

The Demographics of Doddington

Working & Reference Document

Contents

1	The purpose of this document	3
2	Population & People	5
2.1	Our population.....	5
2.2	Age	7
2.3	Sex & Gender	8
2.4	Other characteristics	9
3	Accommodation & housing	10
3.1	Number of houses.....	10
3.2	Types of houses	11
3.3	House prices & affordability	13
3.4	Affordable & low cost housing	14
4	Household structures & circumstances.....	16
4.1	Household structures.....	16
4.2	Household circumstances & deprivation	18
4.3	Estimating the size of new households.....	20
5	Employment.....	22
5.1	Jobs done by people who live in Doddington.....	22
5.2	Jobs done in Doddington by people who may or may not live in Doddington	23
5.3	Doddington is a commuter village.....	24
5.4	Working from home.....	25
5.5	The future of work in Doddington?	26
5.6	Commuting patterns.....	27
5.7	Unemployment & economically inactive people	30
6	Income.....	31
7	Health	33
7.1	Our health	33
7.2	Our Healthcare Facilities	35
8	Education.....	39
8.1	Pre-School.....	39
8.2	Primary School	39
8.3	Secondary School Capacity	42
8.4	Qualifications and School performance.....	42
9	Transport, Traffic & Roads	44
9.1	Car ownership.....	44
9.2	Cycling.....	44
9.3	Bus services	45
9.4	Traffic volume.....	46
9.5	Road conditions	47
9.6	Accidents	48
9.7	Traffic speed.....	49
10	Utilities	52
10.1	Energy	52
10.2	Water & sewerage	53
10.3	Telecommunications	54
11	Crime.....	57
12	Environment.....	59
12.1	Priority Habitats.....	59
12.2	Protected species.....	60
12.3	Agricultural Stewardship.....	61
13	Appendix 1: Data sources.....	62
14	Appendix 2: Geographies.....	63

The Demographics of Doddington

A detailed report & reference document

I The purpose of this document

This document analyses the factual social, demographic & other data we shall need for the Doddington Neighbourhood Plan. It seeks to give a wider picture of the village and an insight into some of the issues we need to address in the Neighbourhood Plan. The statistical net has been cast wider than we strictly need, but the extra data will be of interest for all those who care about the village & the parish, if not now then sometime in the future.

Government advice on Neighbourhood Planning says¹:

What is neighbourhood planning?

Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area. They are able to choose where they want new homes, shops and offices to be built, have their say on what those new buildings should look like and what infrastructure should be provided, and grant planning permission for the new buildings they want to see go ahead. Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to plan for the types of development to meet their community's needs and where the ambition of the neighbourhood is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area.

The Village Consultation raised concerns about over-development of the village & our infrastructure. This document seeks to provide the hard evidence needed to underpin the Neighbourhood Plan, in particular:

- ✓ The impact of new housing development on population & key parts of our infrastructure
- ✓ How the village will develop, & the number & type of new houses we shall need in that future

On infrastructure, Government advice says:

Should a neighbourhood plan consider infrastructure?

A qualifying body may wish to consider what infrastructure needs to be provided in their neighbourhood area from the earliest stages of plan-making (as set out in paragraph 102 of the National Planning Policy Framework) alongside development such as homes, shops or offices. Infrastructure is needed to support development and ensure that a neighbourhood can grow in a sustainable way.

What should a qualifying body do if it identifies a need for new or enhanced infrastructure?

A qualifying body should set out and explain in their draft neighbourhood plan the prioritised infrastructure required to address the demands of the development identified in the plan.

This is not a document to read. It is a reference document to dip into to get specific data or to check the reasoning behind particular arguments or assertions.

On the advice of Fenland District Council, analysis in this document has been restricted to that necessary for understanding the statistics involved. Some issues are flagged as important for the Neighbourhood Plan, but the implications for the Neighbourhood Plan are set out in the document “key issues facing Doddington”.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning--2#evidence-to-support-a-neighbourhood-plan>

Most of the data has sourced from the 2021 Census. Although this is 3 years old, it is by far the most accurate & comprehensive data available. Cambridgeshire Insight has provided a number of forecasts. Data sources are referenced in the text & listed in appendix 1.

Many of the statistics benefit from comparison with other parts of Fenland & Cambridgeshire. The comparisons depend on the statistics being discussed, but include the following geographies:

Wimblington	March	Rural Fenland	Cambridge
Manea	Chatteris	Market Towns	Peterborough
Benwick	Whittlesey	Total Fenland	Rural Cambridgeshire
Other rural Fenland	Wisbech		Total Cambridgeshire
			England & Wales

Details of the geographies used are in appendix 2.

2 Population & People

2.1 Our population

On census day 21st May 2021, Doddington's population was 2532. 2295 lived in the village, 237 in the wider parish².

Since 1971, Doddington has doubled in size at a growth rate of 1.3%pa³. Cambridgeshire Insight forecast that growth will slow over the next 20 years, to reach 2800 by 2041.

Doddington's population	1971	1981	1991	2001 ⁴	2011	2021	2031	2041
Census estimate	1287	1456	1615	2088	2181	2532		
CI forecast							2712	2789
Growth pa		1.2%	1.0%	2.6%	0.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%

Cambridgeshire Insight's population forecasts are based on current demographic trends & the housing trajectories published by Fenland District Council. However, forecasts are only as good as the data they use & we need to examine the current housing stock forecast⁵.

For the Neighbourhood Plan, we should take Cambridgeshire Insight's forecasts as a base, and modify their housing stock forecast by the number of houses proposed in the plan, together with the rate at which they are built. . As a guide, each new house is expected to bring 2.3 people to the village⁶.

We shall use comparisons with neighbouring communities in Fenland later in this report, so it is worth looking at their population dynamics:

	Census		Cambridgeshire Insight	
	2021 population	Growth pa 2011-21	2041 population	Growth pa 2021-41
Doddington	2532	1.5%	2789	0.5%
Wimblington	2372	0.7%	2612	0.5%
Manea	2639	2.4%	3016	0.7%
Benwick	1904	0.3%	2227	0.8%

Manea has grown a lot in the last 10 years, but Wimblington rather less than expected, given the current house building there. The Cambridgeshire Insight population forecasts lower growth than might be expected from the FDC draft local plan (this has been queried with CI).

² Census 2021 table TS001. Houses on the edge of OAs have been assigned to village/parish by judgement

³ Cambridgeshire Insight record of census + CI population estimates

⁴ The higher than average increase in population in 1991-2001 is due to the Wood St development, & illustrates the impact of large developments on the village population

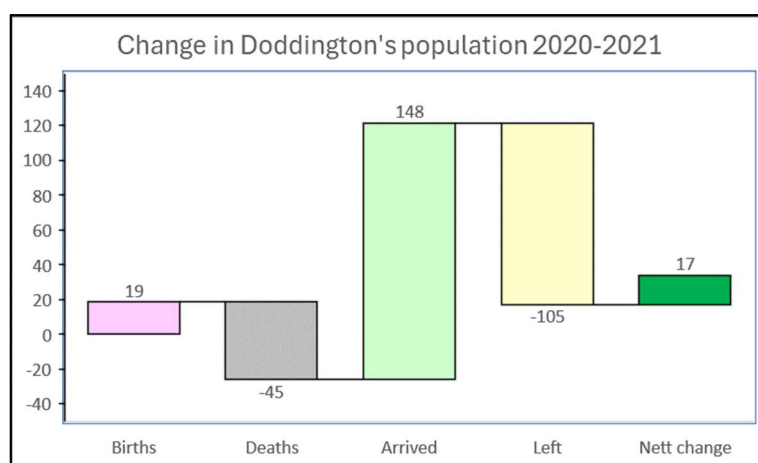
⁵ The CI forecasts made before 2021 underestimated the actual 2021 population by 3%. The ONS forecasts which are based on demographic trends alone were more accurate.

⁶ This estimate is based on Census 2021 & LFS2020, & varies between 2.27-2.36, depending on the age of people moving into the new houses. It is different from the figures used by CCC for Education purposes.

The main trends affecting population growth are the births, deaths & migration.

- There were 19 births in Doddington between 2020 & 2021⁷. Our birth rate is the same as surrounding villages & for Fenland as a whole⁸, but the birth rate in Fenland is declining at roughly the same rate as England & Wales. The effect of this is that in the period 2024-2040 there will be 80 fewer children than if birth rates had stayed the same. This will affect the number of children in the school & will be considered in detail later.
- There were 45 deaths in Doddington between 2020 & 2021. The death rate in Doddington is 18 deaths/1000 people⁹, which is higher than surrounding villages & Fenland as a whole, mainly because we are older and in less good health. Again, this will be considered in detail later.
- 148 came to the village from elsewhere in the UK or overseas¹⁰.
- Approximately 105 people left the village between 2020 & 2021. Moving house will be the most important reason, and the question of affordability as a reason to leave the village will be examined in section 3.3

The next chart summarises these statistics:



People moving into & out of the village account for 80% of our population change, compared with 20% from births & deaths. This may seem surprising, but we are looking at a small area here – on a regional or national level, this proportion will be lower because people tend to move house within the area, & births & deaths will have a bigger impact on population change.

We cannot say whether this data has changed over time, because it relies on a question unique to the 2021 census. However, we can compare Doddington to other large villages in Fenland, & this shows that Doddington is quite typical¹².

% moving in/out of village	
Doddington	80%
Wimblington	80%
Manea	65%
Benwick	88%
Friday Bridge	85%
Elm	89%
Christchurch	84%
Parson Drove	59%
Guyhirn	87%
Wisbech St Mary	86%
Eastrea	75%
Coates	85%

The clear conclusion is that our population change between now & 2040 will be determined not so much by births & deaths, but mainly by the balance between those arriving in the village & those leaving. The former will be largely determined by new house building, the latter by affordability.

⁷ ONS Live Births July 2020 to June 2021. The census was in March 2021.

⁸ Except for Wisbech, which has a higher birth rate.

⁹ ONS Mortality statistics. This is the raw death rate, ASMR is discussed in the chapter on Health.

¹⁰ This is calculated from census table TS019 & an estimate of the % who moved but stayed in the village.

¹² It is tempting to interpret this as a measure of the popularity of the village, but it depends on other factors such as housebuilding, & Parson Drove is low not because it is unpopular but because it is relatively isolated.

The main driver of population growth in Doddington will be the number of new houses we build. A number of assumptions needs to be made about the number of new houses, type of house, and the rate at which they are built, so the following table is illustrative rather than definitive. But based on the house building rates used by CI, population estimates¹³ are as follows:

	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	Change in 20 years	Growth pa
No new houses	2532	2402	2279	2162	2051	-481	-1.0%
100 new houses	2532	2531	2500	2471	2447	-85	-0.2%
200 new houses	2532	2660	2721	2779	2843	311	0.6%
300 new houses	2532	2789	2943	3088	3239	707	1.2%

When formulating detailed plans, we can break these estimates down by age, to show for example the estimated number of primary school children, & older people.

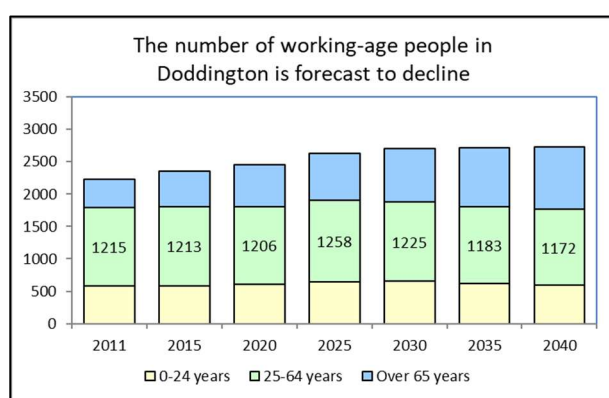
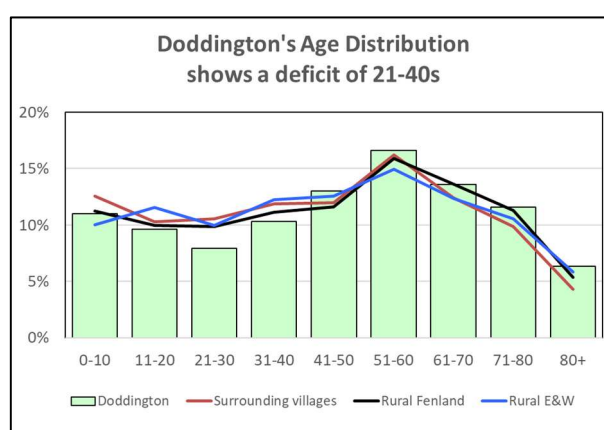
2.2 Age

In 2021, our median age was 49. 21% of us were young people aged 0-20, 48% of working age 20-60, & 31% of retirement age 60+.

Our age profile differs slightly from surrounding villages & other rural areas¹⁴.

Our proportion of older people looks similar to surrounding villages, rural Fenland & rural England generally, but we have fewer young people. In particular, we have 13% fewer people in the 21-40 age group than you would expect from a rural Fenland village.

This is worrying, because this age group represent the young families who will drive the future prosperity of the village.



Furthermore, Cambridgeshire Insight's population forecasts show a continued decline in the number of working age people¹⁵.

One of the drivers of this decline is likely to be families leaving the village because they cannot afford a suitable house here.

Details on housing will come later in this report, but we shall need to address this issue in the Neighbourhood Plan, in particular the number of affordable homes & 4-bed family houses.

¹³ These estimates come from a re-working of Cambridgeshire Insight's POPGROUP forecast model.

¹⁴ Rural Fenland is Fenland minus the towns of March, Wisbech, Whittlesey & Chatteris. Towns & cities usually have a greater proportion of young people, so including them in the comparison would not be appropriate

¹⁵ For some reason, CI used different age groups in this forecast.

Note also from this chart that whilst the proportion of young people is forecast to decline with the falling birth rate, the proportion & number of people at retirement age will increase:

	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
No. people aged 65+	650	727	822	909	961
Growth from 2021		12%	27%	40%	48%

The age at which people can claim their State Pension will rise to 67 in 2026-28, & to 68 from 2044¹⁶.

This growth has two implications for the Neighbourhood Plan. It will increase the demand for medical services & other services to support an ageing population.. It also affects the type of houses we should be building in the village. It is also an opportunity to expand the village's already good facilities for elderly care. In the Village Conversation, the team at Askham House suggested that Doddington could become a major care hub, & this might attract funding from central/local/regional government which would help to maintain& improve Doddington Hospital.

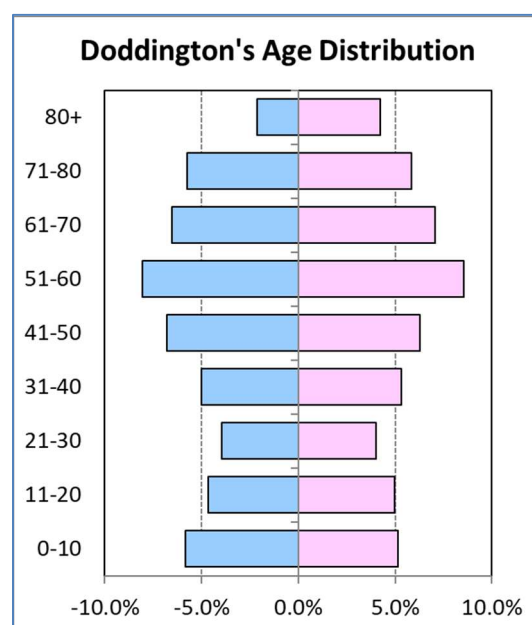
2.3 Sex & Gender

For the purposes of this report, we adopt the common definition that sex is your biological sex, whilst gender is your social identification.

In 2021, 51% Doddington residents were female, 49% were male. The age pyramid chart shows that there is a balance between males & females until age 80+, where there are many more women than men.

This is to be expected because women tend to live longer. Life expectancy at birth for women in Fenland is 82.3 years, for men 78.2¹⁷.

In 2021, 66% of the 80+ age group were women, but Cambridgeshire Insight estimates are that this will decline slightly. We do not have estimates for Doddington, but estimates for Fenland are that the proportion of women in the 80+ age group will decline from 63% in 2021 to 60% in 2041.



Compared to our neighbours, we have the same 51% female balance over all age groups, but only Doddington has that larger proportion of women in the 80+ age group.

At the youngest end of the age range, there was a slightly higher proportion of males, 53% male vs 47% female. This advantage is forecast to persist to 2041 but will not even out the female advantage over the older age range, because men tend to die sooner than women.

% Females	All ages	80+ age group
Doddington	51%	66%
Wimblington	51%	48%
Manea	51%	54%
Benwick	51%	58%
Rural Fenland	51%	56%

¹⁶ DWP State Pension Age Review 2023

¹⁷ Cambridgeshire Insight

There are a few people who have changed gender or whose gender is indeterminate. 0.21% in Doddington, Wimblington & Manea¹⁸ their sex was different from that at birth. In the Village Survey 2023, when asked what their sex was, 1.8% “preferred not to say”.

2.4 Other characteristics

Origins: 94% of us were born in the UK, 3.5% in Europe & 2.5% elsewhere¹⁹. Although not asked in the census, in the Village Survey we asked people how long they had lived in Doddington²⁰:

How long have you lived in Doddington?	0-20	21-40	41-60	61+
15 years or less	87%	76%	56%	58%
More than 15 years	13%	24%	44%	42%

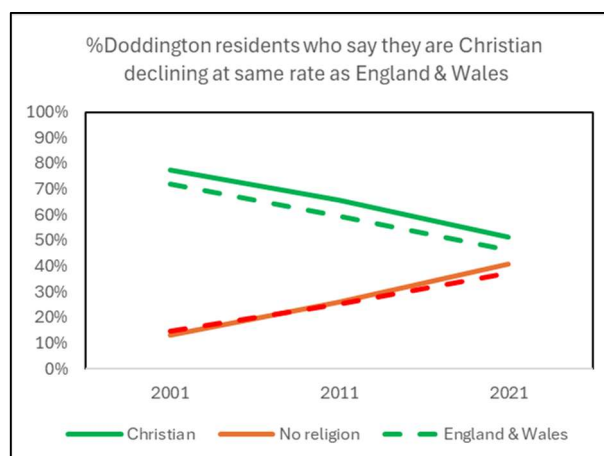
As expected, the younger groups have lived less time in Doddington, & are more likely to have been born elsewhere in the UK. The older groups have lived longer in Doddington, but perhaps not as many as expected have lived more than 15 years here – so we do have a significant older population that were not born here.

Ethnicity: 93.6% residents in Doddington are White British²¹. This is similar to surrounding villages & rural Fenland, except Wisbech, where the proportion of White British the proportion is 71%. Both Cambridge & Peterborough have significant Asian populations (15% & 14%).

Religion: In 2021, 51% Doddington residents said they were Christian²². This has declined from 66% in 2011 & 77% in 2001.

The %s & decline are almost exactly the same for surrounding villages and Rural Fenland, & reflect the national trend.

The number of Doddington people who say they have no religion has risen from 13% in 2001, 26% in 2011 & 41% in 2021; again reflecting the national trend.



¹⁸ Census 2021 table TS078 for the Doddington/Wimblington/Manea MSOA. For anonymity reasons, this data is not available at LSOA level. 5% population did not answer the question, and % those answering who had a different gender to that at birth rises to 0.29%.

¹⁹ Census 2021 table TS004

²⁰ The age & residence groups have been combined to best show the differences. For the avoidance of doubt, the confidence limits on these figures is $\pm 5\%$

²¹ Census 2021 table TS021

²² Census 2021 table TS030 & corresponding tables in 2011 & 2001. The question was not asked in earlier censuses.

3 Accommodation & housing

3.1 Number of houses

In 2021, we had 1045-1085 houses in the parish. The different figures represent different definitions:

- The census said we had 1045 households²³. It counts a household as a people living together in one property.
- Cambridgeshire Insight estimated 1085 dwelling units. Dwelling stock includes vacant properties²⁴, second homes & holiday homes. In addition, if a house has more than one separate area of living accommodation, each is counted into the dwelling stock.

In this report, we shall use dwelling stock when forecasting the number of houses to be built, but make the appropriate adjustment when talking about the effect on the village population.

The recent past has seen different rates of housebuilding in Fenland.

The table shows the number of housing completions in recent years²⁵. 2023/24 data is shaded because FDC²⁶ changed their

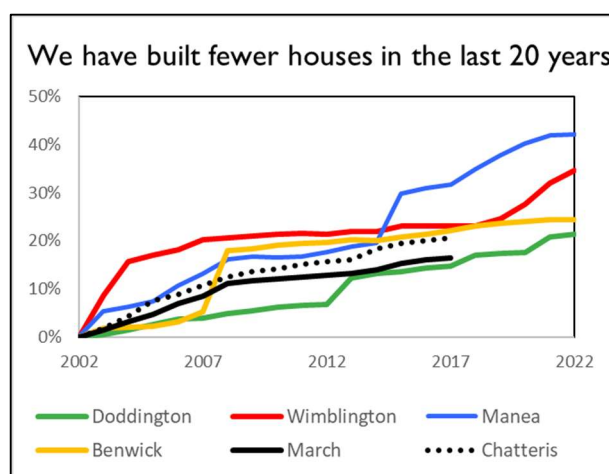
reporting to exclude houses “outside the development boundary” but does not specify exactly what that is for LSOAs. The data is excluded from the following analysis as being not comparable.

Housing completions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Doddington	25	3	2	35	8	0	1
Wimblington	0	16	32	46	28	0	1
Manea	38	34	31	19	3	1	1
Benwick	4	3	2	2	0	-1	1

The chart shows the number of housing completions 2002-2022, expressed as a % of the housing stock in 2021²⁷.

This shows that Doddington has experienced less housebuilding as a proportion of the village size, than our neighbours, despite being classed as a “growth village” in the current FDC Local Plan.

Manea had a lot of housebuilding in 2015, to the extent that 42% of its houses were built in the last 20 years. Wimblington is seeing a similar rise in housebuilding now.



²³ Census 2021 table TS044

²⁴ We do not have figures for Doddington, but in 2021 Fenland 2.4% properties were vacant

²⁵ Cambridgeshire Insight. 2023 data is available from FDC but suspect

²⁶ [Monitoring Reports and Land Supply - Fenland District Council](#)

²⁷ Cambridgeshire Insight Housing Completions 2002-2017 + email update Jan24. 2021 was chosen as a base because it is the latest accurate figure.

