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Our housing market in June 2014

Welcome to Edition 22 of our market bulletin, which helps us monitor local market signals.

Since our first edition in November 2008 we have used the Bulletin to keep an up-to-date view of local, regional and national housing market trends. New government guidance includes suggestions on how to monitor market signals - we plan to use that guidance to direct our future bulletins and market monitoring.

Edition 22 provides data on our housing market comparing local information to the East of England and the whole of England, as at June 2014.

We've kept much of the bulletin the same as always including all your favourite data - however a change in approach from Hometrack means some of the wider market signals (time to sell and percentage of asking price achieved) are updated here, to May 2014 with data coming from Zoopla. This is the first update in a long while so, while it's a new data set, its return is welcome. We have also changed the layout of data about sales by type of property. Please - do let us know what you think.

Tip: To follow links in this bulletin, you can click on links which appear as blue underlined text. This should take you to the information or the page you are seeking. If this does not work, try holding down the "Ctrl" button while you click.

Bulletin highlights...

- There were 10,771 sales and valuations to June 2014 across our eight district bulletin area. The number of sales and valuations remains lower than 2006 and 2007 levels.
- To June 2014, some 5,215 sales completed compared to 6,318 in March 2013 across the eight districts. This meant some 48% of sales and valuations led to a sale completing in June compared to 50% in March 2014.
- The average price to sell was £245,528, slightly less than the average in March 2014 of £248K for the Cambridge housing sub-region. This ranged from £157K in Fenland to £409K in Cambridge.
- All districts saw an increase in average price comparing June 2013 and June 2014, as did the East of England and England. The increase varied from +£2,498 in Forest Heath to +£50,241 in Cambridge.
- Lower quartile prices averaged £173,286 across the Cambridge sub-region, higher than the March 2013 figure of £165K, and than the region at £162K and England at £140K.
- The average price per square metre varied from £1,356 in Fenland to £3,710 in Cambridge in June 2014. The regional average was £2,370 and the England average was £2,528.
- Pages 8 to 12 set out data on sales by the types and size of property in a new way, and we welcome feedback on this new approach.
- Edition 22 updates information on average viewings per sale and the proportion of asking price being achieved. These use new analysis based on Zoopla data and are initially presented with a note of caution until more data, and trend information, builds up over time. However it is a welcome return of data on these broader market signals.

- Private rent data is provided with data on average rents for 4 beds. This is presented alongside the April 2014 to March 2015 Local Housing Allowance rates.
- Median affordability ratios had all increased, ranging from 5.6 in Peterborough to 10.2 in Cambridge.
- Lower quartile affordability ratio was 8.1 in Peterborough and 15.1 in Cambridge at June 2014 (up from 14.6 in March 2014).

Contents

HOI	METRACK'S NATIONAL TRENDS <u>2</u>
BUY	'ING
•	Number of sales and valuations <u>3</u>
•	Number of actual sales <u>4</u>
•	Average price <u>5</u>
•	Lower quartile price <u>6</u>
•	Average price per square metre <u>7</u>
•	Number of sales and price by type $\underline{8}$ to $\underline{12}$
•	Average time to sell
•	Price asked and achieved <u>14</u>
REN	ITING
•	Private rent <u>15</u>
•	Local housing allowance <u>16</u>
AFF	ORDABILITY
•	Affordability ratio
•	Affordability: comparing tenures $\underline{18}$
Hor	ne-Link register <u>19</u>
Abc	out Edition 22

Hometrack Housing Survey reveals 'seasonal' dip is likely to linger as London market cools rapidly

Hometrack's July survey revealed the slowest growth in house prices in 18 months. Weakening demand and a continued slowing in the rate of house price growth is more than just a seasonal slowdown. Tougher lending rules and changing buyer sentiment have impacted demand. London, which has been the engine for house price growth, saw a pronounced slowdown in the last month with a small proportion of markets in the capital now registering price falls.

The July 2014 survey at a glance...

- House prices increased by 0.1% in July; a further decline in the rate of growth from 0.3% last month and the lowest level of growth over a month since Feb 2013, as seasonal factors and an increasingly pronounced slowdown in the London market take hold.
- Demand for housing fell slightly in July, with the % change in new buyers registering with agents at -0.9% compared to 0% in June. The gap between overall supply and demand has narrowed sharply in the last three months, pointing to a reduction in upward pressure on house prices.
- Less than a quarter of postcode districts registered a price rise in July almost half the level seen in the spring.
- The proportion of the asking price being achieved is starting to decline nationally as agents find it harder to push prices ahead in the face of weaker demand. The measure is still relatively high but has fallen from 96.8% in May to 96.1%.
- Time on the market remains flat at an average of 6 weeks nationally, but there has been a slight rise in London from a recent low of 2.7 in March 2014 to 4.3 weeks in July. It's also starting to rise in the South East, but elsewhere the downward trend continues.
- The momentum of price rises in the London market has slowed dramatically in the last few months. Just 12% of London postcodes registered price gains in July. Some 11% of London markets actually recorded lower prices over the month.

Table 1: Summary	May-2014	June-2014	July-2014	Change
Monthly price change (%)	0.5	0.3	0.1	Ψ
% change in new buyers registering with agents	2.0	0.0	- 0.9	Ψ
% change in volume of property listings	1.5	1.9	1.6	•
% change in sales agreed	3.7	3.7	- 0.3	Ψ
Average time on the market (weeks)	6.5	5.9	6.0	^
% of the asking price being achieved	96.8	96.6	96.1	Ψ
% postcode districts with price increase over month	42	32	24	Ψ
% postcode districts with price decrease over month	0.0	1.6	1.5	→

Commenting on the trends in the market, Richard Donnell, Director of Research at Hometrack, said:

"Seasonal factors always lead to a slowdown in demand and market activity in the summer months, but it is clear that there are bigger forces at work with a pronounced loss of momentum in the London housing market in the last three months.

"The lead indicators in the survey have pointed to a slowdown in the rate of growth for the last two months, in part due to warnings from the Bank of England and others of a possible house price bubble. Demand for mortgages has also been slowing for several months now. There's a growing element of caution from buyers about the market outlook as the prospect of future interest rate rises looms, and the new tougher mortgage market checks implemented as part of the Mortgage Market Review (MMR) impact on demand.

"The housing market has tended to move in 'mini cycles' over the last few years, each spanning 18-24 months, largely on the back of changing buyer sentiment. Overall, market conditions have been strong since early 2013, as a result of pent -up demand returning to the market outside London and with buyers encouraged by low mortgage rates and the launch of Help to Buy, but it now appears that market sentiment is starting to change.

"House prices were unchanged in London over the month, the lowest monthly change for 19 months (Dec-12).

Just 12% of markets registered a price rise in July with 11% of London markets registering lower prices. This is the first time in four years that London, which has long been the engine of the housing market, has a smaller proportion of markets registering price gains than in the regions.

"House price growth across the rest of the country, where price rises have been far less pronounced in recent years, could well be sustained into the autumn. While seasonal factors have impacted the level of price growth in the regions outside London, there is a slowing in the rate of growth but no evidence of any price falls."

Source:

Richard Donnell FRICS, Director of Research, Hometrack.

Hometrack's national monthly housing market survey is based on a monthly survey of estate agents and surveyors across all postcode districts across England and Wales. Full results of the monthly Hometrack survey are available here

http://www.hometrack.co.uk/our-insight/monthly-national-house-price-survey/hometrack-housing-survey-reveals-seasonal-dip-is-likely-to-linger-as-london-market-cools-rapidly

July 2014

Number of sales and valuations

This page shows the number of sales and valuations as context for the rest of the Bulletin. The data is presented in six month "chunks".

Graphs 1, 2 and 3 show the number of sales and valuations for England, the East of England and the total for our eight districts.

Graph 4 shows number of sales and valuations for each individual district.

PLEASE NOTE the scale is different for each graph. So on Graph 1 the scale reaches 1,400,000 and on Graph 4 it reaches 6,000.

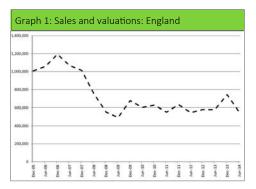
Table 3 shows the number of sales and valuations in six monthly chunks for each district, the region and England.

Comment

Graphs 1, 2 and 3 show the similarity in trends for the country, the region and our 8 districts. All show a 'peak' in December 2013, dropping back to June 2014.

