Cambridgeshire County Council

The Research Group

Fenland

Annual demographic and socio-economic report

April 2011

Executive summary

This report presents the latest available information on the demographic and socio-economic make-up of Fenland. It investigates Fenland's population structure and composition; presents information on housing and the economic background; and discusses crime, health, education, and environment information pertaining to the area. Links are provided to other relevant reports and data sources.

Data used in this report has been collected from local and national level sources, and therefore presented at ward, district or county level for comparative purposes where relevant. Main highlights of the report are:

- The Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) mid-2009 population estimate for Fenland is 93,300. The population has increased by 12% since 2001 and it is forecast to increase by a further 21% by 2031.

- In 2009 the largest population age band is people aged 40-64, which constitutes 34% of Fenland's population. By 2031 it is forecast to decline to 29% of total population, with significant growth in the 65-74 and 75+ age groups.

- CCCRG estimates the number of households in 2009 as 39,900. This represents 13% growth since 2001. Households are forecast to increase by a further 28% by 2031.

- In Jun-Nov 2010 the average house price in Fenland was £160,510, the lowest in the county. Between Jun-Nov 2002 and Jun-Nov 2010 house prices increased by 49%.

- 77% of Fenland's working age population is economically active. In December 2010 the Jobseekers' Allowance claimant count unemployment rate was slightly lower than the national level of 3.5%.

- Life expectancy at birth is lower in Fenland than in England but the difference is only statistically significant for males. Females are expected to live 5 years longer than men.

- Fenland has the highest levels of overall mortality in Cambridgeshire. The most common causes of premature deaths are circulatory diseases and cancer.

- The Fenland Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) recorded a 4% reduction in total crime between 2009 and 2010.

- The percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more A*-C grades in Fenland has steadily increased, from 36% in 2000 to 62% in 2010.

- In 2008 Fenland had the second lowest total and second highest per capita CO_2 emissions in Cambridgeshire.

- In 2010 CCCRG group launched an interactive atlas that contains a range of socio-economic and demographic data for each ward in the county. The atlas can be accessed through the CCCRG website: http://map1.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/observe/Flash/Profiles/WardProfiles/atlas.html

Structure of the report

The report is structured as follows: An introduction to Fenland's historical and geographical background is provided. Section 1 evaluates population data. Second 2 explores household growth and housing trends. Section 3 examines the economic state, presenting employment rates, earnings, and industry expansion data. Section 4 reports on health, and Section 5 provides information on the incidence of crime. Section 6 gives an overview of educational attainment and Section 7 discusses human-caused pollution. The final section reviews Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group's (CCCRG) customer insight tools. Finally a number of appendices present additional data for reference use.

The information contained in the report can be reproduced by other parties but must be appropriately referenced, and data should be referenced as indicated in the tables.

This report has been designed primarily to be viewed on-screen, with active links to related documents and website. Some of the charts displayed are best viewed in colour. If you have any problem viewing data please contact CCCRG.

Table of contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Introduction

Fenland is a rural district covering approximately 54,500 hectares. It lies east of Peterborough and north of Cambridge City. Fenland shares boundaries with the Lincolnshire district of South Holland (East Midlands region); the Peterborough unitary authority; King's Lynn and West Norfolk district (Norfolk county); and East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire districts (both in Cambridgeshire).

Fenland is a place rich in history and environmental assets. The Fens were once watery peat marshes inhabited by people whose livelihood was based on fishing, eeling and hunting wildfowl. Systematic drainage of the Fens began in the 17th century in an effort to reclaim the land by constructing of banks and waterways. The process accelerated with the advent of steam power in the 1820s. Drainage uncovered some of the most productive soil in Britain so that now Fenland is in the heart of a rich lowland farming belt that extends around the Wash, a square mouthed estuary on England's east coast. Most of the district therefore consists of high grade agricultural land. Although international and national trends have reduced agriculture's importance in today's economy, the sector still directly provides 5% of Fenland's workplace jobs and supports many more (Census 2001).

Fenland contains four market towns: Wisbech, March, Whittlesey and Chatteris, as well as 29 villages. All together the market towns contain 72% of the district's population. They are Fenland's main service, commercial and social centres, and have strong historic characters. There are approximately 850 Listed Buildings (buildings designated as being of special architectural or historic interest) in Fenland as well as 10 defined conservation areas (areas in which the local authority has extra controls over demolition, minor development, and protection of trees).

Fenland's landscape can be characterised as flat, open fields with wide horizons. Its environmental assets are of international importance, especially in habitats for migratory and threatened bird species. Fenland contains four sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs), and habitats with special designations.

Fenland's main transport routes are the A47 linking to Peterborough to the west and Norwich to the east, and the A141/A142 linking to Huntingdon, Ely and Cambridge to the south. The town of March benefits from frequent rail services to Cambridge, Ely and Peterborough with direct links to Birmingham and Stansted Airport. There are also connections to London via the East Coast Main Line.

Economically, Fenland comes is influenced by both Cambridge and Peterborough, in terms of jobs and many higher-level services.

March is the District's administrative hub and the main site of Fenland District Council. The Council itself consists of 40 elected councillors representing 27 wards. There are 16 parishes.

1. Population

1.1. Population size and growth

An estimated 93,300 people lived in Fenland district in 2009, which accounts for 16% of Cambridgeshire's total population and 12% of the combined populations of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Table 1 shows population growth in Fenland compared with district, county, regional and national figures. It suggests that Fenland's population increased by an average of around 1,200 per year since 2001. Total growth over the period 2001-2009 was 9,600, nearly 12%. That was the second highest percentage growth in Cambridgeshire, behind East Cambridgeshire (13%). Fenland also experienced higher percentage growth than the East of England region and England overall.

Table 1: Population growth in Fenland, Cambridgeshire, the East of England and England, 2001-2031

Area	*2001*	*Change 2001-09*	*% Change*	*2009*	*Change 2009-31*	*% Change*	*2031*
Cambridge City	109,900	9,200	8.4%	119,100	32,700	27.5%	151,800
East Cambridgeshire	70,900	9,400	13.3%	80,300	17,900	22.3%	98,200
Fenland	83,700	9,600	11.5%	93,300	19,900	21.3%	113,200
Huntingdonshire	157,200	7,400	4.7%	164,600	12,200	7.4%	176,800
South Cambridgeshire	130,600	13,000	10.0%	143,600	38,300	26.7%	181,900
Cambridgeshire	552,100	48,700	8.8%	600,800	120,600	20.1%	721,400
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	707,400	66,200	9.4%	773,600	185,300	24.0%	958,900
East England*	5,400,000	370,100	6.9%	5,770,100	1,246,400	21.6%	7,016,500
England*	49,450,000	2,367,100	4.8%	51,817,100	8,253,600	15.9%	60,070,700

Sources: *2001 figures from 2001 Census; 2009 figures from CCCRG mid-2009 population estimates, 2031 figures from CCCRG mid-2009 population forecast; *2009 figures from ONS mid-2009 population estimates, 2031 figures from DCLG 2008-based sub-national population projections.*

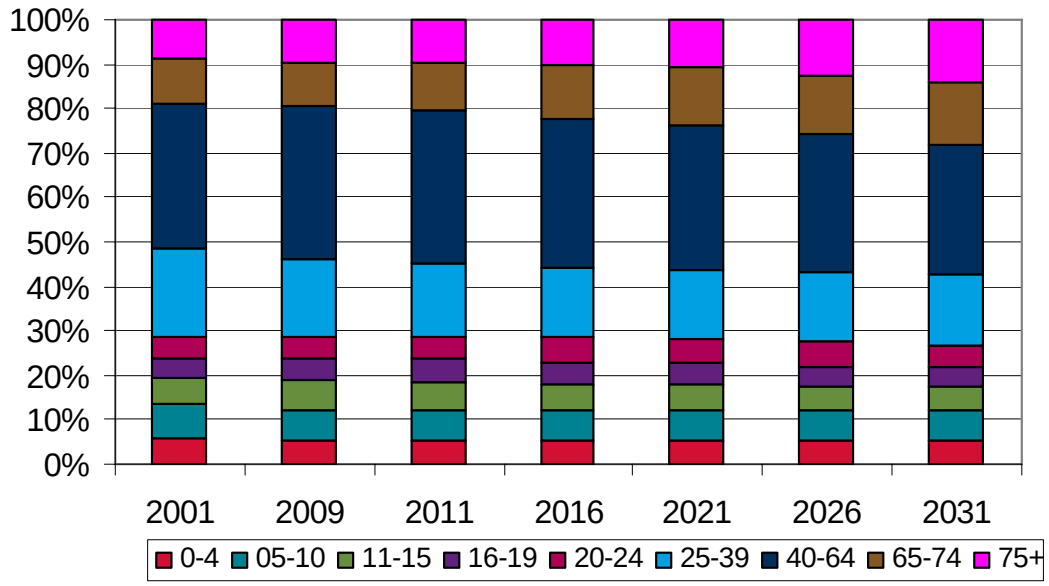
Fenland's population is forecast to increase by 19,900, from 93,300 in 2009 to 93,300 in 2031, which suggests 21% growth at an annual average of 1,500. CCCRG forecasts that almost all of that change may be attributable to net migration (the difference between people leaving and arriving in the area) with natural change (the difference between births and deaths) balancing to nearly zero. Fenland's growth is forecast to be the second lowest in Cambridgeshire.

1.2. Age structure

Fenland has an ageing population. Figure 1 shows that whereas in 2001 around 49% of the population was younger than 40, by 2031 that proportion may drop to 43%. By contrast, the 65+ age group may grow to around 28% of the total population in 2031, from 19% in 2001. Forecasts for smaller age groups suggest that 25-39 year olds may decline from 20% of total population in 2001 to approximately 16% in 2031. The proportion of under-20s in Fenland is also forecasts to drop slightly, from nearly 24% in 2001 to 22% in 2031.

Analysis of the combined forecast age structure, population forecast, and expected components of change (natural change and net migration) suggests that between 2009 and 2031 young adults may begin to move out of Fenland to be replaced by people aged 65+.

Figure 1: Age structure of the population in Fenland, 2001-2031



Source: *CCCRG mid-2009 population forecast*

In 2009 all the districts except Cambridge City shared broadly similar age structures. Cambridge City is distinguished due to its large student population.

Overall, Fenland had the lowest proportion of 25-39 year olds of all the districts, and the highest proportion of people aged 65+.

1.3. Where people live in the district

Figure 2 (below) shows that Fenland's largest ward level populations reside in March's East (7,410), West (7,220) and North (7,100) wards. The smallest populations are found in Bassenhally (1,590) and Kingsmore (1,640) wards, both in Whittlesey.

Figure 3 (below) shows that the most densely populated wards are Waterlees, Kirkgate and Clarkson in Wisbech, while Birch, Elm & Christchurch, and Benwick, Coates & Eastrea are the least densely populated. March is the largest settlement (21,730).

Erratum: The 2009 District Report claimed that Fenland is the least densely populated district in Cambridgeshire. That is incorrect as East Cambridgeshire is less densely populated. CCCRG apologises for the error and for any misunderstandings that it may have caused.

Figure 2: Map of Fenland's population by ward, mid-2009

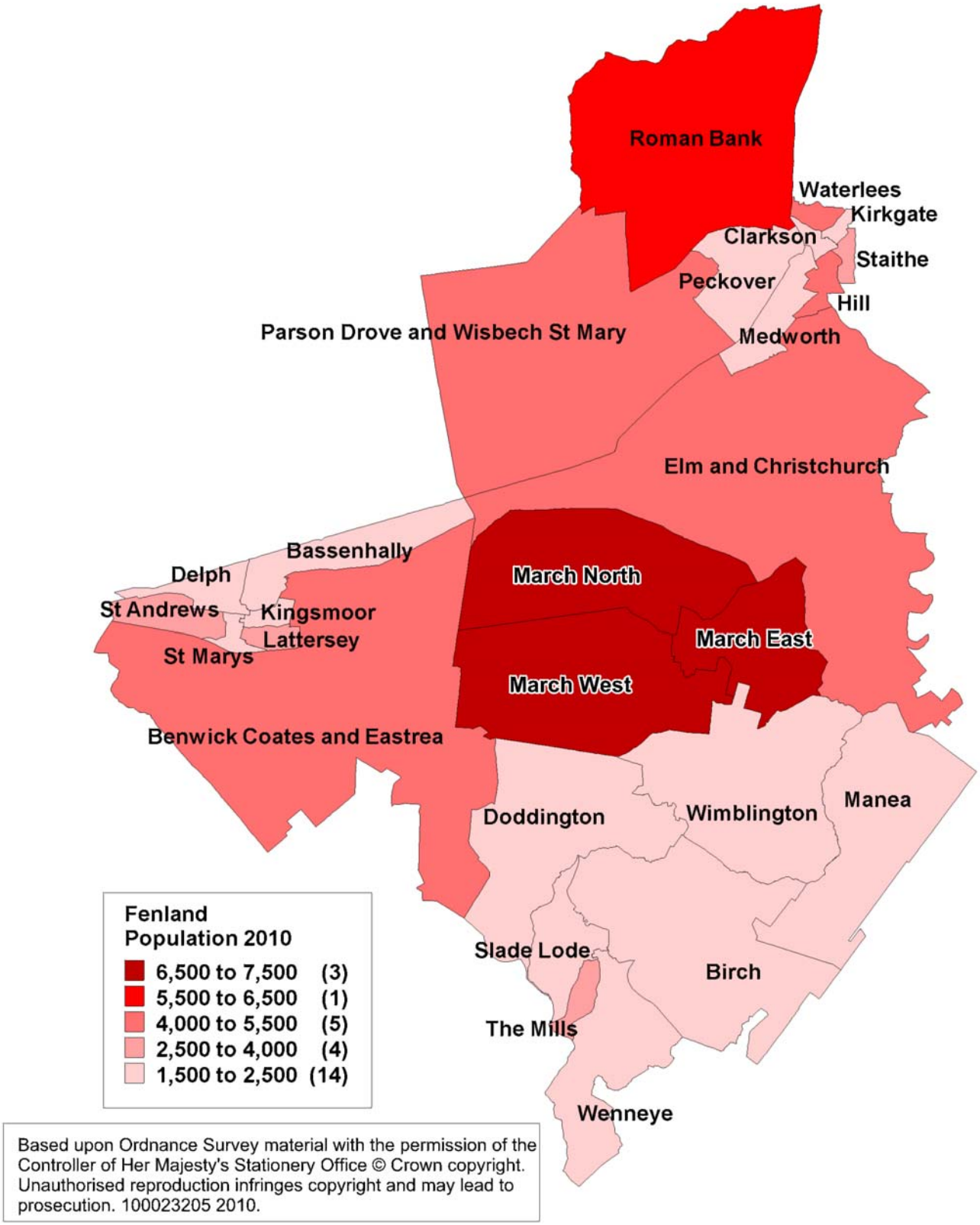
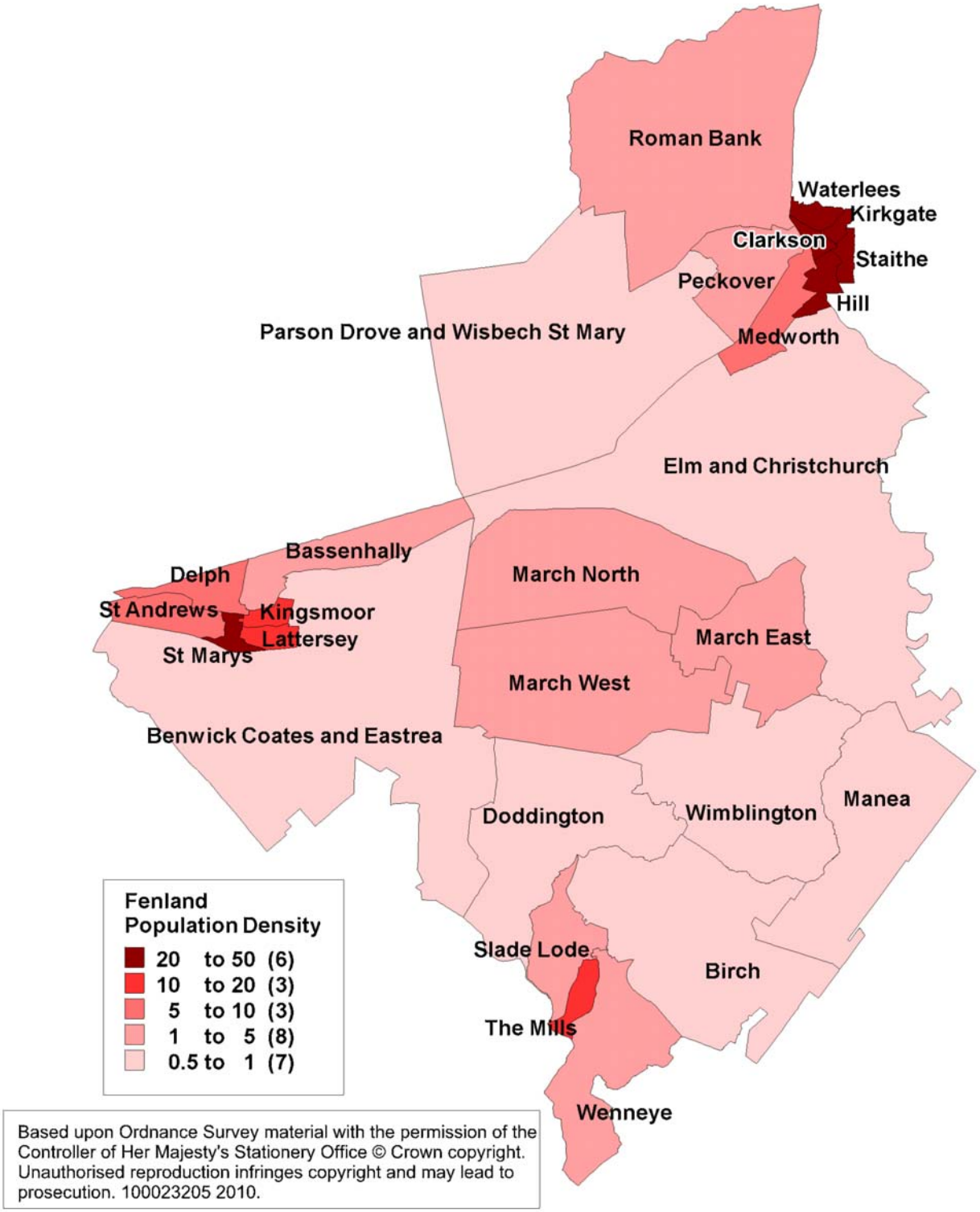