Cambridgeshire Insight's forecasts are for 182 extra units in Doddington between 2021 & 2041.

This is roughly the same rate of increase as in the last 20 years and somewhat less than surrounding villages & elsewhere in Fenland.

Cambridgeshire Insight see a continued increase in Wimblington, but a slowing down in Manea.

Dwelling stock forecasts	Dwelling stock			Increase 2021-41	%pa increase	
	2011	2021	2041		2011-21	2021-41
Doddington	950	1085	1267	182	0.7%	0.8%
Wimblington	980	1060	1208	148	0.4%	0.7%
Manea	910	1195	1520	325	1.4%	1.2%
Benwick ²⁸	470	495	599	104	0.3%	1.0%
March	9840	10460	14756	4296	0.3%	1.7%
Chatteris	4730	5015	6955	1940	0.3%	1.6%
Whittlesey	7190	8065	9555	1490	0.6%	0.9%
Wisbech	9940	11120	12970	1850	0.6%	0.8%
Other Fenland	7080	7800	10975	3175	0.5%	1.7%
Rural Fenland	10390	11635	15569	3934	0.6%	1.5%
Market Towns	31700	34660	44236	9576	0.4%	1.2%
Total Fenland	42090	46295	59805	13510	0.5%	1.3%

Cambridgeshire Insight's forecasts are only as good as the inputs they are given. They are based on the housing trajectories published by local authorities including FDC, & at the moment are under-estimating the actual number of houses built, by an average of 10%. A review of planning applications in Doddington for the Education Document suggests that the FDC trajectories miss or under-predict the number of small sites (less than 10 houses), but there are a sufficient number of these to explain the deficiency in the dwelling stock forecasts.

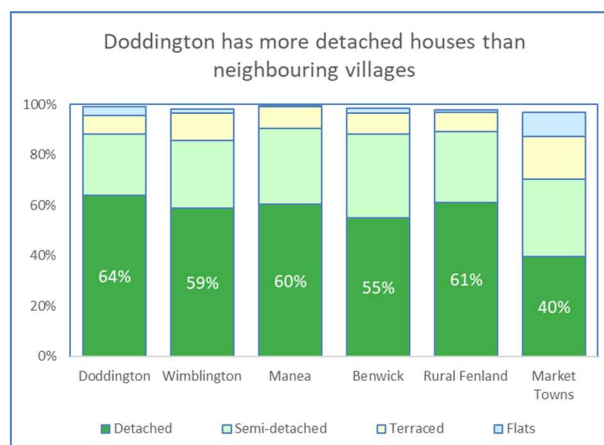
The number of houses to be built in Doddington will be a key part of the Neighbourhood plan, & we shall need to forecast the effect of different numbers of houses (& the rate at which they are built) on key variables, like population, age structure, school capacity, health needs &c.

3.2 Types of houses

We have a greater proportion of detached houses in Doddington, than are found in surrounding villages or rural Fenland²⁹.

The lack of terraced housing reflects the social history of the village, but does reduce the proportion of cheaper housing for young families. Similarly, the lack of flats makes it hard for young people to get a start on the housing ladder in the village.

Note the expected urban/rural differences between rural Fenland & the market towns.



²⁸ It is difficult to be accurate about historic housing data for Benwick & Whittlesey because of boundary changes.

²⁹ Census 2021 table TS044

Doddington's houses are similar in size to the surrounding villages.

We have slightly more small houses (1-2 bedrooms) than surrounding villages, but we are similar to rural Fenland in this respect.

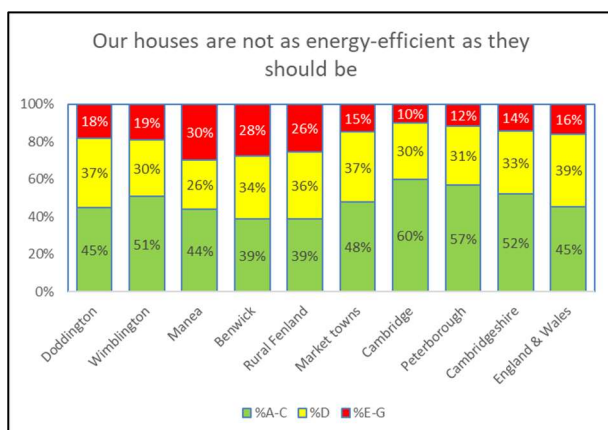
We have more 4-bedroom houses and more living rooms than houses in rural Fenland as a whole³⁰. Note that "other rooms" exclude bedrooms, kitchens, bathrooms & toilets.

	% houses with		Average no.	
	1-2 bedrooms	4+ bedrooms	Bedrooms	Other rooms
Doddington	33%	30%	2.92	4.64
Wimblington	28%	28%	2.95	4.55
Manea	31%	28%	2.94	4.56
Benwick	25%	30%	3.02	4.65
Rural Fenland	31%	25%	2.89	4.54
Market towns	42%	16%	2.64	4.1

In the Village Consultation, 39% people in Doddington said it was most important to build starter homes & 15% said large family homes (3-4 beds) were most important. However, 44% of houses in planning applications at the time were "Executive homes"³¹, which tend to have more other rooms. Developers are building bigger (and more expensive) houses than the village needs.

The age of our housing stock³² is similar to our neighbours. We have slightly more old houses and slightly fewer new builds

Age of housing stock	Average age of houses	Houses over 100 years old	Houses less than 20 years old
Doddington	59	18%	17%
Wimblington	56	13%	29%
Manea	63	21%	33%
Benwick	56	16%	26%
Rural Fenland	60	17%	23%
Market Towns	61	14%	16%



Perhaps because they are older, our houses are not as energy-efficient as they might be. Every new house & every house that is offered for sale has to have an Energy Performance Certificate.

49% of houses in Doddington have an EPC, a bit lower than the 56% in Wimblington & 58% in rural Fenland as a whole.

Of our houses that have an EPC, 45% are in the most energy-efficient bands A-C, lagging behind our neighbours but on a par with the country average. As expected, Cambridge leads the way,

with 60% houses in bands A-C.

It is vital that new houses built into the village are built not to current standards, but to the energy performance standards that we can expect to see in 2040. People will need to live in houses that are warm even when heated with heat pumps, & standards will inevitably get stricter as climate change takes a grip on everyday life.

³⁰ Census 2021 tables TS050-TS052

³¹ Analysis of extant planning applications May 23

³² Cambridgeshire Insight/Valuation Office Agency. The data is up to 2018, so subtract roughly 1.5 years from the average to allow for houses built since then. Full data available on the spreadsheet.

3.3 House prices & affordability

Doddington is an expensive place to buy a house. The table shows the median house price paid in the year to April 2024³³.

The median house price in Doddington is similar to surrounding villages, but higher than other areas of rural Fenland & the market towns. Doddington is a pleasant place to live, & people pay a premium for that.

Earlier versions of this report were written before the HM Land Registry data became available. The data used there was the asking price from the Zoopla website. The Housing Needs report used Hometrack data, which is essentially Estate Agent's valuation data. As expected, the price paid data is lower than the asking price (about 30% for Doddington), & also lower than the valuation data (about 9% for Doddington).

House prices in Doddington have risen by 5.4%pa over the last 10 years (about the same as for Fenland as a whole)³⁴. In the same period, Fenland wages have risen by 2.9% pa³⁵ & consumer inflation also by 2.9%pa³⁶. So it is becoming harder to afford a house in Doddington.

A key driver of house price is of course the size of the house. Doddington's detached houses are more expensive than the surrounding villages, & whilst the price paid for semi-detached houses is similar, the price paid for smaller terraced houses is more.

This suggests that there is more competition for smaller houses. Note that only 5 terraced houses were sold in Doddington in the year to April 2023, & no flats.

% housing stock sold ye Apr23	Detached+ Semi	Terrace+ Flats
Doddington	3.7%	4.4%
Wimblington	4.1%	3.9%
Benwick	1.9%	6.1%
Manea	4.9%	7.2%
Other Fenland	4.6%	4.2%
March	3.9%	4.8%
Chatteris	4.3%	6.5%
Whittlesey	7.0%	5.1%
Wisbech	3.8%	4.1%

House prices ye Apr 2024	No.	Median price paid
Doddington	39	285
Wimblington	41	278
Manea	18	238
Benwick	55	267
Rural Fenland	382	245
March	406	235
Chatteris	234	230
Whittlesey	399	255
Wisbech	388	190

Median prices	Detached	Semi	Terrace	Flat
Doddington	370	215	238	
Wimblington	325	242	230	
Benwick	320	238	215	110
Manea	327	220	203	
Rural Fenland	334	210	183	135
March	310	220	185	116
Chatteris	300	230	179	125
Whittlesey	300	235	180	135
Wisbech	268	188	145	85

The table on the left shows the proportion of our housing stock sold in the year to April 2023. The percentages for terraced houses & flats are somewhat variable because of their low numbers, but they are higher than those for detached & semis, suggesting that they are bought by young people/families as a start on the housing ladder, & then sold as they move on.

This underlines the importance of building smaller properties in the village, to give young people/families a start on the housing ladder.

³³ HM Land Registry <https://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ppd/>. Medians are used because houses at the top of the price range skew the average. Land Registry data contains commercial & farm properties – these have been removed in this analysis, because their high prices would also skew the analysis.

³⁴ ONS HPSSA table 46

³⁵ ONS Annual survey of hours & earnings

³⁶ ONS CPIH

This leads on to the question of affordability. Three scenarios will be considered:

- A couple on the National Living Wage of £11.44/hr,
- A family with the average gross income for 21-40s,
- A family with the overall average gross income.

Assuming that each family is not already on the housing ladder, & assuming that each can afford a 15% deposit & get a mortgage for 3.5x their income, they can afford houses worth £168K, £209K, & £221K respectively.

In the three months to April 2023, no houses were sold in the first two groups & just one in the third. There was just one house advertised for sale below £220K, according to Zoopla

More houses in these categories were sold in the previous year (13 below £220K), but the point is that there is a lot of competition for these houses. If young people or families are looking for a house in Doddington & there isn't one in their price range, it is natural that they will look elsewhere.

This is a reason why we have 13% fewer 21-40 year olds in the village, than we should have. 21-40 year olds are key to our future prosperity, & if we want them to live in the village, we must build more smaller houses.

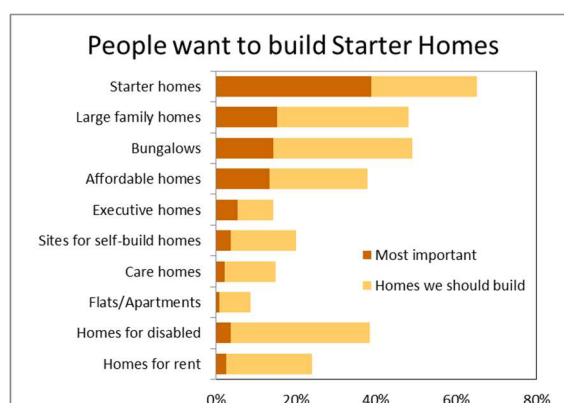
Section 4.2 looks at house ownership & renting in detail, & shows that Doddington is on a par with surrounding villages & rural Fenland in this respect.

3.4 Affordable & low cost housing

In the Village Consultation, people were asked what sort of houses should be built in the village, & there was a clear preference for starter homes. Followed by family home & affordable homes.

The preference for starter homes over affordable homes shows a certain Fenland independence, to make our own way onto the housing ladder as we can, rather than rely on the state.

We therefore need to consider a range of low-cost housing in the Neighbourhood Plan, not just affordable housing.



The CambsACRE Housing Needs Survey Report said that we needed 52 Affordable Houses now:

Affordable Housing Needs in Doddington	Number of bedrooms needed					Total
	1	2	3	4	5+	
Already on Housing register	24	16	3	3	1	47
Housing Needs Survey	1	3	1			5
Total	25	19	4	3	1	52
Breakdown of needs from Housing Needs survey						
Affordable rent		2				2
Shared/Low cost ownership	1	1	1			3
Open market housing						9

People were excluded from the Housing Needs survey if they were in need but seeking properties on the open market, but it is not clear how many of the 47 already on the housing register would consider a property if it were to come up on the open market.

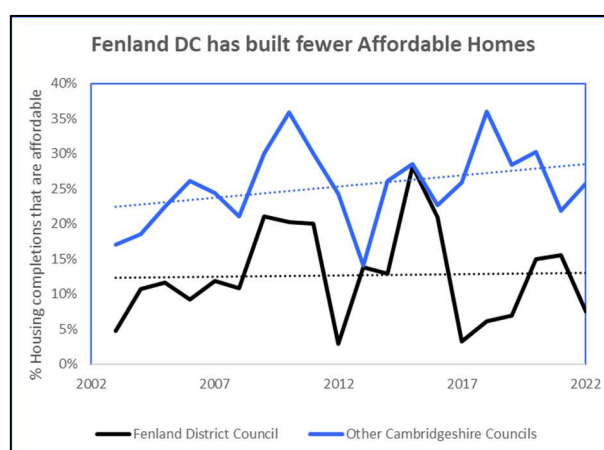
Nevertheless, this will be a major challenge for the Neighbourhood Plan:

- a. To find suitable sites for affordable housing
- b. To consider flats/maisonettes as a low-cost alternative
- c. To secure a range of low-cost housing
- d. To make sure that the affordable houses in planning submissions are actually built (there are sometimes genuine economic reasons why planned affordable houses cannot be built, but these should be exceptional cases rather than the norm).
- e. To work in partnership with Fenland District Council & the Housing Associations to find & develop suitable sites.

Fenland DC has built fewer affordable homes than other local authorities in Cambridgeshire, & the gap is widening³⁷.

In 2022, FDC built 31 affordable houses out of 412 completions, a proportion of 8% which was by far the lowest of Cambridgeshire LAs.

South Cambridgeshire built 30% & East Cambridgeshire 25%.



Fenland DC has delivered affordable housing supply in a different way to other authorities, with more shared ownership & less affordable rent³⁸.

2022 Affordable Housing Scheme Completions	Social Rent	Affordable Rent	Intermediate Rent	Shared Ownership	Affordable Home Ownership
Fenland		36%		64%	
East Cambridgeshire	7%	31%	15%	43%	5%
Huntingdonshire	4%	50%		40%	6%
South Cambridgeshire	2%	77%		20%	
Cambridge		100%			
Total Cambridgeshire	3%	62%	2%	31%	2%

Social rent is generally 50% of the local market rent, & affordable/intermediate rent 80% of the local market rent. Under shared ownership, people buy 25-75%, & pay rent on the remaining³⁹. There are pros & cons with both approaches to affordable housing, & a political/ideological dimension.

³⁷ Cambridgeshire Insight

³⁸ DLUHC "Live tables on housing supply"

³⁹ CPRE guide to rural affordable housing policy

4 Household structures & circumstances

4.1 Household structures

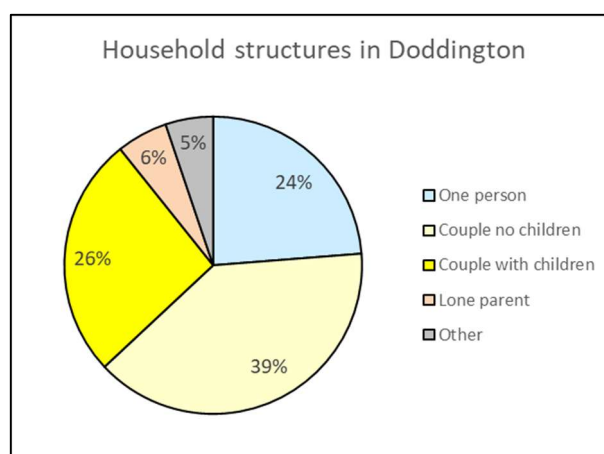
Household sizes have changed little over the past 20 years⁴⁰. The following table shows the number of households, the average household size & the proportion of households with 1 or 2 members. We have similar household sizes to 10 years ago, & slightly smaller than 20 years ago. And there is hardly any difference between the villages, rural Fenland, the market towns & the rest of Cambridgeshire. Only in Peterborough are household sizes higher (and increasing)

	2021 census				2011 census				2001 census			
	No.	Avg	%1	%2	No.	Avg	%1	%2	No.	Avg	%1	%2
Doddington	1047	2.35	24	43	920	2.36	26	41	824	2.48	21	41
Wimblington	1020	2.33	23	46	941	2.35	23	45	680	2.40	23	43
Manea	1077	2.45	24	39	866	2.41	22	42	660	2.40	25	41
Benwick	786	2.42	24	40	753	2.45	22	40	580	2.60	21	36
March	9998	2.24	31	38	9578	2.25	30	39	8033	2.30	28	40
Chatteris	4878	2.28	30	37	4537	2.30	30	37	3804	2.29	31	37
Whittlesey	6227	2.25	30	39	5561	2.27	29	38	5166	2.38	25	39
Wisbech	10481	2.33	31	34	9583	2.34	31	33	8757	2.28	31	36
Other Fenland	8580	2.31	26	42	7881	2.35	25	43	6683	2.39	23	41
Rural Fenland	12510	2.34	25	42	11361	2.36	24	43	9427	2.41	23	41
Market towns	31584	2.27	30	37	29259	2.29	30	37	25760	2.31	29	38
Fenland Total	44094	2.29	29	38	40620	2.31	28	38	35187	2.34	27	39
Cambridge	52484	2.37	32	32	46714	2.30	34	32	42635	2.22	36	33
Peterborough	84540	2.52	28	32	74023	2.45	29	33	65398	2.36	30	34
Rural Cambs	181068	2.35	27	37	163907	2.42	25	37	145069	2.45	24	38
Total Cambs	362186	2.39	28	35	325264	2.40	28	36	288289	2.38	28	36

Although the above statistics on 1 & 2 person households are widely used, they can be misleading - for example a 2-person household could be an elderly couple, or a mother & child, both with different needs. It is better to look at household structures, & although modern families can be complex, they are perhaps simpler in Doddington.

The chart shows that most of the households in Doddington are either single person (24%), couples without children (39%) or couples with children (26%)⁴¹.

- 6% of our households are lone parent families, & half of these have dependent children.
- 57% of one-person households are aged 65+.
- 73% of our couples are either married or in a civil partnership, 27% co-habiting.
- Our average household size is 2.35.



⁴⁰ Census 2021 table TS017, census 2011 table QS406EW, census 2001 table UV051

⁴¹ Census 2021 table TS003

Comparing with nearby villages & the rest of Fenland, we see the expected urban/rural differences between rural Fenland & the market towns, & some subtle differences with our neighbours.

	One person	Couple no children	Couple with children	Lone parent	Other
Doddington	24%	39%	26%	6%	5%
Wimblington	23%	40%	23%	9%	6%
Manea	24%	33%	30%	8%	6%
Benwick	24%	34%	27%	8%	7%
Rural Fenland	25%	36%	24%	9%	6%
Market Towns	30%	29%	23%	11%	7%

We have a similar proportion of one person families to rural Fenland, slightly fewer than in the market towns. In contrast, we have more couples without children than rural Fenland or the market towns. These differences are probably economic – we shall see later that we are a prosperous village. Similarly, we have less lone parent families than surrounding villages, rural Fenland or the market towns; but 6% is still 58 households.

In other relevant statistics, we have more older one-person households in Doddington & Wimblington than in rural Fenland & the market towns⁴². We saw in the section on age that we have a growing number of older people & we have to give thought to them in the Neighbourhood plan.

	% one person households that are 66+	% lone parent households with dependent children	% couples married or in a civil partnership
Doddington	57%	52%	73%
Wimblington	63%	69%	73%
Manea	48%	64%	72%
Benwick	36%	61%	66%
Rural Fenland	53%	59%	71%
Market Towns	49%	66%	67%

We have fewer lone parent families with dependent children, but they are still there & we need to consider support in the Neighbourhood plan. We have about the same % couples married or in a civil partnership compared with Fenland as a whole, but this is much higher than the 47% for England & Wales, demonstrating the conservatism (small c) & perhaps stability of the region.

The high proportion of older one-person households & couples with no children raises questions of under-occupancy. The 2021 census matched number of bedrooms & other rooms with the family size, & the table shows the % houses that are judged to be under-occupied⁴³.

Under-occupancy can reduce housing benefit, the so-called “bedroom tax”, & tenants in council/housing association houses may be asked to move if their house is under-occupied.

%houses that are under-occupied	Bedrooms	Other rooms
Doddington	83%	86%
Wimblington	83%	86%
Manea	82%	85%
Benwick	82%	85%
Rural Fenland	81%	85%
Market towns	71%	75%
Cambridge	60%	65%
Peterborough	65%	69%
Other Cambridgeshire	79%	81%

⁴² Census 2021 table TS003

⁴³ Census 2021 table TS050

Doddington is like its neighbours in showing a higher degree of under-occupancy. This is essentially an urban/rural split driven by the availability & price of building land, but a social issue of which we need to be aware.

4.2 Household circumstances & deprivation

Tenure provides more evidence that Doddington is, on the whole, a prosperous village. The following table shows how houses are owned in the village⁴⁴:

	Owned outright	Owned with mortgage or loan	Social rented	Private rented	Shared ownership
Doddington	45%	35%	7%	13%	0.0%
Wimblington	46%	32%	10%	13%	0.2%
Manea	38%	39%	7%	15%	1.0%
Benwick	35%	41%	8%	16%	0.3%
Rural Fenland	44%	33%	9%	14%	0.4%
Market towns	35%	28%	14%	23%	0.6%
Fenland Total	38%	29%	13%	20%	0.5%
Cambridge	25%	20%	23%	31%	1.7%
Peterborough	26%	29%	19%	24%	1.4%
Cambridgeshire	36%	33%	14%	16%	1.8%

More houses are owned outright in Doddington, Wimblington, & rural Fenland, reflecting prosperity & age. Fewer properties are socially rented (whether from local authorities or housing associations). There is almost no shared ownership (0 households in Doddington & 2 in Wimblington).

Fewer houses are owned in Cambridge and Peterborough: in Cambridge there will be a larger transient population, in Peterborough it is likely to be economic issues.

Whilst, on the whole, Doddington is a prosperous village, there is deprivation, particularly in Health.