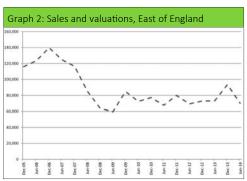
Graph 4 reveals variations between the districts; all follow a similar trend with a lower number of sales and valuations at June 2014 than in December 2013.

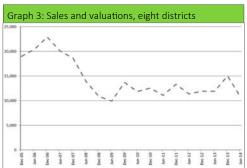
Huntingdonshire shows the highest and Forest Heath the lowest numbers of sales and valuations, which is related to the size of the housing stock. Peterborough saw a rise, then a drop in sales from June 2013 to June 2014.



All districts have seen a drop in the last 6 months, the sub-regional total rising from 9,901 in June 2013 to over 12,642 in December and now back down to 8,995 in June 2014. Graph 4 shows this patterns for all eight districts covered in the Bulletin, though the 'height' of the December 2013 peak varies a little.

Source: Hometrack's Automated Valuation Model, June 2014 sales and valuations.





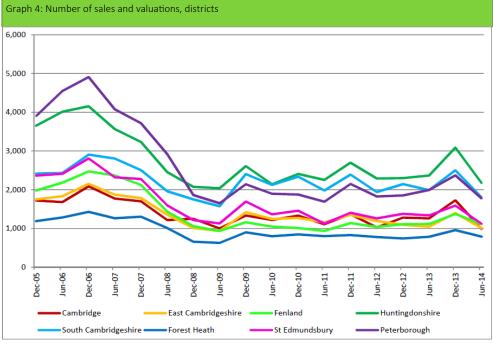


Table 3: Number of sales and v	Table 3: Number of sales and valuations											
	Dec-10	Jun-11	Dec-11	Jun-12	Dec-12	Jun-13	Dec-13	Jun-14				
1 Cambridge	1,331	1,110	1,366	1,027	1,282	1,260	1,729	983				
2 East Cambridgeshire	1,272	1,158	1,350	1,193	1,097	1,045	1,400	1,013				
3 Fenland	1,012	939	1,140	1,039	1,112	1,115	1,374	1,113				
4 Huntingdonshire	2,409	2,253	2,697	2,291	2,302	2,367	3,089	2,174				
5 South Cambridgeshire	2,337	1,980	2,392	1,941	2,147	1,990	2,502	1,802				
6 Forest Heath	847	803	831	778	742	786	958	790				
7 St Edmundsbury	1,460	1,126	1,406	1,261	1,379	1,338	1,590	1,120				
8 Peterborough	1,875	1,692	2,149	1,825	1,854	1,994	2,370	1,776				
Cambridgeshire (sum 1 to 5)	8,361	7,440	8,945	7,491	7,940	7,777	10,094	7,085				
West Suffolk (6 + 7)	2,307	1,929	2,237	2,039	2,121	2,124	2,548	1,910				
Sub-region (sum 1 to 7)	10,668	9,369	11,182	9,530	10,061	9,901	12,642	8,995				
All 8 districts (sum 1 to 8)	12,543	11,061	13,331	11,355	11,915	11,895	15,012	10,771				
East of England	77,094	67,483	79,810	69,162	72,707	73,144	93,472	69,760				
England	627,088	552,086	632,274	546,792	581,287	579,719	743,161	552,848				

Number of actual sales

This page shows the number of sales completing. It excludes valuation data which is covered on page 3. This data is not used for averages in the rest of Bulletin, but is useful to understand REAL turnover in our housing market (excluding for example, valuations for re-mortgage purposes). The sales and valuation data shown on page 3 is used by Hometrack to make sure a robust sample is used for more detailed stats on later pages.

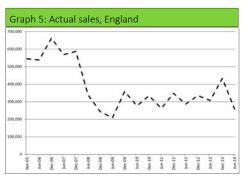
Graphs 5, 6 and 7 show the total number of actual sales across England, the East of England and the eight districts covered.

Graph 8 shows numbers of sales completing in each district. Table 4 shows the number of sales completing between December 2010 and June 2014 and compares the number of actual sales to the number of sales and valuations in June 2014.

Comment

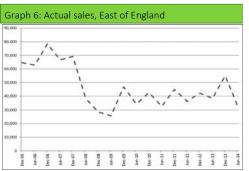
Like page 3, these graphs show fairly similar trends when comparing England, the region and our area. Some 5,215 sales completed to June 2014 across our 8 districts, compared to 9,139 to December 2013.

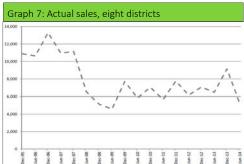
Huntingdonshire continues to see the largest number of actual sales, while South Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are now

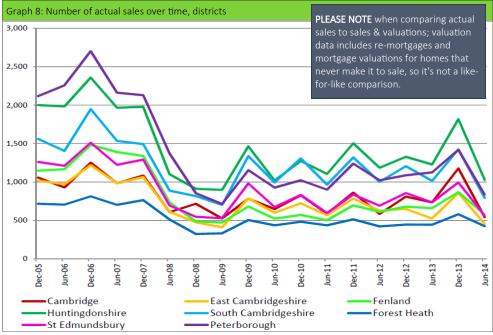


seeing similar numbers. Forest Heath and East Cambridgeshire saw the lowest number of actual sales to June 2014. The percentage of actual sales compared to sales + valuations moved from 50% in September to 52% in December 2013, down to 51% in March 2014 and 49% for the Cambridge housing sub-region.

Source: Hometrack's Automated Valuation Model, June 2014 including Land Registry data.







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Table 4: Number of actual sales completing													
	Dec-10	Jun-11	Dec-11	Jun-12	Dec-12	Jun-13	Dec-13	Jun-14	Actual sales as % of sales + valuations				
1 Cambridge	828	587	863	584	810	735	1,177	543	55%				
2 East Cambridgeshire	723	567	784	626	650	526	858	454	45%				
3 Fenland	571	503	696	612	679	659	868	578	52%				
4 Huntingdonshire	1,274	1,105	1,503	1,186	1,328	1,228	1,818	1,028	47%				
5 South Cambs	1,307	966	1,320	1,002	1,206	1,014	1,425	792	44%				
6 Forest Heath	482	436	514	423	446	444	580	426	54%				
7 St Edmundsbury	832	596	837	692	856	735	994	560	50%				
8 Peterborough	1,022	901	1,240	1,022	1,088	1,126	1,419	834	47%				
Cambridgeshire (1 to 5)	4,703	3,728	5,166	4,010	4,673	4,162	6,146	3,395	48%				
West Suffolk (6 + 7)	1,314	1,032	1,351	1,115	1,302	1,179	1,574	986	52%				
Sub-region (1 to 7)	6,017	4,760	6,517	5,125	5,975	5,341	7,720	4,381	49%				
All districts (1 to 8)	7,039	5,661	7,757	6,147	7,063	6,467	9,139	5,215	48%				
East of England	42,504	32,759	44,831	36,338	42,180	38,412	54,870	32,505	47%				
England	334,333	262,255	348,122	286,862	335,428	306,856	433,241	258,813	47%				

Average price

Average price on this page is based on sales prices and valuation data averaged over the previous six months (see page 3 for the number of sales and valuations used).

Map 1 shows average price achieved for homes across our area at ward level.

Graph 9 shows average property prices for each district, the region and England from December 2005 to June 2014.

Table 5 shows average property prices between December 2005 to June 2014, and compares prices at June 2013 and June 2014.

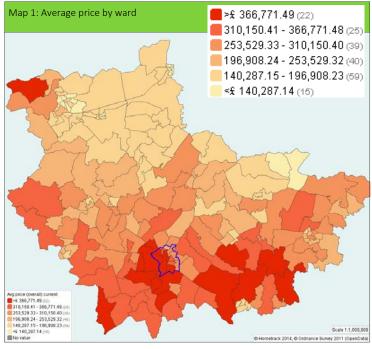
Comment

Map 1 shows average prices are generally higher in the south than in the north - however adding Peterborough highlights the higher average prices reached to the north and west of our area.

Graph 9 shows average prices following a roughly similar pattern of "ups and downs" though the range of values is broadening as time goes on with Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire increasing more than the other lines. Average prices across England (black dashed line) and East of England (grey dashed line) are now included in the same graph as the individual districts, for comparison.

