
TITLE: BURWELL MASTERPLAN – DESK RESEARCH RESULTS

Committee: Burwell Masterplan Working Party

Date: 8th September 2011

Author: Sally Bonnett, Infrastructure and Projects Officer

[L97]

1.0 ISSUE

1.1 To receive reports and a presentation on the results of the desk research that has been carried out to date for the Burwell Masterplan.

2.0 RECOMMENDATION(S)

2.1 It is recommended that the Working Party note and comment on the issues identified as appropriate.

3.0 BACKGROUND

3.1 The first stage of the Burwell Masterplan process is the identification of key issues that the Masterplan should be investigating. Over the past month officers have carried out substantial desk research to help identify some of these issues. Meetings with key stakeholders and a public drop-in event are also planned to identify any further issues or concerns.

4.0 THE REPORT

4.1 The appendices to this document contain a series of reports that have been produced as a result of this research:-

- Burwell Infrastructure and Constraints Assessment
- Burwell Socio/economic Issues
- Current Strategic Planning Policy in relation to Burwell
- Previous Burwell Community Consultation

4.2 The Infrastructure and Projects Officer will give a presentation to the meeting about key issues and conclusions which have been drawn from these reports.

4.3 Some key themes are beginning to emerge from this research and these are set out below:

- Fen edge village with three main hubs – High Town, North Street, Newnham

- Growth – highest level of population growth in District after Ely, Littleport and Soham, with an average of 38 new dwellings per annum in the period 2001-2009. What do local people think about the recent growth levels in the village?
- High level of satisfaction with Burwell as a place to live – 92%
- Population forecasts for an aging population, with an increase in older people and a reduction in number of younger children (in line with national trends).
- Low levels of deprivation in the village apart although there are some pockets which might merit further investigation - in general above average life expectancy and health levels, higher education skills levels, low unemployment, higher percentage of owner occupancy and lower percentage of socially rented homes, although house prices are high compared to the rest of the District
- Poor access/distance to secondary school noted. Issues around primary school levels of provision
- Significant tourism potential – particularly around The Weirs and Lodes, but also proximity to Wicken Fen Vision, Devils Dyke (Ancient monument and SSSI), Anglesey Abbey, Burwell Museum/Stevens Mill, County Wildlife Sites (Burwell Brick Pits, Disused Railway, Burwell Castle and the Swamp), St Mary's Church (12th Century, Grade 1) plus 59 listed buildings.
- Community facilities – there appears to be a reasonable range of community and sports facilities but with under provision in outdoor facilities and some facilities are in poor condition/end of lifespan? This can be tested further in the community questionnaire.
- Sewage treatment works at capacity – Environment Agency advice that any significant development needs to be post 2015

4.4 These will need to be assessed alongside the views that emerge from the public consultation on issues later in September. The working party may wish to comment on other issues arising from the presentation at the meeting.

5.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS/EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 There are no additional financial implications arising from this report.

5.2 An Equality Impact Assessment (INRA) will need to be carried out on the final Burwell Masterplan document.

6.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Burwell Infrastructure and Constraints Assessment

Appendix 2 - Burwell Socio/economic Issues

Appendix 3 - Current Strategic Planning Policy in relation to Burwell

Appendix 4 - Previous Burwell Community Consultation

<u>Background Documents</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contact Officer</u>
(See Appendices)	Room FF102, The Grange, Ely	Sally Bonnett Infrastructure and Projects Officer (01353) 616451 E-mail: sally.bonnett@eastcambs.gov.uk

Appendix 1: Burwell Infrastructure and Constraints Assessment

Location and Topography

The parish of Burwell in East Cambridgeshire District covers an area of c.2830ha. The north and east sides of the parish are bounded by Wicken Lode and the New River/Monks Lode. To the west Devils' Dyke and Reach Lode mark the boundary between Burwell and the parishes of Swaffham Prior and Reach. The modern village is located approximately 16km to the north-east of Cambridge and 6.5 km to the north-west of Newmarket (Suffolk), on the Cambridgeshire-Suffolk border.

The Village stretches on a north-south axis and comprises three main hubs, High Town at the south end, North Street at the north-east end and Newnham to the southwest of North Street. The village boundary on the west side is marked by the Weirs, a stream which runs parallel to the village main streets and separates the chalk upland from the fen.

