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BBC1 redirects here. For the protein expressed in yeast, see Bbc1. FOR BBC radio stations, see BBC Radio 1 and BBC Radio 1Xtra. The TV channel operated by BBC OneCountryUnited KingdomBroadcast areaUnited Kingdom and Crown DependenciesWorldwideProgrammingLanguage (s)EnglishPicture format1080i HDTV (reduced to 16:9 576i for SDTV) OwnershipOwnerBBCSister channelsBBC TwoBBC FourBBC NewsBBC ParliamentCCBBCiesHistory 83 Years Ago (1936-11-02) -Former namesBSK Television service (2 November 1936 - October 8, 1960)BBC TV (8 October 1960 - 20 April 1964)BBC1 (1 1 1 1964) April 20, 1964 - October 4, 1997)LinksWebsiteBBC OneAvailabilityTeraFreeviewChannel 1 (SD)Channel 101 (HD)Digitenne (Netherlands)Channel 19 (HD)CableVirgin MediaChannel 101 (HD; SD only in England)Channels 851, 861-864 (regional variations)SatelliteFreeSatChannel 101 (HD; SD only in England)Channel 106 (HD, England only)Channel 108 (SD)Channels 950-967, 972, 973, 976, 978 (regional variations)SkyChannel 101 (SD, in England only) (Local Channel) Channel 115 (HD, England only)Channel 801 (SD)Channels 951-968, 976-979 (regional variations)Astra 2E (28.2°E)10773 H 2000 5/61077 88 V 22000 5/610803 H 22000 5/610818 V 22000 5/610847 V 23000 3/4 (HD)Astra 2G (28.2°E)11023 H 23000 3/4 (HD)BBCChannel 1Channel 1Channel Live (UK only) TVPlayerWatch Live (UK only) BBC One (or BBC1 and BBC 1) is the first flagship television network of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. It was launched on 2 November 1936 as a Bbc television service, and was the world's first regular television service with a high-resolution image. It was renamed BBC TV in 1960, using that name until the launch of BBC2's second channel in 1964, after which the BBC became known as BBC1, with the current spelling adopted by BBC One in 1997. The channel's annual budget for 2012-2013 was 1.14 billion euros. The channel is funded by a television licence fee along with other domestic BBC television stations and shows continuous programmes without commercial advertising. It is currently the most popular television channel in the United Kingdom, ahead of its traditional leadership ratings rival, ITV. Since June 2013, the channel has been headed by Charlotte Moore, the BBC's director of content. History Additional information. The chronology of BBC One's Early Years and the launch of the replica Camera Emriton used to make early 405-line programmes broadcast on Channel Home Article: BBC Television BBC launched its own regular television programme from basement Broadcasting House, London, 22 August 1932. The BBC Television Service has officially started regular broadcasts 2 wing of the Alexander Palace in London. On September 1, 1939, two days before Britain declared war on Germany, the station was taken off the air with a slight warning, with one of the last programs to be shown before the suspension of service, being a cartoon of Mickey Mouse (gala premiere of Mickey 1933); The Government was concerned that VHF transmissions would act as a beacon for enemy homing aircraft in London. Bbc Television returned on 7 June 1946 at 3pm. Jasmine Bligh, one of the original announcers, made the first statement, saying: Good afternoon to everyone. How are you? Do you remember me, Jasmine Bligh? The same Mickey Mouse cartoon, which was shown in 1939, was repeated twenty minutes later. The creation of BBC1 occupied a statutory monopoly on television broadcasting in the United Kingdom until the first independent television station began broadcasting on 22 September 1955, when ITV began broadcasting. The competition quickly forced the channel to change its identity and priorities after a significant reduction in its audience. The 1962 Pilkington Report on the Future of Broadcasting noticed this and that ITV lacked any serious programming. It therefore decided that a third British television station should be awarded to the BBC. The station, renamed BBC TV in 1960, became BBC1 when BBC2 was launched on 20 April 1964, transmitting an incompatible 625-line image on UHF. The only way to get all channels was to use a sophisticated dual standard 405- and 625-line, VHF and UHF, a receiver with both the VHF and UHF antenna. Old sets for only 405 lines became obsolete in 1985, when the transmission in the standard ended, although converter standards became available to enthusiasts who collect and restore such TVs. BBC1 was based on the BBC's purpose-built television centre in White City, London between 1960 and 2013. Television news continued to use Alexander Palace as his base - by early 1968 he even turned one of his studios into color before moving on to new purpose-built facilities in the television center on September 20, 1969. In the weeks leading up to 15 November 1969, BBC1 unofficially programmed a random programme in its new colour system to test it. At midnight on 15 November, simultaneously with ITV and two years after BBC2, BBC1 officially launched 625-line PAL colour programming on UHF with the broadcast of the Petula Clark concert. Color transmissions can be obtained (in monochrome form) on monochrome 625-line kits until the end of analogue broadcasting (and indeed can still be obtained if such a set is connected to a digital TELEVISION adapter tuned to the SDTV version). In terms of audience share, the most successful period for BBC1 was under Brian between 1973 and 1977, when the channel reached an average audience share of 45%. This period is still seen by many as Age is the