The highest average prices were seen in Cambridge (£409K) and South Cambridgeshire (£323K) to June 2014. Looking at the change between June 2013 and June 2014, all districts saw an increase, the biggest increases again seen in Cambridge (£50K) and South Cambs (£20K). The region and England also saw increases. The average for our sub-region rose by +£18K, equalling the region but slightly less than the England increase (+£20K). Please bear in mind the number of sales, which drives these average figures, as set out on pages 3 and 4 of this Bulletin.

Pages 8 to 12 show trends in average price by property type and size, adding useful context to this page. **Source:** Hometrack's Automated Valuation Model, data June 2014.



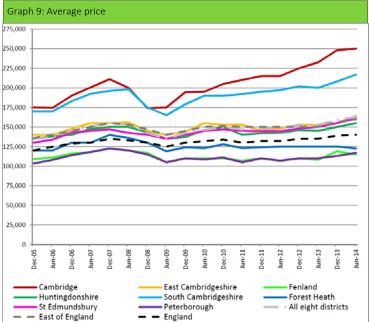


Table 5: Average price based on sales and valuations (£)													
	Dec-10	Jun-11	Dec-11	Jun-12	Dec-12	Jun-13	Dec-13	Jun-14	Change Jun- 13 to Jun-14				
1 Cambridge	332,569	326,775	332,845	335,125	347,112	358,646	383,978	408,887	50,241				
2 East Cambridgeshire	222,759	222,612	219,969	221,319	222,251	226,092	237,207	244,936	18,844				
3 Fenland	154,575	150,770	150,667	150,384	147,648	148,168	155,913	157,407	9,239				
4 Huntingdonshire	222,525	212,975	214,668	208,771	215,251	214,642	220,592	223,955	9,313				
5 South Cambs	293,202	300,458	298,872	294,903	303,548	302,739	308,919	323,090	20,351				
6 Forest Heath	192,156	176,360	180,041	179,677	182,194	178,425	186,147	180,923	2,498				
7 St Edmundsbury	226,415	226,702	233,013	218,101	226,385	224,772	234,671	242,499	17,727				
8 Peterborough	167,020	159,818	164,475	157,897	166,398	164,042	168,389	172,248	8,206				
Cambridgeshire (1 to 5)	245,126	242,718	243,404	242,100	247,162	250,057	261,322	271,655	21,598				
West Suffolk (6 + 7)	209,286	201,531	206,527	198,889	204,290	201,599	210,409	211,711	10,113				
Sub-region (1 to 7)	234,886	230,950	232,868	229,754	234,913	236,212	246,775	254,528	18,316				
All districts (1 to 8)	226,403	222,059	224,319	220,772	226,348	227,191	236,977	244,243	17,052				
East of England	254,880	249,096	250,466	247,057	249,875	251,121	260,283	270,013	18,892				
England	249,556	244,739	248,245	247,903	253,176	254,088	263,121	274,650	20,562				

Lower quartile price

This page helps compare averages with the "lower quartile" or "entry level" prices, as the lower quartile reflects the bottom / cheapest 25% of the market. The lower quartile prices ion this page are for July 2014, not June unlike the rest of the Bulletin.

Map 2 shows lower quartile prices for homes across our area at ward level. Similar to page 5, lower quartile prices are based on a combination of sales prices and valuation data averaged over the past 6 months.

Graph 10 shows lower quartile property prices for each district, the region and England from January 2006 to July 2014. Table 6 shows lower quartile property prices between January 2011 and July 2014.

Comment

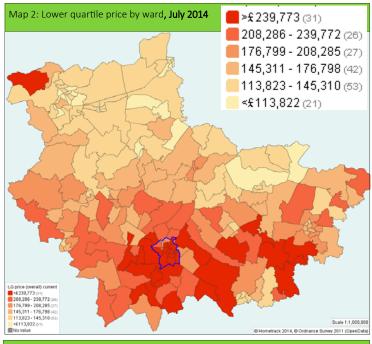
Graph 10 shows lower quartile prices rising for everyone in recent months, reflecting the recent trend in average prices. Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire saw a particularly noticeable increase, and a widening in the "gap" between their lower quartile prices and other areas.

Lower quartile prices in Cambridge (£255K) and South Cambridgeshire (£225K) were the highest of our eight districts at July 2014. East Cambridgeshire had held steady comparing Jan 2013 to July 2013 and March 2014 at around £155K, rising to £166K at July 2014. Fenland is the only district holding fairly steady to July 2014.

Pages 8 to 12 show trends in lower quartile prices, by property type and size, adding useful context to the overall figures provided on this page.

Any feedback on the usefulness of lower quartile data would be most welcome.

Source: Hometrack's Automated Valuation Model, data July 2014.



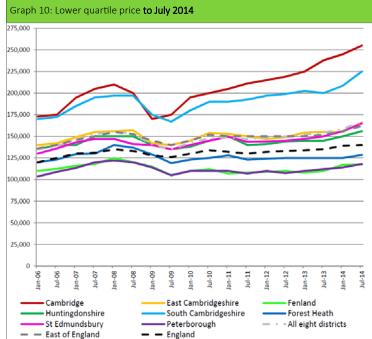


Table 6: Lower quartile price,	able 6: Lower quartile price, based on sales and valuations (£) to July 2014												
	Jan-11	Jul-11	Jan-12	Jul-12	Jan-13	Jul-13	Jan-14	Jul-14					
1 Cambridge	205,000	211,125	215,000	219,000	225,000	238,000	245,000	255,000					
2 East Cambridgeshire	152,865	150,000	147,000	149,000	154,375	155,000	155,000	166,000					
3 Fenland	107,000	108,000	109,000	110,000	108,000	110,000	117,000	117,500					
4 Huntingdonshire	150,000	140,000	141,000	144,000	145,000	145,000	150,000	156,000					
5 South Cambridgeshire	190,000	192,495	197,000	198,995	202,500	200,000	208,500	225,000					
6 Forest Heath	128,000	123,000	124,000	125,000	125,000	124,995	125,000	128,500					
7 St Edmundsbury	149,500	143,500	144,000	145,000	147,000	150,000	156,000	165,000					
8 Peterborough	110,000	106,995	110,000	107,500	110,000	112,000	114,000	118,000					
Cambridgeshire (1 to 5)	160,973	160,324	161,800	164,199	166,975	169,600	175,100	183,900					
West Suffolk (6 + 7)	138,750	133,250	134,000	135,000	136,000	137,498	140,500	146,750					
Sub-region (1 to 7)	154,624	152,589	153,857	155,856	158,125	160,428	165,214	173,286					
All districts (1 to 8)	149,046	146,889	148,375	149,812	152,109	154,374	158,813	166,375					
East of England	150,000	149,997	150,000	150,000	150,000	152,000	156,000	162,000					
England	132,000	130,000	131,950	133,000	134,000	135,000	139,000	140,000					

Average price per square metre

Using price per square metre (per sqm)

By comparing prices per unit of floor area, we can make benchmarking and comparison easier. It's a bit like comparing price per kg of different vegetables. Price per metre square and price per square foot are popular measures which housing developers use in their calculations.

Map 3 shows average price per square metre of all homes at ward level, based on sales and valuation data. As there may not be a large number of transactions within these small areas, the average price achieved between May 2013 and June 2014 are used to ensure the sample is robust enough.

Graph 11 shows changes in the average across the districts, region and England from December 2005 to June 2014.

Table 7 shows values from June 2010 to June 2014.

Comment

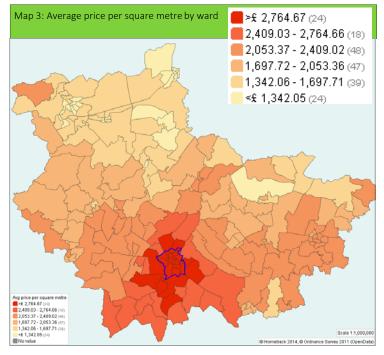
Map 3 shows a similar geographical pattern as previous maps, but emphasises the relative "hotspot" in and around Cambridge.

Graph 11 sees each district following a fairly similar trend over time, all rising at different rates to June 2014. The graph highlights the growing "spread" of the district averages at June 2014 with Cambridge continuing to "pull away" compared to other districts, the region and the country.

Table 7 shows that price per sqm varies widely across our eight districts - from £1,356 in Fenland, followed by Peterborough at £1,446; up to £3,710 per square metre in Cambridge.