Figure 3: Map of Fenland's population density by ward, mid-2009

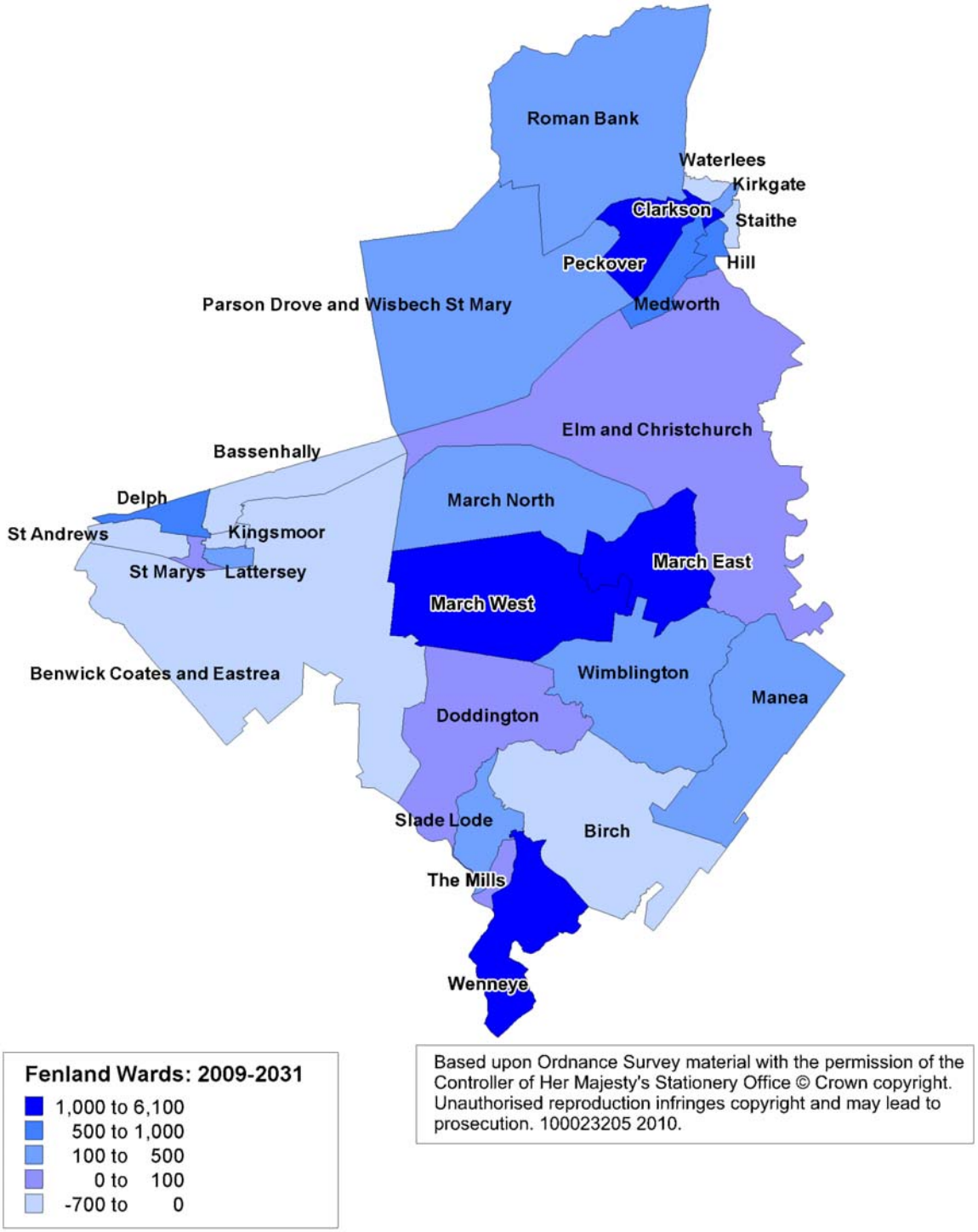
Density here is a measure of population per ward hectare. Wards with large areas of unoccupied land (i.e. parks, agricultural land) will necessarily have lower densities even if the occupied land is as densely populated as other wards.



1.4. Changing settlement patterns

Between 2001and 2009 Fenland's population grew by 9,600 residents, or 12%. The highest growth by ward occurred in March West (1,160 or 12% of Fenland's total growth), Parson Drove (940 and 10% of total), and March East (780 and 8% of total). In the forthcoming 22 years the population is forecast to increase by 21%. Most of that increase is forecast to occur in Peckover (28% of total growth), March West (22% of total) and Wenneye (15% of total) (see Appendix 5 for ward level forecasts).

Figure 4: Map of Fenland's population growth by ward, 2009-2031



You will find further population information on our website here:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/population/

1.4.1. Migration

Migration is one of the two components of population change – the second is natural change. It consists of inflows (in-migration) and outflows (out-migration) of people. Net migration is the difference between those flows. Each flow is made up of internal (people who live in the UK) and international (people who come to the UK from outside) components.

1.4.2. National

The internal migration portion of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-2009 population estimate for Fenland[1] suggests that more people *left Fenland for* other parts of the UK than *came to Fenland from* other parts of the UK. Net out-migration was approximately 100 people.

Fenland had the lowest absolute level of internal in-migration and the second lowest level of internal out-migration. The highest figures for both were in Cambridge, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire; which reflects the large populations within those districts. South Cambridgeshire experienced the highest net migration (around 1,400).

1.4.3. International

International migration is extremely difficult to measure. Two data sources used to estimate incoming migration: National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations and registrations for the Workers Registration Scheme (WRS).

NINos are required for employment or self-employment purposes or to claim benefits or tax credits and are allocated to overseas nationals by the Department for Work and Pensions. De-registration is not required, however, which means that NINo figures can only be used to estimate in-migration. In 2009 approximately 1,500 people registered for NINos in Fenland, which is nearly 5% more than in 2008. In fact, Fenland was the only district in which NINo registrations didn't decline over the period 2008-2009. Between 2002 and 2009 the largest percentage (85%) of registrations were Eastern European migrants.

WRS registrations are required by migrants from the so-called A8 countries of Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Latvia, Slovakia and Hungary. The scheme is due to end in April 2011. In 2009 just over 1,300 WRS registrations were issued in Fenland, which was 8% more than in 2008. As with NINos, Fenland was the only district in which WRS registrations did not decline between 2008 and 2009.

That both NINo and WRS registrations were similar in 2009 and 2008 may indicate that international migration into Fenland is steady.

A guide figure for the level of international net-migration can be inferred, however, based on ONS data and the CCCRG estimate. Taking population change in Fenland between 2008 and 2009 as a base, ONS figures for internal migration and natural change as specified in the CCCRG estimate model can be subtracted.[2] The remainder indicates the level of net international in-migration; approximately 400 for Fenland. **Please note: this figure should be taken as indicative rather than an official estimate.**

For more information on migration within Cambridgeshire please see the CCCRG report on international migration:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/population/Migration.htm

1.4.4. Ethnicity

There has been no new data on Fenland's ethnic diversity since the 2001 Census, the results of which can be found in the Census district profile:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/census/Districtprofiles.htm

[1] The internal migration portion is based on NHS data including GP registrations.
[2] ONS figures here are assumed to be accurate.

ONS publish ‘experimental’ estimates of population by ethnic group which can be downloaded from their website: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14238

However, users should take careful note of the methodologies involved (found at the same website) so as to be aware of the limitations of the figures.

1.4.5. Travellers

The population of Travellers and Gypsies is difficult to estimate. Travellers were not identified as an ethnic group in the 2001 Census though this will change in the 2011 Census. The Cambridge Area Travellers Needs Assessment 2005 estimated that in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough there were 6,080 Gypsy/Travellers, making them one of the largest minority ethnic groups in the area.

Recent research on Traveller populations in Cambridgeshire can be found on our website:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/population/travellersresearch/

Additional Traveller research can be found on the JSNA website: http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/

Other reports:

Cambridgeshire County Council Children and Young People Plan:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/childrenyoungpeople/

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) are collaborations between Cambridgeshire County Council and NHS, and includes other partner organisations. JSNAs cover diverse topics such as Children and Young People, Older People, New Communities, Mental Health and Travellers. Reports can be found on the JSNA website: http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/

2. Households and housing

2.1. Households

In 2001 there were 35,300 households in Fenland. The estimated number of households in Fenland in 2009 is 39,900 (see Table 2), which represents a 13% increase since 2001. Households are forecast to increase by a further 28% between 2009 and 2031. Overall, South Cambridgeshire is expected to experience the highest household growth by 2031 (35%) with Huntingdonshire the lowest (18%). In 2009 Huntingdonshire had the highest proportion of Cambridgeshire's total number households (28%) followed by South Cambridgeshire (24%) and Cambridge City (18%). By 2031 the distribution is forecast to change with South Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire each contributing 25% of Cambridgeshire's total households.

Table 2: Household growth in Cambridgeshire and districts, 2001-2031

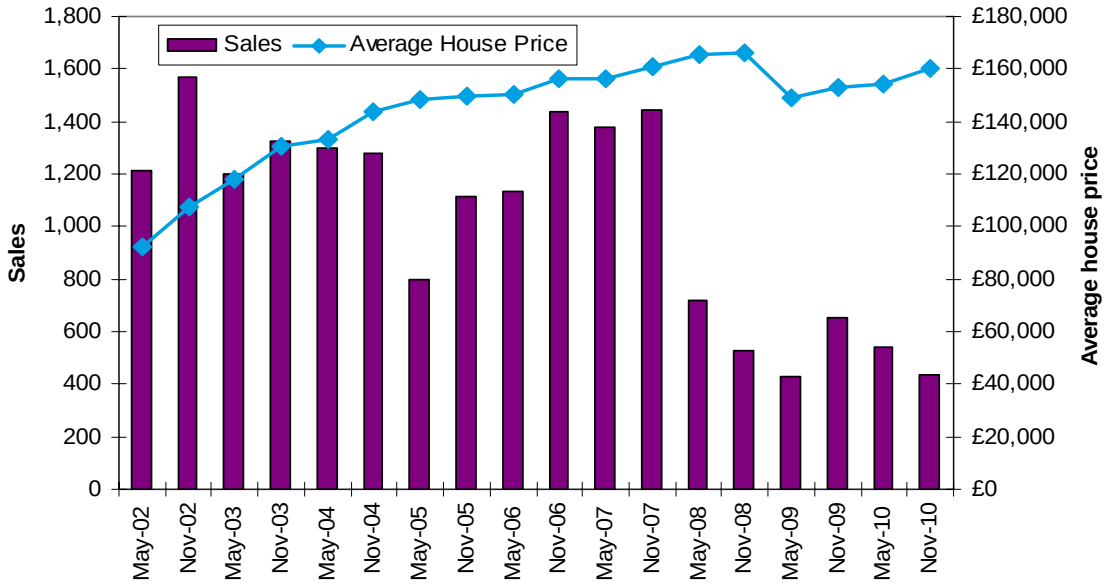
Area	*2001*	*2009*	*Change 2001-09*	*% Change*	*2031*	*Change 2009-31*	*% Change*
Cambridge City	42,700	46,000	3,300	7.7%	61,200	15,200	33.0%
East Cambridgeshire	29,900	34,800	4,900	16.4%	45,300	10,500	30.2%
Fenland	35,300	39,900	4,600	13.0%	51,000	11,100	27.8%
Huntingdonshire	63,100	69,300	6,200	9.8%	81,800	12,500	18.0%
South Cambridgeshire	52,300	59,800	7,500	14.3%	80,600	20,800	34.8%
Cambridgeshire	223,300	249,800	26,500	11.9%	319,900	70,100	28.1%

Source: *CCCRG 2009-based population forecast*

2.2. Housing

The CCCRG dwelling stock estimate for 2009 for Fenland is 42,100.

Figure 5: Average house price and number of sales in Fenland, 2002-2010



Source: *Hometrack Sales and Valuations (House price) Hometrack Sales only (Sales)*

The average house price in Fenland in Jun-Nov 2010 was £160,510 – a five percent increase on last year and a 49% (£52,754) increase since Jun-Nov 2002. The number of sales has decreased significantly

since 2008. Fenland has the lowest house prices in Cambridgeshire. It also has the lowest market rents - £583/month (CCCRG, Jan 2011)

Lower quartile house prices are almost 6 times lower quartile incomes (Hometrack/CAci Paycheck).

The number of households on the housing needs register has increased from around 1,300 in 2001, to 2,100 in 2010 - a 66% increase (CLG, Table 600). 5,900 homes have been built in the district since 2001 and the percentage of affordable completions in this period is around 11%) (See CCC Research and Monitoring Table H1.6 at: http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/policies/monitoring/Housing+development+in+Cambridgeshire.htm).

2.2.1. House building

In past years, local authority house building targets have been laid out in the East of England Plan (the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)). During 2009 and the early part of 2010, work was underway to review the RSS and roll it forward to 2031. On 12th March 2010, the Regional Assembly approved the draft East of England Plan > 2031, which set out a revised set of Policy H1 house-building targets for the local authorities making up the Eastern Region.

Following the General Election, however, the incoming Communities and Local Government Secretary, Eric Pickles, announced his intention to abolish RSS, a move that left a vacuum in local authority housing policy. Therefore there are currently no official housing targets. However, if the Policy H1 targets are taken as a guide, and the phasing of building is based on house building trajectories laid out in district councils' December Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs), then a dwellings forecast to 2031 may be constructed (see Table 3).

Table 3: Dwellings forecast for Cambridgeshire and districts, 2009-2031

Area	*Interim building 2010-2011*	*Policy H1: Regional Housing Provision 2011-2031*	*Total 2009-2031*
Cambridge City	1,050	14,000	15,050
East Cambridgeshire	600	11,000	11,600
Fenland	800	11,000	11,800
Huntingdonshire	1,650	11,000	12,650
South Cambridgeshire	1,450	21,000	22,450
Cambridgeshire	5,550	68,000	73,550

Source: *CCCRG 2009-based population and dwelling stock forecast methodology*

It is likely, however, that these figures are optimistic, especially for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. For a full discussion of CCCRG 2009-based dwellings forecasts, please see the forecasts methodology document in Appendix 3. For a detailed breakdown of forecast house building by district and ward, please see our web pages: http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/population/forecasts/

For more information:

Cambridgeshire Horizons Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA):
http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/housing/shma.aspx

Fenland Housing Strategy:
http://www.fenland.gov.uk/ccm/content/housing/housing-strategy/housing-strategy-and-enabling.en

3. Economy

3.1. The labour market in Fenland

According to the ONS Annual Population Survey (APS), 63% of Fenland's population are aged 16 to 64 (working age), below the national figure of 65%. 77% of the population aged 16-64 is economically active (working or seeking work), equal to the national figure of 77%.

According to 2008 Jobs Density figures Fenland's labour demand is not as high as its available workforce, with 36,000 jobs in 2008 and a jobs-to- population aged 16-64 ratio of 0.64.

The latest jobs data for Cambridgeshire wards and districts can be found in the Cambridgeshire Ward Atlas available at: http://map1.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/observe/Flash/Profiles/WardProfiles/atlas.html.

The APS gives a wide measure of unemployment, which complies with the International Labour Office (ILO) definition. It includes people seeking work whether or not they are eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). The June 2010 figure for the district's unemployment rate is 7.5% (% of economically active people aged 16 and over), while the England figure on that basis is 7.7%.[3]

The narrow rate, claimant unemployment, for Fenland is below the national figure but above the East of England figure. In December 2010, rates of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants (% of all people aged 16 to 64) were Fenland, 3.4%; East of England, 2.8%; and England, 3.5% (see Table 4).

Table 4: Claimant Count Unemployment Rates, December 2010

Area	*All*	*Male*	*Female*
Cambridge	1.8%	2.5%	1.0%
East Cambridgeshire	1.7%	2.5%	1.0%
Fenland	3.4%	4.7%	2.2%
Huntingdonshire	2.0%	2.8%	1.3%
South Cambridgeshire	1.4%	1.9%	0.8%
Cambridgeshire	2.0%	2.7%	1.2%
East of England	2.8%	3.9%	1.8%
England	3.5%	4.8%	2.1%

Source: *Claimant Count, NOMIS*

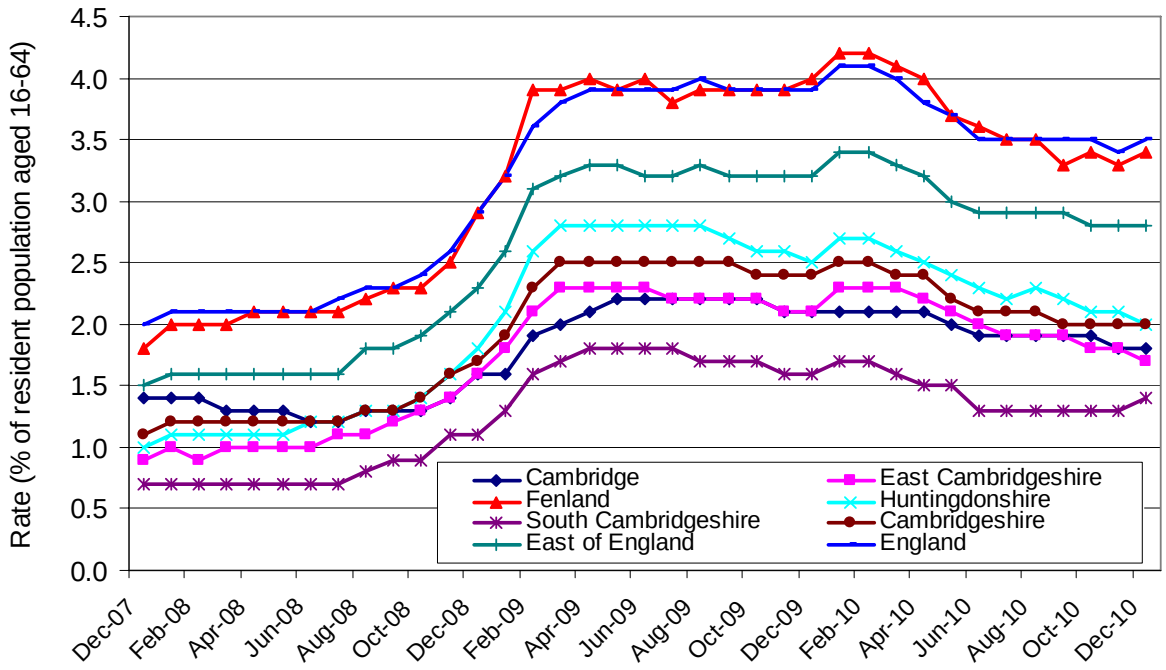
Rates of JSA claimants in Fenland in December 2010 were lower than in December 2009 by 0.6 percentage points but higher than in November 2010 by 0.1 percentage points (see Figure 6 below).

Rates of Out-of-Work Benefits claimants (% of all people aged 16 to 64) in Fenland in May 2010 were lower than in May 2009 by 0.4 percentage points, according to DWP Benefits figures, with 13.0%, or 7,330 people, in May 2010, compared to 13.4%, or 7,550 people, in May 2009.

