

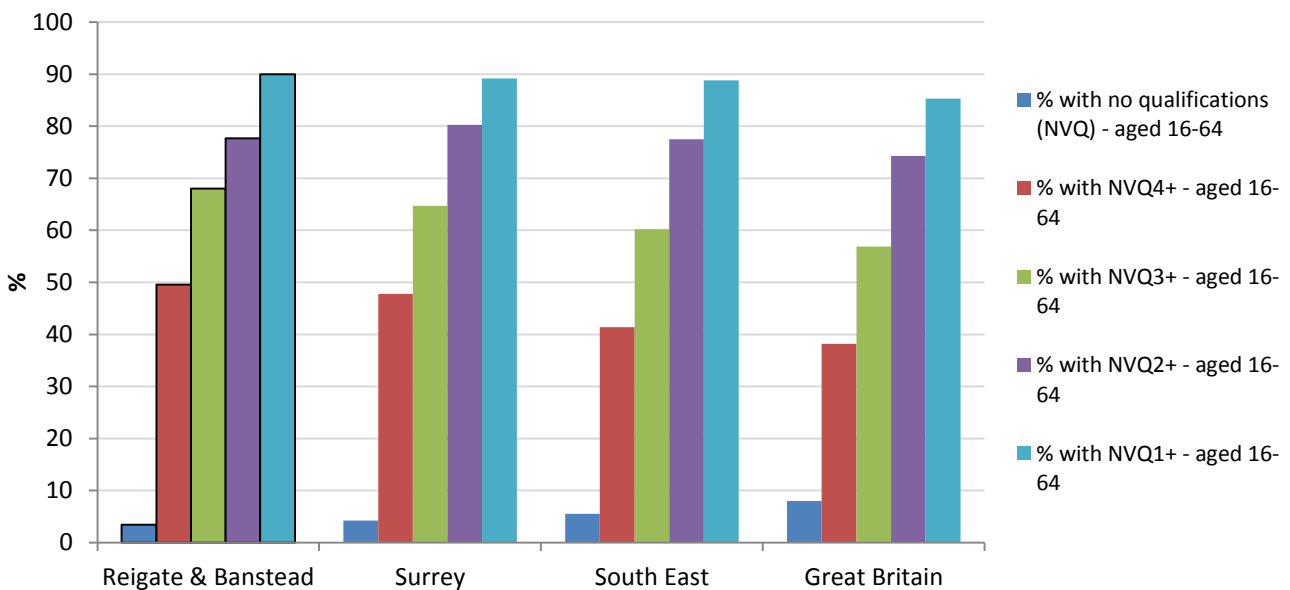


## Workforce, Education, Skills – Skills Levels

[source: NOMIS, 2016]

2016 estimates show that 49.6% of Reigate & Banstead's population is educated to NVQ level 4 (degree level) and above. This is marginally higher than the Surrey average, and considerably higher than the average for the South East. This has also improved significantly since the last borough profile was produced in 2014, where only 38.3% of residents were estimated to be educated to NVQ4 and above.

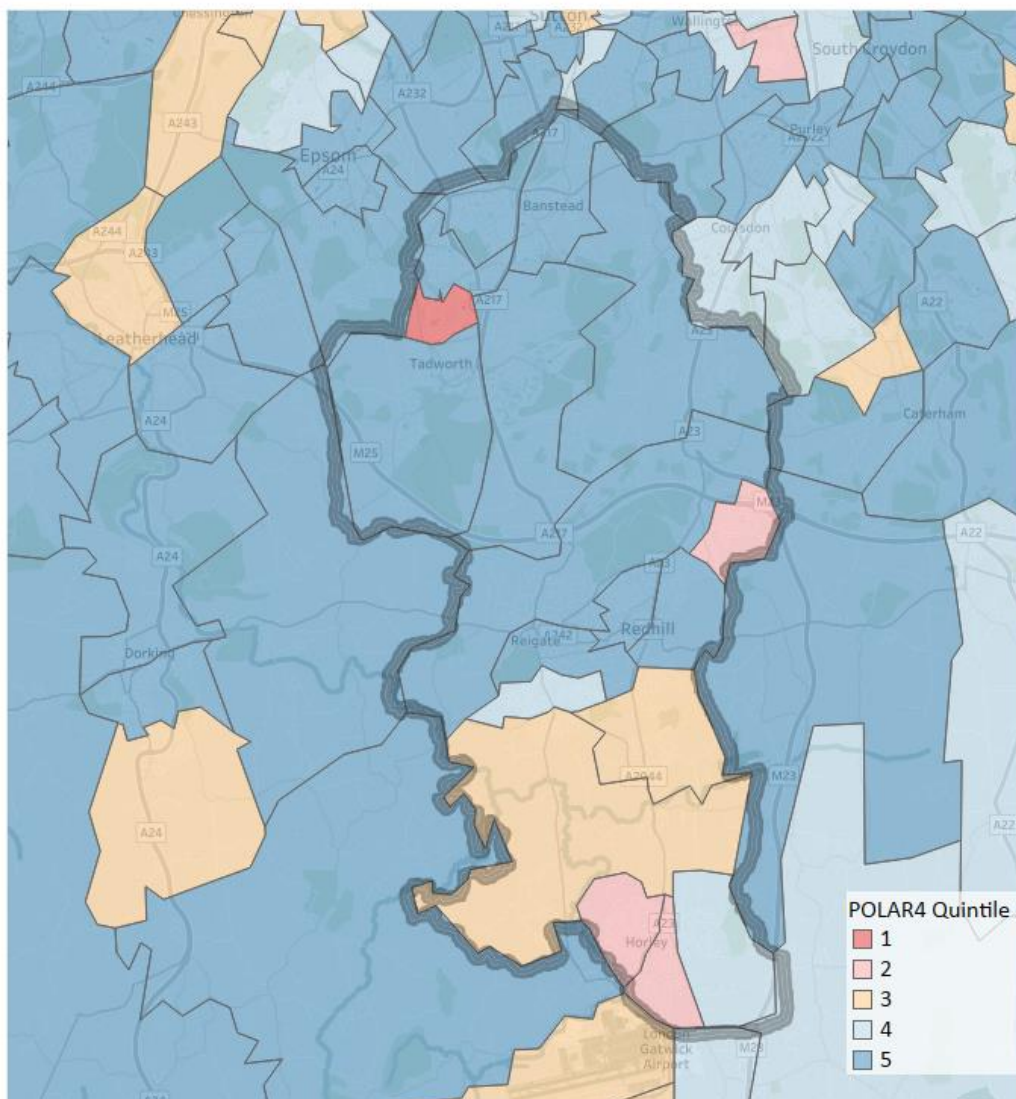
2016 estimates also show that 77.3% of the borough's population is educated to NVQ level 2, equivalent to five GCSEs at grade C or above. This is below the Surrey average, though marginally higher than the average for the South East.



## Workforce, Education & Skills – Not Entering Higher Education

[source: HEFCE, 2015]

The Higher Education Funding Council for England's Participation of Local Areas (POLAR) classification is a UK-wide measure of educational disadvantage based on youth participation rates<sup>2</sup> in higher education (HE). The population is split into five groups and assigned equally across five quintiles, where quintile 1 areas have the lowest rates of youth participation and quintile 5 areas have the highest rates. The poorest performing area<sup>3</sup> within Reigate & Banstead is Merland Rise with a participation rate of 23.3% whilst Gatton Park has the highest level of participation at 93.2%. Across Reigate & Banstead the median participation rate is 50.3%.



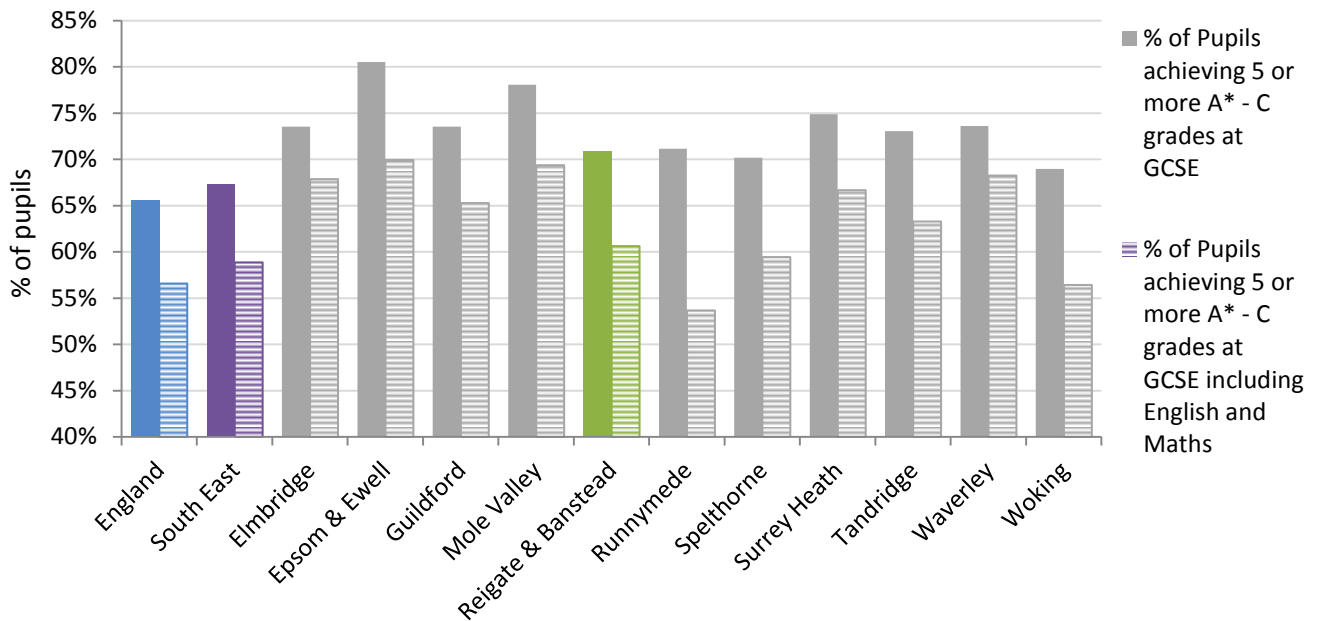
<sup>2</sup> This rate is defined as the proportion of young people (15 year olds) who entered HE by the age of 19 during the 2009-10 to 2014-15 academic years.

<sup>3</sup> A derivative of electoral wards

## Workforce, Education, Skills – GCSE Attainment

[source: Department for Education, 2016]

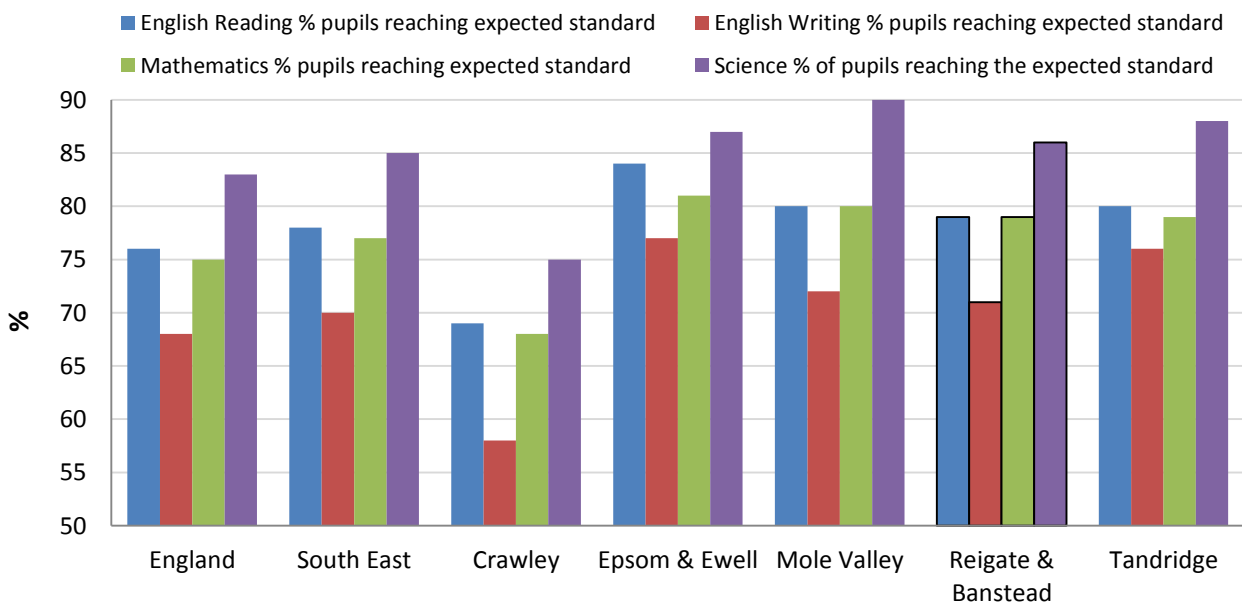
Across Surrey GCSE attainment mostly exceeds both the South East and England average. Within the borough, attainment ranks 9<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 Surrey authorities for students achieving at least 5 GCSE's A\*-C, 8<sup>th</sup> if English and Maths are included.



## Workforce, Education, Skills – KS1 Attainment

[source: Department for Education, 2017]

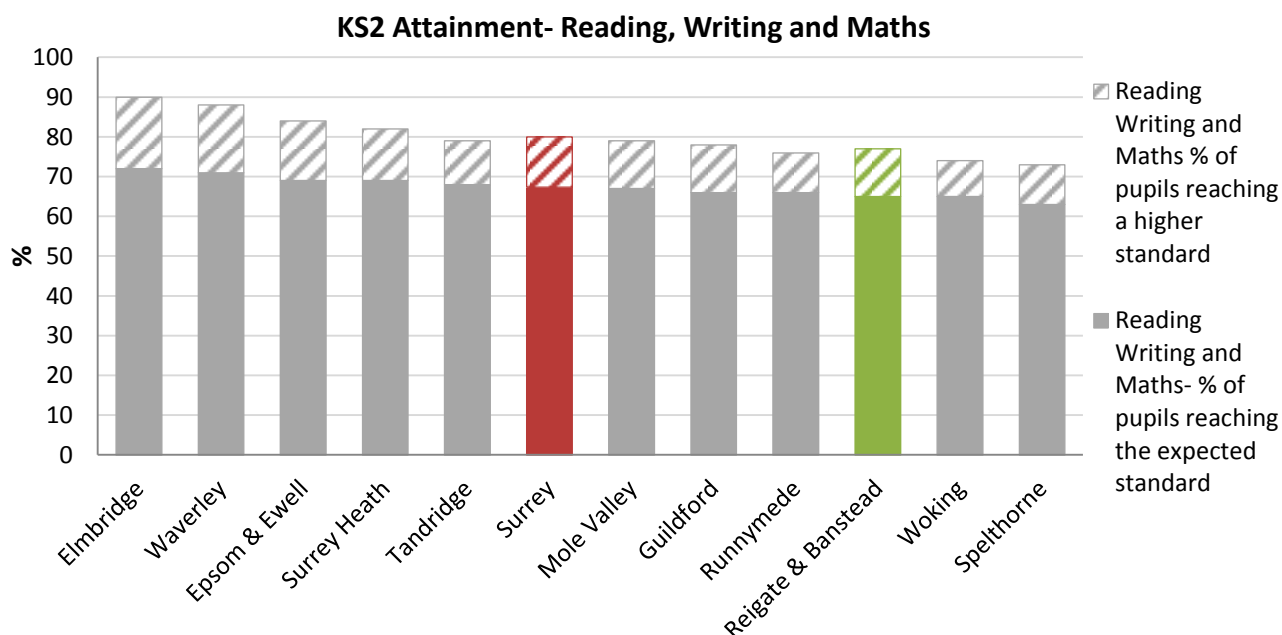
Key Stage 1 (KS1) Attainment in Reigate & Banstead is consistent with the Surrey average. In 2017 1,760 eligible state-school students were assessed at KS1, of which 75% reached the expected English standard. In Maths 79% reached the expected standard, and in Science, 86%. Below is a comparison of neighbouring local authorities, whilst Reigate & Banstead appears lower than its Surrey neighbours, it performs above the England and South East averages.



## Workforce, Education, Skills – KS2 Attainment

[source: Department for Education, 2017]

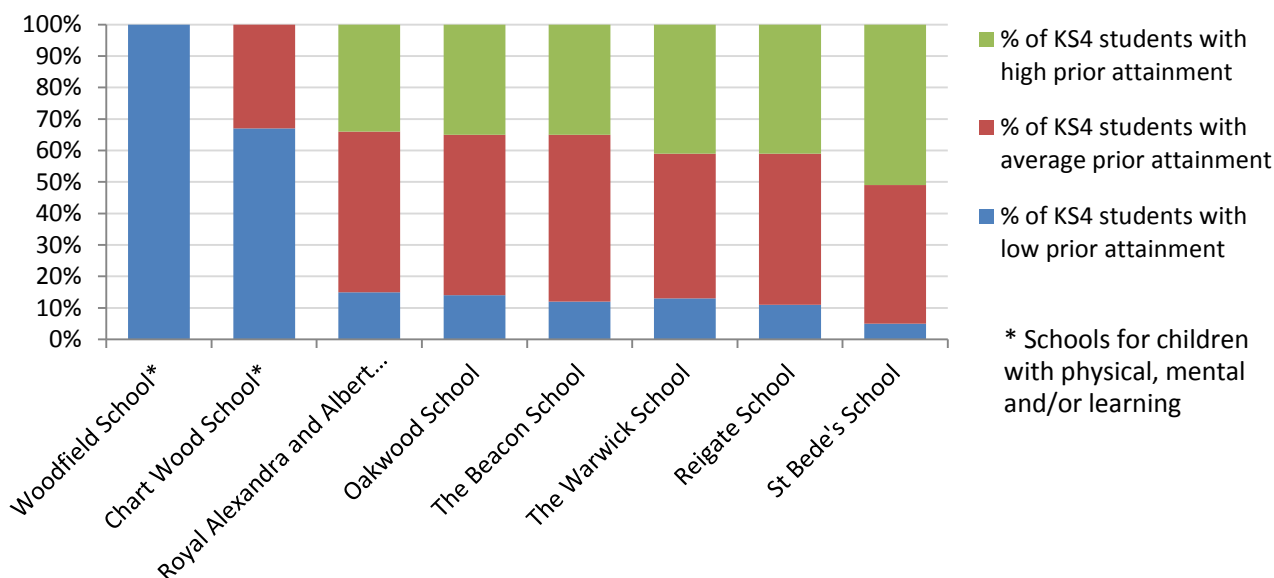
In Reigate & Banstead in 2017, 1,491 state-school students were assessed at KS2. 65% of these students reached the expected standard whilst 12% reached a higher standard. This is marginally below the Surrey average though remains above the England performance of 62% expected, 9% higher standard.



## Workforce, Education, Skills – School performance

[source: Department for Education]

The graph below shows state-school performance in 2016-17 based on the prior attainment of KS4 graduates.



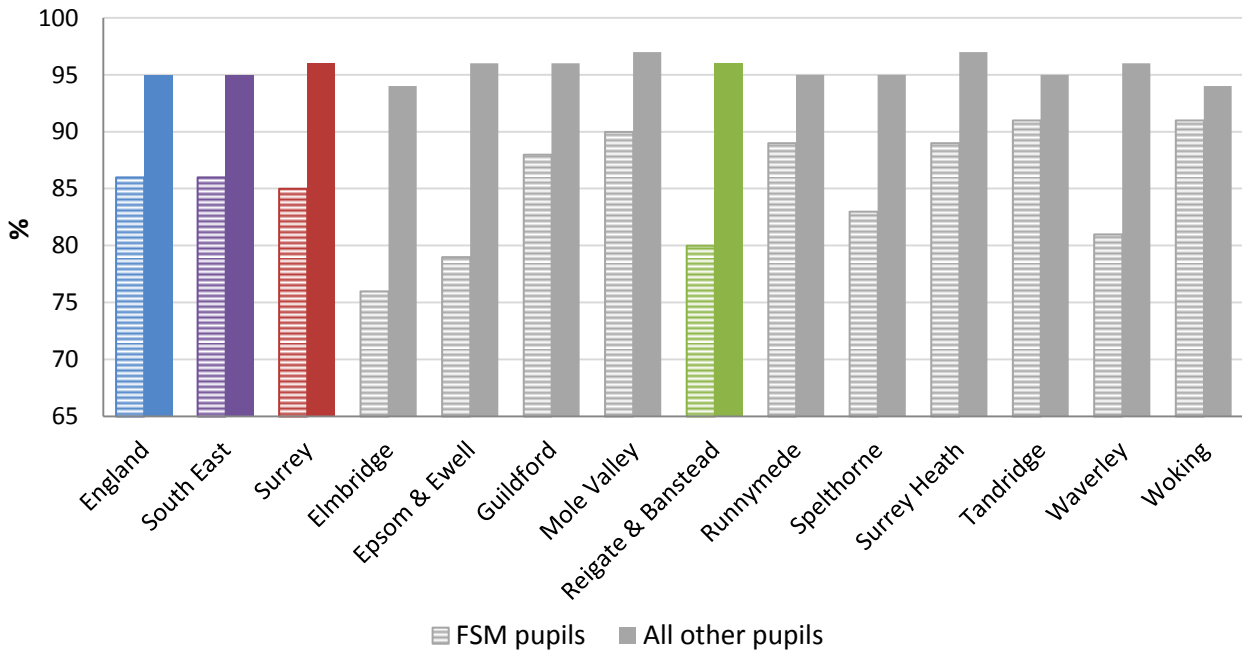
Progress 8 and Attainment 8 scores which show how well pupils have progressed and performed in up to 8 qualifications can be seen in the table below. The state-school average for England is -0.03 (progress 8) and 46.3 (attainment 8).

School name	Type of school	Number of pupils at end of key stage 4	Progress 8 score & description	Attainment 8 score	Grade 5 or above in English & maths GCSEs	Achieving EBacc at grade 5/C or above	Entering EBacc	Staying in education or entering employment (2015 leavers)
St Bede's School	Maintained School	265	Above average 0.48	54.9	62%	42%	74%	99% (268 of 270 pupils)
			<a href="#">Remove</a>					
Royal Alexandra and Albert School	Maintained School	152	Average 0.21	48.4	44%	24%	45%	93% (136 of 146 pupils)
			<a href="#">Remove</a>					
The Warwick School	Maintained School	134	Average 0.06	47.3	28%	10%	22%	91% (125 of 137 pupils)
			<a href="#">Remove</a>					
Reigate School	Maintained School	237	Average -0.02	47.6	48%	24%	60%	94% (234 of 250 pupils)
			<a href="#">Remove</a>					
Oakwood School	Maintained School	167	Average -0.05	45.1	36%	9%	11%	96% (218 of 227 pupils)
			<a href="#">Remove</a>					
The Beacon School	Academy	192	Below average -0.31	42	36%	17%	39%	95% (215 of 226 pupils)
			<a href="#">Remove</a>					
Woodfield School	Special School	18	Well below average -1.57	2.9	0%	0%	0%	91% (20 of 22 pupils)
			<a href="#">Remove</a>					
Chart Wood School	Special School	19	Well below average -2.28	5.3	0%	0%	0%	54% (7 of 13 pupils)
			<a href="#">Remove</a>					

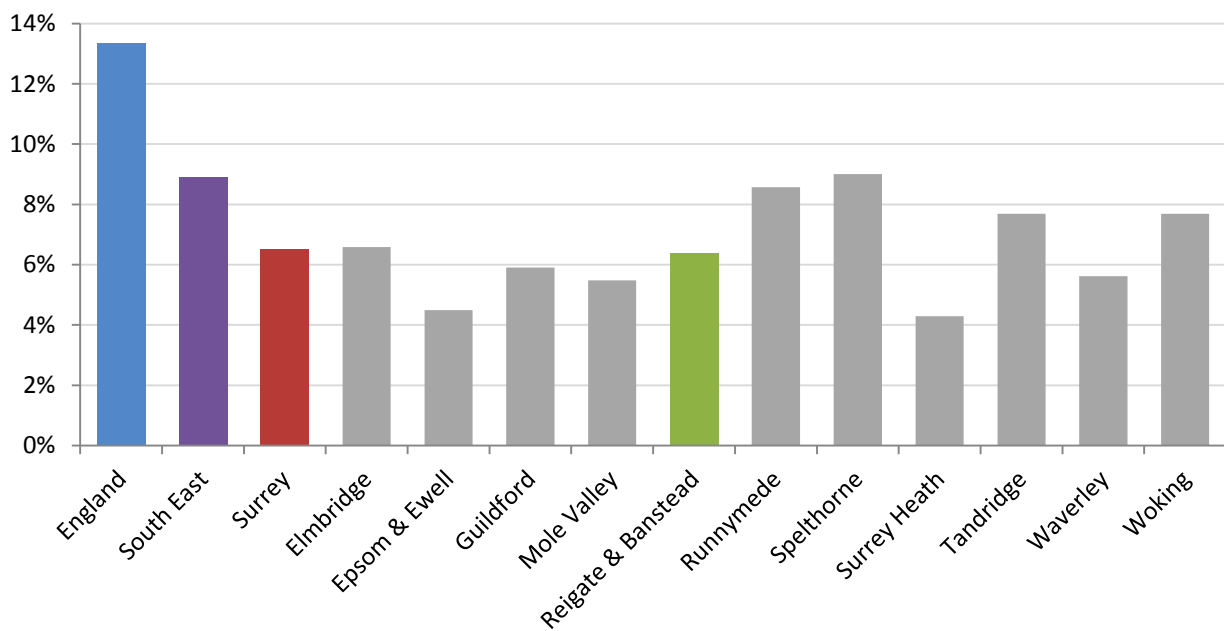
**Workforce, Education, Skills – Eligibility for Free School Meals** [source: Department for Education]

Free School Meals is used as a barometer in the education sector to assess the progress of students that come from low-income/disadvantaged households. The below data shows that students across Surrey from disadvantaged backgrounds are less likely to remain in education and employment than their peers after the age of 16. In Reigate & Banstead, 80% of disadvantaged KS4 students, compared to 96% of their peers, move into sustained education or employment. However the percentage of KS4 students on Free School Meals in Reigate & Banstead is lower than the South East and England average.

