

Defining housing markets using commuting patterns

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Chapter 7. Defining housing markets using commuting patterns

7.1 Summary

- The two major 'city-regions' of Peterborough and Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire have fairly widespread labour markets, although most commuting is generally short-distance.
- Most market towns in the Cambridge sub-region have tight commuter hinterlands
- Peterborough's labour market looks north and west more than south and east
- Very few areas contribute 5% or more of their workforce to a large number of labour markets
- Consequently most 'residence' areas look to one or two labour markets only
- Most people are likely to seek housing fairly close to their place of work
- Although experiencing relatively low house prices, Fenland does not appear to have become a major commuter 'suburb' for Cambridge; in 2001 no ward contributed more than 25% of its employed residents to work in Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire
- London is not the commuter 'honey-pot' of popular myth for Cambridgeshire residents. As at 2001 the ward with the highest proportion of employed residents working in London was Whittlesford, with 8.6%. Only one Cambridge City ward recorded 5% or more of its employed residents as London commuters - Petersfield, with 6.2%.

The seven districts comprising the Cambridge sub-region display a number of small local labour markets with relatively little overlap of commuting hinterlands. All market towns have a clear labour market and only the largest have commuter belts extending beyond 10 miles radius. Generally speaking, hinterlands are mainly constrained within districts.

As most migration involves people in work, these commuting markets are a good proxy for very local housing markets. In terms of future planning it is important that the areas develop employment opportunities to match new housing development. The main area where housing and employment development appear to have become somewhat 'out of synch' is Ely. There is relatively high commuting to Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire, with some wards recording between 25% and 50% of employed residents travelling out of the district.

7.2 Introduction

The Communities & Local Government (CLG) guidance relating to defining housing market areas recommends considering a number of approaches. One of these is to analyse labour market areas, based on commuting hinterlands. This is considered a particularly useful approach for the Cambridge sub-region for the following reasons:

- The area has experienced – and is forecast to continue to experience – significant population growth linked to local economic prosperity.
- Analysis of migration at the time of the 2001 Population Census reinforces this picture; net migration tends to involve people of working age who are employed locally.
- The sub-region as a whole has a virtual 'balance' of resident labour force and workplace jobs. This means that out-commuting is balanced by in-commuting. The sub-region is not a 'dormitory' for workers employed elsewhere.

- There is very little evidence of any significant retirement market – although this is of local importance in Fenland. The 2001 Census indicated around one-third of Fenland's net adult migrants in the preceding year were retired. The only other district with some modest retirement-led migration is St Edmundsbury.
- There is very little provision or development of holiday or second homes in the sub-region

As chapters 9 and 10 on the economic and demographic context show, a large share of population and housing growth has occurred as a response to labour market success. The East of England Plan has been developed on the assumption that the conditions for economic prosperity will continue and will be the driver for further growth.

However, it is true to say that the Cambridge housing sub-region is not based on any functional analysis of economic interdependency. It is the combination of 7 adjacent districts. This chapter examines the commuting hinterlands contained within and influencing this area. The very detailed commuting data provided by the 2001 Census has been used to map commuting areas at a number of levels.

At the highest level, labour markets relate to the two regional cities, Cambridge and Peterborough. In the case of Cambridge, the City has a very tight boundary and in recent years much of the new development of employment locations and also housing has taken place in adjacent South Cambridgeshire - often adjacent to the built-up Cambridge area. South Cambridgeshire itself has no 'town' and employment is widely spread through around 100 villages. For this reason there are some significant overlaps between the Cambridge market and parts of that of South Cambridgeshire, and the two markets are treated together for the purpose of this analysis. This differs from Peterborough, where the employment, or labour market, area is defined as the unitary authority.

Below the 'city' level the labour markets analysed are market towns and their hinterlands. However, these have been defined on pragmatic lines, so include adjacent villages, (using wards as building blocks), where there are employment sites. Some market towns are considerably larger than others – such as Huntingdon and Bury St Edmunds contained within the Cambridge sub-region.

Finally, the analysis pays particular attention to the influence of the greater London area on the sub-region. There is a general conception that London has a large – and growing – attraction as an employment centre. Although now 6 years old, the 2001 Census provides a 'reality check' on just how important the London influence is.

7.3 Mapping

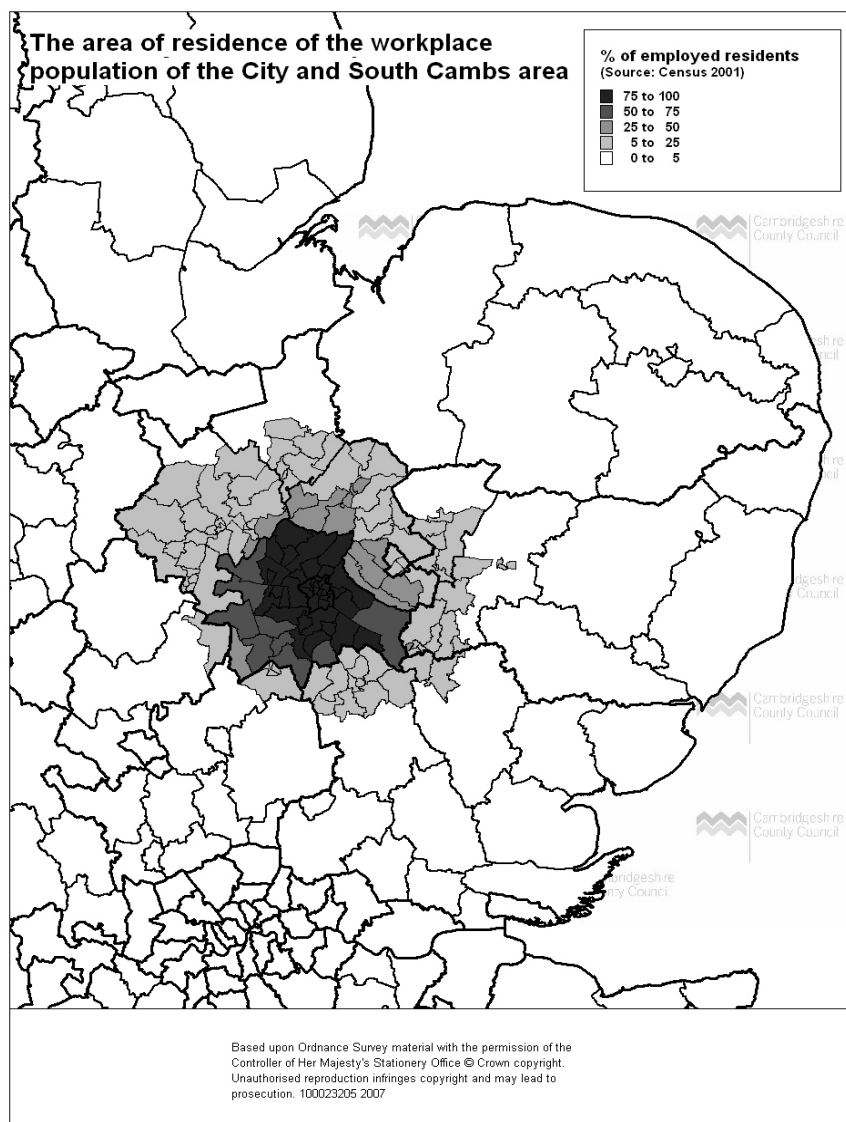
The commuting maps which accompany this report analyse the percentage of employed residents living in wards who work in specified locations. The 'cut-off' point is 5%; the maps show, at the lowest level, where between 5% and 25% of employed residents work in a specified city or town. Any area depicted as 'white' on a map has fewer than 5% of its residents working in the town/city of concern. It is therefore considered to be outside that specific labour market. Some areas will be part of more than one labour market, although it is very rare for a ward to be part of more than two! Examples of areas looking to several labour markets include the Isleham ward in East Cambridgeshire – Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire, Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket all attract between 5% and 25% of the ward's employed residents. In contrast some wards in Cambridge City look only to Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire for employment. The following pages set out the commuting pattern maps with brief comments on each.

7.4 Cambridge City & South Cambridgeshire

Providing 142,800 workplace population jobs in 2001, these overlapping labour markets dominate the southern parts of the Cambridge sub-region. The map shows that within the Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire districts most wards have 50% or more of their employed residents working locally. There is just one ward where the percentage drops to 25%-50%.

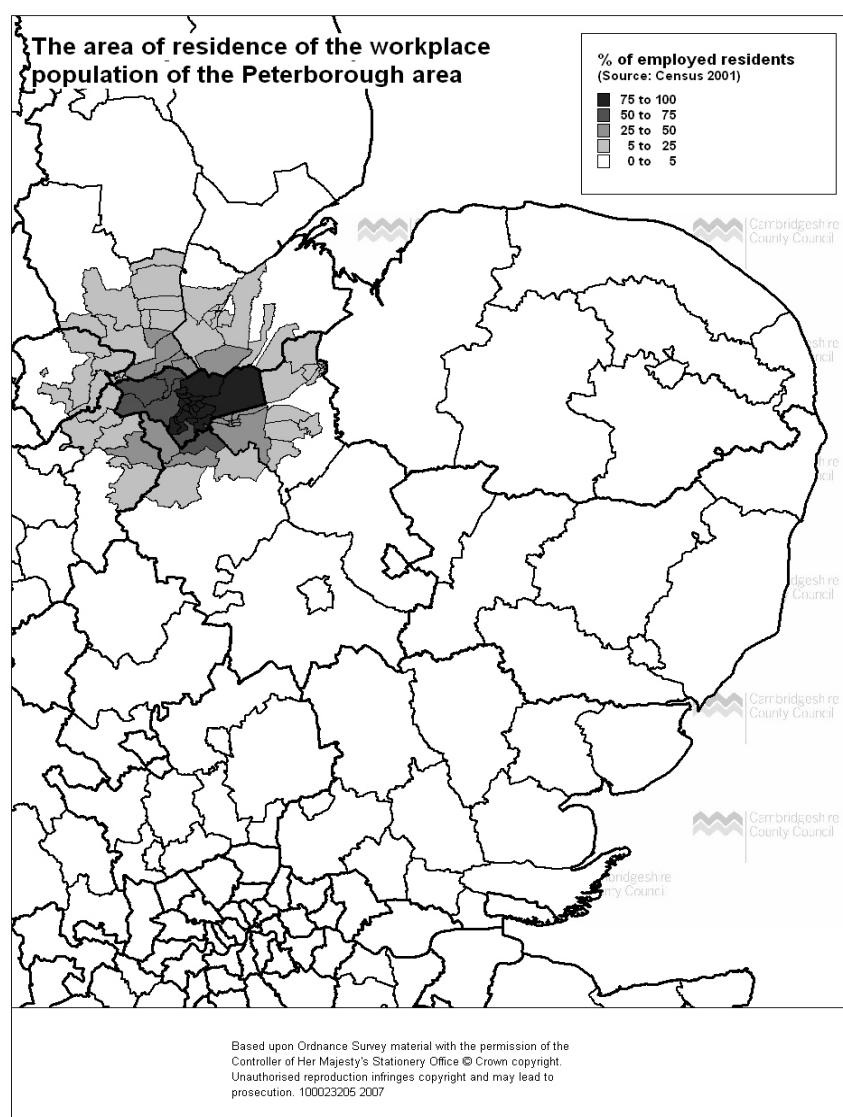
In terms of the sphere of influence outside the two Districts there are a small number of wards where between 25% to 50% of employed residents commute to the City/South Cambridgeshire. Most of these are in East Cambridgeshire, with some limited influence in east Huntingdonshire. No wards in Fenland, Forest Heath, St Edmundsbury, Uttlesford, Braintree, North Hertfordshire or Mid Bedfordshire contribute more than 25% of their employed residents to the 'greater Cambridge' workforce.

This challenges the common view that Cambridge attracts a large share of daily commuters who live in Huntingdonshire and even Peterborough City. However, although shares are generally low, there are still relatively high numbers of commuters.



7.5 Peterborough City

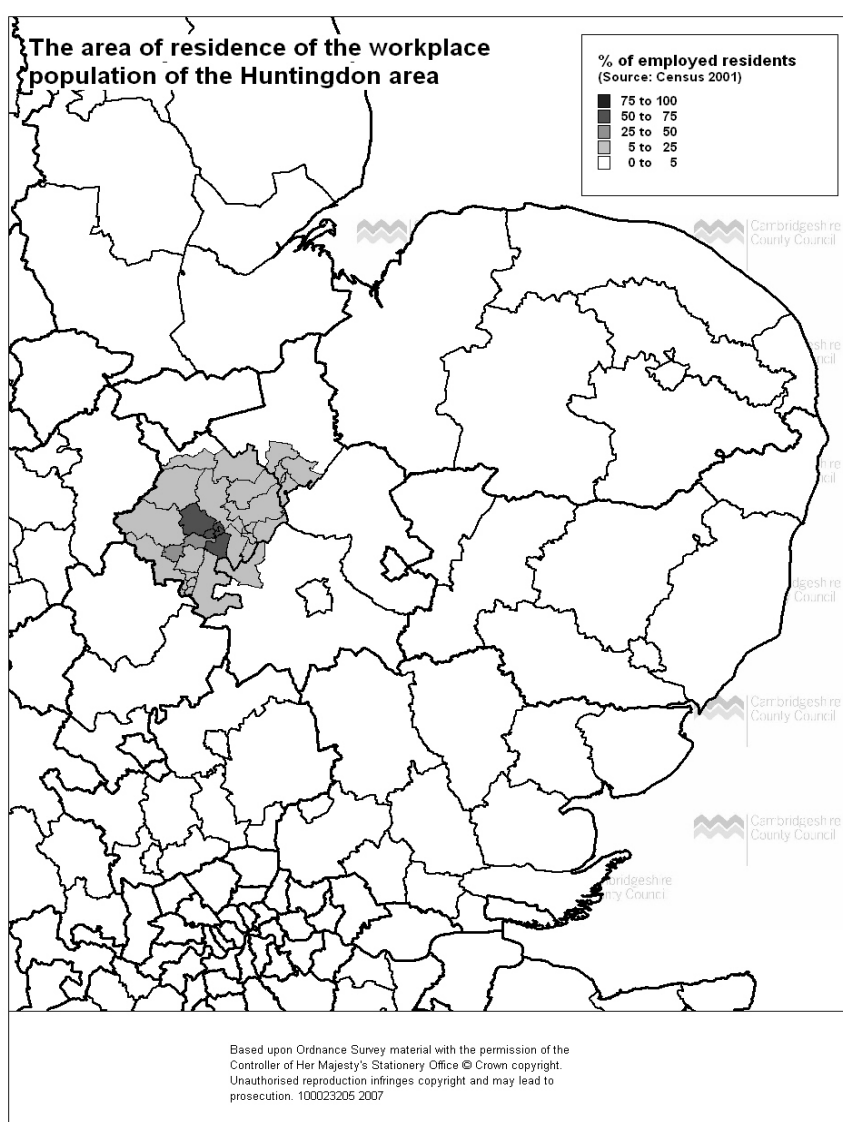
As the map shows, Peterborough's commuting hinterland generally straddles more extensive territory to the west and north of the city than to the east – and more especially, the south. However, Whittlesey (Fenland), and the Yaxley/Elton areas of Huntingdonshire contribute between 25% and 50% of their employed residents to the Peterborough labour market, (90,600 workplace population in 2001). There are also a number of wards in Huntingdonshire and Fenland – between Whittlesey and March/Wisbech – with between 5% and 25% of their employed residents working in Peterborough.