Deprivation is a complex & controversial topic, so it is no surprise that the sociologists & politicians have not agreed on a consistent definition, & some census 2021 data has not yet been published. For census 2021, deprivation was measured in 4 dimensions:

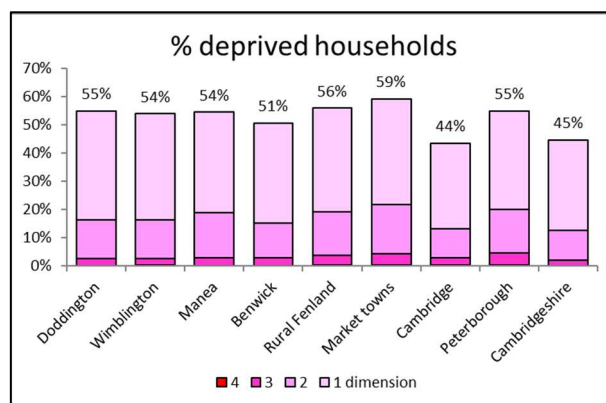
- Employment: Where any member of a household, who is not a full-time student, is either unemployed or long-term sick.
- Education: No person in the household has at least Level 2 education (see highest level of qualification), and no person aged 16 to 18 is a full-time student.
- Health and disability: Any person in the household has general health that is 'bad' or 'very bad' or has a long-term health problem.
- Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.

⁴⁴ Census 2021 table TS054

The chart shows the % households that are deprived in one or more of the above dimensions, according to census 2021⁴⁵.

14% Doddington households are deprived in two or more dimensions, 3% in 3 or more, but none in all 4.

As expected, there is less deprivation in Cambridge, & more deprivation in the market towns than in rural Fenland.



We often equate deprivation with poverty, so it is surprising to see that 55% households in Doddington are deprived in one or more of the above dimensions. To understand deprivation properly, we need to look at the individual dimensions. We are still waiting for publication of this data from the 2021 census, but there is data from a 2021 study, albeit based on 2016 data⁴⁶. This study ranks each of the 38,000 LSOAs in England & assigns them to deciles. The table shows the average decile for each area, from the LSOAs that make up that area.

So, for example, Doddington's 6.0 for employment means that Doddington is in the 6th decile & low averages indicate more deprivation. So 40% England is less deprived than Doddington (decile >6), & 60% is more deprived (decile <6). In the table, pink shading marks areas that are more deprived, & green shading those that are less deprived.

	Employment	Education	Health	Housing	Income
Doddington	6.0	5.0	4.0	8.0	7.0
Cambridge	6.7	7.1	6.3	4.1	6.5
Wimblington	6.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Manea	5.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	5.0
Whittlesey	5.3	3.8	4.4	8.2	5.2
Chatteris	6.0	3.3	4.3	8.0	5.5
March	4.1	3.1	3.2	7.7	4.3
Benwick	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0
Other Fenland	3.9	2.7	3.3	4.5	4.1
Wisbech	3.1	1.6	2.1	6.1	3.2

Remember that there were slight differences in definition between this 2016 study & the 2021 census, & Income was not considered as a dimension of deprivation in the 2021 census. So this is a rough guide, but it helps to shed light on the figures from the 2021 census.

In particular, Doddington is somewhat deprived in Health. We shall see later that there are more people with disabilities or in bad health than neighbouring communities. An important part of the Neighbourhood Plan will be to ensure that we have the right medical facilities to cope with an ageing and infirm population, & that we build sufficient suitable houses to meet their needs.

⁴⁵ Census 2021 table TS011

⁴⁶ DLUHC English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - LSOA Level

As noted above, income was not considered as a dimension of deprivation in the 2021 census.

The latest data on income deprivation⁴⁷ shows that we have similar levels of income deprivation affecting children & older people, as there are in rural Fenland & rural Cambridgeshire.

As expected, levels of deprivation are higher in the market towns.

	Income deprivation affecting children	Income deprivation affecting older people	Fuel poverty
<i>Latest data</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Doddington, Wimblington & Manea	14%	10%	15%
Benwick & neighbouring villages	15%	10%	11%
Rural Fenland	19%	13%	16%
Rural Cambridgeshire	9%	8%	11%
Market Towns	21%	15%	15%
Cambridge	12%	11%	15%
Peterborough	21%	17%	15%
England	17%	14%	13%

Having said that, 14% means that 146 households in Doddington have a low level of income that affects their children, & 104 households have a low level of income that affects older people. Given that there is little overlap between these two groups, there are approximately 250 households in Doddington living in relative poverty.

More recent data⁴⁸ shows that 0.9% of 16+ people were claiming benefit in some form or another, in 2023. This is lower than in surrounding villages & for rural Fenland & rural Cambridgeshire,

As expected, it is much lower than in the market towns, especially Wisbech.

But it does mean that 20 people in Doddington are currently claiming benefit.

Claimant count 2023	% of 16+ people
Doddington	0.9%
Wimblington	1.8%
Manea	2.4%
Benwick	1.9%
Rural Fenland	2.0%
Rural Cambridgeshire	1.7%
March, Chatteris, Whittlesey	2.3%
Wisbech	4.9%
Cambridge	2.5%
Peterborough	4.1%

4.3 Estimating the size of new households

A key part of the Neighbourhood Plan will be to estimate the number & age distribution of people moving into new houses, so we can estimate the likely impact on the village infrastructure. The current number of people per household in the Doddington, Wimblington & Manea is⁴⁹:

People/house	0-4	5-9	10-15	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Total
1 bedroom	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.18	0.32	0.26	0.37	1.38
2 bedrooms	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.30	0.41	0.33	0.33	1.99
3 bedrooms	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.26	0.42	0.53	0.34	0.26	2.45
4+ bedrooms	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.25	0.33	0.52	0.66	0.29	0.18	2.77
Total	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.25	0.41	0.53	0.32	0.26	2.37

⁴⁷ Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, Local health, public health data for small geographical areas

⁴⁸ ONS Claimant count Dec 2023 full year.

⁴⁹ Census 2021 tables RM057 & RM059, RM057 available for MSOA only

However, this data covers all household types, & it is likely that people moving into new houses will be single families. Recalculating the data based on single families:

People/house	0-4	5-9	10-15	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Total
1 bedroom	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.23	0.39	0.49	0.53	0.38	2.57
2 bedrooms	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.26	0.43	0.50	0.42	0.30	2.61
3 bedrooms	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.29	0.48	0.58	0.37	0.24	2.69
4+ bedrooms	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.24	0.32	0.55	0.68	0.29	0.16	2.79
Total	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.29	0.49	0.59	0.36	0.23	2.70

This table should be used to estimate the impact of new housing.

Note that although the census data was only available for MSOA, it is likely that families moving into new houses will come from Doddington or neighbouring villages, so this table is a reasonable estimate. Note also that the household types include older couples.

The standard multipliers used by CambsCC to forecast the number of schoolchildren coming from new houses are slightly higher than the census data would suggest⁵⁰. Nevertheless, we should continue to use the CambsCC data, to avoid argument.

	Cambs CC	Census
0-3 (pre-school)	0.20-0.30	0.12
4-10 (primary)	0.25-0.35	0.25
11-15 (secondary)	0.18-0.25	0.15

⁵⁰ CambsCC “Planning Obligations Strategy” March 2016, tables 4.1 & 4.2. The census data has been re-computed to match the age groups shown. The table has also been broken down by number of bedrooms to match table 4.2, but the conclusions are unchanged.

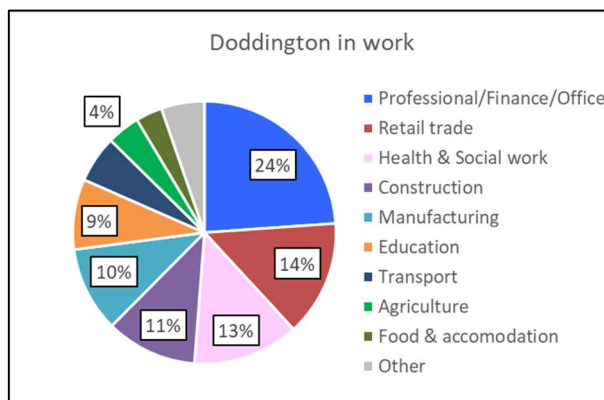
5 Employment

5.1 Jobs done by people who live in Doddington

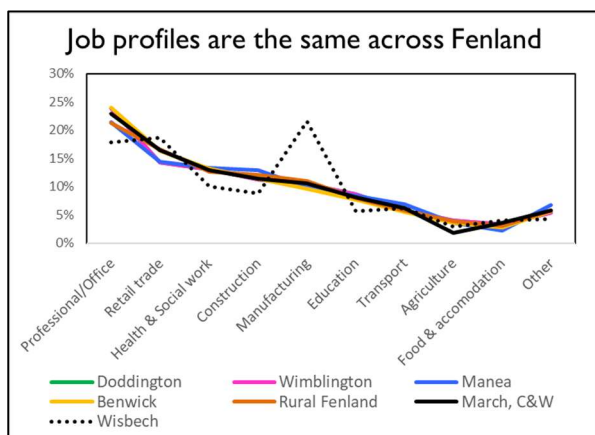
Doddington is no longer an agricultural village, in the sense that people in the village work in agriculture. This should be no surprise, because (a) modern agriculture employs few people (b) travel to work is easy, so people no longer live close to their work.

Of Doddington people of working age that were in employment the week before census day⁵¹,

24% worked in an office
14% worked in the retail trade,
13% in health & social care,
11% in construction,
10% in manufacturing,
9% in education.
Only 4% worked in agriculture.



You might expect more people to work in Health & Social Care, given the presence of Doddington Community Hospital; but the people who work there tend to come from outside the village (see later). In the Village Consultation, the management at Askham House pointed out that few of their workers could afford to live in Doddington.



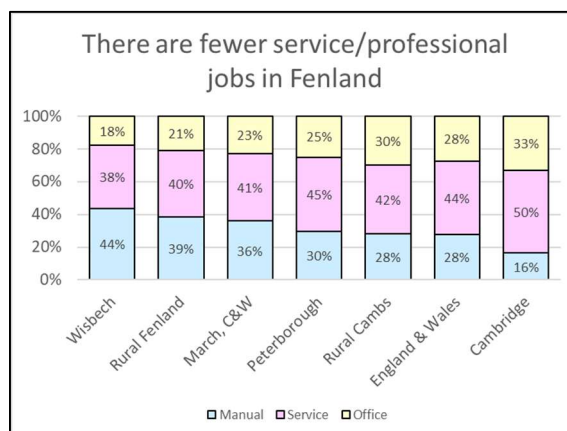
Not only is there a great variety of industry in Doddington, but that variety varies little across Fenland.

The chart shows a remarkable consistency of the proportion of the working community in each industry. Only Wisbech bucks the trend, with 22% in manufacturing there (light engineering & food processing).

Outside of Fenland, there are different industry profiles. The chart on the right divides the industries listed above into 3 categories:

Office: Professional/office
Service: Health, Education, Retail, Food
Manual: Manufacturing, Construction, Transport, Agriculture &c

It can be seen that in the transition of the UK from a manufacturing to a service economy, Fenland is being left behind.

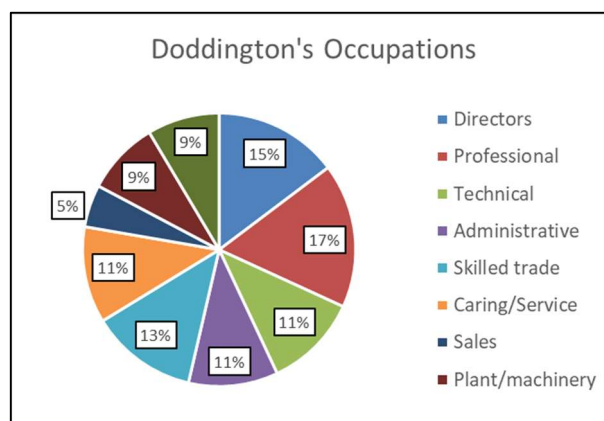


⁵¹ Census 2021 table TS060. Office jobs are census categories J-O

Turning from the industries we work in to our job titles, our occupations, there is a similar consistency. In Doddington:

15% of us are Directors or managers,
17% of us are in the professions,
13% of us are skilled tradespeople,
11% in technical occupations,
11% administrators,
11% in caring/service roles.

Again, these proportions are very similar across Fenland. We have slightly more professionals than neighbouring villages, & slightly fewer skilled tradespeople, & again Wisbech is different from the other market towns.



72% of Doddington people in work full time⁵². This is the same as the rest of Fenland, & indeed the rest of England & Wales. But we are harder workers – 14% of us work more than 50 hours a week, the same as rural Fenland, but more than the market towns (12%) or the rest of Cambridgeshire (10%).

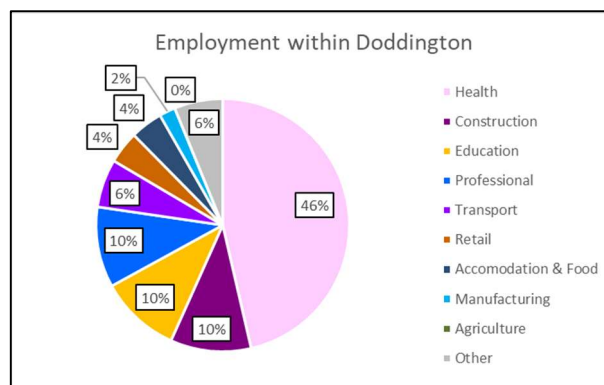
15% of Doddington workers are self-employed 14% of those (2% of workers) employ other workers. As before, these proportions are consistent across Fenland & Cambridgeshire; but higher than the national figure of 12%.

5.2 Jobs done in Doddington by people who work in Doddington

So far, we have looked at the jobs of people who live in Doddington. If we now look at the jobs that people do in Doddington a different picture emerges⁵³.

Now we see that work in Doddington is dominated by Doddington Hospital, the Medical Centre, Askham House & other health & social work.

46% of people who work in Doddington work there (remember, these are people who work in Doddington, they do not necessarily live in Doddington).



⁵² Census 2021 table TS059

⁵³ Business & Employment Survey 2021, Full time+Part time employees of businesses registered in Doddington

The difference becomes clear when we compare the jobs done by Doddington residents, wherever they may be, with the jobs done in Doddington, by whoever does them.

Fewer Doddington workers work in Health & Social Care than there are jobs in the village, so people are coming in from elsewhere to do those jobs.

Apparently, there is no-one working in Agriculture in Doddington (although this may be an artefact of the way the Business Register is compiled⁵⁴).

No. of people in work	Jobs done by Doddington people anywhere	Jobs done in Doddington by anyone
Professional/Office	290	60
Retail trade	173	20
Health & Social work	159	225
Construction	136	50
Manufacturing	127	10
Education	105	50
Transport	70	30
Agriculture	49	0
Food & accommodation	40	20
Other	64	20
Total	1214	485

Overall, there are 2½ times more jobs done by Doddington people than there are jobs in the village, which means that most people who live in Doddington have to travel elsewhere for work.

5.3 Doddington is a commuter village

We can combine the jobs done by people living in Doddington, the jobs done in Doddington, & the travel to work estimates, to get a rough estimate⁵⁵ of the people living & working in Doddington:

	Live in Doddington	Live elsewhere	Total
Work for employers in Doddington	173	312	485
Work for employers elsewhere	1041		
Workers who live in Doddington	1214		

So only 35% of the jobs in Doddington are done by people who live here, & 86% of Doddington workers work for employers outside the village. Given that some of these work from home (see next section), this implies that 65% workers or 31% of the total village population, leave the village each day.

The analysis has not been done to confirm that this is similar in neighbouring villages, but there is no reason to think that it should be substantially different. We saw that job profiles are the same across Fenland (apart from Wisbech)

The lesson of course is that people no longer need to live near their work, they live where they like (or can afford) & travel to work. Unlike days gone by, villages like Doddington only provide employment for a fraction of their residents. Most have to travel for work, or to be more accurate, most prefer to live somewhere pleasant & travel for work. We are a commuter village.

⁵⁴ This is down to the accuracy of recording in the Business Register & LFS. For example, family members may be excluded.

⁵⁵ “Roughly” because these are two different data sources which may not match, & data from the Business Register will not be as accurate as the census. Census table TS058 is used to say that anyone living in Doddington & travelling <2km for work, works in Doddington. The proportion of people working from home also comes from TS058, but may be inflated because the census was taken during Covid & some people were still on furlough – see later sections.

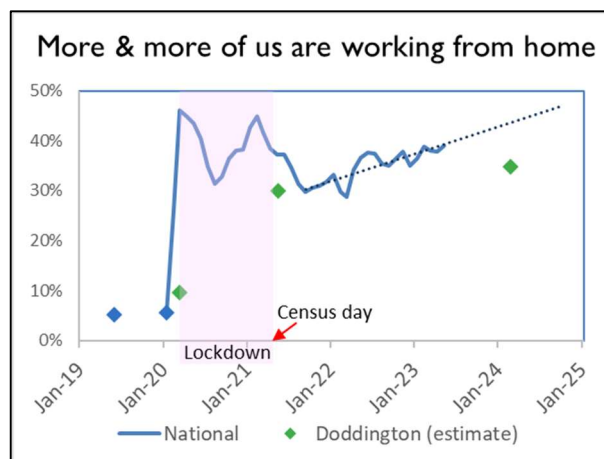
This is critical for the future of the village. We will not attract people to live in Doddington by setting up big businesses in the village. We should, of course, encourage local businesses; but what will attract people to Doddington is being a pleasant place to live – *Friendly, Community, Safe*.

5.4 Working from home

The nature of work has changed in a fundamental way. It will have a major impact on our village & needs to be addressed in the Neighbourhood Plan.

Prior to the Covid Pandemic, around 5% people worked from home (always or regularly). Then came the lockdowns, & suddenly 45% of us were working from home. After the lockdowns were eased, the proportion went down to 30% but is now 40% & increasing by 5.4%pa⁵⁶.

Although working from home initially viewed by some with suspicion, businesses have discovered that it did not reduce productivity. Rather, those that worked from home regularly actually increased their productivity⁵⁷. Added to that, businesses no longer needed large offices in expensive city centres.



Those working from home found that they could re-organise their life more efficiently, especially around work & childcare. And the time spent in a stressful commute could be better used.

Once pandemic restrictions were lifted, people returned to the office. But they had established that they could work productively from home, and an increasing trend had been established. Covid was not the cause of the shift to working from home, but it was a catalyst that accelerated a change in the nature of work, & the proportion of people working from home will continue to increase

There will always be some industries where you cannot work from home, & there has been pushback from some industry bosses, so it is likely that the trend will level off in years to come. However, as the UK transitions from a manufacturing to a service economy & then to a knowledge economy, more work is capable of being done at home & will be done at home.

This has implications for Fenland & Doddington in particular. The proportion of Doddington people working from home is higher than our neighbours and rural Fenland, although still slightly less than the national figure.

We are an isolated region & people travel quite far for work (see later). Being able to work from home is an

	%Working from home*
Doddington	30%
Wimblington	26%
Manea	27%
Benwick	30%
Rural Fenland	24%
Rural Cambridgeshire	38%
Market towns	18%
Cambridge	45%
Peterborough	25%
England & Wales	37%
*Unadjusted for lockdown	

⁵⁶ ONS "Public opinions and social trends, Great Britain: working arrangements" latest dataset May 2023 – these are national figures

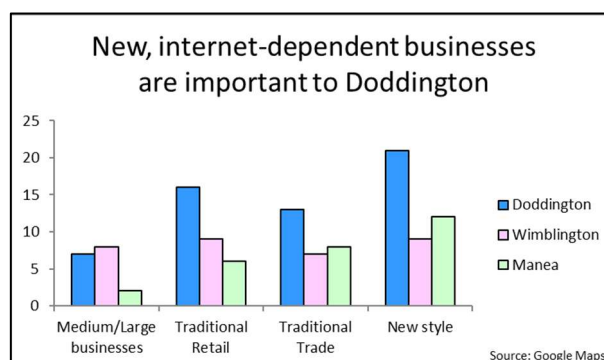
⁵⁷ Home Office "Working from home UK statistics 2024" cites Felstead, A and Reuschke, D (2020) 'Homeworking in the UK: before and during the 2020 lockdown', WISERD report, Cardiff: Wales Institute of Social and Economic Research

attractive alternative, & another incentive to live somewhere pleasant (& affordable).

5.5 The future of work in Doddington?

The Village Consultation highlighted the number of new internet-dependent businesses in Doddington.

Some are casual businesses with people looking to supplement their income, but most are serious businesses, often offering specialist services, but all using the internet to attract customers from a very wide area (if you want to buy a particular type of tropical fish or a particular breed of cat, you will travel 100s of miles).



These businesses share the same characteristics of those people working from home –they can base themselves in a pleasant location, but use modern telecommunications to run a prosperous business. And they are expanding - there were 13 at the time of the village survey, there are 21 now. And Doddington has more than in neighbouring villages.

The oft-stated contention that small businesses don't employ many people is false. The table shows the number of workers employed in industries of various sizes in Fenland⁵⁸.

Businesses in Fenland	Micro (1 to 9)	Small (10 to 49)	Medium (50 to 249)	Large (250+)
No. businesses	3620	510	110	20
Avg employees/business	4.8	23	70	313
No. Employees	17305	11926	7750	6250

The analysis is done at LA level, to account for the fact that most workers travel to work, & the locations refer to where the businesses are sited, rather than where their workers live.

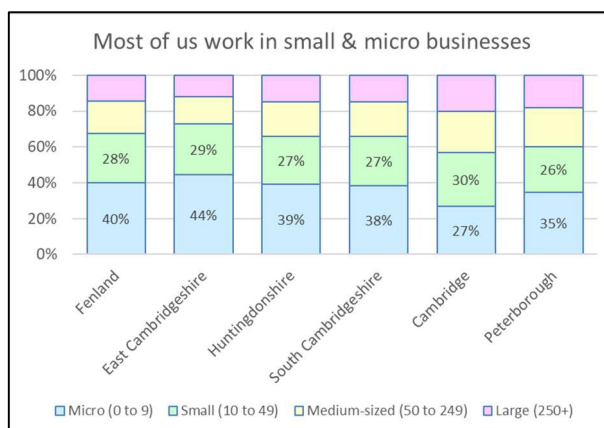
It shows that far more workers work in small & micro businesses than in medium & large businesses. 40% of workers in Fenland work in micro businesses that employ 0-9 people. A further 28% work in small business that employ 10-50 people.

