

# Census data for Kingsclere Parish, 2011

## 1. Source of the information and Area covered

The following information comes from the Neighbourhood Statistics website, from census data analyses by the Office for National Statistics. Raw data tables have been downloaded, and sometimes summarised for the plan. The excel spreadsheets used to analyse data are available on request. Figures are available from this website for 2001 and 2011 for Kingsclere, Basingstoke and Deane District and England.

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadDatasetList.do?a=7&b=11125222&c=kingsclere&d=16&e=61&f=30605&g=6428638&i=1001x1003x1032x1004x1005&l=2570&o=362&m=0&r=1&s=1397679989438&enc=1>



Data has been analysed for the Kingsclere Parish, which is both the area covered by the Neighbourhood Plan, and the lowest level of detail available.

## 2. Key facts

- Number of residents in Kingsclere Parish in 2011 = 3,164 people
- Number of residents in Kingsclere Parish in 2001 = 3,310 people, a decrease of 146 people over the last 10 years.
- There were 1,457 dwellings counted in the parish, but only 1,417 households – indicating there were potentially 40 dwellings unoccupied at the time of the census.
- The average number of persons per household in 2011 was 2.2 persons/household.

## 3. Socio-economic data

Population - age profile

**Thoughts/conclusions for consideration in the Plan (will be deleted from final version to keep it factual)**

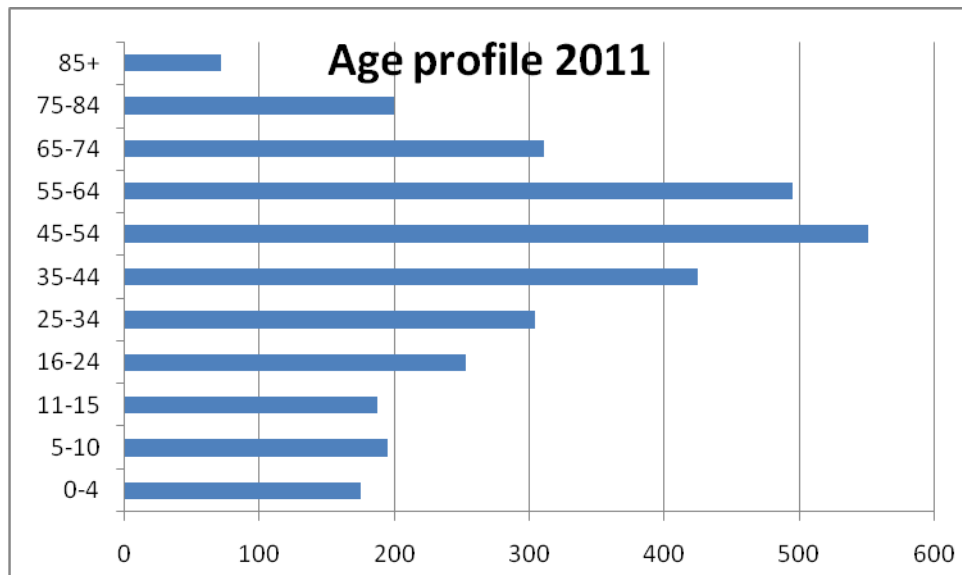
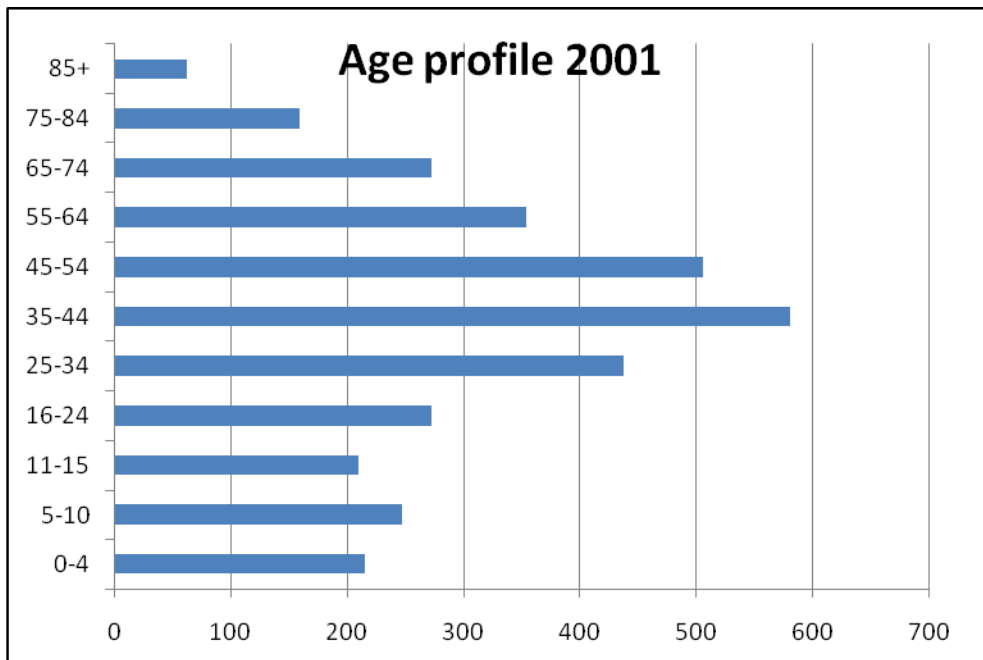
- The age profiles potentially indicate an ageing population, so by 2030 (lifespan of this plan), some 33% of the population (assuming everyone aged 45-64 stays in the village over the next 20 years) could be over 65. This compares to 18% of residents who are over 65 now (and 14.5% of households where everyone is over 65).
- The under 24s in 2011 formed 25% of the population. If these residents stay in the village they will be aged between 20-44 in 2031, indicating that smaller/cheaper units for younger people will potentially continue to be needed.
- There were 40 fewer 0-4 year olds in 2011 than 2001 – could be looked at in relation to the birth-rates in the UK as a whole. If this downward trend continues might this affect the school? Is there any evidence of this, or are places full?