release of the BBC, with the BBC reaching a very high level across the spectrum of its series, serials, plays, light entertainment and documentaries. Original research? On 30 December 1980, the BBC announced its intention to introduce a new breakfast television service to compete with TV-am. The BBC said it would start broadcasting before TV, but it is clear that their hands were tied until November 1981, when a new revenue from the licence fee became available to help fund the extension of broadcast hours, with the hope of starting in 1982. On January 17, 1983, the first edition of Breakfast Time was shown on BBC1, becoming the first UK wide breakfast television service and continued to lead in the ratings until 1984. In 1984, Bill Cotton became Managing Director of Television at the BBC, and embarked on an overhaul of BBC1, which was slated for the poor home-grown show, its great reliance on US imports, with Dallas and Thorn Birds being THE BBC's highest-rated programmes and ratings more than 20% behind ITV. Cotton recruited Michael Grade to become BBC1 comptroller from September 1, 1984 13 the first time a corporation recruited someone outside the BBC, replacing Alan Hart, who was criticised for his lack of knowledge in general entertainment, as he was head of Bbc Sport until 1981. The first major overhaul was toss an unpopular Sixty Minutes current affairs program. It was a replacement for news and magazine shows across the country. His replacement was BBC Six O'Clock News, 16 - a direct new programme in a bid to bolster its failed early evening slot. It was thought that the BBC had planned to cut the evening news and move lighter entertainment programmes with an 18-20 slot, but this was rejected. The Miss Great Britain pageant was withdrawn after being described as vergie after the January 1985 contest, with the world's strongest man and international superstar also being cancelled. BBC1 was relaunched on 18 February 1985 with a new look, new programmes including Wogan. EastEnders and a revised schedule to help streamline and support viewers throughout the evening. Score start-up programs are either on the hour or half of the last hour, while Panorama and Omnibus have both been moved after nine O'Clock News. The assessment was also determined to put an end to the dated and inept planning of BBC1, which has hampered the network and which is holding back good programmes. Assessment stated: When I took over BBC1, I found that there were wonderful things, it was just a case of where to put them. Wogan was scheduled for the 10pm slot, but the class moved him into the 7pm slot as he believes the show has potential. From February to August 1985, a large number of American mini-series were broadcast during the filming of a number of new programs, grown at home, including Allo 'Allo!, In Sickness and Health, and open all hours. Further improvement came when the corporation bolstered its drama output at a cost of 30 million pounds, with eight new series, including Howard's Way, All Creatures Great and Minor, Keep the Back Page, and Bluebell, along with the return of Bergerac and Big Deal. The increase in the drama department was achieved by switching money away from the administrative service over a three-year period, after BBC1 was criticised for failing to match ITV's output in the drama. EastEnders was moved to the 7.30pm slot, where it managed to soar to 20 million, helping BBC1 increase its audience share to almost 50% for the first time since 1982. On 27 February 1985, Doctor Who was sent on an 18-month hiatus. The BBC had originally planned to axe the series as they wanted to spend their budgets on new programmes for the channel, but was forced to back away from public pressure and Doctor Who returned in September 1986. At the time, Michael Grays and Jonathan Powell were accused of this decision (Grade was the subject of death threats), but it later emerged that the decision was made because of a series of end-of-creative inspiration that makes it impossible to find anyone (at the time) who knew what to do with the series. On September 9, 1985, the long-running children's programming unit was redesigned and renamed children's BBC, which gave it dedicated identifiers for the first time and was a live-in vision of a presenter, similar to ITV's rival Children's ITV block, which was launched in January 1983. The BBC has previously broadcast children's programmes with the help of a team of BBC1 presenters. The presenter of the launch for this block, and thus the BBC's first children's presenter of the current format, was Philip Schofield. On May 23, 1986, the long-term pebble mill at One was broadcast for the last time after 14 years. On 27 October 1986, BBC1 launched its daytime television schedule. In a statement, BBC Daytime chief executive Roger Lawton said: This was a natural extension of the corporation's commitment to public broadcasting, as half the population had access to television during the day mainly pensioners, the unemployed and housewives. The 1990s LOGO BBC1 from 16 February 1991 to 4 October 1997 Stereo Audio Broadcast, the use of the digital stereo sound format NICAM began on BBC1 in late 1987 to coincide with the sale of the first consumer equipment with THE support of NICAM, a year after BBC2, and gradually phased in the BBC TV output, although it took until 31 August 1911 for the service to start officially on both channels. During this time, both commercial analogue broadcasters, ITV, and Channel 4 have officially launched