**Any sustained education/employment destination- Post 16**



**% of KS4 pupils eligible for Free School Meals**

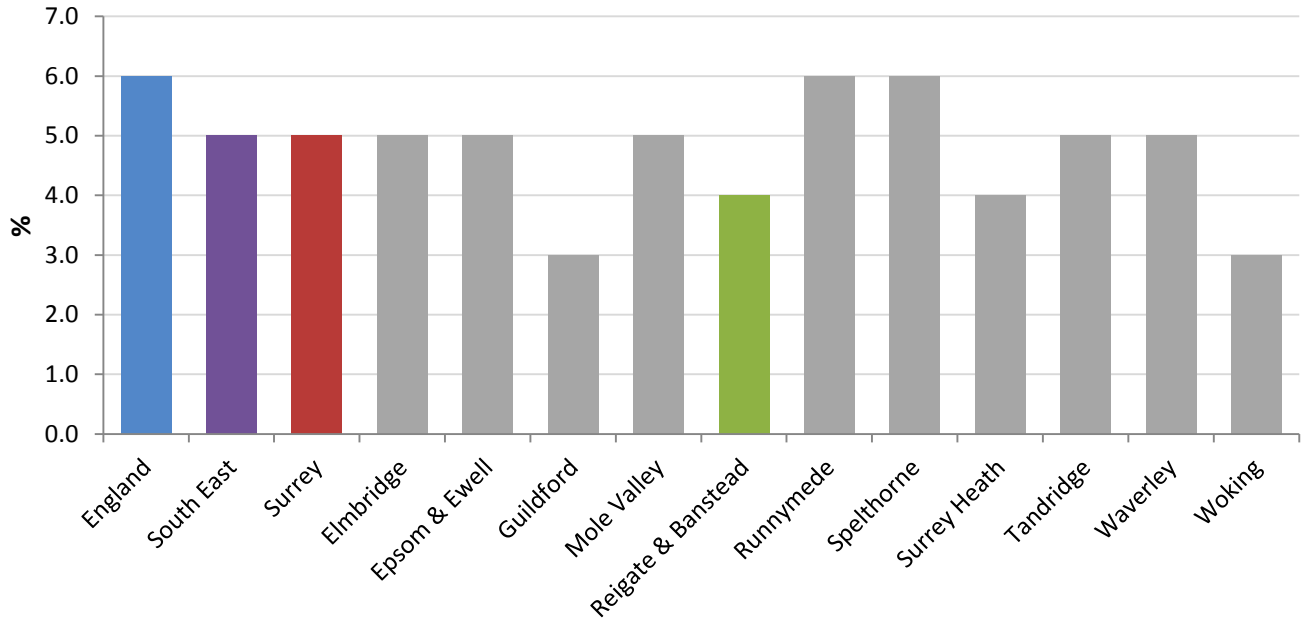


## Workforce, Education, Skills – Apprenticeships

[source: Department for Education, 2016]

At the end of KS4 students may choose a variety of options one of which includes enrolling onto an apprenticeship. In 2016 there were 1,255 KS4 students in Reigate & Banstead, of which 4% decided to proceed onto an apprenticeship.

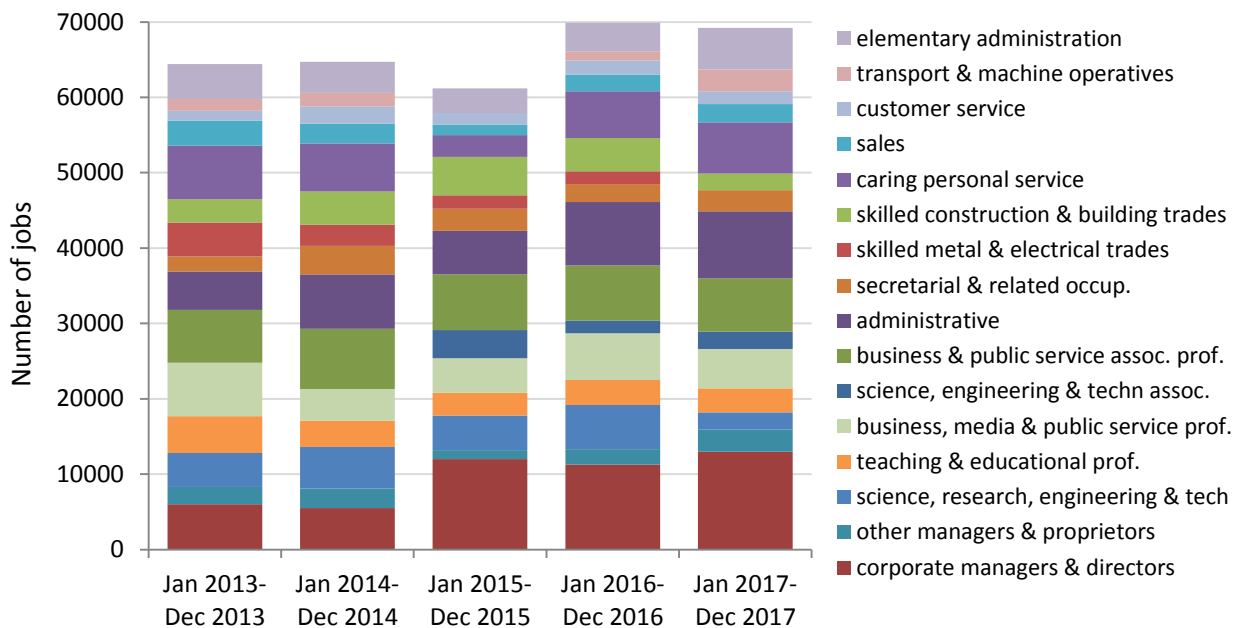
**% of KS4 pupils who proceeded onto an apprenticeship**



## Workforce, Education, Skills – Resident Jobs

[source: Office for National Statistics]

The graph below gives an indication of the types of jobs (where data is consistently available) held by borough residents and the change in the number of people who fulfil those roles. Notably the biggest change has been in positions held as corporate manager & directors, an average growth of 15.3% per annum. The biggest ‘loser’ is the science, research, engineering & technology roles which has seen a 5% decline between 2016 and 2017.



## Workforce, Education, Skills – Travel to work patterns

[source: ONS, 2011]

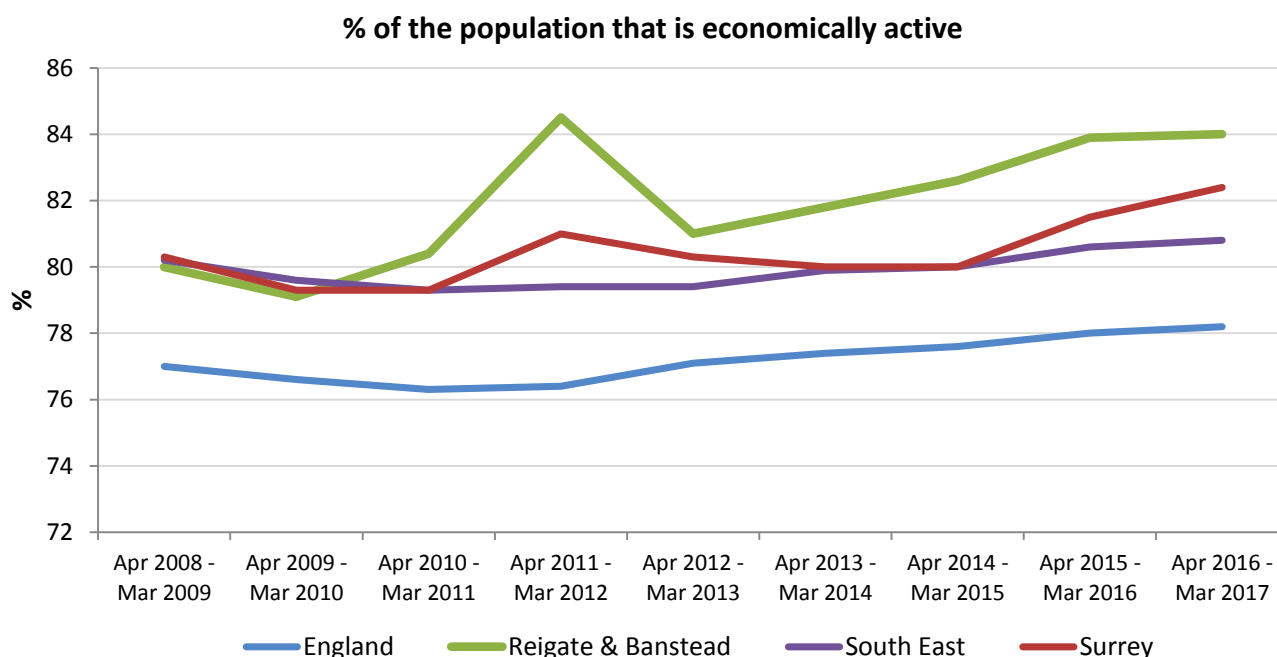
The data shows the inflow (on the left) of employees into Reigate & Banstead and outflow of residents (on the right) and their respective locations. Overall Reigate & Banstead has an outflow of 35,700 and an inflow of 32,500 resulting in a net outflow of 3,200 employees.

Top 10 locations of usual residence	Reigate & Banstead employees	Top 10 locations of work	Reigate & Banstead residents
Reigate & Banstead	21,049	Reigate & Banstead	21,049
Tandridge	3,537	Crawley	4,735
Croydon	3,489	City of Westminster	4,263
Crawley	3,468	Mole Valley	3,452
Sutton	3,344	Sutton	2,743
Mole Valley	2,466	Epsom and Ewell	2,312
Mid Sussex	1,727	Croydon	2,226
Horsham	1,443	Tandridge	2,111
Epsom and Ewell	1,378	Merton	1,027
Brighton and Hove	668	Kingston upon Thames	1,020

## Workforce, Education, Skills – Count of economically active

[source: NOMIS, 2017]

The economically active population is the proportion of the population that is either employed or actively seeking employment. The trend of economic activity in Reigate & Banstead has been positive with a visible 2-3% fluctuation around 2011/12. The Borough has outperformed Surrey and the South East in recent years, which recorded similar levels in 2008/2009.



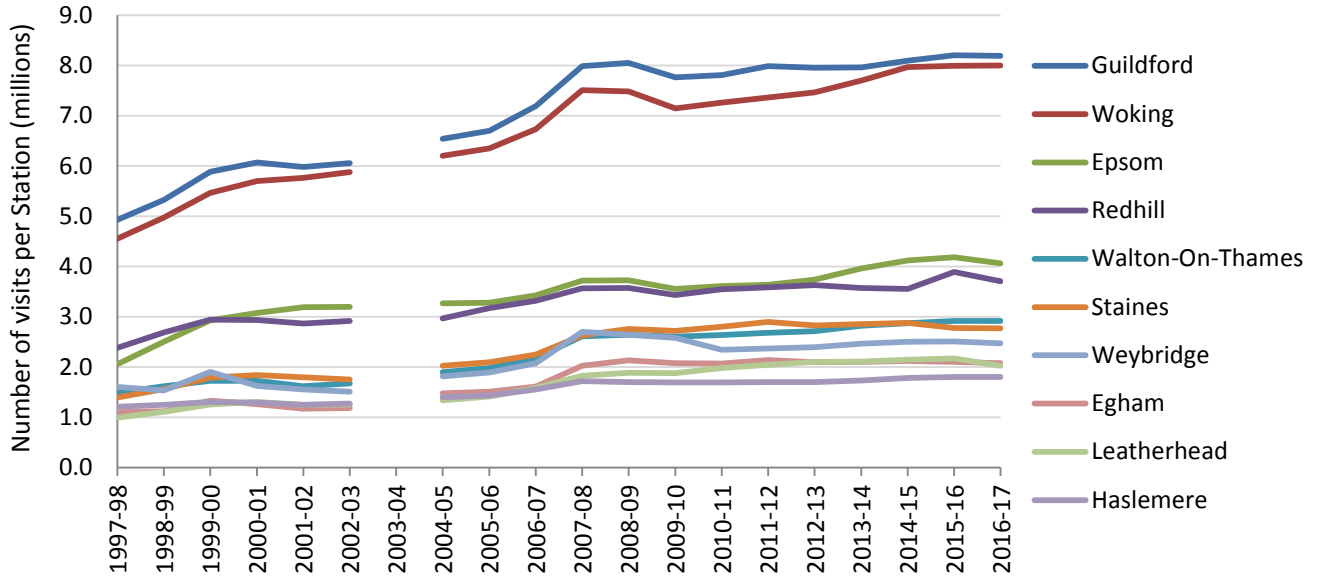


## Workforce, Education, Skills – Railway station usage

[source: Office of Rail and Road, 2017]

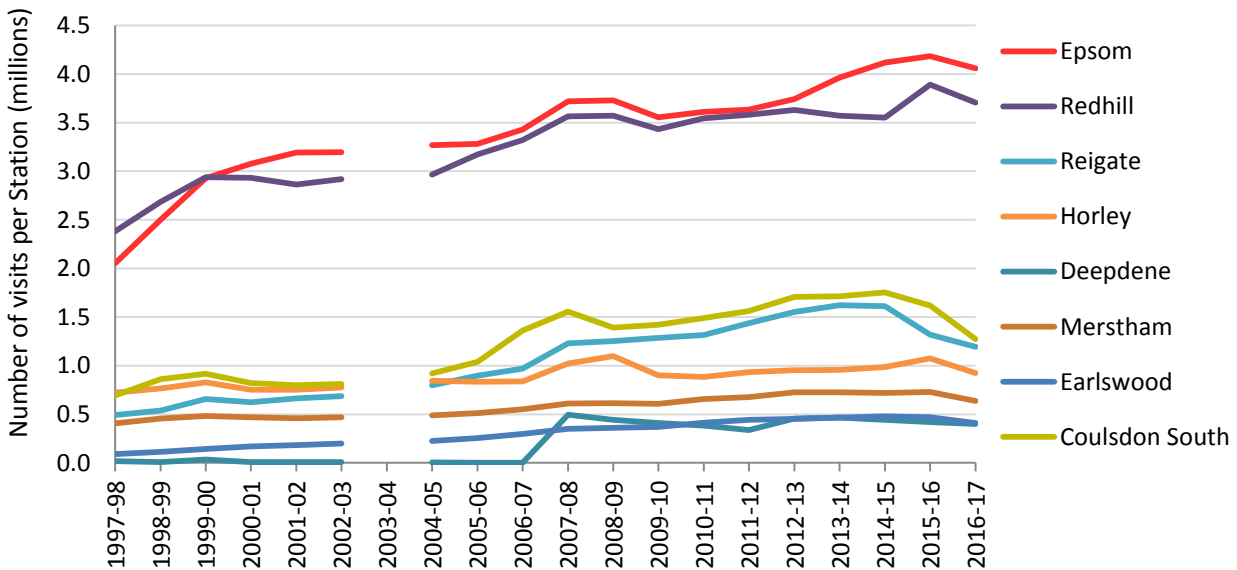
Public rail use has been increasing at a consistent rate since the late 1990s. Below shows the top 10 busiest stations within the county by the number of entries and exits. Redhill is the 4<sup>th</sup> busiest out of 83, in 2016/17 there were a total number of 3,705,282 entries and exits to the station.

### Top Ten Busiest Surrey Stations



N.B. Missing data for 2003-04 period.

### Main Reigate & Banstead stations and nearby comparators



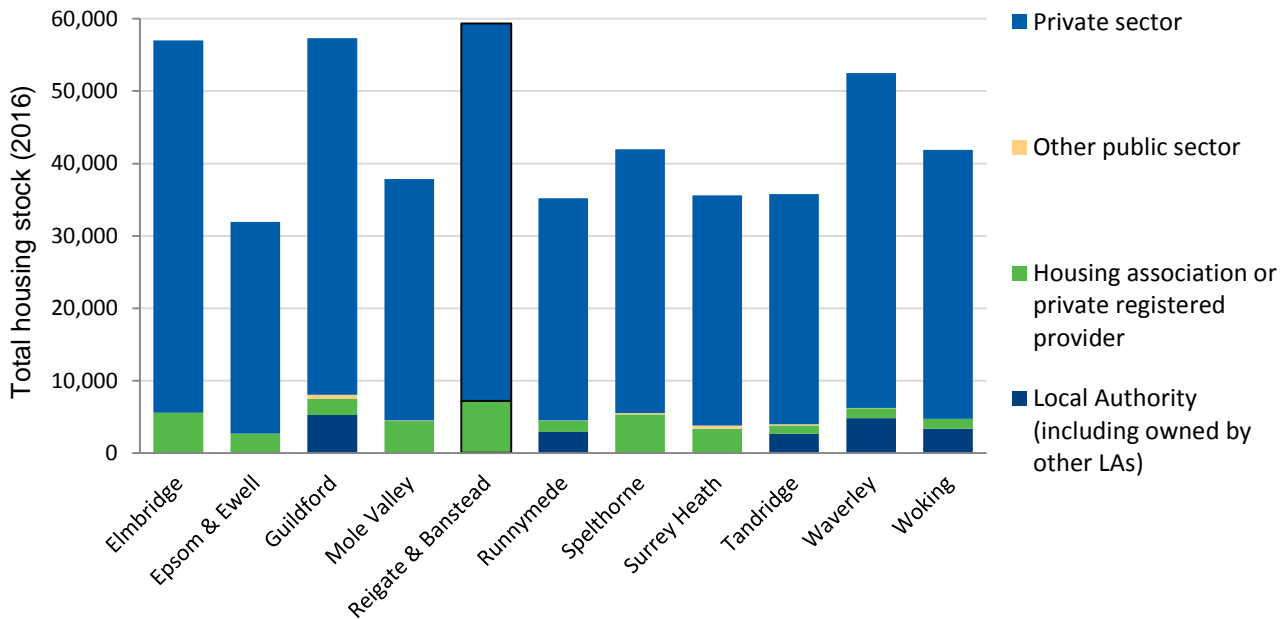
N.B. Missing data for 2003-04 period.

# Housing

## Housing – Housing Stock

[source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2016]

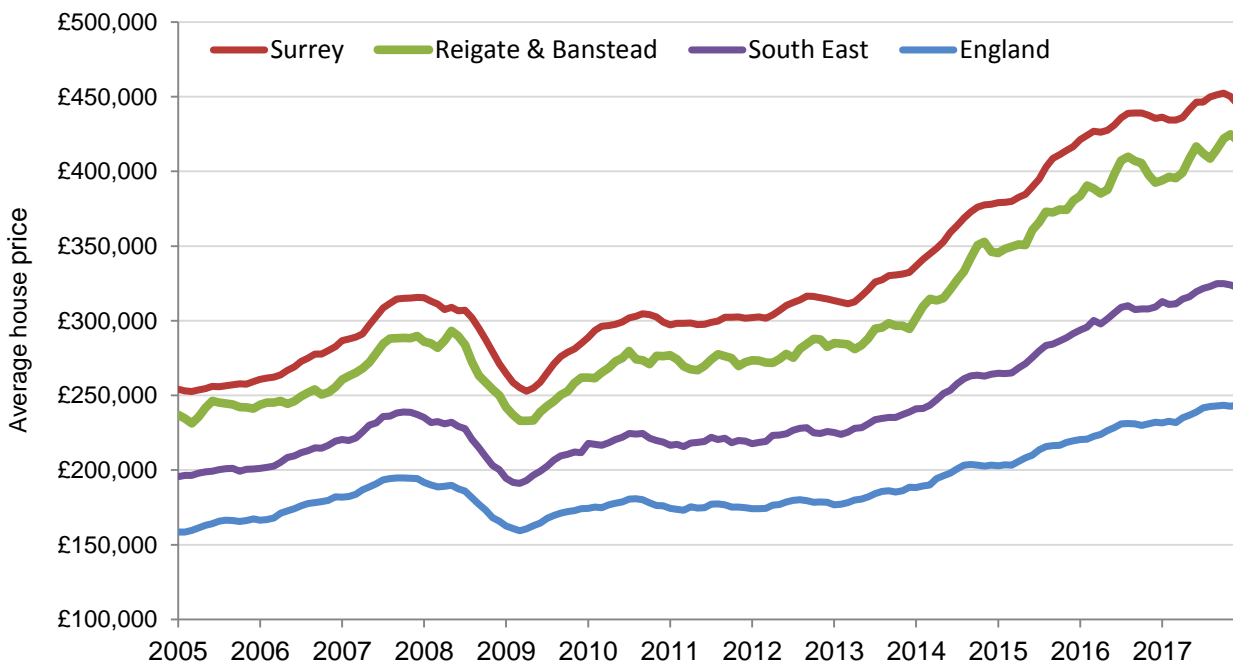
There are around 60,000 homes in the borough. Reigate & Banstead has the highest number of homes of any Surrey authority. Unlike some Surrey authorities, Reigate & Banstead disposed of its housing stock, and now has the highest number of homes owned by private registered providers of affordable housing in the county. Information about levels of home ownership is somewhat out of date (being sourced from the Census in 2011), but suggests that levels of owner occupation in the borough are similar to those across Surrey as a whole, at around 73%, with 13% of households renting privately and 12% of households in social rented housing. In comparison to the national average, Reigate & Banstead has a higher proportion of home ownership and a lower proportion of both private sector and social rented accommodation.



## Housing - House prices, rents and affordability

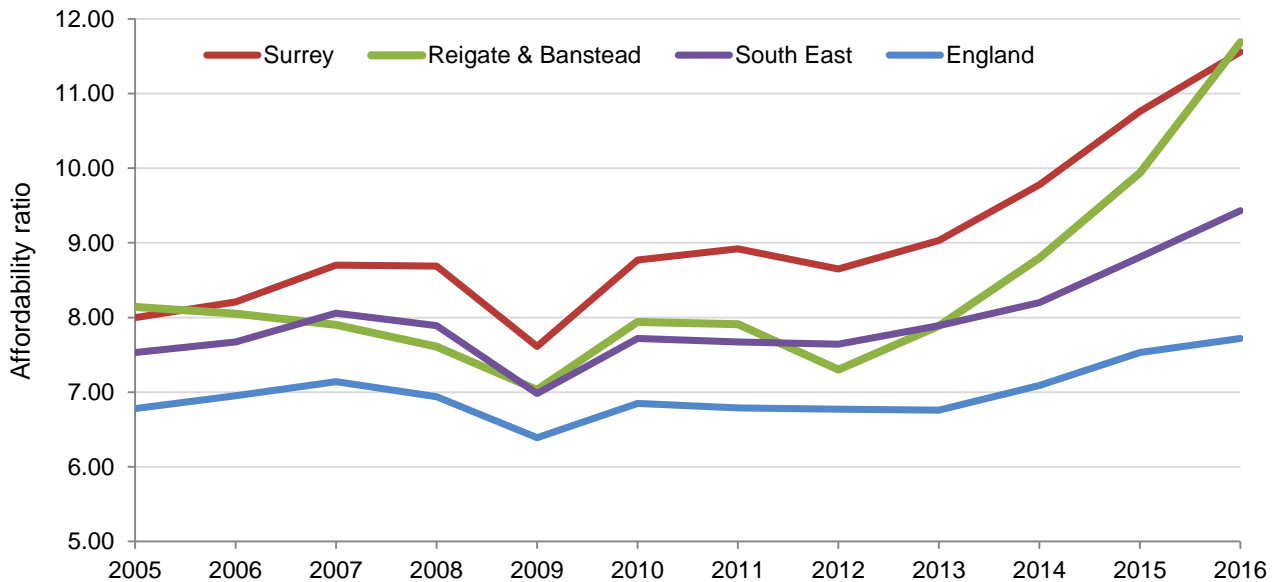
[source: Land Registry]

The average house price in Reigate & Banstead is £420,830 (Dec 2017). This is £100,000 above the South East average but below the Surrey average of £445,139 (Dec 2017) and fifth cheapest borough ahead of Runnymede, Woking, Surrey Heath and Spelthorne.



The average monthly rental cost for a 1-bedroom property within Reigate & Banstead is £825 (2016/17), which is below the Surrey average of £885. Monthly rents for this kind of property have been increasing in Reigate & Banstead by approximately £35 per year.

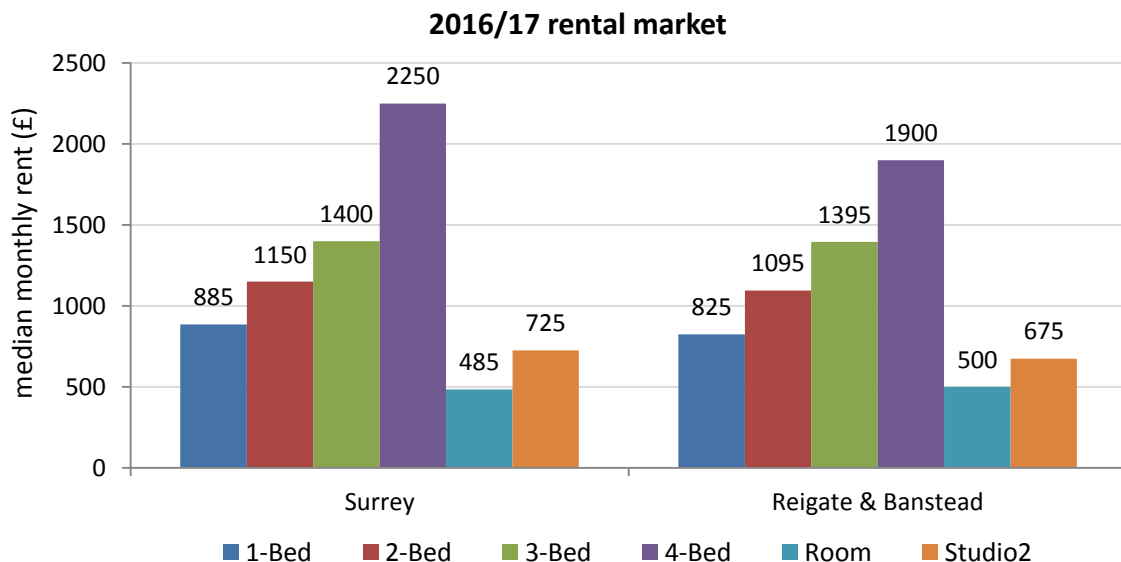
Affordability ratio is calculated by dividing median house prices by median gross annual earnings. The local figures have significantly increased since 2012 with current values for Reigate & Banstead and Surrey of 11.69 and 11.56 respectively, indicating that Reigate & Banstead is just higher than the Surrey average. Tandridge, Woking, Waverley, Spelthorne and Surrey Heath each score lower, making them more affordable boroughs to live in.