The latest benefits data for Cambridgeshire wards and districts can be found in the Cambridgeshire Ward Atlas available at: http://map1.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/observe/Flash/Profiles/WardProfiles/atlas.html.

[3] The figure for Fenland is the model-based estimate of unemployment produced by ONS, as the Annual Population Survey does not have a sufficiently large sample to provide precise estimates of unemployment for local authorities.

Figure 6: Claimant Count Unemployment Rates, December 2007 to December 2010



Source: *Claimant Count, NOMIS*

According to the 2010 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, women working full-time in Fenland earn less than their male counterparts. As Table 5 indicates, the workplace-based median full-time gross weekly earnings figures for employees for 2010 showed that men earned an average of £429.70 per week and women an average of £364.70. Overall, people working full-time in Fenland earn below the national gross weekely average.

Table 5: Median Full-time Gross Weekly Earnings, April 2010

Area	*All*	*Male*	*Female*
Cambridge	£539.2	£574.9	£481.5
East Cambridgeshire	£442.2	£483.4	£368.7
Fenland	£399.1	£429.7	£364.7
Huntingdonshire	£503.6	£531.9	£442.2
South Cambridgeshire	£599.9	£670.8	£488.8
Cambridgeshire	£520.3	£561.9	£466.1
East of England	£488.7	£535.0	£424.4
England	£504.5	£546.2	£442.2

Source: *Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Workplace Analysis, NOMIS*

Occupation figures from the June 2010 APS indicate that 23% of the employed residents of Fenland are in managerial and professional occupations, compared to a national figure of 30%. Industry participation figures show that 34% work in production and construction, compared to a national figure of 21%, and 66% work in service industries.

3.2. Businesses in Fenland

The annual ONS publication, *UK Business: Activity, Size and Location*, presents a snapshot of businesses in the UK as at March of each year. It contains detailed information on all businesses in the UK including size, classification and location. The 2010 edition was compiled from a snapshot of the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) taken on 22 March 2010. It is available free on the National

Statistics website: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=933 for years from 1995 onwards.

The IDBR combines ONS survey data with administrative information on VAT (Value Added Tax) traders and PAYE (Pay As You Earn) employers in a statistical register comprising 2.1 million businesses, representing nearly 99% of UK economic activity. The IDBR misses some very small businesses without VAT or PAYE schemes (self employed and those with low turnover and without employees). The National Statistics Quality Review of the IDBR found it to be among the leading statistical business registers in the world.

The geographical locations and industrial classifications of business activity on the IDBR are determined from responses to surveys, or from administrative data held in VAT and PAYE schemes. The IDBR contains information at both Enterprise and Local Unit (site) level. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a local unit. Where an enterprise has several local units, the location of the enterprise is generally the main operating site or the head office. The following table presents data for VAT and/or PAYE based local units from UK Business 2010.

Table 6: Number of Local Units in Fenland by Size and Sector in 2010

Employment Size	*Local Units*
0 – 4	2,605
5 – 9	530
10 – 19	285
20 – 49	195
50 – 99	60
100 – 249	35
250 – 499	15
500 – 999	5
1,000 +	0
TOTAL	3,730

Industry Sector	*Local Units*
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	440
Production	285
Construction	585
Motor trades	175
Wholesale	195
Retail	380
Transport & storage (inc. postal)	205
Accommodation & food services	195
Information & communication	125
Finance & insurance	65
Property	85
Professional, scientific & technical	280
Business administration and support services	230
Public administration and defence	30
Education	80
Health	185
Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	190
TOTAL	3,730

Source: *UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – 2010, ONS*

In 2010 there were 3,730 local units in VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in Fenland. Table 6 shows the distribution of businesses by employment size and industry sector. The construction sector accounts for the largest number of businesses with 16% of all local units. Analysis by size shows that 84% of businesses employed fewer than ten people, and 97% employed fewer than 50.

3.3. Local economic assessment

Following the publication of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act, upper tier local authorities now have a duty to undertake an Economic Assessment of their local area from April 2010. Cambridgeshire County Council has coordinated the development of Cambridgeshire's Economic Assessment working in partnership with local district councils and the Greater Cambridge Partnership. As a shared evidence base, the economic assessment highlights the most important economic issues facing the county and districts, and offers a comprehensive view of Cambridgeshire's economy and functional economic area.

The economic assessment shows Cambridgeshire to have a diverse, relatively resilient economy with nationally significant strengths in research and development, higher education, software consultancy, high value engineering and manufacturing, creative industries, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, processing and tourism. Many of these sectors are recognised to have significant growth potential which bodes well for the future health of the economy. Much of the resident population is highly skilled, levels of economic activity are high, crime levels are low and generally residents are satisfied with the area as a place to live. However, the gap in prosperity and skills between the north of the county and the south of the county is growing, women earn significantly less than men and transport congestion costs businesses millions in lost productivity. Low housing affordability and inadequate broadband access may severely restrict the capacity of the economy to grow and high carbon emissions will increase the vulnerability of business and residents to future hikes in energy prices.

Cambridgeshire's labour market is relatively self-contained, with 80% of Cambridgeshire's residents working in the county, and 81% of Cambridgeshire's workers living in the county. These figures have not changed significantly since 2001, however there has been a slight increase in the number of residents commuting to London, mainly from South Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. Cambridge acts as a regional centre of employment. Commuting patterns into Cambridge stretch across the Cambridgeshire local authority boundary into the surrounding districts of St Edmundsbury, Forest Heath and Uttlesford. These patterns overlap significantly with those of Peterborough. Analysis has therefore been undertaken at the level of the functional economic area (Greater Cambridge), county and district with comparisons taken at regional and national level.

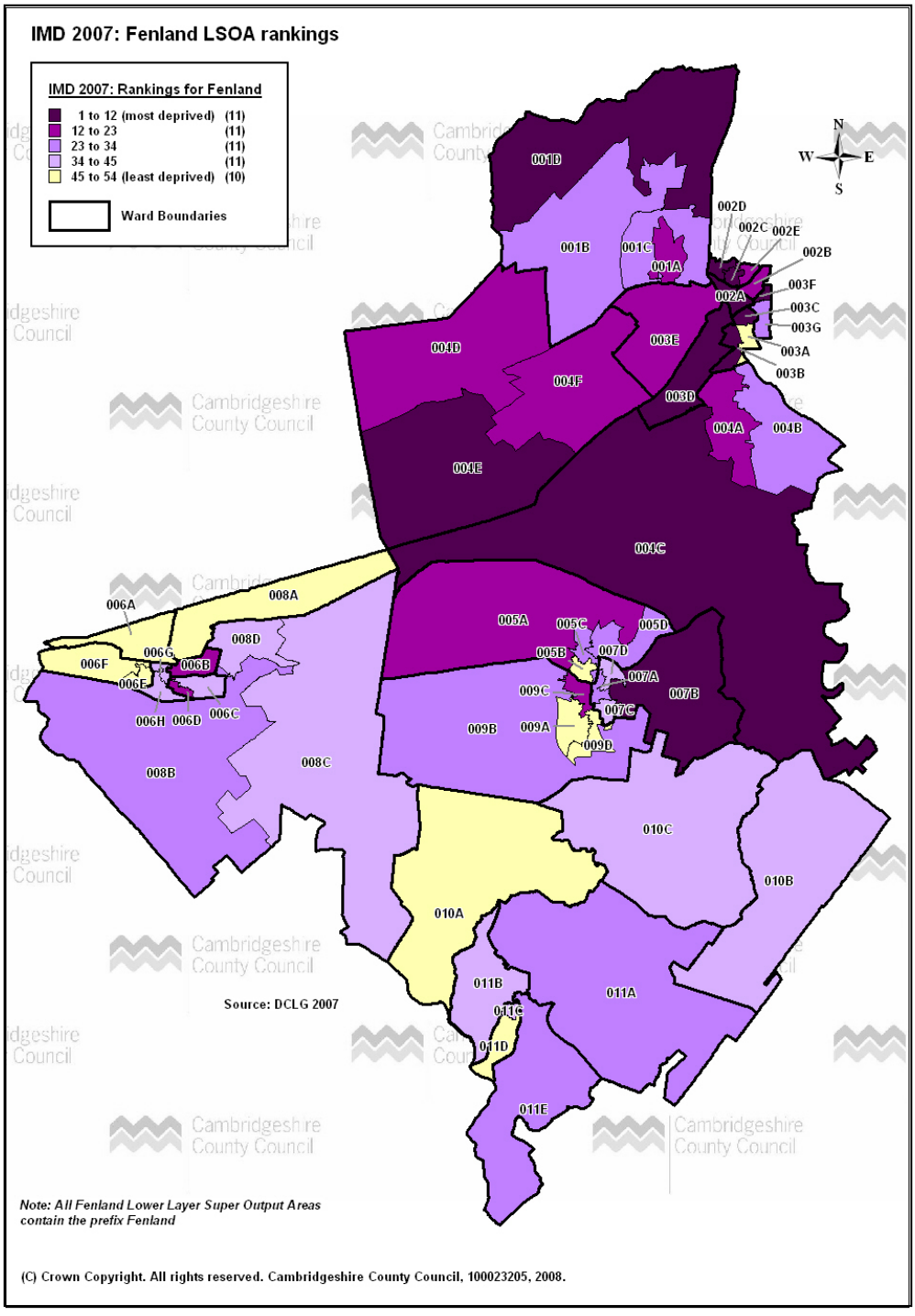
The economic assessment is available at:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/economicandcommunitydev/ecodevelopment/economicassessment.htm

3.4. Economic well-being and deprivation

CCCRG has done extensive analysis of the Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007), including mapping data to areas smaller than wards – Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs; each LSOA contains on average 1500 residents). Two reports, *Deprivation in Cambridgeshire - Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007* and *Deprivation in Cambridgeshire - Individual Indices of Deprivation 2007*, are major resources for all partners. The first report presents data on the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), and the second includes full details of deprivation on the seven separate domains: income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing and services; living environment; and crime. There is also analysis of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. The reports present results in district, county, regional and national contexts.

According to the IMD, Fenland has the highest number of most deprived LSOAs in Cambridgeshire (see Figure 7 below). Consequently its average IMD ranking is 139 among 354 local authorities (districts and unitary authorities) in England (where 1 indicates the most deprived and 354 the least deprived), which suggests that it is among the 40% most deprived areas nationally.

Figure 7: Fenland indices of multiple deprivation, 2007



Both reports are available on our website:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/economylab/deprivation/IMD2007.htm

Also available is data on the Economic Deprivation Index 2008:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/economylab/deprivation/The+Economic+Deprivation+Index+2008.htm

And the Local Index of Child Wellbeing 2009:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/economylab/deprivation/Local+Index+of+Child+Well-Being+2009.htm

4. Health

4.1. General health information

The following section includes some summary measures of health and health status for Fenland. It reviews data from a number of sources and drawn from varying data releases by the ONS.

4.1.1. Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Comprehensive analysis of the health and well-being status and needs of the Cambridgeshire population for different population groups is provided in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). Information in the documents is available at different administrative**,** geographic and statistical levels, including district council level**,** as well as ONS 'clusters'.[4] So far, in four phases of the JSNA work, the following population groups have been included:

- Children and young people
- Older people, including dementia
- Adults of working age, including mental health
- Adults with a learning disability
- Adults with a physical disability or sensory impairment and/or long term conditions
- People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness
- Migrant workers
- Travellers
- New Communities

The JSNA documents and information is available from a dedicated Cambridgeshire JSNA website at: http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk

4.2. Health status of the Fenland population

The health of people in Fenland is generally similar or worse compared to the England average. It is worse on such indicators as: road injuries and deaths and people diagnosed with diabetes. However, breast feeding initiation and smoking during pregnancy are better than the England averages. More information is available from "Fenland Health Profile 2010" by Association of Public Health Observatories (APHO) at: http://www.apho.org.uk

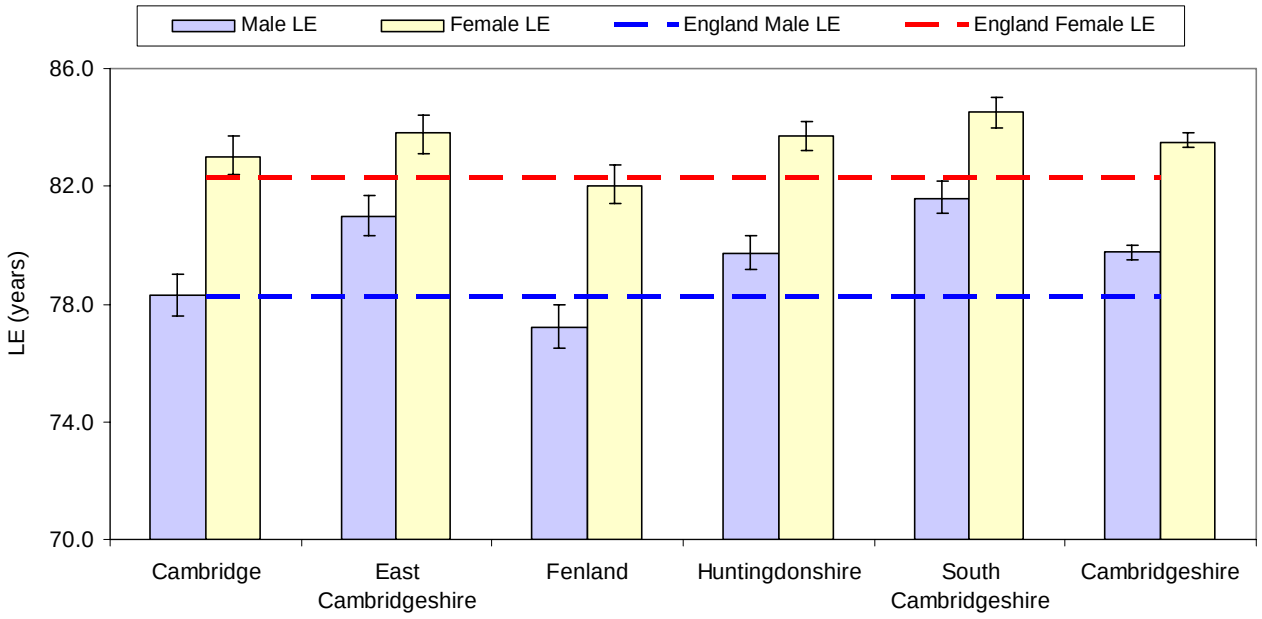
The NHS Cambridgeshire Cluster Dataset 2010 indicates that the health of the Fenland population is similar to or worse than its ONS cluster (an area that is similar in terms of demographic and socio-economic features) – Prospering Smaller Towns. On the following indicators Fenland is significantly worse than its cluster average: female life expectancy, road injuries and deaths and mortality from transport accidents. More information is available form "Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Phase 4 Summary. Appendix A: NHS Cambridgeshire Cluster Dataset 2010" at: http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk.

4.3. Life expectancy at birth

Men born in Fenland in 2007-2009 can expect to live 77.2 years, which is significantly lower than in England (78.3 years) and in Cambridgeshire (79.8 years). Women can expect to live 82.0 years, which is similar to the England average (82.3 years) but significantly lower than in Cambridgeshire (83.5 years). Data are shown in Figure 8 below.

[4] Clusters are areas that are similar in terms of demographic and socio-economic features.

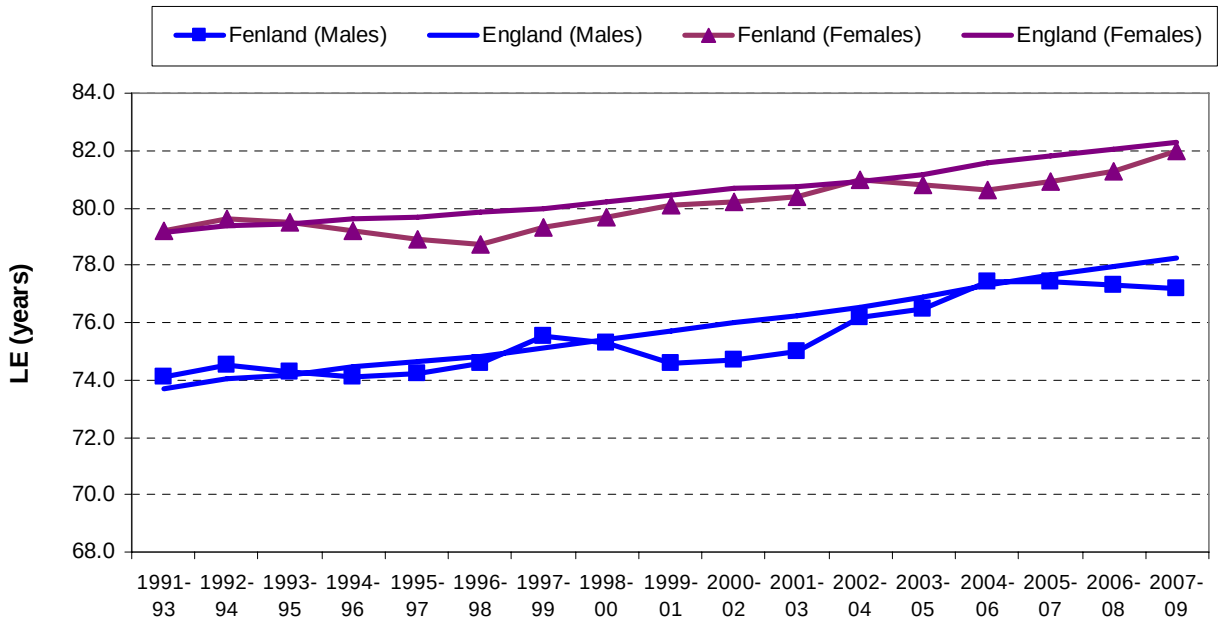
Figure 8: Life expectancy at birth (years) in Cambridgeshire and England, 2007-2009



Source: *Office for National Statistics (ONS), Life expectancy at birth in the UK 2007-09, October 2010 (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841*
NOTES: (Please note confidence intervals at the top of bars: if they do not overlap with the dashed lines marking average life expectancy in England, it indicates at a significant difference.)

Trends in male and female life expectancy in Fenland compared to England in the period from 1991-1993 to 2007-2009 are shown in Figure 9. For most of the period life expectancy in males and females was lower in Fenland than in England. Since 2004-2006 the gap between the local and national life expectancy was increasing in males, whereas in females it was decreasing.

Figure 9: Life expectancy at birth in Fenland and England, 1991-93 to 2007-2009



Source: *Office for National Statistics (ONS), Life expectancy at birth (years), United Kingdom, males and females, 1991-1993 to 2007-2009, October 2010 (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841)*

4.4. Main causes of death

Fenland's rates of mortality from all causes are higher than in England but the difference in directly age-standardised rates (DSR)[5] is not statistically significant. The rates of mortality are significantly higher in Fenland than in Cambridgeshire. The data are in Table 7.