⁵⁸ Estimated from UK Business Counts 2023 & Census table TS060. The analysis is done by a regression of the number of workers on the number of business units, to estimate the number of workers/unit. It is done at LA level as a balance between having a large enough area to capture as many of the workers in the area that work there & having enough analysis points for statistical comfort. The RSD was 13%, hence the adjective "rough". All the LAs were in the Eastern region, so we get the same types of business (not, for example, heavy industry), & business units rather than enterprises were analysed to avoid a "Head Office" effect. All businesses are "live", so do not include shell companies &c

The chart shows that this is a similar pattern across Cambridgeshire.

Only in Cambridge & Peterborough do we find large businesses employing a lot of people, but even then, they employ less than half the workers in their area.

In the past, when you wanted to set up a large factory, you did it in large centres of population so that your workers could get to work. Nowadays, they commute to work.



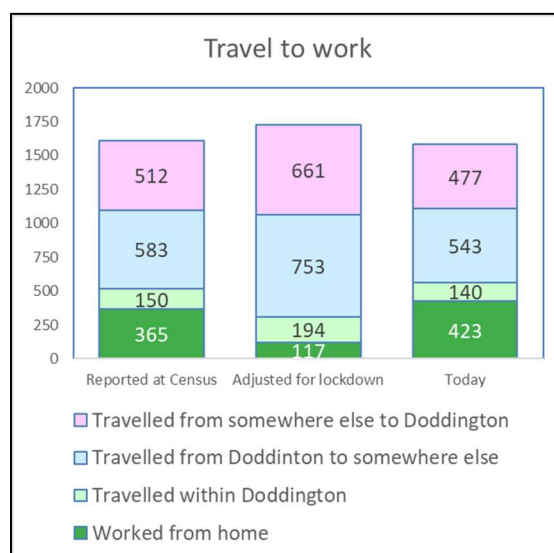
5.6 Commuting patterns

On census day 2021, 365 Doddington workers worked from home⁵⁹. However, Census Day was on 21st May, & Covid Lockdown measures were just being phased out. So many of the workers who worked from home on that day would have travelled to work in more normal times. Estimating how many people would have travelled to work in more normal times is tricky, but the ONS has produced advice⁶⁰, & this has been followed to adjust the census estimates for lockdown.

The chart shows the census results as reported in the first column. Travel to work journeys are split into:

- Those people who worked from home on census day.
- Those who live & work in Doddington & travelled from their home to work.
- Those who live in Doddington but work outside Doddington & travelled to work.
- Those who live outside Doddington & travelled to their work in Doddington.

The second column makes the appropriate adjustments for lockdown. But for lockdown, we would have had far fewer people working from home, & many more work journeys both out of and into the village.



The third column shows the best estimates for February 2024. Because the proportion of people working from home has now increased to around 35%⁶¹, we have more people working from home than in lockdown. This trend is likely to continue.

This also means that the number of work journeys has decreased from 1245 on census day (1608 but for lockdown) to an estimated 1160 now. This is effectively a 28% reduction in commuter journeys on our village roads.

⁵⁹ Analysis of census 2021 workplace journey file ODWP0IEW_OA, available on Nomis

⁶⁰ ONS Travel to work quality information for Census 2021. In the census, the ONS gave specific instructions that if affected by the pandemic, people should “select the answer that best describes your current circumstances” & “if you are away from work on furlough, in isolation or in quarantine, answer about how you used to travel to work before your circumstances changed”. However, they admit that people do not always follow the instructions. The base numbers for the calculations come from census tables TS058 & TS060.

⁶¹ The national estimate is 43%, but the proportion of people in Doddington working from home on census day was lower than the national figure, & this adjusts for that.

Having covered the number of journeys for work, where do our Doddington commuters go?

The approximate nature of the calculation of the numbers travelling means it is better to look at %s. These proportions are less likely to be affected by changes in the proportion of people working from home⁶².

As expected, most workers travel to the nearby towns, where there are more likely to be bigger employers that pay enough to make it worth the commute. The average commuting distance is 17 miles.

When asked how far they travelled in the census questions, they optimistically estimated 11 miles.

Destination of Doddington workers	%	Miles
March	18%	5
Chatteris	13%	5
Peterborough	11%	18
Wisbech	8%	15
Huntingdon	5%	19
Ely	5%	17
Cambridge	4%	30
King's Lynn/West Norfolk	3%	28
Wimblington	1%	2
Whittlesey	1%	12
Manea	1%	6
Other Huntingdonshire	14%	
Other Cambridgeshire	9%	
London	1%	90
Other	7%	

Those workers that commute to Doddington come from slightly fewer places & travel less far (12 miles on average).

Again, as expected, most come from the nearby towns, & more commute from Wimblington & Manea than Doddington residents going the other way.

Note that these are actual journeys made on census day, & not necessarily regular commutes (the one person that journeyed to the village from Plymouth is unlikely to do that every day). However, the numbers are a good representation of the pattern of commuting to & from Doddington.

Origin of workers coming to Doddington	%	miles
March	32%	5
Chatteris	13%	5
Wisbech	7%	15
Peterborough	7%	18
Wimblington	6%	2
Manea	4%	6
Elm & Christchurch	3%	11
Whittlesey	3%	12
Huntingdon	3%	19
King's Lynn/West Norfolk	2%	28
South Holland	2%	24
Ramsey	2%	13
Other Fenland	2%	
Other Cambridgeshire	7%	
Other Huntingdonshire	2%	
Other	6%	

It is interesting to look at the destinations of those travelling into Doddington for work, whether they live in the village or outside. The census data doesn't exactly say where they work, but it does give the output area code of their workplace, which gives a pretty good idea of where they work.

⁶² There are arguments that commuting patterns would be affected by lockdown, but because commuting would have been restricted to necessary journeys, it is more likely to have affected the number of journeys rather than the distribution of the destinations. The percentages in these tables are therefore a good representation of the distribution of destinations in normal times.

Destination output area code	Possible destinations	No. journeys		
		People who live in Doddington	People coming from elsewhere	Total
E00091142	Askham House	42	225	267
E00091136	Doddington Hospital, Medical Centre, Anglian Water WRC	28	142	170
E00091140	Village Centre & School	24	62	86
E00091137	Delfland, Greenvale	8	55	63
E00091138	Manor Estate, BT Exchange	2	6	8
E00091141	David Barton potatoes	0	3	3
E00091143	DJ Landscapes	2	1	3
E00091139	Beech Ave Recreation Gnd	0	0	0
		106	494	600

These are the figures reported on census day, & haven't been adjusted for lockdown, so there are some small differences with the previous journeys chart. Also, Doddington Hospital & the Medical Centre sit on the boundary between output areas 136 & 142, so there may be some mis-assignment there. Finally, the estimates of 106 & 494 for total journeys is different from those in 8.1-8.3 because of working from home & work journeys that are not regular commutes. Nevertheless, this table gives some idea of the main employers in the village & the relative size of their businesses.

5.7 Unemployment & economically inactive people

48% of the village population are economically active – in work or looking for work. Of the rest, 16% of us are too young for work, 3% are students, & 24% of us retired⁶³ (this is a bit less than the 26% aged 65+, because 3% of us are still working after retirement age).

9% of the village are economically inactive – aged 16+, not in employment & not looking for work.

These proportions are roughly the same across Fenland & rural Cambridgeshire. Wisbech & Peterborough have slightly more people who are economically inactive. Cambridge of course has many students.

Economic inactivity is a national problem, with much debate about the drivers & cures. In Doddington, amongst those who are economically inactive, not a student & not retired,

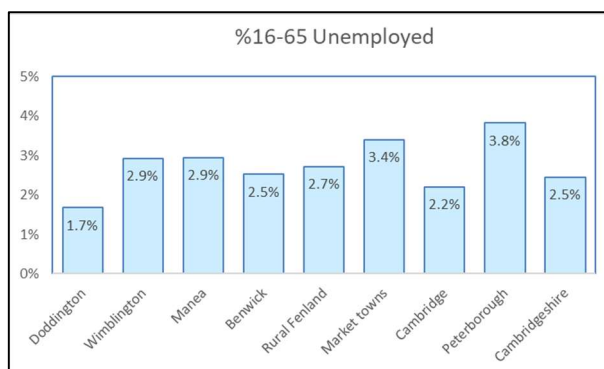
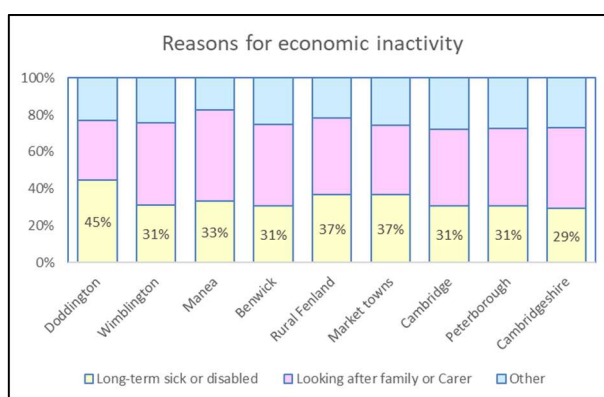
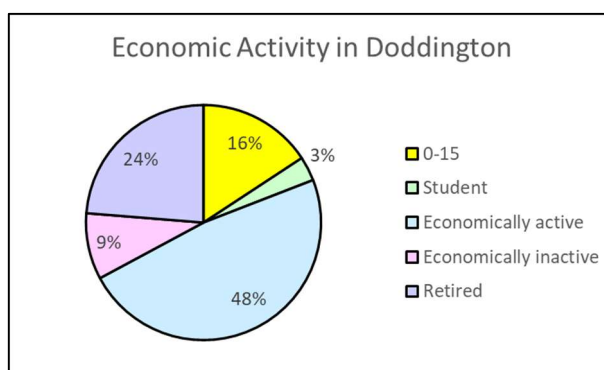
- 45% are long-term sick or disabled,
- 32% are looking after a family or being a carer,
- 23% are “other” (53 people).

Long-term sickness & disability is higher in Doddington than elsewhere, an issue which will be covered in detail in section 10.

1.7% of people of working age in the village are economically active but unemployed⁶⁴.

This is less than surrounding villages & rural Fenland (2.7%), & much less than in the market towns (3.4%).

It is also different from the widely published employment rate, because the unemployment rate excludes those in full-time education & training, & is seasonally adjusted. The national unemployment rate was 4.7% at the time of the census, but even with the caveats above it does appear that unemployment in Doddington is very low.



⁶³ Census 2021 table TSS066

⁶⁴ Census 2021 table TS066.

6 Income

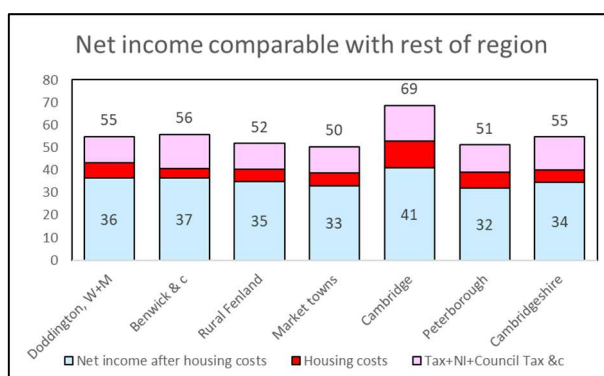
We saw from the last section that 42% of the village population are economically inactive, because they are retired, or are carers &c. Not all income comes from paid work, the self-employed earn through work & the economically inactive earn through pensions & benefits. Getting reliable income data is complex & cannot be done just through the census.

The following table comes from an ONS study in 2020, but income has been inflated to 2023 levels⁶⁵. It shows the average gross annual income for households (rather than people), income after taxes (Income tax, NI, Council tax & pension contributions), and income after housing costs (rent, mortgage interest payments, house insurance)⁶⁶. It is only available at MSOA level, so we cannot separate Doddington from our neighbours.

Average annual income £000 (2020 data inflated to 2023 levels)	Gross Annual Income	Income after taxes	Income after housing costs
Doddington, Wimblington & Manea	55	43	38
Benwick & other villages	56	41	38
March	49	38	36
Chatteris	54	40	38
Whittlesey	49	39	38
Wisbech	50	38	35
Other Fenland	49	39	36
Rural Fenland	52	40	37
Market towns	50	39	36
Fenland Total	51	39	36
Cambridge	69	53	46
Peterborough	51	39	35
Rural Cambridgeshire	55	40	36
Total Cambridgeshire	56	42	38

The chart shows that whilst we & our neighbours have a higher income than the rest of Fenland, it is brought down by housing costs to be only a little higher than the rest of Fenland.

Also, whilst households in Cambridge earn much more, after taxes & housing costs they earn only £5000pa more than households in Doddington. This could be an incentive to reassess the work-life balance & live in a pleasant village like Doddington.



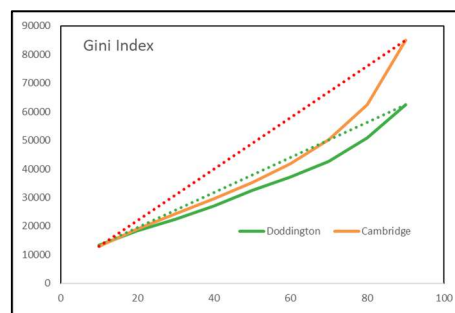
⁶⁵ ONS Income Estimates for small areas, FYE 2020. Inflated to 2023 using ONS regional wage inflation indices

⁶⁶ Not perhaps a useful split, it is reported to OECD standards

Using averages for income data can be misleading, because a few high-earners in a community can skew the average. The standard measure of income inequality is the Gini index⁶⁷, which measures how the actual income distribution between high earners & low earners differs from an even distribution across the community.

The chart on the right compares the income distribution for Doddington & Cambridge, showing the % workers earning less than the salaries shown on the vertical axis.

If incomes were evenly distributed, these distributions would follow the dotted lines. Note how the curve for Doddington stays close to the line most of the way, but that the top 25% earn more than expected if the income distribution was even. This is more pronounced in the curve for Cambridge – the top earners are earning far more than expected if income distribution was even.



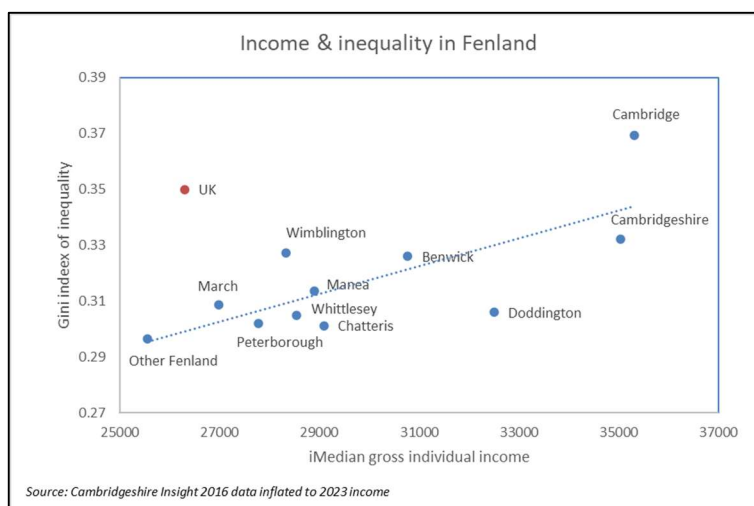
The Gini index measures the gap between the dotted line of an even distribution, & the curves of the actual distribution. The bigger the index, the more top earners distort the curve, & the greater income inequality. Doddington's Gini index is 0.31, which is lower than the UK (0.35) & much lower than Cambridge (0.37). We therefore have lower income inequality in Doddington.

The next chart comes with a number of health warnings, but the conclusions are worthwhile.

The data comes from an ONS study, published in 2021 but based on 2016 income⁶⁸. The median gross individual income has been inflated from 2016 levels to 2023, using UK wage inflation data⁶⁹. Note that this is individual income, so the levels are lower than the household income quoted above. Also, these are medians rather than averages, so again will be a little lower.

Doddington's income inequality is about the same as the market towns & rural Fenland, but lower than rural Cambridgeshire & much lower than Cambridge. And this is achieved despite having a higher level of income.

The ONS Annual Survey of Hours Worked & Earnings has more recent data (2023), but data is only available at Local Authority level, & the data for Fenland is missing⁷⁰. Nevertheless, what data is available confirms both the median incomes & Gini indices discussed above.



⁶⁷ See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gini_coefficient for a statistical explanation & also <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/families/methodologies/theginicoefficient>

⁶⁸ Cambridgeshire Insight: Search for income & on page 10 you find "Income Individual Gross 10 Percentile" &c

⁶⁹ ONS Average weekly earnings in Great Britain

⁷⁰ The Labour Force Survey has been suffering from low response rates in recent years, & there is not enough data for Fenland to give a reliable estimate. The ONS are re-designing data collection & hope to have a new method working by the end of the year.

7 Health

7.1 Our health

We have slightly worse levels of health than our neighbours, & worse than in more prosperous areas like Cambridge & rural Cambridgeshire⁷¹.

The difference is more than can be explained by the presence of care homes in the village (if you subtract the number of people in care homes⁷² the differences remain).

Neither is age a factor – age standardised proportions are not enough to explain the difference.

Self-reported health	Bad/very bad	Fair health	Good/Very Good
Doddington	5%	17%	78%
Wimblington	5%	16%	79%
Manea	6%	14%	80%
Benwick	4%	15%	81%
Rural Fenland	6%	16%	78%
Market towns	6%	16%	78%
Cambridge	3%	10%	87%
Peterborough	5%	13%	82%
Cambridgeshire	4%	12%	84%

The proportion of people saying they are in bad/very bad health has declined slightly since the 2011 census (6%), but the proportion of people in good/very good health has also gone down slightly (79%).

There were 46 deaths in Doddington 2021, which equates to 18 deaths/1000 population⁷³.

However, we do have a slightly older population, so you would expect there to be more deaths.

The Age Standardised Mortality Rate (ASMR) is the standard actuarial measure which takes account of different age distributions. So if our age distribution in Doddington had been the same as England & Wales, we would expect to have had 13 deaths/1000 population.

Death rates 2021	Deaths/1000	ASMR
Doddington	18	13
Wimblington	10	8
Manea	12	11
Benwick	10	15
Rural Fenland	11	9
Market towns	13	11
Cambridge	5	8
Peterborough	8	10
Cambridgeshire	9	8

By either measure, we have more deaths than neighbouring villages or rural Fenland, & more even than the market towns.

⁷¹ Census 2021 tables TS037 & TS037ASP

⁷² Census 2021 table TS048

⁷³ ONS Mortality statistics for small areas, 2021

Data on the cause of deaths⁷⁴ shows some subtle differences:

	Doddington, Wimblington, Manea	Rural Fenland	Market towns	Rural Cambridgeshire	Cambridge & Peterborough	England & Wales
Cancer	44%	45%	30%	35%	32%	28%
Coronary Heart Disease	18%	22%	15%	14%	15%	13%
Dementia/Alzheimers	12%	13%	12%	16%	16%	12%
Respiratory Disease	9%	10%	11%	8%	9%	9%
Cerebrovascular Disease	0%	2%	5%	7%	6%	5%
COVID-19	9%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Accidents	9%	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%
Other causes	0%	0%	18%	11%	12%	25%

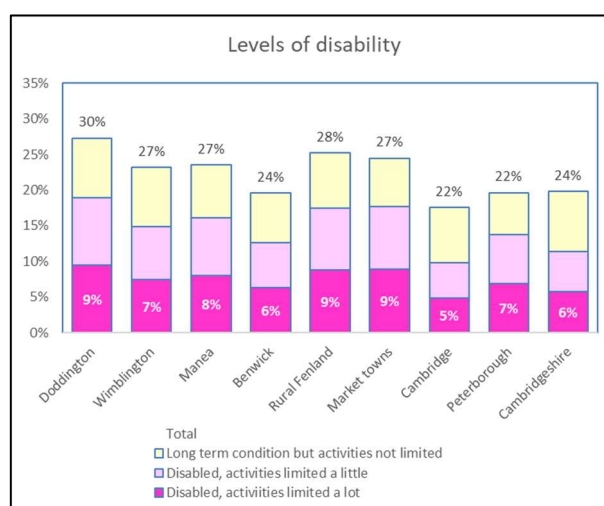
We have the same levels of cancer & heart disease as rural Fenland, but more than other areas. Respiratory disease is the same as other areas, which perhaps disproves the stereotype of Fenland as a cold wet climate. We have fewer strokes but more accidents than other areas.

We have higher levels of disability in Doddington than in neighbouring villages & the rest of Fenland⁷⁵.

30% people in Doddington are disabled or have a long-term condition. 9% are disabled in a way that limits their activities a lot.

Again, the presence of care homes & age is not enough to explain the difference.

These figures may appear high, but the Disability & Equalities Act casts its net fairly wide⁷⁶. The % who are disabled in a way that limits their activities a lot may be a more traditional way of counting disability, but we still have more disabled people than neighbouring villages.



37% households in Doddington have a disabled person. This is higher than in Wimblington & Benwick, but about the same for the rest of Fenland.

The number of households with a disabled person will be an issue for the Neighbourhood Plan.

Disabled/ill people need care. 10% people in Doddington supply some unpaid care, averaging 29 hours a week. This is a very similar figure across Fenland.

⁷⁴ Cause of death is available at MSOA level only for anonymity reasons – see appendix 2

⁷⁵ Census 2021 tables TS038 & TS038ASP

⁷⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/equality-act-guidance/disability-equality-act-2010-guidance-on-matters-to-be-taken-into-account-in-determining-questions-relating-to-the-definition-of-disability-html>

7.2 Our Healthcare Facilities

The Village Survey showed that 88% of the village have used at least one of the village's medical facilities. The medical facilities are well-valued, especially with the Minor Injuries Unit & Doddington Community Hospital on our doorstep. There was worry about losing these facilities, with people citing the time it takes to get to Hinchingsbrooke or Peterborough Hospitals, especially with the depletion of bus services (explored in detail later).

Doddington Medical Centre (Fenland Group Practice) was valued but felt to be at full stretch. Comments in the survey were about poor service & the inability to get a doctor's appointment. The NHS GP Survey shows that Fenland Group Practice offers a slightly poorer service than other practices in the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Integrated Care Service, or nationally⁷⁷.