### Housing – Rented Sector

[source: Valuation Office Agency]

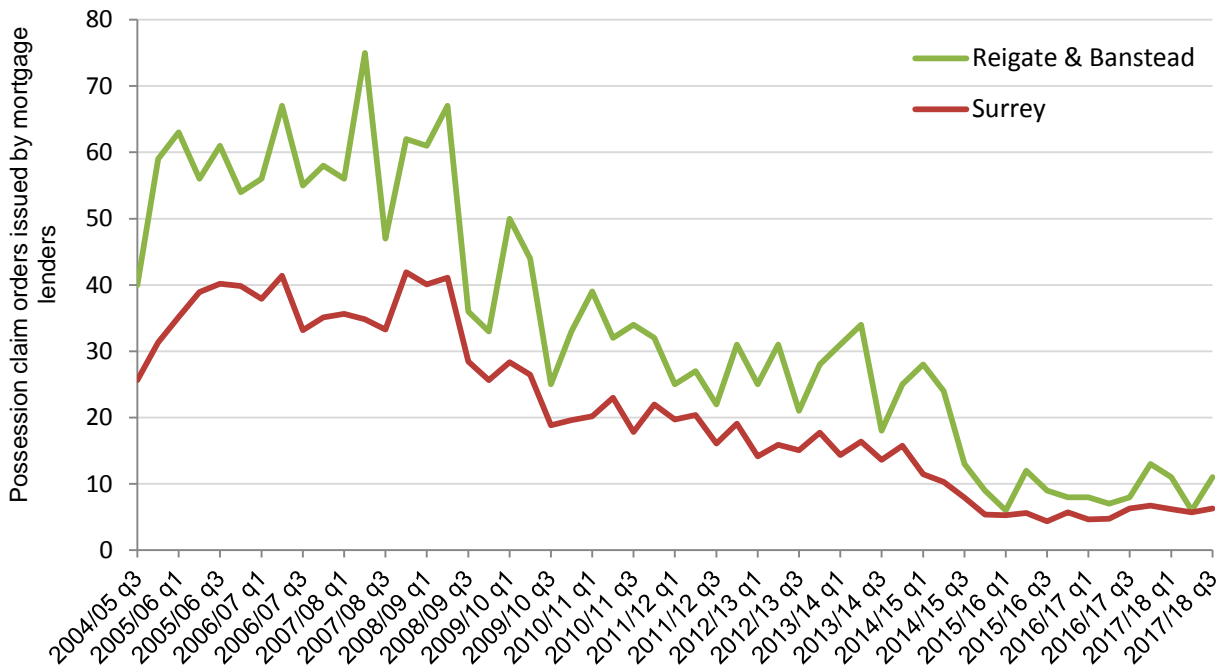
The latest available data on the borough’s rental property market shows that it is cheaper to rent in the borough than the Surrey average in all rental types, aside from room rental.



## Housing – Repossessions

[source: Ministry of Justice]

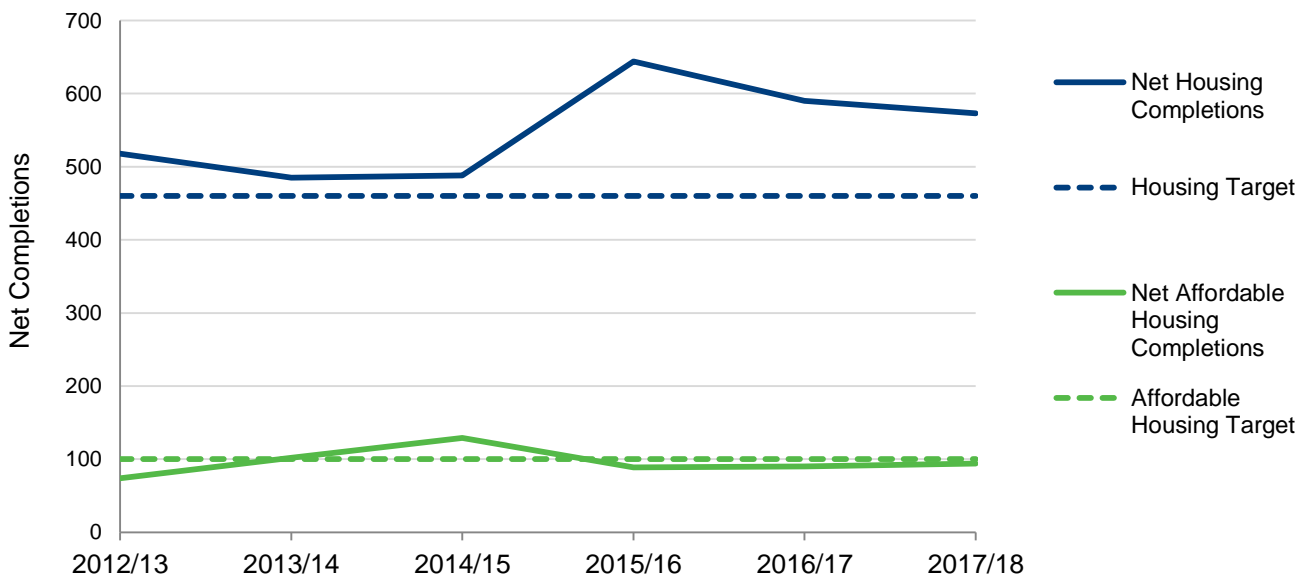
Claims for repossessions are one measure of economic health. Since the economic downturn in 2008/9 the number of possession claims by mortgage lenders has fallen considerably. In 2008/9 a total of 197 possession claims were made, compared to 36 in 2016/17. Actual repossessions in the borough are considerably lower: the average number of repossessions per year in the borough over the past 10 years has been 26.5. The total number of properties that are owner occupied with a mortgage or loan in the borough was (in 2011) just over 22,000. The annual repossession rate over the past 10 years has therefore been 0.12%.



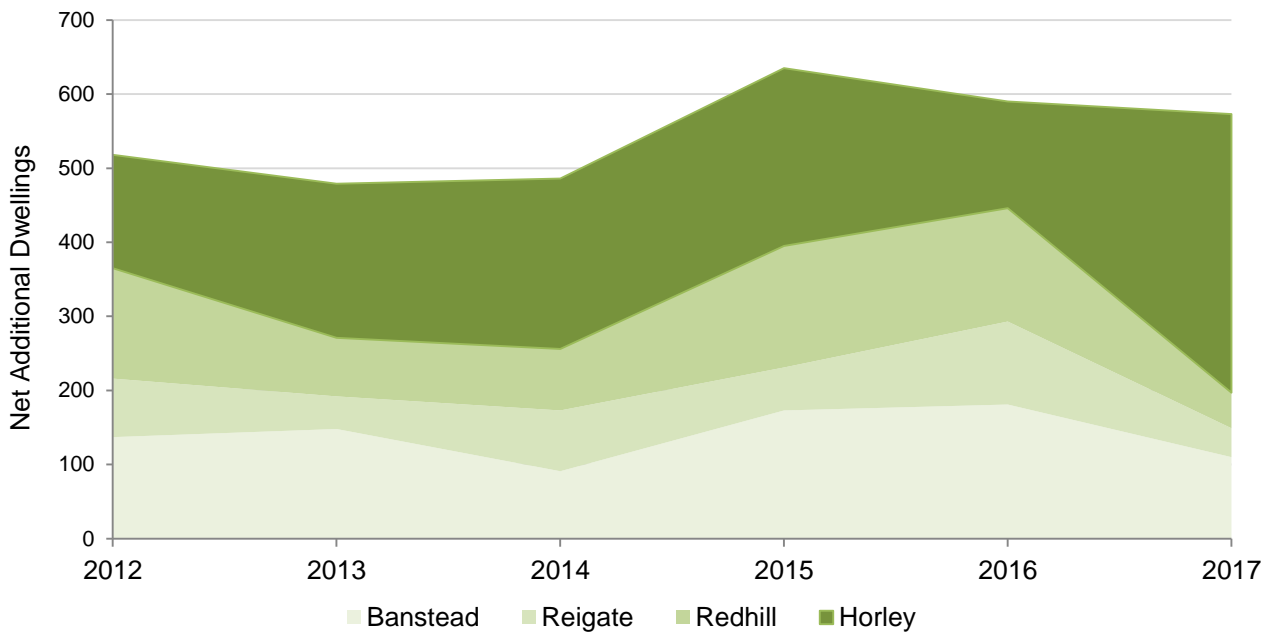
## Housing – Housing Delivery

[source: RBBC Planning Policy]

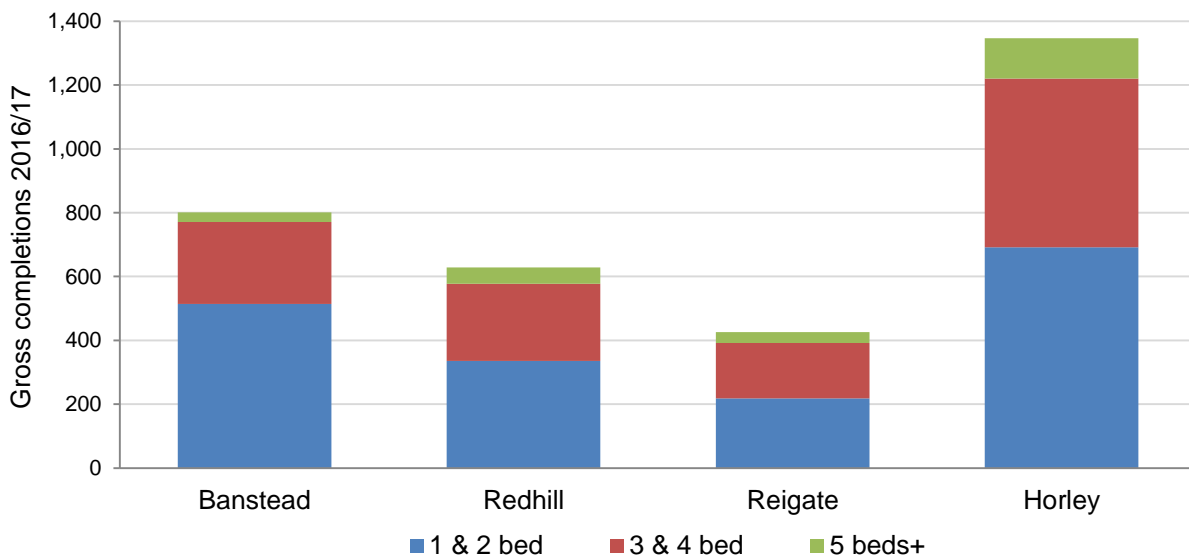
The Council has a housing target to deliver at least 6,900 dwellings over the local plan period (2012-2027) (an average of at least 460 net dwellings per annum). Between 2012/13 and 2017/18, the Council has delivered a total of 3,298 net dwellings (an average of 550 per year). The Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) also aims to secure the delivery of an average of 100 net affordable units per year over the plan period. Between 2012/13 and 2017/18 a total of 583 affordable homes were completed (an average of 97 per annum).



The graph below shows housing delivery in different parts of the borough over the plan period.



Of all new homes constructed, 55% were one and two bedroom units, 38% were three and four bedroom units, and 8% were 5 or more bedroom units. Different areas of the borough see quite different proportions of smaller/larger homes constructed.

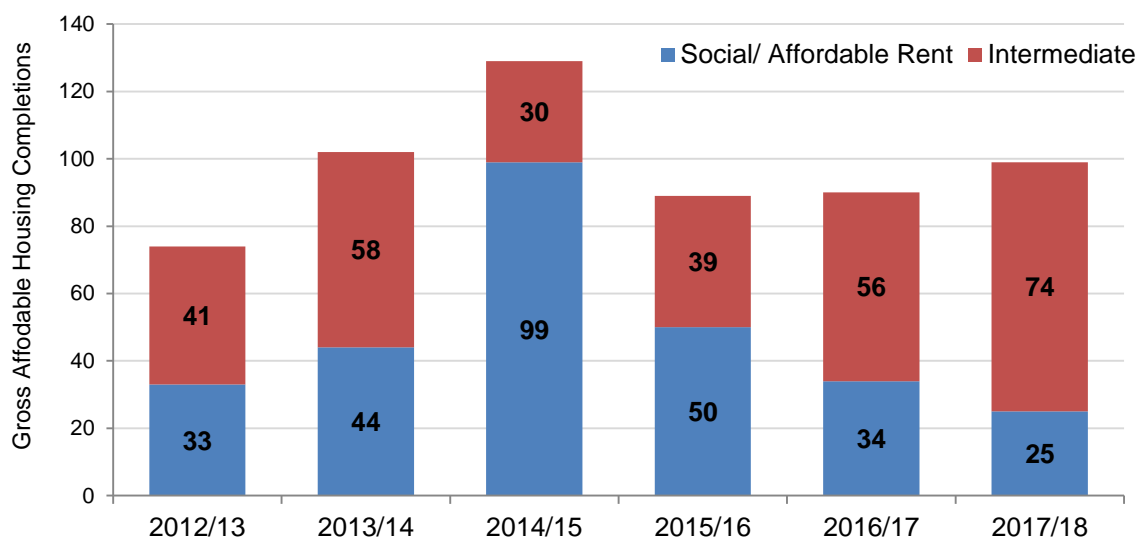


## Housing – Affordable Housing Delivery

[source: RBBC Monitoring Data]

Reigate & Banstead Borough Council's Core Strategy includes a target of delivering 100 affordable units per annum. These units can be delivered as either social / affordable rent or intermediate (shared ownership) dwellings.

The graph below shows that since the beginning of the plan period (2012/13) 583 affordable units have been completed (285 social/ affordable rented and 298 shared ownership). Over the past few years there has been a slight increase in the number of completions. The peak in 2014/15 was due to the completion of 90 units on the Former Newman House site in Horley.



Within the last monitoring period (2017/18) 99 affordable units were completed – this is very slightly below the Core Strategy monitoring target of 100 dwellings per annum but is an increase from the previous monitoring period (90 units).

	Net Completions
<b>Total Units Completed</b>	573
<b>Affordable Completions</b>	90 (17.2%)
<b>Social/ Affordable Rent</b>	25 (25.3%)
<b>Intermediate</b>	74 (74.7%)

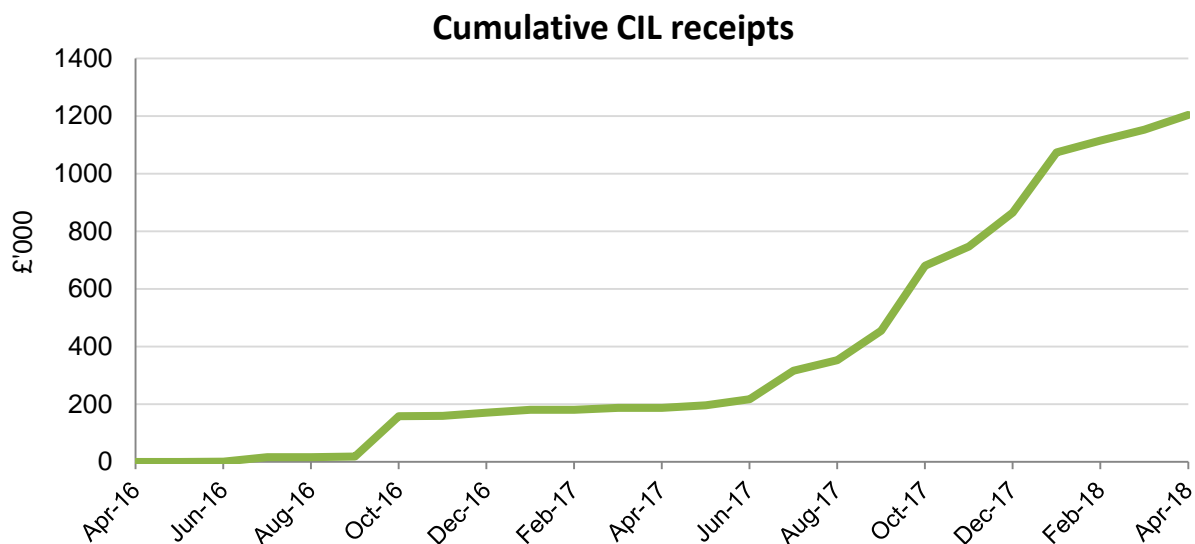
Further detail is provided in the Housing Delivery Monitor<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.reigate-banstead.gov.uk/info/20280/plan\\_monitoring/31/housing\\_delivery\\_monitors](http://www.reigate-banstead.gov.uk/info/20280/plan_monitoring/31/housing_delivery_monitors)

## Housing – Community Infrastructure Levy

[source: RBBC Planning Policy]

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge on new development in order to raise funds to help fund the infrastructure, facilities and services - such as schools or transport improvements - which are needed to support new homes and businesses in the area. The Council formally approved its CIL Charging Schedule and supporting policies in February 2016 and charging commenced on 1 April 2016. By April 2018 the Council had collected just over £1.2m.



Further detail about the CIL receipts and spending can be found in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report<sup>5</sup>.

## Housing – Building energy performance

[source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2017]

Almost 40% of the UK's energy consumption and carbon emissions come from the way our buildings are heated and used. Even comparatively small changes in energy performance and the way a building is used can have a significant effect in reducing energy consumption. Save for a few exempted buildings, a building must have an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) when constructed, sold or let. Not all residences or commercial buildings in Reigate & Banstead have been surveyed, hence an overall stock conclusion cannot be drawn. However, of the 31,553 surveyed residences an average efficiency score of 'D' can be drawn (from a scale A (most efficient) to G (least efficient)). A further breakdown can be done of residential building type, showing a predictable bias towards flats.

### Proportion of buildings (by type) within each energy performance band

Efficiency Rating	Bungalow	Flat	House	Maisonette	Park Home
A	5%	87%	6%	2%	0%
B	2%	62%	34%	2%	0%
C	3%	48%	46%	4%	0%
D	7%	21%	68%	4%	0%
E	8%	13%	76%	3%	0%
F	9%	14%	73%	4%	0%
G	10%	25%	54%	11%	0%

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.reigate-banstead.gov.uk/info/20369/community\\_infrastructure\\_levy/20/community\\_infrastructure\\_levy\\_information/4](http://www.reigate-banstead.gov.uk/info/20369/community_infrastructure_levy/20/community_infrastructure_levy_information/4)



## Housing – Refugees

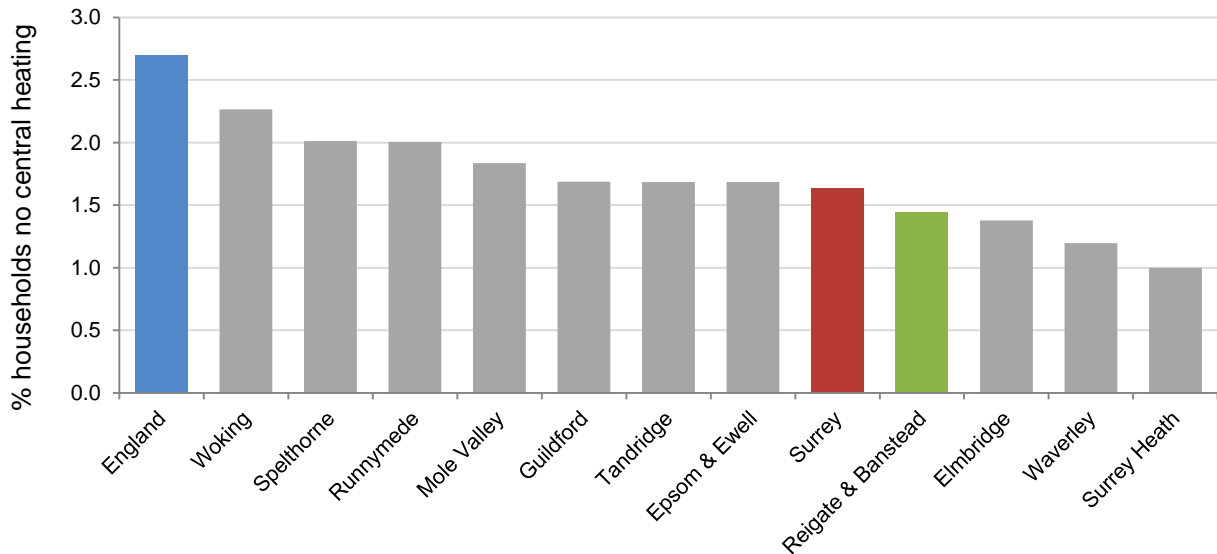
[source: RBBC Family Support]

Through the Home Office’s Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme, Reigate & Banstead BC has welcomed and supported 7 households since 2015. The housing department has sourced private rented properties in the Borough and the Family Support Team co-ordinate work with our multi-agency partners to support them to resettle quickly, safely and effectively into new homes and communities, and to develop their independence, work-readiness and resilience.

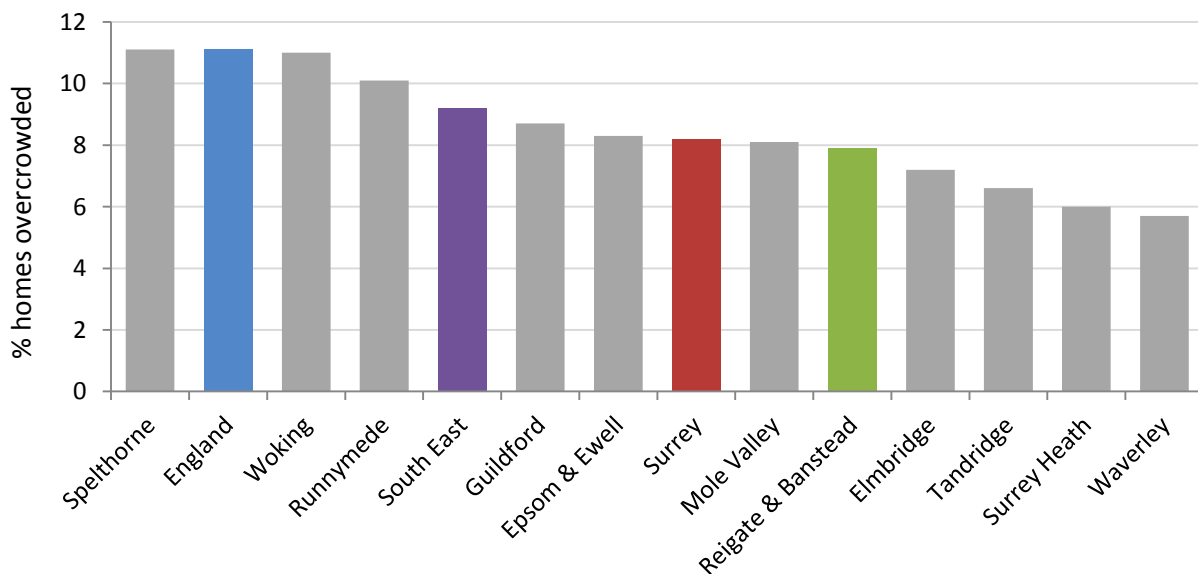
## Housing – Condition

[source: Office for National Statistics]

The 2011 census reveals that <1.5% (799) of homes in Reigate & Banstead are without central heating. This places Reigate & Banstead below the Surrey average of 1.6% and considerably below the England average of 2.7%.



Also revealed in the 2011 census was that nearly 8% (4392) of homes in Reigate & Banstead are overcrowded, meaning that they have between 1 and 2 fewer rooms than required. This places Reigate & Banstead just below the Surrey average of 8.2% and well below the South East (9.2%) and England (11.1%) averages.

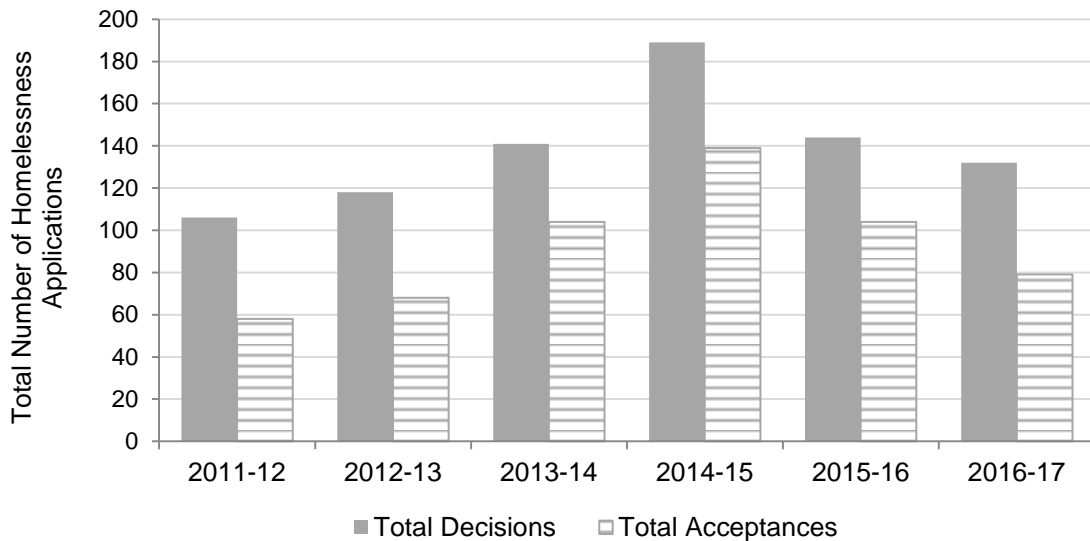


It is possible to analyse the same dataset from a perspective of under-occupation, revealing that Reigate & Banstead had 47.7% (18,855) under-occupied homes in 2011 (2 or more rooms than required).

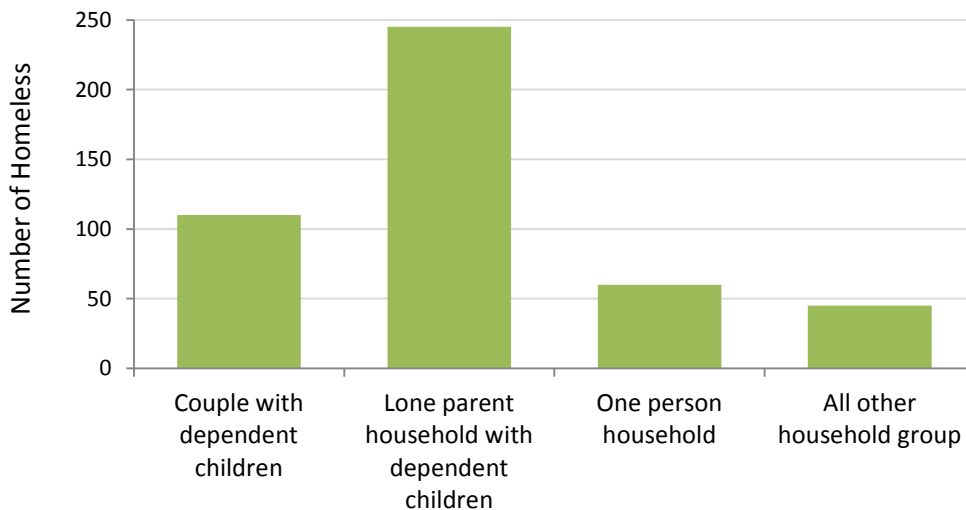
## Housing - Homelessness

[source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government]

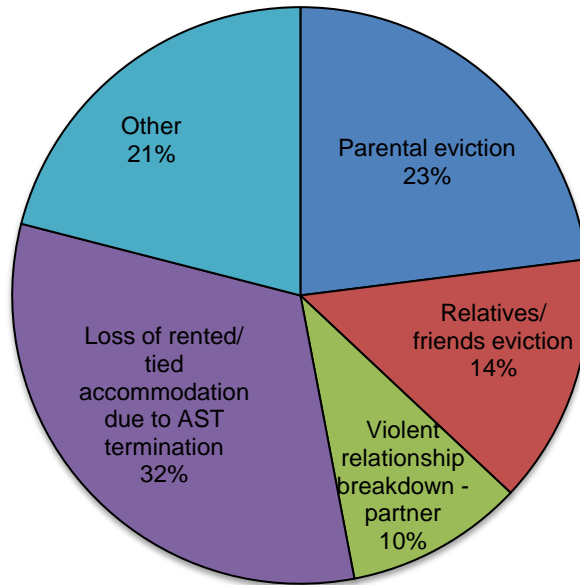
The Council investigated 942 homelessness applications between 2011 and 2018. The graph below shows that both decisions and acceptances increased each financial year, reaching its peak in 2014-2015 with 189 decisions and 139 acceptances, but then began to reduce with 103 decisions and 70 acceptances at the end of 2017-2018.