Table 7: All causes of death in people of all ages, Local Authorities, 2007-2009

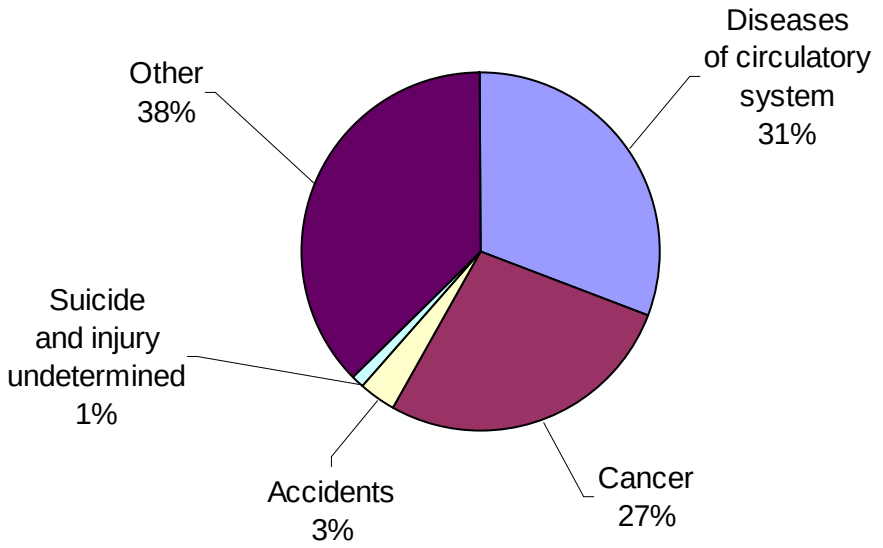
Local Authority	*Number of deaths 2007-2009*	*Directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000 population*	*95% confidence limits*	
			Lower CI	*Upper CI*
England	1,405,724	567	566	568
Cambridgeshire	14,476	505	496	514
Cambridge	2,527	551	527	575
East Cambridgeshire	2,023	475	454	498
Fenland	3,077	590	568	613
Huntingdonshire	3,699	501	484	518
South Cambridgeshire	3,150	445	429	462

Source: *East of England Public Health Observatory, 2011*
Definition: *All age, all cause mortality: Directly standardised rates and counts with 95% confidence intervals.*

Mortality from circulatory diseases in people in Fenland is higher than in England but the difference is not significant. Mortality from cancer is lower than seen nationally but, again, the difference is not significant.[6]

Figure 10 shows the proportion of deaths for selected causes of death in Fenland among the resident population. The most common cause of death is circulatory disease at 31% and cancer at 27%.

Figure 10: Proportion of deaths for selected causes of mortality in Fenland, 2009



Source: *ONS Vital Statistics (VS3) tables, 2010*

[5] Age standardised rates are used to eliminate the impact of age distributions when comparing populations. Direct age-standardisation is used to compare common outcomes in large populations. When comparing small population or rare outcomes a method of indirect standardisation is used.
[6] Figures for both can be found at: http://www.erpho.org.uk/

4.5. Healthy lifestyle

It is estimated that more than one in four adults (28%) smoke in Fenland, which is significantly higher than in Cambridgeshire (19%) and in England (22%). The levels of obesity (26%) and consumption of five or more portions of fruits or vegetables a day (30%) are estimated to be similar to the England average. Binge drinking is estimated to be significantly lower in Fenland (14%) than seen nationally (20%). Detailed information about the lifestyle behaviours synthetic estimates based on 2006-2008 data is available from APHO at: http://www.apho.org.uk .

4.6. Child obesity

The prevalence of overweight Reception age and Year 6 children in Fenland is not significantly different from the prevalence in England. The same is true for the prevalence of obesity in Reception children. However, prevalence of obesity in Year 6 children is significantly higher in Fenland (19.7%) than in Cambridgeshire (15.6%). The data are in Table 8.

Table 8: Child obesity for local authorities, GOR, and country, 2010

Area	*Overweight*				*Obese*			
	Reception		*Year 6*		*Reception*		*Year 6*	
	Prevalence	*95% confidence interval ±*	*Prevalence*	*95% confidence interval ±*	*Prevalence*	*95% confidence interval ±*	*Prevalence*	*95% confidence interval ±*
England	13.3%	0.1%	14.6%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	18.7%	0.1%
Cambridgeshire	12.7%	0.9%	14.3%	0.9%	8.7%	0.7%	15.6%	1.0%
Cambridge	13.0%	2.2%	14.1%	2.4%	8.7%	1.8%	14.6%	2.5%
East Cambridgeshire	11.3%	2.1%	13.8%	2.4%	9.7%	2.0%	17.3%	2.6%
Fenland	13.1%	2.2%	14.3%	2.2%	10.3%	2.0%	19.7%	2.5%
Huntingdonshire	12.3%	1.6%	15.0%	1.7%	8.8%	1.4%	14.6%	1.7%
South Cambridgeshire	13.3%	1.7%	13.9%	1.8%	7.1%	1.3%	13.5%	1.8%

Source: *National Child Measurement Programme England, 2009/10; http://www.ic.nhs.uk/ncmp*

More information about the health of children and young people in Cambridgeshire can be found in 'Data Profile of Children and Young People in Cambridgeshire' at:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/childrenyoungpeople/childrentrust/ and
http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/children-and-young-people/children-and-young-people

4.7. Teenage conceptions

The teenage conception rate in Fenland is similar to the England rate. Compared to Cambridgeshire, the rate in Fenland is significantly higher; it is the highest in the county based on 2006-2008 data. The data are in Table 9. Teenage conception rates have fallen nationally and locally in the last 8 years. See the Cambridgeshire ward profiles for more data:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/researchmaps.htm

Table 9: Teenage conceptions for local authorities, GOR, and country, 2006-2008

Area	*Total conceptions (2006-08)*	*Rate per 1,000 (2006-08)*	*95% CI*	*% change in rate 1998/00-2006/08*
England	118,286	41	(40.7 - 41.1)	-9.10%
East of England	10,417	33	(32.0 - 33.2)	-10.60%
Cambridge	156	29	(24.5 - 33.4)	-13.50%
East Cambridgeshire	89	21	(16.9 - 25.4)	-29.40%
Fenland	188	38	(33.0 - 43.7)	-27.50%
Huntingdonshire	260	27	(23.9 - 30.4)	-7.40%
South Cambridgeshire	136	18	(15.1 - 21.0)	3.20%
Cambridgeshire	829	26	(24.3 - 27.8)	-13.60%

Source: *Office for National Statistics and Teenage Pregnancy Unit*
Definition: *ONS estimates of conceptions in girls aged under 18. Rates are per 1,000 female population aged 15-17 years*

More information about the health of children and young people in Cambridgeshire can be found in 'Data Profile of Children and Young People in Cambridgeshire' at:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/childrenyoungpeople/childrentrust/ and
http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/children-and-young-people/children-and-young-people

More information:

APHO, Estimates Adult's Health and Lifestyles GOR, SHA, County, Local Authority, Primary Care Trust, 2010
http://www.apho.org.uk

Cambridgeshire County Council, NHS Cambridgeshire, Data Profile of Children and Young People in Cambridgeshire, 2010 http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/childrenyoungpeople/childrentrust/

Cambridgeshire County Council, NHS Cambridgeshire, Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Phase 4 Summary, 2010
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/health/

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment documents, 2008-2010 http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk

5. Community safety

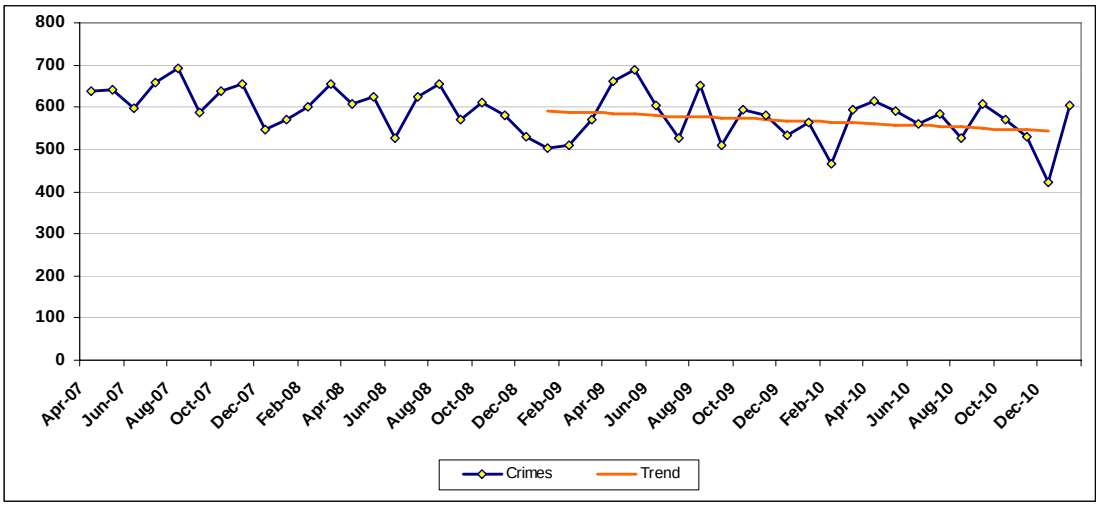
Cambridgeshire has five Community Safety Partnerships (CSP), one in each district. Each CSP has a statutory duty to reduce crime and disorder in its area. Fenland District Council plays an active role in the district's CSP, which also includes representatives from the Police, County Council, PCT and Probation. The Partnership also considers wider issues surrounding drug and alcohol misuse, the importance of the positive involvement of young people in the community, and the role that the Neighbourhood Panels will be able to play in dealing with community issues. A strategic assessment of the district's progress with regards to patterns of crime and disorder is carried out annually, copies of which can be downloaded at: http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/rescrime/

This process helps to inform the district's targets and priorities for the coming year, feeding into the Community Safety Plan, which can be found here: http://www.fenland.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/community/fenland-strategic-partnership/

5.1. Overview

Countywide, crime has decreased by 7% in 2010 compared to 2009 (Jan-Dec). Crime levels in Fenland have also continued to decline, albeit at a slower rate with a 4% reduction. Looking back, total incidents of crime in Fenland have decreased at a more significant rate; between 2007 and 2010, there has been a reduction in crime from 7,394 crimes to 6,636, a 10% decrease.

Figure 11: Monthly crime count for Fenland, 2007-2010



Source: *Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Corporate Performance Department*

Table 10 shows changes in recorded crime over the past 12 months by district:

Table 10: Total police recorded crime by CDRP area

District	*Jan - Dec 09*	*Jan - Dec 10*	*% change*
Cambridge City	14,868	13,806	-7%
East Cambridgeshire	3,573	3,346	-6%
Fenland	6,931	6,636	-4%
Huntingdonshire	9,151	8,887	-3%
South Cambridgeshire	6,243	5,257	-16%
Cambridgeshire County	40,766	37,932	-7%

Source: *Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Corporate Performance Department*

Not all areas of crime in Fenland have decreased. Increases have been noted in:

- Violent crime, particularly serious sexual offences
- Theft of vehicles
- Arson

Decreases have been seen in:

- Dwelling burglaries
- Criminal damage

Table 11 shows counts of police-recorded crime within Fenland for 2010 and 2009.[7] It is important to note that while percentage changes may be significant, in many cases total change is minimal.

Table 11: Police recorded crime figures for Fenland

Crime Type	*Jan - Dec 2009*	*Jan - Dec 2010*	*Change*	*% change*
All Crime	6,931	6,636	-295	-4.3%
Serious Acquisitive Crime	1,101	1,018	-83	-7.5%
Burglary Dwelling	370	315	-55	-14.9%
All Vehicle Crime	658	638	-20	-3.0%
Theft of a Vehicle	222	231	9	4.1%
Most Serious Violence	80	44	-36	-45.0%
Wounding Endangering Life	44	26	-18	-40.9%
Assaults With Less Serious Injury	522	528	6	1.1%
All Violent Crime	1,446	1,467	21	1.5%
All Violence Against The Person	1,308	1,297	-11	-0.8%
All Sexual Offences	65	105	40	61.5%
All Robbery	73	65	-8	-11.0%
All Criminal Damage	1,544	1,389	-155	-10.0%
Arson	83	94	11	13.3%
Shoplifting	696	596	-100	-14.4%
Theft from the Person	93	50	-43	-46.2%
Theft in a Dwelling	89	113	24	27.0%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	41	31	-10	-24.4%
All Drugs Offences	259	280	21	8.1%

Source: *Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Corporate Performance Department*

Within Fenland, for the majority of crime types there has been a slight improvement. The Strategic Assessment examined offenders, victims and crime locations identified between April and July 2010. Within Fenland, victims of domestic violence, ASB and criminal damage were identified as being primary

[7] Crime types are defined by the Home Office: http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/countrules.html

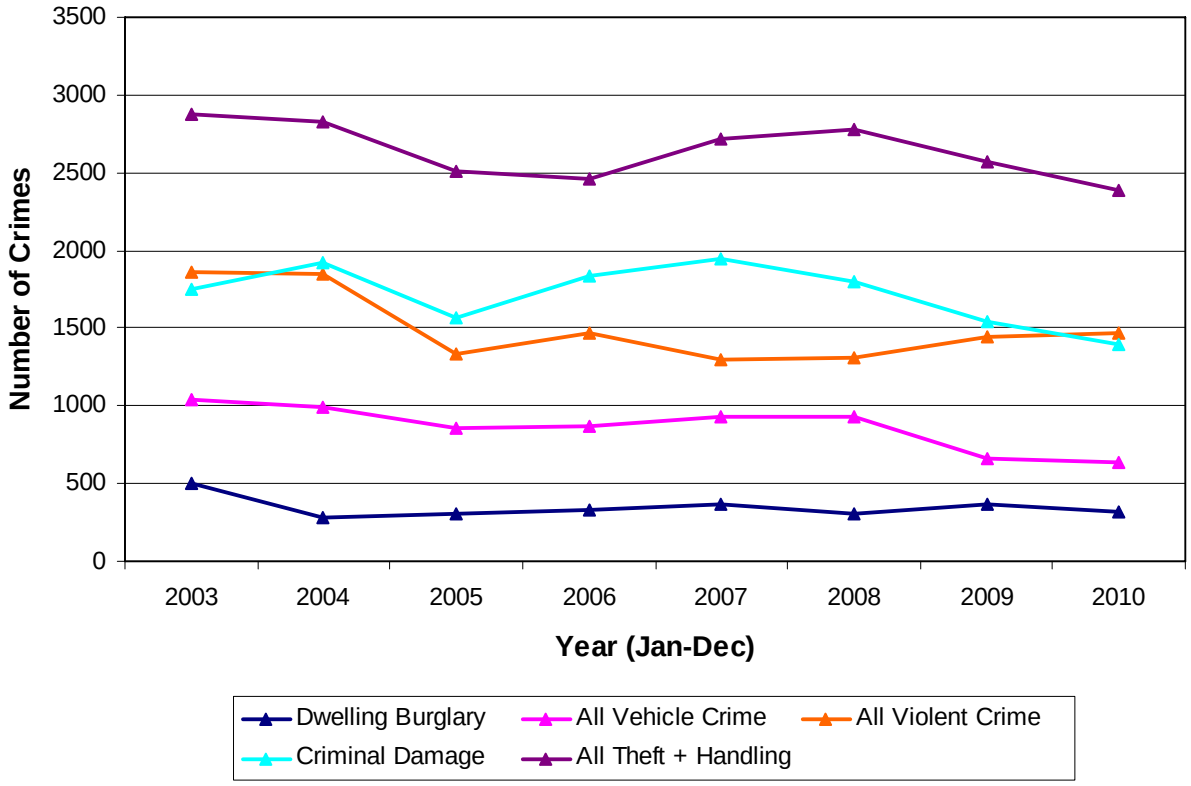
groups of concern, followed by burglary victims and commercial crime victims. Wisbech (especially Medworth ward) was identified as a crime location for concern, as were rural areas due to their vulnerability to crime types such as farm thefts. One issue that was unique to Fenland was the unexpected rise in the numbers of serious sexual offences.

21% of Cambridgeshire's offenders came from Fenland. In comparison to the total population, minority ethnic groups are over-represented within the offender community. 98% are male, and the highest number resides within the Wisbech Medworth ward. The most common crime is violent crime (38%) followed by theft and handling crimes (25%). The average offender was male, white, single, and aged in their late 20s, notably older than for other districts. Drug misuse problems and issues with relationships and general decision-making behaviour were common. Criminal damage offenders were typically younger (22 years). The significant majority of drugs offences recorded between April and July 2010 were related to cannabis use.

Cambridgeshire Constabulary have developed a problem profile to examine serious sexual offenders in greater detail. In summary, suspects and offenders are typically white British males, aged 16-34 years of age and unemployed. They are typically older than their victims, with two thirds having a previous conviction and half having been a victim of crime.

Figure 12 shows crime types considered to be of concern over the longer term. It shows a general decrease in all crime types, especially vehicle crime. Dwelling burglary incidents are of particular concern because, despite occurring less often than other crime types, the cost of the crime – both financially and emotionally – is significantly higher.

Figure 12: Selected crime types – numbers recorded by year



Source: *Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Corporate Performance Department*

6. Education

6.1. School pupils

6.1.1. Early years foundation stage profile

The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYPS) assesses the achievement of children at the end of the Foundation Stage (age 5) against 13 assessment scales, which are grouped into six areas of learning. Table 12 shows the current results for Cambridgeshire for each assessment scale by area of learning. The children included in these results are only those in receipt of a government funded early education place at the end of the Foundation Stage.[8] In Cambridgeshire, the majority of children are working securely within the early learning goals, closely reflecting the results of England as a whole. Overall, 55% of children in Cambridgeshire achieved a good level of development in 2010.[9] For more information please see:
http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000961/index.shtml

Further information about the EYPS profile can be found at:
http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/earlylearningandchildcare.

Table 12: Percentage of children achieving six points or more for each assessment scale, 2010

Learning Area	*Cambridgeshire*	*England*
Personal, social, and emotional development		
Dispositions and attitudes	90	91
Social development	86	86
Emotional development	79	81
Communication, language and literacy		
Language for communication and thinking	84	84
Linking sounds and letters	81	77
Reading	75	74
Writing	66	65
Problem solving, reasoning and numeracy		
Numbers as labels and for counting	90	89
Calculating	77	76
Shape, space and measures	85	84
Knowledge and understanding of the world	83	83
Physical development	89	91
Creative development	80	82

Source: *DCSF, Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Results in England, Statistical First Release, 2009/10 (URL: http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000961/index.shtml)*

6.1.2. Key stage 2 results

Tasks and tests in English and Maths are taken at the end of Key Stage 2 by pupils aged 11+. The expected level of performance is Level 4. Key Stage 2 Science tests were replaced by teacher

[8] Local authorities are legally required to secure a free Government-funded early education place (currently for 12.5 hours per week over a minimum of 38 weeks per year) for every three and four year old in their area. This entitlement is to be extended to 15 hours per week by September 2010.
[9] A good level of development is defined as a score of 78 points or more across the Early Years Foundation Stage, and 6 points or more in each of the seven scales in personal, social and emotional development, and communication, language and literacy.

assessments and sampling tests in 2009. The latter are administered to 5% of all maintained schools, providing an estimate of national attainment. Science results are therefore excluded from this report.