	Fenland Group Practice	C&P NHS	National
Overall experience of GP practice (%Good)	64%	69%	71%
Administration			
Easy to get through by phone	47%	48%	50%
Helpful receptionists	72%	82%	82%
Satisfied with appointment times available	45%	51%	53%
Able to see/speak to preferred GP	21%	37%	35%
Offered a choice of appointment	40%	57%	59%
Satisfied with the appointment offered	62%	73%	72%
Took the appointment offered	98%	96%	96%
Good experience of making an appointment	42%	54%	54%
Given a time for their appointment	77%	88%	91%
Experience of healthcare professional			
Given enough time in appointment	83%	83%	84%
Good at listening to them	84%	84%	85%
Good at treating them with care and concern	81%	83%	84%
Recognised or understood any mental health needs	87%	81%	81%
Involved in decisions about their care and treatment	96%	90%	90%
Felt their needs were met	92%	90%	91%
Enough support to help manage their long-term conditions	80%	64%	65%

⁷⁷ NHS GP Survey <https://www.gp-patient.co.uk/report?w=1&practicecode=D81611> Differences flagged are statistically significant from National.

The resources of Fenland Group Practice look to be about average for a practice of its size & location⁷⁸.

	Fenland Group Practice	Fenland	Cambridge	Peterboro'	Rural Cambs	C&P NHS	England
No of practices	1	11	18	26	32	87	6311
Avg no. patients	13161	10255	12215	13061	11651	12013	9995
Population ratio	1.19	1.10	1.51	1.57	0.87	1.17	1.06
Demographics of patients							
%Female	51%	50%	47%	49%	50%	49%	50%
0-14	17%	16%	12%	19%	17%	16%	16%
65+	22%	22%	11%	15%	19%	16%	18%
Healthcare Professional FTEs							
GP	5.9	4.1	7.8	6.0	6.7	6.4	5.8
Nurses	7.0	5.6	2.8	4.7	3.8	4.1	2.8
Dispensary	11.3	2.50	0.27	0.32	2.00	1.20	0.35
Healthcare Professional FTEs/1000 patients							
GP	0.45	0.40	0.64	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.58
Nurses	0.53	0.54	0.23	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.28
Dispensary	0.86	0.24	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.10	0.04

Fenland Group Practice has more patients than the average practice in England, but rural practices will tend to be larger.

The population ratio is the ratio of the number of patients to the local population that the practice serves⁷⁹. It may be greater than one (a) because the practice is popular & people from outside the local area want to use it, or (b) because with a transient population, people register, but it takes time to find that they've moved away (or died). Cambridge & Peterborough's population ratios are high because of their transient populations, Fenland Group Practice is probably high because it has a good reputation.

The demographics of the patient population are roughly the same as for the local population.

Fenland Group Practice has 5.9 GP FTEs with a headcount of 6. This is about average for England & slightly higher than Fenland. However, because it is a larger practice, the proportion of GPs to patients is lower than perhaps it should be.

The number of Nurses & ratio of nurses to patients is high, but this is probably typical of a rural practice where support services are not available close to the practice surgery. The same comments apply to people working in the dispensary, although here Fenland Group Practice do seem to employ a lot more than average.

⁷⁸ NHS General Practice Workforce Statistics December 2023

⁷⁹ For FGP, Doddington+Wimblington+Manea+Ramsey+Benwick. Benwick is included because it does not have a GP surgery & Doddington is the closest one.

Turning now to Doddington Hospital, it treated 1410 patients with 3035 appointments in 2022-23⁸⁰.

This makes it one of the smaller outpatient facilities used by NW Anglia NHS Foundation Trust⁸¹.

We may need to ready a case for retaining this important community facility.

There was a suggestion in 2016 that the hospital might be closed, & an online petition attracted 1400 supporters⁸². Arguments in Doddington's favour are:

Outpatient episodes 2022-23	Patients	Appointments
Fitzwilliam Hospital (NW Anglia)	3402	14925
Specsavers Hearcare	3775	11560
Peterborough City Care Centre	8245	11005
Spire Cambridge Lea Hospital	910	8485
Spamedica Peterborough	2730	5370
Anglia Community Eye Care	830	3575
Doddington Hospital	1410	3035
Inhealth - Peterborough Community Endoscopy	1375	2075
Anglia Community Eye Service - Cambridge	275	425

- It is efficiently run, supplying 16% of the clinical space to the Trust at 13% of the capital costs & 10% of the running costs⁸³, & one would hope cheaper than the private hospitals used.
- Following a post-Covid dip, the number of appointments has increased (70% in the latest year)
- The catchment area population⁸⁴ is 88,000, on a par with Cambridge 146,000 & Peterborough 216,000.
- In an rural area, alternative facilities are hard to reach, especially by public transport.
- It is versatile, treating a wide range of conditions.

To expand on the last two points.

First, the alternative facilities are hard to reach, especially by public transport⁸⁵.

And the people most likely to need the medical services are the elderly, who are also most likely to rely on public transport.

	% village using in last year	Distance In miles	Time to get there (hrs)	
			Car	Public Transport
% village using in last year				
Doddington Medical Centre	73			
Minor Injuries Unit	47			
Doddington Community Hospital	45			
Hinchingsbrooke Hospital	38	20	0.6	2.5
Peterborough Hospital	27	25	0.7	2.5
Addenbrooke's Hospital	3	30	1.0	1.5
Fitzwilliam Hospital	1	26	0.7	3.0

⁸⁰ FOI from NHS 11433_FOI-2402-2070969

⁸¹ NHS Digital Hospital Episode Statistics Outpatient Placements. The statistics measure "Attended", the number of appointments kept, & "1st Attended", which is a good proxy for patients.

⁸² <https://www.change.org/p/clinical-commissioning-group-save-the-minor-injuries-unit-at-doddington-hospital>

⁸³ NHS ERIC (Estates Return Information Collection) database

⁸⁴ Fenland minus Whittlesey

⁸⁵ Usage % from Doddington Village Survey 2023. Car distance & journey times from Google Maps. Public transport times from Fenland DC "Getting from A to B: Making essential journeys without a car" & are minimum times assuming efficient connections & best appointment times.

Second, the distribution of appointments across the various disciplines demonstrates that Doddington Community Hospital is a versatile facility⁸⁶.

It would be very useful to find out how we can get representation on the public/official forums that govern North West Anglia NHS Trust, to sing the praises of Doddington Hospital.

	Appointments
Ear, Nose & Throat (ENT)	16%
Dermatology	16%
Nursing episode	15%
Allied Health Professional Episode	13%
Cardiology	8%
Gynaecology	8%
General Surgery	7%
Respiratory Medicine	4%
Medical Oncology	4%
General Medicine	4%
Endocrinology	2%
Ophthalmology	1%

⁸⁶ FOI from NHS 11433_FOI-2402-2070969

8 Education

At census 2021, we had living in the parish 113 children aged 0-4, 194 of primary school age 5-11, & 174 of secondary school age 12-18.

8.1 Pre-School

There are 2 registered childminders in the village, Lionel Walden Playgroup & Polly Pippins Childcare. Both were rated Outstanding in their latest Ofsted inspections. There is also an under 5's group at the Methodist Hall (2 days a week) & a Parents & Children Playgroup (also at the Methodist Hall, in term time).

Lionel Walden Playgroup takes children aged 3-4 & has capacity for 64. Polly Pippins Childcare takes children 1-4 & has capacity for 12⁸⁷.

Statutory provision is that eligible⁸⁸ 0-2s & all 3-4s are entitled to 570 hours/year (15hrs x 38 weeks). At census 2021, there were approximately 14 eligible 0-2s & 51 3-4s. In addition, there were approximately 48 0-2s in families not eligible for benefits.

We therefore have enough places to cover our statutory requirements, but not enough places to cover all the pre-school children in the village. Of course, some of the families with pre-school children will not need or want childcare, but extra provision may be necessary.

Although not pre-school, it should be noted that Lionel Walden School hosts the Lion's Den After School club, with a capacity for 32 4-11s.

8.2 Primary School

Doddington's village school is Lionel Walden Primary School. It is well-regarded by the community⁸⁹, & has been rated "Good" in its last 4 Ofsted inspections.

Lionel Walden school capacity is 210, & as of April 24 there were 214 children in school, including 59 from out of the school catchment area, who go to the school because they meet CambsCC's over-subscription criteria⁹⁰.

Where schoolchildren live	
Doddington	155
Wimblington	31
Chatteris	15
March	7
Benwick	3
Ely	1
Manea	1
Wisbech	1
Total	214

This implies that there are approximately 35 children – 18% of the primary population - who live in the village but are unable to go to the local school because it does not have the capacity. This is an increasing problem – at census 2021 it was estimated that 22 children could not go to their local school.

The problem of capacity is not restricted to Doddington. Whilst there is sufficient primary school capacity in Fenland as a whole, there is spare capacity in urban areas, but none in rural area.

⁸⁷ Capacities from latest Ofsted reports.

⁸⁸ Families in receipt of certain benefits.

⁸⁹ Village Consultation Report 4.2

⁹⁰ Source: School Head April 2024

The table below compares school capacity⁹¹ with the number of children aged 5-11 in the community. The number of children in independent schools⁹² is included because they take some of the pressure off local primary schools.

In an ideal world, all the children in the community should be able to go to the local school, so the number of local children should be less than 100% capacity⁹³. Equally, the number of pupils in the school should ideally be less than the school capacity.

2021/2022	No. of children 5-11	No. pupils in LA schools	School capacity	No. pupils indept schools	Children in community %capacity	Children in school as % capacity
Doddington	194	211	210	0	92%	100%
Wimblington	167	138	210	0	80%	66%
Manea	238	230	210	0	113%	110%
Benwick	178	95	140	0	127%	68%
Other Fenland	1451	1328	1463	218	99%	91%
Rural Fenland	2228	2002	2233	0	100%	90%
March	1811	2045	2275	0	80%	90%
Chatteris	861	830	1050	411	82%	79%
Whittlesey	1152	1415	1680	5	69%	84%
Wisbech	1986	1907	3360	5	59%	57%
Market towns	5810	6197	8365	628	69%	74%
Fenland Total	8038	8199	10598	634	76%	77%
Cambridge	9478	8519	9709	4536	98%	88%
Rural Cambridgeshire	37046	33989	44898	3035	83%	76%
Total Cambridgeshire (excl Peterborough)	54562	50707	65205	8205	84%	78%

The problem is that many of our primary schools were built in earlier centuries – for example, Lionel Walden was founded in 1789. Populations were smaller in rural areas then, but from the 1960s onwards, families left the towns for rural areas in search of a more pleasant environment, made possible by car ownership.

An additional problem is that some schools, like Lionel Walden, host children from outside their catchment area. The policy of allowing parents outside the catchment area to send their children to the village school, for example having siblings already at the school. Parents especially want to do this where the village school has a good reputation, again like Lionel Walden.

⁹¹ 2021/22 data taken from CambsCC 2023 Primary SCAP Forecasts. 2021 data is used for comparison with census populations.

⁹² DfE Compare school and college performance in England. Where schools offer an age range wider than primary, the primary no. has been estimated pro rate based on that age range.

⁹³ In this calculation, the number of children in the community has been reduced by the number in independent schools

The problem is compounded by the fact that CambsCC are now using Catchment Area Forecasts (CAF) in support of planning applications, rather than the statutory SCAP forecasts. This issue is considered in detail in the DNPG Report on Primary Education in Doddington⁹⁴, which concludes:

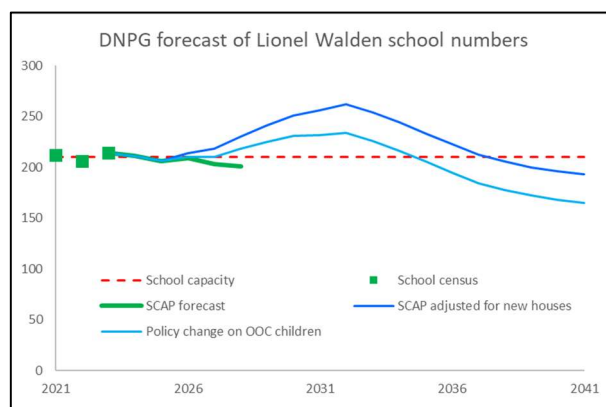
1. The CAF forecast are demonstrably inaccurate, under-estimating the number of children in Lionel Walden School by 14-21%.
2. The main reason for their inaccuracy is that they take no account of the number of children in the school from outside the catchment area.
3. The CAF forecasts were not designed to predict the number of children in individual schools⁹⁵.
4. The CAF methodology does not follow that recommended by the Department for Education & contains certain unexplained artefacts that distort the long-term predictions.

CambsCC have been asked for details of the methodology but have yet to reply. In the meantime, the DNPG have recommended that the SCAP forecasts be used to assess planning applications.

DNPG have forecast the pupil numbers at Lionel Walden school based on:

1. SCAP forecasts, which run to 2028⁹⁶
2. Birth rate forecasts⁹⁷
3. Current planning applications⁹⁸
4. Housing allocations proposed in the Regulation 14 Draft Neighbourhood Plan

The school capacity is shown as a red dotted line, & the green squares are the actual numbers of children in school from the school censuses.



In the absence of major housebuilding schemes, the SCAP forecasts show that there is capacity at the school until 2028. However, the Bevills Close application (47 houses) & the two housing allocations proposed in the Neighbourhood Plan (60 houses) will bring approximately 37 children of primary school age to the village⁹⁹. We have assumed that building is spread between 2026-2030, & that there is a continued level of new homes being built (around 4 houses/year), but no further major developments.

Given these assumptions, the forecast is that the school will be over-capacity by up to 52 pupils, & that over-capacity will last until 2035. This will limit the number of houses we can build in the village.

However, if CambsCC were to change their policy on over-subscription children from out of the catchment area, the problem of over-capacity would be reduced. The forecast assumes that those children from out of the catchment area already in the school, remain there, but in future priority is given to those children living in the village & parish. If this change were to be implemented, over-capacity would peak at 24 children & the school would have spare capacity from 2034.

⁹⁴ Available on the Parish Council website

⁹⁵ The DNPG Education report quotes Cambridgeshire Insight, who produce the CAF forecasts.

⁹⁶ <https://www.cambslearntogether.co.uk/cambridgeshire-services-to-schools/cambridgeshire-0-19-place-planning-and-sufficiency/cambridgeshire-pupil-forecasts>

⁹⁷ Cambridgeshire Insight, correlated with ONS forecasts of Gross Fertility Rate

⁹⁸ Review of all planning applications on FDC website. Note that in their forecasts, CambsCC & FDC only consider planning applications for 10+ houses, whereas smaller applications produce an average of 7 new houses/year.

⁹⁹ CambsCC Planning Obligations strategy 2016, tables 4.1 & 4.2. These figures are close to Government estimates on age distributions in households, from the Labour Force Survey 2022 & census 2021.

8.3 Secondary School Capacity

Secondary school capacity is harder to judge, because the school catchment areas are wider, pupils in one area may have a choice of schools, & the proportion of pupils staying on to sixth form may vary. So the following table makes a number of assumptions¹⁰⁰ & the results are approximate:

2021/2022		11-16			17-18			Total
Area	School	Places	Popula tion	Ratio	Places	Popula tion	Ratio	Ratio
March	Neale-Wade Academy	1557	1423	91%	159	163	102%	92%
Chatteris	Cromwell Community College	1334	978	73%	140	116	83%	74%
Whittlesey	Sir Harry Smith Comm. College	1135	990	87%	174	116	67%	84%
Wisbech	Thomas Clarkson Academy Wisbech Grammar School + 4 other independents	1886	1750	93%	233	151	65%	90%
Cambridge	8 LA schools + 19 independents	9531	5918	62%	2399	961	40%	58%
Cambridgeshire	22 LA schools +21 independents	29282	20415	70%	3160	2868	91%	72%

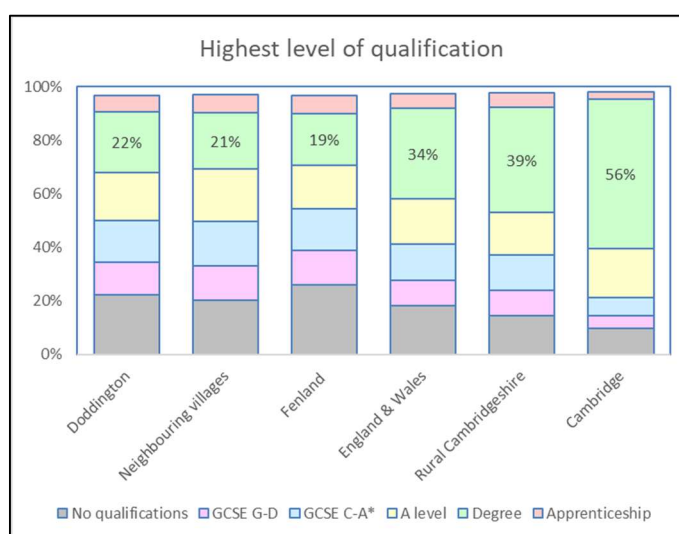
Given the assumptions & approximations, the table shows that there is comfortable capacity for secondary school places.

8.4 Qualifications and School performance

Education has always been the key to progress, to a higher income & more freedom in life; & especially so in today's meritocracy.

The level of educational qualifications we have in Doddington is similar to the surrounding villages & Fenland; but somewhat less than England & Wales, rural Cambridgeshire & of course Cambridge.

We have fewer children going into higher education - ~20%, compared with 34% in England & Wales, & 39% in rural Cambridgeshire.



¹⁰⁰ Assumptions have been made as to the proportion of each LSOA going to a nearby school, & the proportion of children staying on to sixth form (20-40%). Places are for LA+independents

School performance, as measured by the results of Ofsted inspections, are mixed.

Our Fenland Primary schools are mostly Good, with just a few schools in March & Wisbech falling below that standard.

Lionel Walden School has been rated Good in its last 4 Ofsted inspections.

Our Fenland Secondary schools are also Good, but Neale-Wade in March requires improvement.

Results of latest Ofsted inspections	Primary		Secondary	
	No.	%Good/ Outstanding	No.	%Good/ Outstanding
Doddington	1	100%		
Wimblington	1	100%		
Manea	1	100%		
Benwick	1	100%		
March	6	50%	1	0%
Chatteris	3	100%	1	100%
Whittlesey	4	100%	1	100%
Wisbech	9	78%	4	100%
Fenland Total	38	82%	11	82%
Cambridge	34	94%	13	92%
Rural Cambridgeshire	155	92%	33	76%

Overall, our Fenland schools compare well to those in Cambridge & rural Cambridgeshire

9 Transport, Traffic & Roads

9.1 Car ownership

87% of Doddington people in work travel to work by car, whether driving or as a passenger¹⁰¹. 1% use the bus (poor services) & 2% cycle (long distances on dangerous roads). These figures are the same for our neighbours & rural Fenland, but in the market towns there are fewer car commutes & more cycling.

Method of travel to work	Driving a car or van	Passenger in a car or van	Bicycle	Bus	On foot	Other
Doddington	84%	4%	2%	1%	5%	2%
Wimblington	85%	6%	2%	0%	4%	1%
Manea	87%	3%	1%	0%	5%	2%
Benwick	86%	5%	1%	0%	5%	1%
Rural Fenland	85%	5%	2%	1%	4%	2%
Rural Cambridgeshire	74%	5%	5%	2%	9%	3%
Market towns	71%	8%	5%	2%	12%	2%
Cambridge	35%	4%	31%	7%	18%	4%
Peterborough	64%	9%	5%	5%	10%	5%

More people go to work on foot in the market towns (shorter distances), & even though there are better services, only slightly more use the bus in the towns. Cambridge, of course, has a tradition of cycling, but the town has addressed that with good facilities.

90% of households in Doddington have a car, & we average 1.7 cars/household¹⁰². This is the same as surrounding villages & rural Fenland. In market towns the average drops to 1.3, & in Cambridge 0.9.

Note that 77% households in England & Wales have a car, with an average of 1.3 cars per household. These figures are reduced by the big urban centres, for example 58% & 0.8 in London. Policies to reduce car use look reasonable to those who live in places with good public transport, but are less practical in isolated regions like Fenland.

9.2 Cycling

As the table above shows, only 2% working people in Doddington travel to work by bike. The average commute of 17 miles may have something to do with that. The following table comes from the National Travel Survey 2022¹⁰³:

	Any purpose			Recreation			Utility (eg work)	
	% adults	Avg/ week	Avg/ hours	% adults	Avg/ week	Avg/ hours	% adults	Avg/ week
Fenland	15%	1.8	1.2	11%	1.6	1.5	5%	2.1
East Cambridgeshire	20%	1.3	1.1	11%	0.8	1.6	11%	1.4
Huntingdonshire	17%	1.6	1.3	12%	1.2	1.6	5%	2.3
South Cambridgeshire	29%	2.0	1.0	15%	1.0	1.6	18%	2.4
Cambridge	58%	3.3	0.6	18%	1.1	1.1	52%	3.3

¹⁰¹ Census 2021 table TS061. In the 2022 Village Survey, 87% said they travelled to work by car, 2% by bus.

¹⁰² Census 2021 table TS045

¹⁰³ Department for Transport National Travel Survey 2022, table CW0104

It shows that we have fewer cyclists in Fenland, but those that do cycle as often & as long as the rest of Cambridgeshire. 11% of Fenlanders cycle for recreation, more often but as long as the rest of Cambridgeshire. But the % cycling to work is low, & those that do only do it twice a week. Cambridge city is, of course, an exception.

Data on cycling for young people is hard to come by. Sport England¹⁰⁴ say that in 2023, 19% 5-16 year olds in Cambridgeshire cycled for fun or fitness in the last week, & 18% cycled to get to school. These are higher than national figures (16% & 11%), & indeed higher than the adult figures. DfT National Travel survey says that the % children cycling to school has gone up slightly over the last 10 years.

The Village Conversation showed that many young people would like to cycle to school or for leisure, but they were discouraged by traffic & the state of our dangerous roads. They would really appreciate dedicated cycle paths. A cycle path from Doddington to Chatteris might be expensive, but a cycle path from Doddington to Wimblington is feasible, using existing footpaths & a degree of ingenuity.