Part of Burwell Heath reaches a height of over 50m in the southern corner of the parish. The land gently declines on the north and then drops to where the village stretches at an average height of 10m AOD. The land drops further north to 0m in the fen.

Archaeology

Assessment of the degree of survival of archaeological remains in Burwell.

Prehistoric

Mapping suggests that the prehistoric period within the village may be underrepresented, as the location of these remains is least well known and finds least well preserved, with particular reference to ceramics artefacts. Excavations at land north of the Village Recreation Ground, in 1969 revealed evidence of late Neolithic-early Bronze Age activity in the form of disturbed deposits of worked flint. In addition, at least one of the two ditch systems identified was Iron Age. During investigations at 95/97 Low Road abraded sherds of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered. At 106 Low Road two possible Iron Age pits were excavated. At Reach Road, despite truncation and contamination by recent building activity, the condition of preservation of remains in undisturbed areas of the site was good. Besides evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation, two ditches dating to the late Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age and to the late Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age period and a crouched burial survived. The ditches showed no apparent distinction from the late Saxon and medieval ones. Based on the available data from the archaeological excavations undertaken within and immediately outside Burwell, the degree of preservation of buried prehistoric remains appears to have been variably affected by later occupation and by medieval/post-medieval settlement expansion. Ploughing is also expected to have affected the survival of potential remains immediately outside the historic village core. Based on the available evidence, the degree of preservation of potential buried remains is unknown.

Roman

To date, evidence for Roman occupation at Burwell appears to be associated with agricultural and light industrial activities peripheral to areas of main settlement. These areas have not been identified with certainty. Remains found during excavations in the 1920s and 1930s had been truncated by later activities. At land north of the village Recreation Ground there was evidence for field systems. In addition, second to fourth century pottery and building debris in the topsoil pointed to the existence of a Roman occupation site in close proximity. This site is likely to have been disturbed by ploughing. The site excavated at 95/97 Low Road contained features preserved underneath a thin layer of topsoil between 0.10m and 0.25m thick. Pottery consisted largely of abraded late Roman sherds. As with the prehistoric period, based on the available data from the archaeological excavations undertaken within and immediately outside Burwell, the degree of preservation of buried Roman remains appears to have been variably affected by medieval/post-medieval settlement expansion, with particular reference to the historic core and by agricultural practices. Based on the available evidence, the degree of preservation of potential buried remains is unknown.

Saxon and Medieval

The early Saxon inhumation cemetery located 500m to the north of the church of St Mary was found to be in good condition of preservation, having escaped damage during clunch extraction and lime burning in the area. Notwithstanding the presence of the cemetery, early and middle Saxon Burwell is unknown. For the Saxo-Norman period, recent archaeological investigations at land off Reach Road showed that the site had undergone extensive ground disturbance and levelling, particularly in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with the construction of the railway line and a packaging factory. Nonetheless, undisturbed areas contained extensive archaeological remains dating to the Saxo-Norman period. These were found buried underneath former topsoil to an average depth of 0.30m below the present ground level. By contrast, remains found at Spring Close in the mid 1930s had been almost entirely obliterated during construction of the castle. With reference to the later medieval period, absence of archaeological investigations within the medieval core makes it difficult to assess the degree of preservation of potential buried remains. Should Saxon and medieval remains be encountered these are expected to have been variably affected by later building and agricultural activities. Potential remains are expected to have survived within undeveloped plots away from the street frontages.

Earthworks

The remains of Burwell Castle earthworks are in good conditions of preservation. There is no surviving masonry nor is there any evidence of a chapel. The south arm of the moat is dry. Several areas of both ditch and bank were badly churned by cattle prior to change of land use from pasture in 1984. The site lies within the Conservation Area of High Town and is protected by statutory scheduling. Besides the castle, the degree of preservation of potential remains within the scheduled area is unknown due to lack of archaeological investigations. The earthwork remains of the small moat at Turnbridge Farm had been almost completely destroyed by the time of a survey in 1972. At the time of the survey in 1972 Hall Farm comprised two rectangular wet moats of which the western one was largely intact. The east arm of the eastern moat had already been almost entirely destroyed. Two later rectangular fishponds were constructed near the south side. At the time of the survey by the County Archaeologist in 1984 only the eastern moat was visible. The eastern portion of the site had

been developed, and the north arm of the moat filled-in. The moat is located just outside the village limits and is not scheduled. The Causeway and the Hythe as with all basins and canals stemming from the Weirs, have disappeared as the result of modern development. The portion of Devil's Dyke/Ditch south of the Swaffham-Burwell road is well preserved. The earthwork is presently a scheduled ancient monument and is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Post-Medieval