In 2001 the largest age categories were those people aged 35-44 and 45-54, some 33% of residents all together (35-44 = 580 residents; 45-54 = 505 residents). In 2011, the largest two age categories were people aged between 45-64 (45-54 = 551 residents; 55-64 = 495 residents), still together forming 33% of the population. If all of these people stay in the village as they reach retirement age, the population of over 65s could increase to 33% by the time of the 2031 census (15.5% of whom would be over 75).

There were 580 people (18%) over 65 in 2011, 270 of whom were over 75 in 2011 (8.5% of the population).

The number of residents aged 0-24 in 2011 form 25% of the population. These residents, if they stay in the village, will be aged between 20-44 in 2031.

There were 174 under 4's in the village in 2011; just 5% of the population, and this represents a drop of 40 children from the 2001 figures.



## 4. Housing and accommodation

### Dwellings

There were 1,457 dwellings counted in Kingsclere in 2011, but only 1,417 households, indicating that there may be 40 dwellings in Kingsclere unoccupied at the time of the census [reasons for this are not given, but may be dwellings permanently unoccupied such as accommodation over shops; second homes; residents away at the time of the census.] Some 5% of Kingsclere residents were recorded as having second addresses within the UK or abroad according to a different dataset QS106EW].

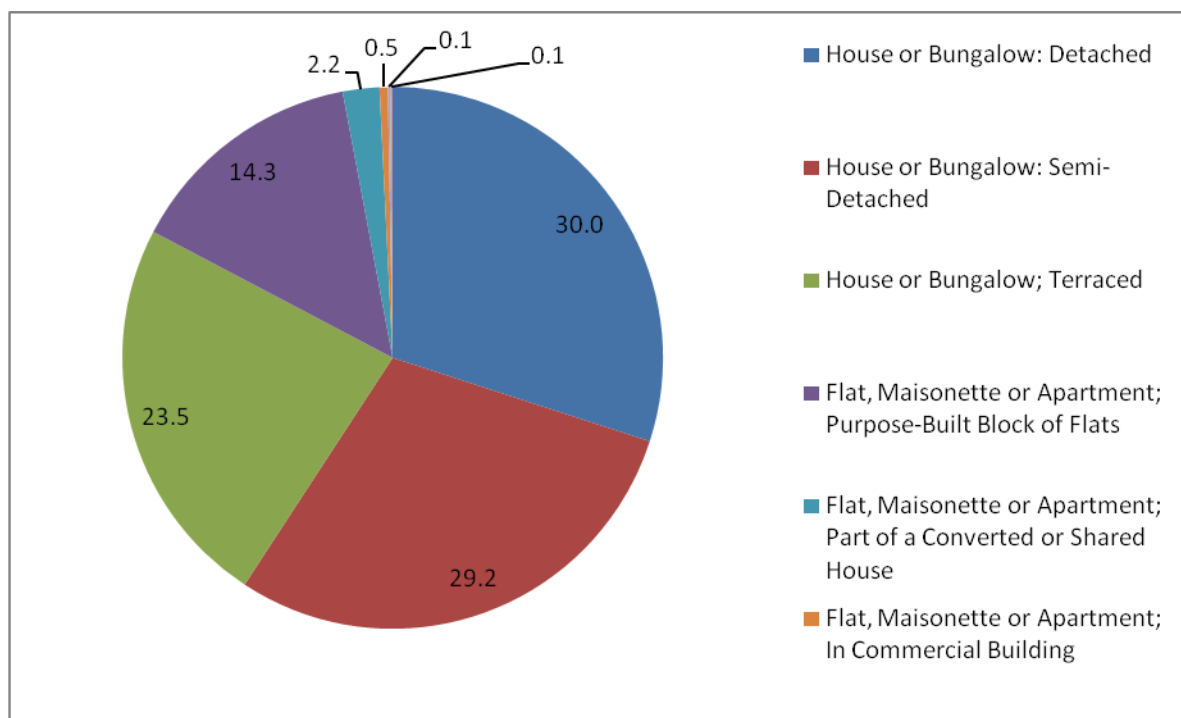
Figures below are based on number of households not the absolute number of dwellings.

### Accommodation type

This provides data on the type of housing that currently exists in Kingsclere, and the proportion of households living in each type.

Accommodation Type - Households (QS402EW) SIMPLIFIED		
	Kingsclere %	Kingsclere (No people) 1417
All Households		
House or Bungalow: Detached	30.0	425
House or Bungalow: Semi-Detached	29.2	414
House or Bungalow; Terraced	23.5	333
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; Purpose-Built Block of Flats	14.3	203
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; Part of a Converted or Shared House	2.2	31
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; In Commercial Building	0.5	7
Caravan or Other Mobile or Temporary Structure	0.1	2
Shared Dwelling	0.1	2

- 83% of households (dwellings) in Kingsclere are houses or bungalows and 17% are flats
- Detached houses or bungalows form the largest category of dwelling, 425 in total, closely followed by semi-detached houses, 414 in total.
- Kingsclere follows a similar pattern to the district as a whole, but there are more people by proportion of the population who live in detached houses than in England as a whole (8% higher) and slightly fewer people living in flats (4.2% lower).