stereo broadcasts using the BBC's NICAM system. Wide-screen programming was on digital platforms in 1998. In the first fifty years of its existence, with the exception of films and programmes purchased from the United States and elsewhere, almost all of the channel's outputs were produced by the BBC's own production departments. This changed after the passage of the Broadcasting Act 1990, which required that 25 per cent of THE BBC television production be manufactured by independent production companies. By 2004, many popular BBC One shows were made for the channel by independents, but production departments continued to make a big contribution to the schedule. In March 1991, as part of a programme package costing 63 million pounds for the spring-summer line-up on BBC1, it was announced that an additional 20 million pounds would be spent on rejuvenating drama and comedy channels during peak hours, which meant the channel would be in a healthy state once new Channel 3 licences were issued. In December 1991, Vaughan was due to be cancelled due to a drop in ratings against a number of ITV shows in which Vaughan managed only six million viewers compared to double for This Is Your Life. The Krypton Factor and 564,000. In addition, an extra 40 million pounds a year have been spent on narrowing the gap in ITV's lead ratings, as the channel was criticised a few months earlier for its autumn schedule, having lined formats, boring planning of new programmes and poor scripts. Vaughan was replaced by Eldorado in early July 1992, but this was cancelled a year later. Alan Yentob started the 1993 Autumn Chart calling it My First Attempt with a lot of help from my friends, with the channel still under criticism, after the launch of new programs Alan presented a year earlier and a number of summer reruns. 175 million pounds was spent on 80 hours of original drama production, art charm with an extended 26-week run of Omnibus, and documentaries from the Downing Street years, a new wildlife series and an eight-month look at Sheffield's Children's Hospital, while Goodnight's Sweetheart, Grace and Danny Baker's Favourite Show were new comedy series. Lois and Clark: Superman's new adventures have been brought in to give Saturday night a bit of variety. After public disapproval of filling its schedule with 25% reruns during the summer months in 1993, BBC1 agreed to broadcast an additional 110 hours worth of original programming over the same period during the summer of 1994, which included giving EastEnders an extra episode per week. Efficiency savings of 25 million euros were found, which were redistributed to new production. The economy was seen as vindication therefore for the choice of the manufacturer, a controversial market-oriented drive introduced in April 1993. By March 1999, the channel had conceded defeat in its ratings war with ITV, with its spring line with a stronger strong serious factual programs, education and drama. This change in strategy came after ongoing complaints that the channel was appealing for the lowest common denominator to win viewers, which left it punished by the hoax guests on The Vanessa Show, for reliance on docusoaps and dropping the reviled Noel House party, Alan Yentob said. Spring package to remind people that the BBC is here, the range and ambition you won't find anywhere else in peak times. The changes help the channel to distinguish itself from (as one OF the BBC executives said) its competitor in the market and will not compete for viewers on the terms of ITV. Lorraine Heggessi became controller of BBC One in the 2000s, a post she took on 1 November 2000. She had previously been voiced about the job in 1997 following the departure of Michael Jackson, but turned down the opportunity because she felt she was not yet experienced enough. In his five years, BBC One's audience share fell by 19.9%, to 23%, although this was in the context of a decline in audiences across all UK TV channels due to increased competition from multi-channel digital television. However, in 2001 BBC One overtook its main rival ITV by an annual audience share for the first time since the rival channel was launched in 1955, although much of this was before the success of the channel's daytime television line- which had its own Controller: Jane Lush. When Heggessi arrived on the channel in November 2000, she inherited two controversial schedule changes that had been implemented the previous month, according to The Director General Greg Dyke: Nine O'Clock News was moved to a later time of 10 p.m. and Panorama moved from the prime-time slot on Monday night to a later slot on Sunday night. Panorama's move has drawn criticism as BBC One is claiming serious programmes in favour of a more populist exit. Heggessi publicly defended the decision, even though it was not, arguing that Panorama's ratings had reduced in the previous slot. Heggessi and the BBC's Dramatic Commissioning Controller Jane Tranter took advantage of the weekday slot at 9pm, which opened as news broke that new popular drama outlets such as The Successful Awakening of the Dead (2000-2011) and Spooks (2002-2011) were launched. The celebrity dance show Strictly Come Dancing (2004-present) was also a popular success on Saturday night, although another Saturday night entertainment series, Fame Academy, faced accusations that it was too derivative of the release of commercial competitors, and in the Heggessi era the channel often came under attack for being too populist and not serious enough