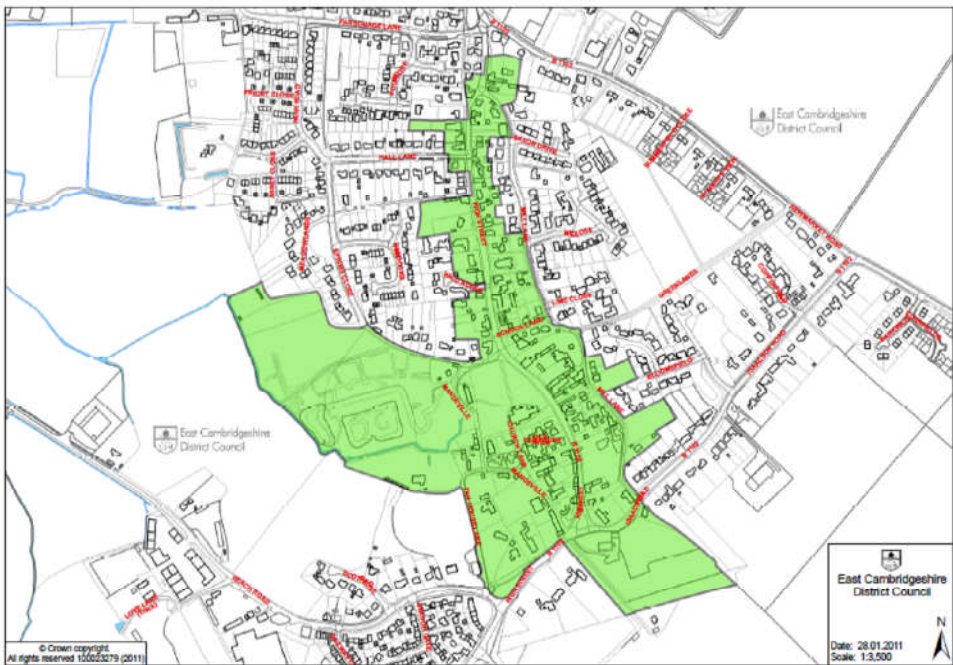
The historic nucleus of Burwell lies within the Conservation Area which includes most of the post-medieval Listed Buildings of historical and archaeological interest. Steven's Mill, the only Grade II Star Listed Building (LBII*) in the village, is outside the Conservation Areas. The degree of preservation of potential buried remains is presently unknown due to limited archaeological investigations within the village cores. At High Town excavations at Isaacson Road produced evidence for clunch extraction known from cartographic evidence. At the former site, absence of medieval and post-medieval remains indicated that the investigated site was on the fringe of the manorial estate of John of Castle Martin, and that the medieval manor and associated buildings lay elsewhere. Similarly, during investigations at 6 High Street no remains relating to the extant fourteenth century Isaacson manor house were detected, due to the evaluation area having been a yard/garden during the medieval and post-medieval periods. At Newnham investigations at 95/97 Low Road, produced evidence for a shallow linear feature interpreted as a holloway, possibly representing the precursor to the present path known as The Leys. At 106 Low Road evidence emerged for structural remains and demolition layers possibly associated with buildings near the frontage of Low Road. Based on the evidence from Low Road, it is reasonable to assume that postmedieval remains may survive underneath the present village, allowing for a higher degree of truncation along the street frontage due to continuous alterations in the course of the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Conclusion