7.6 Huntingdonshire District

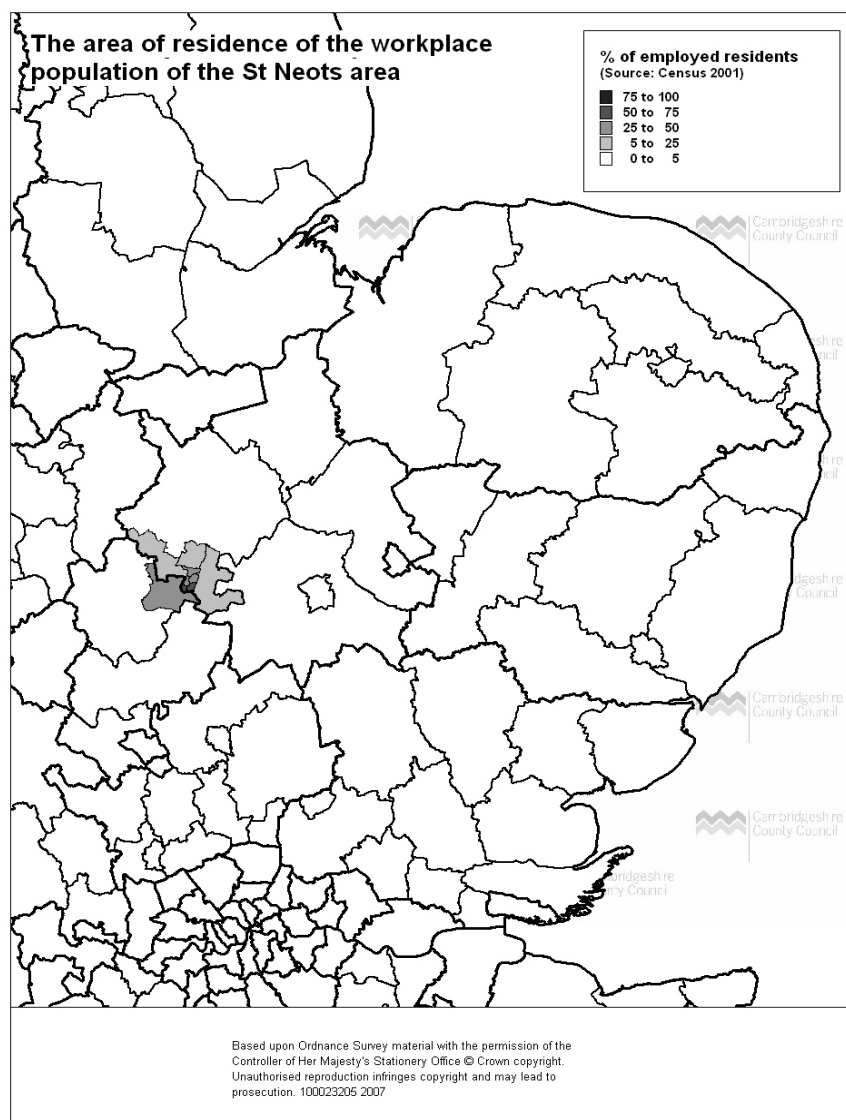
▪ Huntingdon

The Huntingdon employment area covers not only the market town, but also Godmanchester, Alconbury and the Stukeleys. The 2001 Census showed an excess of workplace jobs as compared with employed residents, supporting in-commuting. The town's influence stretches throughout all but the most northerly wards of the district, but generally at the 5% to 25% commuting level. The map shows that the sphere of influence outside Huntingdonshire district is very limited. There are a very few wards in western South Cambridgeshire and in southern Fenland, around Chatteris, where between 5% and 25% of employed residents commute to work in Huntingdon.



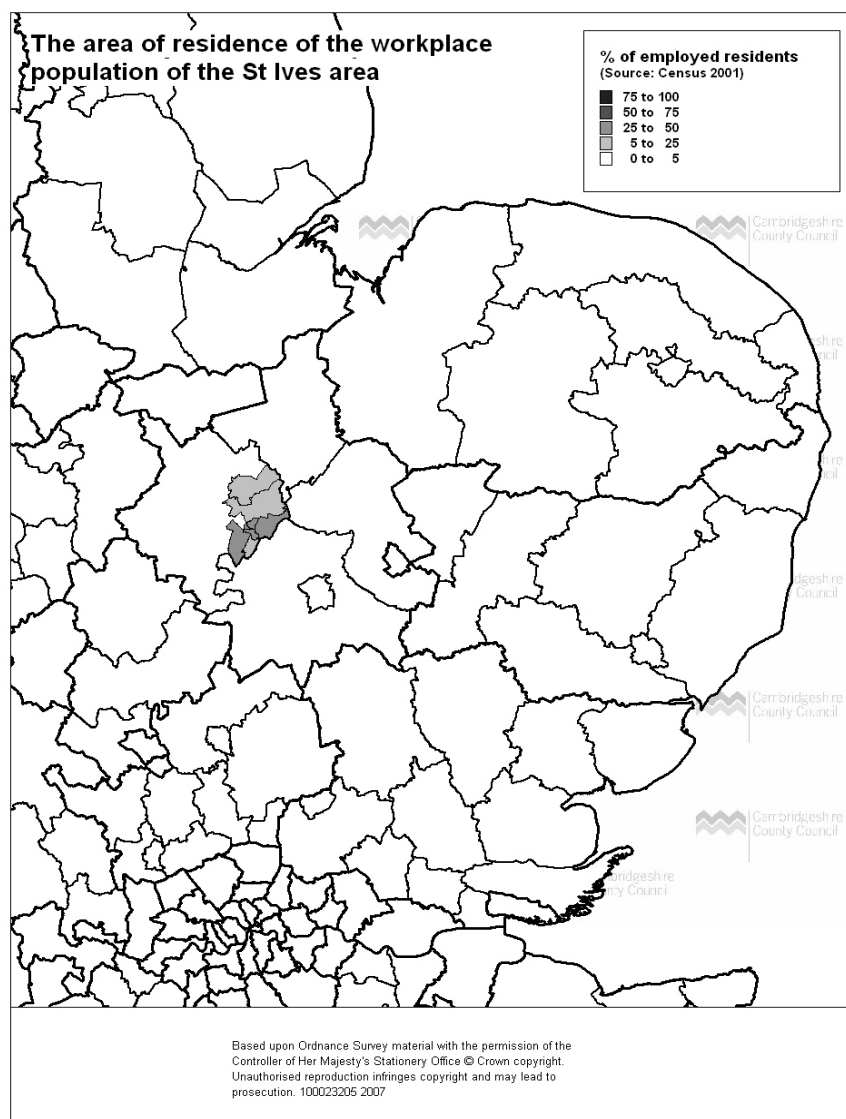
■ St Neots

St Neots, together with an adjacent ward Roxton in Bedfordshire, generally looks westwards for its labour market. No ward in South Cambridgeshire – or elsewhere in the Cambridge Sub-region – contributes 5% or more of its employed residents to its labour force.



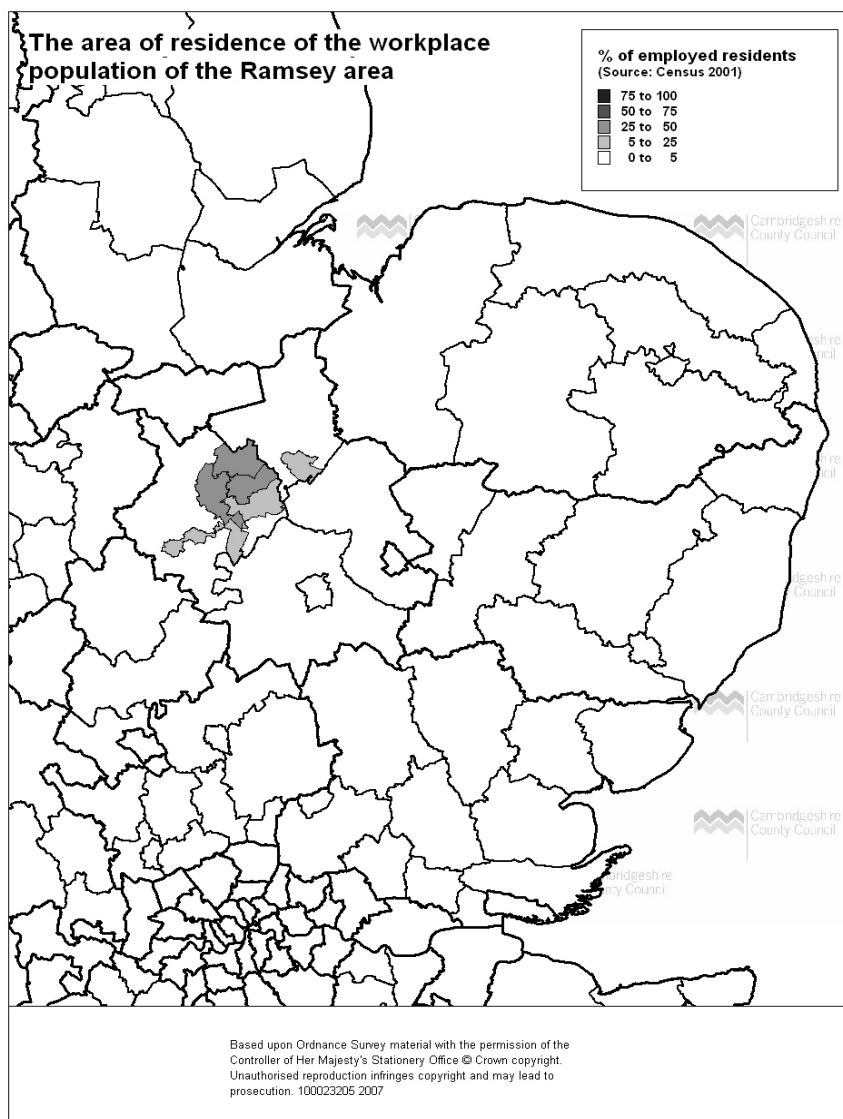
▪ **St Ives**

St Ives is the third largest employment centre in Huntingdonshire. The commuting labour market is very tightly defined. The 2001 Census indicated that there were no wards outside of Huntingdonshire which contributed even 5% of their residents to work in St Ives.



■ Ramsey/Bury

Finally in Huntingdonshire, the Census shows that Ramsey/Bury has a slightly more diffuse commuting hinterland than the market towns to the south. But even here, most commuting is very local within Huntingdonshire. The exception relates to commuting from Fenland, where there is limited travel to work (at a 5%- 25% level). There is no discernible commuting from Peterborough or Whittlesey to the Ramsey area.

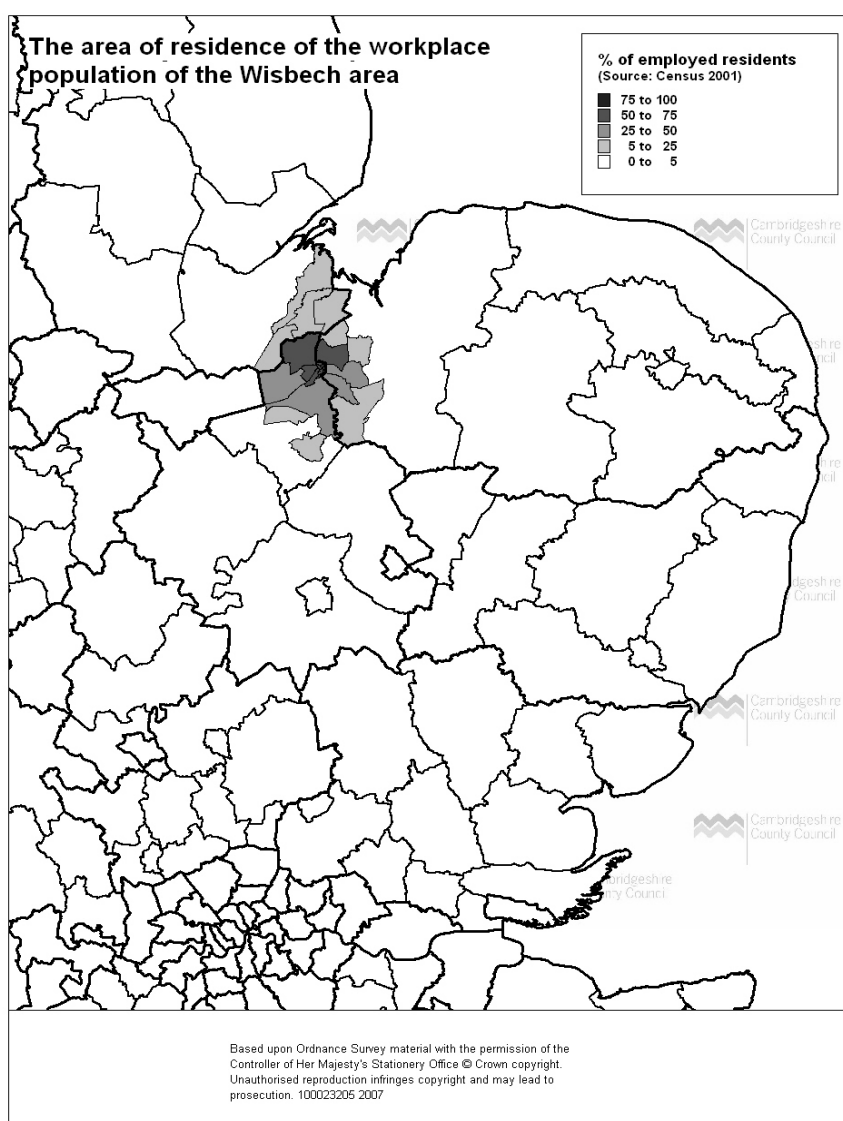


7.7 Fenland District

The Fenland labour market is dominated by the four market towns, Wisbech, March, Chatteris and Whittlesey.