## Tenure

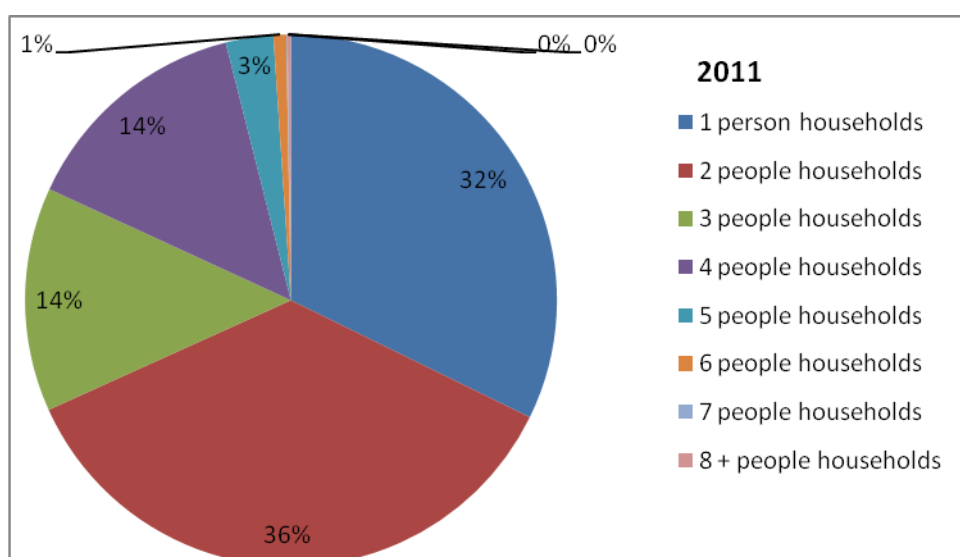
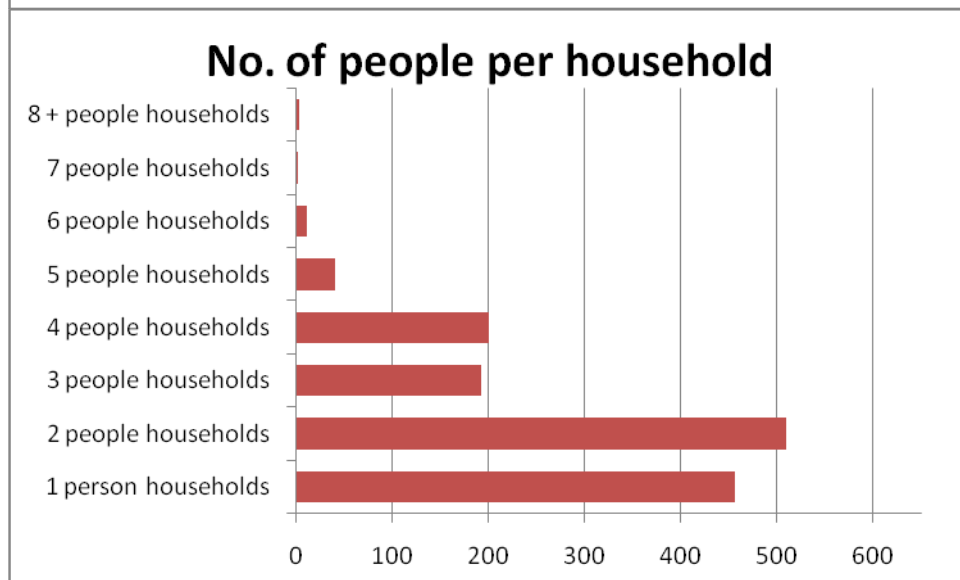
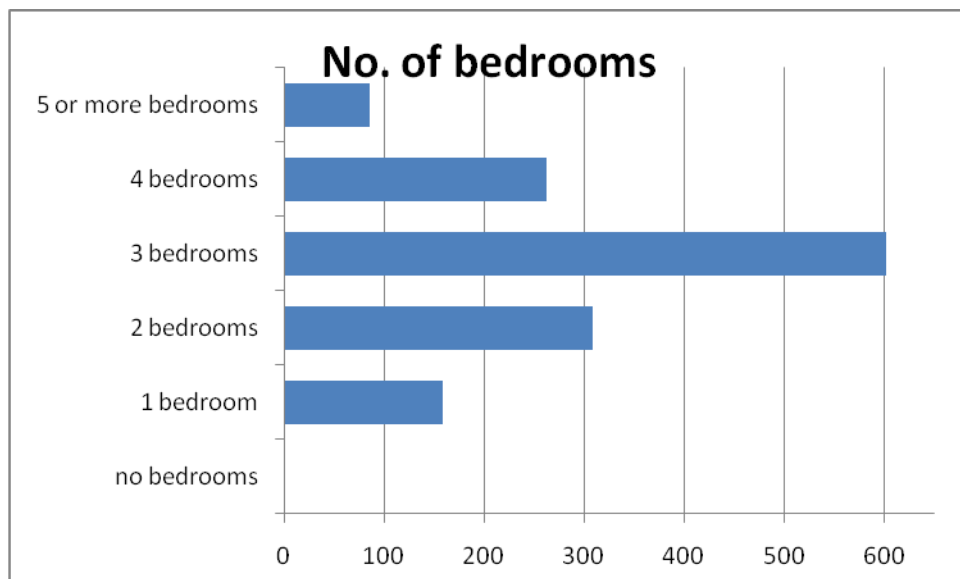
The following table provides a breakdown of the tenure of housing in the Parish. This can be summarised as 72% owner-occupier, 0.5% Shared Ownership, 15.5% rented from the council or a housing association, and 12% privately rented.