Performance in Key Stage 2 English and Maths varies across Cambridgeshire, with a trend over the last five years for schools in Fenland and East Cambridgeshire to score below the County average in the two subjects, while schools in South Cambridgeshire score above, and Cambridge City and Huntingdonshire fluctuate around the County average.

6.1.3. English

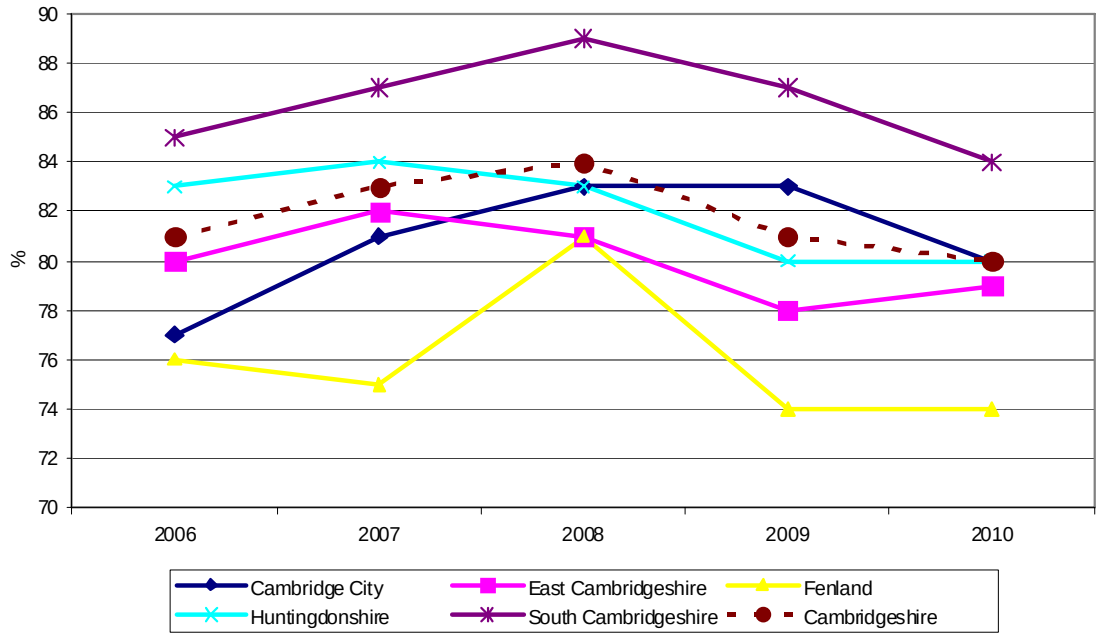
The percentage of pupils in Fenland schools gaining Level 4 or above in English is the lowest in the County. Fenland matched East Cambridgeshire in 2008, reaching 81%, but since then results have fallen to 74%.

6.1.4. Maths

Over the last five years, Key Stage 2 Maths results in Fenland have been below the County average. Currently 76% of pupils gain level 4 or above in Maths, compared to 84% in South Cambridgeshire.

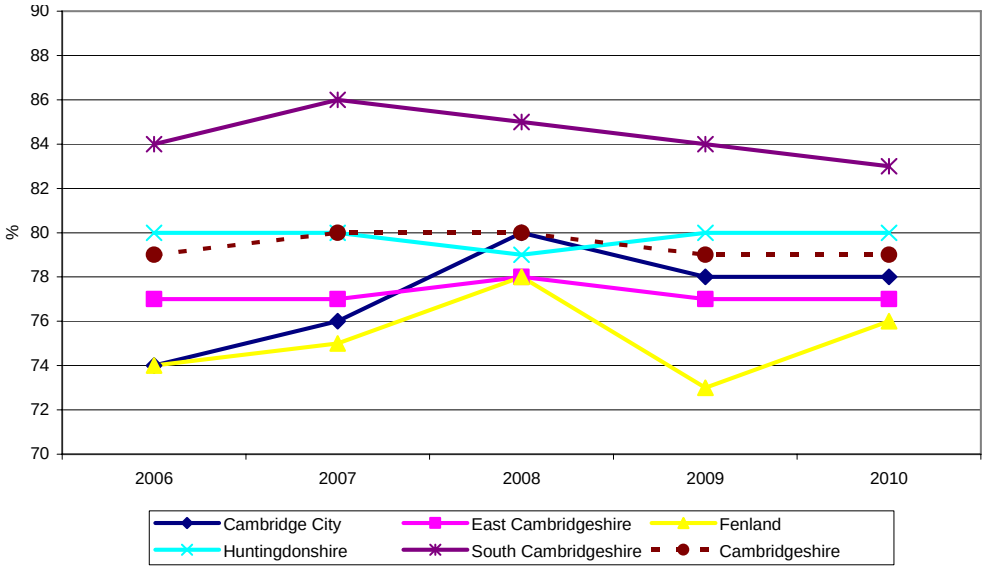
Figures 13 and 14 show the percentage of pupils gaining Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English and Maths, in all schools by district and for the Cambridgeshire County average.

Figure 13: Percentage of Pupils Gaining Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English, 2006-2010



Source: *DCSF, National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 2 in England, Statistical First Release (Revised), 2005/06-2009/10. Data by district of school location. (URL: http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/whatsnew.shtml)*

Figure 14: Percentage of Pupils Gaining Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Maths, 2006-2010

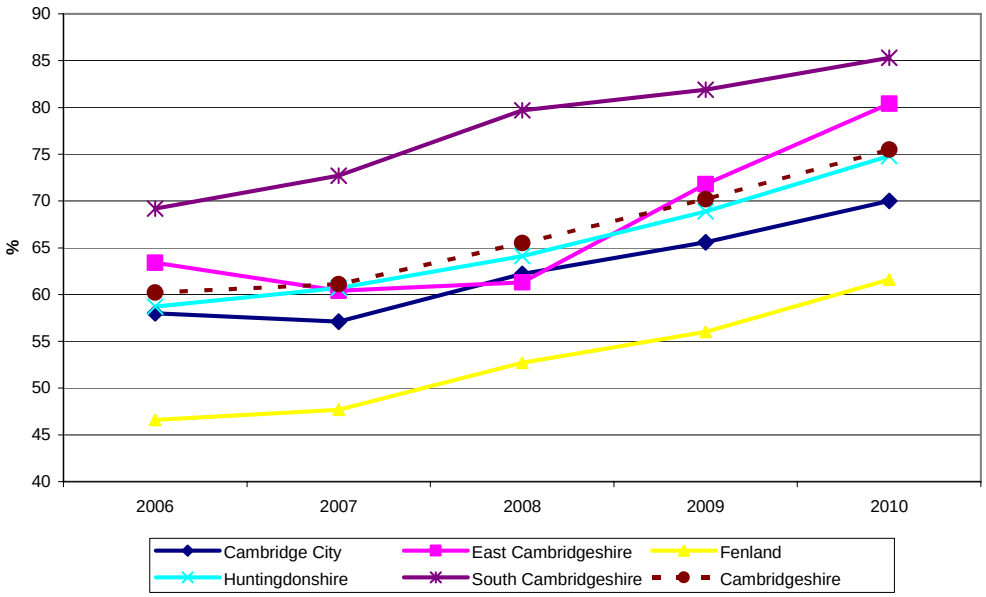


Source: *DCSF, National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 2 in England, Statistical First Release (Revised), 2005/06-2009/10. Data by district of school location.* (URL: http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/whatsnew.shtml)

6.1.5. GCSE performance

While all districts in Cambridgeshire have seen a rise in the percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more A*-C grades, GCSE performance varies across the County Schools in South Cambridgeshire have achieved scores above the County average, and those in Fenland and parts of Cambridge City achieve below average scores. Since 2006 the percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more A*-C grades in Fenland has been steadily increasing from 47% to 62% in 2010. Note that Figure 15 data does not include pupils in Special Schools or Pupil Referral Units.

Figure 15: Pupils Gaining 5 or more A*-C grades in mainstream secondary schools, 2006-2010



Source: *DCSF, GCSE and Equivalent Results in England, Statistical First Release (Revised), 2005/06-2009/10. Data by district of school location. (URL: http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/whatsnew.shtml)*

Summaries of both Key Stage 2 and GCSE results for Cambridgeshire's wards and districts can also be found at: http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/.

Results by schools can be found here: http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/performancetables/index.shtml

6.2. School leavers

In 2010 there were 950 Year 11 school leavers from mainstream schools in Fenland. Of these, 91% remained in full time education. There was some variation in the percentage of pupils that remained in full time education and the secondary school they had attended. The highest rates were from Neale-Wade Community College (95%), one of the highest in the County. This rate is significantly higher than in 2009 when 86% of pupils who attended the school remained in full time education. The lowest rate was from Sir Harry Smith Community College (87%).

As of 1st November 2010, 1.7% of all Fenland school leavers were in full time training, while 2.4%, the lowest in the County, were in full time employment (Figures 16 and 17). The most popular occupations were: engineering, including electronics/electrical (24%), armed forces (16%), and construction (12%) for males, and E2E (29%) and hairdressing and beauty (29%) for females. At a County level the most popular occupations were: engineering (21%), construction (16%) and motor vehicle (11%) for males, and hairdressing and beauty (37%), retail (14%), and catering (12%) for females.

2.8% of leavers were not in education, employment or training (NEET) but were actively seeking one of the three. This was the highest level in the County. 2.1% have either moved, their status was unknown or they were involved in other activities such as voluntary or part time work.

Table 13 shows destinations of Year 11 school leavers in all districts in Cambridgeshire. It can be noted that Cambridge has the highest percentage of Year 11 school leavers in full time education. Further information can be found at:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/childrenyoungpeople/connexions/parents/destinations.htm

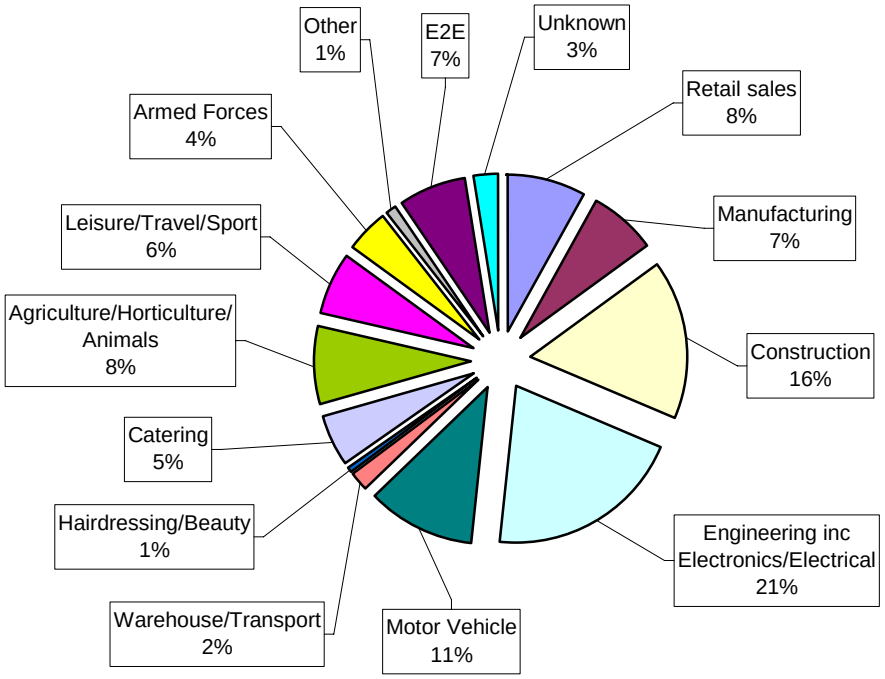
Table 13: Destinations of Year 11 school leavers in Cambridgeshire, 2010

Destination	*Cambridge City*	*East Cambs*	*Fenland*	*Hunts*	*South Cambs*	*County*
Full time education	93.1%	90.5%	90.9%	89.6%	92.7%	91.2%
Full time training	0.5%	1.3%	1.7%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%
Full time Employment	2.6%	4.5%	2.4%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%
NEET Actively Seeking	1.5%	1.6%	2.8%	2.4%	1.2%	1.9%
Moved away	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.1%
Others	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	2.1%	0.6%	1.3%

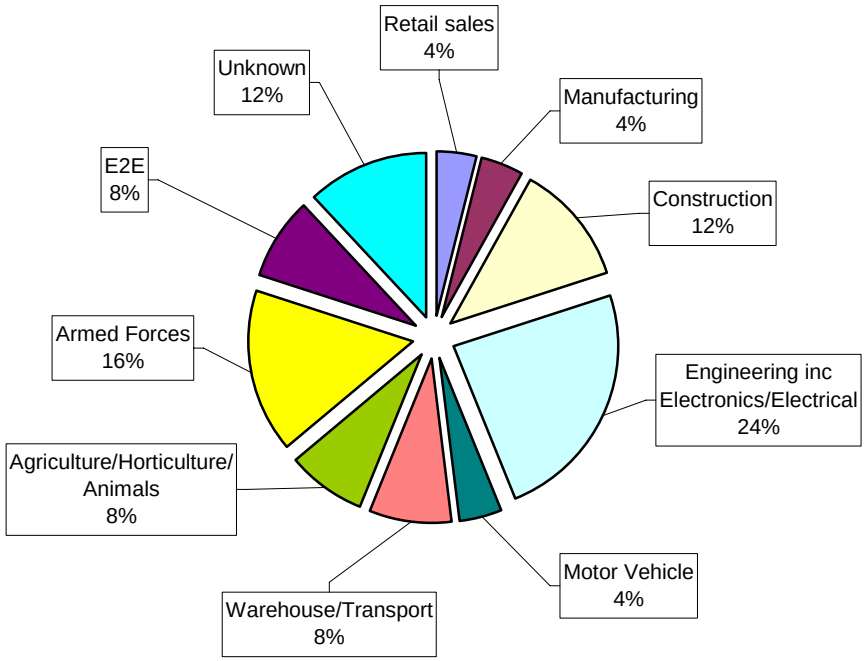
NEET: Not in education, employment or training
Source: *CCC Connexions, November 2010*

Figure 16: Occupations of Male School Leavers

Cambridgeshire Male Occupational Breakdown



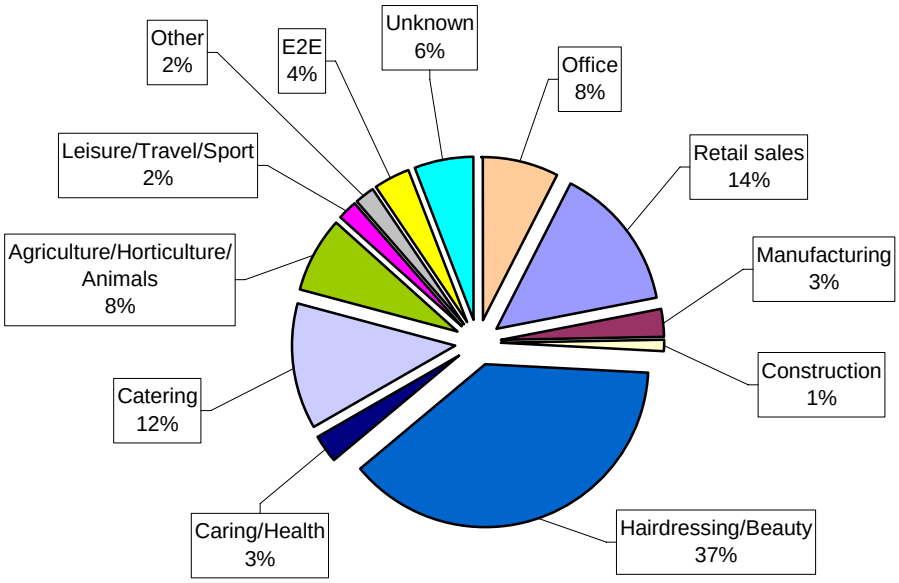
Fenland Male Occupational Breakdown



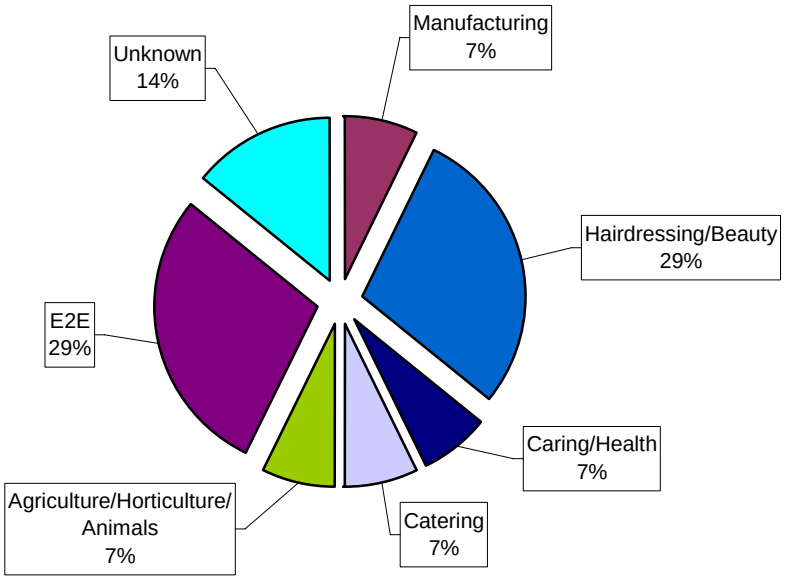
E2E - Entry to Employment scheme
Source: *CCC Connexions, November 2010*

Figure 17: Occupations of Female School Leavers

Cambridgeshire Females Occupational Breakdown



Fenland Female Occupational Breakdown



E2E - Entry to Employment scheme
Source: *CCC Connexions, November 2010*

7. Environment

7.1. CO_2 emissions

In 2008 Fenland had total CO_2 emissions of 1,036 kilotonne (kt), a decrease of nearly 12 kt since 2007. That accounted for 17% of Cambridgeshire's total CO_2 emissions. Fenland had the second highest CO_2 emissions per capita, with 11.5 tonnes per person (see Table 14). Since 2006, emissions in Fenland have decreased in all categories.