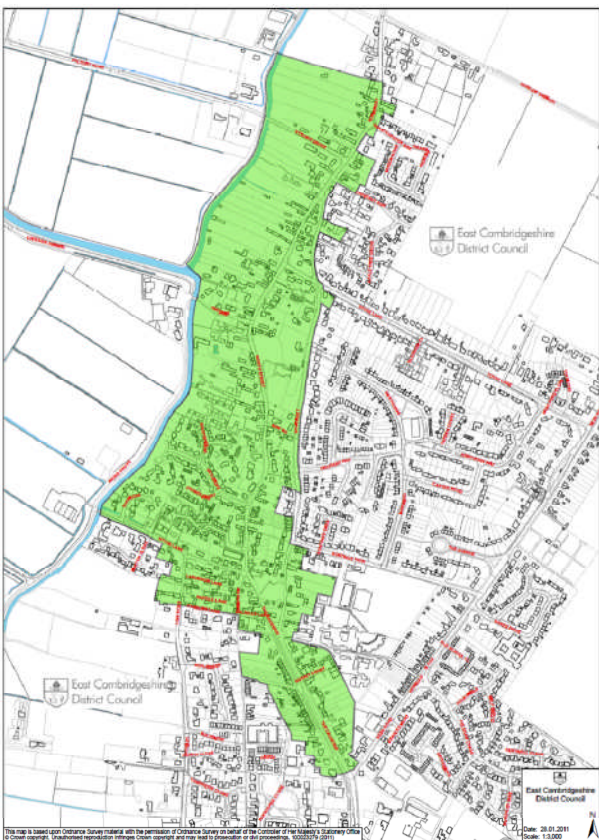
Whilst it is reasonable to assume that postmedieval remains may survive underneath the present village, the degree of preservation of potential earlier buried remains is unknown. Therefore, the services infrastructure (water, sewerage) any new development may necessitate could have archaeological implications and this will need to be given due consideration.

Conservation areas

Burwell High Town Conservation Area



Burwell North Street Conservation Area



Conservation Areas

The two historic nuclei of High Town and North Street with part of Newnham lie within the village Conservation Areas.

The High Town Conservation Area includes the earthwork remains of the castle and most of the listed buildings of historical and architectural interest, in that area with the exception of Steven's Mill.

The Conservation Area on the north includes the northern edge of Newnham and North Street. It extends to the Weirs and includes most listed buildings to the north of the village.

Scheduled Monuments

The village of Burwell contains one Scheduled Monument, Burwell Castle, of which earthwork remains survive.

Although outside the village envelope, Devil's Dyke of possible Saxon origin, which defines the boundary between the parishes of Burwell and Swaffham Prior is designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument

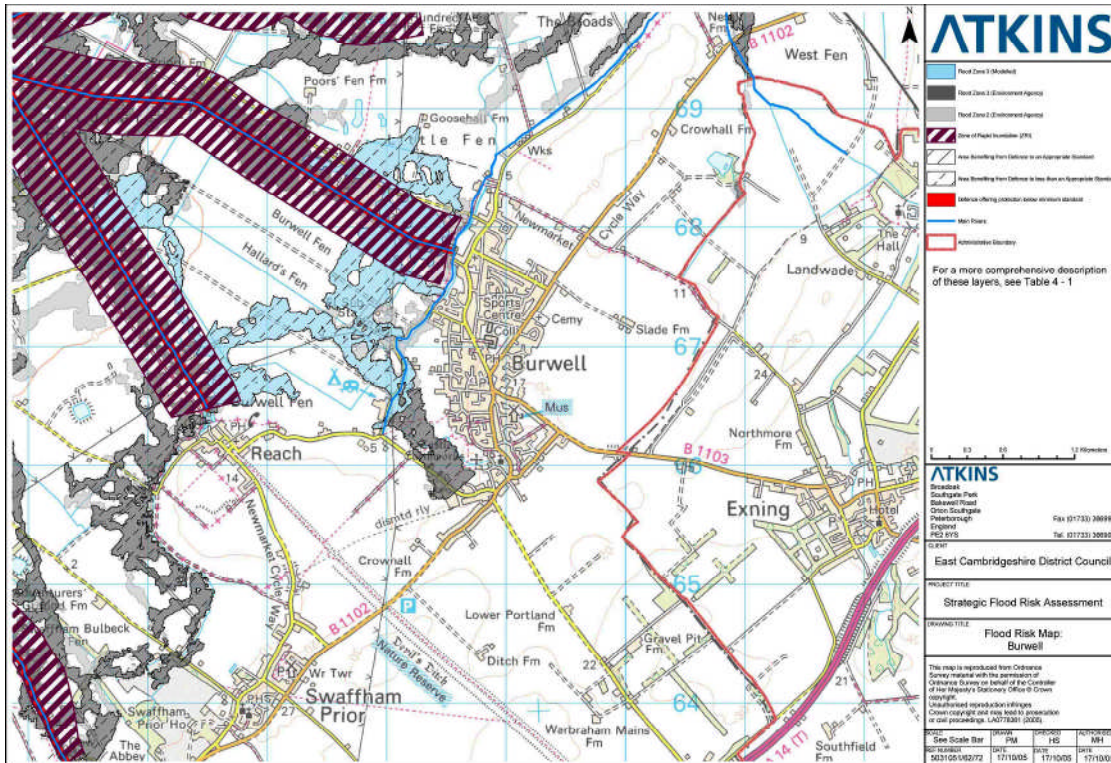
Listed Buildings

The village contains 59 buildings of statutory designation, of which the twelfth century church of St Mary is the earliest extant monument and the only Grade I Listed Building in the village. There is also a Grade II Star Listed Building, the early nineteenth century mill known as Steven's Mill at Mill Lane. The remaining buildings are all listed as Grade II.

Conclusion

The above listed buildings, Scheduled monuments and Conservation Areas will need to be taken into consideration by any development proposals.

Drainage and Flood Risk Issues



Burwell is located in the highland area of the District around Newmarket and the majority of the settlements lies well outside the floodplain. Those sections of the towns adjacent to the river are predominantly undefended communities exposed to a low flood risk.

Table 4-2 Commentary on flood risk in the 12 key settlements

Source of Flood Risk	Mechanism of Flooding	Flood Defences
Principle source of flooding is from upper reaches of Burwell Lode	Overtopping of river bank	No major flood defences protecting village
Area to south of village suffers from high groundwater which causes infiltration into foul sewers	High groundwater levels	
IDB catchwater to west side of Burwell	Overtopping of banks may flood areas to east of catchwater drain	

Any information about localised flooding and drainage?

The Sewage treatment works is at capacity and improvement works are required to accommodate growth. The discharge consent is at capacity and will require re-negotiation with the Environment Agency. This may impact on the phasing of development. If an increase in treated effluent quality is required, the scale of improvement works may require a considerable design and construct timetable. It is requested that new allocations are phased to come forward post-2015.

Check with A/W if any work planned to increase capacity?

Conclusion

Any development within the flood risk area will need an assessment of flood risk undertaken for them in accordance with PPS 25 and the SFRA. With regard to sewerage and drainage, consideration should be given to alternative methods of sewage treatment where possible, such as the utilisation of reed-bed systems or similar to provide secondary and tertiary treatment. Any development will need to occur post 2015.

Electricity/Gas other utilities – any planned works for future proofing supply for new housing growth?

Geology

The main bedrock geology is Upper Chalk with sand capping on the heath in the south eastern tip of the parish. The northern part of the parish is occupied by fen where peat formed from the Neolithic period.

The British Geological Survey ('BGS') map, Sheet 188, (Cambridge – Solid and Drift) shows the town of Burwell to be underlain by solid Chalk, comprising the West Melbury Marly Chalk

Formation and the Zig Zag Chalk Formation whereby no drift (superficial) deposits are identified as present. These chalk formations are both from the Cretaceous Period and the Mesozoic Era, circa 100 million years ago. Accordingly to publicly available BGS borehole records taken within the village at NGR 558920, 266150, the Chalk was proven to at least 23 metres below ground level. During the Cretaceous era much of the area was covered with shallow tropical and sub-tropical seas where chalk deposition would have occurred.

Towards the west of Burwell, there are limited localised pockets of superficial peat deposits, from the Quaternary Period (Cenozoic Era). The Quaternary glaciations of 250,000 to 18,000 years ago saw ice sheets up to several thousand feet thick cover the district of East Cambridgeshire. Following the retreat of the ice, when temperate climates returned, broad glaciated hollows remained that would become Fenland with the subsequent deposition of muds and peat.

Foundation Assessment

From the information obtained, Chalk deposits likely to be encountered and it appears as though shallow strip foundations may be a suitable solution for any proposed low-rise residential and commercial buildings providing no trees are in close proximity. As with all long established residential settlements many areas have been redeveloped many times which can result in ancient fill, or chalk pits both of which may require deep foundations or an engineered foundation design. This can be confirmed following a ground investigation.