These changes reflect overall regional and England trends but the "outlier" is clearly Cambridge in terms of its average price per sqm and its rate of change.

Source: Hometrack's Automated Valuation Model, latest data June 2014.



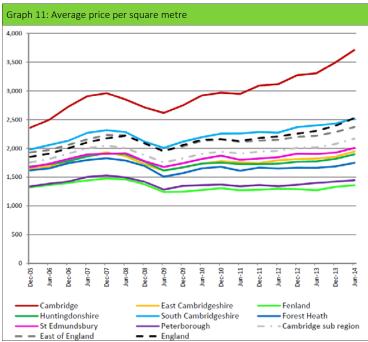


Table 7: Average price per	Table 7: Average price per square metre (£)													
	Jun-10	Dec-10	Jun-11	Dec-11	Jun-12	Dec-12	Jun-13	Dec-13	Jun-14					
1 Cambridge	2,918	2,968	2,948	3,092	3,117	3,271	3,304	3,495	3,710					
2 East Cambridgeshire	1,734	1,775	1,753	1,743	1,789	1,810	1,819	1,851	1,946					
3 Fenland	1,272	1,304	1,268	1,277	1,296	1,288	1,268	1,329	1,356					
4 Huntingdonshire	1,733	1,749	1,725	1,724	1,731	1,764	1,772	1,815	1,893					
5 South Cambridgeshire	2,193	2,254	2,255	2,283	2,272	2,367	2,398	2,431	2,519					
6 Forest Heath	1,650	1,678	1,610	1,663	1,649	1,662	1,659	1,685	1,746					
7 St Edmundsbury	1,813	1,871	1,799	1,820	1,843	1,907	1,901	1,925	2,008					
8 Peterborough	1,357	1,367	1,337	1,358	1,339	1,365	1,397	1,420	1,446					
Cambridgeshire (1 to 5)	1,970	2,010	1,990	2,024	2,041	2,100	2,112	2,184	2,285					
West Suffolk (6 + 7)	1,732	1,775	1,705	1,742	1,746	1,785	1,780	1,805	1,877					
Sub-region (1 to 7)	1,902	1,943	1,908	1,943	1,957	2,010	2,017	2,076	2,168					
All districts (1 to 8)	1,834	1,871	1,837	1,870	1,880	1,929	1,940	1,994	2,078					
East of England	2,130	2,155	2,114	2,133	2,147	2,198	2,216	2,280	2,370					
England	2,147	2,158	2,126	2,178	2,205	2,254	2,300	2,391	2,528					

Sales & valuations by type

On the following pages, each district has a half page panel setting out in table and graph format:

- number of sales and valuations over time broken down by size and type (see key)
- average price by size and type
- lower quartile price by size and type.

The time sequence covers December 2010 to June 2014 in six-monthly "chunks".

The figures reflect the housing stock available in a district, as well as the number of transactions.

This change in format aims to help compare the average and lower quartile prices to the number of sales and valuations for each. This is especially important where average and lower quartile prices are based on a low number of sales for that type.

Key: I bed flat 2 bed flat 2 bed house 3 bed house 4 bed house

Your feedback on the usefulness of this data - as well as the size and layout of the pages - is very welcome.

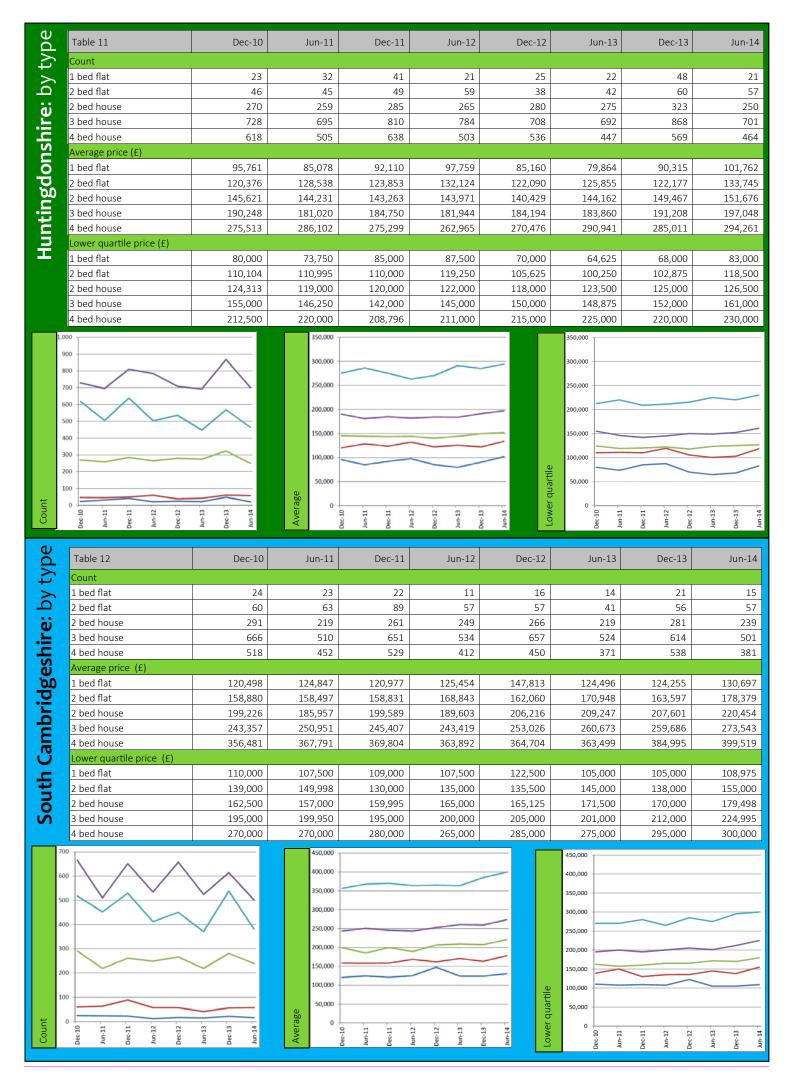
It is important to remember that average prices reflect the housing stock available in a district, as well as the number of sales and valuations. The graphs show average and lower quartile prices over time for each district, using the same vertical scale, to help spot similarities and differences more easily. The vertical scale is, however, different from one district to another, as the numbers vary widely.

Lower quartile prices tend to be used as an indicator of "entry level" prices as they look at the price for the "bottom" 25% of sales and valuations. This data show differences between 'entry level' prices and average prices by broad property type, as well as availability.

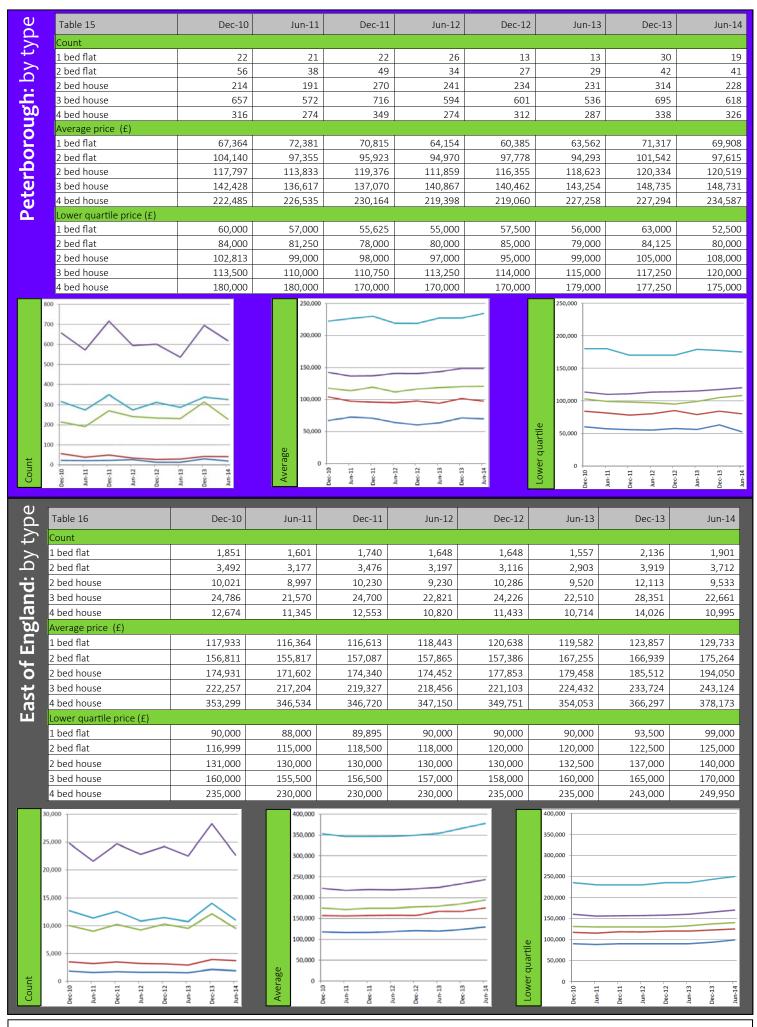
Figures on these pages cannot be directly compared to previous pages, where the sample is larger looking at "all homes"; not breaking them down by size and type.