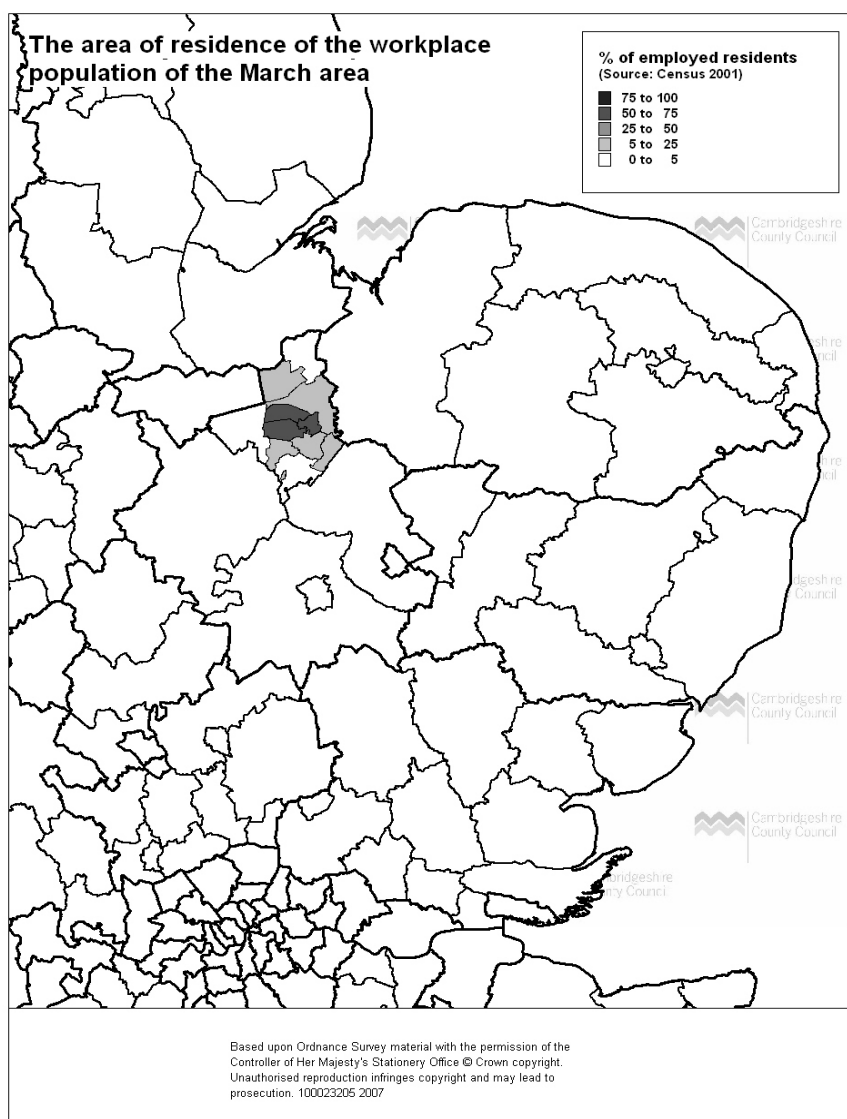
■ Wisbech

Wisbech is the largest employment centre in Fenland and had net in-commuting in 2001. The 'employment centre' analysed for this report includes adjoining wards in Norfolk, (West Walton). The market town clearly acts as a jobs centre for not only Cambridgeshire, but also western Norfolk and, to a lesser extent, parts of South Holland District in Lincolnshire. The Wisbech labour market covers a number of Fenland wards south of the town, but none in East Cambridgeshire or Peterborough.



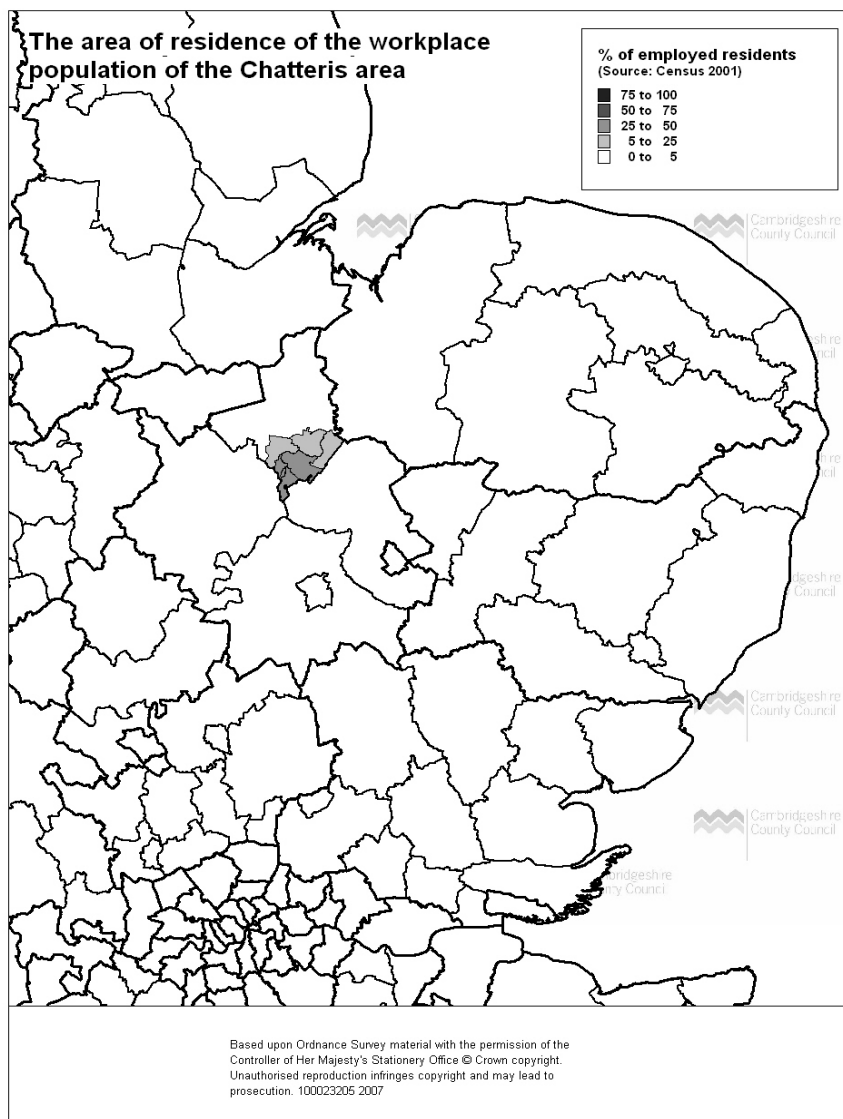
▪ March

The labour market linked to March is totally confined within Fenland. It extends to the edge of Chatteris and north to Wisbech. Despite the presence of a railway station, there is very little in-commuting from Peterborough or East Cambridgeshire; no ward in either District contributed even a 5% share of their employed residents to work in March.



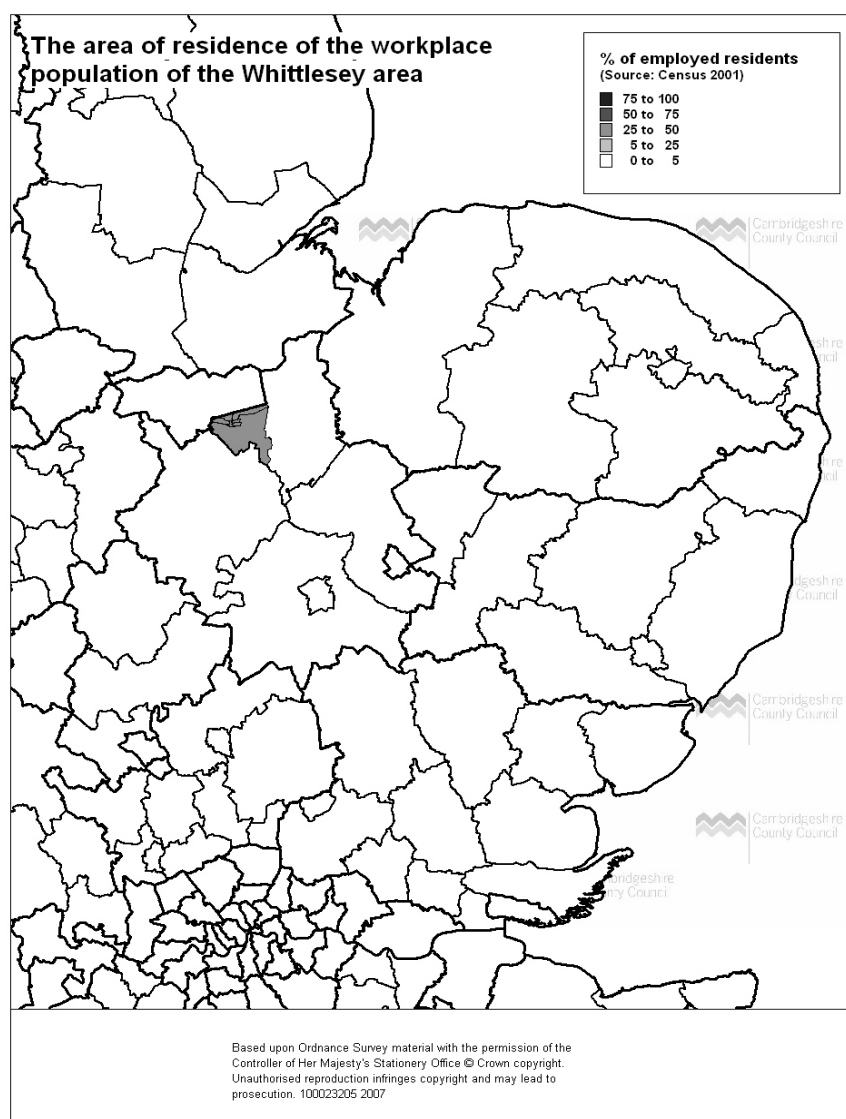
▪ **Chatteris**

The commuting hinterland of Chatteris is extremely tight. Despite its location on the Fenland boundary, no ward outside of Fenland contributed more than 5% of its employed residents to the Chatteris labour force.



▪ Whittlesey

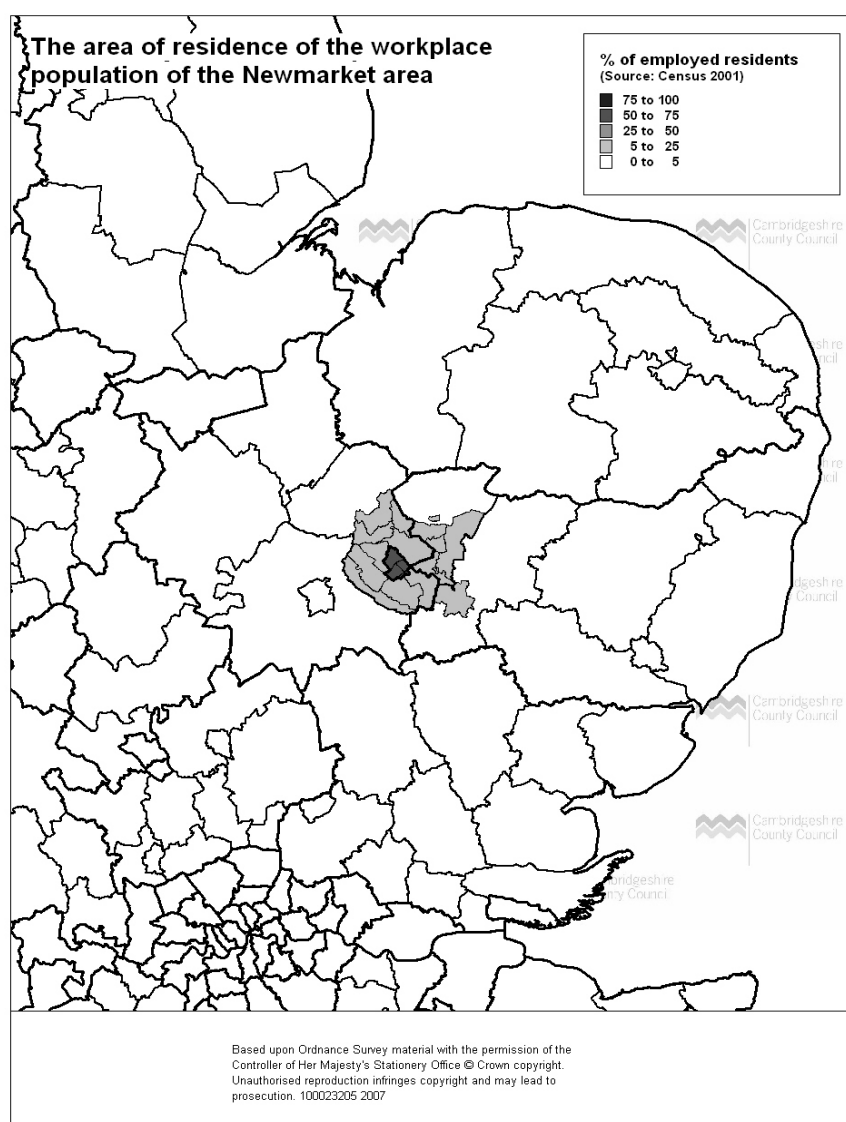
The fourth market town in Fenland, Whittlesey, is located to the south-east of Peterborough. The map indicates an almost totally enclosed labour market in terms of in-commuting; no ward outside of the 7 wards constituting the Whittlesey labour market contributed even 6% of its employed residents as commuters to the area in 2001. However, as recorded under 'Peterborough', the Whittlesey wards collectively contributed between 25% and 50%, (39%) of their employed residents as part of the Peterborough workforce.



7.9 Forest Heath

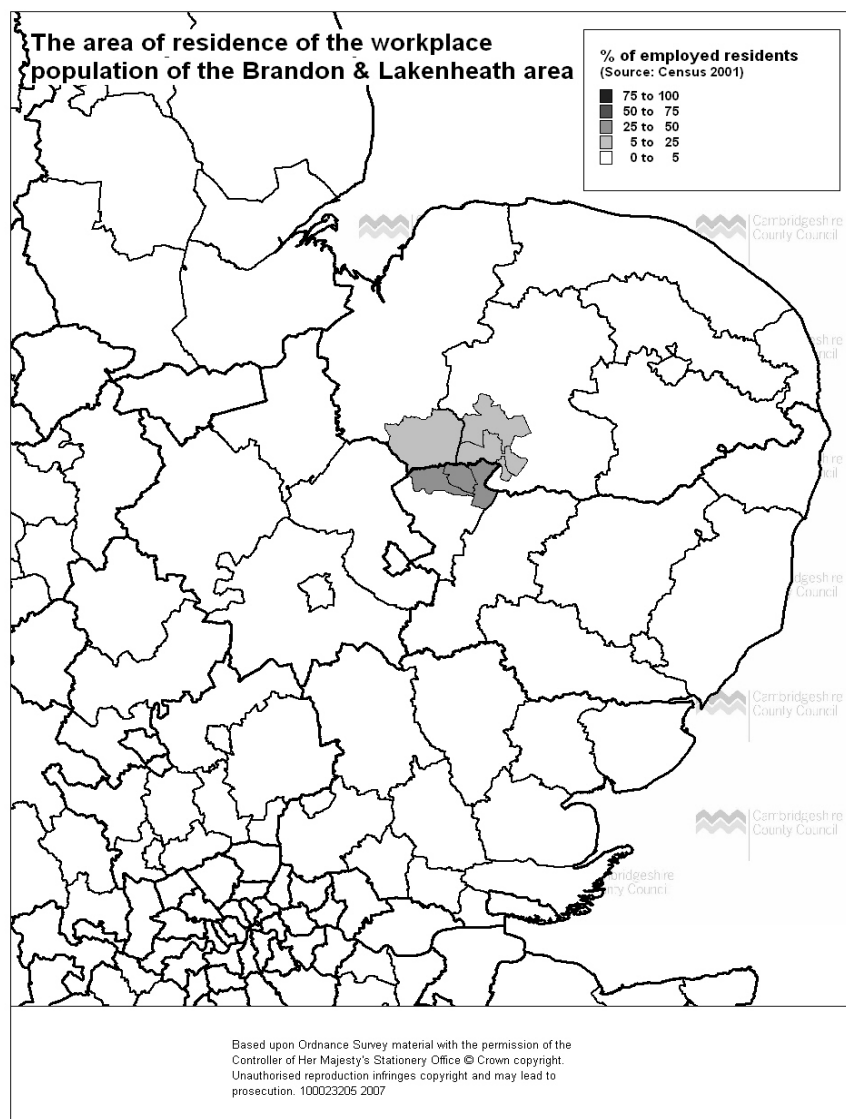
▪ Newmarket

Newmarket is almost totally surrounded by East Cambridgeshire district. It is to be expected, therefore, that the commuting hinterland will extend outside Forest Heath. The map shows, indeed, that relatively more wards located in East Cambridgeshire contribute their workers to employment in Newmarket than do wards in other parts of Forest Heath. There are also areas of St Edmundsbury which contribute 5% or more of their employed residents to work in Newmarket. Despite their proximity, there appears to be very little commuting from South Cambridgeshire wards to Newmarket.