Table 14: District Estimates Carbon Emissions by End User, Summary 2008

Area	*Industry and Commercial*	*Domestic*	*Road Transport*	*LULUCF*	*Total*	*Population ('000s, mid-year estimate)*	*Per Capita Emissions (t)*
Cambridge	436.6	236.3	109.0	0.2	782.1	118.7	6.6
East Cambridgeshire	193.7	187.8	261.6	158.7	801.7	82.6	9.7
Fenland	473.1	222.8	189.3	151.2	1036.3	91.6	11.3
Huntingdonshire	518.2	385.2	736.4	135.1	1774.9	165.2	10.7
South Cambridgeshire	729.1	348.7	643.1	18.2	1739.0	142.4	12.2
Cambridgeshire	2350.6	1380.6	1939.3	463.4	6133.9	600.6	10.2

Source: *Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)*
Notes: *Population estimate is given in 1000s and ONS-based*
Totals may not sum due to rounding
** Land use, land use change and forestry*

For full national data sets please visit the DEFRA website:
http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/data/data.aspx

7.2. Air quality

Air quality is primarily measured in concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and fine particles. These pollutants are monitored at a range of sites around Fenland.

7.2.1. Nitrogen dioxide

Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) is an acid gas and ozone pre-cursor, which can badly affect human health, vegetation, and buildings. It is present from the high temperature combustion of fossil fuels, generally derived from road traffic and industry and is thought to have both acute and chronic effects on airways and lung function, which can in turn lower resistance to respiratory infections. Health effects are only observed at higher concentrations. In Fenland NO_2 concentrations are collected for two different types of area, roadside sites and urban background sites:

There are twenty NO_2 diffusion tubes within Fenland District Council, nineteen of which are road or kerbside sites and one background site. Fenland District Council also operates a continuous NO_2 monitoring station within Wisbech.

7.2.2. Fine particles

Other sources of air pollution are the so-called fine particles, which are composed of a wide range of materials arising from sources such as: combustion (mainly road traffic); secondary particles, mainly sulphate and nitrate formed by chemical reactions in the atmosphere; coarse particles, suspended soils and dusts, sea salt, biological particles and particles from construction work. Fine particles can be carried

deep into the lungs where they can cause inflammation and a worsening of the condition of people with heart and lung diseases.

Particles are measured in a number of different size fractions according to their mean aerodynamic diameter. Most monitoring is currently focused on PM_{10}, but the finer fractions such as $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_1 are of increasing interest. PM_{10} are measured 10µm (10 thousandths of a millimetre) in diameter or smaller.

PM_{10} is monitored at the Lynn Road urban site in Wisbech.

7.2.3. Air quality management areas (AQMAs)

AQMA are areas in which air quality standards are considered unlikely to be achieved. They are declared by local authorities who are then required to create a Local Air Quality Action Plan through which to improve air quality. AQMA may be declared across different areas for different pollutants.

Fenland currently has four AQMA:

- Wisbech (SO_2) – area in central Wisbech surrounding the HL Food site.
- Wisbech (PM_{10}) – area in central Wisbech surrounding the HL Food site.
- Wisbech (NO_2) – area extending along the B198 Lynn Road between Freedom Bridge Roundabout and Mount Pleasant Road and along the A1101, from Sandylands, along Churchill Road to just past Westmead Avenue.
- Whittlesey (SO_2) – area along roads and cycle routes to the west and northwest of Whittlesey brickworks and an area covering roads, footpaths, dwellings, schools and public open spaces to the east of Whittlesey brickworks.

For more information see DEFRA web site.

For more information on air quality monitoring in Fenland, please read:

Fenland District Council air pollution web pages:
http://www.fenland.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/our-environment/pollution/

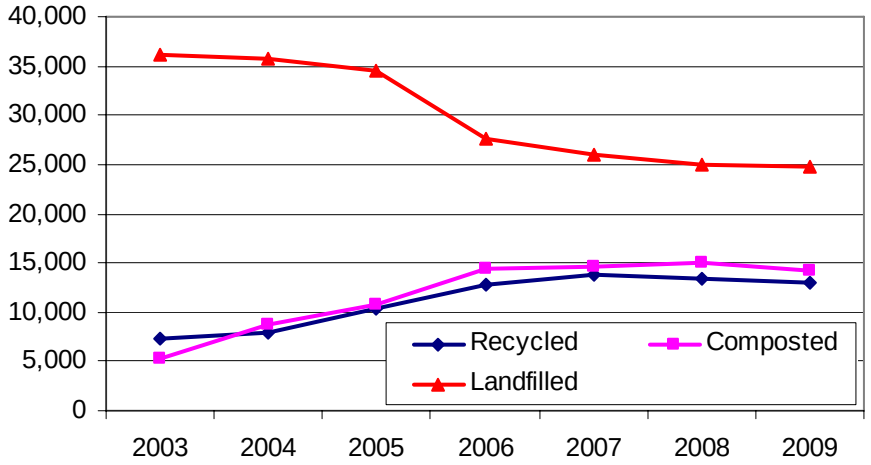
Cambridgeshire County Council air quality web pages: http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/air/

7.3. Waste and recycling

In 2009/10 Fenland produced 51,977 tonnes of household waste which amounts to 18% of Cambridgeshire's total (284,163). 25% of Fenland's household waste was recycled.

Figure 18 (below) shows that the amount of Fenland's landfilled waste has decreased by 32% since 2003/04, while the amounts of recycled and composted waste have increased by 76% and 169% respectively. The large percentage increase for composted waste is due to the low starting total.

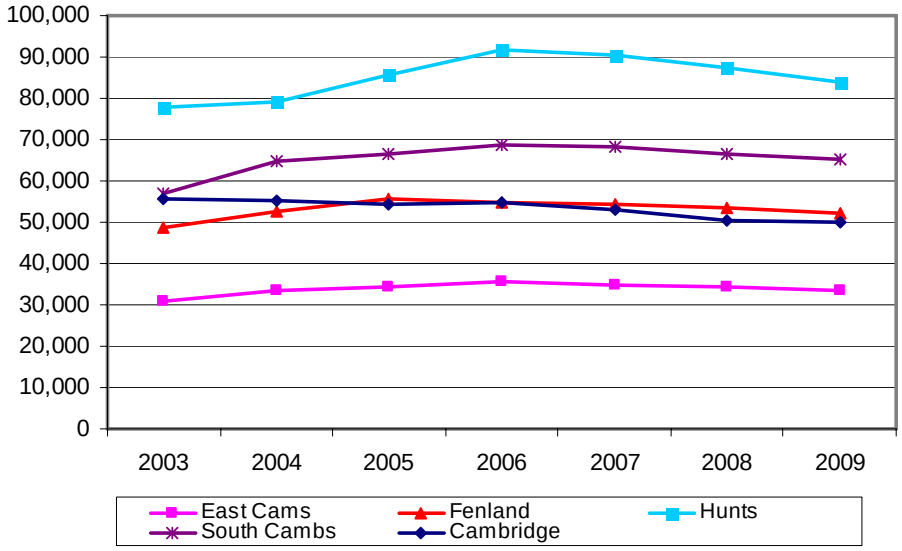
Figure 18: Household waste (tonnes) in Fenland by type, 2003/04-2009/10



Source: *Cambridgeshire County Council Waste Management Team*

Figure 19 shows that Fenland's level of total household waste has decreased since 2003/04.

Figure 19: Household waste (tonnes) by district, 2003/04-2009/10



Source: *Cambridgeshire County Council Waste Management Team*

Table 15 shows that, by comparison with the other districts, in 2009/10 Fenland had neither the highest nor lowest figures for household waste, either in total or by waste category.

Table 15: Household waste (tonnes) in Fenland, 2009/10

	Cambridge	*East Cambs*	*Fenland*	*Hunts*	*South Cambs*	*Overall*
Recycled	10,905	6,739	13,048	25,425	14,173	70,290
Composted	10,892	6,736	14,228	22,953	21,258	76,067
Landfilled	28,153	19,864	24,701	35,399	29,689	137,806
Total	49,950	33,339	51,977	83,777	65,120	284,163

Source: *Cambridgeshire County Council Waste Management Team*

In terms of the respective district waste output totals, Huntingdonshire had the highest percentage of recycled household waste (30%) whilst East Cambridgeshire had the lowest (20%). South

Cambridgeshire had the highest percentage of composted waste (33%) and East Cambridgeshire the lowest (20%). East Cambridgeshire had the highest percentage of landfilled waste (60%) and Huntingdonshire the lowest (33%).

Of its total household waste, Fenland recycled 25%, composted 27%, and landfilled 48%.

Cambridgeshire County Council works in partnership with the five district councils and Peterborough City Council to manage waste. A new Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan is currently under consideration by the Secretary of State.

For more information please see our web page:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/mineralswasteframework/

The County Council is required to conduct an annual assessment of its waste policy and targets. The 2010 Waste Annual Monitoring Report can be found here:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/mineralswasteframework/annualmonitoringreport.htm

Up to date data on waste and recycling by Cambridgeshire local authority can be found here:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/recycling/about/Measuring+our+performance.htm

7.4. Land use

The Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Monitoring Team (R&M) have recently produced a report on land use in Cambridgeshire. The report maps land use in each district according to 13 major categories (including agricultural, wetland, residential, and industrial/commercial) and 52 sub-categories (including salt mares, allotments, railways and offices). The full report and downloadable maps is available on the R&M web pages here:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/projects/Landuse.htm

8. Community insight

8.1. Introduction

It is essential that local authorities understand their citizens and local communities. A number of customer insight tools offer local intelligence to public services with the aim of developing more efficient services. CCCRG uses Output Area Classification (OAC)[10] to provide deeper knowledge about the county. The socio-demographic data included in the classification enables description of the character and demography of local neighbourhoods down to output area level.[11] OAC has been used to help analyse survey data, assist in service redesign, and display local intelligence.

8.2. Output Area Classification (OAC)

OAC is a geodemographic tool that uses data from the 2001 census to offer socio-demographic data for local neighbourhoods. OAC differs to other social classification tools in that it is freely available, accredited by the Office for National Statistics, and is an open source allowing users to understand the data and freely share it.

There are three levels to the classification including seven supergroups, 21 groups and 52 subgroups (see Table 17). Each output area in the country is assigned a specific classification. These classifications are based upon 41 key variables (shown in Table 16 below) from the 2001 Census, which cover demographic structure, household composition, housing, socio-economic, and employment factors. They represent the key social, economic and population trends in the UK.

Table 16: OAC's 41 census variables

Demographic	*Household Composition*	*Housing*	*Socio-economic*	*Employment*
V1. Age 0-4 V2. Age 5-14 V3. Age 25-44 V4. Age 45-64 V5. Age 65+ V6. Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi V7. Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black V8. Born outside the UK V9. Population Density	V10. Separated/ Divorced V11. Single person household (not pensioner) V12. Single pensioner household V13. Lone parent household V14. Two adults no children V15. Households with non-dependent children	V16. Rent (public) V17. Rent (private) V18. Terraced housing V19. Detached housing V20. All flats V21. No central heating V22. Average house size V23. People per room	V24. HE qualification V25. Routine/ Semi-Routine Occupation V26. 2+ Car Households V27. Public transport to work V28. Work from home V29. Limiting long term illness V30. Provide unpaid care	V31. Students (full-time) V32. Unemployed V33. Working part-time V34. Economically inactive looking after family V35. Agriculture/ Fishing employment V36. Mining/ quarrying/ construction employment V37. Manufacturing employment V38. Hotel & catering employment V39. Health and social work employment V40. Financial intermediation employment V41. Wholesale/ retail trade employment

[10] Additional information about OAC can be gained from our Social Classification webpage: http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/Social+classification.htm

[11] Output areas are Census level geographies. Please follow this link for more detail: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/census_geog.asp#oa

Table 17: The different levels of OAC

Supergroups	*Groups*	*Subgroups*
1 Blue Collar Communities Housing in these areas is more likely to be terraced rather than flats and residents mainly rent from the public sector. There is a high proportion of 5-14 year-olds. Residents tend to have fewer higher educational qualifications than the national average. A high proportion work in manufacturing, retail or construction.	1a Terraced Blue Collar	1a1
		1a2
		1a3
	1b Younger Blue Collar	1b1
		1b2
	1c Older Blue Collar	1c1
		1c2
		1c3
2 City Living Residents in these urban areas are more likely to live alone. They are more likely to hold higher educational qualifications and are often first generation immigrants to the UK. Housing is often made up of flats and detached homes are rare and residents typically rent their homes from the private sector.	2a Transient Communities	2a1
		2a2
	2b Settled in the City	2b1
		2b2
3 Countryside Residents in these rural areas are likely to work from home and to be employed in agriculture or fishing. They often live in detached houses; in households with more than one car. Areas are less densely populated than other parts of the country.	3a Village Life	3a1
		3a2
	3b Agricultural	3b1
		3b2
	3c Accessible Countryside	3c1
		3c2
4 Prospering Suburbs Residents in these prosperous areas often live in detached houses and less frequently in flats or terraced housing. Fewer residents rent their homes and homes are more likely to have central heating. Households often have access to more than one car.	4a Prospering Younger Families	4a1
		4a2
	4b Prospering Older Families	4b1
		4b2
		4b3
		4b4
	4c Prospering Semis	4c1
		4c2
		4c3
	4d Thriving Suburbs	4d1
		4d2
5 Constrained Circumstances Residents in these less well off areas typically live in flats and rent from the public sector. They are less likely to have higher qualifications. They rarely live in detached houses or in households with more than one car.	5a Senior Communities	5a1
		5a2
	5b Older Workers	5b1
		5b2
		5b3
		5b4
	5c Public Housing	5c1
		5c2
		5c3
6 Typical Traits These are areas of terraced housing, where residents are unlikely to rent from the public sector. There are a range of ethnic backgrounds and types of households. Residents work in a range of industries.	6a Settled Households	6a1
		6a2
	6b Least Divergent	6b1
		6b2
		6b3
	6c Young Families in Terraced Homes	6c1
		6c2
	6d Aspiring Households	6d1
		6d2
7 Multicultural Residents in these areas are often non-white, mainly from Asian or Black British backgrounds. Many are first generation immigrants. Housing is mostly rented from the public or private sectors and is often split into flats. The main means of travelling for residents is by public transport.	7a Asian Communities	7a1
		7a2
		7a3
	7b African-Caribbean Communities	7b1
		7b2

Source: *An introduction to the Output Area Classification, Collective Insights*

8.3. Fenland OAC profile

Table 18: OAC group profile

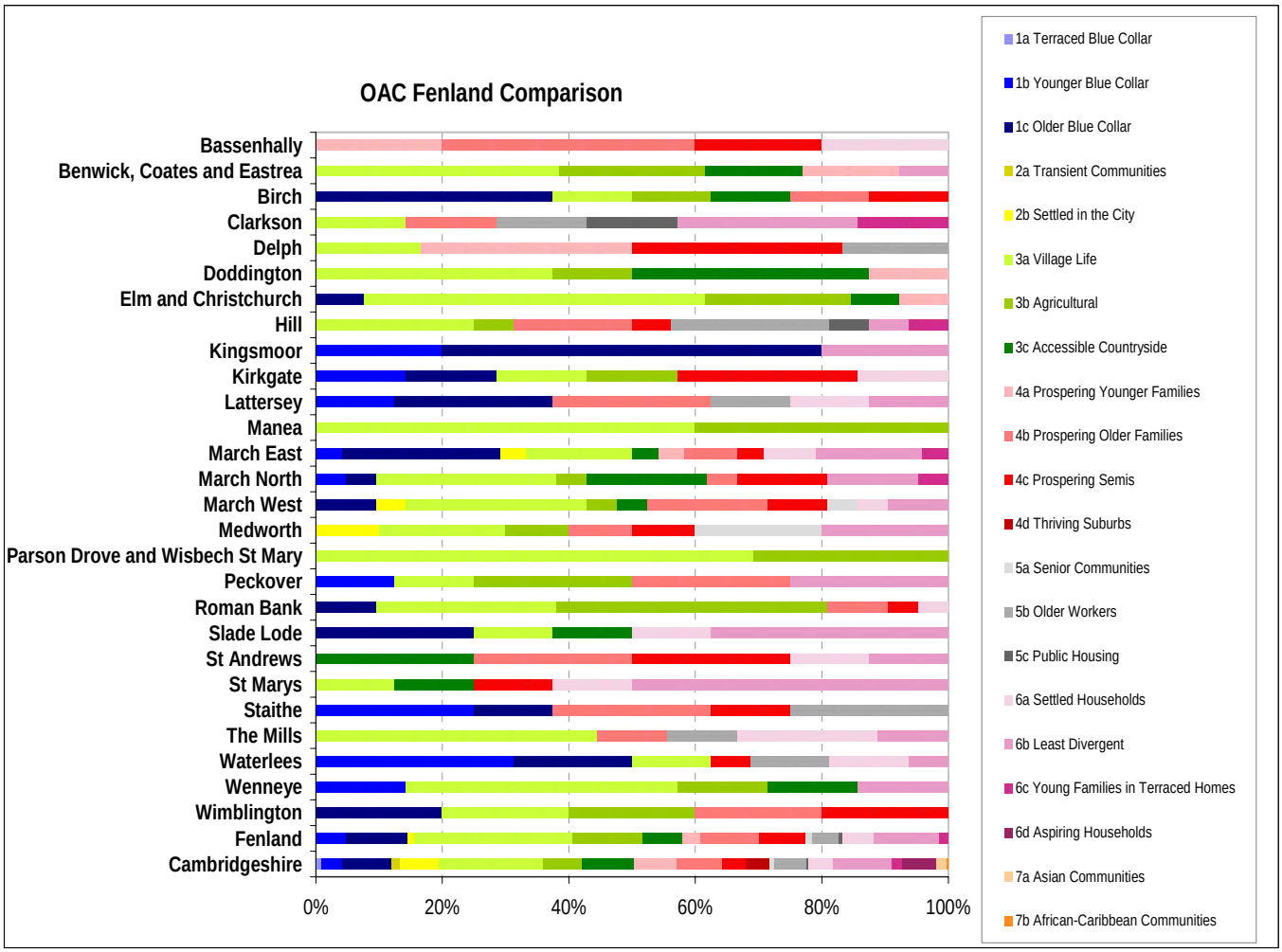
Group	Fenland Output Areas	%
1a Terraced Blue Collar	0	0.00
1b Younger Blue Collar	14	4.86
1c Older Blue Collar	28	9.72
2a Transient Communities	0	0.00
2b Settled in the City	3	1.04
3a Village Life	72	25.00
3b Agricultural	32	11.11
3c Accessible Countryside	18	6.25
4a Prospering Younger Families	8	2.78
4b Prospering Older Families	27	9.38
4c Prospering Semis	21	7.29
4d Thriving Suburbs	0	0.00
5a Senior Communities	3	1.04
5b Older Workers	12	4.17
5c Public Housing	2	0.69
6a Settled Households	14	4.86
6b Least Divergent	30	10.42
6c Young Families in Terraced Homes	4	1.39
6d Aspiring Households	0	0.00
7a Asian Communities	0	0.00
7b African-Caribbean Communities	0	0.00
Total	**288**	100.00

A breakdown of the district by OAC group (Table 18) shows a more in-depth picture of Fenland. Each supergroup can be segmented into two or more groups to show the different communities in Fenland. The districts largest supergroup, Countryside, is segmented into three groups. One of these, Village Life, is the largest group in the district accounting for 25% of output areas. Agricultural (11%) is the second largest in the district. Other significant groups in Fenland include Least Divergent, Older Blue Collar and Prospering Older Families. The districts more deprived groups from Blue Collar Communities and Constrained Circumstances are located in Fenlands market towns.