programming. Immediately after her arrival, Heggessi ordered Balloon identifies has been used for its IDs between programs since 1997. In her opinion, the balloon was slow and distant, and so on March 29, 2002, after much speculation, she decided to give up Balloon identifiers (and the traditional Globe identifiers channel has used in various forms since 1963). They have been replaced by a new style of on-air identity for channel, rhythm and movement identifiers. The new identifiers have drawn criticism for going into the channel's sneering tradition and pandering to political correctness because they are distinguished by activities carried out by people of different nationalities. Abandoning the station clock, and the perceived lack of a serious ID, also put the BBC in the awkward position of just one day in a new look with the death of the queen-mother. One of Heggessi's most notable decisions and the last major success on the channel was the re-commissioning of the sci-fi drama series Doctor Who, which was a popular hit in previous decades but ceased production in 1989. Heggessi and Jane Tranter re-commissioned the series in September 2003, after Heggessi spent two years persuading the Bbc's commercial arm, BBC Worldwide, to abandon their attempts to make a feature film version of the programme and allow it to return to BBC One instead. The new version of Doctor Who (2005-present) debuted on March 26, 2005, and became a critical and popular hit, with The Times's Paul Hoggart describing the series as a joyful, exuberant reimagining and a wonderful legacy from Ms. Heggessi. Heggessi later admitted in an interview with The Independent in 2005 that fiction had suffered under her control of BBC One. However, she responded to this omission after criticism from the BBC Board of Governors, commissioning programmes such as the feature-based documentary series Imagine... (2003-present) and Picture UK (2005). On 14 February 2005, it was announced that Lorraine Heggessi would leave the BBC to take over as Chief Executive Officer of Talkback Thames. She left on April 15. Five months after her departure, BBC One was named Channel one of the year at the Edinburgh Television Festival, most notably on the strength of heggessy commissions such as Strictly Come Dancing and Doctor Who. Joining the channel as controller in 2005, Peter Finch oversaw the commissioning of several successful BBC One programmes, including Robin Hood (2006-2009), Jane Eyre (2006) and How Do You Solve a Problem Like Maria?, followed by the likes of Any Will Dream Do And I'd Do Anything because of its success. Its first full year at the helm of the channel saw one-year audience share increase, with growth from 22.2% in August 2005 to 23.6% in August 2006. Fincham also initiated the creation of both The One Show, an early evening, current affairs and lifestyle magazine program that currently runs all but two weeks of the year, and Davina (2006), a prime-time chat show, last hosted by Davina McCall, who presented Big Brother. However, Davina was a critical and rated disaster, which Finch subsequently admitted was his own fault, although he defended the strategy of experimenting with the BBC One schedule. That he continued in January 2007 when he moved the current affairs series Panorama from its Sunday night slot back to the prime-time Monday night slot from which it was removed in 2000, most likely in response to the BBC Board of Governors' demand for the channel to show more current affairs programming in prime time. The BBC One logo from 29 March 2002 to 7 October 2006, Fincham's decision was again in question, this time by The Telegraph, for his decision to spend 1.2 million pounds, replacing the Rhythm and Motion channel IDs, which had been introduced by his predecessor Lorraine Heggessi a few years earlier, with the Circle identifiers, a set of eight-tenths of the films, some of which were shot abroad in such locations, like Mexico and Croatia. Fincham was later required to publicly defend the 18 million pound salary that the BBC paid Jonathan Ross in 2006, although Ross's work on BBC One, most notably part of Friday Night's with Jonathan Ross, was only part of his overall commitment to the BBC. The channel was named channel of the year at the 2007 awards ceremony. The One to Watch campaign, following a rebranding in March 2002, BBC One launched The One to Watch campaign, in which animated blocks created the word The and switched to the BBC logo. Each new campaign, including the theme, maintained the same animated sequence. In May 2007, Fincham decided to drop Neighbours, the Australian soap opera, from BBC One after 21 years on the channel, when its producers significantly raised the price they wanted the BBC to pay for it in a bidding war. Fincham said it was a big loss but BBC One would not pay the best part of 300 million pounds. Neighbours left the channel in the spring of 2008 to move to Channel 5. The weakest link was moved from BBC Two to fill the gap. The BBC afternoon slot moved 20 minutes early. There was further controversy in July 2007 when Fincham was accused of misleading BBC One viewers. The incident is related to a clip from the upcoming documentary The Year with the queen, which was shown to journalists during a press conference. He apparently showed the queen storming out of a session with American photographer Annie Leibovitz over disagreements about what she should wear, but the BBC subsequently admitted that the scenes used in the trailer were edited out of