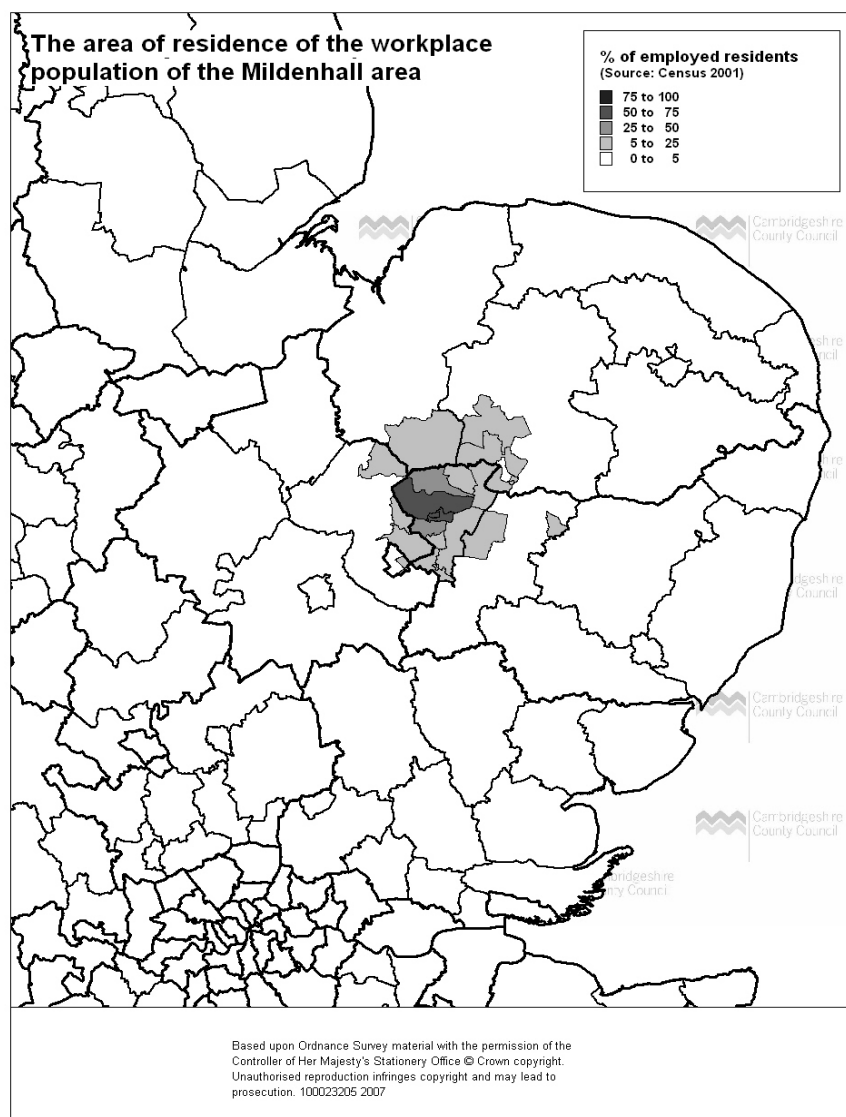
■ Brandon/Lakenheath

For the purposes of this analysis, the Brandon/Lakenheath labour market has been combined. It is important to appreciate the importance of the USAF base at Lakenheath as an employment centre. Forces' personnel are located on specific housing estates, including Feltwell in Norfolk. So, apart from Forest Heath, the commuting hinterland is restricted to northern wards in Kings Lynn & West Norfolk and Breckland Districts.



■ Mildenhall

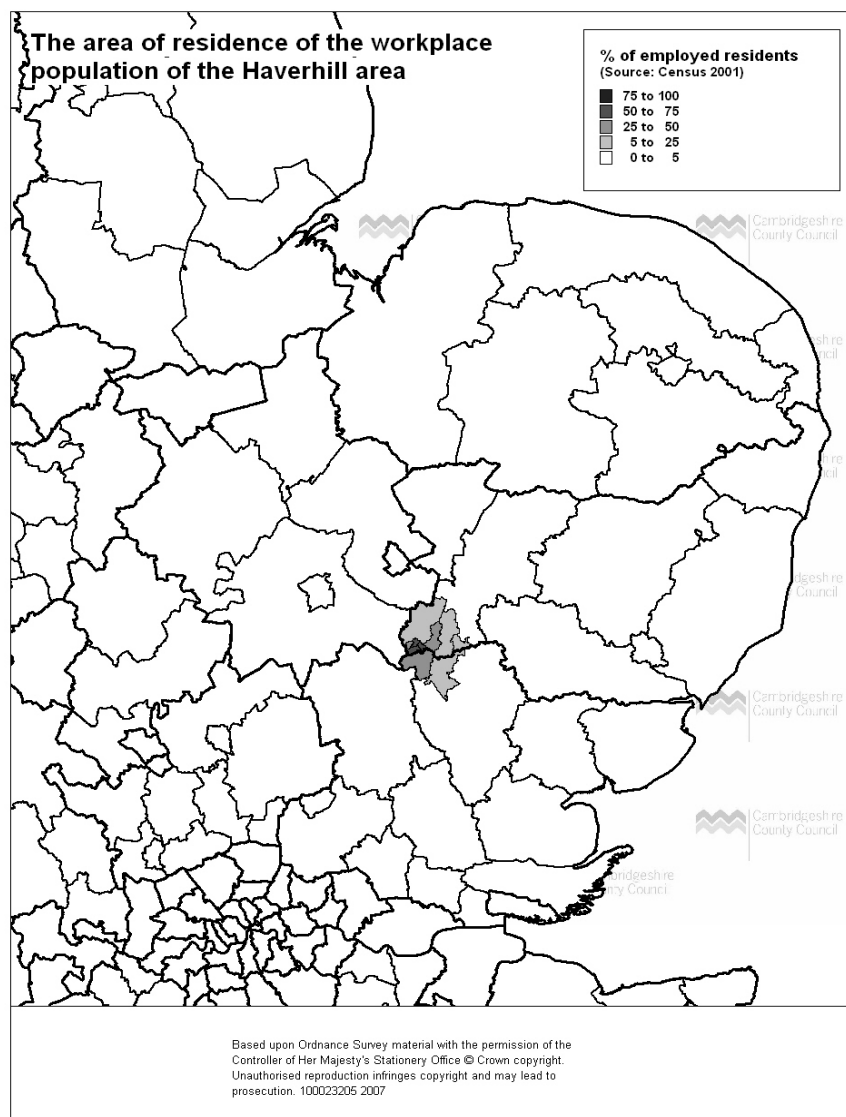
The map shows a relatively wide-ranging commuter area, including East Cambridgeshire, Kings Lynn & West Norfolk, Breckland and St Edmundsbury. With an armed forces base a significant element of commuting is determined by the location of housing for military personnel. All surrounding Districts have wards contributing between 5% and 25% of their employed residents to work in the Mildenhall area. In fact Mildenhall is one of the few towns outside Cambridgeshire to attract a significant number of commuters.



7.10 St Edmundsbury

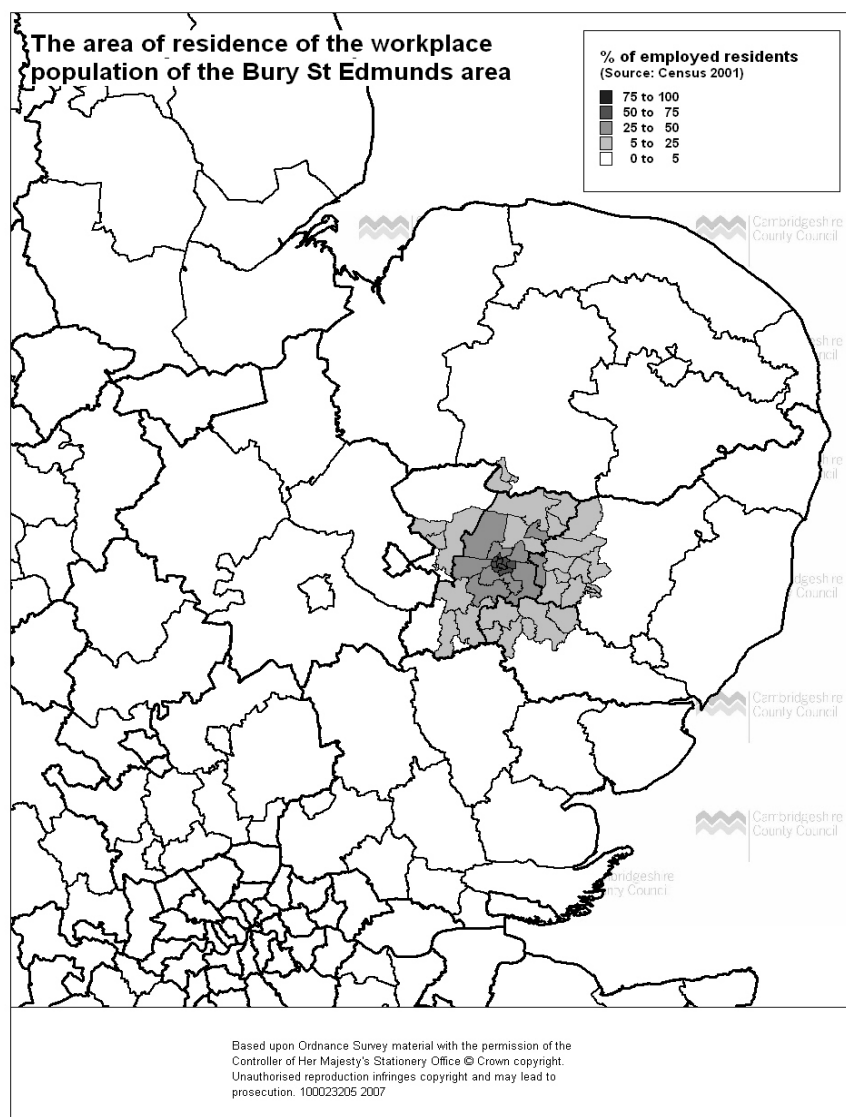
▪ Haverhill

Haverhill is located close to the boundary of several Districts – St Edmundsbury, South Cambridgeshire, East Cambridgeshire, Braintree and Uttlesford. However, as the commuting map shows, the labour market area is very tightly drawn. Only wards in St Edmundsbury and Braintree contribute 5% or more of their employed residents to work in the town. No wards in adjacent South Cambridgeshire have even modest commuting to the town.



▪ Bury St Edmunds

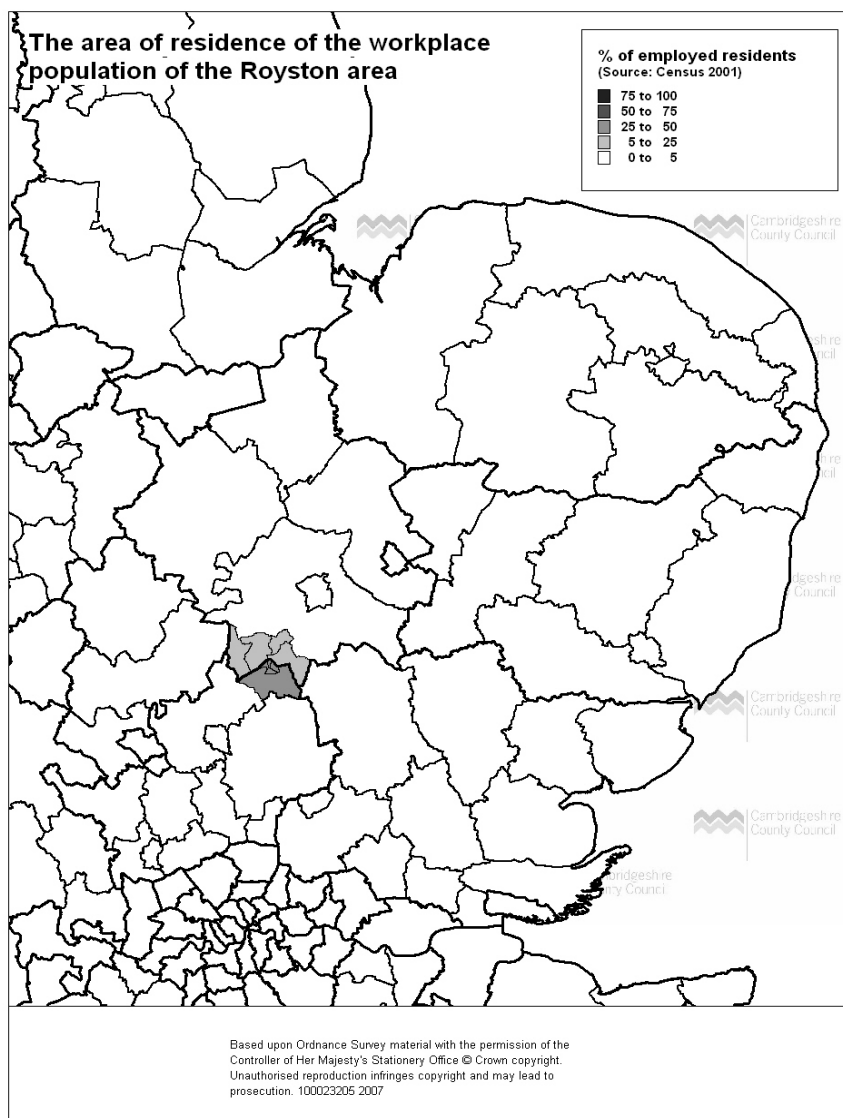
Bury St Edmunds is one of the largest towns in the sub-region. As the map shows, there is a significant labour market associated with the town. However, there is only one ward outside of St Edmundsbury Borough which contributed 25% or more of its employed residents to the town's workforce. Most other 'commuter' wards in other districts contributed between 5% and 25% of their employed workforce to the Bury St Edmunds labour market. Commuter wards are located in Forest Heath, Babergh and Mid Suffolk.