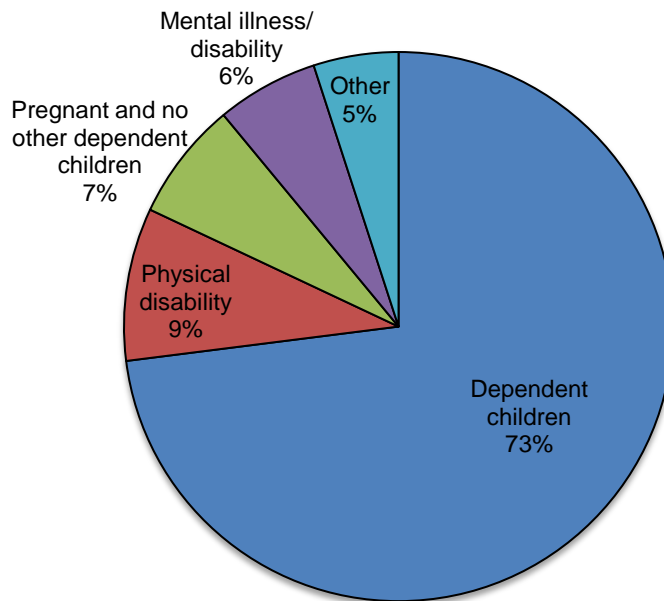
Analysing the breakdown of household types is an important factor when assessing homelessness within the borough, understanding causes and initiatives to prevent it. Lone parent with dependent children represent just over half of all accepted homeless applicants. The graph below also reveals that 77% of all accepted homeless households have dependent children.



There are various reasons why households become threatened with homelessness or are made homeless. There are 4 main causes of homelessness within the borough. The chart below shows that the most common cause is the loss of rented/tied accommodation due to Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST) termination, followed by parental eviction, relatives/friends eviction and violent relationship breakdown with a partner.



The predominant priority category from 2011 to 2016 has been households with dependent children. Other common priority categories were physical disability, pregnant and no other dependent children and mental illness/disability.

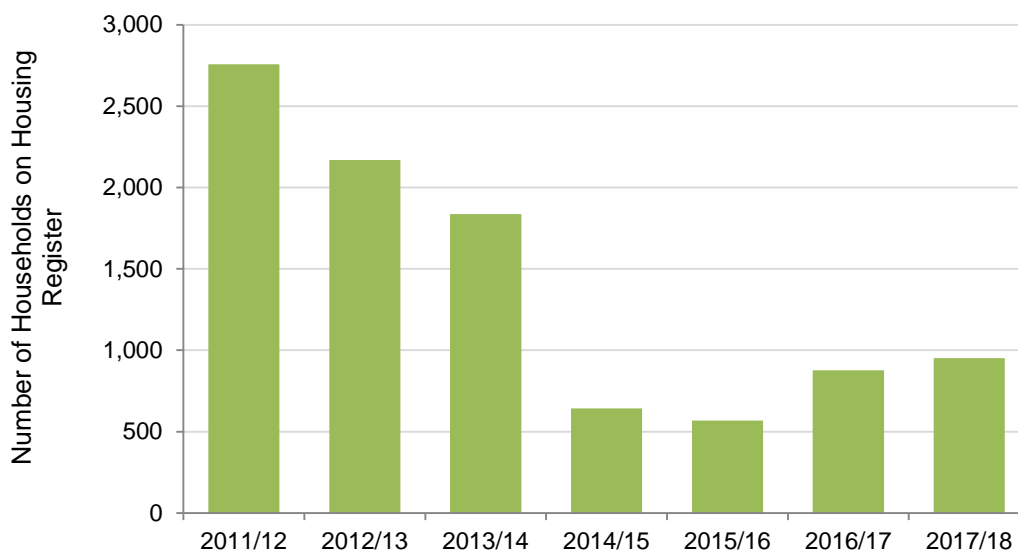


Preventing homelessness is the focal point of all housing options undertaken by Housing Services. Including non-statutory homeless households, over 2000 households have been prevented or relieved from homelessness between 2011 and 2018. Through successful advice and assistance, households were helped to find and secure alternative accommodation or to remain in their existing home which avoided the need for a homeless application.

## Housing – Housing Register

[source: RBBC Housing]

The number of households on the housing register has reduced significantly since 2011-12. This is largely due to an update in the housing register and Allocations Policy which restricted the qualification rules for the register, resulting in the removal of many ineligible applicants. A further review of the policy in 2015 also resulted in a slight reduction in households eligible to join the housing register.



After an increase from 2012-13, the total number of applicants housed varied slightly, however the total dropped significantly in 2015-16 which reflects the reduction of applicants on the register following the changes made to the banding definitions in the Allocations Policy in 2015. The totals have continued to slightly vary since. Not all properties are 'general needs' family accommodation and typically, nominations to sheltered housing equate to approximately 13% of all the nominations received each year.

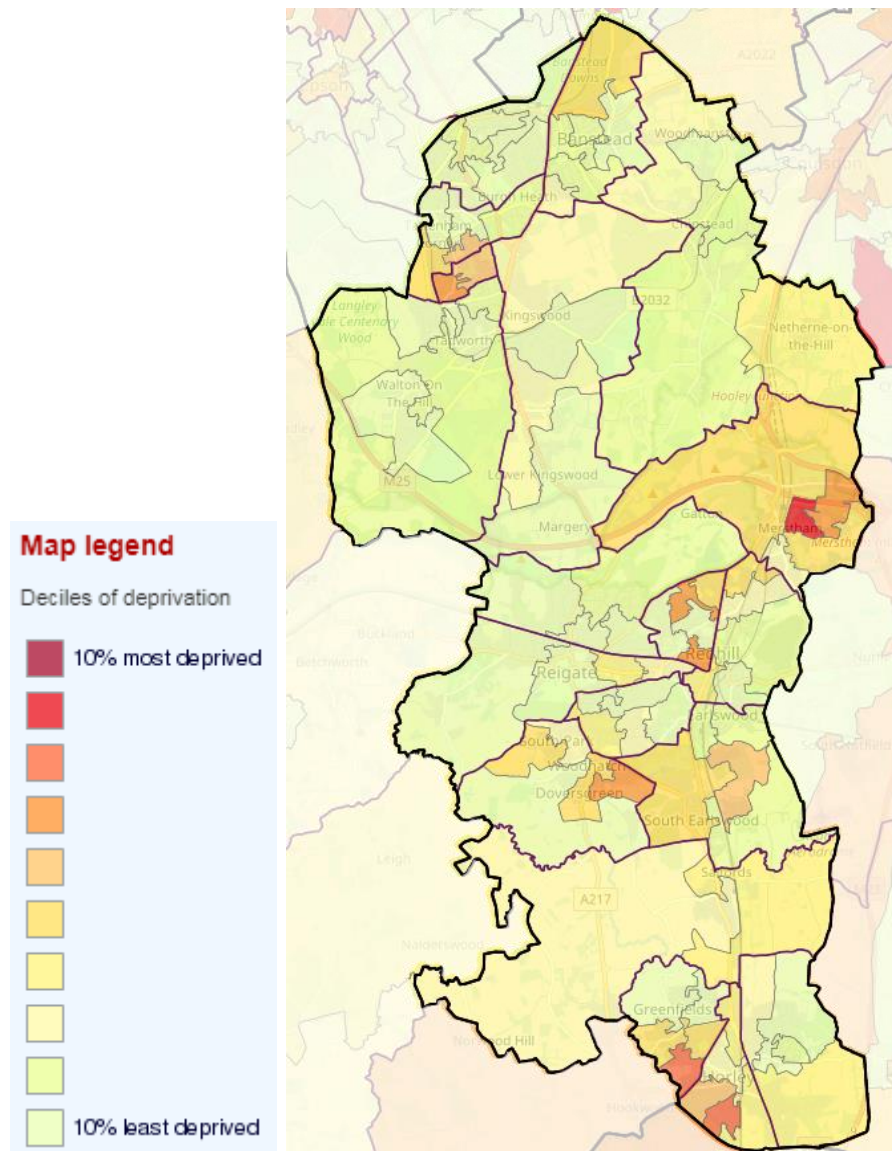
Year	Total no. of applicants housed
2011 - 2012	298
2012 - 2013	349
2013 - 2014	321
2014 - 2015	361
2015 - 2016	295
2016 - 2017	317
2017 - 2018	263

## **Deprivation & Need**

## Deprivation & Need – Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

[source: DCLG]

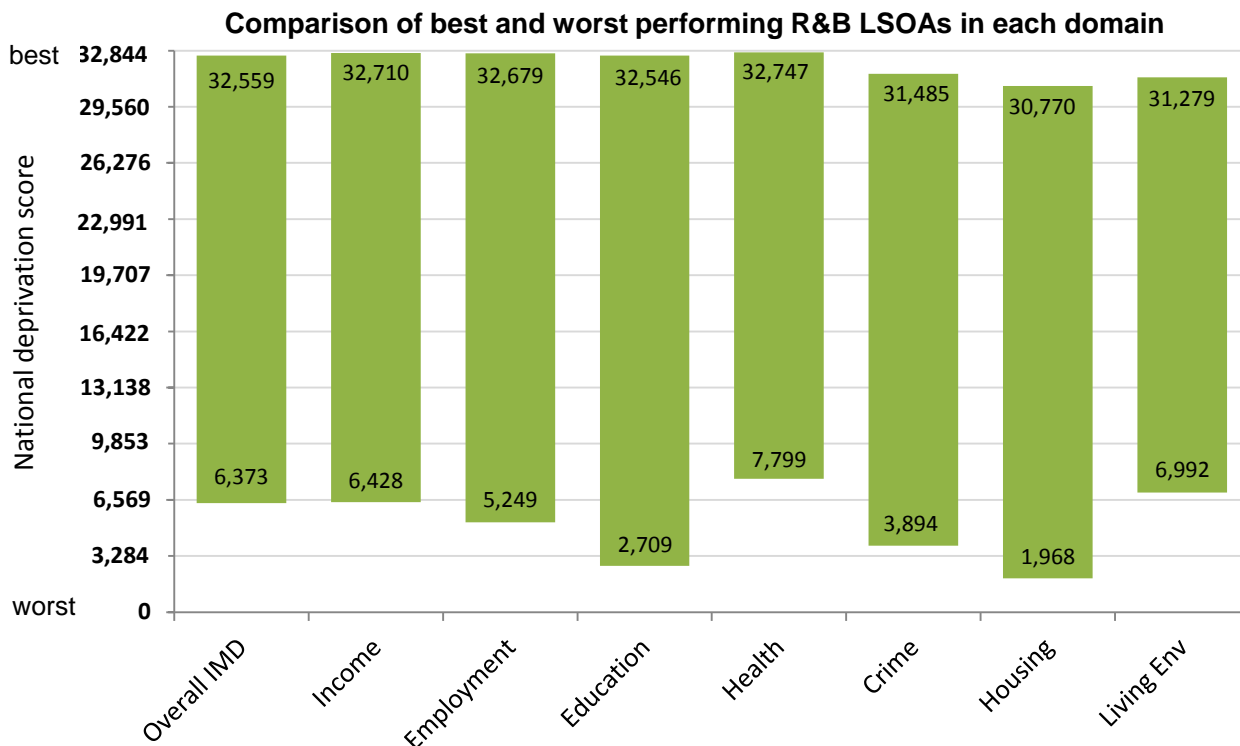
The Index of Multiple Deprivation is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas, or Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA), in England. The Index ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). Out of the 326 local authority areas within England – with 326 being the least deprived – Reigate & Banstead is ranked at 290. IMD data can be interrogated across 9 sub-domains or as an overall aggregate. The map below shows deprivation in Reigate & Banstead relative to all other LSOAs in England. There are 86 LSOAs covering Reigate & Banstead and 709 covering Surrey.



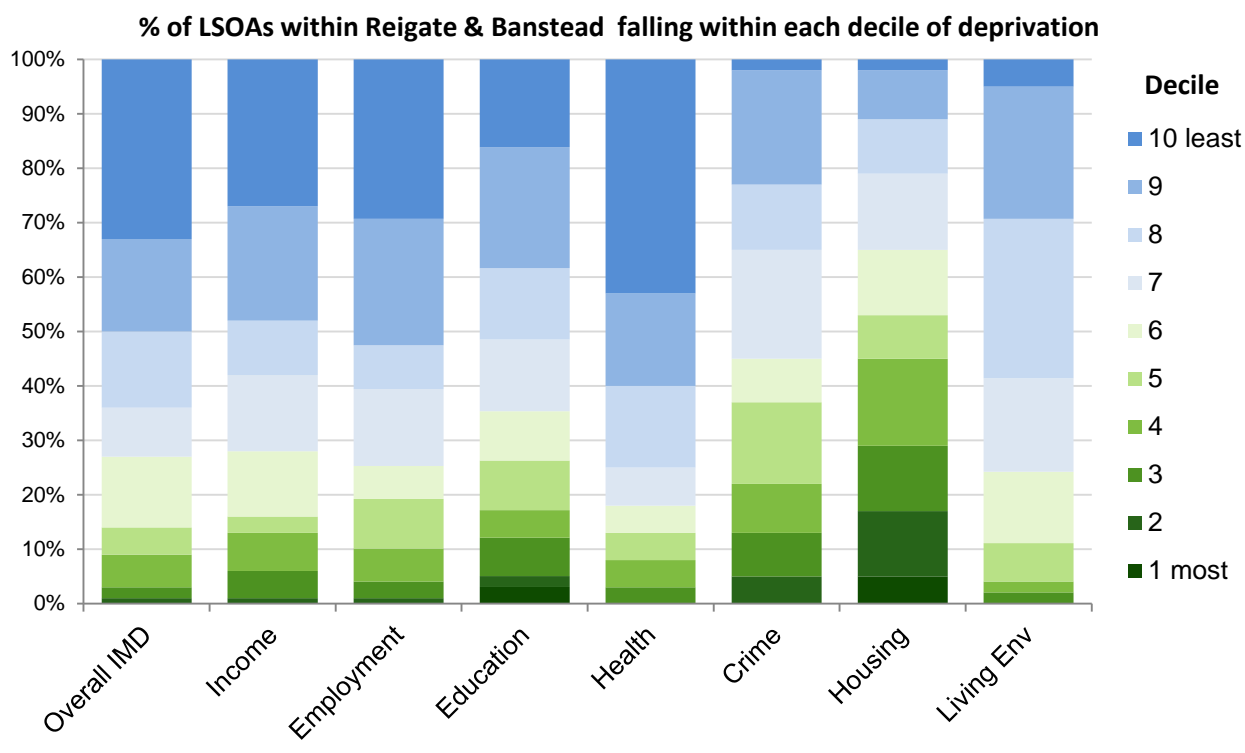
## Deprivation & Need – IMD Domain Variation

[source: DCLG]

The Indices of Deprivation is made up of several domains, against which each LSOA receives a rank. LSOAs typically contain a population of around 1500, hence can be thought of as neighbourhoods. The chart below compares the best and worst rank achieved by any LSOA in Reigate & Banstead under each domain. The chart shows wide gaps between the most and least deprived areas in the borough, suggesting significant levels of inequality amongst residents.



The Education, Skills and Training domain varies considerably across Reigate & Banstead with close to 30,000 places separating the most and least deprived (essentially polar opposite in terms of national deprivation decile). This is similar with the barriers to Housing & Services domain, which also spans the whole deprivation range. Inequality gaps have shrunk since the last Borough Profile in 2014.

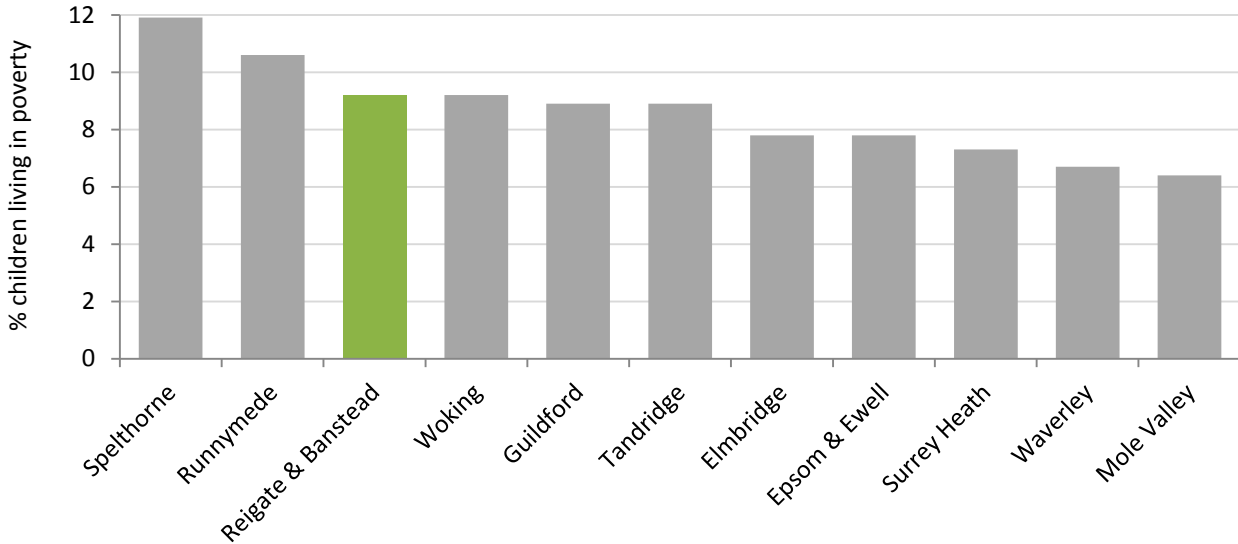


The above graph helps to illustrate the proportion of Reigate & Banstead LSOAs in deprivation. For example, a large proportion (43%) of the borough's LSOAs can be seen in the least deprived decile in terms of health, whereas 5% of LSOAs are the most deprived in terms of Housing.

### Deprivation & Need – Children in poverty

[source: HM Revenue and Customs]

The local child poverty measure refers to the proportion of children within an area that are living in families that are in receipt of out of work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the median income. In terms of the above measure, 9.2% (2841) of the borough’s children are classified as living in poverty. This is higher than the Surrey average of 8.6%. Both figures represent the lowest over the observed period 2012-2015.

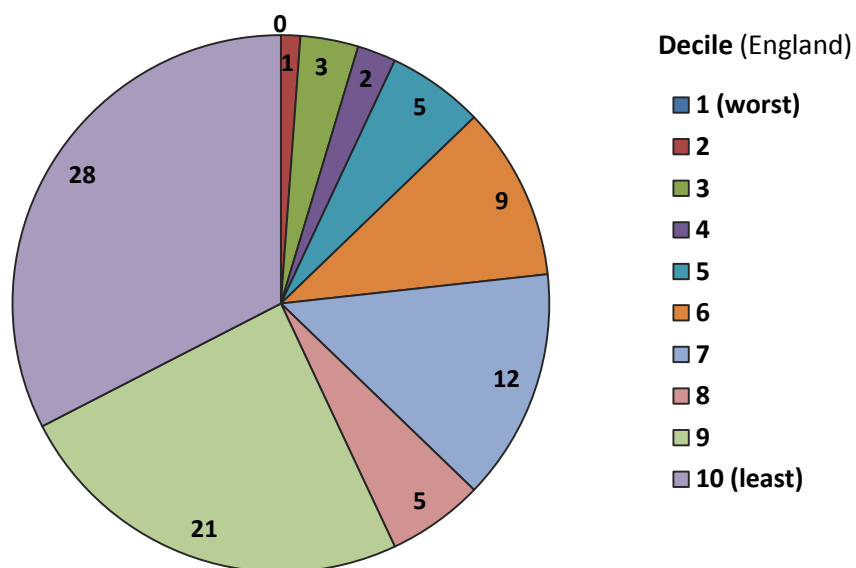


### Deprivation & Need – Deprivation – Older People

[source: DCLG, 2015]

As well as the seven domains of deprivation provided within the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), an additional index was produced in 2015 revealing income deprivation affecting older people. This reveals one LSOA (Merstham) within the worst 20% nationally. Three other areas (making up parts of Preston, Redhill and Horley) rank within the worst 30%. This is a similar picture when Reigate & Banstead is compared to the rest of Surrey - 5 Reigate & Banstead LSOAs rank within the worst 30%.

Count of Reigate & Banstead LSOAs in each deprivation affecting older people decile





### Deprivation & Need – Winter Fuel Payments

[source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2017]

Currently people born on or before 5 November 1953 are eligible for between £100 and £300 to help pay their heating bills. Claimant count has reduced from 28,640 in 2010/11 to 26,810 in 2016/17. Circa 28% of all claims in Reigate & Banstead are from recipients aged over 80 and the majority (42%) are for the £100 payment.

### Deprivation & Need – Fuel Poverty

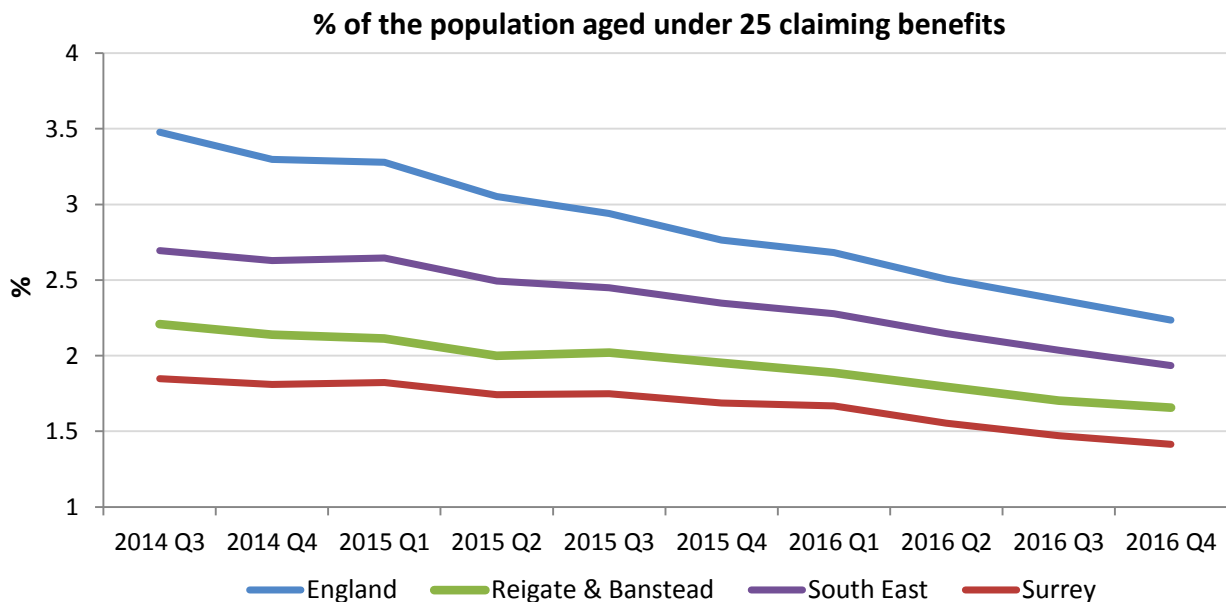
[source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2015]

A household is classified as being in fuel poverty if more than 10% of its income is spent on fuel to maintain satisfactory heating in the home. The latest data shows that 7.5% of the borough's households are in fuel poverty. This is marginally better than the rest of Surrey, where 7.7% of households are classified as being in fuel poverty. It should be noted that the fuel poverty situation has improved since the last borough profile was produced, where 10.4% of Reigate & Banstead households were classified as being in fuel poverty.