Source: Hometrack's automated valuation model, data at June 2014.

Table 8 Count 1 bed flat 2 bed flat 2 bed house 3 bed house 4 bed house Average price (£) 1 bed flat	Dec-10	Jun-11	Dec-11	Jun-12	Dec-12	Jun-13	Dec-13	Jun
Count								
1 bed flat	64	45	68	59	83	53	78	
2 bed flat	131	104	113	83	98	92	132	-
2 bed house	139	132	146	114	149	102	136	
3 bed house	389	322	353	296	371	301	335	
4 bed house	135	114	118	119	144	105	137	
Average price (£)								
1 bed flat	162,781	159,329	167,059	175,233	196,491	178,141	186,916	193,
2 bed flat	220,077	217,428	238,116	235,914	237,077	262,192	250,492	273,
2 bed house	242,440	255,368	259,472	273,594	281,746	284,832	308,571	327,
3 bed house	298,829	293,148	302,824	315,784	330,667	334,347	360,450	386,
4 bed house	504,216	499,699	496,678	488,964	501,437	568,133	536,268	597,
Lower quartile price (£	<u>:</u>)							
1 bed flat	140,000	133,500	136,000	145,000	146,500	150,000	160,625	151,
2 bed flat	174,000	165,000	175,000	180,000	182,500	196,963	205,000	214,
2 bed house	200,000	215,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	227,625	222,500	250,
3 bed house	230,000	228,000	235,000	235,000	244,500	250,000	285,500	300,
4 bed house	347,500	348,750	337,625	350,000	346,500	399,995	385,000	441,
450	^	700,000				700,000		
300 250		500,000				500,000		
200 150 100		200,000				200,000		
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Dec-12 - Jun-13 - Dec-13 - Dec-13 - Dec-13 - Dec-13 - Dec-13 - Dec-14 - Dec-15 - Dec-15 - Dec-16 - Dec-17 - Dec-18 - Dec	Average 0 000'001		.13 .	ec-13 In-14 Lower quartile	O 000,001	-11 -	-13 -
Dec-10 Jun-11 Dec-11	Dec-12 Jun-13 Dec-13	Pec Pec	Jun-11 Dec-11	Jun-12 Dec-12 Jun-13	Dec-13 Jun-14 LOW	Dec-10 Jun-11	Dec-11 Jun-12 Dec-12	Jun-13 Dec-13







Source: Hometrack's Automated Valuation Model, June 2014.

Time taken to sell

Time taken to sell shows the average time taken to sell a property in weeks, calculated using the time taken from when a property is first listed on the market via Zoopla to the date the property was sold based on data from Land Registry.

Please bear in mind this page only reports on completed sales as reported by Land Registry. Homes which take a long time to sell will be reported once the sale completes. Transactions over the past few months represents a small number of mainly "quicker" sales, though the figures may change as more sales complete in time. From Edition 22 onwards, time to sell is based on a new dataset, so it differs somewhat the last update published June 2013, and now comes from Hometrack's analysis of Zoopla data.

Map 4 shows the average time to sell by district.

Graph 12 shows the change in average time to sell for each district, for England, the East of England and our sub-region, from August 2012 to May 2014.

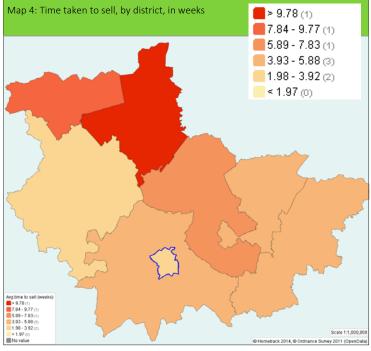
Table 17 shows the average time taken to sell each month between October 2013 and May 2014.

Comment

Map 4 shows homes taking longest times to sell in Fenland, with homes in Cambridge selling the quickest. Graph 12 helps compare sub-regional, regional and national trends, though they are not "smooth" trend lines. Table 17 shows the national average as 9 weeks, and the East of England average 7. Our eight districts see the time to sell ranging from 2 weeks in Cambridge to 14 weeks in Fenland.

The new data provided by Hometrack in Graph 12 shows general "rise" in trend between April 2013 and December 2013, followed by an overall drop (with some variation) to March and April 2014. Being a new dataset there my be a little "settling" needed in the early days, as this data was newly released in September 2014.

Source: Hometrack's analysis of Zoopla data, based on June 2012 to May 2014 data



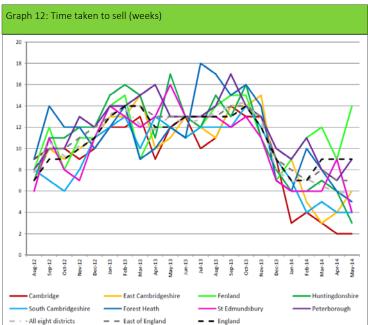


Table 17: Average time taken to sell (whole weeks)											
	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14			
1 Cambridge	13	13	9	3	4	3	2	2			
2 East Cambridgeshire	14	15	7	9	5	3	4	6			
3 Fenland	15	11	7	9	11	12	9	14			
4 Huntingdonshire	16	11	8	6	6	7	6	3			
5 South Cambridgeshire	14	12	9	7	4	5	4	4			
6 Forest Heath	16	14	7	6	10	8	6	5			
7 St Edmundsbury	13	11	7	6	6	6	9	4			
8 Peterborough	14	13	10	9	11	8	7	9			
Cambridgeshire (sum 1 to 5)	14	12	8	7	6	6	5	6			
West Suffolk (6 + 7)	15	13	7	6	8	7	8	5			
Sub-region (sum 1 to 7)	14	12	8	7	7	6	6	5			
All districts (sum 1 to 8)	14	13	8	7	7	7	6	6			
East of England	14	13	9	8	7	8	7	7			
England	14	12	9	7	7	9	9	9			

Price asked and achieved

This page shows the typical proportion of the asking price that is achieved for all sales agreed over that specific month. The data is calculated using property listings on Zoopla taking the INITIAL advertised asking price compared to the FINAL sold price registered with Land Registry (regardless of any change in asking price between times). Similar to "time to sell" on page 13, the figures may change as more sales complete in future. Just a note of caution - as this is a recent addition to the Bulletin, using a new data source, it will be worth watching to see how the trend develops before drawing too many conclusions as at May 2014.

Map 5 shows the percentage of asking prices actually achieved when the sale completes. This gives a measure of the health of the housing market, assuming that in a well-balanced housing market, a higher proportion of the asking price might be achieved.

Graph 13 shows the percentage achieved in each district, between April 2012 and May 2014 and includes the trend for England, the East of England and our sub-region (dashed lines).

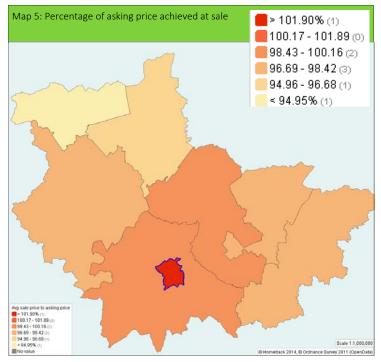
Table 18 shows the average percentage achieved each month from October 2013 to May 2014.

Comment

In May 2014 the highest proportion of asking prices achieved were seen in Cambridge at more than 106% followed by East Cambridgeshire at 98.9%. The district showing the lowest proportion achieved was Peterborough at just under 95%.

Graph 13 highlights the variation and the change over time. Again the most notable feature is Cambridge's difference from the rest of the area.

The eight districts covered show a higher proportion achieved than across the region (97.4%) and across England (96.8%). However all areas have seen the proportion increasing somewhat. **Source:** Hometrack's analysis of Zoopla (ZPG) data, based on June 2012 to May 2014 data.