7.11 Outside the Cambridge Sub-region

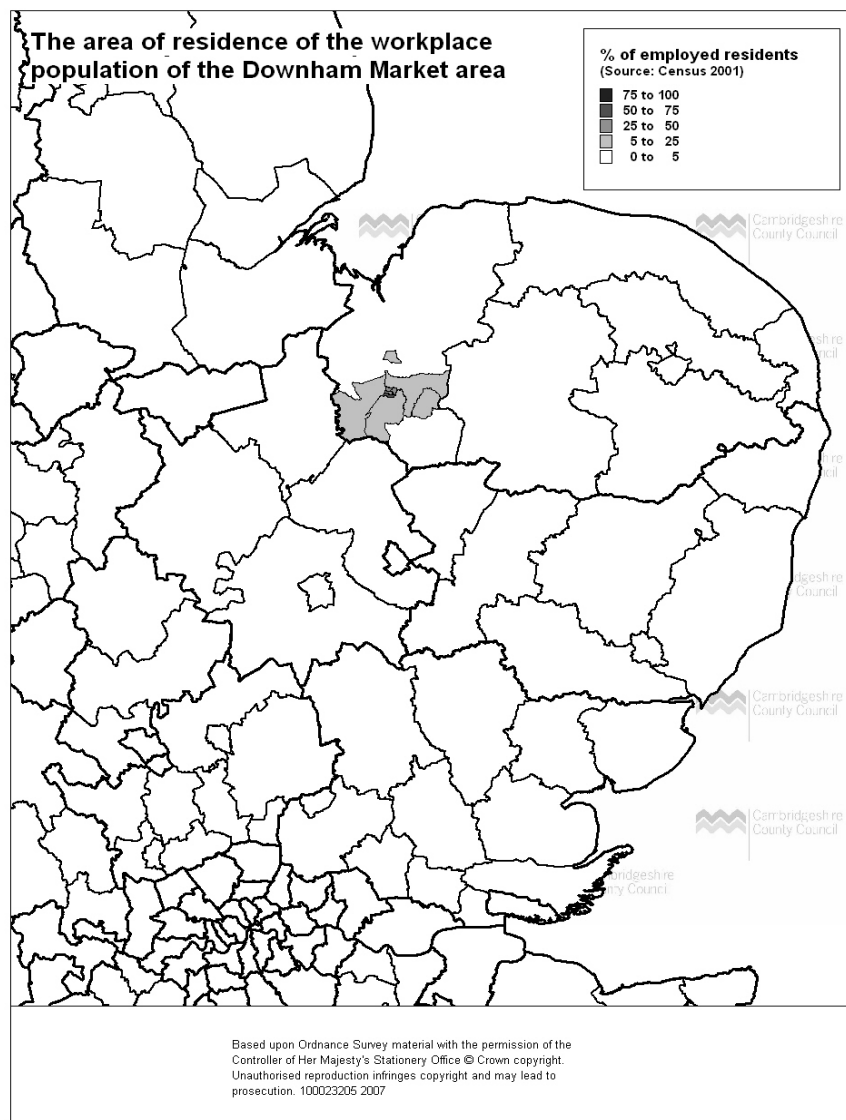
▪ Royston (North Hertfordshire)

Located immediately to the south of South Cambridgeshire, Royston has a very tight commuter hinterland. In fact, apart from wards in Royston itself, commuting is generally restricted to a number of wards in South Cambridgeshire. However, none of these wards contributed more than 25% of their employed residents to Royston's workforce in 2001.



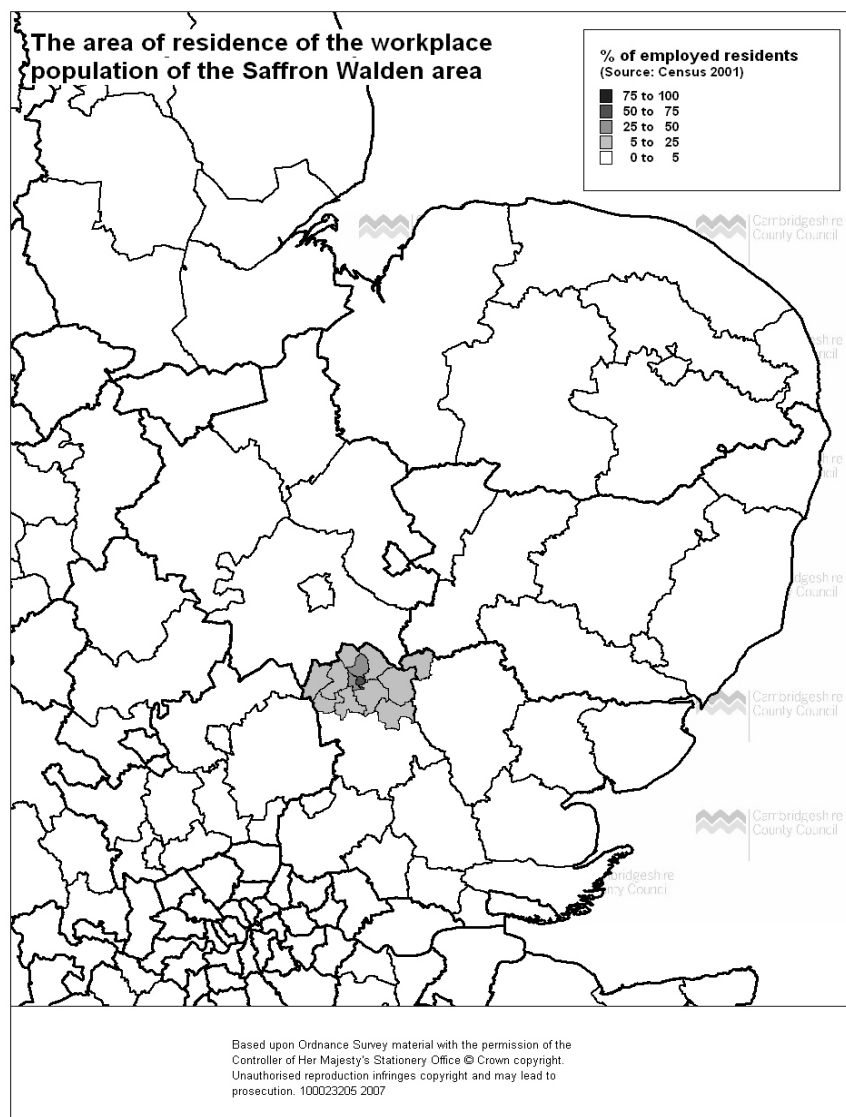
▪ **Downham Market (Kings Lynn & West Norfolk)**

Downham Market, In Kings Lynn & West Norfolk, has a commuting hinterland which is totally constrained within Norfolk – and the District. No ward in Fenland contributed even 5% of its employed residents to the town's workforce in 2001.



▪ **Saffron Walden (Uttlesford)**

Finally, the maps look at the labour market associated with Saffron Walden in Uttlesford, located close to the South Cambridgeshire border. The town has a tight labour market and only one ward outside the District contributed 5% or more of its employed residents to the Saffron Walden economy, (located in Braintree). No South Cambridgeshire wards form a prominent part of the town's labour market.



▪ London

The 2001 Census provides information on numbers of residents commuting to the greater London area. In relation to the Cambridge Sub-region, most wards with a significant number or proportion of commuters include, or are close to, railway stations. Table 1 shows those 14 wards with 5% or more of employed residents working in London in 2001. This share may well have increased in more recent years, but problems with disruption to journeys and the high cost of rail travel suggest that growth has not been rapid. It is interesting to note that a survey of residents of the new village of Cambourne, dated summer 2006, located a short drive from St Neots and its station on the East Coast main line, recorded 6% of employed residents working in London.

Table 1: Wards with 5% or more of Employed Residents Working in Greater London, 2001

Ward	District	% Employed Residents working in London 2001
Whittlesford	South Cambridgeshire	8.6%
The Mordens	South Cambridgeshire	7%
Ellington	Huntingdonshire	6.8%
Huntingdon West	Huntingdonshire	6.8%
Fowlmere & Foxton	South Cambridgeshire	6.6%
Petersfield	Cambridge City	6.2%
Orwell & Barrington	South Cambridgeshire	6.1%
Melbourn	South Cambridgeshire	5.8%
Meldreth	South Cambridgeshire	5.7%
Kimbolton & Staughton	Huntingdonshire	5.7%
St Neots Priory Park	Huntingdonshire	5.7%
Gransden & the Offords	Huntingdonshire	5.3%
Duxford	South Cambridgeshire	5%
Gamlingay	South Cambridgeshire	5%

Source: Census 2001

Table 1 shows Whittlesford in South Cambridgeshire as having 8.6% of its employed residents working in London, with the Mordens on 7%.

Appendix 1: Employment and Workplace

Table 2 shows total employment, or workplace population, in each market town and the percentage this represents of each District/area's total employment, (where a ward outside the Cambridge Sub-region is included). The wards covered are listed below. The table is restricted to towns lying primarily within the Sub-region.

Table 2: Workplace Population of Market Towns/centres, 2001

Market Towns/centres	Total Employment	% of District/area Employment
Huntingdon	24,730	34.8%
St Neots	13,370	18.8%
St Ives	9,600	13.5%
Ramsey/Bury	8,070	11.4%
Total Hunts market towns	55,770	78.5%
Wisbech	13,530	41.3%
March	7,610	23.2%
Chatteris	2,930	8.9%
Whittlesey	5,390	16.5%
Total Fenland market towns	29,460	90.0%
Ely	8,140	32.7%
Newmarket	10,310	32.1%
Brandon/Lakenheath	4,560	14.2%
Mildenhall	14,460	45.0%
Total Forest Heath market towns	29,330	91.2%
Haverhill	9,320	18.3%
Bury St Edmunds	25,920	50.8%
Total St Edmundsbury market towns	35,240	69.0%

Source: Census 2001

The table shows that over 55,500 people worked in the four market towns in Huntingdonshire, around 79% of the total workplace population of the District. The share of employment accounted for by the four Fenland market towns/hinterlands was even higher, 90%. Ely provided just less than one-third of all workplace jobs in East Cambridgeshire. The three market towns and adjoining bases in Forest Heath provided work for over 29,000 people, 91% of the total in the District. Finally, Haverhill and Bury St Edmunds together provided over 35,200 people with work, 69% of the District total.

In addition, the combined workplace population of Cambridge City & South Cambridgeshire was 142,800 and Peterborough's employment was recorded as 90,620 people.

Appendix 2: The Wards

The wards included in each market town/centre, both within the Cambridge sub-region and in adjoining Districts, are as follows:

St Neots

- 12UEHB Little Paxton
- 12UEHG St Neots Eaton Ford
- 12UEHH St Neots Eaton Socon
- 12UEHJ St Neots Eynesbury
- 12UEHK St Neots Priory Park
- 09UDHC Roxton

Huntingdon

- 12UEGM Alconbury and The Stukeleys
- 12UEGU Godmanchester
- 12UEGX Huntingdon East
- 12UEGY Huntingdon North
- 12UEGZ Huntingdon West

St Ives

- 12UEGQ Earith
- 12UEHD St Ives East
- 12UEHE St Ives South
- 12UEHF St Ives West
- 12UEHP The Hemingfords

Ramsey/Bury

- 12UEHC Ramsey
- 12UEHQ Upwood and The Raveleys
- 12UEHR Warboys and Bury

Whittlesey

- 12UDGC Bassenhally
- 12UDGD Benwick, Coates and Eastrea
- 12UDGG Delph
- 12UDGL Kingsmoor
- 12UDGN Lattersey
- 12UDGY St Andrews
- 12UDGZ St Marys

Wisbech

- 12UDGF Clarkson
- 12UDGK Hill
- 12UDGM Kirkgate
- 12UDGT Medworth

- 12UDGW Peckover
- 12UDGX Roman Bank
- 12UDHB Staithe
- 12UDHD Waterlees
- 33UEJH Walton

March

- 12UDGQ March East
- 12UDGR March North
- 12UDGS March West
- Chatteris
- 12UDGE Birch
- 12UDHA Slade Lode
- 12UDHC The Mills
- 12UDHE Wenneye

Ely

- 12UCGA Ely East
- 12UCGB Ely North
- 12UCGC Ely South
- 12UCGD Ely West

Royston

- 26UFGH Ermine
- 26UFHB Royston Heath
- 26UFHC Royston Meridian
- 26UFHD Royston Palace

Downham Market

- 33UEHB Downham Old Town
- 33UEHC East Downham
- 33UEHP North Downham
- 33UEJA South Downham

King's Lynn

- 33UEHE Fairstead
- 33UEHG Gaywood Chase
- 33UEHH Gaywood North Bank
- 33UEHQ North Lynn
- 33UEHR North Wootton
- 33UEHS Old Gaywood
- 33UEHX St Margarets with St Nicholas
- 33UEHZ South and West Lynn
- 33UEJB South Wootton
- 33UEJD Springwood

Newmarket

- 42UCFR All Saints
- 42UCFW Exning
- 42UCGD St Mary's
- 42UCGE Severals

Haverhill

- 42UFGX Haverhill East
- 42UFGY Haverhill North
- 42UFGZ Haverhill South
- 42UFHA Haverhill West
- 22UCGU Bumpstead

Mildenhall

- 42UCFU Eriswell and The Rows
- 42UCFX Great Heath
- 42UCGB Market

Brandon & Lakenheath

- 42UCFS Brandon East
- 42UCFT Brandon West
- 42UCFZ Lakenheath

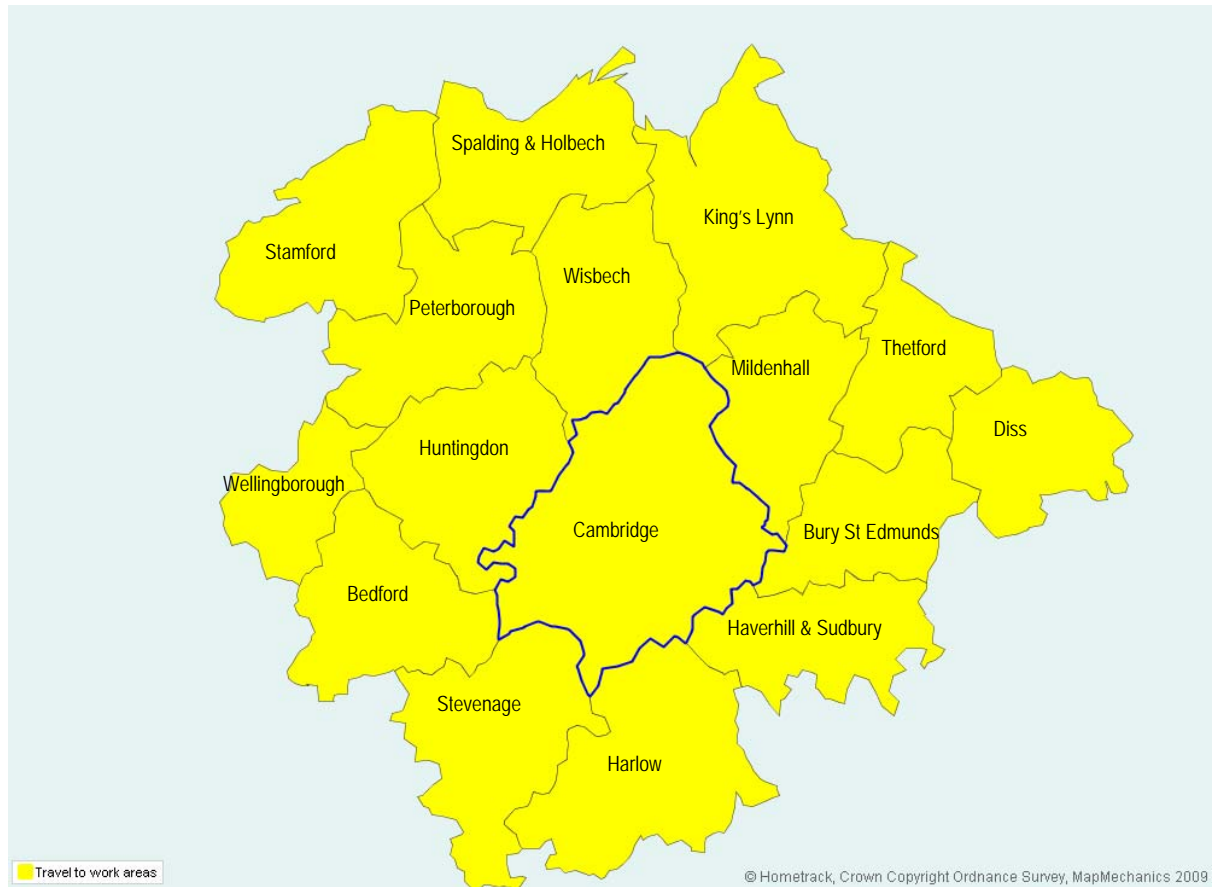
Bury St Edmunds

- 42UFGL Abbeygate
- 42UFGT Eastgate
- 42UFHF Minden
- 42UFHG Moreton Hall
- 42UFHH Northgate
- 42UFHL Risbygate
- 42UFHN St Olaves
- 42UFHP Southgate
- 42UFHR Westgate