### Deprivation & Need – Benefit Claimants under 25

[source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2017]

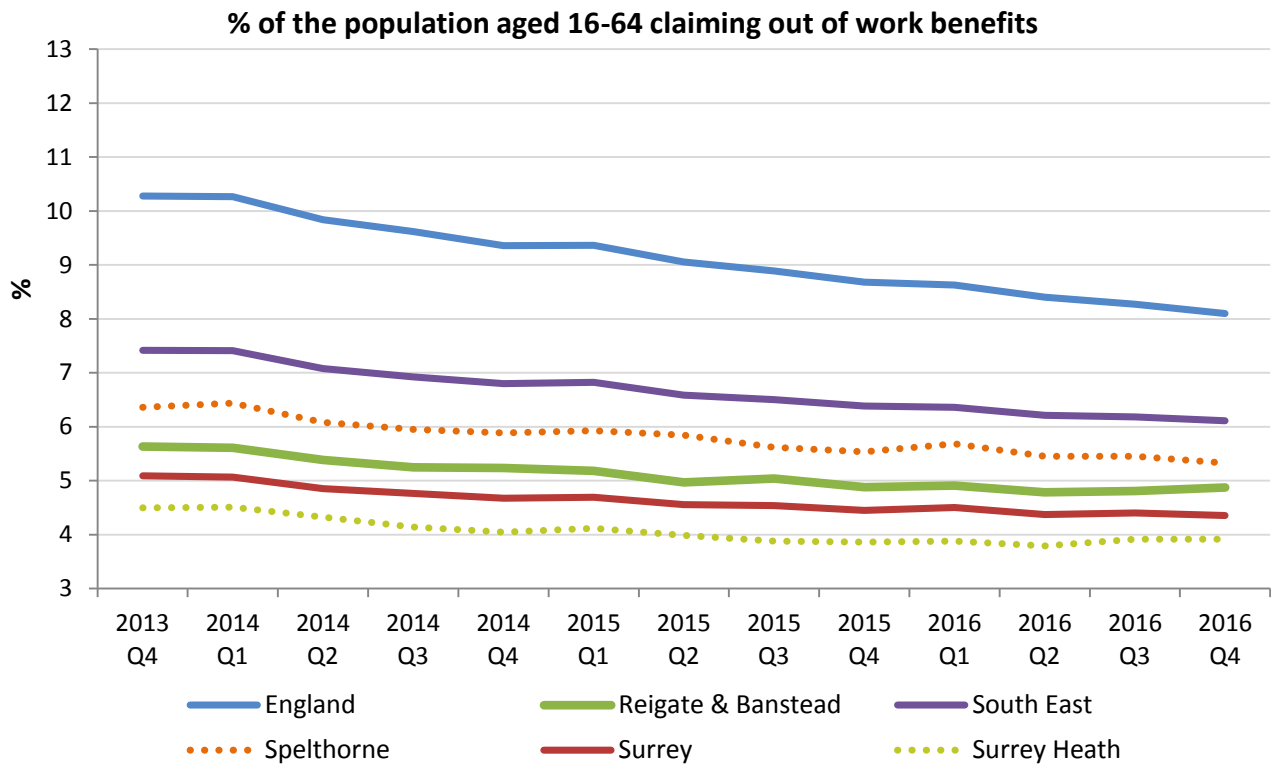
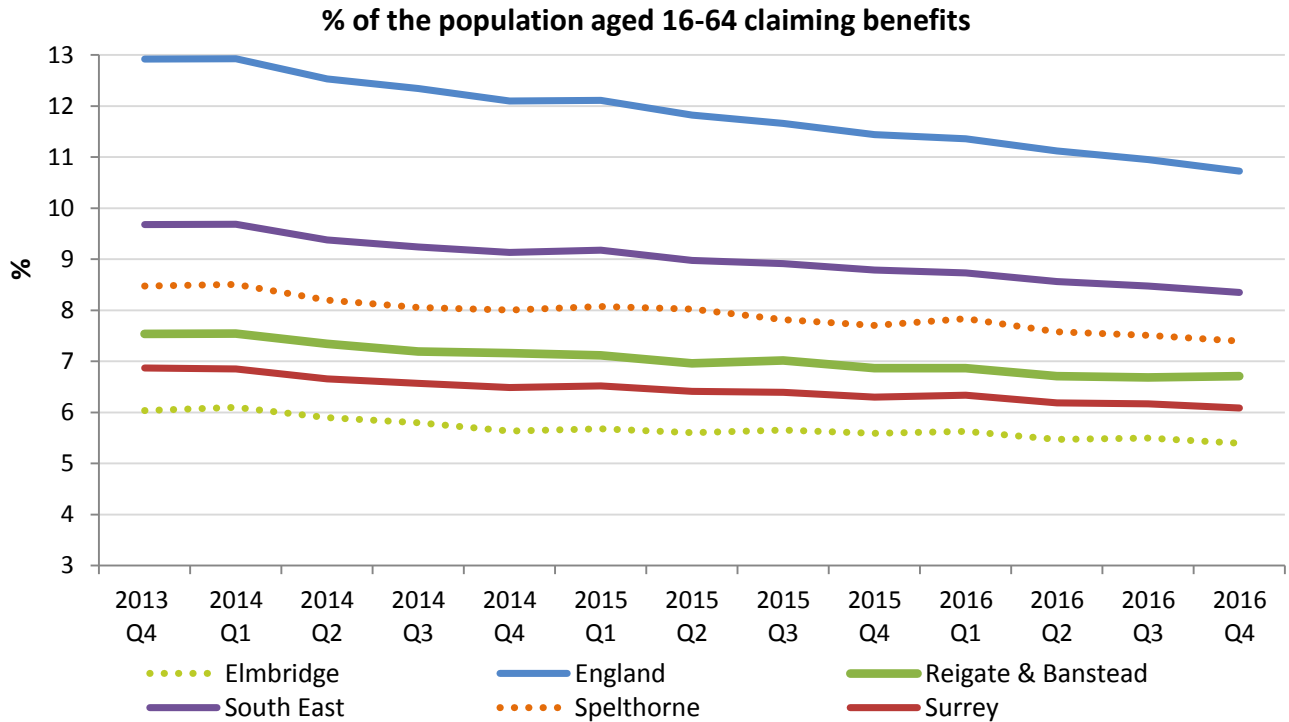
Reigate & Banstead has the highest benefits claimant count of those aged under 25 in Surrey, though in recent years the trend has been a downward one.



## Deprivation & Need – Benefit Claimants (all)

[source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2017]

The percentage of the borough's population that are in receipt of benefits has continued to decline, albeit gradually, over the last five years. The latest data shows that the proportion of the borough's population aged 16-64 claiming benefits is 6.7%, down from 7.5% in 2013, whilst 4.8% of the 16-64 population is in receipt of out of work benefits, down from 5.6% in 2013. The percentage of Reigate & Banstead's population that is in receipt of benefits is significantly lower than the national picture, though broadly comparable with the Surrey average.



## **Health & Wellbeing**

## Health & Wellbeing – Wider Determinants of Health

[source: Public Health England]

The below table shows just one theme (natural and built environment) from Public Health England's Wider Determinants of Health dataset which attempts to estimate the contribution of a range of factors on health. Studies have revealed that these can have greater influences than health care, behaviours or genetics. These can be explored further on Public Health England's interactive 'Fingertips' service<sup>6</sup>.

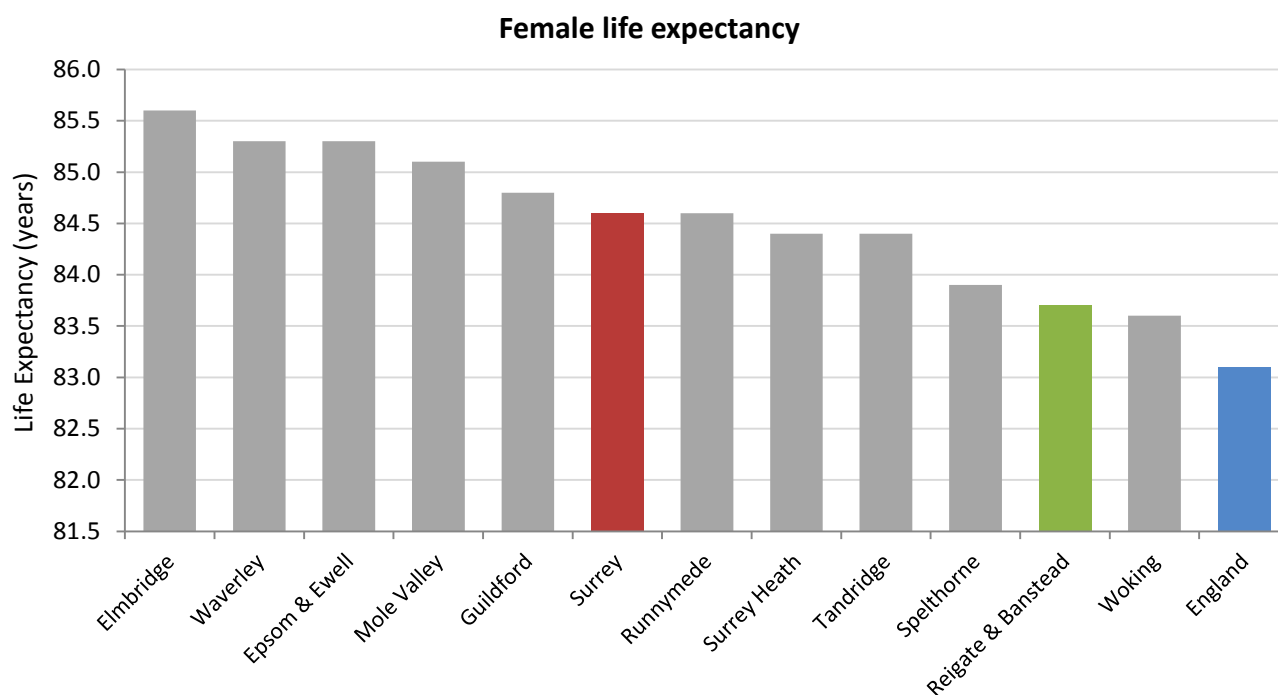
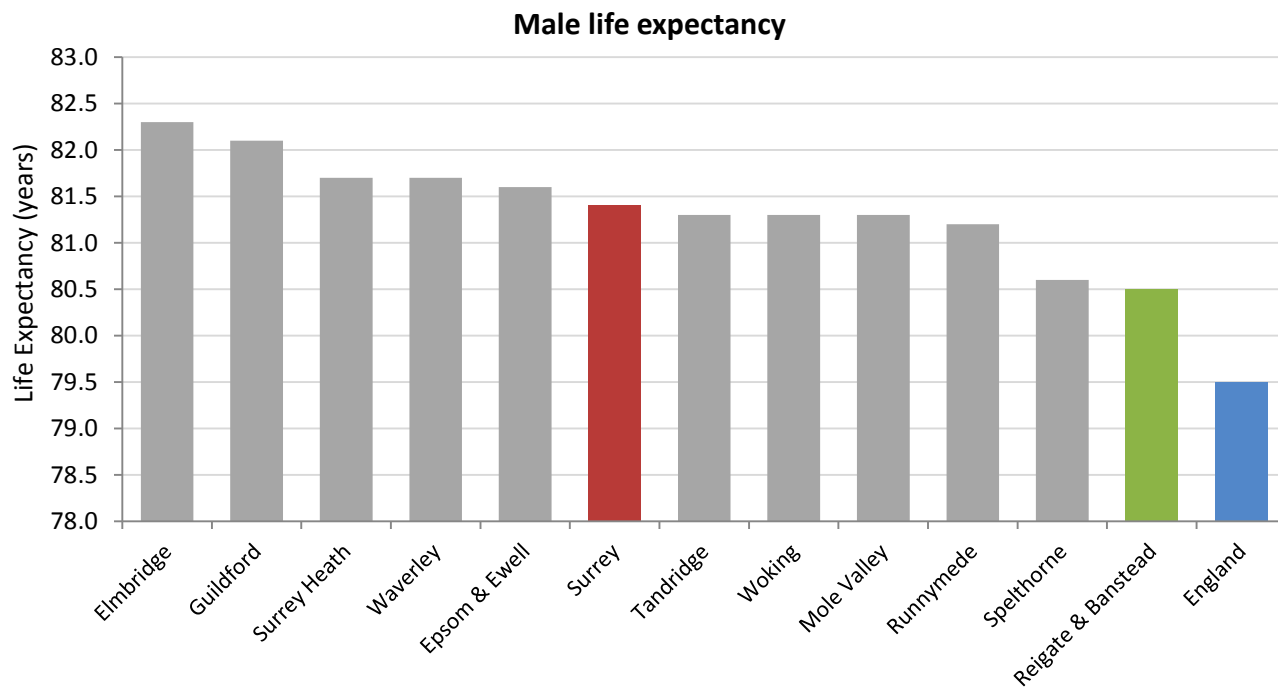
		Compared with benchmark			Lower			Higher			Low		High		Not compared	
		Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Low	High							
Indicator	Period	England	Surrey	Elmbridge	Epsom and Ewell	Guildford	Mole Valley	Reigate and Banstead	Runnymede	Spelthorne	Surrey Heath	Tandridge	Waverley	Woking		
Rate of complaints about noise	2014/15	7.1*	4.4*	5.5	5.1*	5.9*	6.6*	3.0*	3.7	4.3	2.7	2.7*	2.6	5.9*		
Number of premises licensed to sell alcohol per square kilometre	2015/16	1.3	-	4.7	4.8	1.8	1.2	2.9	3.0	6.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	4.6		
Density of fast food outlets	2014	88.2	57.5	55.7	71.5	49.0	52.2	48.2	67.4	66.3	73.1	39.8	42.3	82.5		
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on the roads	2014 - 16	39.7	56.1	47.7	34.6	77.4	72.8	47.9	65.8	48.1	48.4	82.9	52.2	38.6		
Air pollution: fine particulate matter	2015	8.3	8.0	8.4	8.5	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.0	8.3		
Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards Index	2016	21.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Overcrowded households	2011	4.8	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.4	4.5	2.9	3.1	2.5	4.8		
Affordability of home ownership	2016	7.7	11.6	13.8	13.0	11.8	14.1*	11.7	11.9	10.4	10.4	11.4	10.6	10.7		
Fuel poverty	2015	11.0	7.7	6.3	7.5	9.0	7.7	7.5	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.7		
Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over	2016/17	2114	2233	1915	2602	2512	2258	2494	1743	1690	3035	2122	2264	1884		
Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2015 - Jul 2016	15.1	12.4	19.7	16.8	13.6	8.1	18.1	18.0	6.2	4.9	10.1	14.7	1.7		

<sup>6</sup> <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants>

## Health & Wellbeing – Life Expectancy

[source: Office for National Statistics]

In 2016 the life expectancy of females and males in Reigate & Banstead was 83.7 and 80.5 respectively. Whilst the life expectancy of both females and males in the borough is higher than the English average, male residents of Reigate & Banstead have the shortest life expectancy in Surrey, whilst females have the second shortest.

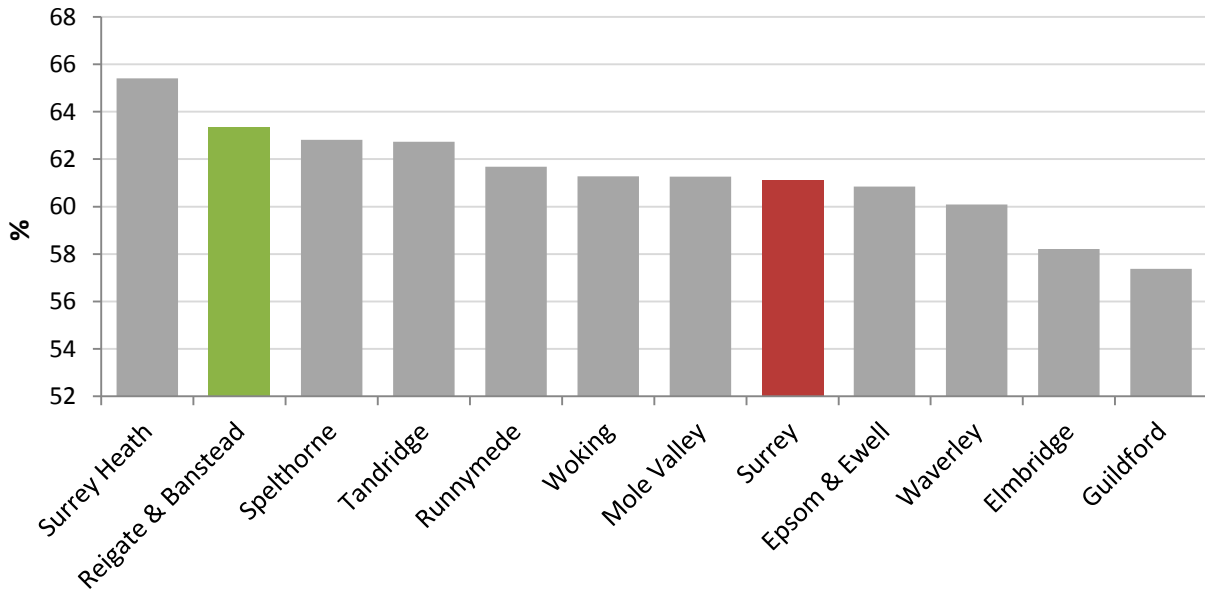


## Health & Wellbeing – Obesity

[source: Public Health England]

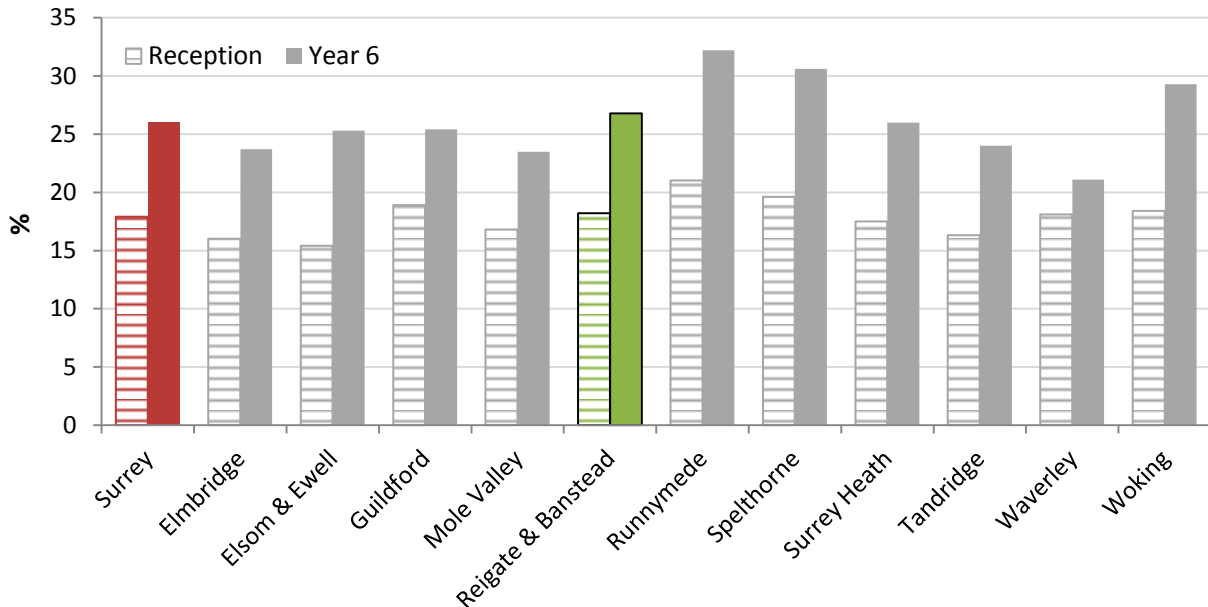
According to Public Health England, 63% of the borough’s adult population are either overweight or obese. This is marginally above the South East average and 2% below the average for England. The borough has the second highest percentage of adults with excess weight in Surrey.

**Adults with excess weight - % prevalence**



Of the borough’s reception age children in 2014/15, 18.2% were classed as either overweight or obese. For year 6 children this increases to 26.8%. These figures are broadly on par with the Surrey average.

**Percentage of overweight and obese children - reception and year 6**



## Health & Wellbeing – Physical activity

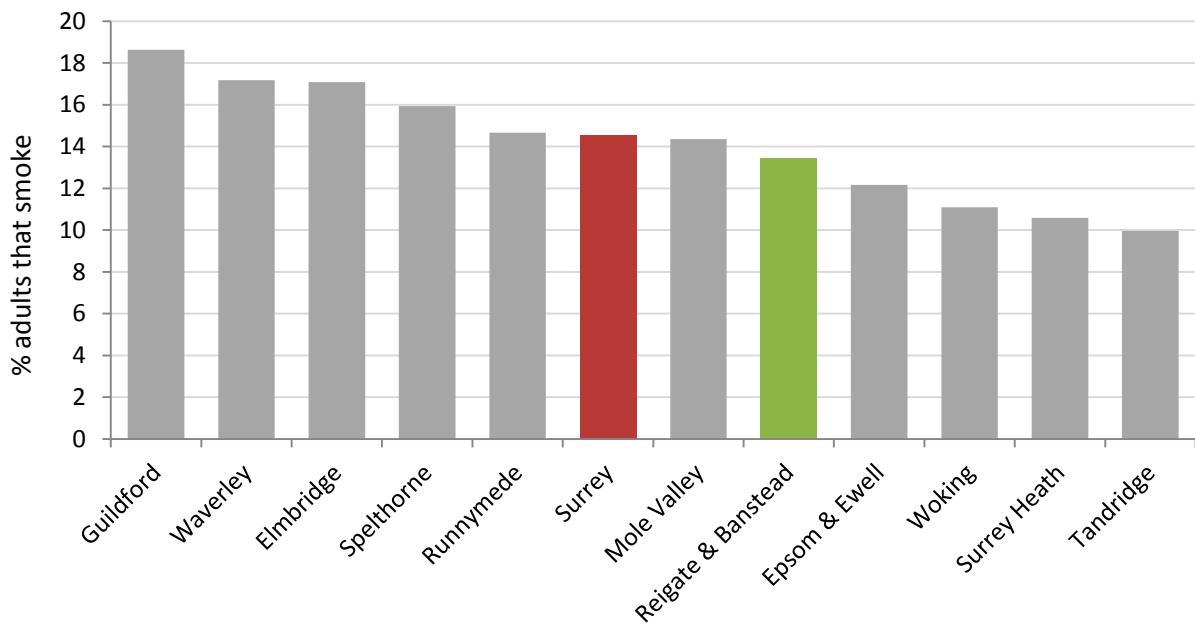
[source: Sport England]

According to the latest data available from Sport England, 73.4% of the borough’s adult population are classified as being ‘active’ insofar as they partake in at least 150 minutes of exercise per week. This is the third highest level in Surrey, after Guildford (75%) and Waverley (76%) and considerably higher than the average for the South East (68%).

## Health & Wellbeing – Smoking

[source: Public Health England]

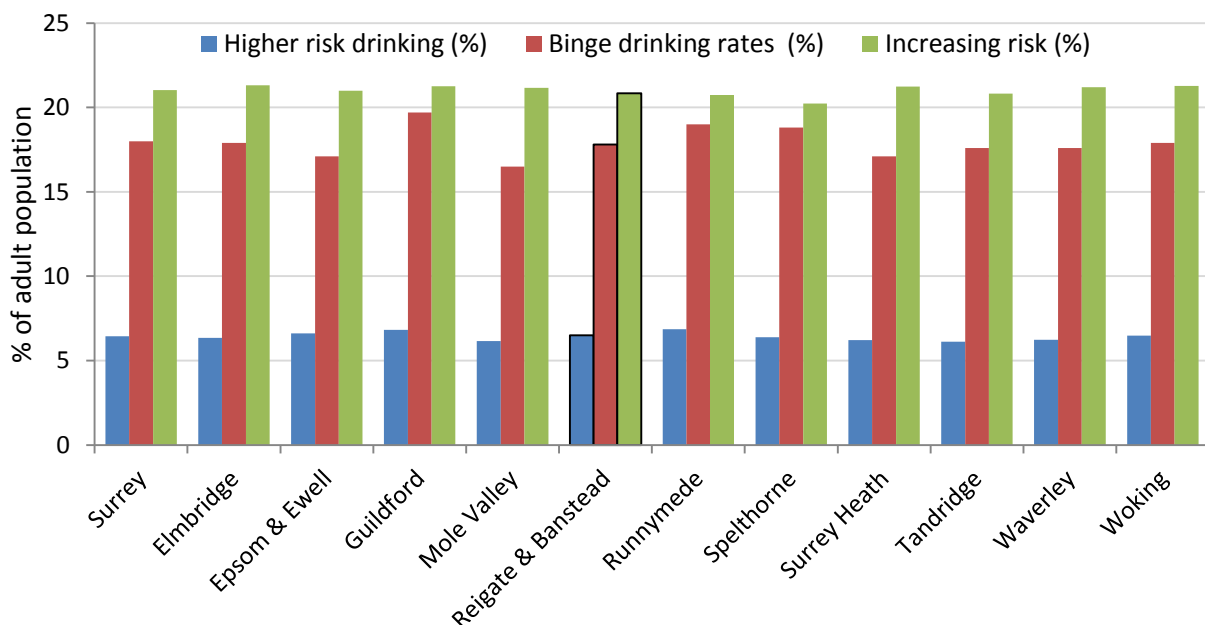
13% of the borough's population smoke. This is lower than many other Surrey districts and boroughs. The trend has been for a declining proportion of smokers throughout the observed period of 2010-2014, across all areas.



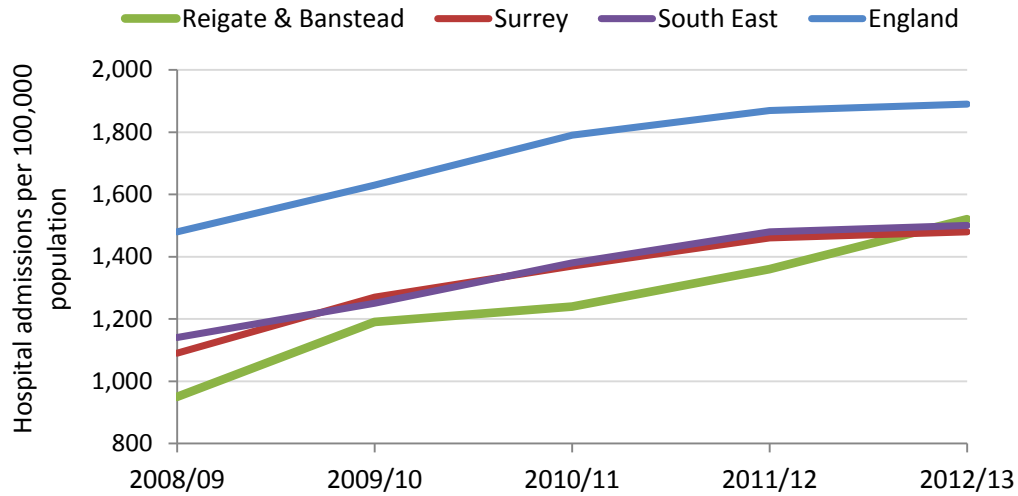
## Health & Wellbeing – Alcohol consumption

[source: Association of Public Health Observatories]

6.5% of the borough's adult population are deemed to be 'higher risk drinkers'; 17.8% are classified as 'binge drinkers', whilst 20.8% are classified as being at 'increasing risk' from health conditions caused by excessive alcohol consumption. These figures are broadly on a par with the Surrey average.