their order, which means that false false was given. Fincham admitted the mistake, but as a result rejected calls to step down. His future was deemed uncertain following critical comments by Sir Michael Lyons, chairman of the BBC Trust, and he resigned on 5 October 2007. In 2009, a report published by the BBC Trust found that changes to the schedule had led to a decline in the number of viewers. This was especially evident for Blue Peter and Newsround, the two flagship CBBC programs; Blue Peter, which recorded its lowest viewing numbers since it began in 1958, and Newsround with fewer than 100,000 viewers compared to 225,000 in 2007. The image of Digit Al sitting on the last mechanical identifier of BBC1, taken from the latest analogue broadcast of BBC One Northern Ireland on 23 October 2012 at 23:31 GMT. As part of the quality assurance proposals submitted to the BBC in October 2011 and approved by the BBC Trust in May 2012, all children's programmes on BBC One and Two will be permanently relocated to CBBC and CBeebies channels after the digital switch. It found that the majority of children viewers had already watched programmes on these channels and that only 7% of those children had watched CBBC programmes only on BBC One and Two, it was clear that children's programmes are absolutely fundamental to the BBC and that is why we have protected investment in them in light of cuts elsewhere. Children's programmes on BBC One ended on 21 December 2012. The move was criticised by Teletubbies co-creator Ann Wood, who described the changes as ghettoizing children's programs and said it was just a cost-cutting measure. Wood said: On the one hand, it's inevitable. But it's disparaging to children. There is a certain amount overlooking the fact that children's programs do get a wider audience than people know... I often had letters from seniors who enjoyed my programs as much as the kids. Many of the reasons older people love to watch children's programs is because it's a life enhancement. BBC Children's head Joe Godwin said: Our young viewers are our priority and the vast majority of children in the UK are already tuned in to CBeebies and CBBC to find their favourite bbc children's programmes. Far from being a cynical move, we just follow where our audience has already gone. The review introduced other changes in 2012, including: BBC One cuts the minimum hours of art and music from 45 to 40 achieved by reducing episodes of the show, particularly Film 2013; BBC One and Two will be largely protected from significant cuts. Repeated on BBC One will increase, but remain under 10% of all output (the current rate is 8.4% citation required). Spending on sports rights will be reduced by 15%. It is in degrees have already been achieved Formula 1 coverage rights since 2012 (it was later completely discontinued from 2016). In 2012, the BBC appeared on ITV screens for the rights to show the British version of the Dutch talent show The Voice. The BBC paid 22 million pounds for the rights to broadcast the show in the UK over two years. The Voice UK achieved good ratings for the BBC, but ratings fell towards the end of the first series and the second series. In 2013, The Voice UK was moved to avoid a collision, and as a result, ratings improved. In November 2015, it was announced that The Voice UK would be re-released on ITV from 2017. Sister channels BBC One No 1 on 8 October 2013, the BBC announced plans to launch a one-hour time change channel called BBC One No 1. The channel was to replace BBC Three in 2016. However, on 30 June 2015, the BBC Trust rejected plans for BBC One Channel No1 as they said it would be at the expense of commercial rivals. BBC One HD BBC One HD logo BBC One HD, simultaneously BBC One's 1080i High Definition (HD), launched on 3 November 2010 at 19:00 with The One Show. The channel simultaneously presents a network version of BBC One in High Definition, with HD versions of programmes including Doctor Who, Holly City, One Show, Strictly Come Dancing and The Apprentice. EastEnders has also been available in HD since Christmas 2010. All programs, which are still implemented in standard definition, were high-class on the channel, with the intention that by 2012 the vast majority of the channel's release would be in high definition. On May 30, 2012, satellite and ground resolution was increased to full HD. BBC One HD at launch did not offer regional variations, and therefore the channel could not broadcast during regional programming slots, most notably local news programs. The BBC Trust admitted it was due to technical and financial constraints, but the BBC announced on 6 June 2011 that national variations of BBC One Northern Ireland, BBC One Scotland and BBC One Wales would be available from 2012. On October 24, 2012, Northern Ireland received its first variation. The Scottish version was launched on 14 January 2013 and was followed by the Welsh version on 29 January 2013. Unlike BBC One HD, which is capable of broadcasting audio content in full 5.1 DTS, BBC One Wales HD and BBC One Northern Ireland HD currently broadcast only audio in PCM stereo, even if the programming is otherwise identical to BBC One HD. On 16 July 2013, the BBC announced that it also wanted to launch regional versions of BBC One HD across England, but this would require the approval of the BBC Trust, with a proposal due within six months. On 18 November 2013, the Northern Irish regional version of BBC One HD was replaced with an SD channel on EPG Sky for HD subscribers. This was followed by the Welsh and Options December 10. On 24 March 2014, BBC One Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland HD also launched freesat, Sky and Virgin Media outside the regions where they were originally spotted. On 31 March 2016, BBC One HD in England moved from Channel 141 to Directing on Sky's e-programme to Channel 115, a post vacated by BBC Three that was transferred to the internet just six weeks ago. Changes in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have also been planned but postponed for technical reasons. Modern Program Home Article: A list of television programmes broadcast by the BBC This section needs additional quotes to be verified. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Non-sources of materials can be challenged and removed. Find sources: BBC One - News newspaper book scientist JSTOR (October 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message template) the credentials of BBC One should become the BBC's most popular mixed-genre television service across the UK, offering a wide range of high quality programmes. It should be the BBC's main outlet for major British and international events and it should reflect the whole of the UK in its products. A very high proportion of its programmes should be original productions. BBC One remit '80 Except for sporting events and news coverage, the top five most popular programmes on their peak viewing points (according to BARB) were: 81 Rang Show Episode Number of Viewers (millions) Date 1 EastEnders Den Divorces Angie. 30.15 December 25, 1986 2 New Year's episode - Sharon is persecuted. 28.00 1 January 1987 3 Only Fools and Horses Time on Our Hands 24.35 84 December 29, 1996 4 EastEnders All tell Mark to tell Michelle about his illness. 24.30 (January 2, 1992) 5 Michelle tells Denise that she is pregnant. 24.15 On 7 January 1998, the Mission to Provide Programs for All License Fee Payers, it has sports, news, current affairs and documentaries. It has historically broadcast children's programs (now taken from CBBC and CBeebies). The channel remains one of the main television channels in the United Kingdom and provides 2,508 annual hours of news and weather, 1,880 hours of drama, 1,036 hours of actual and learning, 1,036 hours of children's sport, 670 hours of sports, 654 hours of cinema, 433 hours of entertainment, 159 hours of current affairs, 92 hours of religion and 82 hours of music and art. The BBC had to operate products from other domestic suppliers. While the statutory target remains 25% for independent manufacturing companies to contribute programming to BBC One, 33% of products were made by them in 2010-11. The original programming quota at peak times is set at 90%, but 100% of peak programming was original in 2010-11. Over the course of the total for the same year was 89% against the quota quota The 2.508 annual news and weather hours (293 at peak, 1049 BBC News simulcasts) are provided by regular News Briefing programmes, BBC Breakfast, BBC News at Nine, BBC News at One, BBC News at Six and BBC News at ten each including BBC regional news programmes. All three major news bulletins have an advantage over their competing programmes on ITV and other terrestrial or cable channels. Three separate bulletins are broadcast on weekends, during these three time periods, which range in length from 10 to 25 minutes. BBC One has been broadcasting nightly at the same time as the BBC News Channel (which itself is alongside BBC World News) since 1997; the latter, in turn, simultaneously broadcasts most of all regular BBC One bulletins. When BBC One broadcasts the BBC News special, it broadcasts some of its daytime programmes to bbc Two. Each year, 159 hours of current affairs programmes are broadcast on BBC One, including Panorama and Watchdog. The policy is also covered, with programs including Question Time and this week show. The Crimewatch program, which asks for help in unsolved crimes, is broadcast monthly. BBC One shows 1880 hours of actual and learning programming annually. This includes a wide range of shows such as nature documentaries such as Planet Earth, as well as a lifestyle format of daytime programs and a number of reality TV formats and One Life Strand. BBC One broadcasts 1,036 hours of drama each year, more than any other BBC channel. There are four half-hour episodes of EastEnders each week (not shown on Wednesdays), with an omnibus episode over the weekend, as well as hospital drama Accidents and Holly City. Other popular dramas on BBC One include crime dramas such as New Tricks, whose programme even episode repeats beat ITV ratings on numerous occasions. BBC One has traditionally been the home of children's television: Blue Peter was broadcast on the BBC's children's thread, and sections such as Pre-School Watch with Mother have been broadcast on the channel for decades. This became more pronounced with the launch of BBC Children, later renamed CBBC. This new thread was broadcast mainly on BBC One this afternoon as well as On Saturday and Sunday mornings also such as Going Live! and Live and Kicks, each lasting two to three hours. The launch in 2002 of specialized digital channels for this content - CBBC Channel and CBeebies - did not affect this situation. Combined with BBC Two, the channel broadcast 2,195 hours of children's programmes in 2010, mostly on weekday afternoons. On Saturday morning the children's programme moved to BBC Two in 2006 after a three-month ordeal. Sports coverage on BBC One includes