Saffron Walden

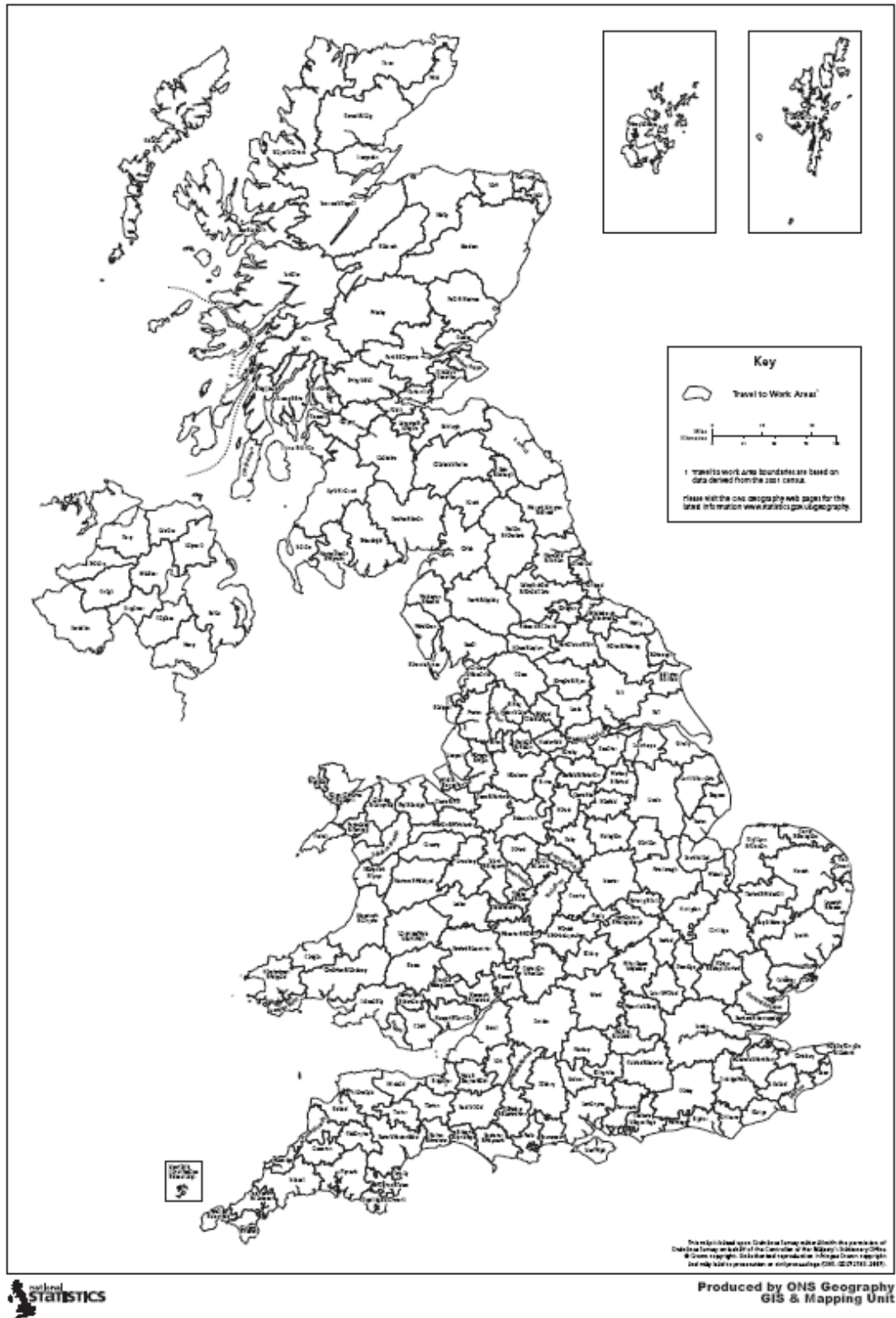
- 22UQGX Saffron Walden Audley
- 22UQGY Saffron Walden Castle
- 22UQGZ Saffron Walden Shire

Fig 2: Map of local TTWAs taken from Hometrack with names (no background to show boundaries)



Appendix 4: Map showing TTWAs across the UK

United Kingdom: Travel to Work Areas, 2001



Appendix 5: Census 2001 District level commuting patterns

This section of text is taken from <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/07A47622-9964-445F-9D3A-23940017EB4C/0/Section4.pdf> and provides background information on commuting both into and out of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Table 3 shows the overall balance between employed residents living in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and the working population. 359,100 people work in the county compared to 349,000 residents, a difference of 10,100. However, at the district level there are some marked differences. The cities of Cambridge and Peterborough have larger workforces than employed residents. Whilst Cambridge and Peterborough account for 35.1% of the employed residents of the county, they account for 47.1% of the county's jobs. This difference represents in-commuting of 46,800. The four more rural districts, East Cambridgeshire, Fenland, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire all see significant out-commuting with a combined difference between employed residents and working population of 36,600. This leaves a balance of 10,100 - overall net in-commuting into the county.

Table 3: Working population and employed residents aged 16 to 74, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by district

<i>District</i>	Male		Female		Total	
	Workforce	Employed residents	Workforce	Employed residents	Workforce	Employed residents
Cambridge City	39,566 20.2%	26,686 13.9%	39,133 23.9%	22,544 14.3%	78,699 21.9%	49,230 14.1%
East Cambridgeshire	14,251 7.3%	20,742 10.8%	10,652 6.5%	16,464 10.5%	24,903 6.9%	37,206 10.7%
Fenland	17,612 9.0%	21,082 11.0%	14,191 8.7%	16,675 10.6%	31,803 8.9%	37,757 10.8%
Huntingdonshire	38,553 19.7%	45,326 23.6%	30,447 18.6%	37,001 23.5%	69,000 19.2%	82,327 23.6%
South Cambridgeshire	38,236 19.5%	37,880 19.8%	25,862 15.8%	31,275 19.9%	64,098 17.8%	69,155 19.8%
Cambridgeshire	148,218 75.8%	151,719 79.1%	120,285 73.6%	123,970 78.9%	268,503 74.8%	275,689 79.0%
Peterborough	47,366 24.2%	40,068 20.9%	43,255 26.4%	33,229 21.1%	90,621 25.2%	73,297 21.0%
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	195,584 100.0%	191,787 100.0%	163,540 100.0%	157,199 100.0%	359,124 100.0%	348,986 100.0%

Source: Census 2001, Standard Tables S038, S131

Table 4: Net commuting by district and as a percentage of the employed resident population

<i>District</i>	Male		Female		Total	
	Net commuting	As a % of residents	Net commuting	As a % of residents	Net commuting	As a % of residents
Cambridge City	12,880	48.2	16,589	73.6	29,469	59.9
East Cambridgeshire	-6,491	-31.3	-5,812	-35.3	-12,303	-33.1
Fenland	-3,470	-16.5	-2,484	-14.9	-5,954	-15.8
Huntingdonshire	-6,773	-14.9	-6,554	-17.7	-13,327	-16.2
South Cambridgeshire	356	0.9	-5,413	-17.3	-5,057	-7.3
Cambridgeshire	-3,501	-2.3	-3,685	-3.0	-7,186	-2.6
Peterborough	7,298	18.2	10,026	30.2	17,324	23.6
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	3,797	2.0	6,341	4.0	10,138	2.9

Source: Census 2001, Standard Tables S038, S131

Table 4 above expresses the net commuting figures derived from Table 3 as percentages of employed residents. It shows that Cambridge City has the highest net in-commuting, expressed as a percent of its employed residents, of any district with almost 60%. Peterborough has a lower net in-commuting rate of 23.6% whilst East Cambridgeshire has the largest net out-commuting rate with 33.1%.

However, these figures do not tell us the whole story. Table 5 below details commuting movements within the county. Whilst Cambridge has net in-commuting of 29,500 i.e. workplace population less employed residents, the table shows that just 35,400 people live and work in Cambridge, with 13,900 Cambridge residents working outside of the city and 43,300 people travelling into Cambridge to work. Whilst the majority of people working in Cambridge live within the county, significant numbers come in from outside the county i.e. 10,600 workers. Unsurprisingly, South Cambridgeshire provides the largest share of the Cambridge City workforce outside of the city.

East Cambridgeshire has the highest out-commuting of the county's districts. Just 18,800 people live and work in East Cambridgeshire with an almost identical 18,300 East Cambridgeshire residents working outside the district. The remainder of the East Cambridgeshire workplace population is made up of 6,000 workers commuting in from outside the district.

Table 5: Commuting patterns within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

		WORKING IN								
		Cam- bridge City B	East Camb B	Fen- land B	Hunts B	Peter- boro B	South Camb B	Resident of A working inside C&P	Resident of A working outside C&P	Total employed residents in A
RESIDENT IN	Cambridge City A	35,360	533	68	657	238	7,888	44,744	4,477	49,221
	East Cambs A	6,227	18,836	314	689	279	4,147	30,492	6,680	37,172
	Fenland A	893	796	23,811	2,157	5,150	785	33,592	4,122	37,714
	Hunts A	4,248	426	935	53,295	6,089	5,065	70,058	12,210	82,268
	Peterboro A	575	101	1,497	2,525	60,152	401	65,251	8,086	73,337
	South Cambs A	20,727	871	161	2,014	409	34,194	58,376	10,747	69,123
	Working in B and resident inside C&P	68,030	21,563	26,786	61,337	72,317	52,480	302,513	46,322	348,835
	Working in B but resident out of C&P	10,647	3,320	5,004	7,619	18,293	11,668	56,551		
	Total workplace population in B	78,677	24,883	31,790	68,956	90,610	64,148	359,064		

Source: Census 2001 Origin-Destination Table W107

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole has modest in-commuting of just over 10,000 people. Table 4.3 shows that the county has a workplace population of 359,100 and has 348,800 employed residents. 302,500 people live and work in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 46,300 county residents work outside the county and 56,600 people travel into the county to work.

Table 6: Gross commuting by district, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

	Live and work in			Commute into		Commute out of	
	Number	% of workforce	% empl. residents	Number	% of workforce	Number	% empl. residents
Cambridge	35,360	44.9	71.8	43,317	55.1	13,861	28.2
East Cambs	18,836	75.7	50.7	6,047	24.3	18,336	49.3
Fenland	23,811	74.9	63.1	7,979	25.1	13,903	36.9
Hunts	53,295	77.3	64.8	15,661	22.7	28,973	35.2
Peterborough	60,152	66.4	82.0	30,458	33.6	13,185	18.0
South Cambs	34,194	53.3	49.4	29,954	46.7	34,929	50.5
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	302,513	84.3	86.7	56,551	15.7	46,322	13.3

Source: Census 2001 Origin-Destination Table W107

Table 6 above summarises the gross commuting figures as outlined in Table 5 and also presents these figures as percentages of both the workplace and employed resident populations. For example, 82.0% of Peterborough's employed residents live and work in the city. The table also shows that over half of people (55.1%) working in Cambridge commute into the city. Similarly, 50.5% of people living in South Cambridgeshire commute out of the district. Indeed, Table 5 tells us that over 20,700 people live in South Cambridgeshire and work in Cambridge, by far the biggest flow between districts within the county.

Commuting patterns inside and outside of the county

Tables 7 and 8 detail where the employed residents of each district of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough work. For example, Table 7 tells us that around 1,500 people live in Cambridge City and work in London. Table 8 tells us that this figure represents 3.1% of Cambridge's employed residents.

Table 7: The workplace (out of county) of employed residents living in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by district

		RESIDENT IN						
		Cambridge City	East Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	Peterboro	South Cambs	County
WORKING IN	Beds	186	68	115	3,519	274	1,053	5,215
	Essex	490	332	78	360	116	1,596	2,972
	Herts	559	204	178	1,606	268	3,267	6,082
	Norfolk	126	494	1,726	166	196	147	2,855
	Suffolk	559	4,361	172	317	121	1,090	6,620
	London	1,541	670	454	2,784	1,625	2,285	9,359
	E.Midlands	186	132	964	1,620	4,302	247	7,451
	South East	290	185	177	943	368	448	2,411
	Rest of UK	540	234	258	895	816	614	3,357
	Total	4,477	6,680	4,122	12,210	8,086	10,747	46,322

Source: Census 2001 Origin-Destination Table W107

Table 8 also tells us that Cambridge City has the highest percentage of its employed residents working within the county with 90.9%. In East Cambridgeshire just 82.0% of employed residents work within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. London is the workplace for 9,400 or just 2.7% of the county's employed residents. Of the other East of England counties, Suffolk sees the highest number of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents working there with 6,600 or 1.9%. Table 7 tells us that 4,400 of these workers commute from East Cambridgeshire.

Table 8: The workplace of employed residents living in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by district, percentages

		RESIDENT IN						
		Cambridge City %	East Cambs %	Fenland %	Hunts %	Peterboro %	South Cambs %	County %
WORKING IN	Cambridge	71.8	16.8	2.4	5.2	0.8	30.0	19.5
	East Cambs	1.1	50.7	2.1	0.5	0.1	1.3	6.2
	Fenland	0.1	0.8	63.1	1.1	2.0	0.2	7.7
	Hunts	1.3	1.9	5.7	64.8	3.4	2.9	17.6
	Peterboro	0.5	0.8	13.7	7.4	82.0	0.6	20.7
	South Cambs	16.0	11.2	2.1	6.2	0.5	49.5	15.0
	In county	90.9	82.0	89.1	85.2	89.0	84.5	86.7
	Beds	0.4	0.2	0.3	4.3	0.4	1.5	1.5
	Essex	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.9
	Herts	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.4	4.7	1.7
	Norfolk	0.3	1.3	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8
	Suffolk	1.1	11.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.9
	London	3.1	1.8	1.2	3.4	2.2	3.3	2.7
	E.Midlands	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.0	5.9	0.4	2.1
	South East	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7
	Rest of UK	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
	Out of county	9.1	18.0	10.9	14.8	11.0	15.5	13.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Census 2001 Origin-Destination Table W107

Tables 9 and 10 tell us where the people working in the county commute from. There are some significant differences between these figures and those presented in Tables 7 and 8. An overview of all commuting flows, in and out of the county, is presented in Figure 4.1.