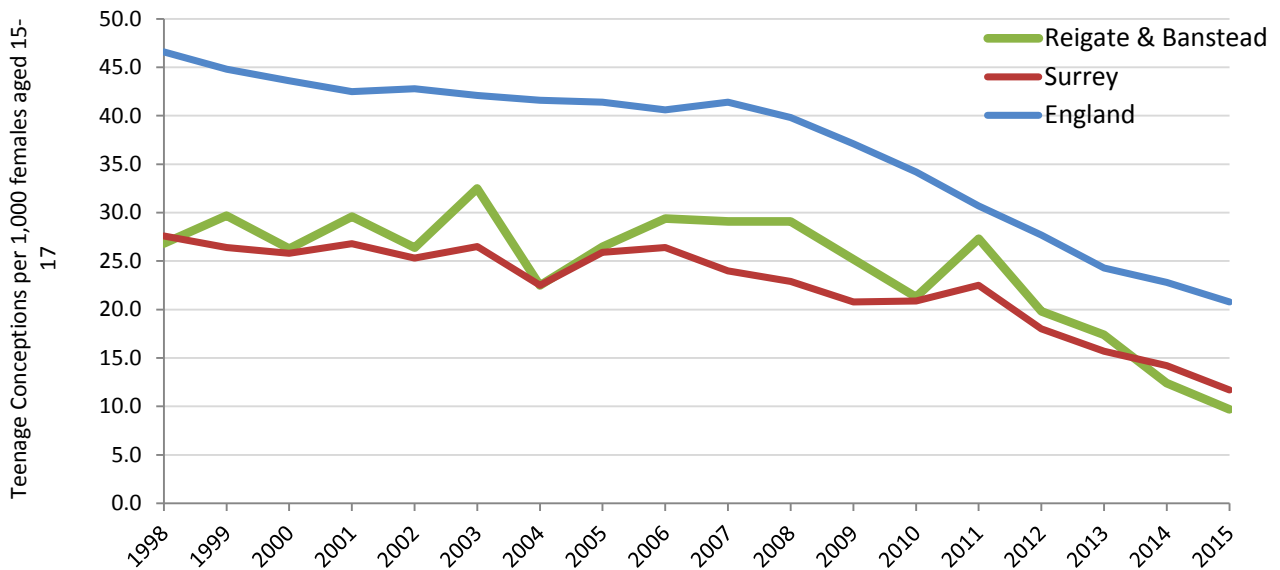
Alcohol-related hospital admissions have risen steadily in the years 2009-2013 to the point where Reigate & Banstead has higher than the Surrey and South East average. Runnymede, Woking, Spelthorne and Surrey Heath also have higher rates than the South East average.



### Health & Wellbeing – Teenage Conceptions

[source: Office for National Statistics, 2015]

In common with the national trend, the rate of teenage conceptions in Reigate & Banstead has dropped considerably in the last 20 years, from 26.8 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 to 9.7 in 2015 (the year for which the latest data is available). Reigate & Banstead has fewer teenage conceptions than the Surrey and England average.

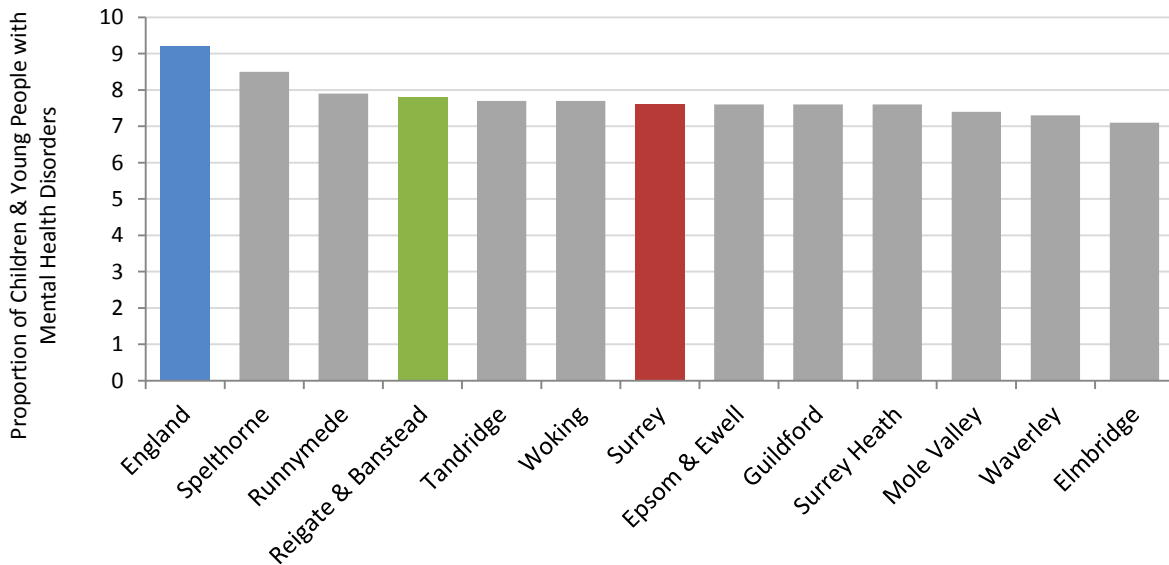




## Health & Wellbeing – Mental Health

[source: Public Health England, 2015]

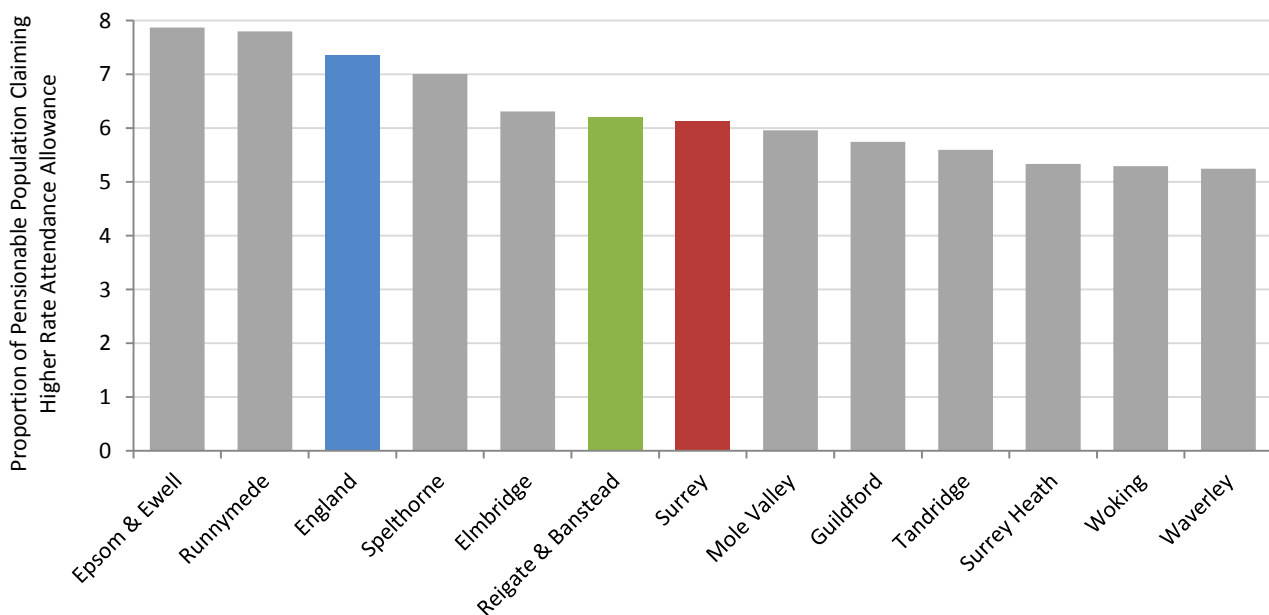
Being in good mental health brings resilience to cope with difficulties, have good relationships with others and an ability to think clearly, participate in decision making, and have optimism, sense of control and self-efficacy. Nationally, mental health problems are common and are experienced by up to one in four of the population. Problems are often hidden, stigma is still widespread and many people are not receiving support from services. The latest data available shows that Reigate & Banstead has the third highest proportion of mental health disorders in children and young people aged 5-16 (7.8%) in Surrey.



## Health & Wellbeing – Attendance Allowance Claimants

[source: Department for Work and Pensions]

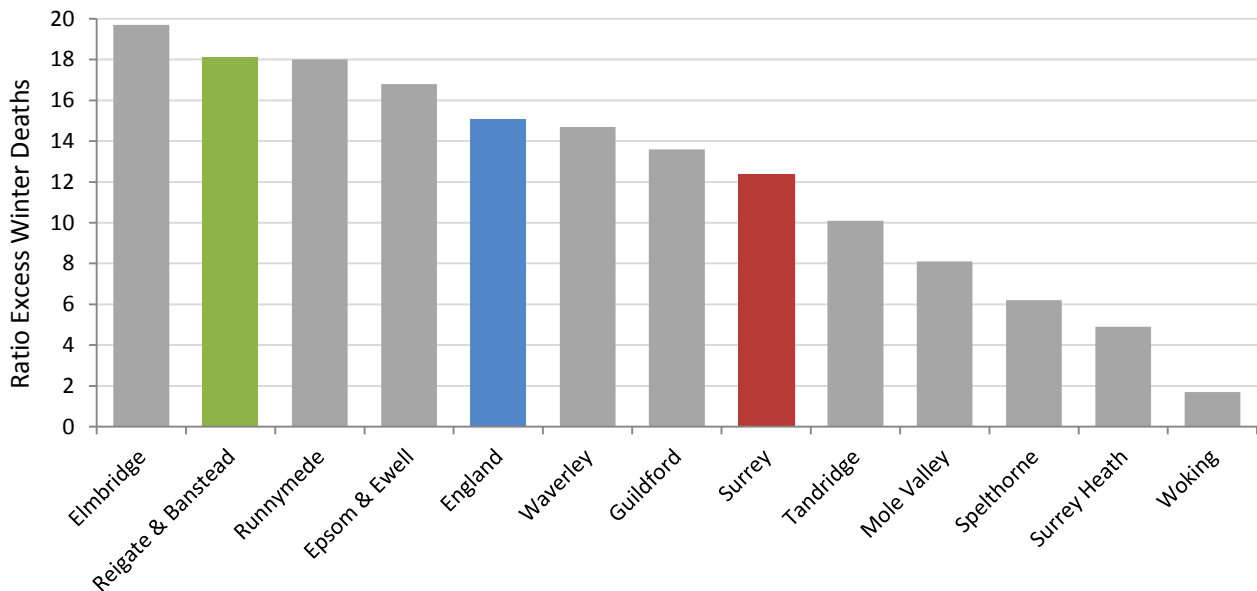
Attendance Allowance is a contribution payable to those aged 65 and over who are severely disabled and require help with personal care. It provides an indication of health and disability issues amongst the borough's elderly population. Data from 2017 shows that 6.2% of the borough's pension age population receive the higher rate of payment (relating to a need for personal care both day and night or terminal illness). Combining this figure with those receiving the lower rate of payment (for personal care either day or night) reveals a total of 10.2% of pensionable age population claiming. Reigate & Banstead is in the mid-range of the other districts and boroughs in Surrey.



## Health & Wellbeing – Excess Winter Deaths

[source: Public Health England, 2016]

The excess winter deaths indicator compares the number of deaths in the winter months (December to March) with deaths in non-winter months. Whilst excess winter deaths affect the population as a whole, the impact tends to be higher amongst older people. 2016 data from Public Health England shows that the borough had the second highest rate (18.1) of excessive winter deaths in Surrey. An index value of 18.1 suggests 18.1% more deaths in winter compared with the rest of the year. The prevalence of excessive winter deaths in the borough is higher than the rest of the country (15.1).

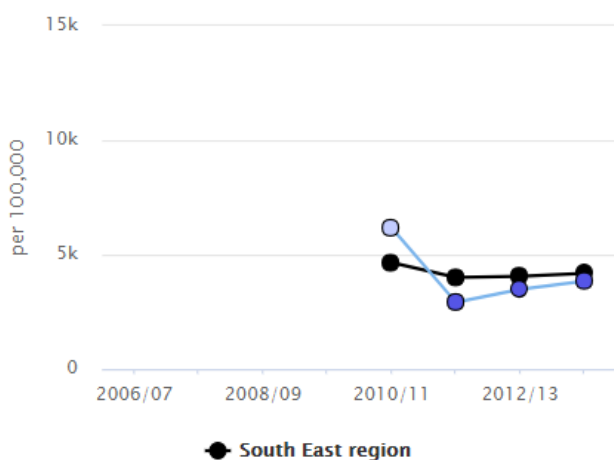


## Health & Wellbeing – Adult Social Care referrals

[source: Public Health England]

Statistics for Adult Social Care have been overhauled in recent years, limiting access to time-series data. Statistics for Surrey covering the period 2011/12 – 2013/14 show an increase in referrals of adults aged 18+ to social care services. However, since 2011/12 the number of referrals has been lower than the South East and England averages, but converging. Of the 34,505 people referred to social care in 2013/14 some 64% were dealt with at point of contact and 36% resulted in further assessment.

**Total referrals of new clients in Surrey per 100,000 population**



Recent trend: –

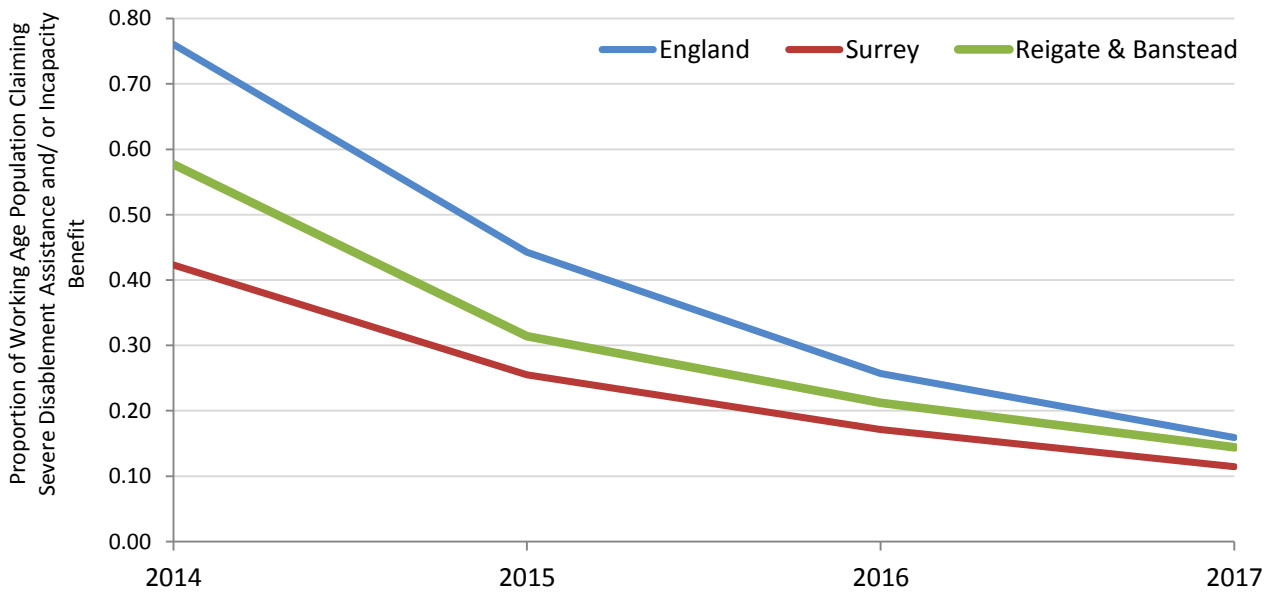
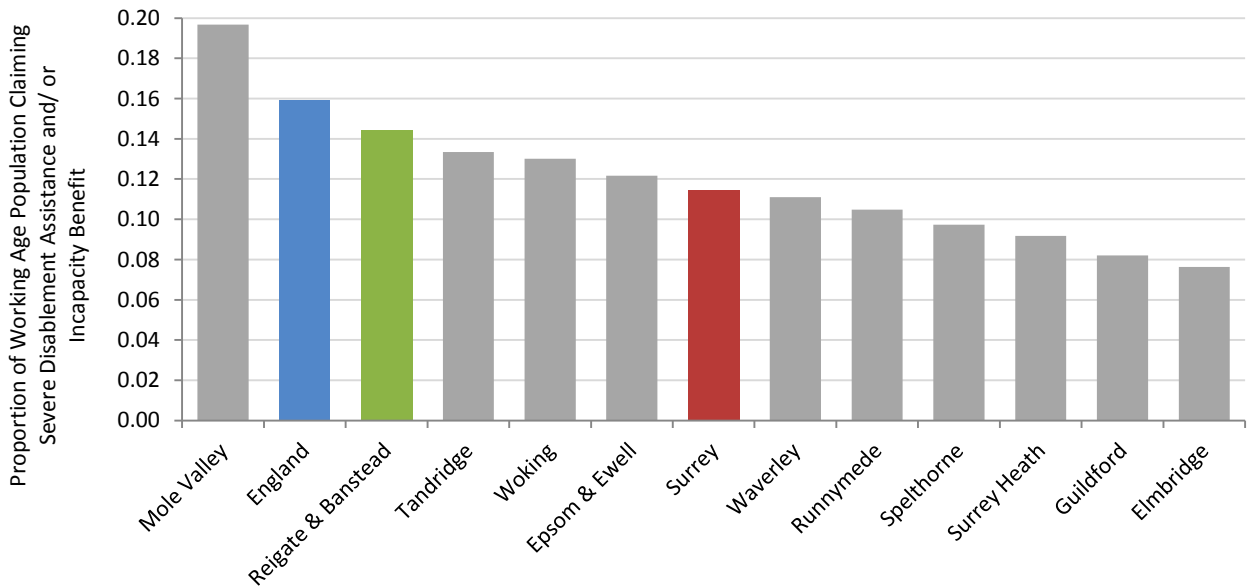
Period	Count	Value	South East	England
2006/07	-	-	-	5,117
2007/08	-	-	-	5,134
2008/09	-	-	-	4,976
2009/10	-	-	-	5,163
2010/11	54,390	6,174	4,654	5,220
2011/12	25,885	2,914	4,005	4,996
2012/13	31,115	3,482	4,051	4,935
2013/14	34,505	3,835	4,181	5,106

Source: Information Centre for Health and Social Care, NASCIS - RAP

## Health & Wellbeing – Severe Disablement Assistance and Incapacity Benefit Claimants

[source: DWP Information and Analysis Directorate]

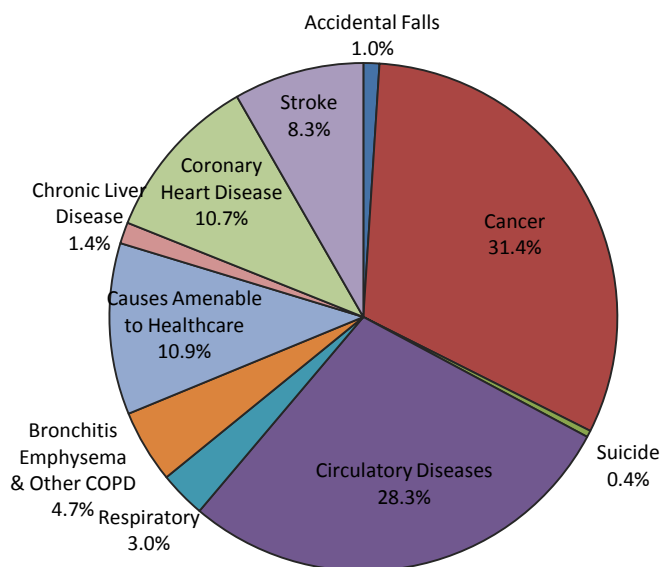
0.14% of the borough's population aged 16-64 is in receipt of Severe Disablement Assistance (SDA) or Incapacity Benefit (IB). Reigate & Banstead has the second highest level of SDA/IB claimants in Surrey. The majority of claimants are aged over 60. Since 2014 there has been a downward trend in the number of claimants in Reigate & Banstead and Surrey, as well as England as a whole.



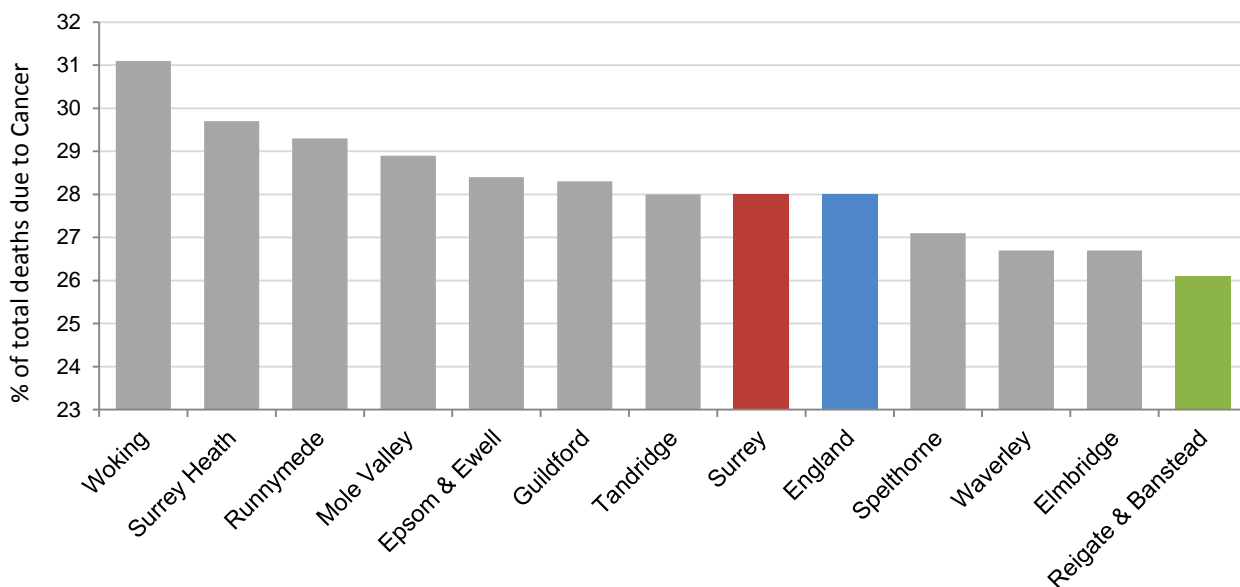
## Health & Wellbeing – Reasons for Death

[source: Health & Social Care Information Centre, PHE, 2016]

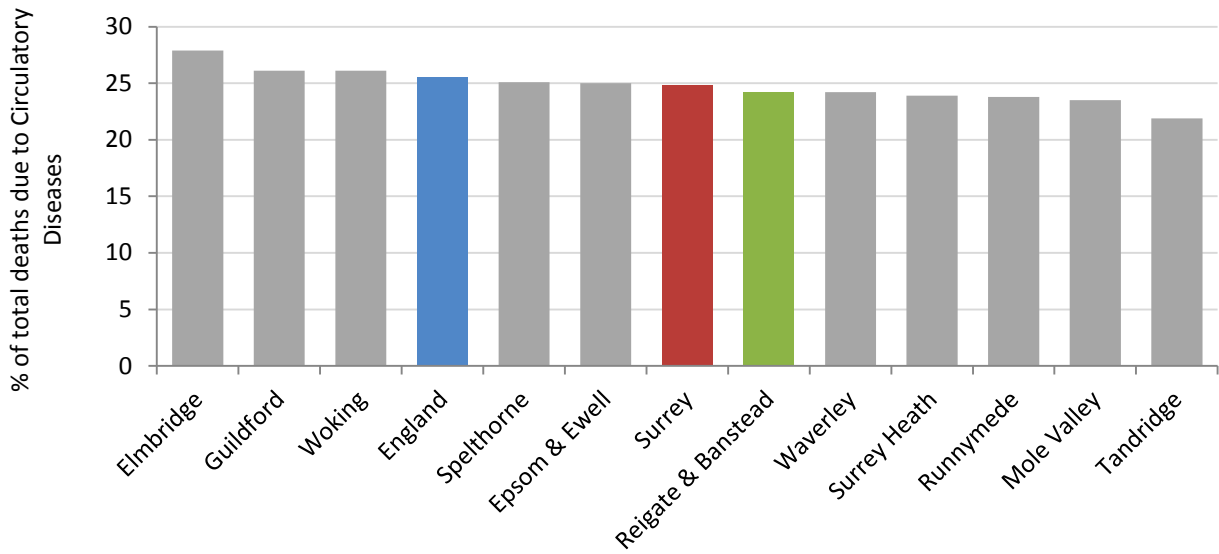
The most recent data shows that almost two-thirds of people dying within the borough between 2012-2014 were due to either cancer (31.4%) or circulatory diseases (28.3%).



More recent (2016) data is available from Public Health England specifically for deaths from Cancer and Circulatory Diseases. This shows that Reigate & Banstead had the greatest number of deaths from cancer of all boroughs and districts in Surrey but ranked lowest (best) when that figure is standardised against population.



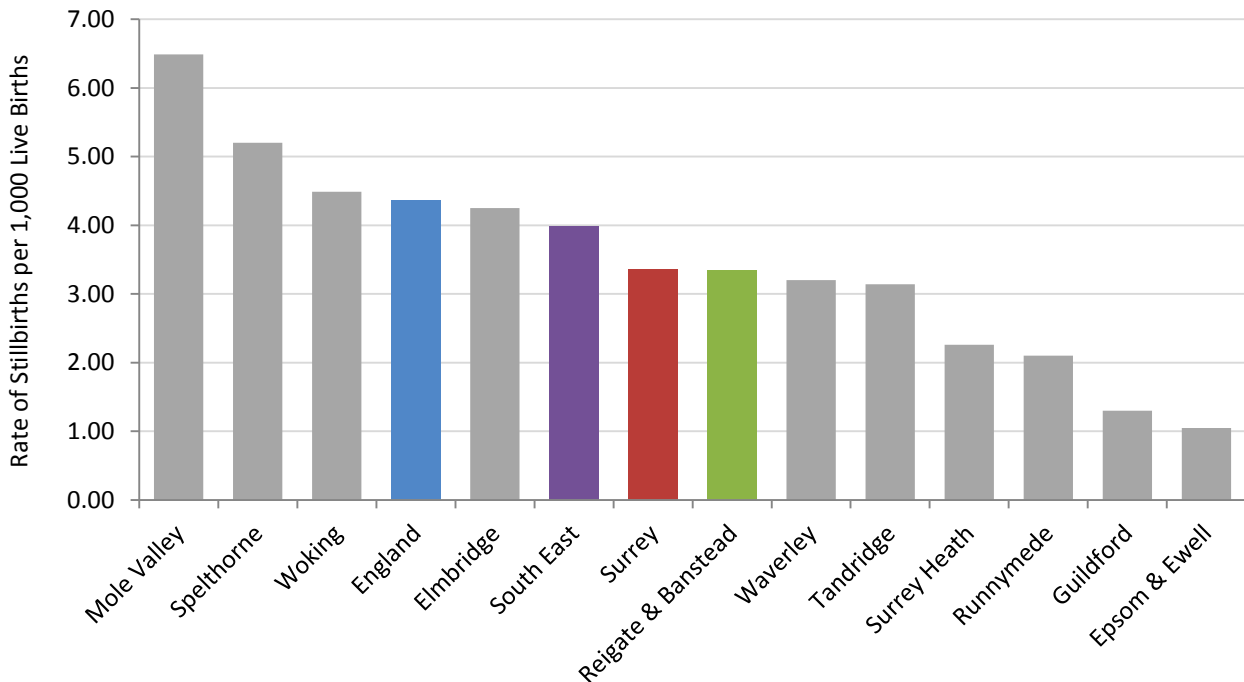
Reigate & Banstead also had the greatest number of deaths from circulatory diseases of all boroughs and districts in Surrey but ranked just below average when that figure is standardised against population.