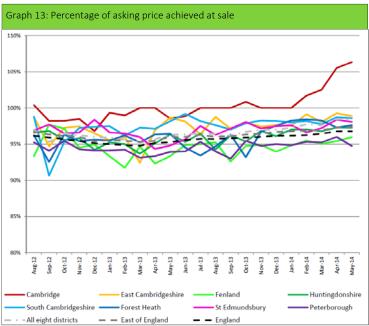
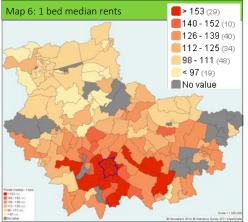
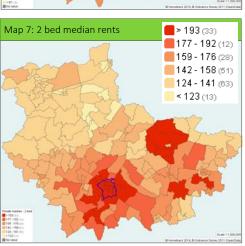


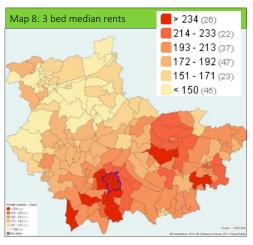
Table 18: Percentage of asking price achieved at sale (rounded to 1 decimal place)												
	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14				
1 Cambridge	100.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	101.7%	102.5%	105.5%	106.3%				
2 East Cambridgeshire	98.1%	97.4%	97.6%	97.5%	99.1%	98.1%	99.3%	98.9%				
3 Fenland	94.7%	94.9%	94.0%	94.8%	95.5%	95.0%	95.4%	96.0%				
4 Huntingdonshire	95.4%	96.8%	96.1%	97.0%	97.0%	96.8%	97.3%	97.3%				
5 South Cambridgeshire	97.9%	98.3%	98.2%	98.0%	98.2%	97.8%	98.7%	98.6%				
6 Forest Heath	93.2%	96.7%	97.5%	98.3%	98.4%	98.3%	97.3%	97.6%				
7 St Edmundsbury	98.1%	97.1%	97.5%	97.6%	96.6%	97.2%	98.4%	98.1%				
8 Peterborough	95.5%	94.7%	95.0%	94.8%	95.3%	95.2%	96.0%	94.7%				
Cambridgeshire (sum 1 to 5)	97.4%	97.5%	97.2%	97.5%	98.3%	98.0%	99.2%	99.4%				
West Suffolk (6 + 7)	95.6%	96.9%	97.5%	97.9%	97.5%	97.7%	97.8%	97.8%				
Sub-region (sum 1 to 7)	96.9%	97.3%	97.3%	97.6%	98.1%	97.9%	98.8%	98.9%				
All districts (sum 1 to 8)	96.7%	97.0%	97.0%	97.3%	97.7%	97.6%	98.5%	98.4%				
East of England	96.3%	96.5%	96.7%	96.8%	96.9%	96.9%	97.3%	97.4%				
England	95.9%	96.0%	96.2%	96.2%	96.3%	96.4%	96.8%	96.8%				

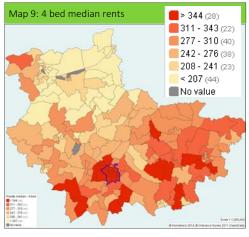
Private rent

Maps 6, 7, 8 and 9 and Table 19 show median private rents for 1, 2, 3 and 4 beds up to June 2014. The maps highlight some "hotspots"





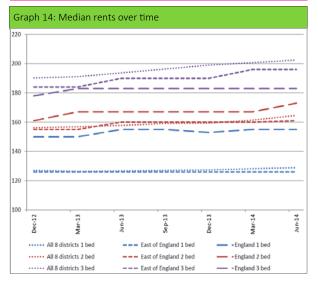




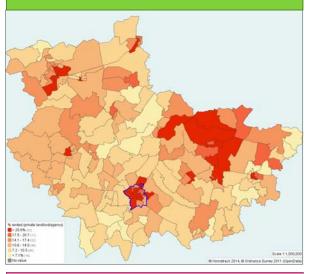
across our sub-region. Grey shading indicates insufficient data to be robust. Map 10 highlights areas identified by the 2011 Census with a higher percentage of private rented housing. Local Housing Allowance areas (called BRMAs, map 11) and rates (Table 20) are included in this edition for comparison. Graph 14 shows trend in median rents over time.

T. I. 10 W. II							
Table 19: Weekly median priv				6 142	D 40		
	Dec-12	Mar-13	June-13	Sept-13	Dec-13	Mar-14	Jun-14
Cambridge							
1 bed	173	173	173	173	173	178	178
2 bed	219	226	229	229	229	236	242
3 bed	265	265	275	276	276	276	282
4 bed	-	-	-	-	387	291	392
East Cambridgeshire							
1 bed	121	120	121	121	121	121	121
2 bed	144	144	144	144	144	147	150
3 bed	173	178	183	183	184	184	184
4 bed	-	-	-	-	276	276	276
Fenland	ı	ı	.	ı		ı	
1 bed	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
2 bed	121	121	122	126	124	124	126
3 bed	144	144	144	148	150	150	150
4 bed	-	-	-	-	196	201	196
Huntingdonshire							
1 bed	107	107	107	109	109	109	114
2 bed	137	137	137	137	138	144	144
3 bed	161	161	161	167	167	167	173
4 bed	-	-	-	-	229	229	230
South Cambridgeshire							
1 bed	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
2 bed	173	176	178	178	180	179	183
3 bed	206	207	207	210	212	213	213
4 bed	-	-	-	-	288	288	288
Forest Heath							
1 bed	114	115	115	115	114	115	115
2 bed	144	144	144	150	150	150	152
3 bed	198	200	203	207	213	219	219
4 bed	-	-	-	-	300	300	300
St Edmundsbury							
1 bed	126	121	122	123	126	126	126
2 bed	155	150	150	150	150	150	155
3 bed	184	183	183	183	191	196	196
4 bed	-	-	-	-	288	291	300
Peterborough							
1 bed	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
2 bed	-	-	-	-	132	132	132
3 bed	-	-	-	-	150	150	150
4 bed	-	-	-	-	206	206	206

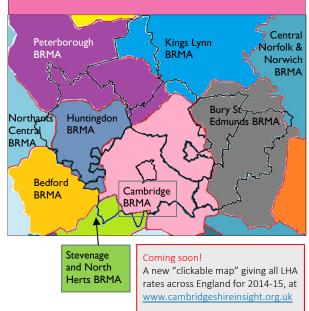
Local housing allowance



Map 10: % renting from private landlord or letting agency by ward, Census 2011 $\,$



Map 11: Boundaries for BRMAs (colour shading and red outlines) and local authorities (black outlines)



Source: Hometrack weekly median rent for advertised properties in the local area, May 2013 to June 2014 and www.voa.gov.uk for LHA and BRMA data.

Table 19: Wee	Table 19: Weekly median private rents (cont.)												
	Dec-12	Mar-13	June-13	Sept-13	Dec-13	Mar-14	June-14						
East of England													
1 bed	126	126	126	126	126	126	126						
2 bed	155	155	160	160	160	160	161						
3 bed	184	184	190	190	190	196	196						
4 bed	-	-	-	-	276	285	288						
England													
1 bed	150	150	155	155	153	155	155						
2 bed	161	167	167	167	167	167	173						
3 bed	178	183	183	183	183	183	183						
4 bed	-	-	-	-	300	311	312						

4 bed -	-	-	-	300	31	1	312		
Table 20: Weekly Local Housing Allowance rates (rounded to nearest pound) (please see Map 11)									
	Nov 201	2	July 2013		April 2014				
Cambridge BRMA									
Shared accommodation		£75		£77		£80			
1 bed		£120		£120		£125			
2 bed		£135		£138		139			
3 bed		£157		£160		£	167		
4 bed		£207		£208		£216			
Bury St Edmunds BRMA									
Shared accommodation		£69		£69		f	£64		
1 bed		£98		£100		£	101		
2 bed		£121		£124		£	125		
3 bed		£144		£147		£149			
4 bed		£219		£219		£	208		
Central Norfolk & Norwic	ch BRMA								
Shared accommodation		£58		£58		£59			
1 bed		£92		£91		£92			
2 bed		£115		£114		£115			
3 bed		£133		£133			£134		
4 bed		£196	£183	£185					
Peterborough BRMA									
Shared accommodation		£57		£57		£57			
1 bed	£91		£91		£91				
2 bed		£113		£114			£114		
3 bed		£127		£130		£131			
4 bed		£162		£165		£167			
Kings Lynn BRMA									
Shared accommodation		£50		£51		f	£52		
1 bed		£90		£89		£90			
2 bed		£110		£110		£111			
3 bed		£127		£127		£128			
4 bed		£162		£165		£162			
Huntingdon BRMA									
Shared accommodation		£63		£63		£64			
1 bed				£104		£	104		
2 bed				£127			121		
3 bed	£150		£150		£	145			
4 bed	£208		£212		£196				
Stevenage & North Herts BRMA									
Shared accommodation		£73		£73		£69			
1 bed		£121 £121				£121			
2 bed				£152		154			
3 bed		£150 £179		£183			185		

£230

£230

£230

4 bed

Affordability ratio

This page is based on Hometrack's house price data (both sales and valuations) and CACI data on household incomes. The ratios show, on average, how many "times" income the local house prices represent. One common rule of thumb is that house prices of 3 to 3.5 times income are considered affordable.