Premier League football moments in Match of the Day, Championship, Wimbledon, London Marathon and others Athletics Games Games swimming competitions, Olympic Games, Rugby League, Rugby Union, Snooker tournaments, American Super Bowl and more. The BBC showed the 2010 FIFA World Cup by sharing group stage matches with ITV. The BBC had the first selection of matches from the second round. Replays accounted for 8.4% of peak programming in 2010-11, up from 8.0% in 2008-09. Programming on this channel costs an average of 162,900 euros per hour. British and international films are broadcast for 654 hours each year on BBC One. It's basically night fillers with some box office hits at Christmas and the festive period. Sometimes on a Saturday afternoon there is a movie to fill the gap between entertainment shows, but very rarely has there been one in this slot. Entertainment programmes on BBC One include game shows such as the National Lottery, Total Wipeout, Strictly Come Dancing and chat shows such as the Graham Norton Show. Annual 92 hours of religious programs include weekly releases of live songs of praise. Christian services and other shows from independent production companies. Mentorn Oxford produces Heart and Soul, described as a new multi-faith program with the participation of the studio panel and audience, followed by Life from the Loft, which is made by Leeds-based True North. In 2005, BBC One was criticised for reducing the number of religious programmes, previously 101 hours a year. BBC One broadcasts many comedy programmes, often on Friday night. These include stand-up comedy show Live at the Apollo, sitcom Outnumbered and satirical quiz show Have I Got News for You. Saturday Night out is also a popular slot for comedy shows such as Michael McIntyre's Big Show and the Armstrong and Miller shows. Since the weekly popular music chart Top of the Pops was discontinued in 2006 (excluding the Christmas edition), BBC One broadcast 49 hours of music and art programmes in 2010. Most of them were Imagine, presented by Alan Yentob, and classical music concerts, particularly some from the BBC Proms. The daytime line-up of BBC One was a major factor in its overtaking of ITV as the most popular channel in 2000, a position it maintained even though ITV reaches a higher audience share in the daytime. The morning-day line-up consists of lifestyle shows such as Homes Under the Hammer and Bargain Hunt, with daytime dramas with daily soap Doctors and classic US drama such as Diagnosis: Murder. Sometimes drama such as Land Girls is shown in the afternoon. Between 3:05 p.m. and 5:05 p.m., CBeebies/CBBC broadcast threads, with their own visual identity. Historically, BBC One's most popular daytime programme has been Neighbours, with audiences approaching five million. 11 February 2008 BBC One Neighbours, and since then the program has been broadcast on Channel 5. In his place, the quiz show The Weakest weak moved from BBC Two, later replaced in 2011 by Pointless. On May 16, 2012, the BBC announced that the children's unit of the show would be permanently relocated to CBBC and CBeebies once the digital switch was completed. In its place there is a game show Perfection, as well as Escape to the Country and Put Your Mouth Where Your Mouth Is. Presentation Home article: The history of BBC One 'Hippos' ident (2006-16) BBC One was symbolised by the Globe, shown on its identifiers for most of its existence. The first BBC identifier was shown on 2 December 1953, known as the Bat Wings. In 1962 it was replaced by a map of Great Britain shown between programs, and in 1963 there was a globe changing in style and appearance over the next 39 years. In particular, on 18 February 1985, the Computer World was introduced. It was a computer-animated globe with colored gold land and a sea of transparent blue, creating the impression of a glass globe. It was replaced by the Virtual Globe on February 16, 1991. On October 4, 1997, the globe became a red, orange and yellow balloon painted in a globe. He was filmed flying to various locations in the UK. BBC One 'Exercise Class' ident (2017-2020) March 29, 2002, the globe was replaced by a series of visual identities, identifiers consisting of people dancing in different styles. They were replaced on October 7, 2006 by the circle of identifiers. According to the BBC, the

symbol of the circle is unity (unity) and acts as a reference to the classic icon of the globe, used for 39 years. They worked until December 4, 2016, when this year's Christmas identifiers began. On January 1, 2017, a new one identification kit was launched. Following complaints by viewers on social media that the 2017 BBC One IDs were not a good example of social distancing amid the COVID pandemic in the UK, BBC One temporarily suspended the identification of 2017 on 1 May 2020 in favour of a special set of identifiers that adhere to social distancing guidelines. BBC One's regional variations have an individual continuity and rejection of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each option supports the BBC One logo with the addition of the country name underneath it. In England, each region has individual regional news and current affairs waiver programs, as well as a limited amount of continuity. During these failures, the name of the region is displayed as with national variations, under the logo of the main channel. (according to whom?) The UK Today news programme was shown nationally to digital viewers instead of regional programmes when they were