### Health & Wellbeing – Still Births

[source: NHS Digital, 2016]

Data from 2016 (released 2018) shows that the rate of stillbirths per 1,000 live births in the borough was 3.34, below the Surrey, South East and England averages. It should be noted that these rates are based on very low counts of recorded deaths, thus may be considered of low reliability.

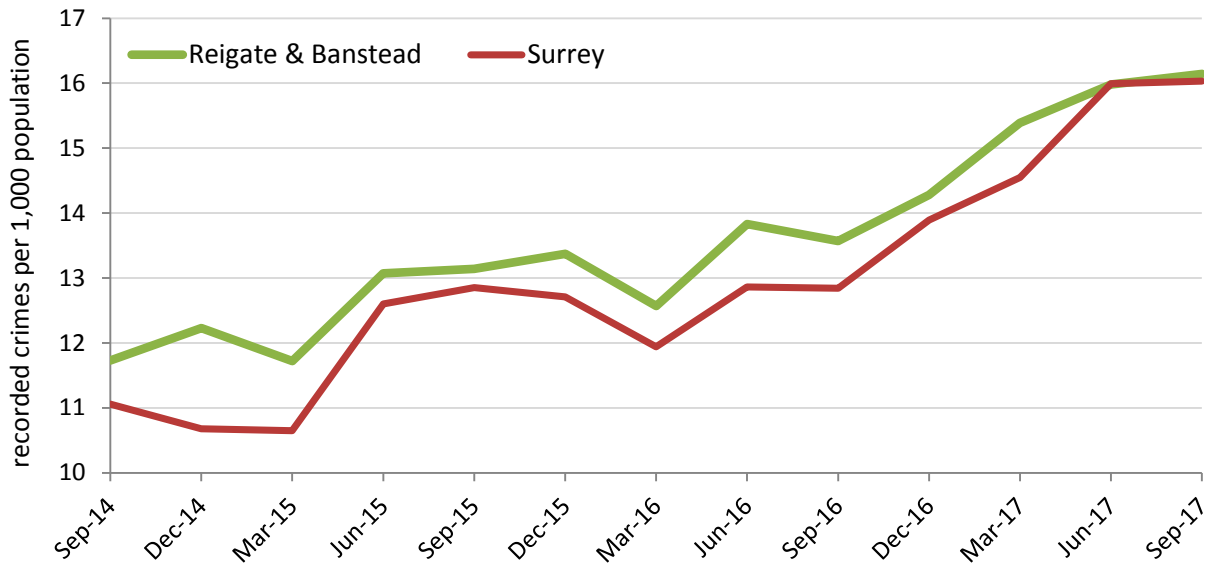


## **Community Safety**

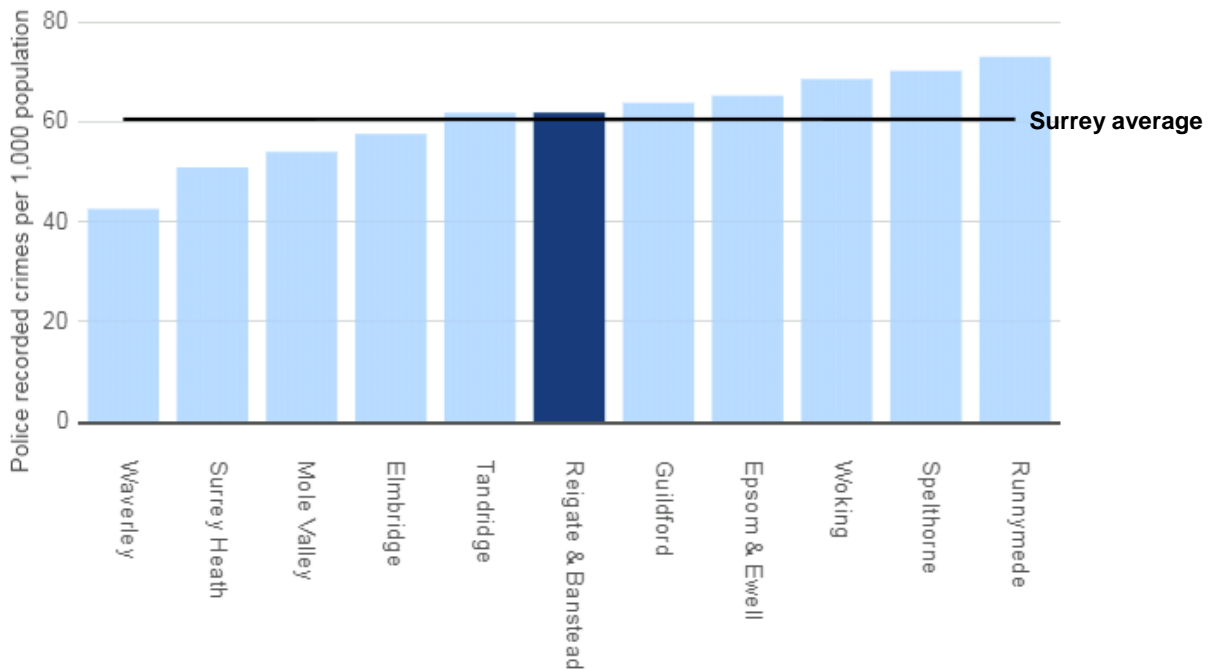
## Community Safety – Crime

[source: Police UK / Surrey Police]

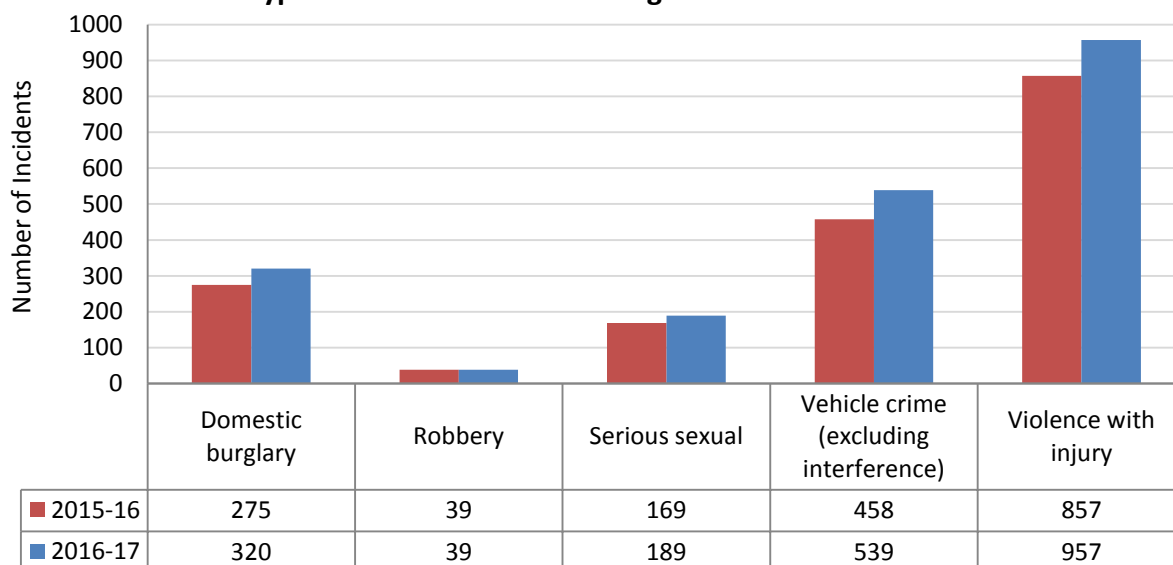
Police UK statistics reveal a growing rate of crime over the period 2014-2017. The chart shows the quarterly crime rates per thousand residents. Both Reigate & Banstead and Surrey have a rate of 16 as of September 2017.



Considering the number of crimes per thousand residents in the twelve months leading to September 2017 Reigate & Banstead had a crime rate of 61.8, slightly above the Surrey average of 60.5.



### Types of recorded crime in Reigate & Banstead 2015-2017

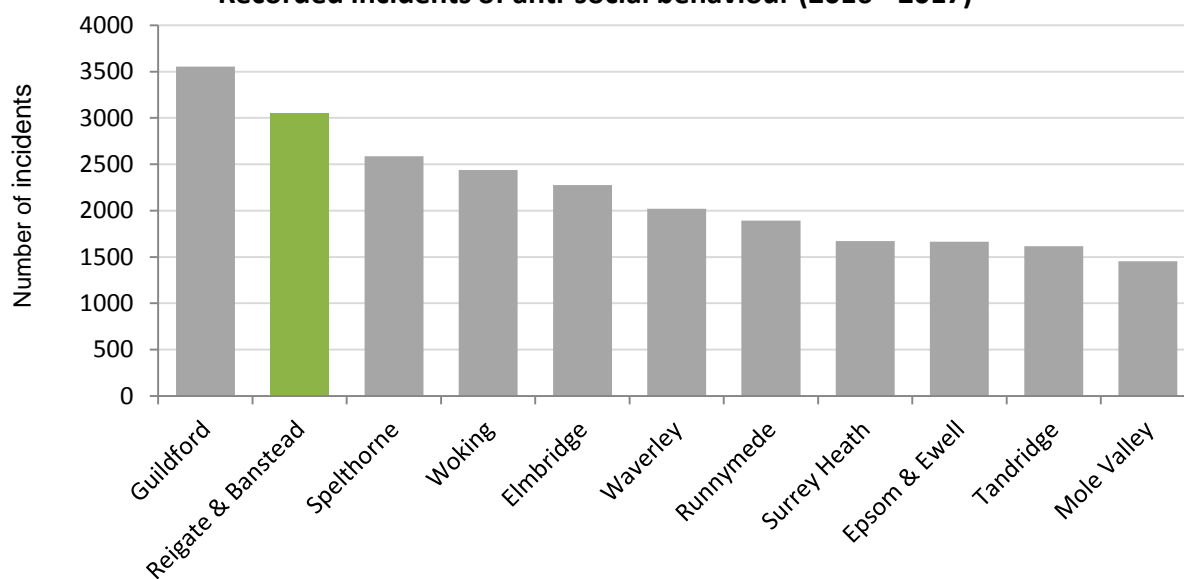


### Community Safety – Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

[source: Police UK / Surrey Police]

The latest data from Surrey Police shows that in the year to March 2017, there were 3048 incidents of anti-social behaviour in the borough, a decrease of 24% from the previous year. For the period, Reigate & Banstead had the second highest level of recorded anti-social behaviour in Surrey, correlating broadly to population.

### Recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour (2016 - 2017)



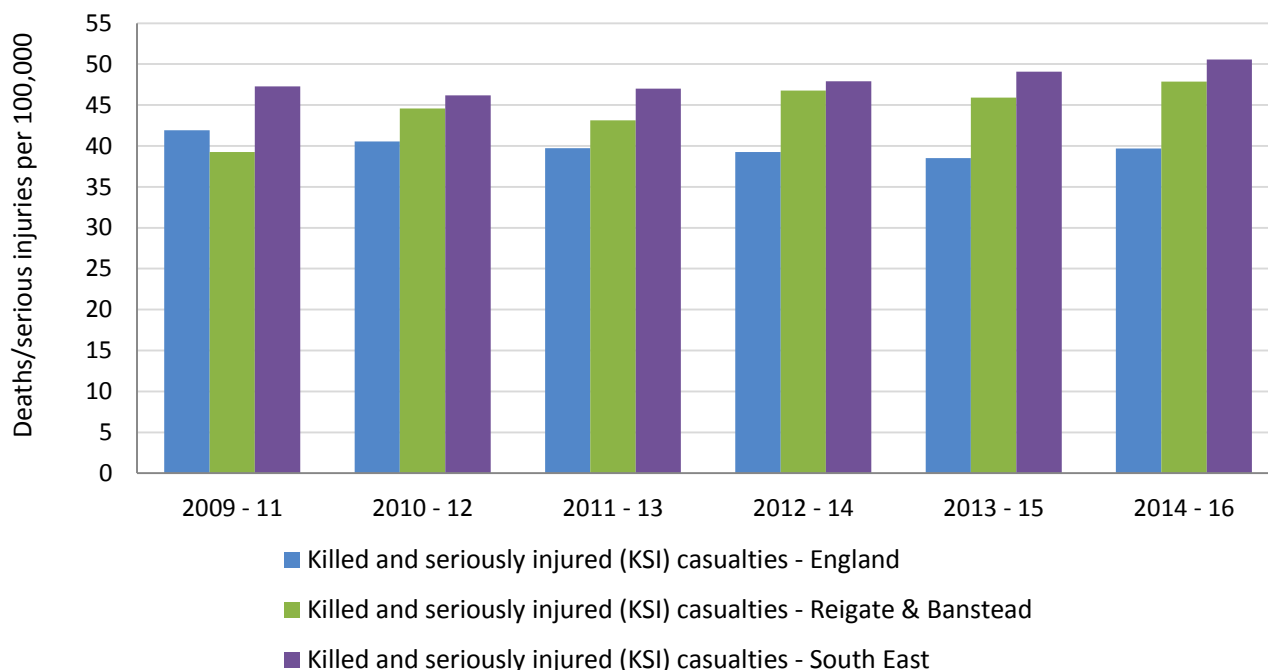


## Community Safety – Road Safety

[source: Public Health England]

The latest data from Public Health England (2014-16) shows that there were 207 traffic accidents resulting in serious injury or death within the Borough (47.9 per 100,000 population). This indicator has been characterised by an upward trend in recent years, whilst the trend for England overall remains static.

**Traffic Accident Deaths/Serious Injuries per 100,000**

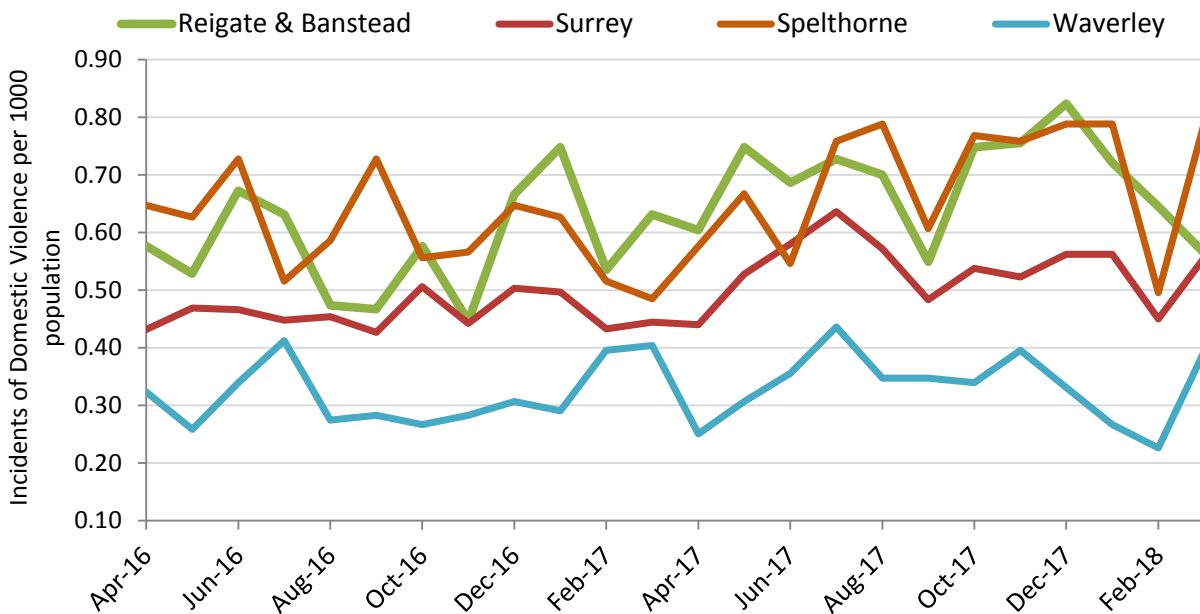


## Community Safety – Domestic Abuse

[source: Surrey Police, 2018]

Like the rest of Surrey, Reigate & Banstead has experienced an increase in domestic violence incidents over the period 2016-2018, including frequently ranking the highest in Surrey in terms of incidents per 1000 population. On average it is second only to Spelthorne in terms of the highest number of incidents per 1000 population over the time period. Waverley ranks the lowest of all Surrey districts.

	Average incidents per 1000 population Apr 2016 - Mar 2018
Spelthorne	0.65
<b>Reigate &amp; Banstead</b>	<b>0.63</b>
Runnymede	0.57
Woking	0.54
Elmbridge	0.52
Epsom & Ewell	0.50
Tandridge	0.50
Mole Valley	0.49
Surrey Heath	0.46
Guildford	0.43
Waverley	0.33



### Community Safety – Serious and Organised Crime

[source: National Crime Agency]

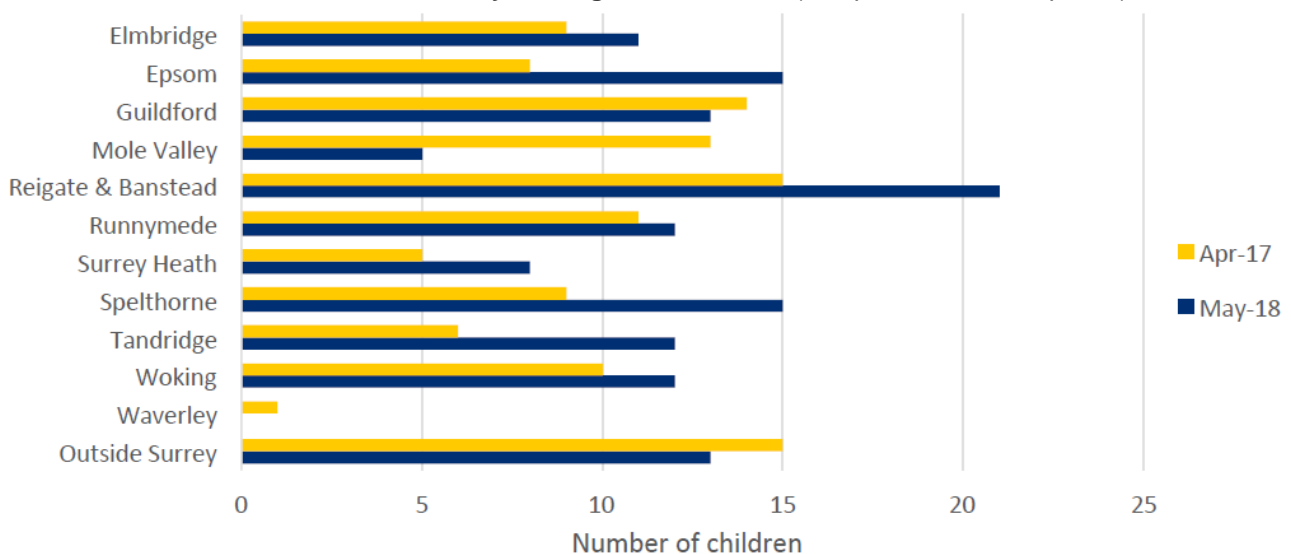
According to the National Crime Agency Strategic Assessment 2018 the national threat from serious and organised crime is increasing in both volume and complexity. Serious and organised crime is not a single type of crime but encompasses trafficking of drugs, people and firearms, illegal immigration, modern slavery, child sexual exploitation, counterfeit goods, fraud and large scale financial crimes. Although it is often thought of in a regional, national or international context its impact is felt by local communities.

### Community Safety – Child Sexual Exploitation

[source: Surrey County Council Children’s Services]

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is the sexual abuse of a child or young person under 18, by an adult who involves them in inappropriate sexual activities. This activity often takes place in exchange for money, alcohol, drugs, food, accommodation or presents and can affect both boys and girls from any background or community. This complex crime encompasses a range of activity however children do not become entrenched in child sexual exploitation without first being subject to targeted grooming or opportunistic abuse. Systematic sexual abuse is the final stage in the process. Reigate & Banstead has the highest number of children at risk in Surrey. The most at risk age band is between 14-15 years.

Children on the CSE list by borough of residence (sampled at two data points)

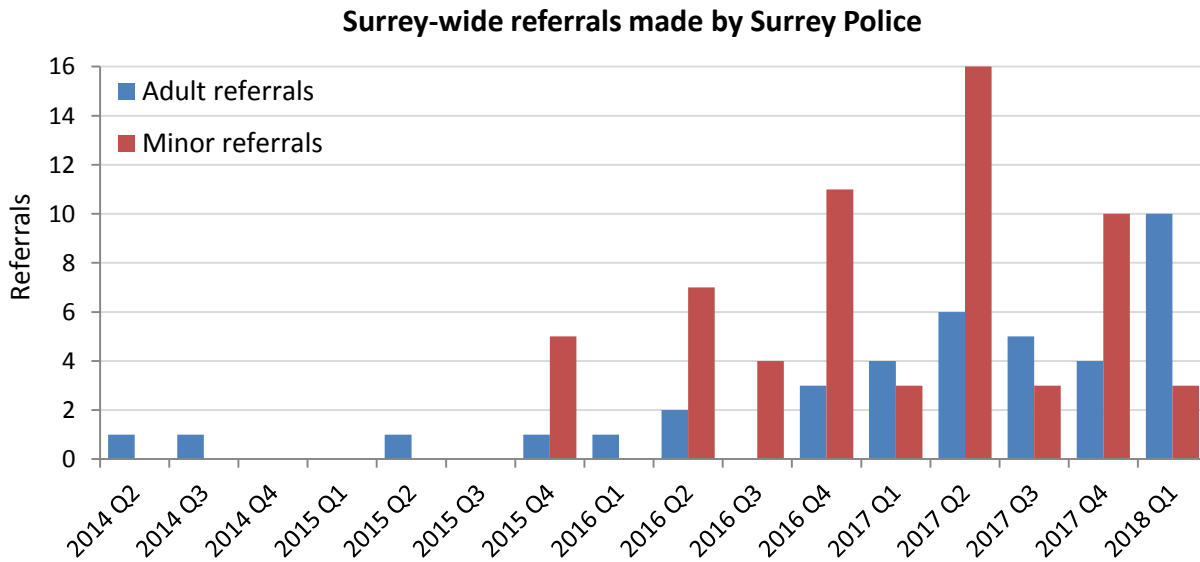


CSE data was extracted at two points and although it does show some fluctuations it should be noted that the numbers are quite small so changes can appear more pronounced.

## Community Safety – Modern Slavery

[source: National Crime Agency]

Modern slavery encompasses human trafficking, slavery, servitude and forced labour. Cases of modern slavery can be large and complex and may involve multiple victims and perpetrators. Overall levels of modern slavery in the borough are low but data from the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) shows a sharp increase in reports across Surrey following the implementation of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. There are inconsistencies in the availability and format data relating to Surrey prior to 2015 Q4.

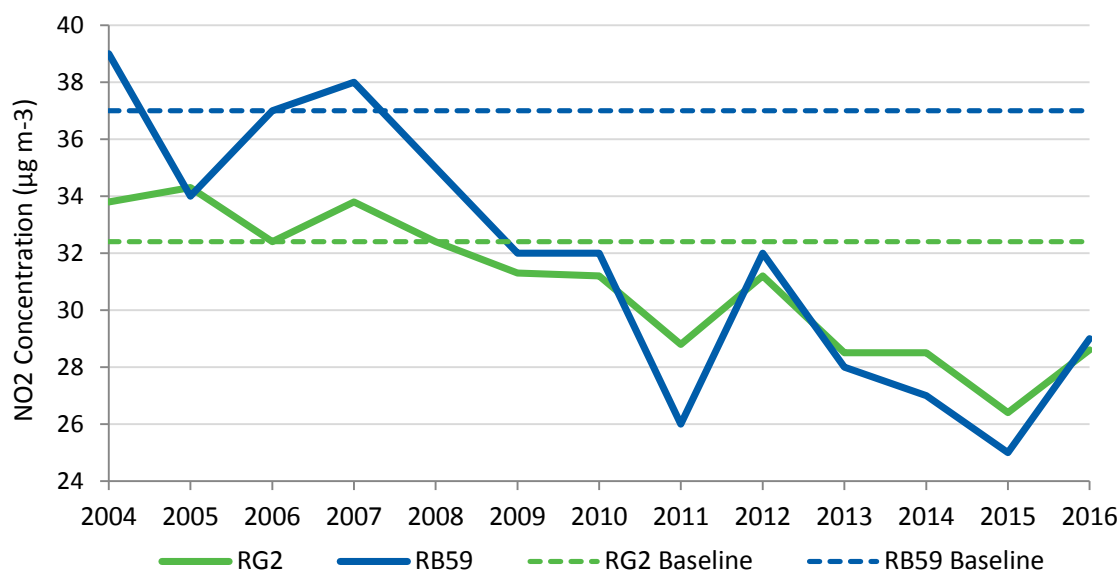


## **Environment & Sustainability**

## Environment & Sustainability – Air Quality

[source: RBBC Environmental Health]

The Council currently monitors air quality close to Gatwick Airport (and M23 spur) using two nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) monitoring stations (RG2 and RB59). Data from these two stations for 2016 shows that the concentration of nitrogen dioxide remains below the 2006 baseline level despite increases in passenger numbers and aircraft movements at the airport.



In addition to the main monitoring stations associated with Gatwick Airport, the table below shows the concentrations recorded at other monitoring stations in the borough compared to the 2006 baseline. The national / EU limit value for annual average nitrogen dioxide concentrations is 40 µg m<sup>-3</sup>. All sites have seen a reduction since 2006, though 2 still exceed limits.

**3yr Rolling Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Concentration (µg m<sup>-3</sup>)**

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) Name	Station	2006	2016
M25	RB39	32	24
Horley	RB59	37	27
A217/Blackhorse Lane	RB49	60	45
Drift Bridge	RB21	48	38
Reigate High Street	RB47	50	38
Merstham High Street	RB20	43	34
Reigate Hill	RB125	43*	38
Redhill	RB140	30*	26
Hooley	RB136	61**	54

\*data relates to 2011 figures

\*\*data relates to 2012 figures

## Environment & Sustainability – Flood Risk

[source: Environment Agency]

Of the 64,175 residential properties in Reigate & Banstead in April 2018, some 2805 (4%) fall within the Environment Agency's Flood Zone 2, representing a 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding. Some 728 residences (1%) fall within the Flood Zone 3, representing a 1 in 100 annual probability.