QS403EW - Tenure	No. People	%
All usual residents in households	3164	
Owned Outright	913	28.9%
Owned with Mortgage/Loan	1369	43.3%
Shared Ownership	14	0.4%
Social: rented from Council	34	1.1%
Social: other social rented	453	14.3%
Rented: private landlord	265	8.4%
Rented: from employer of a household member	8	0.3%
Rented: from relative or friend	14	0.4%
Rented: other private	8	0.3%
Living Rent Free	86	2.7%

## Household size and size of houses (number of bedrooms)

There are a relatively high proportion of 1 and 2 person households in Kingsclere, 68% of all households; 14% of households comprise 3 people, 14% 4 people, and the remaining 4% 5 or more people.

The size of houses (number of bedrooms per household) does not relate directly to household size, with just 33% of dwellings (households) having 1 or two bedrooms (467 in total). Three bedroom households are the largest category at 42.5%, 602 in total and 262 (18.5%) have four bedrooms.



**Occupancy rating**

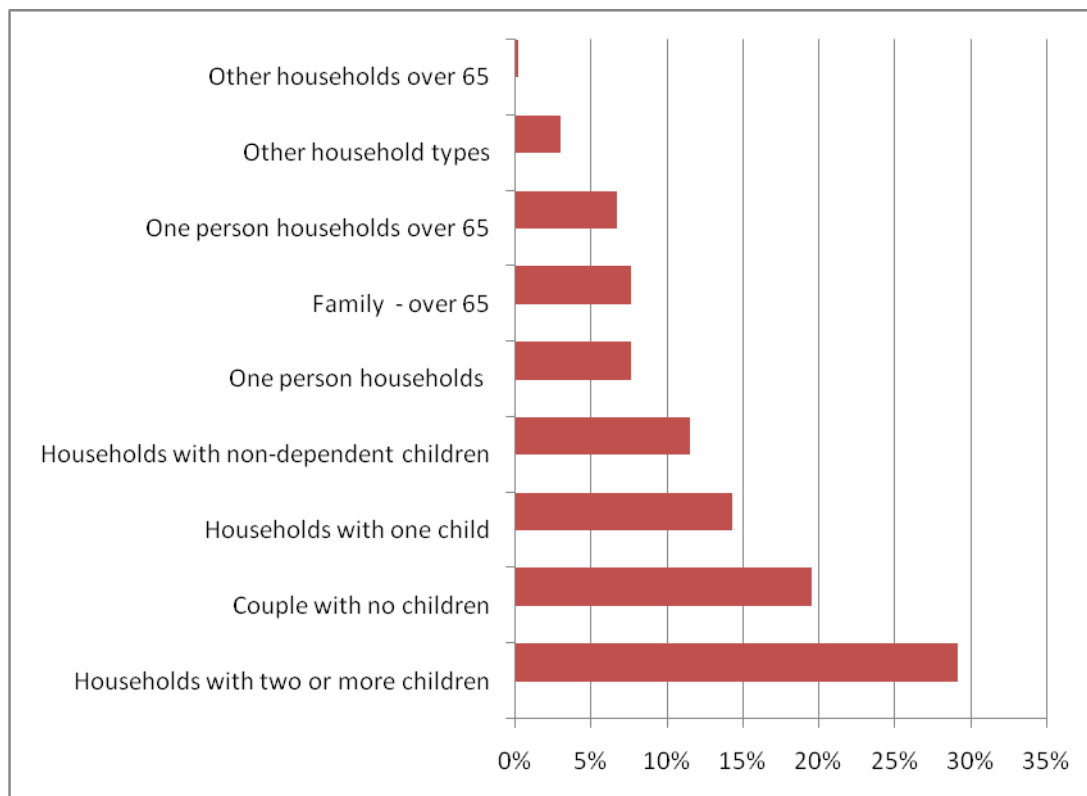
QS412EW	Occupancy Rating	
All households	1417	
+2	630	44%
+1	468	33%
0	303	21%
-1	13	1%
-2	3	0%