9.3 Bus services

Our bus services are poor & have got worse over the years, leaving the village isolated, especially the young & the old. However, we are not the only village to suffer like this.

The table shows the number of routes serving each village. & the number of services, whether in or out (so 21 services means 10 in one direction & 11 in another).

The key feature is the time of the first bus out & last bus back. Some villages' first services are too late for people to get to work, & no village has a last service late enough to allow young people a night out.

	Routes	Per day	First out	Last back
Doddington	3	21	06:41	19:51
Wimblington	3	29	06:35	19:54
Manea	1	9	08:56	16:56
Benwick	1	8	09:29	15:30
Coates	1	14	05:46	19:03
Elm	3	36	07:34	19:01
Friday Bridge	1	19	08:14	18:52
Parson Drove	2	17	07:30	18:40

This is a common problem in rural areas, & although the Government has pumped money in to public transport, funding has been misdirected. The following report is typical¹⁰⁵:

"A Cambridgeshire County Council committee was united in its condemnation of bus company Stagecoach's decision to axe or reduce more than 30 services across the county calling it 'appalling, 'scandalous' and even 'diabolical'. But a proposal to allocate £1.7m of the Council's reserves to a bus subsidy pot was not supported at this stage by the Strategy and Resources Committee today, which noted that Stagecoach had recently accepted government money to support its less profitable routes and had also posted notice of significant profits, as a Group, earlier in the year."

In the last decade, bus miles have reduced by 27% in rural areas, & passenger numbers by 44%¹⁰⁶. As is often the case, Covid lockdown decimated the services. Although local authorities have money to subsidise services, their transport budgets are under pressure & what money there is goes into subsidising urban services where there are still passenger numbers. And this is the vicious spiral. Fewer services mean fewer passenger numbers, which in the LA's eyes means less deserving of subsidy.

¹⁰⁴ Sport England Active Lives Online, maps section.

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/news/members-united-in-condemnation-of-proposed-bus-route-cuts-but-holds-fire-on-offering-extra-funding>

¹⁰⁶ "The State of County Buses: Recovering Services Post-Pandemic" County Councils Network

Some councils have launched or sponsored on-demand bus services¹⁰⁷, running minibus services which are not tied to a fixed route but allow quick shared trips without lengthy detours & can be booked by phone app for individuals or groups – more expensive than a conventional bus, but cheaper than a taxi. We are lucky to have the FACT service, but you have to be a member to join & it is designed for people with mobility problems; so whilst it provides a welcome service for the old it precludes the young.

9.4 Traffic volume

We are a busy little village. There are roughly 11000 vehicle movements in Doddington village per day, & we do have a rush hour!

Traffic counts come from various sources: the MVAS cameras in the village, Government & County Council measurements & surveys¹⁰⁸, & the traffic survey done prior to the installation of the pedestrian crossing outside the school¹⁰⁹.

They are counts of traffic moving in one direction. Some identify the type of vehicle, others (MVAS) just count vehicles.

The estimate of 11,000 vehicles/day comes from estimating traffic travelling both ways along the three main roads into & out of the village, & an estimate of the proportion that is through traffic (& might be counted twice).

Site	Direction	Source	Average vehicles/day
Wimblington Rd	In	MVAS	2875
Wimblington Rd	NA	DfT	5418
High St	In	Survey	2964
High St	Out	Survey	2835
Primrose Hill	In	MVAS	1788
New St	In	MVAS	2705
Benwick Rd	In	MVAS	686
Benwick Rd	NA	CCC	1565
Benwick Rd	NA	DfT	1874

Wimblington Road is the busiest road in the village, unsurprising being the main road to March. Primrose Hill brings less traffic, followed by the Benwick Road.

To see how busy we are, the table on the right looks at a selection of Cambridgeshire villages.

Data is taken from the DfT statistics & looks at traffic on the main roads through these villages. (The DfT site their equipment in odd places, so the statistics from Church Lane & the Rowans in Doddington have been omitted).

Again, the counts are for traffic moving in one direction past a site, so should be compared with the numbers in the above table, rather than the 11,000 total. But we can see from this that Doddington is not as busy as the bigger villages – we are about average.

Village	Avg vehicles/day
Somersham	6751
Cottenham	6682
Willingham	6315
Ramsey	5363
Warboys	5014
Waterbeach	4278
Doddington	3646
Friday Bridge	2904
Bottisham	2573
Leverington	2174
Needlingworth	1652
Benwick	1518
Parson Drove	783

¹⁰⁷ www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/news/bookings-now-being-taken-for-on-demand-rural-bus-service

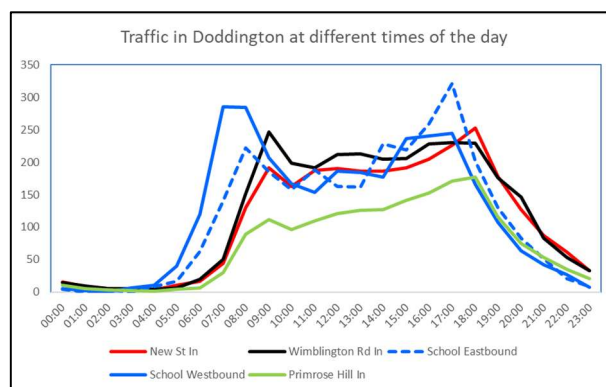
¹⁰⁸ DfT Road Traffic Statistics & CambsCC Daily Traffic Counts

¹⁰⁹ Tracsis 3820-MID 13 February 2019

The chart on the right shows the pattern of traffic throughout the day (taken from the MVAS cameras¹¹⁰ & the school survey).

It shows that we have two modest rush hours:

- 7:00-9:00, with a maximum of 290 vehicles/hr (1 vehicle every 12 seconds)
- 15:00-17:00, a maximum of 320 vehicles/hr (1 vehicle every 11 seconds).



Traffic is slightly lighter at the weekends – about 70% of the weekday traffic.

In the Village Consultation, concern was expressed about the number of HGVs travelling through the village, & it has also been the topic of exchanges on our Doddington's Doings Facebook site.

However, the surveys that collect the type of traffic show that our traffic is 82% cars, 13% LGVs (vans & delivery trucks) & only 3% HGVs.

Comparison with the other Cambridgeshire villages shows that, again, we are about average – not too many goods vehicles.

To complete the traffic picture, 0.9% of our traffic is buses or other PSVs, 0.8% motorcycles & 0.8% pedal cycles.

Village	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Somersham	84%	12%	2%
Cottenham	82%	14%	2%
Willingham	82%	14%	3%
Ramsey	86%	11%	2%
Warboys	82%	13%	3%
Waterbeach	86%	10%	2%
Doddington	82%	13%	3%
Friday Bridge	80%	17%	1%
Bottisham	87%	10%	2%
Leverington	82%	15%	1%
Needlingworth	87%	11%	1%
Benwick	76%	19%	3%
Parson Drove	76%	18%	4%

9.5 Road conditions

The state of our Fenland roads is always a good topic for conversation. In the Village Survey, 10% of the dislikes about living in Doddington were about the condition of our roads. Unfortunately, because roads are managed at county level, there is no hard data on the condition of our Fenland roads.

The table shows the proportion of roads requiring maintenance in 2021.

2023 data is available for other counties, but Cambridgeshire haven't submitted any returns for the past 2 years.

2021	% roads requiring maintenance				Length of network km
	A roads/Mways	B&C roads	Unclassified	Avg	
Cambridgeshire	3%	7%	33%	18%	4420
Lincolnshire	2%	6%	28%	15%	8852
Peterborough UA	1%	5%	23%	13%	953
Suffolk	2%	3%	23%	12%	6604
Northamptonshire	4%	11%	16%	11%	1262
Norfolk	4%	6%	16%	10%	9743
Bedford UA	1%	3%	18%	10%	943
England	4%	6%	17%	11%	245000

¹¹⁰ Data from Primrose Hill has been adjusted because it appears that the MVAS clock was mis-set.

In 2021 18% of roads in Cambridgeshire required maintenance¹¹¹.

This is worse than neighbouring counties, & Cambridgeshire doesn't have the excuse of a big network. Unclassified roads, of which we have a lot in Fenland, were worst. A third of them in Cambridgeshire required maintenance.

On a national level, the RAC¹¹² say there are on average 6 potholes/mile, which would give Cambridgeshire 16,000 potholes (enough to fill the Albert Hall). The RAC calculate a Pothole Index, which measures the likelihood of a car breaking down from pothole damage. In 2023, the index was 1.70, up from 1.62 in 2022, but nowhere near the high of 3.5 in 2010.

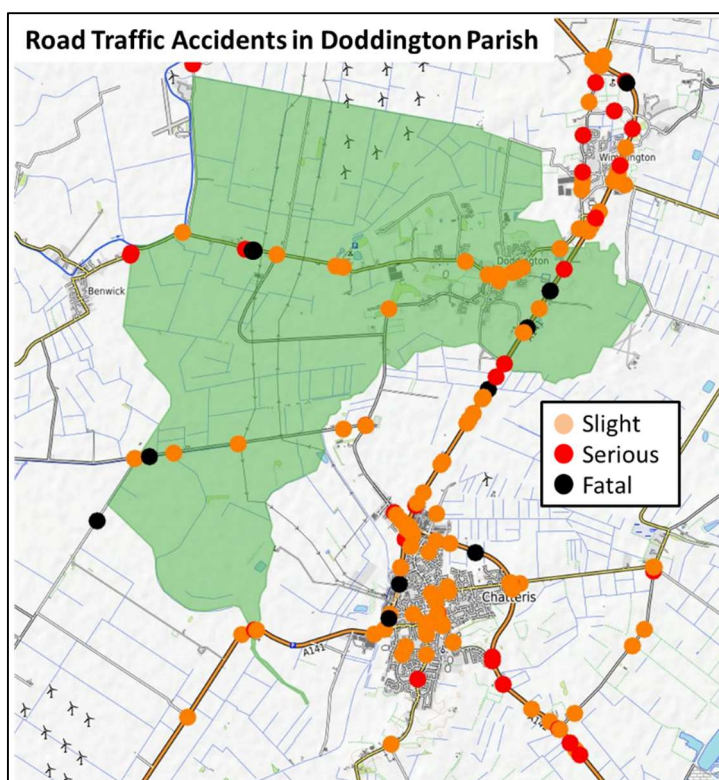
9.6 Accidents

Road Traffic Accidents are mercifully rare, so to assess the statistics for Doddington we have used the entire Cambridgeshire Police database¹¹³. This runs from 2017—2023.

In that time, there have been 19 RTAs in Doddington parish, which were reported to the police or to which the police attended. That excludes the RTAs on the A141 which are within the parish boundary, & the 2 at Benwick (just outside the parish boundary).

The 19 RTAs include 2 that were serious & 2 that were fatal. There were 27 people injured (3 serious, 1 fatal). 4 were pedestrians.

Most accidents occurred in daylight, in fine weather without high winds, & with dry road conditions. 15 occurred whilst driving along straight roads, 9 on bends. These are all in line with the total Cambridgeshire data, except that we have fewer accidents making turns & perhaps more going round bends, which corresponds to the nature of our roads.



¹¹¹ DfT Road conditions in England to March 2023. Cambridgeshire haven't submitted any data in the last 2 years. The average is a weighted average based on lengths of A-U roads.

¹¹² <https://www.rac.co.uk/drive/advice>

¹¹³ Cambridgeshire Insight & ONS Reported road accidents RS03

Apart from the skill of the driver, the risk of an accident will depend on the road, the speed limit, & whether the environment is urban or rural. To see whether 19 accidents is a lot or a little, the table compares RTAs in Doddington parish (largely 30mph roads) with those on other 30mph rural roads in Cambridgeshire.

	Rural roads with 30mph or lower limit	
	Doddington	Rural Cambridgeshire
No. RTAs in 7 years 2017-2023	19	1309
Population	2532	398882
RTAs per 1000 persons per year	1.1	0.5

The difference is statistically significant¹¹⁴, so we do seem to have more accidents in Doddington parish than you would expect.

9.7 Traffic speed

Concerns were expressed about traffic in the Village Consultation. When asked if there was anything they disliked about living in Doddington, 31% villagers mentioned traffic - more than any other dislike or concern. When people were asked the direct question “*How concerned are you about traffic in the village?*”, 71% villagers said they were concerned. That rose to 82% for the over-60s, but even 39% of the young were concerned.

Actual speed data justifies villagers’ concerns.

The speed data that is available comes from MVAS cameras sited at various locations in the village, & a small speed gun survey. Data was collected between June 2023 & May 2025, measuring the speed of 1.3 million vehicles. It shows that 36%-44% drivers were speeding as they entered the village. Speeding within the village (where measured) was lower, but that is to be expected given the number of parked cars – another hazard for pedestrians.

a) Wimblington Road

In September 2023, an MVAS camera was positioned close to the Round House on Wimblington Road, measuring traffic coming into the village. It was approx. 200m inside the 30mph limit.

Some data files have been lost, but we have data from 23 September – 8 October 2023 and 18-30 March 2024, measuring the speed of 111,344 vehicles. The average speed was 29mph, & 44% vehicles were over the speed limit. The average speed of those speeding was 34mph, which some might say was not excessive – but this was 200m into the speed limit, showing either inattention or lack of awareness.

The MVAS camera was repositioned further down the Wimblington Road, about halfway between the 40mph limit coming into being outside Wimblington & the 30mph limit coming into Doddington. From 1 December 2024 to 31 May 2025 this measured 526,967 vehicles coming into the village. The average speed was 34mph, with only 7% vehicles breaking the 40mph limit.

The low average speed is not surprising, given that the camera was approximately 200m from the 30mph in Wimblington – it would need conscious acceleration to break the 40mph limit. However, combined with the previous data, it shows that drivers were decelerating little between there and the Round House. Reducing the speed limit to 30mph so that there was a constant 30mph limit through Wimblington & Doddington reduce the speed in Doddington village.

¹¹⁴ The number of accidents follows a Poisson distribution. The SED is 0.25.

There have been 4 accidents on this stretch of road in the last 7 years, including one involving a child pedestrian. Reducing speed to 30mph would reduce the risk of accident in this part of the village by 25%, to 0.8 RTAs per 1000 persons per year¹¹⁵.

b) Primrose Hill

The MVAS camera on Primrose Hill remained in the same position, but the speed limit changed. From 15 May to 3 July 23, the speed limit at the camera was 40mph. 85,998 vehicles were recorded, with an average speed of 37mph & 27% breaking the 40mph limit.

The average speed of those breaking the limit was 44mph. Again, this may not seem excessive, but reducing the average speed to 40mph would reduce the risk of accident by 14%.

When new houses were built, the 30mph speed was extended outwards to begin some 10m from the camera, so although the camera was still in a 40mph limit, cars passing it at 35mph would be breaking the 30mph limit when they passed the 30mph signs – assuming moderate braking¹¹⁶

From 1 December 2024 to 31 May 2025, 321,708 vehicles were recorded, with an average speed of 33mph. This is an encouraging reduction in speed, probably helped by the new 30mph sign being in a more visible position than the old. However, 36% drivers were doing over 35mph & would be breaking the 30mph limit when they entered the village.

c) Benwick Road

Data from this MVAS camera covers the period 1 December 2024 to 31 May 2025. In this time, 124,769 vehicles were recorded with an average speed of 30mph, & only 3% breaking the 40mph speed limit. Benwick Road is narrow, with some bends before the camera site, & this will have contributed to the low average speed.

The camera was sited some 300m from the 30mph limit, so it is difficult to comment on speed once the 30mph limit was reached.

d) Centre of the village

As expected, recorded speeds in the village are much lower – but there are other hazards.

The MVAS camera in New Street was sited between Church Lane & the Three Tuns, and recorded vehicles in July 2023.

Site	Direction	No. of vehicles	Average speed	Over speed limit %over limit	Avg speed
New Street	In	122,264	24	15%	33
High Street	Out	200	28	18%	32
High Street	In	200	27	11%	32

The speed gun survey was sited at High Street at the junction with Childs Lane in January 2022, to gather evidence for the Pelican Crossing outside the school¹¹⁷

Average speeds were below the 30mph limit, with only 11-18% drivers breaking the 30mph limit, However, within the village parked cars are a hazard. Cars parked on both sides of the road form chicanes on Benwick Road & Newgate Street. This has the benefit of slowing traffic down before it

¹¹⁵ US Department of Transportation SWOV fact sheet

¹¹⁶ Moderate braking is generally accepted to be 4m/s², for example <http://www.safespeed.org.uk/braking.html>

¹¹⁷ Intelligent Data Services for Milestone Infrastructure, job ID06026

reaches the village centre. Cars parked on High Street outside the shops, some badly parked, cause a hazard for pedestrians.

The traffic study done for the school crossing also measured the interaction between vehicles & pedestrians. The standard measure is PV^2 , which the survey measured as 63×10^6 . A score of $40-80 \times 10^6$ indicates sufficient danger to warrant a pedestrian crossing. Pedestrian activity & traffic outside the High Street shops will be not so different to that outside the school to render it “safe”.

A reduction of the speed limit in the village centre from 30mph to 20mph would reduce the risk of accident by 56%, but a bigger contribution would be the risk of fatal injury should a collision occur.

The risk of fatal injury to a pedestrian from a collision with a car is well-established & widely quoted¹¹⁸. A reduction in speed from 30mph to 20mph in the village centre would reduce the risk of a fatality if a collision were to occur from 45% to 5%.

Car speed	% pedestrians killed in collision
20	5%
30	45%
40	85%

It is worth noting that Ashton & Mackay did the original research in 1979¹¹⁹. Since then, tremendous strides have been made in protecting drivers in crashes, which has cut the number of deaths on our roads from 6000 to 1700¹²⁰. But virtually nothing has been done to protect pedestrians in collisions.

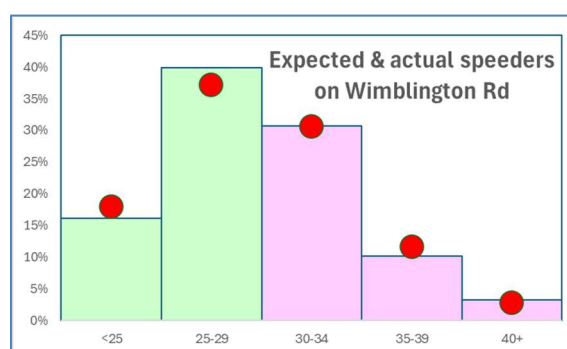
e) A note on excessive speed

Facebook posts on “Doddington’s Doings” probably exaggerate speed, cite “boy racers”, & advise reporting drivers to the police. However, the data shows that this is likely to have little effect – speeding is not confined to the late hours, & the high speeds recorded are to be expected from the distribution of “average motorists” rather than a small group of speedsters.

The table on the right shows the % vehicles breaking the 30mph speed limit on the two MVAS sites coming into the village described above. Daytime is taken as 7am-7pm. Although there is more speeding at night, the difference is not sufficiently great to ascribe it to antisocial behaviour. It is more likely to be the habit of ordinary motorists.

% breaking 30mph limit	Daytime	Night
Wimblington Road	42%	56%
Primrose Hill	34%	47%

Further evidence comes from the distribution of speed of all vehicles. This follows a statistical distribution called the Gamma Distribution, & from the data we can estimate the % vehicles in each speed band. This is shown on the chart as red circles, & the bars are the % vehicles observed in each speed band.



It is clear that the % vehicles travelling at excessive speeds are what we would expect from “ordinary motorists”, rather than being a particular group of “boy racers”.

¹¹⁸ European Commission https://road-safety.transport.ec.europa.eu/eu-road-safety-policy/priorities/safe-road-use/safe-speed/archive/speed-and-injury-risk-different-speed-levels_en

¹¹⁹ Ashton, S. J. and Mackay, G. M. (1979) “Some characteristics of the population who suffer trauma as pedestrians when hit by cars and some resulting implications.” Proceedings of the 4th IRCOB conference.

¹²⁰ DfT Reported road casualties Great Britain, annual report: 2022

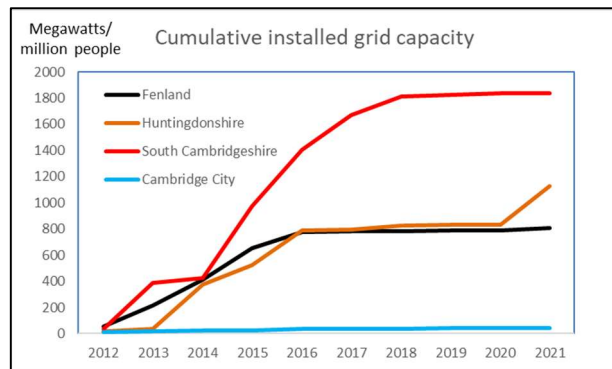
10 Utilities

10.1 Energy

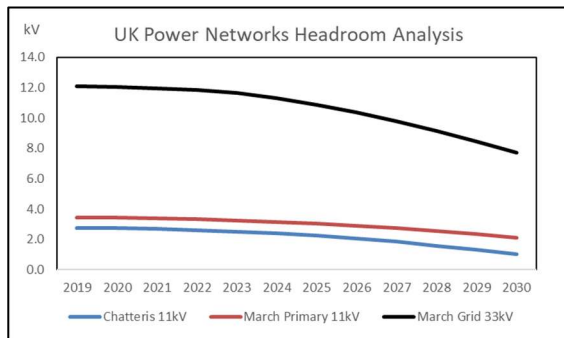
Our national electricity grid is “creaking”, according to industry experts¹²¹. A number of Local Authorities have warned developers that housing plans may have to be cut back because of a lack of grid capacity. Although new houses are more energy efficient, the rise of electric vehicles & heat pumps has increased electricity demand. The Government has responded by tightening the building regulations¹²², but more investment is needed to keep supply ahead of demand.

In the East of England, capacity in Fenland increased up to 2016, but has stalled since¹²³. We are at roughly the same level as Huntingdonshire, but way below the capacity of South Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge itself is low because it does not have much heavy industry, but the need for data farms may pose a problem there.