## Environment & Sustainability – Quality of Biodiversity Areas

[source: Natural England]

Natural England inspects all Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) at least once every 6 years. Of the 6 sites within or abutting Reigate & Banstead, all have majority proportions of land in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable – recovering' condition. Reigate Heath however has 26% of its land in either 'unfavourable – no change' or 'unfavourable – declining' condition.

Condition of SSSIs within or intersecting Reigate & Banstead

	Favourable		Unfavourable - Recovering		Unfavourable - No Change		Unfavourable - Declining	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Chipstead Downs	89.8	56.9	68.1	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banstead Downs	43.9	34.7	82.7	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Farthing Downs and Happy Valley	109.2	90.9	10.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment	536.6	52.8	474.7	46.7	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Reigate Heath	45.7	74.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.0	12.8	20.8

## Environment & Sustainability - Proportions of Reigate & Banstead covered by various designations

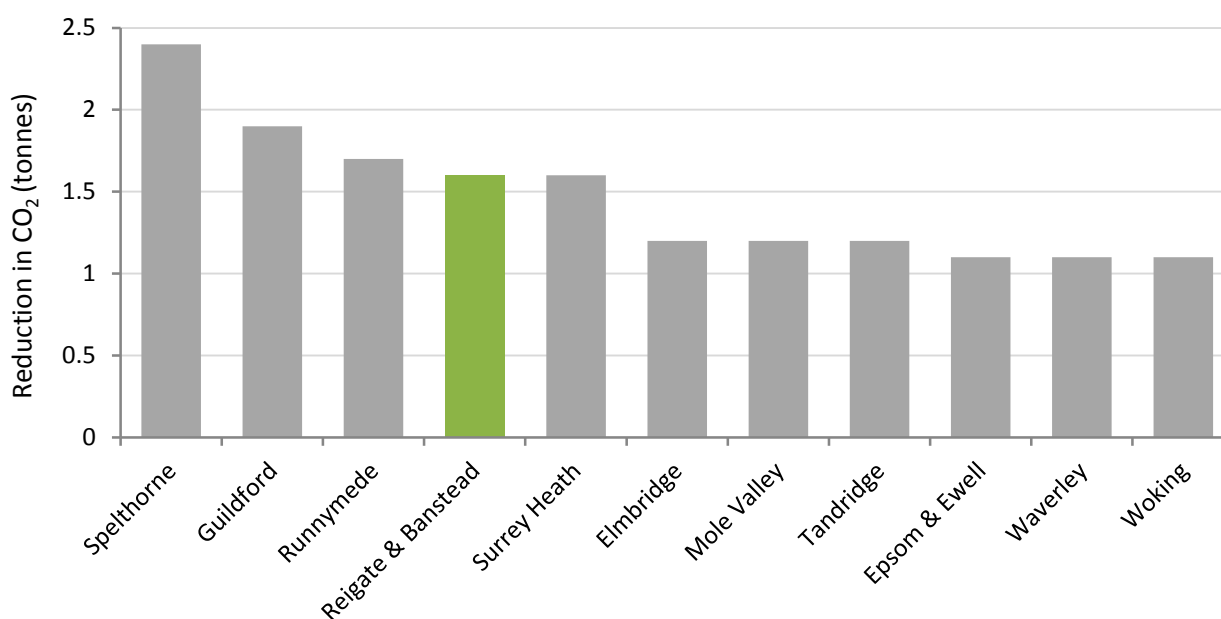
[source: RBBC Geographic Information team]

	Reigate & Banstead	Urban Area	Metro' Green Belt	Area Great Landscape Value	Area Outstanding Natural Beauty	Site Special Scientific Interest	Ancient Woodland	Local Nature Reserve	Enviro' Agency Flood Zone 2	Enviro' Agency Flood Zone 3
Area (hectares)	12,914	3,678	8,890	4,740	1,536	472	578	290	1,036	507
Proportion of R&B	100%	28%	69%	37%	12%	4%	4%	2%	8%	4%
Count of sites	N/A	14	5	4	1	13	245	4	1	1

## Environment & Sustainability - Carbon emissions

[source: Dept. Business Energy Industrial Strategy]

Between 2010 and 2015 Reigate & Banstead reduced its carbon footprint from 6.0 to 4.4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita. Proportionally, the most emissions originated from domestic sources (42%), followed by transport (30%) and industrial/commercial (28%). 1.6 tonnes per capita reduction is greater than the Surrey local authority average as seen below.



## Environment & Sustainability – Waste & Recycling

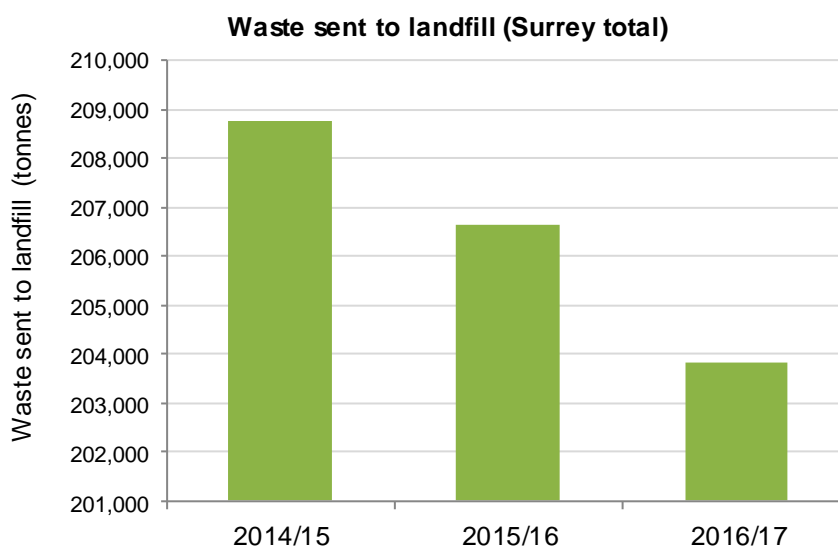
[source: DEFRA 2017]

The latest Government Review of Waste Policy in England (2011) produced by DEFRA prioritises efforts to manage waste in line with a waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to waste prevention, followed by re-use, recycling, other types of recovery (including green energy recovery), and disposal (e.g. landfill).

The EU Waste Directive<sup>7</sup> (2013) provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. This requires member states to firstly take appropriate measures to encourage the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness and secondly the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials, or the use of waste as a source of energy.

Surrey County Council is the waste planning authority for Surrey authorities and they are currently in the process of preparing a new plan for Surrey for the period up to 2033<sup>8</sup>. The overarching aim of the plan is to ensure that sufficient land is available to accommodate waste management facilities in order to manage the amount of waste arising in Surrey.

Reigate & Banstead Borough Council adopted the Surrey Waste Partnership Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Surrey authorities<sup>9</sup> in 2015. This was the third revision of the document which Reigate & Banstead Borough Council originally adopted in 2006. Since 2006/07 the amount of waste sent to landfill across all Surrey authorities has declined dramatically from 67% to 11% (2006/07-2013/14). The graph below shows that this trend has continued since.

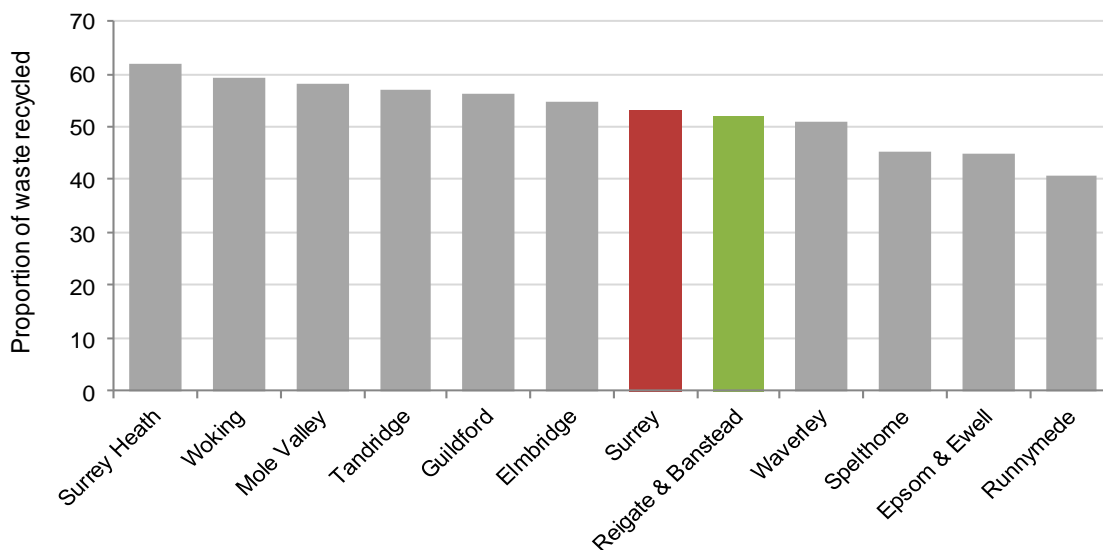


<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste-legislation-and-regulations>

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/150484/2017-12-01-Draft-Waste-Local-Plan-Full-Version\\_v2\\_Dec2017.pdf](https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/150484/2017-12-01-Draft-Waste-Local-Plan-Full-Version_v2_Dec2017.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <http://democracy.reigate-banstead.gov.uk/aksreigate/images/att6979.pdf>

Over the past twelve months (2016/17), just over half of Surrey’s total waste was sent for recycling (53.1%). The proportions for the Surrey authorities vary from 61.8% in Surrey Heath to 40.6% in Runnymede. Reigate & Banstead’s proportion was just below the average (52.1%).



Since the previous borough profile was produced, the proportion of Reigate & Banstead’s waste sent for recycling has fluctuated, though is currently at its highest.

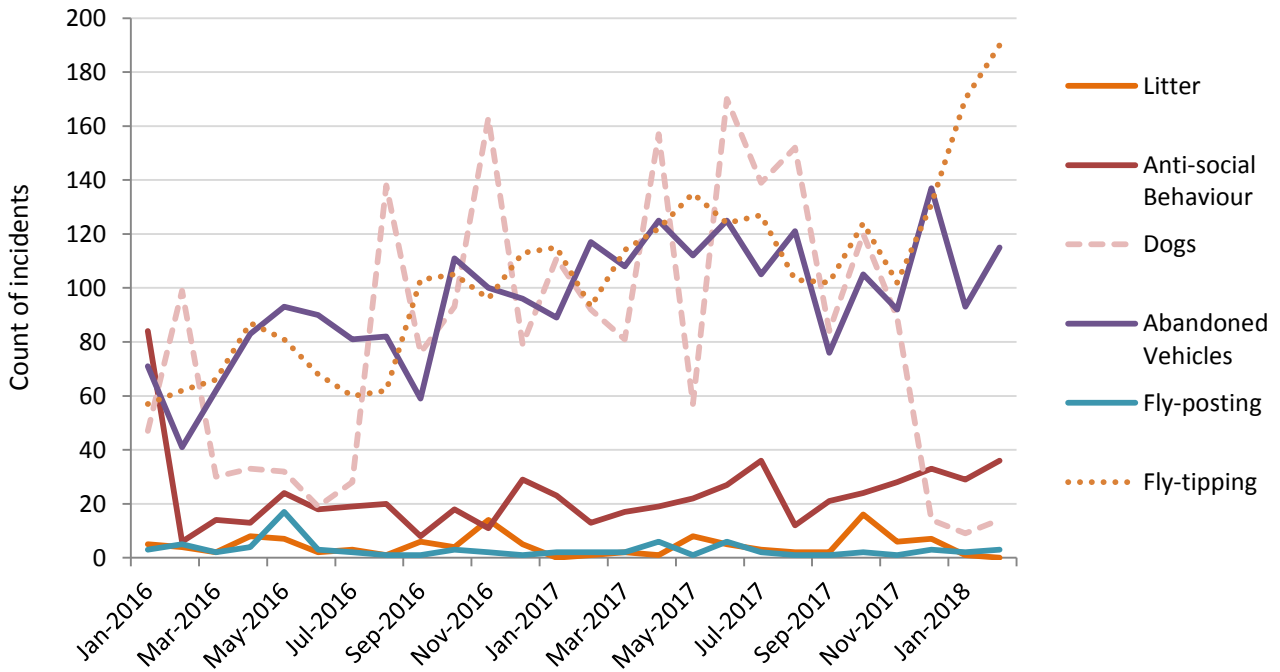
Year	Proportion of waste recycled
2012\13	45.5
2013/14	52.0
2014/15	50.1
2015/16	46.2
2016/17	52.1



## Environment & Sustainability – Enforcements

[source: RBBC Joint Enforcement Team]

Statistics for the last two years of enforcements carried out by the Joint Enforcement Team (JET) indicate that typically fly tipping, abandoned vehicles and stray dogs represent the majority of incidents reported. The increase in fly tipping is thought to potentially relate to reduced opening hours and increased charges at refuse transfer stations and fortnightly household waste collection.

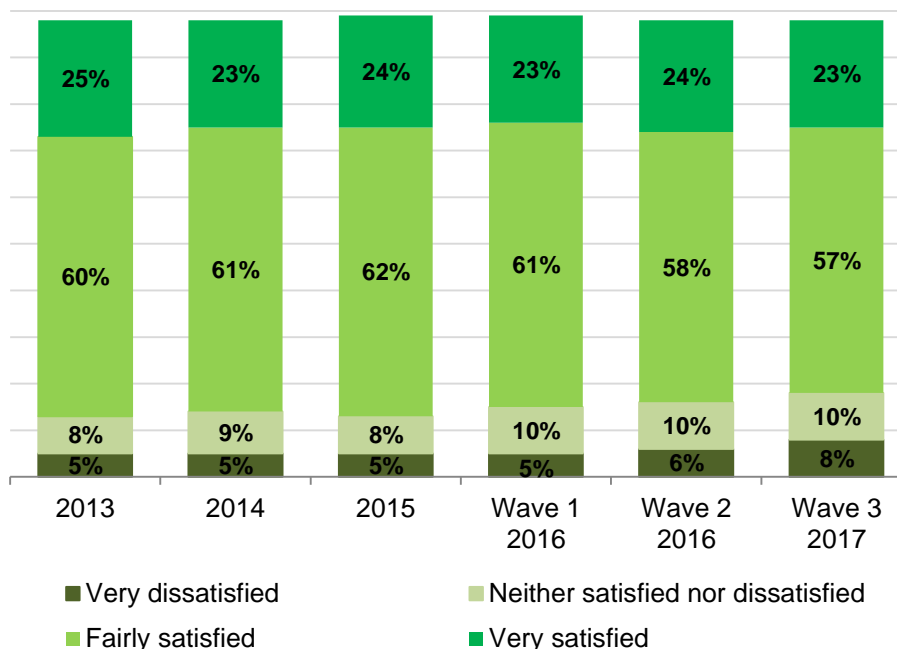


## **Engagement, Participation & Satisfaction**

## Engagement, Participation & Satisfaction – Resident Satisfaction Survey

[source: RBBC Residents Survey]

Overall satisfaction with the local area is 80% which has gradually reduced over the period since the Borough Profile in 2014 when it was 85%. But at a national level, using the Local Government Association's (LGA's) polling results, Reigate & Banstead's score is consistent with the English population's score of 80%.



### Good place to live

Consistently residents continue to consider *Safe neighbourhoods* (99%), *Good health services* (99%) and *Good roads / transport* (98%) the three most important (very/quite) aspects in making somewhere a good place to live.

A fairly consistent 82% of respondents feel safe living in Reigate & Banstead, which is considered a very important factor in making somewhere a good place to live. Residents are still most satisfied by the same things and to almost exactly the same degree as in 2014 with the following aspects of their local area:

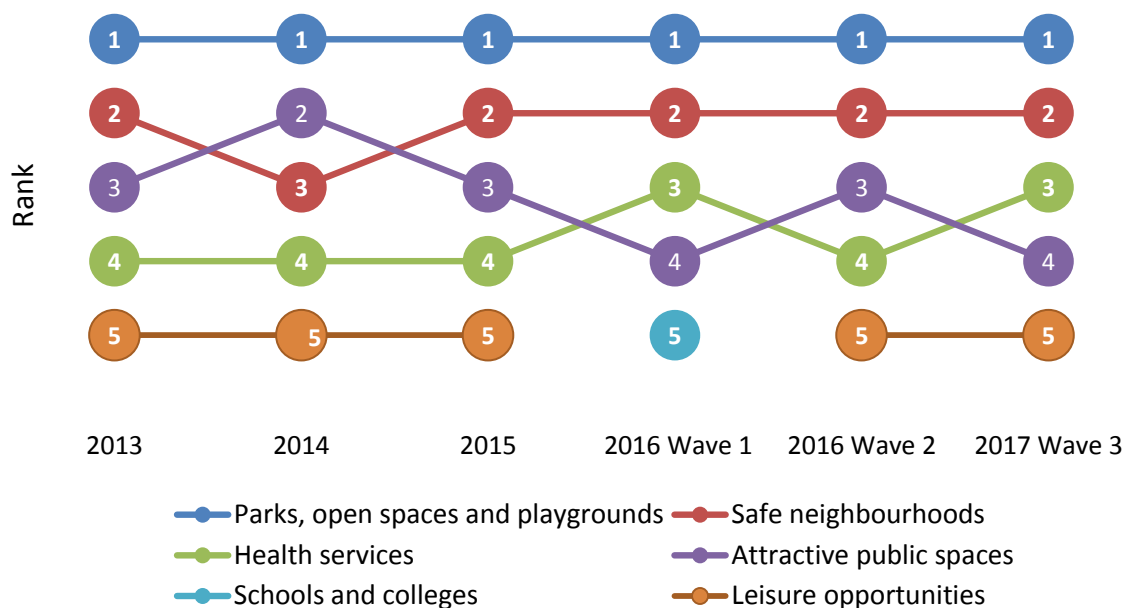
- Parks, open spaces and playgrounds (75%)
- Safe neighbourhoods (72%)
- Attractive public spaces (66%)

### Influencing decisions

From 2014 there has been a significant increase from 16% to 27% of people believing they can influence decisions affecting their local area.

### Informed about the Council

Percentage of respondents who think they are informed about the Council has increased from 45% to 64%, now above the LGA average of 60%.



Overall satisfaction with Reigate & Banstead Borough Council at 60% is consistent with previous survey results in this period. This is also consistent with Surrey County Council which shows a 60.4% satisfaction with the area as a place to live in its latest 2016/17 Residents Survey.

The following services provided by the Council continue to be perceived as the most important by residents:

- Recycling and refuse (97%)
- Keeping public spaces clean (97%)
- Parks, open spaces and playgrounds (94%)

**Engagement, Participation & Satisfaction – Voter Turnout** [source: House of Commons Library]

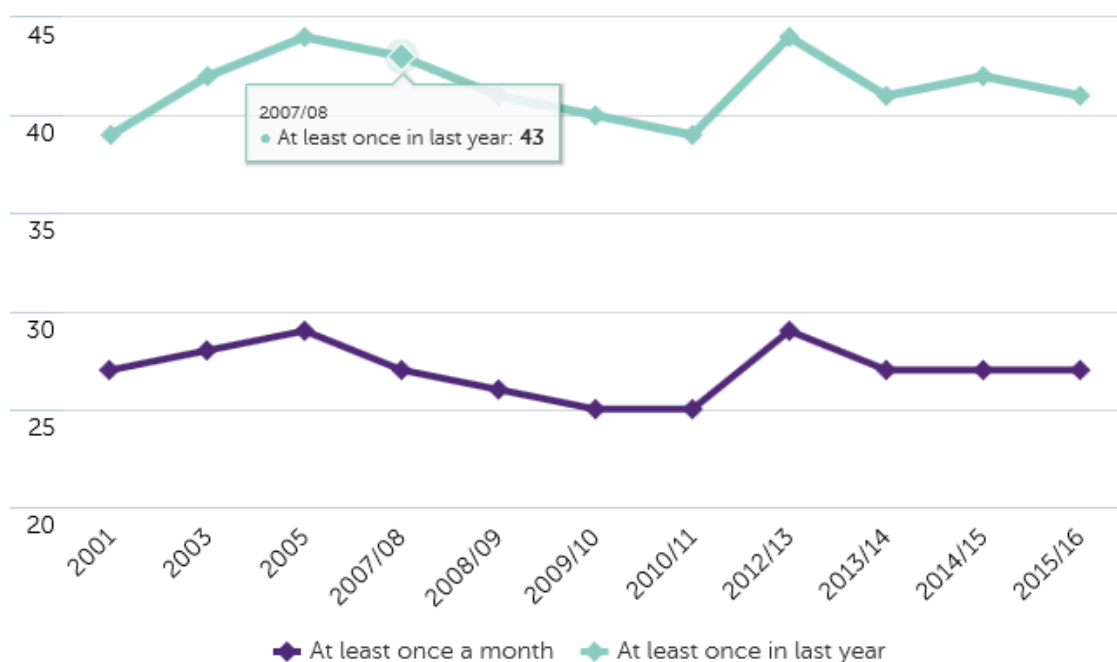
The Borough has three parliamentary constituencies, all of which have shown an increase in voter turnout over the past three years. Turnout at the last general election was 72%, up in comparison to the national turnout of 68.8%.

Turnout is traditionally high in the borough for parliamentary elections, which is mirrored by other Surrey parliamentary constituencies. The turnout for borough elections is lower; in 2015 it ranged from 53% to 74%, with most wards being around 65-70%. Turnout in 2014, when there was no General Election, was much lower, with the turnout in most wards being within the 35-40% range.

Reigate & Banstead had a higher voter turnout than the national or South East area average for the EU referendum, at 78.28%. Of those residents that voted, 49.51% were for remain and 50.49% voted leave.

## Engagement, Participation & Satisfaction – Volunteering & Voluntary Organisations

[source: Citizenship Survey, Community Life Survey]



Nationally it is suggested that around 60% people volunteer once a year and 37% every month. Volunteering among the borough’s young is quite strong according to Voluntary Action Reigate & Banstead.

## Engagement, Participation & Satisfaction – Digital Inclusion [source: Get Digital Tech Partnership]

In 2017 the Get Digital Tech Partnership published its digital exclusion heat map for the borough. Overall, it showed that digital exclusion in the borough is low. The Council developed a digital inclusion strategy and action plan for 2015-17, which has been actioned. This strategy was recently audited and received substantial assurance.

Get Digital’s map shows that:

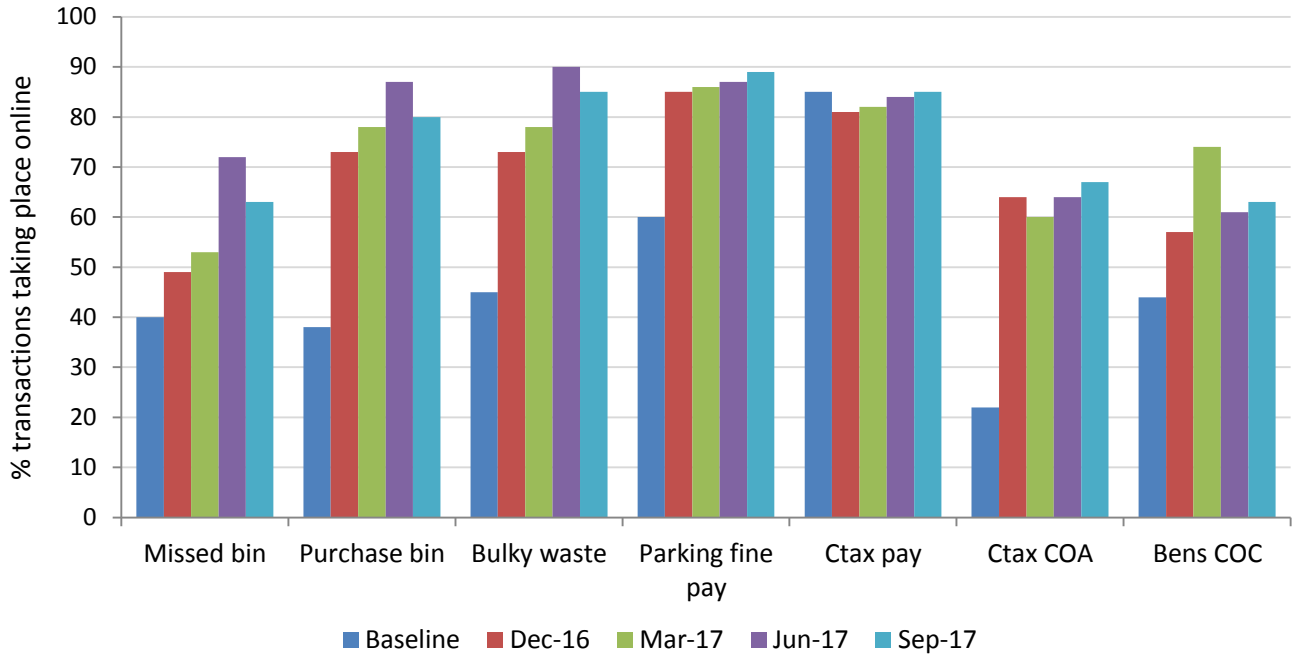
- 6.9% of adults in Reigate & Banstead have not been online within the last three months. This percentage hasn’t changed since 2015
- There has been a 3% increase in the number of adults having all five Basic Digital Skills from 78% in 2015 to 81% in 2017

## Engagement, Participation & Satisfaction – Channel Shift

[source: RBBC Communications]

One of the key objectives of the Council's Five Year Plan is to promote self-service by shifting a significant volume of contact to the web and social media.

The Council has measured calls vs. web transactions for a basket of 'top tasks' each quarter compared against the baseline from our previous website. The new website went live in 2015. The new website refined and promoted a set of agreed top tasks as identified by a baseline of call volumes versus web transactions. The results show considerable channel shift from the baseline.



## References

Public bodies across the whole sector have been increasingly publishing open data for anyone to access, use and share. This has delivered a massive amount of reliable, authoritative information, much of which is now presented in analytical tools offering rich visualisation, customisation and download functionality. These are all maintained at source and thus contain the most up-to-date information presented in the most appropriate and intuitive ways.

Department for Education statistics

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/about/statistics>

LG Inform (Local Government Association)

<http://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

NHS Digital

<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information>

NOMIS

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157332/report.aspx>

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/>

Police.uk

<https://www.police.uk/surrey/RBRE/performance/compare-your-area/>

Public Health England 'Fingertips'

<http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

Surrey-i

<https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/>

UK Data Service

<https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/>

## Contact

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