unavailable for analogue television. The program was in 2002 and was replaced by BBC London News until all BBC regions are digitally accessible. Bbc Bbc Scotland has the highest level of variations from the overall network, due to BBC Scotland planning Scottish programmes on BBC Scotland's main channel rather than on BBC Two. BBC One Scotland variations include the River City soap opera and the Sportscentre football programme, whose inclusion causes network programming to be moved or replaced. BBC One Wales was considered a separate BBC channel as early as the mid-1960s, appearing as BBC Wales. Available outside the UK BBC One (Northern Ireland) is widely available in the Republic of Ireland on cable and satellite television. BBC One is also available on cable and IPTV in the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Monaco and Liechtenstein. On 27 March 2013, it was proposed by the British Armed Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) to HM Forces and their families around the world, replacing BFBS1, which has already broadcast a selection of BBC One programmes. All BBC One channels in both SD and HD are broadcast unencrypted on the Astra 2E satellite, allowing you to view in France, Belgium, Germany and parts of Spain and the Netherlands. In May 2008, the BBC announced that it had achieved its goal of having all programmes subtitled for viewers with hearing difficulties. The BBC also offers an audio description of some of BBC One's popular programmes for visually impaired viewers. Percentage of total Bbc television production with audio description is available 10%, having been increased from 8% in 2008. 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Received on November 12, 2018. - BBC Vision celebrates 100% subtitles BBC Press Office. 7 May 2008 - About BBC - Politics on subtitles BBC Archived January 19, 2010 on Wayback Wayback - Machine Freewiew Audio Description TV Schedule. TV help. About - Audio description on BBC TV Archive 25 January 2010 on Wayback Machines Charlotte Moore appointed new BBC One. BBC News. June 26, 2013. Received on June 26, 2013. External links to BBC One on BBC Online BBC One Service Licence BBC Trust. July 2009 BBC One Service Licence BBC Trust. July 2009 BBC One TV listings sourced from 2Brithan free TV channel 4sevenCountry UKProgramPicture format1080i HDTV (reduced to 16:9 576i for SDTV) OwnershipOwnerChannel Four Television CorporationSister channelsChanal 4Film4E4More444MusicThe Box Box HitsKerrang! KissMagicHistoryLaunched4 July 2012DcomedMore4 2LinksWebstiechannel4.com/4sevenAvailabilityTerrestrialFreeviewChannel No47CableVirgin MediaChannel 143 (SD)Channel 203 (HD)SatelliteFreesatChannel 127Sky (UK only) Channel 137Astra 12G11126 V 22000 5/6Streaming mediaAll 4Watch liveTVWatchWatch Live (UK Only)Virgin TV AnywhereWatch Live (UK only) 4seven (or 4.7, stylized as 47) is a British free-to-air television channel, which was launched on July 4, 2012 at 7:00 p.m. According to Channel 4, it was created in response to its viewers requiring Channel 4 to broadcast old programmes from the network. Its programming focuses on Channel 4 rated programs. 4seven is launched with 20 hours of content in the schedule per day. At 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. the channel slots broadcasts a repeat of the show from the previous day, which created a critical uproar in newspapers, chatter on social media via Twitter and Facebook and a reaction to the overnight magazine comments kept by the broadcaster. The slot at 11pm is used to replicate the programme, which aired on Channel 4 at 9pm, which is back on the air at 4pm the following day at 9pm. The rest of the 4seven programs are repeats of the week's most popular programs. The weekend is dedicated to several repetitions of the most rating programs in the last seven days. The History 4seven logo, used from July 4, 2012 to September 26, 2018, was originally reported as Project Shuffle, although on March 8, 2012, it was announced that the name would be 4seven. It was originally planned that the channel would be launched by June 2012, but it was subsequently reported that it would be launched at the end of the summer. On May 22, 2012, it was confirmed that 4seven would be launched on July 4, 2012. The channel is launched on all major television platforms in the UK, with transportation agreements on Freewiew, Freesat, Sky and Virgin TV. The channel indirectly replaced the temporary More4 No2 with Sky. While on Freewiew, the placeholder for 4seven appeared on Channel 47 in post-digital switch areas on April 2, 2012. The simultaneous 4seven HD high-definition was launched on July 1, 2014 on Freewiew 111. 4seven HD was added to Virgin Media in November 2016. It closed on June 22, 2020 on Freewiew to help make way for COM7 COM8 closure. COM8. HD is currently exclusive to Virgin Media. See also the List of Television Stations in the United Kingdom Links to b David Abraham announces the launch of 4seven. Channel 4. March 8, 2012. Received on March 8, 2012. Khalsa, Balihar (June 28, 2012). 4Seven is building a schedule around 9pm and 11pm. Broadcast. Received on June 29, 2012. Maggie Brown (June 3, 2012). 4Semin: TV channel with programs selected by Facebook. Keeper. Received on June 21, 2012. a b Sweeney, Mark (January 27, 2012). Channel 4 pencils in the June launch for catching up with project Shuffle service. Keeper. Received on March 8, 2012. a b Sweeney, Mark (March 8, 2012). 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