The Fenland OAC profile is diverse and this can be seen in the ward 'dna' chart below (Figure 20). It clearly shows the make up of each of the districts wards and how it differs to the overall district and county profiles. A more in-depth picture of OAC in the district and the wider county can be viewed in Cambridgeshire Atlas: OAC.[12]

[12] Cambridgeshire Atlas: Output Area Classification (OAC)
http://map1.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/observe/Flash/OAC/atlas.html

Figure 20: Fenland OAC ward 'dna' chart



8.4. Consultation database

Cambridgeshire County Council can conduct anywhere between 150 and 200 consultations per year. From large-scale postal surveys to finely selected focus groups. The topics they consider are related to the numerous council services on offer. Those that are consulted include the general public, county council staff and certain hard to reach groups. With such a wide range of different consultations being conducted a huge amount of information is being collected. To help the council manage this and to also make the best use of all this information a Consultation Database has been set up.

The Consultation Database is a library of information about surveys and consultation projects undertaken by the County Council. The database was developed to ensure that surveys and consultation work undertaken across the authority is properly shared, preventing duplication or gaps, and allowing better planning and quality.

It contains information about surveys and consultations currently being undertaken, and work that is planned for the future. Past consultations are stored and these date back to April 2006. For each survey/consultation, the following information is available:

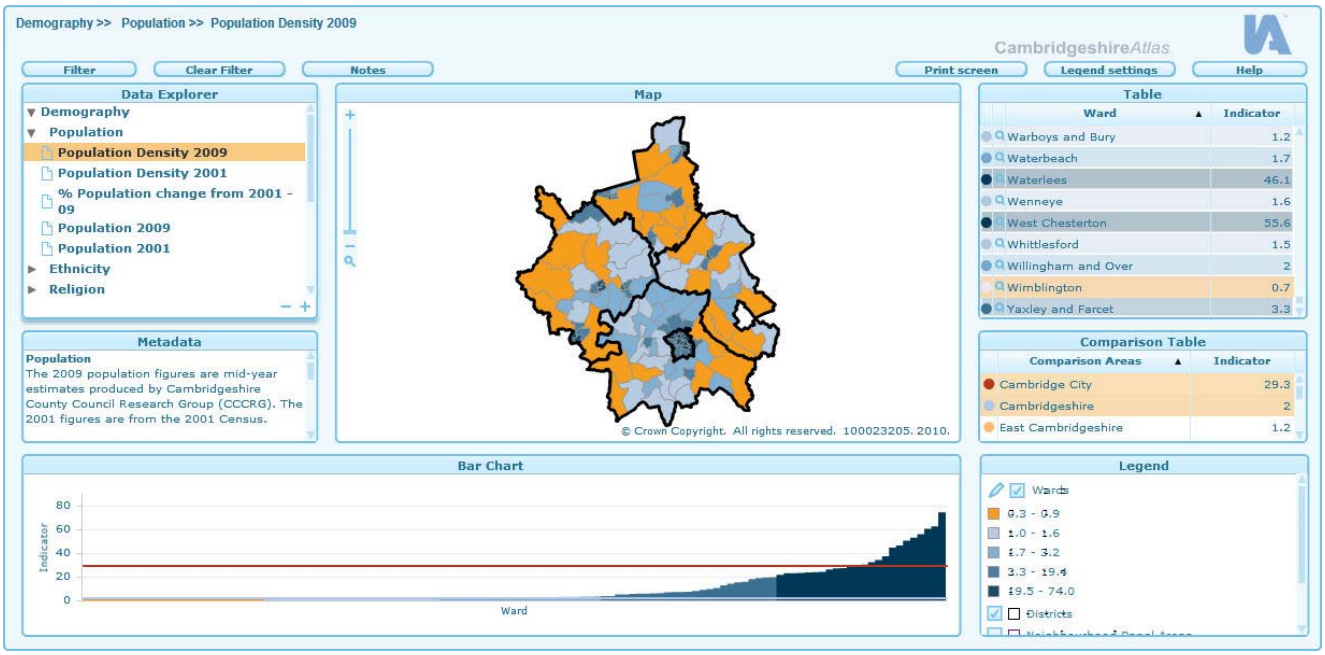
- Name of survey/ consultation
- Consultation status, including consultation period dates
- Brief details of the consultation
- Purpose of the consultation
- Contact details for the lead officer

- Major Findings (completed consultations)
- Links to relevant webpages

To discover consultations occurring in Fenland or the wider county area please explore the consultation finder.[13]

8.5. Cambridgeshire atlas: ward profiles

Figure 21: Cambridgeshire Atlas Ward profiles

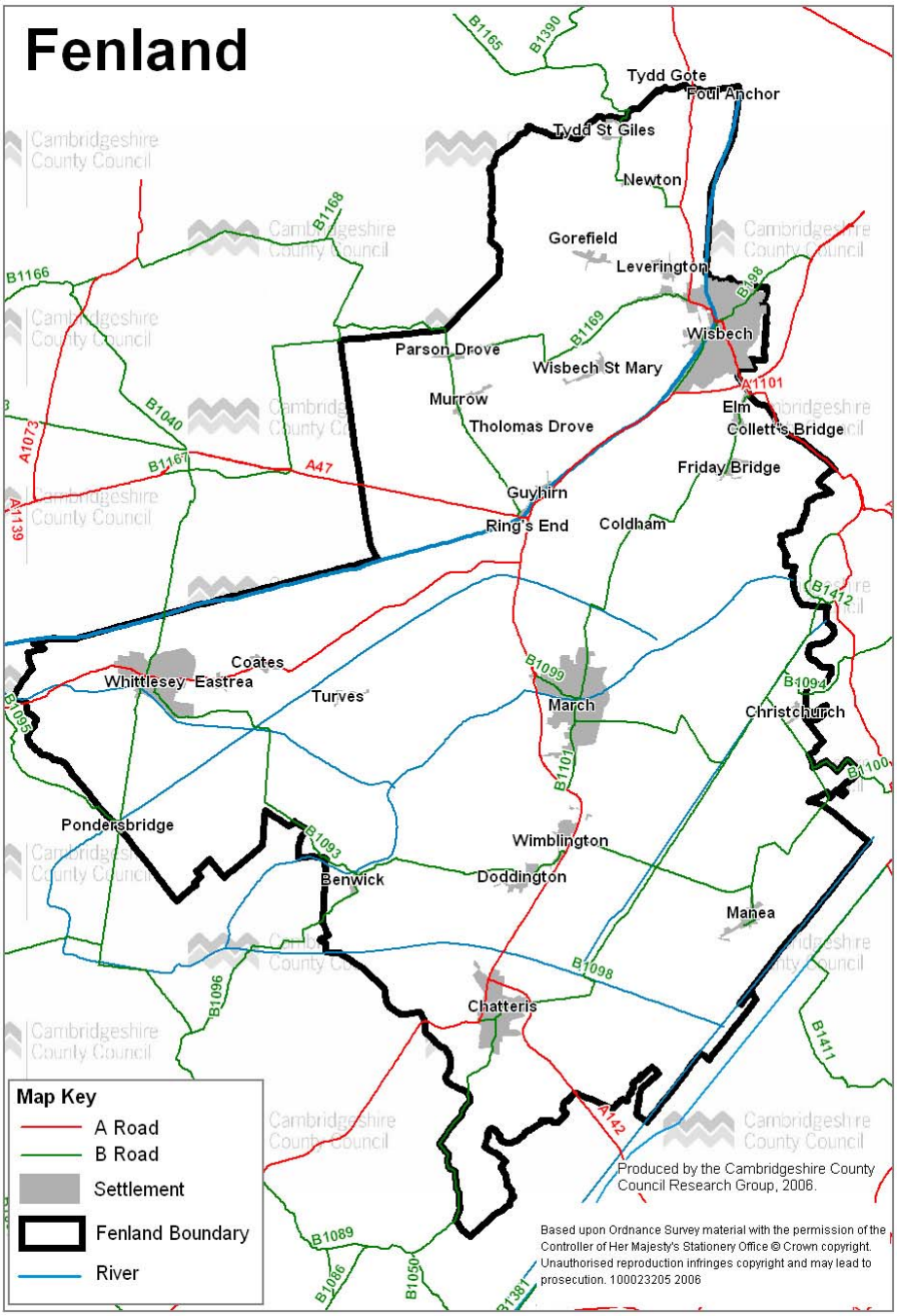


This atlas[14] is our most comprehensive to date and includes a range of socio-economic and demographic data to develop a more complete picture of issues affecting local areas in Cambridgeshire. In all there are 85 indicators included, in seven categories. The data explorer can be used to investigate data for wards across the county and there is an on screen metadata box to explain the data showing on screen.

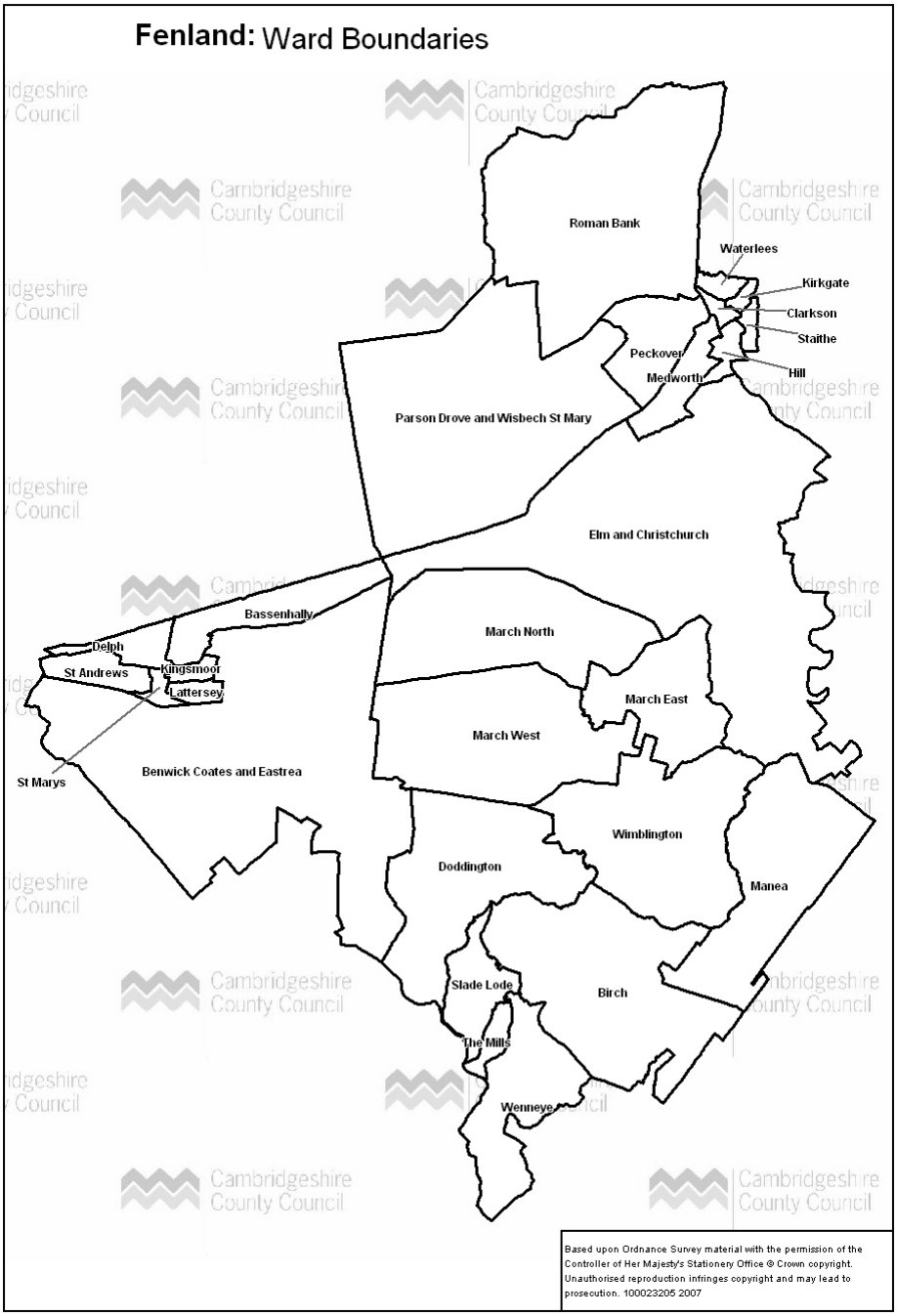
[13] Consultation Finder: http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/consultations/
[14] Cambridgeshire Atlas: Ward Profiles
http://map1.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/observe/Flash/Profiles/WardProfiles/atlas.html

Appendices

Appendix 1: Map of Fenland by district boundaries, roads, settlements and river



Appendix 2: Map of Fenland's ward boundaries



Appendix 3: Demographic methodology and notes for users

Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group 2009-based population and dwelling stock forecasts

Forecasting Methodology

November 2010

This paper describes the methods, data and assumptions used to produce Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group's population forecasts. It accompanies the 2009-based suite of population and dwelling stock forecasts published in November 2010. The 2009-based forecasts run to 2031 and are available by local authority and ward and by age.

The 2009-based suite of forecasts comprises the following:

- Population forecasts by local authority district to 2031. A summary set of figures is published online, however the forecasts are available by single year of age and sex and for all years through to 2031 on request.
- Dwelling stock forecasts by local authority district and ward, through to 2031, for the years 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026 and 2031. These show the level of house-building that is assumed in the Research Group's published population forecasts.
- Population forecasts by ward to 2031, for broad age groups and for the years 2011, 2016, 2021, 2016 and 2031.

The 2009-based forecasts have been affected by a unique set of circumstances related to both policy changes and local conditions. These are discussed below. Readers requiring a full technical discussion of the entire methodology should read the whole document. Readers who are primarily interested in the unique circumstances surrounding these forecasts will find the Introduction and Section 2 of most use.

Summary

- The Research Group's (RG) local population forecasts take planned levels of house-building into account. The latest forecasts run to 2031 from a base year of 2009 and are consistent with dwelling figures specified by the East of England Plan draft revision Policy H1: Regional Housing Provision. This is a major revision of policy assumptions used in previous RG forecasts.
- The local authority forecasts are produced by ageing forward the population by sex and single year of age from 2009, year by year. Population change is forecast by allowing for the main components of population change: births and deaths (which together give natural change), and migration. This is the standard population forecasting methodology, as used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).
- The forecasts assume the completion of over 70,000 additional dwellings in Cambridgeshire between 2009 and 2031. The primary driver for this assumption is the East of England Plan draft revision Policy H1: Regional Housing Provision of 68,000 additional dwellings between 2011 and 2031. The forecasts include the proposed Cambridge Fringe developments and the new town of Northstowe. However, uncertainty over housing policy and other local factors mean that these forecasts may be optimistic and should therefore be used in the knowledge of possible major revisions in future forecasts.

Introduction

Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (RG) produces annual population and dwelling stock forecasts for the County, districts and wards. The RG's forecasts are 'policy led', which means that they are consistent with planned levels of house-building across the County. They are therefore different to projections produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), which are trend-based, meaning that they assume that recent trends will continue in the future (see Section 4 for further discussion).

While the forecasts are based on local policies, the location and phasing of housing development suggested within them does not represent County or district council policy. Rather they indicate possible population implications of development and other demographic change. All forecasts are based on a series of assumptions and are subject to change in the light of new information.

In previous years, the RG forecasts have been consistent with housing targets laid out in the East of England Plan (the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)), with phasing based on the district councils' December Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) housing trajectories. During 2009 and the early part 2010, work was underway to review the RSS and roll it forward to 2031. On 12th March 2010, the Regional Assembly approved the draft East of England Plan > 2031, which set out a revised set of Policy H1 house-building targets for the local authorities making up the Eastern Region.

Following the General Election, however, the incoming Communities and Local Government Secretary, Eric Pickles, announced his intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies, a move that left a vacuum in local authority housing policy. The 2009-based forecasts have therefore been based on the Policy H1 targets set out in the draft East of England Plan > 2031. These were chosen because there are no other consistent housing targets for Cambridgeshire that have official or policy status (though it should be noted that the Policy H1 figures used here are not actually part of a formal housing policy either).

As the draft East of England Plan > 2031 targets have been used, the forecasting period has been extended to 2031 instead of 2021, which was the target year under the original RSS. Phasing is still based on the district councils' December 2009 AMR housing trajectories. In addition, significant local factors affect the current forecasts. It is known, for example, that several developments in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are unlikely to take place as laid out in the 2009 AMR trajectories – details can be seen below (see Section 2 for more detail). At the time of producing these forecasts, however, it was unknown precisely how those developments would be affected. Since no alternative figures exist that could have provided guidance, the forecasts continue to assume that building in those developments will occur as shown in the trajectories.

Given these considerations the RG advises that the 2009-based population forecasts be used in the knowledge of possible major revisions in future forecasts.

When published elsewhere, the forecasts must be properly referenced[15] and rounded to the nearest 100 people.

Definitions:

The total population figures are forecasts of the resident population. This definition is the same as that used in the 2001 Census as all students are counted at their term-time address. The forecasts include all persons living in communal establishments as well as those living in private households.

Forecasts of dwelling stock relate to the number of self-contained residential units whereby, if there is more than one separate area of living accommodation within a property, each is counted separately. Vacant properties, second homes and holiday homes are included, as are non-permanent dwellings, such as caravans and houseboats (where these are used for dwellings).

[15] The forecasts should be referenced as:
Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group 2009-based ward level population and dwelling stock forecasts

Section 1: District-level forecasts

The RG uses an Excel spreadsheet model originally developed by Norfolk County Council and run at a district level. Figures for Cambridgeshire are aggregated from the district-level figures.

The main population forecasts are produced by ageing forward the population by sex and single year of age from a base date, year by year. Population change is forecast by allowing for the main components of population change: births and deaths (which together give natural change), and migration. This is the standard population forecasting methodology, as used, for instance, by the ONS. This section outlines the methodology in more detail.

1.1 Base Population

The base year for the population used in the latest forecasts is 2009. The base populations are derived from the RG's population model, run forward from an original base year of 2001 to give annual mid-year population estimates for each year since 2001. The original 2001 base is derived from the 2001 Census.