Whilst 9,400 of the county's residents work in London, only 1,700 make the reverse journey. The most significant difference in flows is between the East Midlands region. 20,600 people travel into Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to work with Peterborough accounting for 15,500 of these people. Indeed, Peterborough has the lowest proportion in the county of its workforce made up from Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents with 79.8%. This compares with the 89.0% of people working in Huntingdonshire that live in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Table 9: The origin (out of county) of people working in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by district

		WORKING IN						
		Cambridge City	East Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	Peterboro	South Cambs	County
RESIDENT IN	Beds	548	39	35	2,035	285	1,233	4,175
	Essex	1,700	134	30	187	129	1,821	4,001
	Herts	1,447	61	33	467	170	2,530	4,708
	Norfolk	877	880	3,176	420	682	585	6,620
	Suffolk	4,067	1,824	65	325	123	3,359	9,763
	London	642	88	30	262	199	440	1,661
	E.Midlands	516	100	1,427	2,682	15,533	560	20,818
	South East	315	66	35	488	265	466	1,635
	Rest of UK	535	128	173	753	907	674	3,170
	Total	10,647	3,320	5,004	7,619	18,293	11,668	56,551

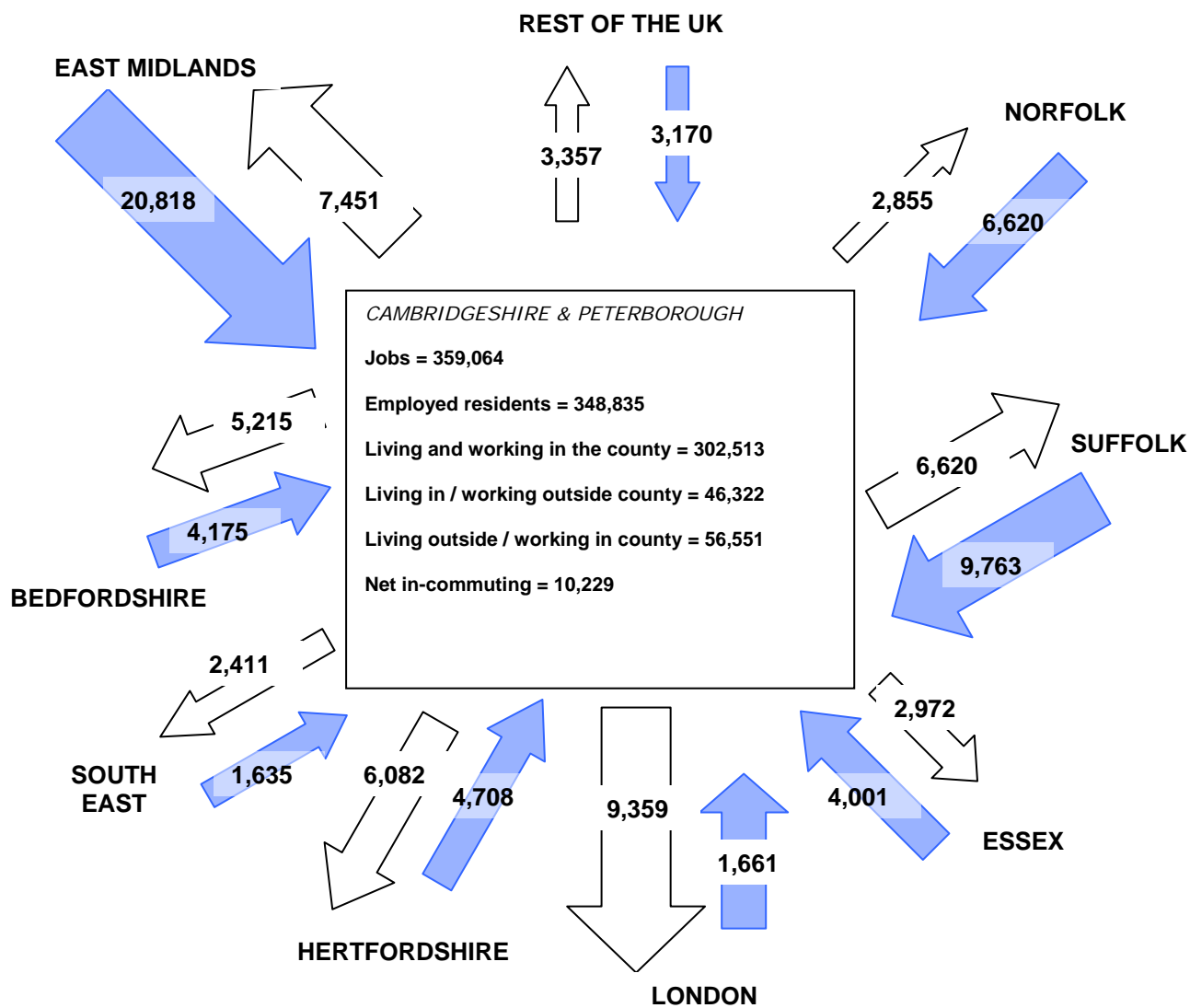
Source: Census 2001 Origin-Destination Table W107

Table 10: The origin of people working in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by district, percentages

		WORKING IN						
		Cambridge City	East Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	Peterboro	South Cambs	County
RESIDENT IN	Cambridge	44.9	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	12.3	12.5
	East Cambs	7.9	75.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	6.5	8.5
	Fenland	1.1	3.2	74.9	3.1	5.7	1.2	9.4
	Hunts	5.4	1.7	2.9	77.3	6.7	7.9	19.5
	Peterboro	0.7	0.4	4.7	3.7	66.4	0.6	18.2
	South Cambs	26.3	3.5	0.5	2.9	0.5	53.3	16.3
	In county	86.5	86.7	84.3	89.0	79.8	81.8	84.3
	Beds	0.7	0.2	0.1	3.0	0.3	1.9	1.2
	Essex	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.8	1.1
	Herts	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.9	1.3
	Norfolk	1.1	3.5	10.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.8
	Suffolk	5.2	7.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	5.2	2.7
	London	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
	E.Midlands	0.7	0.4	4.5	3.9	17.1	0.9	5.8
	South East	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5
	Rest of UK	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
	Out of county	13.5	13.3	15.7	11.0	20.2	18.2	15.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Census 2001 Origin-Destination Table W107

Figure 4.1: Journey to work flows in and out of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2001



The following pie charts summarise the commuting flows detailed above for the county and each district individually.

Fig 3: Workplace of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough employed residents

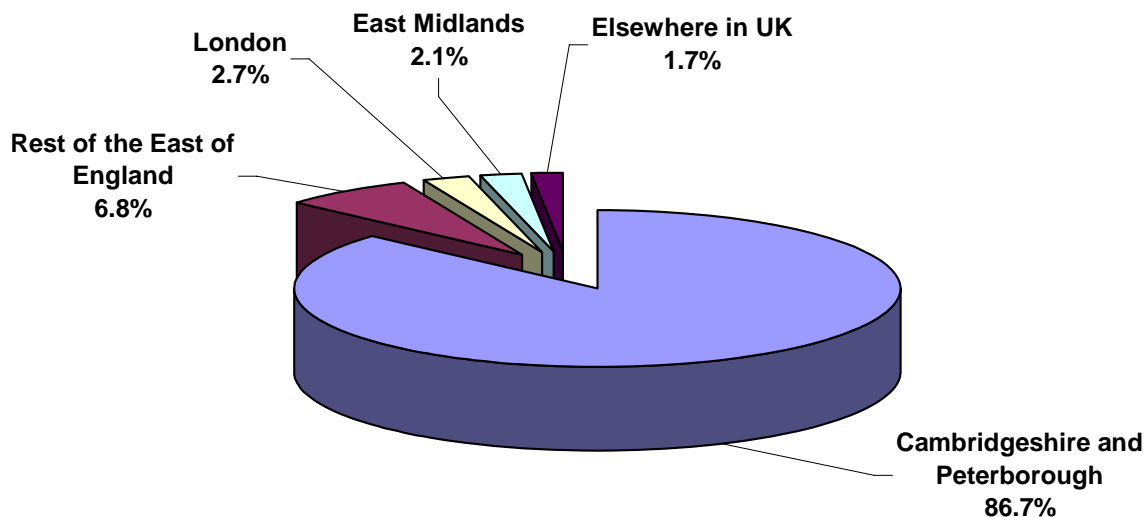


Fig 4: Origin of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough workforce