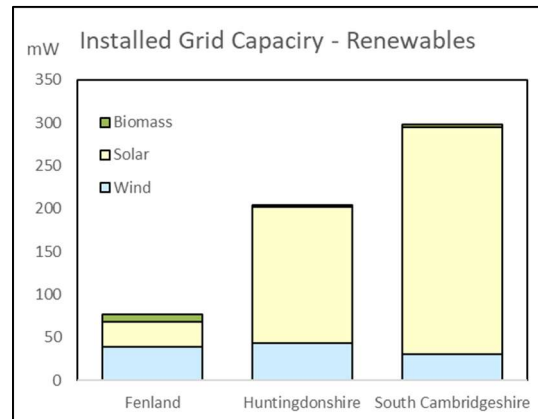


UK Power Networks’ forecasts¹²⁴ for the headroom (notional spare capacity) of their substations showed a diminishing spare capacity in our three local substations.



This does suggest that electricity supply to new housing could be a problem in the future, especially for large developments. Wimblington have had problems with this already.

In the Village Consultation, villagers were enthusiastic about wind & solar in the parish – especially if it gave them a discount on energy prices. Fenland is on a par with installing wind, but way behind Huntingdonshire & South Cambridgeshire in installing solar¹²⁵.



¹²¹ Financial Times 29Jul22 <https://www.ft.com/content/3f3535b8-02ed-4789-86dd-68283bfe2901>

BBC <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-london-62346322>

Construction News <https://www.constructionnews.co.uk/civils/reading-fears-electricity-constraints-will-block-new-homes-28-09-2023/>

Planning <https://www.planningresource.co.uk/article/1795489/why-electricity-connection-logjam-prompted-housing-delivery-fears-among-london-councils-developers>

¹²² DLUHC 2021 changes to the energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations for domestic buildings

¹²³ Cambridgeshire Insight

¹²⁴ UK Power Networks Headroom Report 2021

¹²⁵ Cambridgeshire Insight, total installed capacity 2011-21

10.2 Water & sewerage

The Village Consultation highlighted a problem with sewerage in the village¹²⁶. 21% villagers had experienced a problem in the last year, mainly blockage (42%), overflow (40%) & smells (20%).

Data on sewage problems is hard to come by. OfWat collect technical data from the water companies, but at the moment this is confined to drinking water quality. Anglian Water's Annual Report for 2022/23¹²⁷ contains two statistics on the matter:

Anglian Water performance on sewer flooding	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24 target
No. of times that properties are flooded internally per 10,000 connections to the sewer	1.73	1.69	1.58
No. of times that properties are flooded externally	4181	4673	4091

For this drop in performance, Anglian Water were fined £2.6m by OfWat (this in a company that turns over £1.5bn & made a profit of £268m last year). If these figures are true, then Doddington should have experienced 0.2 internal & 2.0 external sewer flooding incidents last year, not 200¹²⁸.

In 2020, Cllr David Connor asked Anglian Water about their infrastructure in Doddington, & when it was going to be updated. Cllr Maureen Davis repeated the question at FDC's overview & scrutiny meeting with Anglian Water in November 2023¹²⁹. Cllr Davis also asked Anglian Water for an update on the works in Doddington The key points in Anglian Water's reply were:

- Anglian Water cannot/will not fund investment in Doddington Water Recycling Centre in advance of problems. Legislation does not allow them to receive developer contributions for improvements for domestic flows.
- During 2020-2025 AW are investing £3 million in 5 projects at DWRC. These works include a phosphorus removal scheme, storm tank expansion, & an increase in the full flow to treatment level. The storm tank expansion should reduce storm spills, & the full flow to treatment should make sure that the WRC does not spill to storm in dry weather. Both of these were completed in March 2023.
- If a planning application identifies that DWRC does not have sufficient headroom, they apply to the regulator for an increase in flow to protect the local watercourse – not the village.
- Under the Water Industry Act 1991, any development with planning permission has an automatic right to connect to Anglian Water owned foul sewers, regardless of capacity issues/concerns. So Anglian Water cannot object to any planning application. However, they say that they “actively engage” in the planning process for major developments (10+ dwellings) & comment on smaller proposals if requested by FDC.
- If AW identify a risk of foul sewer flooding due to a new development, they can request that a foul drainage condition be applied. They work with the applicant on a suitable foul drainage strategy, but have to pay for the work themselves – the developer doesn't pay.
- Where a major development requires a surface water connection to the public sewer, the developer must provide evidence that there is no alternative. If the LLFA approves the developer's drainage plans, AW may require a surface water condition. In these cases, the applicant may have to any required mitigation.
- The Government is consulting about the removal of developers' automatic right to connect surface water to the sewer network.

¹²⁶ Village Consultation Report 4.4

¹²⁷ <https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/corporate/reports/our-reports/annual-integrated-report/>

¹²⁸ 21% villagers reporting a problem x 1045 households

¹²⁹ Fenland DC: Questions raised at Overview & Scrutiny Meeting 28th November 2023

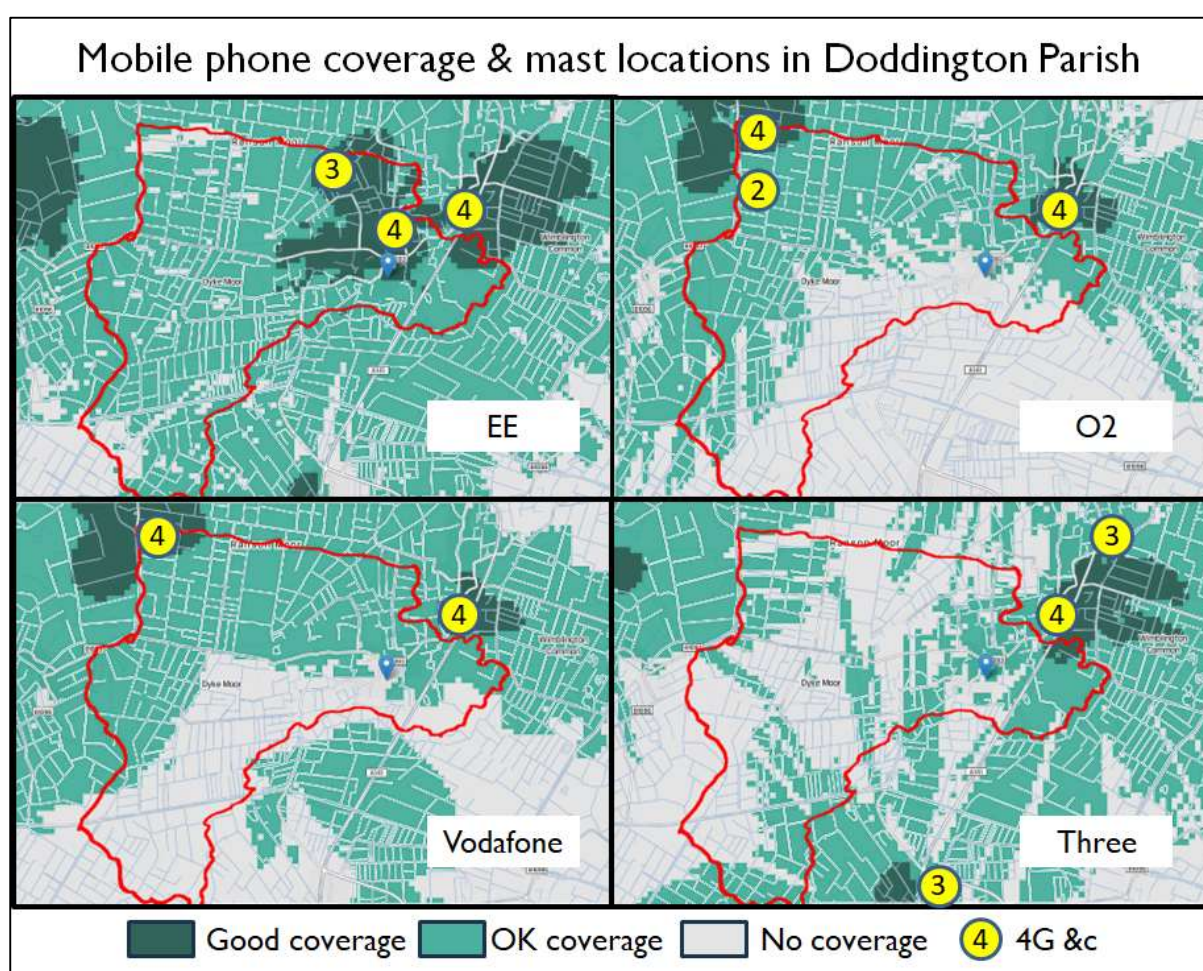
Stripping the corporate-speak from their reply¹³⁰ ... we have to live the current situation until the Government removes developers' automatic right to connect to the sewer system. Tankers will continue to go to & from the Wood St pumping station, but the recent works should reduce the number of trips & alleviate flooding in the village.

We need to consider this in the Neighbourhood Plan. We may not be able to put a hold on house building until the water/sewage problem is fixed, but we might say that we will monitor flood events & tanker movements & recommend planning conditions if the situation does not improve.

10.3 Telecommunications

Modern telecommunications are vital for the future prosperity of the village, as more & more people want to work from home, & small internet-based businesses grow.

Mobile phone coverage in the parish is patchy & depends very much on your operator. The following chart shows coverage & the position of the mobile phone masts used by each operator¹³¹.



Other operators are carried by these 4 main companies:

- BT & Plusnet are carried by EE.
- Tesco, GiffGaff & Sky are carried by O2.
- Virgin are in the process of switching from Vodafone to O2 masts.
- ID mobile is carried by Three.

¹³⁰ Their lawyers insist on them being careful with public pronouncements

¹³¹ OfCom for coverage, Mastdata for mast locations

EE & the operators hosted by it give good coverage in the village because EE has a 4G mast in Doddington Hospital. If other operators are excluded from this, and alternative might be a mast in St Mary's Church. Other churches have benefitted from a mast inside their spires.

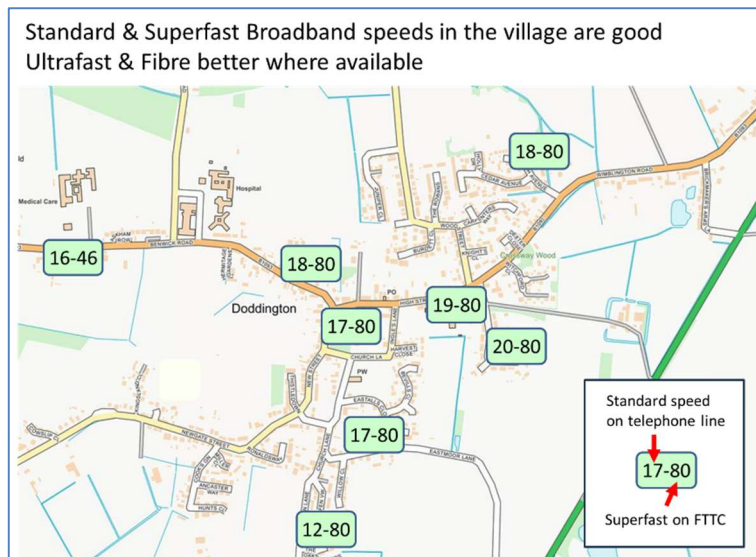
The mobile phone market is super-competitive, so we (DNPG) can let it develop.

Broadband speeds are generally good in the village, but poor in the wider parish.

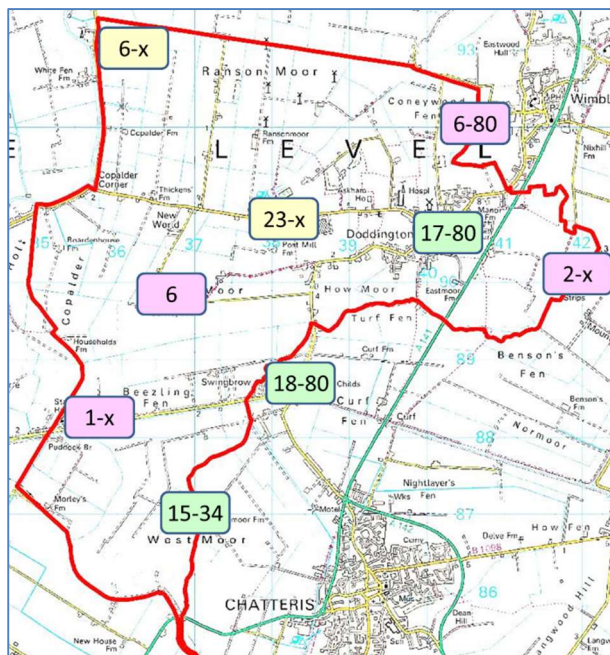
The chart shows two numbers for various locations in the village.

The first number is the download speed (Mbps) for standard broadband¹³², which is carried on conventional telephone lines.

The second number is the download speed for "superfast" broadband, which is carried on fibre to the various cabinets around the village, then telephone lines to the house. Almost all of the village should be on FTTC by now.



"Ultrafast" & fibre are available in parts of the village, & give download speeds of 1000 Mbps, with upload speeds to match (this is important for small businesses using the internet). However, the parts of the village with fibre appear to be just those on Wimblington Road, High St & New St, & we may need to lobby the companies to get FTTP in all parts of the village.



Broadband speeds in the wider parish are unacceptably low.

The Rural Broadband Initiative is progressing, but slowly. The Government has also launched a Gigabit Broadband Voucher Scheme, which provides vouchers worth up to £4500 to cover the costs of installing gigabit broadband for people experiencing slow speeds in rural areas.

An alternative is to use wireless connections to the internet, but this can be slower & more expensive.

¹³² OfCom Mobile & Broadband Checker. Average for the UK is 70Mbps

The minimum broadband speed a family needs depend on the number of people using the internet in the household, & what they are doing.

	No. people	Activity	Min speed Mbps
Light	1-2	Web browsing, email, telephone VOIP	10
Medium	3-4	TV streaming	30-60
Heavy	5+	Real time gamers	60-1000

“VOIP” in the table refers to Voice over Internet Protocol, what BT are calling “Digital Voice”. BT will change the way we use our telephones, & switch users from conventional telephone signals to the internet. This will happen within the next year, probably Spring¹³³, & apply to all users, even those from different suppliers.

The wires into the house will be the same, but people may need to change their phones. There will of course be glitches, as there will be with any new technology, There have been scare stories in the media about making emergency calls during power cuts when you don’t have a mobile phone, & people will be worried about the changeover. BT will give customer support, but it might help if the Parish Council could support advisors who can go & help people through the change.

We need to address telecommunication needs in the Neighbourhood Plan. As with electricity supply, this issue is way above our pay grade, but there are some things we can usefully say:

- ✓ Support the rural broadband initiative to improve broadband speeds in the wider parish
- ✓ Monitor the progress of fibre connections in the village
- ✓ Recommend that new housing is designed to carry good modern telecommunications, for example by installing ethernet connections with the general wiring instead of TV coaxial cable.

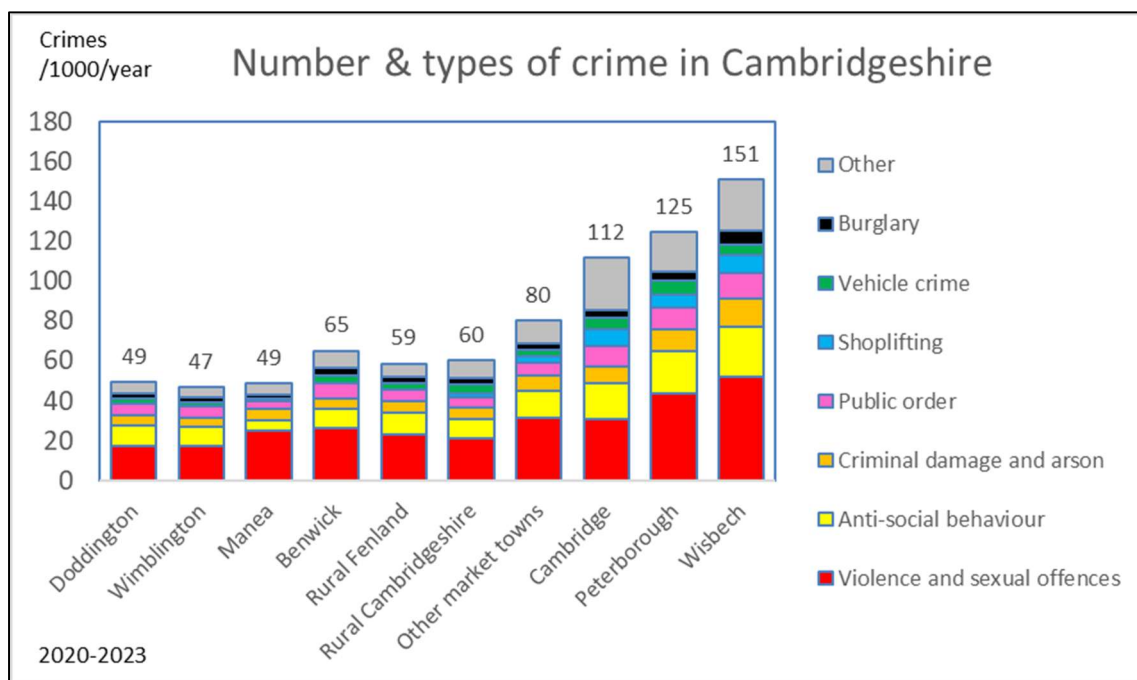
¹³³ <https://newsroom.bt.com/bt-announces-regional-rollout-schedule-for-digital-voice/>

11 Crime

Doddington is a safe village. People used that word spontaneously to describe the village in the Village Consultation. The crime rate over the last 4 years has been 49 crimes per 1000 people¹³⁴. This is the same as Wimblington & Manea, with Benwick, rural Fenland & rural Cambridgeshire a little higher at around 60. The average for rural areas in England is 69¹³⁵.

The market towns of March, Chatteris & Whittlesey are at 80 crimes/1000 people/year, below the English urban average of 120. Cambridge & Peterborough are about average, but Wisbech has a high crime rate of 151.

The following chart shows the types of crime experienced.



Violent & sexual offences dominate, & in fact form the same proportion of crimes as the villages & market towns – it is just that the total number of crimes is lower in those places. Together with anti-social behaviour & criminal damage, they form $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the crimes recorded. Burglary is thankfully low (5-10). This is one of those crimes that the wider public fear & magnify when recalling incidents.

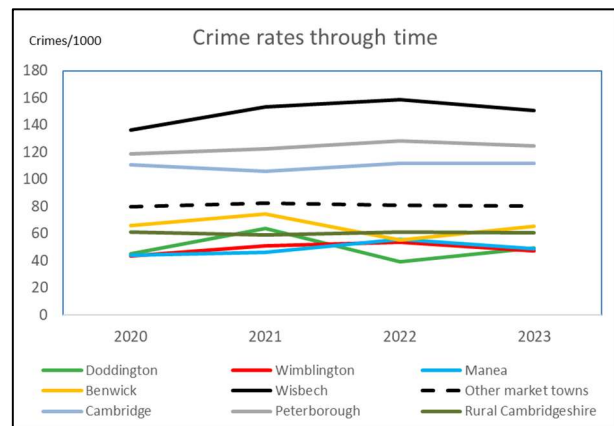
Drugs offences are included in the other category & not explicitly shown, because they are very rare (0-3). This may be due to under-recording, in the sense that drug users/small time dealers are dealt with in other ways. It would be useful to get Cambridgeshire Police's opinion on this. One notable member of the other category is bicycle theft – 10 in Cambridge, 0.2 in rural Fenland (we don't use our bikes because we're isolated & have dangerous roads).

¹³⁴ Cambridgeshire Police crime data, sourced from data.police.uk

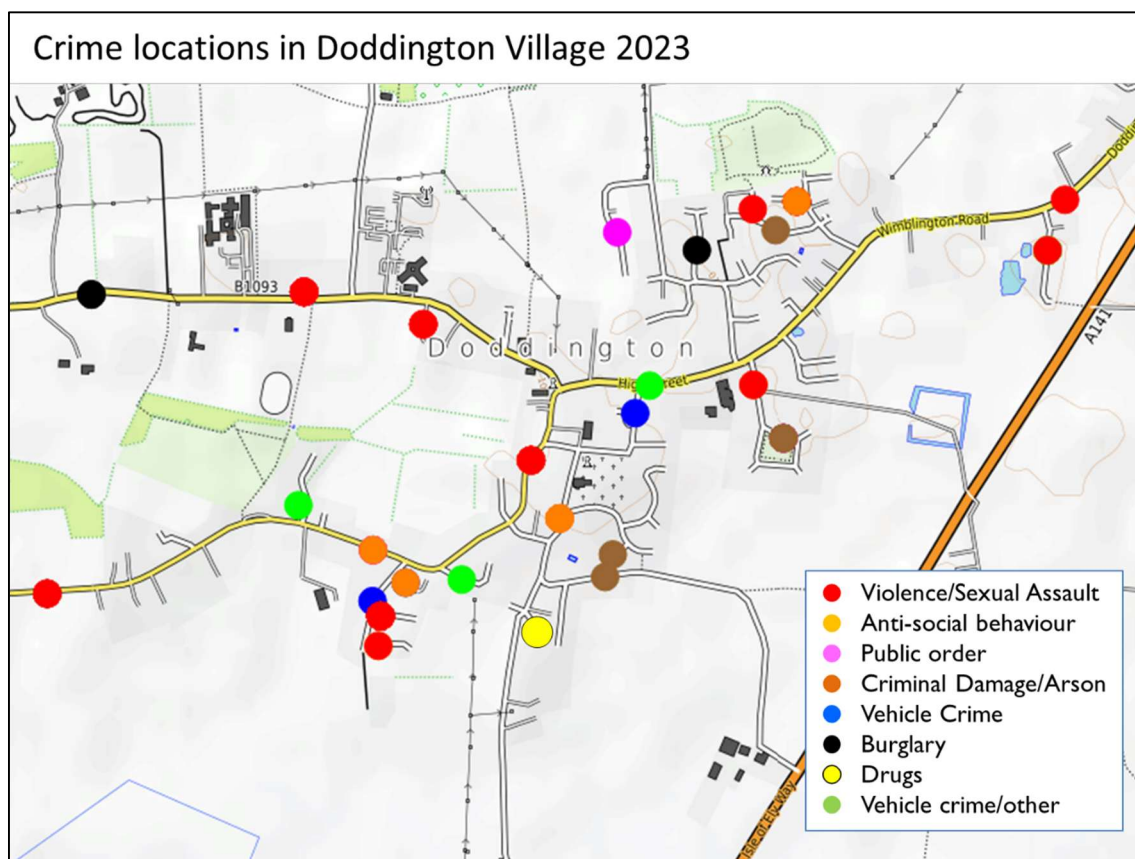
¹³⁵ Defra: Rural Crime Statistics

Crime rates have been decreasing, but it can be difficult to draw conclusions because it is a highly political issue, which is one reason why the way police record crimes has changed over time.