This provides a measure of under-occupancy and over-crowding, where for example, -2 indicates that there are 2 few bedrooms for the needs or requirements of the households (based on an assessment of the relationship of the household members, ages and gender); +2 indicates that there are two more bedrooms available than are needed by the household. The figures for Kingsclere indicate that 77.5%

of households are under-occupied according to this rating, 21.5% neither under- nor over-occupied, and just 1% over-occupied. This mirrors information on household size compared to house-size.

### Household Composition

The largest category of households in Kingsclere are those with one or more dependent children (this includes married and non-married couples, lone parent families and other households with children), and comprises 43.5% of households (29.1 two or more children, 14.3% one child). The second largest category of households are couples with no children (just under 20%). Some 7.7% are single person households, and 14.7% are households where residents are aged 65 or over.

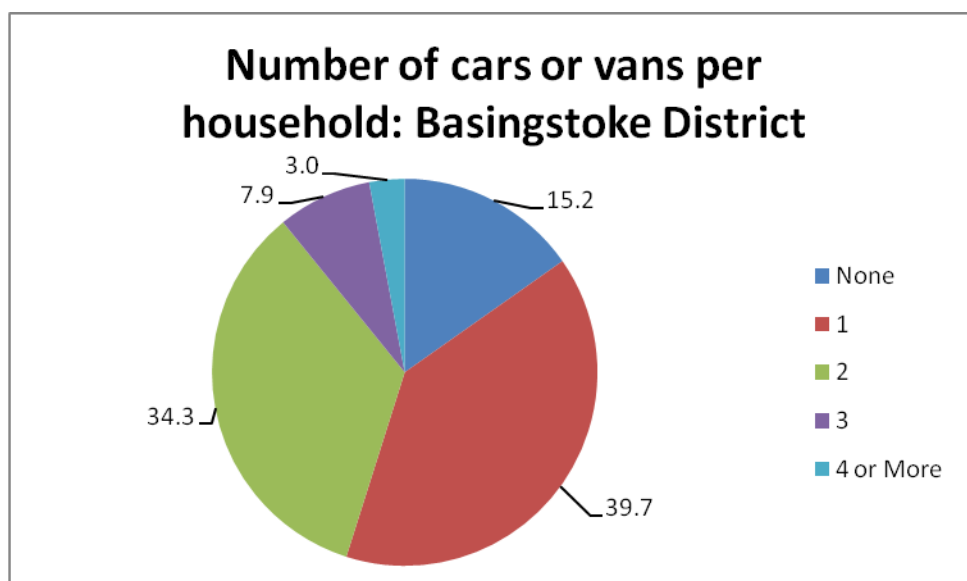
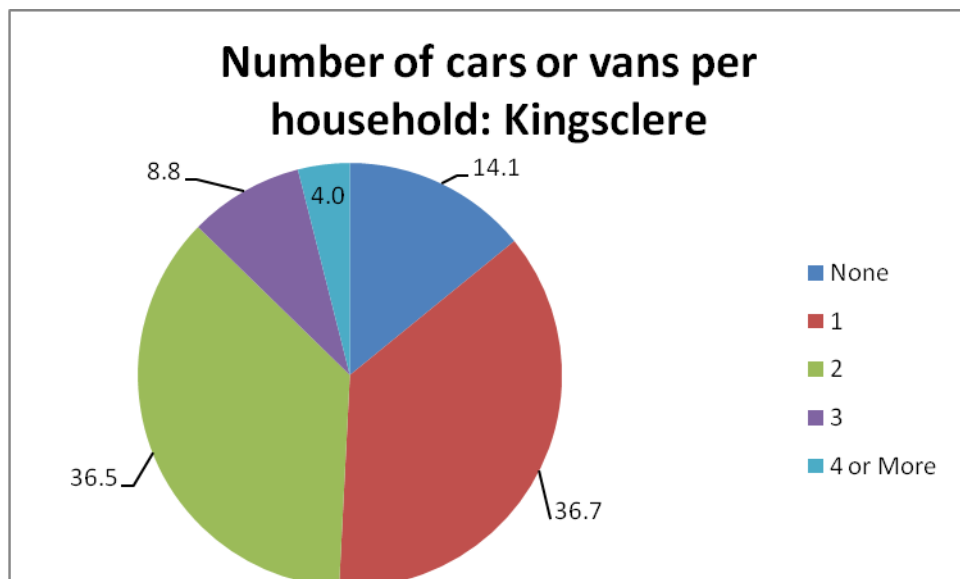