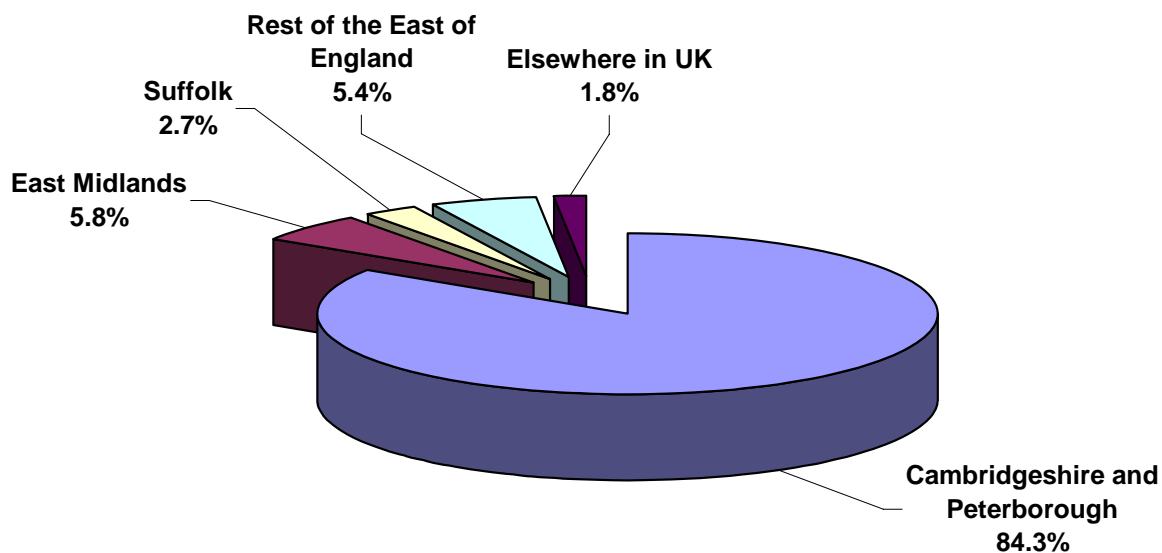


Fig 5: Workplace of Cambridge City employed residents

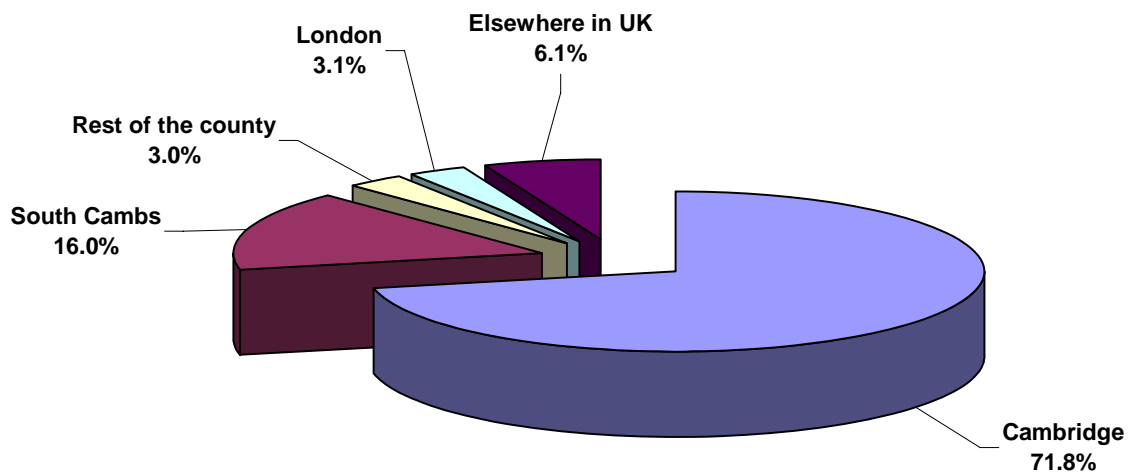


Fig 6: Origin of Cambridge City workforce

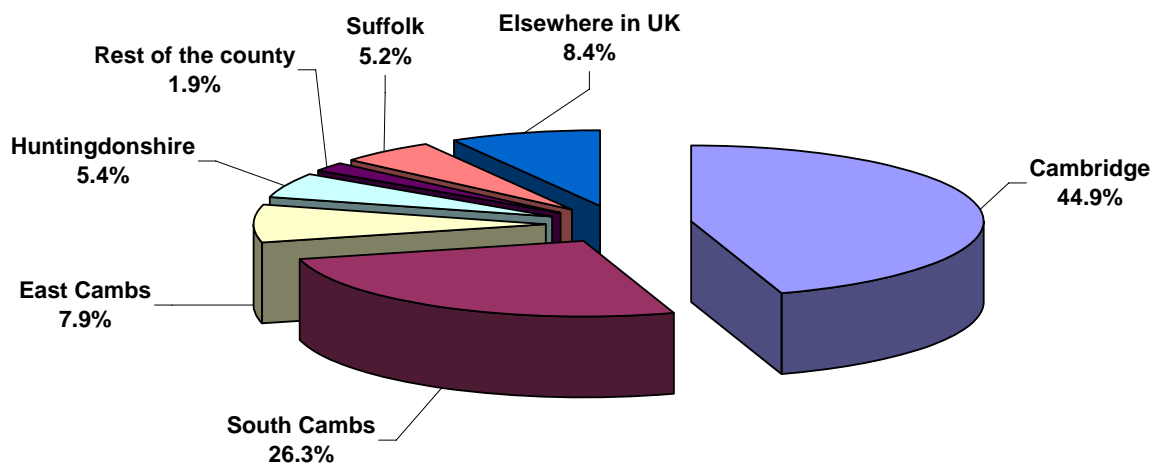


Fig 7: Workplace of East Cambridgeshire employed residents

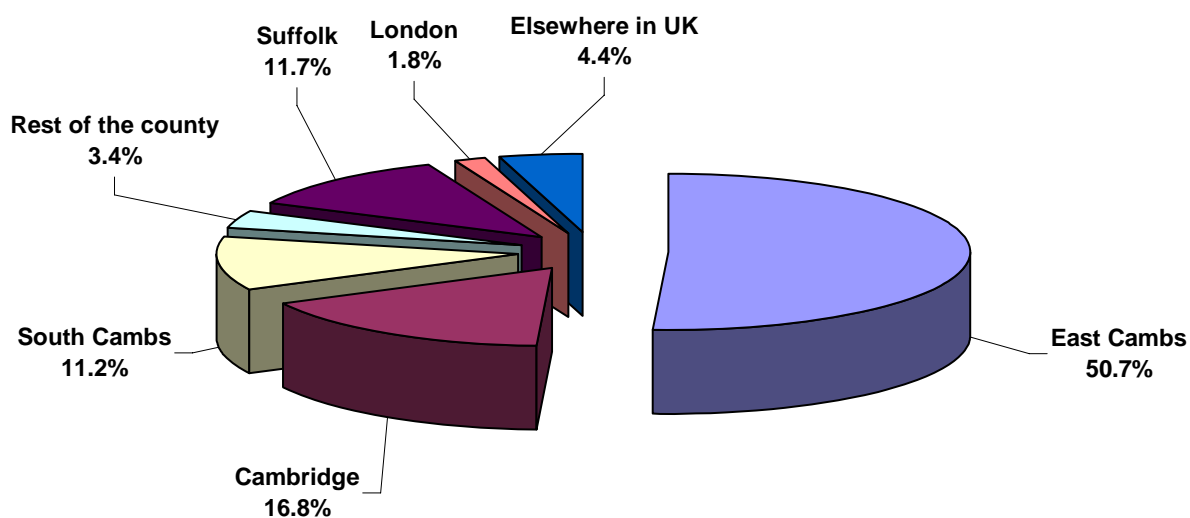


Fig 8: Origin of East Cambridgeshire workforce

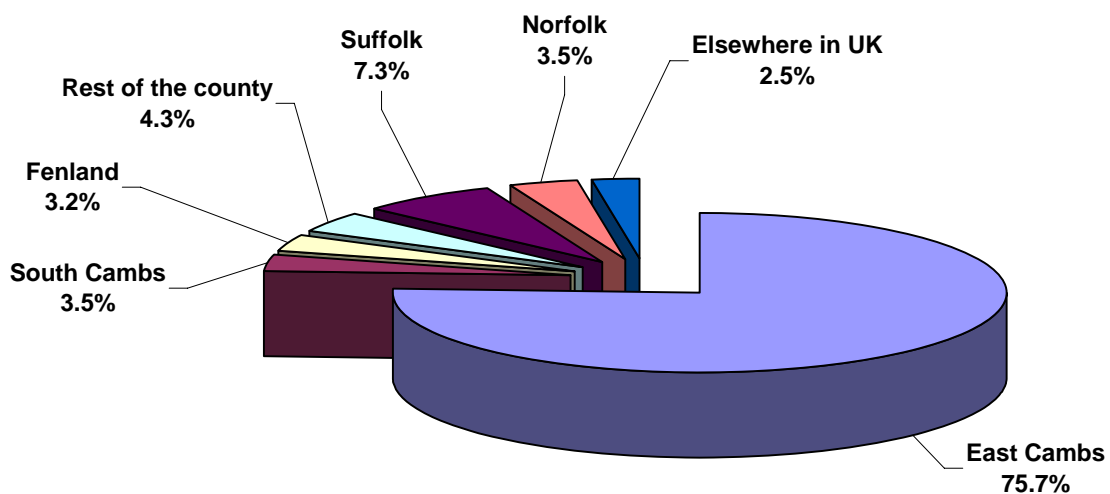


Fig 9: Workplace of Fenland employed residents

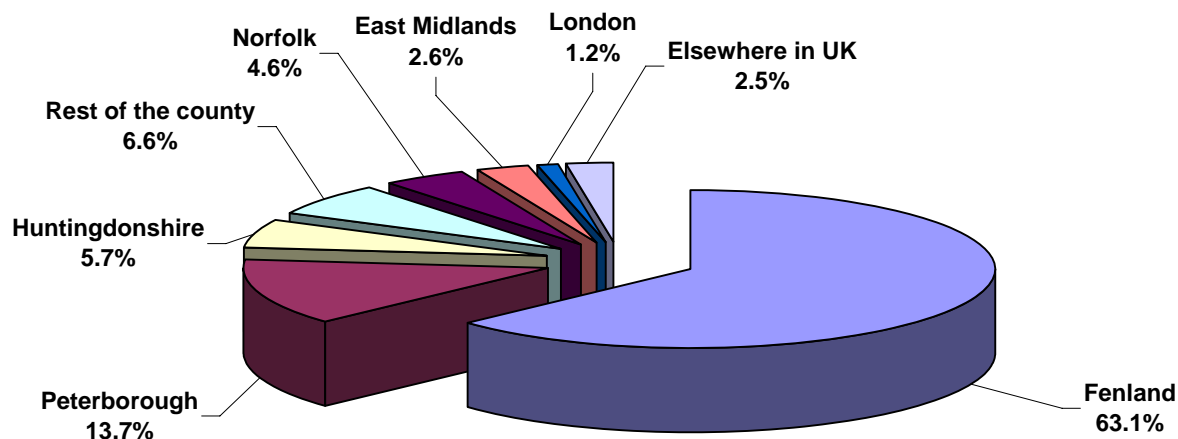


Fig 10: Origin of Fenland workforce

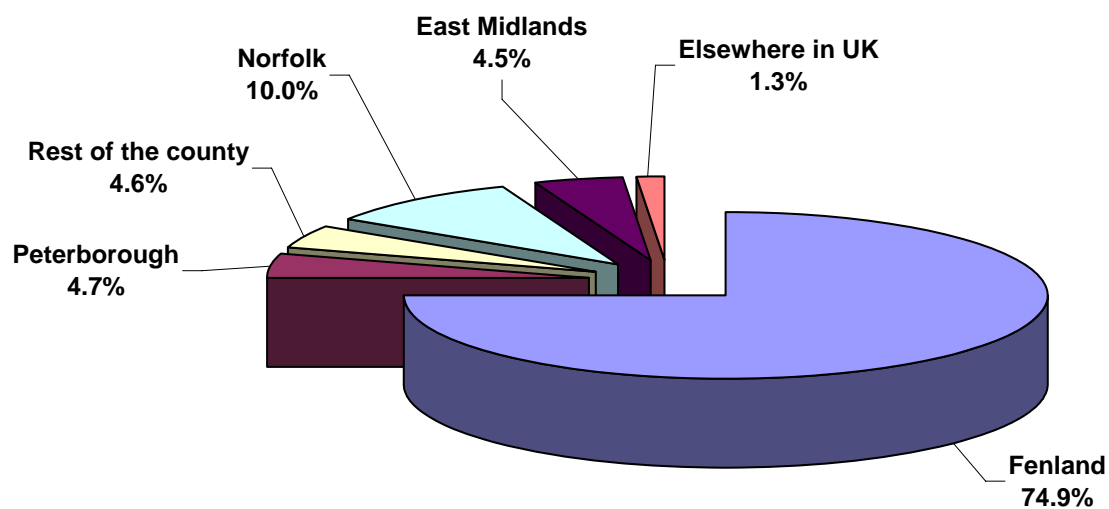


Fig 11: Workplace of Huntingdonshire employed residents

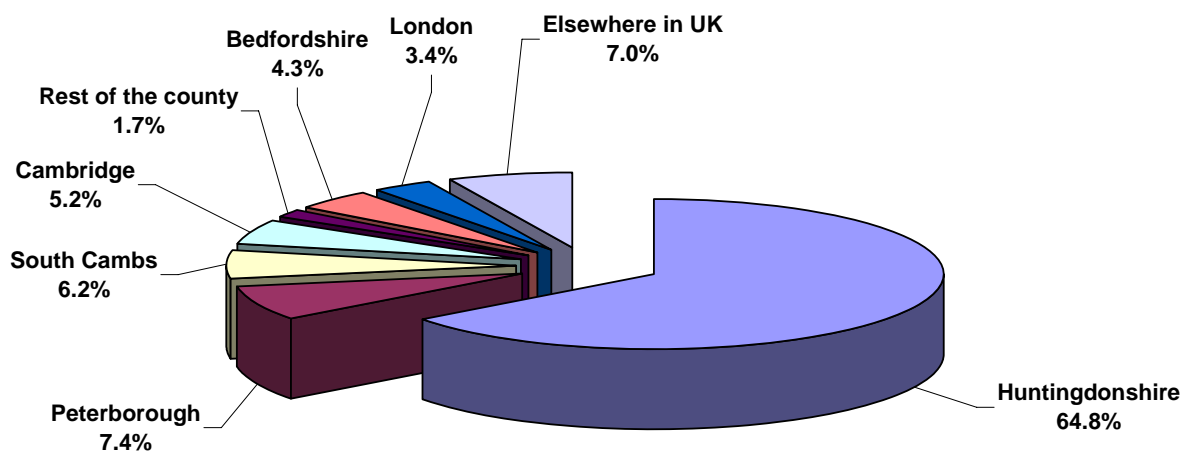


Fig 12: Origin of Huntingdonshire workforce

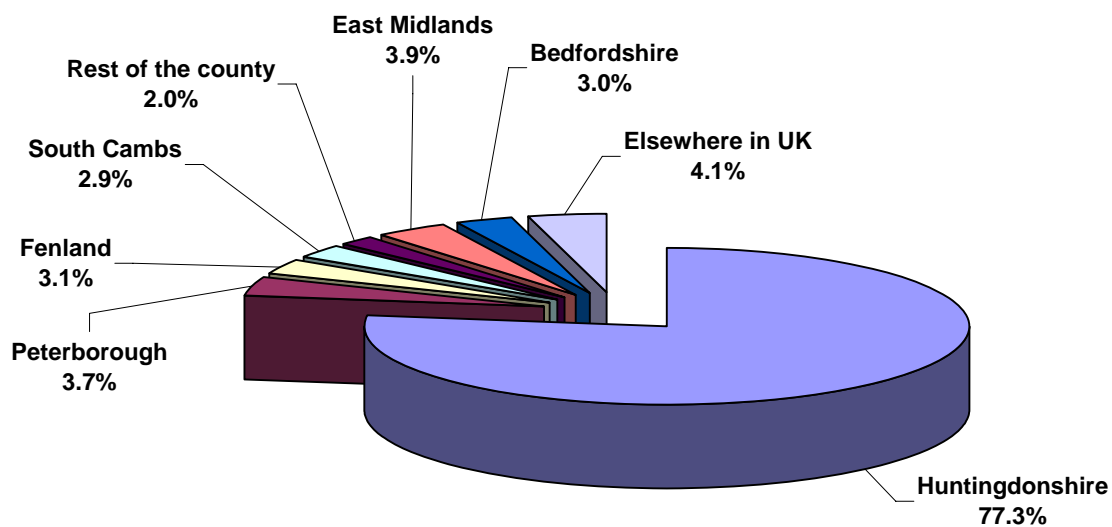


Fig 13: Workplace of Peterborough employed residents

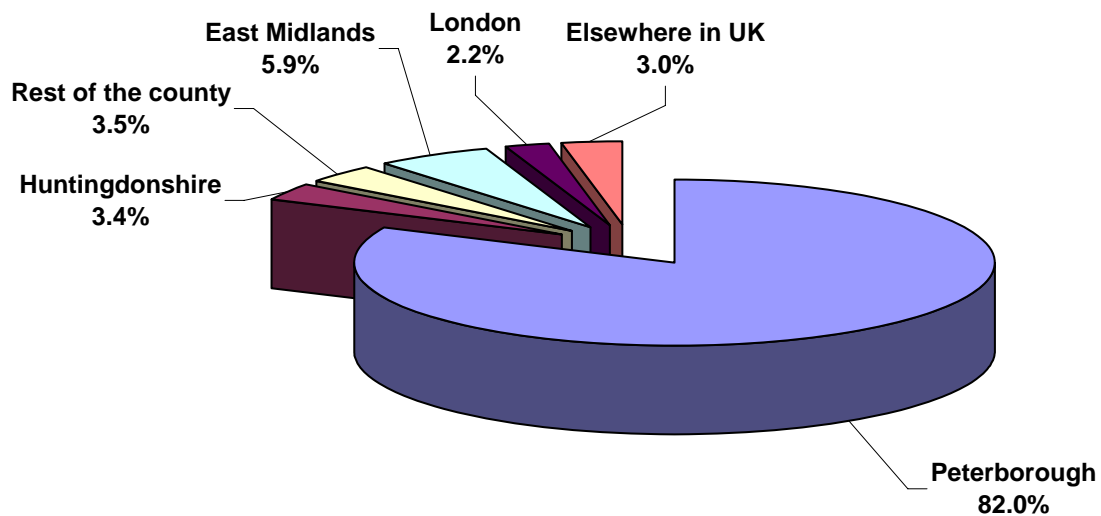


Fig 14: Origin of Peterborough workforce

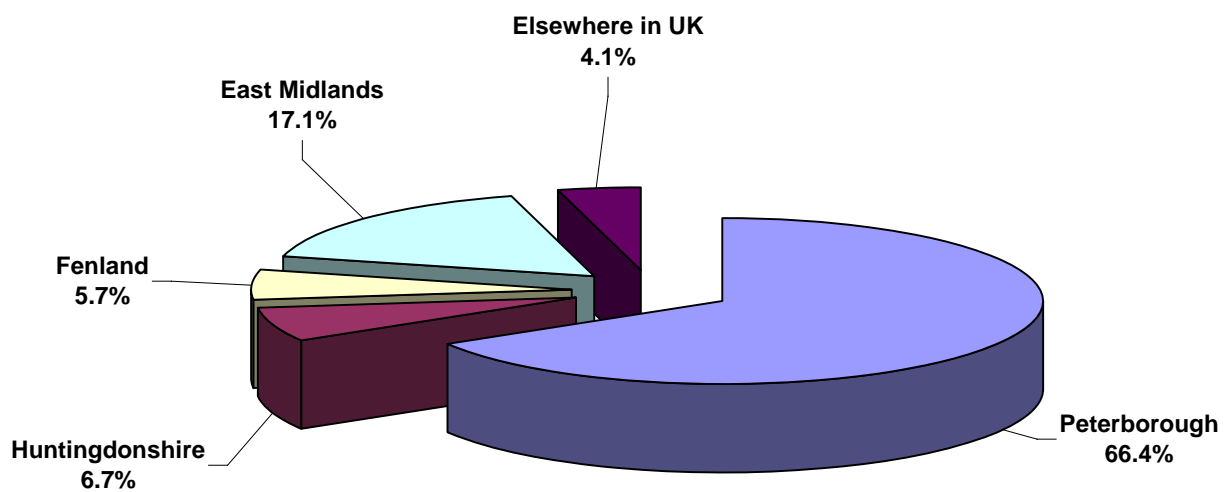


Fig 15: Workplace of South Cambridgeshire employed residents

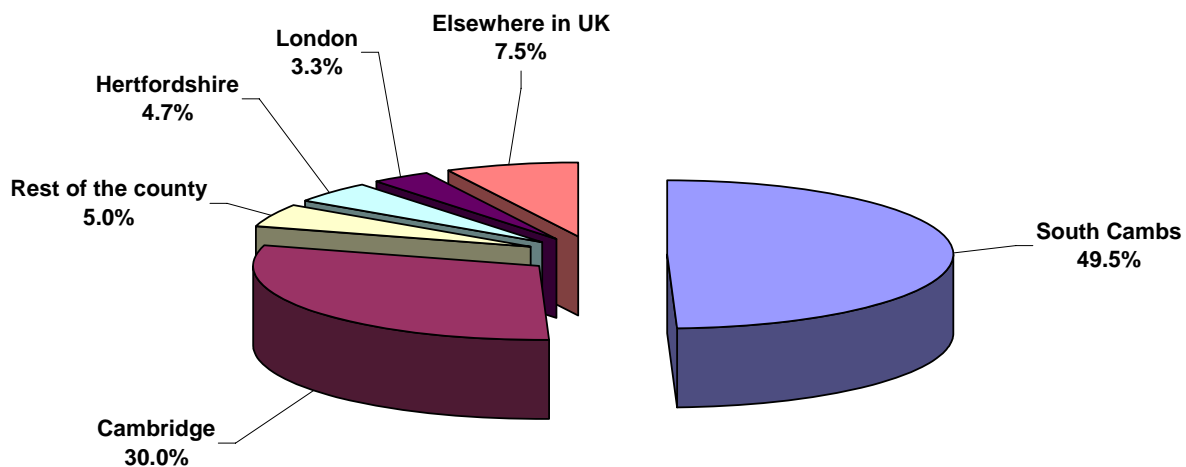


Fig 16: Origin of South Cambridgeshire workforce