On maps 12 and 13, the higher the ratio, the darker the shading, the less affordable housing is in that area. This page aims to help compare ratios across the sub-region over time, in tables 21 and 22.

Values are calculated using data for the previous twelve months, so for example in the tables, the March 2013 column relies on data gathered between April 2012 and March 2013.

Map 12 shows affordability using the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile incomes; an indicator of the affordability of entry-level prices in that ward.

Table 21 shows the lower quartile ratio from June 2012 to June 2014. The lower quartile ratio across the East of England region was 10.05 in June 2014. The average across our eight districts was 9.7 in June 2014, and was 9.9 for the Cambridge sub-region.

Map 13 shows affordability using the ratio of median house prices to income.

Table 22 shows median house price to income ratio for our districts between June 2012 and June 2014. For comparison, in June 2014, the East of England median ratio was 6.92. The average for the eight districts covered was 6.7 and for the Cambridge housing sub-region was 6.8.

Comment

Both maps show that in general homes are less affordable in the south and to the north-west of our area. There is a wide variation between districts, reflected by the range of shading on the two maps. This points out that district-wide figures shown in the two tables mask the local variations at ward level. All ratios are well above the "rule of thumb" 3 to 3.5 times income being affordable, especially Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.

 ${\bf Source} : {\bf Prices} \ {\bf from} \ {\bf Hometrack, incomes} \ {\bf from} \ {\bf CACI} \ {\bf paycheck.} \ {\bf Latest} \ {\bf data} \ {\bf June} \ {\bf 2014}.$

Table 22: Median house price : income ratio (rounded) -13 Cambridge 9.0 9.2 10.2 5.7 **Fast Cambs** 5.6 5.7 5.6 5.6 5.8 6.2 63 64 Fenland 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.6 5.4 5.7 Huntingdonsh'r 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.3 5.2 5.5 5.6 5.7 South Cambs 6.9 7.0 7.0 7.1 7.1 6.9 6.9 7.1 Forest Heath 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.5 5.3 5.3 5.8 5.8 5.9 St Edmundsb'ry 6 1 6 1 6.2 63 63 65 6.7 6.8 Peterborough 5.1 5.1

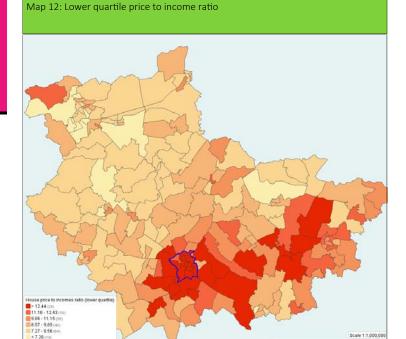
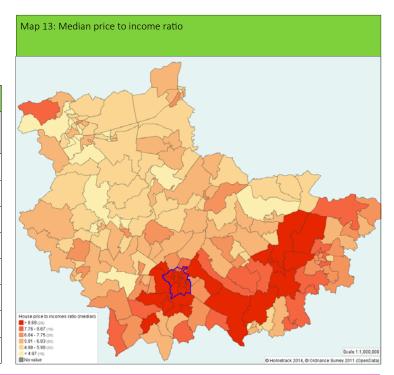


Table 21: Lower quartile price : income ratio (rounded)									
	Jun-12	Sep-12	Dec-12	Mar-13	Jun-13	Sept-13	Dec-13	Mar-14	June-14
Cambridge	13.7	14.0	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.5	14.6	15.1
East Cambs	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1
Fenland	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.5
Huntingdonsh'r	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.2
South Cambs	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.3
Forest Heath	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.4
St Edmundsb'ry	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.8
Peterborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	7.9	8.1



Affordability: comparing tenures

Table 23 compares the weekly cost of property by size across different tenures. Most of the data in Table 14 is gathered over a twelve month period. In this update the data mainly covers May 2013 to June 2014. Values may not always be available, depending on the sample size of homes being sold, valued or rented in an area. For example there is no data for one bed newbuild properties in East Cambridgeshire, for this edition.

* One noticeable issue is around housing association rent levels. In 2012, associations were reporting rent levels to the homes and communities agency (HCA) but since then the introduction of new "affordable rents" this has made reporting more complex. Some rents are charged at old "social" levels while others are set at up to 80% of private market rents. This has led to difficulties providing an average, as weekly rents vary so much. We are investigating how best to present this data in future editions. Local authority homes are only available in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.

For new build homes, Hometrack relies on "year built" being provided to the Land Registry by the surveyor, which may not always happen or may be delays, so there may be new build sales missed in this table, for this reason. A "new build" sale or valuation takes place where the home is sold or valued in the year built. The cost of buying with a mortgage is based on the capital and interest cost of servicing a mortgage for 85% of the median value of a property in the area, based on a 25 year mortgage term and the average prevailing mortgage rate.

The weekly cost of buying a 40% New Build Homebuy is based on median house prices and excludes ground rent and service charges. Housing association rents are assumed at 2.75% and mortgages payments are based on average building society rates. Loan-to-value is assumed at 85% in all cases i.e. it is assumed the buyer makes a 15% deposit on the portion of the property they have bought.

Comment

To aid comparison using Table 23, for each bedroom size the tenure with the highest weekly cost is highlighted in **pink** and the lowest in **blue**. This shows some interesting variations in our subregion.

PLEASE NOTE: The table reflects the weekly cost of each size and tenure homes only, **not** the cost associated with raising a deposit, accessing a mortgage and excludes ground rent & service charges. **Sources:**

Latest data released June 2014. Individual sources as follows:

Local authority rent Tenant Services Authority (as was) April 2012 to March 2013.

*Housing Association rent: HCA RSR survey, Jan to Dec 2011.

Intermediate Rent: 80% of the median private rent, July 2013 to June 2014.

Private rent; Weekly cost of median rent for advertised properties in the local area, July 2013 to June 2014.

Buying: Hometrack, July 2013 to June 2014.

HomeBuy: The weekly cost of buying a 40% share through HomeBuy derived from median house prices from Hometrack. Excludes ground rent & service charge, July 2013 to June 2014.

New build from Hometrack where the property was sold or valued in the same year it was built, July 2013 to June 2014.