## 5. Traffic and travel

### Car ownership

There were an average of 1.53 cars per household in Kingsclere in 2011, slightly higher than the average of 1.45 cars per household in Basingstoke and Deane district as a whole, and higher than the England average 1.16 cars per household.

Some 14% of households have no car. This is 1% lower than in the district, and 11% lower than in England, perhaps reflecting the rural nature of the parish and household incomes. Some 49% of households have 2 or more cars, higher than Basingstoke as a whole (45%), and England (32%).



### Travel to work

Of the 2,337 residents classified in the census as being of working age (between 16-74), 54% (1,265 people) state that their main way of travelling to work is by driving, with a further 3% (64 people) travelling as passengers in a car. This has increased from 48% of residents travelling by car in 2001 (1,166 people), and 5% travelling as passengers in a car (110 people).

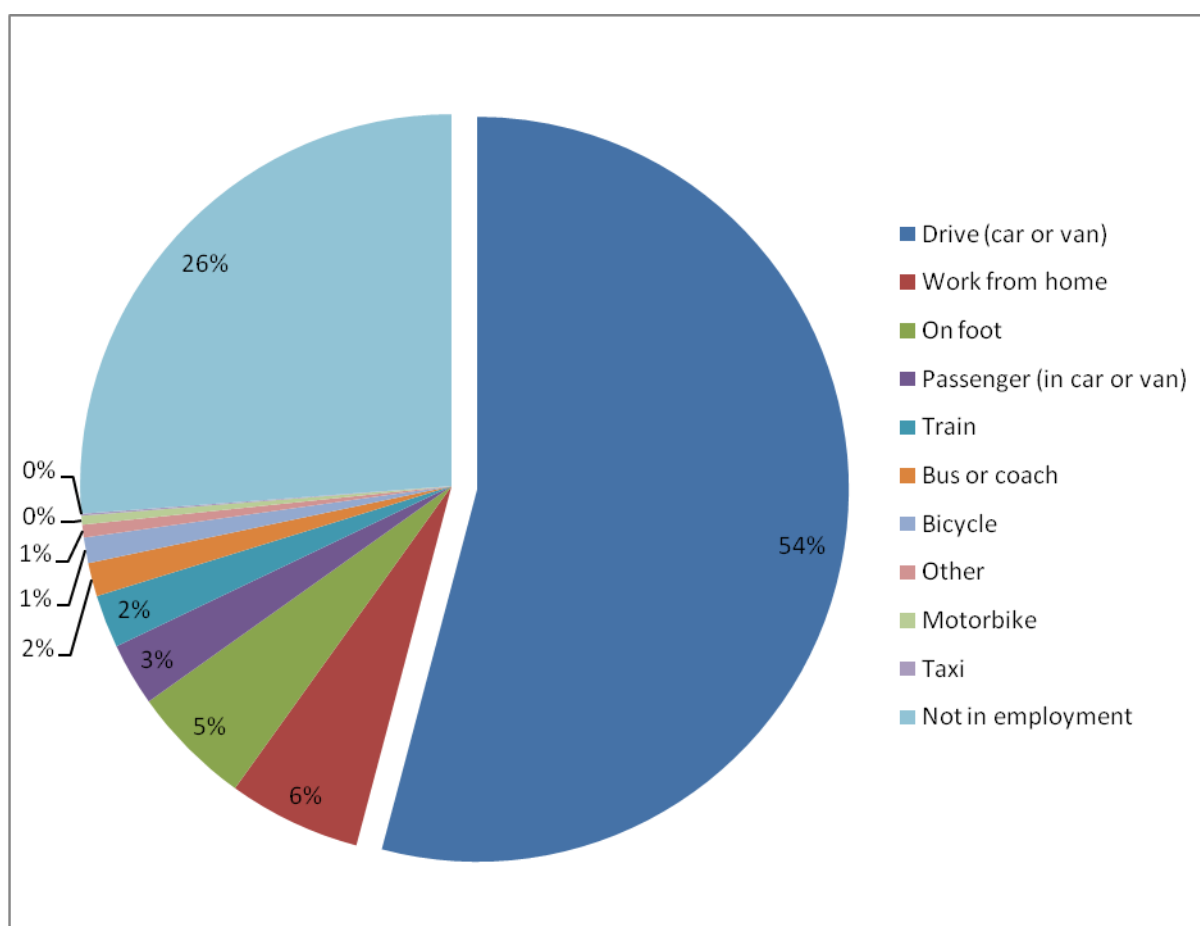
A further 8% get to work by foot or bicycle, 6% work from home, 2% get the train, 2% get the bus, and 26% are not in work (this includes those retired and those people unemployed). Some 135 people state that they mainly work from home (6%), this is fewer



than the 2001 figure of 211 people (12%). The number of people using the bus (or coaches/minibuses) to get to work has also decreased from 62 in 2001 to 34 in 2011.

The distance travelled to work is not available by Parish for 2011, but in 2011 people in Basingstoke and Deane district travelled an average of 17km or 10miles to get to work. This has risen from 14.8km or 9 miles in 2001 (source - Census Table KS15 and QS702EW [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk)). In 2001 38% of people in Kingsclere travelled under 10km to get to work whereas 9% travelled over 40km (Source – table UV35).

### **Method of travel to work (2011) - % of residents aged 16-74**



### **Thoughts/conclusions for consideration in the Plan (will be deleted from final version)**

- Average car ownership in Kingsclere is much higher than the England average, but possibly not higher enough than the district average to argue for policies regarding car provision within new housing that are different from B&Ds.
- Population largely reliant on the car to get to work – up to 59% taking into account those people travelling directly by car, passengers and those travelling by train (who are likely to have to use cars to get to the train station)
- Number of people using the bus for commuting or getting to college has dropped – if trend continues will this threaten bus services?
- Kingsclere is not a 'dormitory' village for London & other cities, with people travelling an average of 10miles – relatively local.
- Number of people working from home full-time appears to have dropped – despite broadband availability – but this may not reflect the number of people who "flexi-work" from home on a regular or occasional basis.