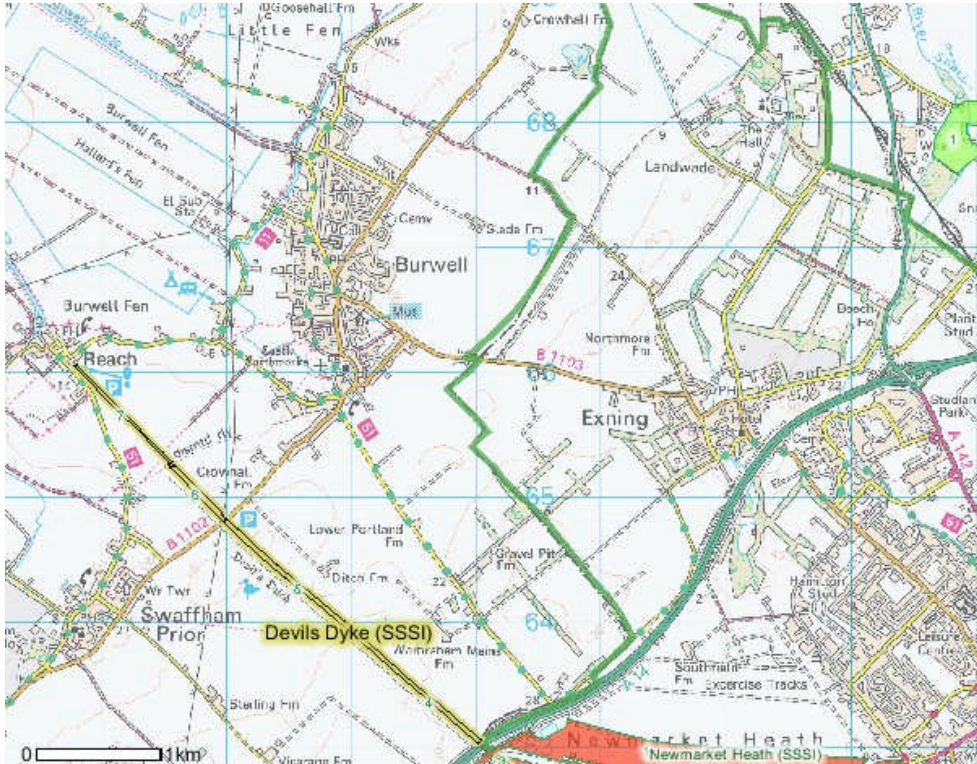
Recommendations for Ground Investigation

Before any potential sites are developed, a ground investigation will be required in order to assess the ground and groundwater conditions at the site and establish geotechnical parameters for foundation design. Boreholes and trial pits are likely to be the most suitable form of exploratory holes for the ground conditions in order to produce engineering geology logs and to provide samples for geotechnical and geoenvironmental testing. The scope of the works will need to be such that it meets the requirements of BS5930 (2011)/EN Eurocode 7.

Add information from Environmental Health re contaminated land, air quality and noise pollution.

Ecology

Devils Dyke Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)



The Devil's Dyke holds one of the best and most extensive areas of species-rich chalk grassland in the county and a similarly extensive area of chalk scrub grading into woodland to the east. The grassland is of a type characteristic to chalklands of south, central and eastern England and represents a habitat type now very restricted in distribution and extent throughout its British range. The Dyke is an ancient linear earthwork comprising a deep ditch and high bank. Originally colonised by plants from adjacent grassland, much of the latter is now arable and so the Dyke now remains as one of the few areas still supporting these vegetation communities, once traditionally maintained by sheep grazing. The species-rich grassland community is dominated by upright brome *Bromus erectus* and a range of typical chalk herbs are present including salad burnet *Sanguisorba minor*, dropwort *Filipendula vulgaris* and rock-rose *Helianthemum nummularium*. Some uncommon plants such as purple milk-vetch *Astragalus danicus*, bastard toadflax *Thesium humifusum* and the pasque flower *Pulsatilla vulgaris* are also present together with a number of national rarities. The chalk scrub is dominated by thickets of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* but many other shrubs are present including buckthorn *Rhamnus catharticus*, wild privet *Ligustrum vulgare* and rose *Rosa* spp. The wood, scrub and grassland habitats combined are valuable for a number of insects which are now uncommon in the county. The site also provides an attractive nesting and feeding area for many birds in a part of the country where cover and semi-natural habitats are scarce.