Table 23: Co	mparing	weekly	cost by	district 1	tenure a	nd size (rounded	d)	
	Local Authority rent	Housing Assoc rent 2012*	Intermediate rent @ 80% median private rent	Median private rent	Buying a lower quartile resale	Buying an average resale	Buying 40% share through HomeBuy	Buying a lower quartile new build	Buying an average new build
Cambridge	t	*	Ţ.	it	0 -	Ф	< 0	Δ ¬	<u>α</u> π
1 bed	74	78	142	178	175	201	138	255	280
2 bed	87	89	194	242	224	272	195	327	347
3 bed	101	100	226	282	332	382	260	433	459
East Cambri	dgeshire								
1 bed	-	75	97	121	98	120	82	139	139
2 bed	-	89	120	150	126	141	95	139	139
3 bed	-	100	147	184	194	229	154	203	214
Fenland									
1 bed	-	66	78	98	49	64	43	-	-
2 bed	-	73	100	126	86	94	64	-	-
3 bed	-	79	120	150	139	160	108	145	155
Huntingdon	shire								
1 bed	-	67	91	114	79	110	78	145	145
2 bed	-	78	115	144	127	144	98	167	169
3 bed	-	86	138	173	179	206	140	208	232
South Camb	ridgeshir	re							
1 bed	84	74	120	150	122	145	99	190	190
2 bed	97	89	146	183	162	187	129	197	210
3 bed	107	100	170	213	255	287	193	227	271
Forest Heatl	า								
1 bed	-	64	92	115	99	113	77	405	405
2 bed	-	75	122	152	106	130	95	145	171
3 bed	-	83	175	219	171	197	133	139	197
St Edmundsb 1 bed	oury -	63	101	126	112	136	91	_	_
2 bed	-	74	124	155	123	141	96	214	214
3 bed	-	82	157	196	185	220	148	217	289
Peterboroug	gh								
1 bed	-	63	80	100	71	81	55	96	96
2 bed	-	74	106	132	93	111	76	119	142
3 bed	-	79	120	150	135	160	111	185	197
East of Engla	and								
1 bed	70	67	101	126	110	139	94	137	182
2 bed	81	78	129	161	144	179	123	176	229
3 bed England	92	87	157	196	193	243	165	214	260
1 bed	66	60	124	155	135	194	133	173	247
2 bed	75	70	138	173	167	243	164	180	280
3 bed	83	75	146	183	161	214	145	185	226

Home-Link register

This page provides data on levels of housing need shown by the number of people on the Home-Link register.

Table 25 sets out how the housing needs register (Home-Link) has changed over time in terms of overall numbers.

In 2012/13 the register went through a review with new policies in place to meet new government requirements. Everyone on the register needed to re-register at this point which led to a big change in numbers. However this was designed to make sure if people have

found their own housing solutions, or no longer need social housing, they come off the register, so it shows housing need levels as accurately as possible. In future all applicants have to renew once a year so the register stays up to date. Graph 15 shows the percentage of applicants in each priority "band" over time. Table 26 sets out the numbers used in graph 15.

What are the priority bands?

People on the Home-Link register are placed in one of four housing needs bands. When bids are considered for the homes advertised, the successful bidder will usually be the person who's been in the highest band for the longest period of time. In brief:

BAND A: urgent need - for example a resident of supported housing is ready to move to independent accommodation; current home poses urgent risk to health and safety; homes has a major effect on an urgent medical condition; overcrowded by two or more bedrooms; social tenant underoccupying by two or more bedrooms and willing to move to a smaller property; homelessness

BAND B: high need - for example home poses a high health and safety risk; need to move because of a medical condition and your current homes has a significant adverse effect on the condition; overcrowded by 1 bedroom; social tenant underoccupying by one bedroom and willing to move; need to move because of harassment or threat of violence or abuse; threatened with homelessness; sleeping rough and have no other accommodation available

BAND C: medium need e.g. medium need to move because of a medical condition; need to move for example to give or receive support to a family member, or for employment, are more than 24 weeks pregnant or you have a child under 10 years and live above the ground floor; lacking or sharing facilities; homeless or threatened with homelessness and are either intentionally homeless, not in priority need or are owed a main homeless duty by a local authority that are not a partner organisation in the sub-region.

BAND D: applicants who do not meet the criteria in Bands A, B or C have a low level of housing need; and applicants assessed as having sufficient financial resources to resolve their own housing need. These applicants will only be considered once all other bidding applicants have been considered. **Source**: Home-Link register, in the 1st week of April each year. Please see http://www.home-link.org.uk/THO/Content.aspx?wkid=303

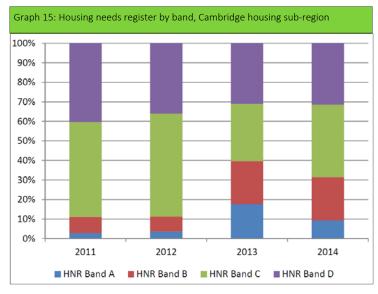


Table 25: Total number on Home-Link register, first week of April each year								
	Apr-2011	Apr-2012	Apr-2013	Apr-2014				
Cambridge	6,692	8,383	865	1,879				
East Cambridgeshire	1,428	1,421	595	950				
Fenland	2,900	2,982	808	1,738				
Huntingdonshire	3,411	2,456	1,118	2,010				
South Cambridgeshire	4,795	4,611	1,013	1,667				
Forest Heath	1,306	1,448	719	1,154				
St Edmundsbury	1,964	2,122	1,001	1,673				
Cambridgeshire	19,226	19,853	4,399	8,244				
West Suffolk	3,270	3,570	1,720	2,827				
Sub-region	22,496	23,423	6,119	11,071				

Table 26: Number on Home-Link register by band, first week of April each year																
	April 2011		April 2012			April 2013			April 2014							
	А	В	С	D	А	В	С	D	А	В	С	D	А	В	С	D
Cambridge	195	551	3,244	2,702	298	645	4,415	3,025	152	191	253	269	173	419	697	590
East Cambs	28	144	812	444	96	173	795	357	77	159	168	191	56	229	305	360
Fenland	56	280	1,402	1,162	57	212	1,574	1,139	53	222	239	294	90	342	470	836
Huntingdnsh'e	164	388	1,578	1,281	119	296	1,151	890	156	318	271	373	216	513	516	765
South Cambs	188	381	2,191	2,035	199	461	2,110	1,841	109	239	322	343	132	341	580	614
Forest Heath	16	139	746	405	30	158	800	460	50	174	224	271	83	343	339	389
St Ed's	64	172	978	750	104	171	1,137	710	172	243	300	286	200	456	445	572
Sub-region	711	2,055	10,951	8,779	903	2,116	11,982	8,422	769	1,546	1,777	2,027	950	2,643	3,352	4,126

About Hometrack

Hometrack is a privately owned property analytics business with offices in London and Sydney. A combination of unique data, industry expertise and analytical precision has made us the trusted leader in our field. Many of the largest organisations in the UK and Australia rely on us to provide them with the high quality, tailored information they need to make informed investment decisions in property.

Hometrack has a unique view of the housing market with a client base spanning the entire property market. Its intelligence systems and analytics reports are used by 90% of UK mortgage lenders, the top house builders, over a third of local authorities and government agencies, by some of the country's largest housing associations and institutional investors.

Hometrack's Housing Intelligence System (HIS) is an online market intelligence system designed to inform decision making and strategy. It gives instant access to a wide range of data and analysis at both a regional and local area level. To read the latest commentary and analysis visit http://www.hometrack.co.uk/our-insight/commentary-and-analysis

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Next edition...



Housing Market Bulletin #23 due December 2014 based on September 2014 data.

Maps for our area

Map 14 shows the East of England (shaded orange) and Map 13 shows the districts covered in this bulletin (green):

- Cambridge*
- East Cambridgeshire*
- Fenland*
- Huntingdonshire*
- South Cambridgeshire*
- Forest Heath*
- St Edmundsbury*
- Peterborough.

The Cambridge housing sub-region is made up of the seven districts marked with a *.

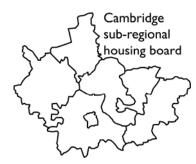
About Edition 22

This Bulletin acts as a supplement to the Cambridge sub-region's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) which can be found at

www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/ housing/current-version

Old Bulletins can be found at www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/
Housingmarketbulletin

Cambridgeshire Insight provides a web space for all kinds of information including Open Data. Worth a visit!



Suggestions? Please contact

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Tweet: @CambsHsgSubReg For data. see:

www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/ housing

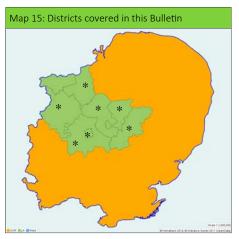
For CRHB papers see:

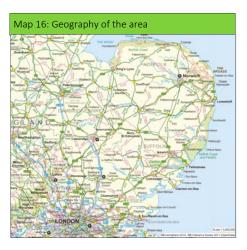
www.cambridge.gov.uk/crhb

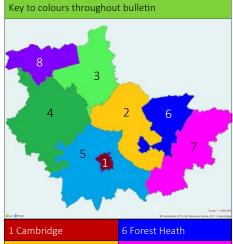
We welcome your ideas and input, so we can make this Bulletin really useful

Thank you!









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1 Cambridge	6 Forest Heath
2 East Cambs	7 St Edmundsbury
3 Fenland	8 Peterborough
4 Huntingdonshire	East of England
5 South Cambs	England