The chart shows that the crime rate in Doddington has been stable (it has actually decreased slightly). Manea has shown a slight rise (rural crime), Peterborough & Wisbech the highest rises. But overall, crime rates are stable in Cambridgeshire.



The next chart shows the locations of crimes recorded by the police in 2023. There are no crime “hotspots” in the village, neither is there any geographical pattern to the types of crime.



Crimes in the wider parish are even rarer, & in the years 2020-2023 there have been just 5 outside the village – 2 anti-social behaviour, one burglary, one vehicle crime, & a public order offence on the A142.

12 Environment

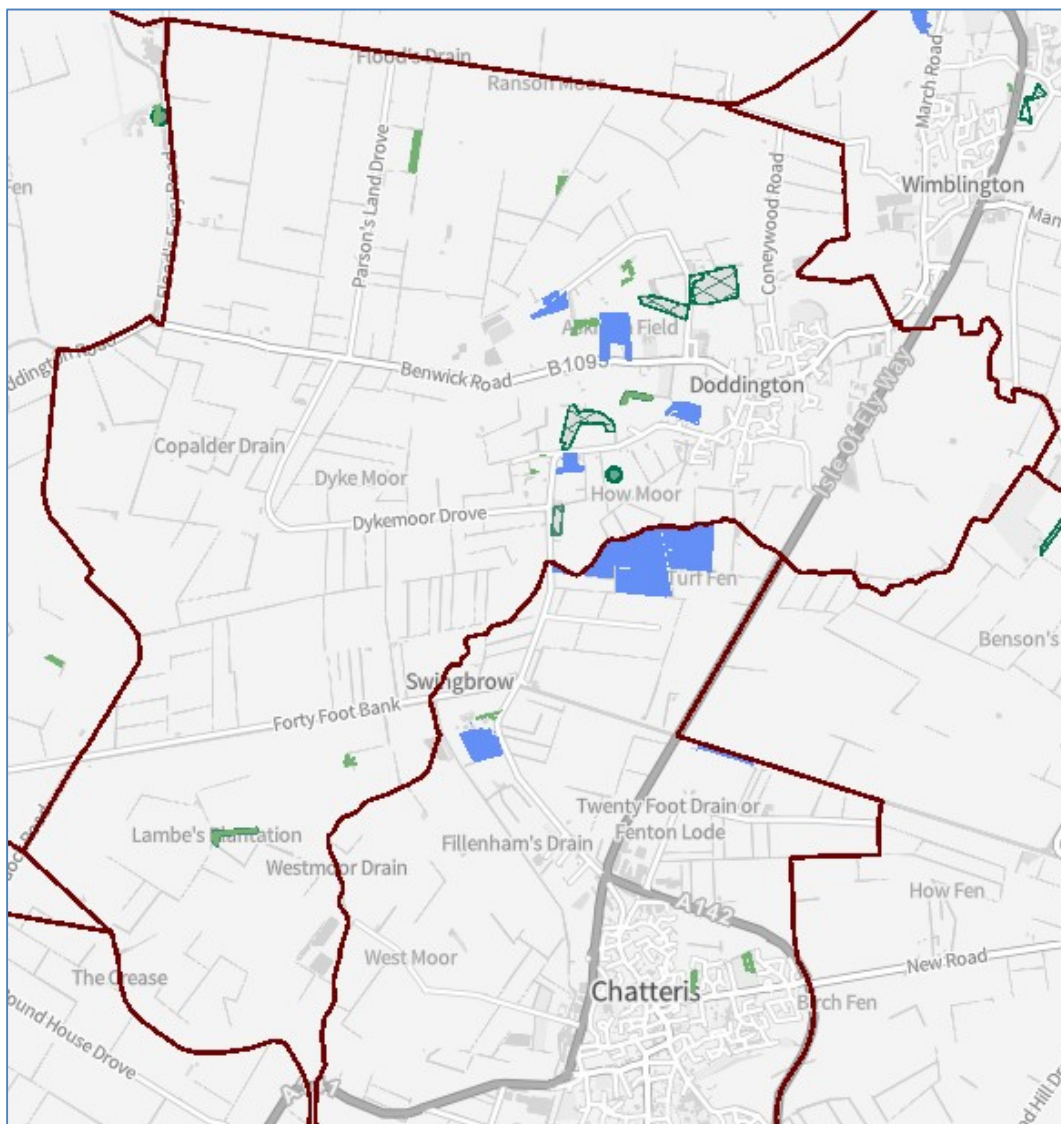
Environmental considerations affect planning, so we need to be aware of them when constructing the Neighbourhood Plan. These considerations include priority & protected habitats & species, agricultural stewardship schemes, & access to the countryside (rights of way & common land).

This section could have gone in the Village Character & Landscape report, but we decided to include it here because of the statutory nature of the data.

12.1 Priority Habitats

Priority habitats are an official classification prepared by the UK Biodiversity Group that classifies all terrestrial and freshwater habitats in the UK into 37 broad habitat types¹³⁶. They are identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action.

In Doddington parish, we have two areas that appear on the list: floodplain grazing marsh (highlighted in blue) & deciduous woodland (green)¹³⁷. The hatched green areas are woodland grant schemes from



¹³⁶ <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-bap-priority-habitats/#list-of-uk-bap-priority-habitats>

¹³⁷ Defra's Interactive mapping site magic.defra.gov.uk

the Forestry Commission, which pays grants to landowners for establishing and looking after woodlands and forests.

Grazing marsh is defined as periodically inundated pasture, or meadow with ditches which maintain the water levels, containing standing brackish or fresh water. The ditches are especially rich in plants and invertebrates.

It is a priority habitat because its dependence on periodic inundation and high water levels makes it sensitive to climate change, in particular the projected changes in patterns of rainfall and extreme events such as drought and flooding.



Flood plain grazing marsh north of Askham House



Deciduous woodland (Pocket Park) showing spring flooding

The second habitat shown on the map is lowland mixed deciduous woodland.

Lowland mixed deciduous woodland occurs largely within enclosed landscapes, usually on sites with well-defined boundaries, at relatively low altitudes (although altitude is not a defining feature). The woods tend to be small, less than 20ha.

The habitat has relatively low sensitivity to climate change. The greatest threat is likely to

be an increase in the frequency & severity of summer drought. Stressed trees are more susceptible to insect pests and diseases. There is a risk of wind damage with more storms, if tree-root depth becomes restricted by increased rainfall and waterlogging.

Not shown on the map, because the habitat area covers the whole parish, are priority habitats for the following species:

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------|
| ✓ Corn Bunting | ✓ Lapwing | ✓ Tree Sparrow |
| ✓ Curlew | ✓ Redshank | ✓ Turtle Dove |
| ✓ Grey Partridge | ✓ Snipe | ✓ Yellow Wagtail |

These are not protected species, but development must take note of the fact that the priority habitats are there, & demonstrate that it does not degrade those habitats.

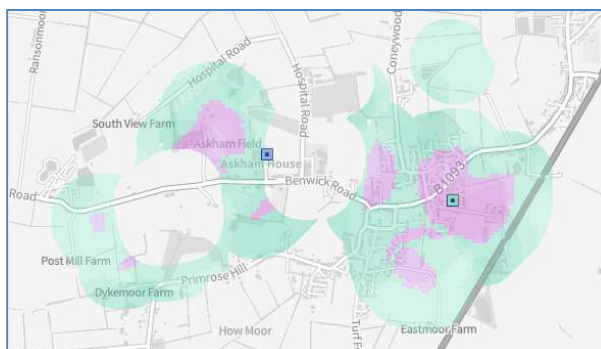
12.2 Protected species

Two sites in the village have had applications for European Protected Species, for Great Crested Newts in the Witchford Close pond, & for Bats near Askham House.

European Protected Species licences allow licence holders to take action to safeguard species from negative impacts associated with development and other potentially damaging activity.

The shading on the map identifies areas where the addition of new ponds would benefit Great Crested Newt populations¹³⁸. These are identified by the density of ponds within an area of an existing population, & also by the general environment (grassland, woodland).

Given the enthusiasm of our young pupils for the environment, this would make a good school project.



There is evidence of Water Voles at the north end of Hospital Road. Water Voles are a protected species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 & under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)

It is not known whether there are other protected species in the parish, & it would be useful to find a tame naturalist that could advise us. Protected species must be recognised in the Neighbourhood Plan as potentially affecting development in their area.

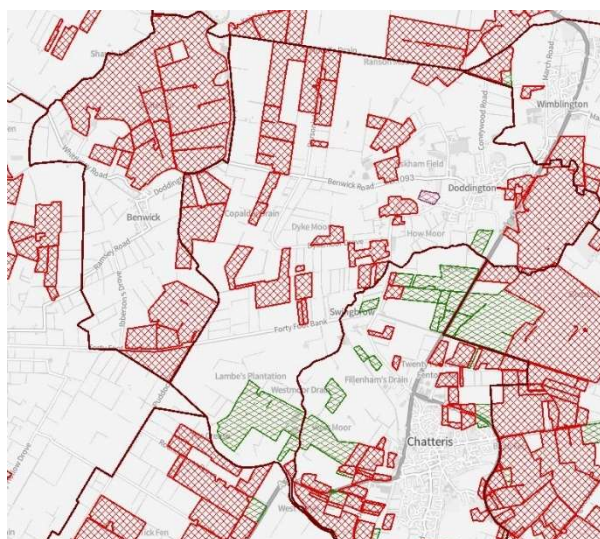
12.3 Agricultural Stewardship

Countryside Stewardship (CS) provides financial incentives for farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. The scheme was started in 1991 & has been through a number of changes as government priorities have developed, & of course with Brexit. There are currently 8 grants available, covering things like:

- ✓ boundaries, trees and orchards
- ✓ water quality
- ✓ air quality
- ✓ natural flood management
- ✓ diversity of wildlife
- ✓ woodland tree health

The next development is the Sustainable Farm Initiative.

The map shows a good number of Countryside Stewardship schemes (in red) & Environmental Stewardship schemes (in green) within Doddington parish.



Again, Environmental Stewardship schemes have developed over the years. They cover similar ground to Countryside Stewardship schemes, but also include things like organic farming.

¹³⁸ <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/08082819-c50e-4049-bf56-74b2dc642a21/gcn-strategic-opportunity-areas-england>

13 Appendix I: Data sources

Most of the data used in this report comes from the Census held on 21 May 2021. It is now 3 years old, but is the best & most accurate data we have for a comprehensive picture.

Census data is most easily accessed through the Nomis website <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Nomis also provides access to a number of other official sources of data, in particular the Labour Force Survey, the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings & the Business Register and Employment Survey.

Cambridgeshire Insight <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/> is a very good source for local detail. They use a wide range of sources & also generate the population & housing stock forecasts for Cambridgeshire.

The Office for National Statistics produces much of the official data we use in the UK (& in my opinion is the most accurate source of government data in the world). A Google search for the data you're looking for will often land you there.

Other sources that have been used include:

- Valuation Office & Land Registry for house prices
- DLUHC for housing & deprivation data
- NHS for health data & hospital statistics <https://digital.nhs.uk/data> ,
- Police for crime data & RTA statistics <https://data.police.uk/>
- Department for Transport for traffic data
- DfE for education data <https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/>
- Defra for environmental data <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

All sources are referenced in sufficient detail to enable them to be tracked down. In particular, census data is referenced with a table reference number, where possible.

Maps were produced with GPXSee (which gives a cleaner background than Google Earth). Points & boundaries were added in a KML file.

As noted at the start of this report, the data used in charts & tables is available on a spreadsheet [Doddington Statistics.xlsx](#).

14 Appendix 2: Geographies

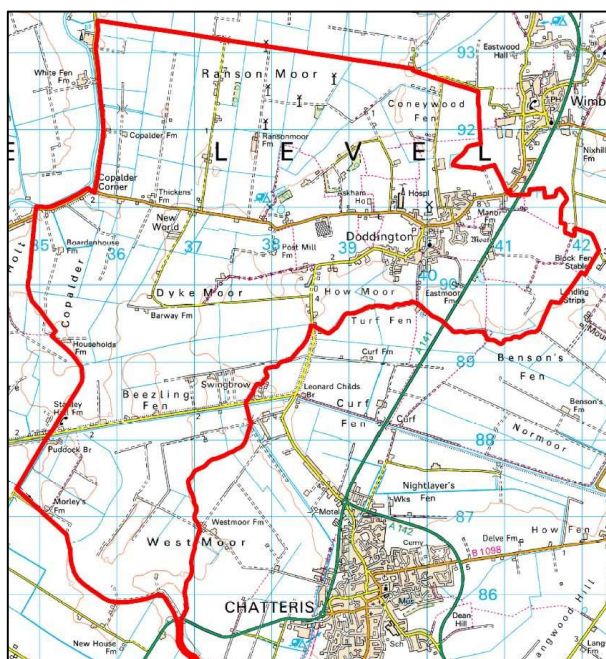
Unless otherwise stated, when used in this report “Doddington” refers to the wider parish.

Doddington parish coincides with the census area called the Lower Super Output area LSOA.

LSOAs are useful because they each cover populations of 1000-2000 people, & have been fairly consistent over time – unlike Local Authority Wards & Parliamentary constituencies, which change their boundaries regularly.

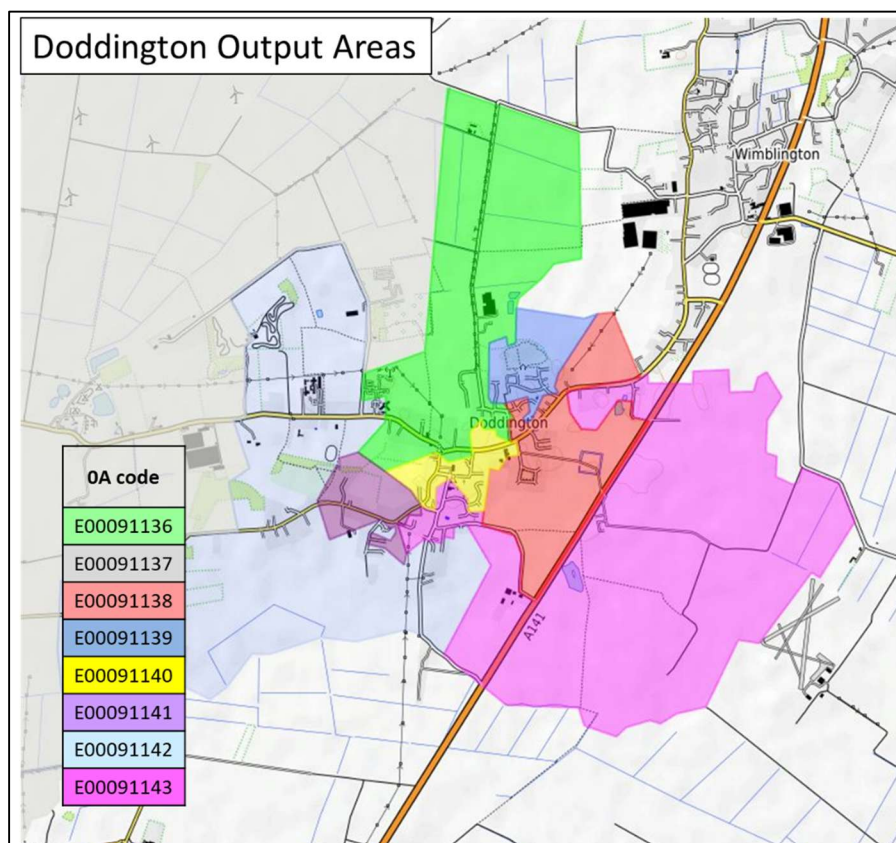
Most local LSOAs coincide with their parish boundaries.

Census data is collected at Output Area level. These are amalgamated to form the LSOAs.

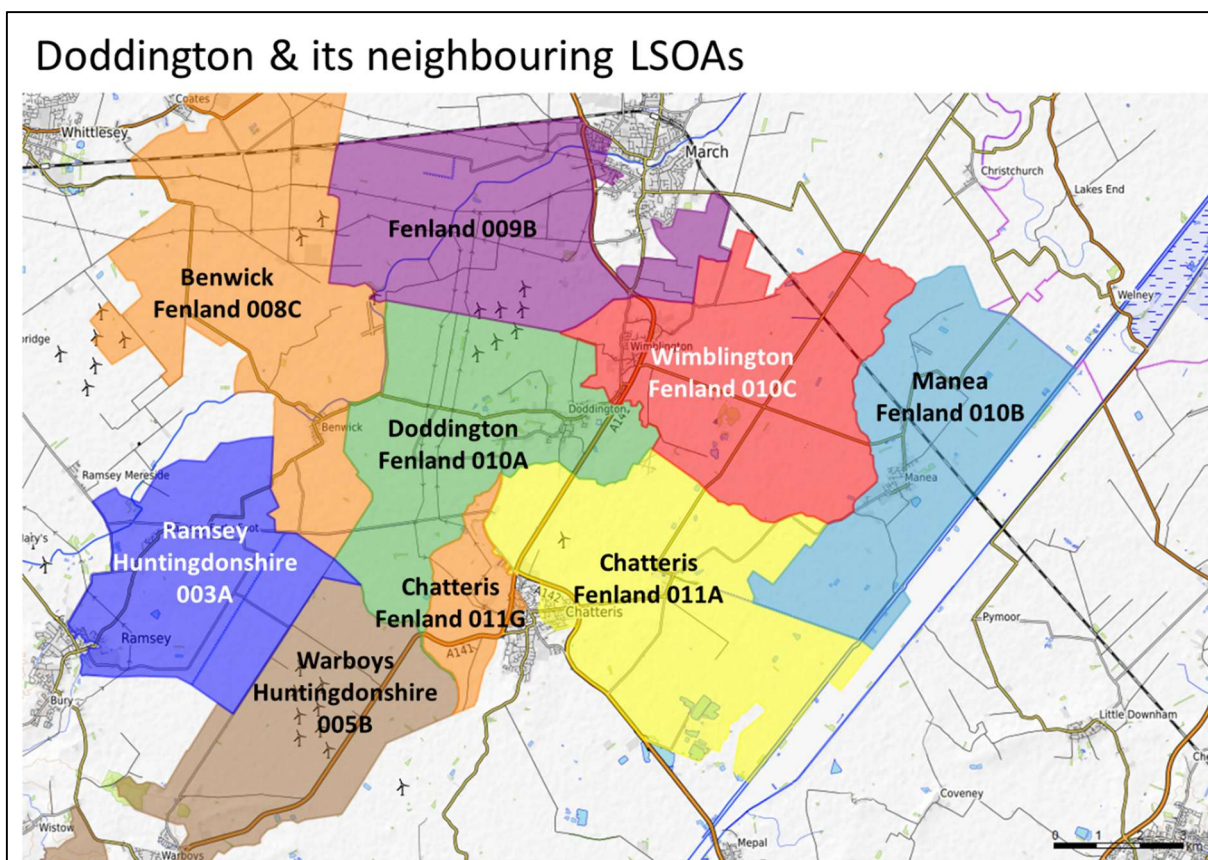


OAs cover a few hundred people, but not much data is available at OA level because the Census has strict rules on anonymity – if someone with a rare characteristic living in a small area can be identified, then the data is either not made available, or disguised in some way. OA data may also be adjusted by ± 1 for the same reason, so OAs may not quite add up to LSOAs.

Doddington has 6 OAs. It is unclear why these particular boundaries were chosen (long ago).



LSOAs are the smallest useful geography.



Even so, some data cannot be published for LSOAs, so a number of LSOAs are combined to produce a Middle Super Output area MSOA. MSOAs sometimes but not always coincide with Wards (those that have not changed).

MSOAs contain 2000-6000 households, & 5000-15000 people.

MSOAs combine to make Local Authority Areas, & then on to Counties & Countries. Some data is available by Wards & Parishes, although these do not always fit neatly into the hierarchy.

Census
Output Areas OA
Lower Super Output Area LSOA
Middle Super Output Area MSOA
Local Authority – District
Local Authority – County/Unitary Countries
Local Authority
Parishes
Wards

Where data is only available at MSOA or Ward level, it is sometimes possible to make an estimate for the LSOAs using populations. This sometimes affect estimates for Manea & Benwick.

LSOA/Ward changes outside Fenland don't matter too much, as the statistics in this report cover wider areas.

LSOAs are identified by a 9 letter code or a name like Fenland 010A. For the tables & charts, a more user-friendly description is needed, so LSOAs have been combined under the names shown in the table.

The MSOA names are the same as the LSOA names, minus the final letter. For Fenland, they are:

Communities	MSOAs
Doddington, Wimblington, Manea	Fenland 010
Benwick & nearby villages	Fenland 008
March	Fenland 005 Fenland 009 Fenland 007
Chatteris	Fenland 011
Whittlesey	Fenland 006
Wisbech	Fenland 002 Fenland 003
Other Fenland	Fenland 001 Fenland 004

Finally, the larger areas used in the charts & tables are shown in the table on the right.

Community	LSOAs
Doddington	Fenland 010A
Wimblington	Fenland 010C
Manea	Fenland 010B
Benwick	Fenland 008C
March	Fenland 005A-Fenland 007D
Wisbech	Fenland 002A-Fenland 003I
Chatteris	Fenland 011A-Fenland 011E
Whittlesey	Fenland 006A-Fenland 006H Fenland 008A
Other Fenland	Fenland 001A-Fenland 001D Fenland 004A-Fenland 004F Fenland 008B Fenland 008D

Larger areas	
Rural Fenland	Doddington Wimblington Manea Benwick Other Fenland
Market Towns	March Chatteris Whittlesey Wisbech
Total Fenland	Rural Fenland Market Towns
Cambridge	All MSOAs beginning Cambridge
Peterborough	All MSOAs beginning Peterborough
Rural Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire South Cambridgeshire Huntingdonshire
Total Cambridgeshire	Total Fenland Cambridge Peterborough Rural Cambridgeshire