The population model is run to produce population estimates in the same way as it is run to produce population forecasts, as detailed below, except that actual births and deaths by age are input instead of forecast ones. Net migration rates are then adjusted until the model generates the estimated mid-year total population of the area concerned. This total estimated population is produced by rolling forward the 2001, census-based, total population on the basis of changes in electoral rolls, numbers of children aged 0-3 (from NHS GP Registrations), changes in school rolls and data on house-building. Changes in the transient population (principally students and members of the Armed Forces) are calculated separately, on the basis of annual surveys of institutional populations and other data sources.

The estimated population by age and sex calculated by the model is then calibrated with other known data, particularly for specific age-groups. The main groups used recently for calibration are 0-4s from the NHS GP Registrations, 4-15s from school rolls, 17+ population based on electoral rolls, older age groups from NHS GP registration data. The estimates produced by the model are further checked by comparing the numbers of households calculated by the model with information on numbers of dwellings completed since 2001.

An important feature of the population forecasting model, which is particularly applicable in Cambridgeshire, is the division of the population into two main groups: firstly, the resident or local population and, secondly, the transient population. The population contains a number of groups of significant size that have different characteristics to the rest of the usually resident or local population. People in the transient category include members of the armed forces living in barracks, students living in colleges and boarding schools and people living in places of detention. Armed forces personnel and their families living in married quarters and students living in ordinary households are included with the local, non-transient population. Experience suggests that most of the people in transient categories do not remain in the area for more than a few years. They therefore do not age forward with the local population through the forecast period but instead are regularly replaced by new people with similar demographic characteristics. Because of this the numbers of people in this transient sub-group are forecast separately and then added to the figures for the resident population produced by the main population forecasts to give overall population totals.

The base population is therefore split between the local population and the transient population. The 2001 base transient population is derived from the 2001 Census. The figures used in 2001 were numbers of people enumerated as "resident" (census definition) in relevant institutions.

1.2 Fertility Assumptions

Births are forecast by applying age-specific fertility rates to the numbers of women of child-bearing age in the local population. These age-specific fertility rates provide a basic fertility curve that can be adjusted upward or downward according to forecast changes in age-specific fertility. The numbers of births forecast in any year are therefore dependent on the forecast age-specific fertility rate and on the numbers

of women in childbearing age groups. The forecast age-specific fertility rates used in the model are derived from the national series used in the 2008-based ONS population projections. The national age-specific fertility rates are adjusted at district level to take account of differences between local and national fertility patterns. The adjustment is done on the basis of a detailed comparison of recent national and local age-specific rates.

1.3 Mortality Assumptions

The process by which deaths are calculated in the model is very similar to that used to calculate births. Deaths are forecast by applying age-specific mortality rates to the number of men and women in the local population. These rates provide a basic pattern of mortality that can be varied according to forecast changes in age- and sex-specific mortality rates. The number of deaths forecast in any one year is therefore a product of the sex and age structure of the population and the death rates being applied to the population in that year. The forecast sex- and age-specific mortality rates used in the model are derived from the national series used in the 2008-based ONS population projections. The national mortality rates are adjusted at district level to take account of differences between local and national mortality patterns. The adjustment is done on the basis of a detailed comparison of recent national and local age-specific rates.

1.4 Migration Assumptions

Migration is modelled in two stages: firstly, an age and sex structure of in- and out-migrants is determined; secondly, annual totals for the level of net migration are forecast. Net migration is the balance between migration into an area and migration from it. The age and sex structure of migrants gives the probability of migrants being of a particular age and sex. This structure is determined for the base year of the model and then fitted to forecast totals of net migration to produce numbers of migrants into or out of an area by sex and age.

The age and sex structure of migrants used in the model is based on that found at the 2001 Census for each district. Adjustments have been made to the age-structures of migrants in some districts during the course of running the model to produce annual mid-year estimates. Migration is the only variable in the model that significantly affects the size of many age-groups as they move through the population – the child and adult age-groups before the ages at which mortality begins to have a major impact. When calibration with other sources of age-group data, such as school rolls, suggested that too many or too few migrants were being added to or taken out of those age-groups, the age-structure of migration in the model was adjusted to bring changes in the total numbers in those year-groups back in line with the trends suggested by the other sources of data.

The model operates by holding out-migration constant (at 2001 levels) and adjusting in-migration to give an assumed rate of net migration. In this model run, in-migration is adjusted such that the number of households generated by the model is consistent with the number of dwellings that are expected to be built between 2009 and 2031 (see Section 2).

1.5 Reliability

Forecasts are only as accurate as the assumptions on which they are based. Assumptions used here about fertility, mortality and migration are based on the best available information, but they are complex factors with countless influences. It is impossible to predict the future; we can only make reasoned guesses based on what we know about the past and the present. The forecasts are continually revised as new assumptions become available. This means that current figures will differ to those published (for the same time frame) in previous years. In some cases differences may be quite considerable due to revised assumptions about the phasing of planned development.

The district level forecasts rely on dwelling targets being achieved and are therefore subject to the same reliability issues that affect the dwelling stock forecasts (see section 2.1 below). In general, the forecasts become less reliable the further they project into the future. The total population forecasts will be more

reliable than for individual ages and sexes. Users are advised that figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 to avoid a spurious perception of accuracy.

Section 2: Dwelling stock forecasts

Dwelling stock forecasts form the basis of the population forecasts. In previous years these were based on RSS policy targets to 2021, but this year the draft East of England Plan > 2031 targets for the period 2011-2031 were used instead (see Introduction). Table 19 sets out the future levels of house-building assumed in the forecasting model. Overall, more than 73,000 additional dwellings are assumed will be completed between 2009 and 2031. These include the proposed Cambridge Fringe developments and the new town of Northstowe although caveats attached to those developments are outlined below (see Section 2.1).

Table 19: Summary of house building 2001-2031

District	*1: Actual completions 2001-2009*	*2: Interim building 2010-2011*	*3: draft East of England Plan > 2031 Policy H1: Regional Housing Provision 2011-2031*	*4: Total 2001-2031*	*5: Total 2009-2031*
Cambridge City	4,050	1,050	14,000	19,100	15,050
East Cambs	5,100	600	11,000	16,700	11,600
Fenland	5,350	800	11,000	17,150	11,800
Huntingdonshire	5,100	1,650	11,000	17,750	12,650
South Cambs	6,300	1,450	21,000	28,750	22,450
Cambridgeshire	26,000	5,550	68,000	99,450	73,550

Column 3 shows house-building provision for 2011-2031 as set out in the 2010 draft East of England Plan > 2031. In the absence of official policy targets, this provisional figure for each district is used as a target within the forecast.

Column 2 represents expected house building between the mid-2009 dwelling stock estimates and the beginning of the Policy H1 provision period, and is taken from the district council's December 2009 Annual Monitoring Report housing trajectories.

Column 5 (the sum of columns 2 and 3) shows total forecast house building from mid-2009 to mid-2031. Given the likelihood of change and complicated local factors the forecasts may represent an optimistic view.

The phasing and location of new housing by ward is determined through what was formerly the Local Plan process and is now the Local Development Framework (LDF) process. District councils produce annual housing trajectories, detailing the number and phasing of dwellings expected to come forward on individual sites. These trajectories are used to guide the distribution of house-building between wards and five-year time-bands, although some 'smoothing' may take place and the trajectories may not be followed exactly. The trajectories extend to April 2024 which leaves a phasing 'gap' between 2024 and 2031. Totals housing figures for that period (May 2024-April 2031) are simply the difference between the Policy H1 provision figure and the aggregate of building for the years 2011-2024 as laid out in each district's trajectory. The distribution of these additional dwellings is guided by the location of identified sites in district Core Strategies and discussion with district council planners, but the final decision rests with the RG and does not reflect district council policy.

The districts' trajectories follow financial years, while the RG forecasts reflect the mid-year point. For simplicity, the financial years are assumed to correspond to the nearest mid-year point. In other words, where a trajectory details development expected between April 2010 and March 2011, these are assumed to occur between mid-2010 and mid-2011 in our forecasts. We assume that the Policy H1 targets apply from the 2011/12 financial year through to the 2030/31 financial year.

2.1 Reliability & Local Factors

The district- and ward-level dwelling stock forecasts present an optimistic view of dwelling stock growth as they assume that all planned dwellings are built according to policy. In terms of planning for the future it is necessary to consider the full implications of policy, even if there are questions as to whether policy can be achieved. The extent to which policy targets are achieved depends on many factors, including market forces and the economy. All development is subject to the development control system; development on designated sites depends on suitable planning applications being received from developers. In addition, "windfall" sites, which have not been allocated for housing growth, are likely to become available.

In addition to changes in overall housing policy, local factors may also affect the accuracy of these forecasts, especially in Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire.

Relocation of Marshall Aerospace: the Cambridge East Development

Marshall has long said that it would be willing to relocate some of its Aerospace activities in order to accommodate the needs of Cambridge by making way for a large urban extension on its airfield in Cambridge, always provided that a suitable site could be found which would ensure the companies long term future and which was convenient for its customers, its local suppliers and its many highly skilled employees. Over the last few years, the company examined many potential relocation sites in the local area. Marshall have now concluded following an exhaustive evaluation of options that in the immediate future there are no suitable relocation options open to it. This does not rule out the possibility that circumstances may change again in future, in which case the company would be prepared to reconsider it.

Withdrawal of funding for A14 improvements: Northstowe and north west Cambridge

Since the publication of the South Cambridgeshire housing trajectory in 2009 emerging factors have raised questions over the delivery of some sites, particularly around the major developments on the edge of Cambridge and the new town of Northstowe. Factors affecting Northstowe primarily concern the Coalition Government's decision not to fund the A14 Ellington to Fen Ditton improvements, as announced in its October 2010 Comprehensive Spending Review. The implications of these announcements on the development strategy will be addressed in the South Cambridgeshire District Council's review of its Core Strategy. In addition, without the A14 upgrade, some developments in Huntingdonshire may not proceed.

Section 3: Ward level population forecasts

The mid-2009 population estimates by ward and age group form the base for the ward level forecasts. The total population change by age for each district for 2009-2011, 2011-2016, 2016-2021, 2021-2026 and 2026-2031 is taken from the district level forecasting model, as described above. Age changes are distributed between constituent wards on the basis of the distribution and phasing of housing growth as contained within the ward level dwelling stock forecasts. Changes are applied sequentially, such that the 2009 ward age estimates are used as the base for the 2011 forecasts, which then become the base for the 2016 forecasts, which then become the base for the 2021 forecasts, and so on. The method used is as follows.

The ward level forecasting methodology considers two distinct population groups. The first is the "new" population: people moving into new dwellings. People moving into new houses usually have different characteristics to the existing population and often tend to be younger. This is particularly the case for new settlements like Cambourne and Northstowe. The second is the "local" population: people currently living in existing housing in the area. This population is, in general, ageing, so the number of people in younger age groups is dropping while the number in older age groups is rising.

In terms of the "new" population, additional population is allocated to wards based on the number of additional dwellings forecast. An average of 2.5 people is allocated per new dwelling, with a relatively young age structure as indicated by Census data. This is slightly higher than the average household size in the population overall, reflecting the tendency for families and younger people to move into new housing. Total population change by age related to new dwellings across the district is then subtracted

from overall population change by age. This leaves the population change that can be attributed to change in the "existing" population. This change is then distributed between wards on the basis of the ward's current population size and structure. In other words, change to the existing population is assumed to be equally spread (in proportional terms) across all the wards in a district.

3.1 Reliability

The ward age forecasts are subject to the same reliability issues as identified in Sections 1 and 2 above. In addition it should be noted that the methodology assumes the same average household size for all new dwellings, though it will vary depending on the size and types of dwellings actually built. Some wards may in reality show slightly higher or lower average household size amongst their new population. There is increasing pressure for new developments to include a range of housing types, however, and across a ward the average is unlikely to vary greatly from the district average. Further, the methodology assumes that change to the "existing" population is evenly spread across the district. In reality, some areas may age or change faster than others, depending on factors such as population turnover.

The total population forecast for each ward is more reliable than the age group breakdown. The forecasts will become less reliable the further they project into the future. When the age group forecasts are used, the age bands should be grouped as broadly as possible. All forecasts should be published rounded to the nearest 100. The age group forecasts are for planning purposes only and demonstrate the potential effects of possible demographic change and house building on local populations. The population forecasts themselves do not represent any form of population policy.

Section 4: Comparison with other population projections

These forecasts differ from those produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in two main respects. Firstly, and most importantly, they are policy based rather than trend based. ONS projections use recent trends to project future changes. This means that projections for areas where the population has grown considerably in recent years (such as East Cambridgeshire, for example, due to the rapid growth that occurred in Ely) are likely to be an overestimate. For areas where significant growth is about to start, they are likely to underestimate growth. The RG policy based forecasts are based on the best available assessment of what is planned to occur within the forecast period.

Secondly RG projections are available at ward level. ONS produces projections at a local authority district (or PCT) level only. No information is available for wards or for market towns. The RG ward level forecasts are the only source of small area population forecasts available.

The RG forecasts also differ from those produced elsewhere as they benefit from local knowledge. This enables local factors, such as the student population, to be taken into consideration.

Appendix 4: Mid-2009 population forecasts by age groups in Fenland

	2001	*2009*	*2011*	*2016*	*2021*	*2026*	*2031*
0-4	4,800	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,500	6,000	6,300
05-10	6,400	6,300	6,200	6,800	7,100	7,100	7,500
11-15	5,200	6,300	5,800	5,700	6,300	6,200	6,200
16-19	3,500	4,600	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,800	4,700
20-24	3,900	4,600	4,400	5,800	5,900	6,000	5,700
25-39	16,900	16,200	15,400	14,900	16,200	17,200	18,100
40-64	27,000	31,900	32,300	33,000	34,100	34,200	32,600
65-74	8,600	9,400	9,800	12,200	13,500	14,200	16,000
75+	7,400	8,900	9,100	9,900	11,400	14,000	15,900
	83,700	93,300	93,100	98,400	105,000	109,700	113,000

Appendix 5: 2009-based ward level population forecasts for Fenland

	Baseline population	Estimated Population	Forecast Population				
	2001	*2009*	*2011*	*2016*	*2021*	*2026*	*2031*
Wards							
Chatteris - Birch	2,000	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,200
Chatteris - Slade Lode	2,300	2,300	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,500
Chatteris - The Mills	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,600
Chatteris - Wenneye	2,100	2,400	2,500	3,200	4,500	5,300	5,700
March East	6,600	7,400	7,400	8,000	8,700	9,500	10,100
March North	6,400	7,100	7,100	7,200	7,100	7,300	7,500
March West	6,000	7,200	7,400	8,700	9,900	11,100	11,900
Whittlesey - Bassenhally	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Whittlesey - Delph	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,400	2,700	2,900
Whittlesey - Kingsmoor	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,400
Whittlesey - Lattersey	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,900	3,000	3,000	2,900
Whittlesey - St Andrews	2,400	2,600	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,500
Whittlesey - St Marys	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,500
Wisbech - Clarkson	2,100	2,300	2,300	2,900	3,200	3,300	3,300
Wisbech - Hill	4,300	4,800	4,800	5,200	5,100	5,200	5,300
Wisbech - Kirkgate	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,400
Wisbech - Medworth	2,100	2,500	2,800	3,100	3,000	3,000	3,100
Wisbech - Peckover	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,500	4,900	7,300	8,400
Wisbech - Staithe	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,300
Wisbech - Waterlees	4,900	5,400	5,200	5,000	5,000	4,900	4,700
Benwick, Coates and Eastrea	4,000	4,400	4,300	4,100	4,200	4,100	4,000
Doddington	2,100	2,200	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,200
Elm	4,000	4,700	4,600	4,600	4,700	4,600	4,700
Manea	1,600	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Parson Drove	4,100	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,200
Roman Bank	5,600	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,600	6,700	6,700
Wimblington	1,700	2,100	2,100	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,200
Total	**83,700**	**93,300**	**93,300**	**98,200**	**104,900**	**109,800**	**113,200**

Appendix 6: 2009-based ward level dwelling forecasts, 2001-2031

	Estimated dwellings		Forecast dwellings ~				
District	**2001**	**2009**	**2011**	**2016**	**2021**	**2026**	**2031**
Chatteris - Birch	900	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
Chatteris - Slade Lode	1,050	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,450
Chatteris - The Mills	1,150	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
Chatteris - Wenneye	900	1,100	1,150	1,450	2,000	2,350	2,600
March East	3,100	3,600	3,650	3,950	4,250	4,600	4,900
March North	2,550	3,150	3,200	3,350	3,350	3,450	3,600
March West	2,700	3,050	3,150	3,750	4,250	4,750	5,150
Whittlesey - Bassenhally	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Whittlesey - Delph	750	850	900	950	1,100	1,250	1,350
Whittlesey - Kingsmoor	700	650	650	650	650	650	650
Whittlesey - Lattersey	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,250	1,300	1,300	1,300
Whittlesey - St Andrews	1,050	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Whittlesey - St Marys	1,100	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
Wisbech - Clarkson	950	1,050	1,050	1,350	1,500	1,550	1,600
Wisbech - Hill	2,100	2,450	2,500	2,700	2,700	2,750	2,800
Wisbech - Kirkgate	900	950	950	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Wisbech - Medworth	1,150	1,250	1,400	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,600
Wisbech - Peckover	950	1,100	1,100	1,250	2,200	3,250	3,800
Wisbech - Staithe	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wisbech - Waterlees	2,100	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Benwick, Coates and Eastrea	1,600	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,900	1,900	1,900
Doddington	850	950	950	1,000	1,050	1,050	1,050
Elm	1,750	2,100	2,100	2,150	2,200	2,200	2,250
Manea	700	900	900	1,000	1,050	1,050	1,100
Parson Drove	1,750	2,150	2,200	2,250	2,300	2,350	2,400
Roman Bank	2,550	2,950	3,000	3,050	3,100	3,150	3,200
Wimblington	750	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,050	1,100
Total	36,800	42,100	42,850	45,950	48,950	51,650	53,850

Notes:
All figures are rounded to nearest 50 and may not sum to total shown due to rounding.
Estimate and forecast dwellings totals equal district level totals rather than the sum of each column.
2001 - Mid-year estimate based on census.
2009 - Mid-year estimate based on 2001 totals rolled forward on basis of information on housing completions, 2001-09.
2011, 2016, 2021, 2026 - Forecasts based mainly on published Local Authority trajectories, with some Research Group interpolation.
2031 - Forecasts based on 2010 East of England Plan draft revision POLICY H1: Regional Housing Provision 2011-2031

IMPORTANT: These forecasts should be considered provisional. The proposed abolition of the RSS and ongoing uncertainty over the future of some developments included here mean that there is considerable uncertainty over future housing targets and likely trajectories. Please see Methodology document for details.

~ Each colum reflects mid-year figures. However, they are based on financial year figures from district trajectories as follows.

2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
2009/10-2010/11	2011/12-2015/16	2016/17-2020/21	2021/22-2025/26	2026/27-2030/31

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