County Wildlife Sites

There are four County Wildlife Sites located within the Parish of Burwell

- Burwell Brick Pit
- Burwell Disused Railway
- Spring Close
- The Swamp

Conclusions

The areas identified above are particularly sensitive and significant wildlife areas and as such due consideration should be given when proposing development in and around them.

References:

Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey: Burwell. Draft Report 22/05/2003.

East Cambridgeshire District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Stage 2 Report (2005).

Appendix 2: Burwell Socio-Economic Report

Housing

Vacant Homes

2.56% of homes in Burwell are unoccupied and vacant (2005). The average for England and Wales is 1.88% of homes.

Second/holiday homes

0.2% homes in Burwell are second/holiday homes (2005). This is below the England and Wales average of 0.59%.

Non-decent housing

Housing in Burwell is in a higher than average condition. The IMD non-decent homes score for Burwell is 0.19, compared to the England and Wales average score of 0.25.

Tenure

(2001 Census data)

11.03% of homes in Burwell are socially rented. This is one of the lowest rates in the district and below the England and Wales average of 19.19%.

81.47% of homes in Burwell are owner occupied. This is one of the highest rates in the district and above the England and Wales average of 68.29%.

5.45% of homes are privately rented, the England and Wales average is 8.44%.

Housing Composition 2001

	Burwell	%	East Cambridgeshire	%	England	%
All Households (Households)	2,386		29,780		20,451,427	
One person (Households)	603	25	7,220		6,150,264	
One person: Pensioner (Households)	372		4,026		2,939,465	
One person: Other (Households)	231		3,194		3,210,799	
One family and no others (Households)	1,660	70	20,943		12,931,601	
One family and no others: All pensioners (Households)	267		3,152		1,826,453	
One family and no others: Married couple households (Households)	1,048		13,108		7,465,966	
One family and no others: Married couple households: No children (Households)	374		5,062		2,656,440	

	Burwell	%	East Cambridgeshire	%	England	%
One family and no others: Married couple households: With one dependent child (Households)	176		2,093		1,291,370	
One family and no others: Married couple households: With two or more dependent children (Households)	368		4,103		2,299,965	
One family and no others: Married couple households: All children non-dependent (Households)	130		1,850		1,218,191	
One family and no others: Cohabiting couple family households (Households)	218		3,058		1,704,304	
One family and no others: Cohabiting couple family households: No children (Households)	129		1,897		976,879	
One family and no others: Cohabiting couple family households: With one dependent child (Households)	38		526		323,725	
One family and no others: Cohabiting couple family households: With two or more dependent children (Households)	42		521		337,348	
One family and no others: Cohabiting couple family households: All children non-dependent (Households)	9		114		66,352	
One family and no others: Lone parent households (Households)	127	5	1,625		1,934,878	
One family and no others: Lone parent households: With one dependent child (Households)	37		496		684,327	
One family and no others: Lone parent households: With two or more dependent children (Households)	19		420		627,647	
One family and no others: Lone parent households: All children non-dependent (Households)	71		709		622,904	
Other households (Households)	123	5	1,617		1,369,562	
Other households: With one dependent child (Households)	19		271		217,984	
Other households: With two or more dependent children (Households)	18		277		240,385	
Other households: All student (Households)	0		4		79,143	
Other households: All pensioner (Households)	8		133		82,384	
Other households: Other	78		932		749,666	

(Households)	Burwell	%	East Cambridgeshire	%	England	%
--------------	---------	---	---------------------	---	---------	---

Source: Office of National Statistics

25% of households in Burwell are 1 person households, similar to the amount in East Cambridgeshire (24%) and below the England rate of 30%.

Of this 25%, 62% were pensioner households, slightly higher than the district total of 56% and higher than the England total of 48%.

Of the 1660 'one family and no others' households:

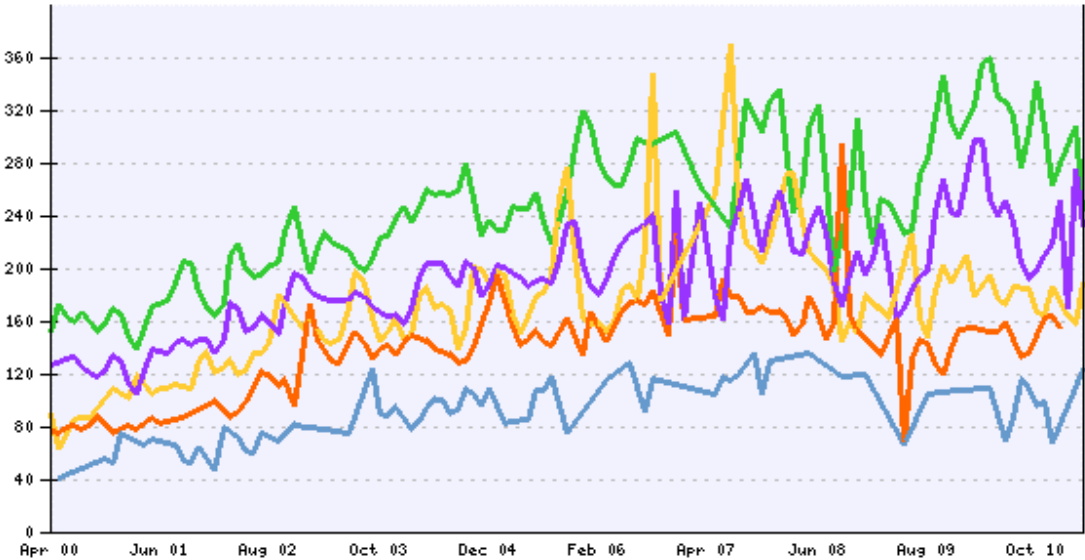
16% were pensioner households (East Cambs 15%, England 14%),

- 23% were 'married couple no dependent children' households (East Cambs 24%, England 21%)
- 11% were 'married couple with one dependent child' households (East Cambs 10%, England 10%)
- 22% were 'married couple with 2 or more dependent children' households (East Cambs 20%, England 18%)
- 8% were 'married children with non-dependent children' (East Cambs 9%, England 9%)

- 8% were 'cohabiting family households with no dependent children' (East Cambs 9%, England 8%)
- 2% were 'cohabiting family households with one dependent child' (East Cambs 3%, England 3%)
- 3% were 'cohabiting family households with two or more dependent children' (East Cambs 2%, England 3%)
- 1% were 'cohabiting family households with non-dependent children' (East Cambs 1%, England 1%)

8% were 'lone parent households' (East Cambs 8%, England 15%)

Average Property Selling Prices in Burwell (£000's)



3-month moving averages by property type in Burwell
 Due to the small amount of data available for this graph it may appear to be erratic.

	Apr 2000	Apr 2011	Change
■ Detached	£152,838	£243,999	+60%
■ Semi	£91,250	£169,500	+86%

■ Terraced	£79,149	-	-
■ Flat	-	£125,000	-
■ All	£128,257	£205,944	+61%

Source: http://www.home.co.uk/guides/house_prices_report.htm?location=burwell&all=1

Dwelling stock

Parish	1991	2001	2010	% change 2001-10
Burwell	1,980	2,430	2,710	11.5%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group Dwelling Stock estimates 2010

Dwellings Completed (NET) In Burwell 2001-2010

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2001-2010
Burwell	31	49	49	22	61	12	29	19	8	280

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group

Dwelling Commitments In Burwell 2010-2021

	Outline planning permission	Full / Reserved Matters Permission, under construction	Full / Reserved Matters Permission, not started	Total Permissions	Allocations with no Planning Permission	Total Commitments
Burwell	0	14	56	70	0	70

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group

Forecast change in dwellings

	Estimated dwellings		Forecast dwellings ~					Dwellings change ~					Total	
	2001	2009	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2001-2009	2009-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026		2026-2031
Burwell	2,450	2,700	2,750	2,750	2,950	3,000	3,050	250	50	0	200	50	50	600

- 2750 dwellings currently in Burwell (2011 estimate)
- Forecast to increase to 3050 by 2031 - increase of 300 at average rate of 15 per year
- Recent growth been at a rate of 38 per year (300 new dwellings 2001-2009)

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group

Please note these figures are forecast estimates. It is important to note that these forecasts are not definitive and do not represent county or district planning policy in terms of detail or timing of housing development below the level of district or sub-region.

Potential broad locations for housing growth outside settlements, as identified in the Core Strategy (October 2009)

Greenfield extension to the east of Ness Road, Burwell Approximately 100 dwellings. Estimated phasing 2016-2018

Need details of housing need and waiting list from ECDC Housing Dept. Residents have requested a detailed survey of local housing need

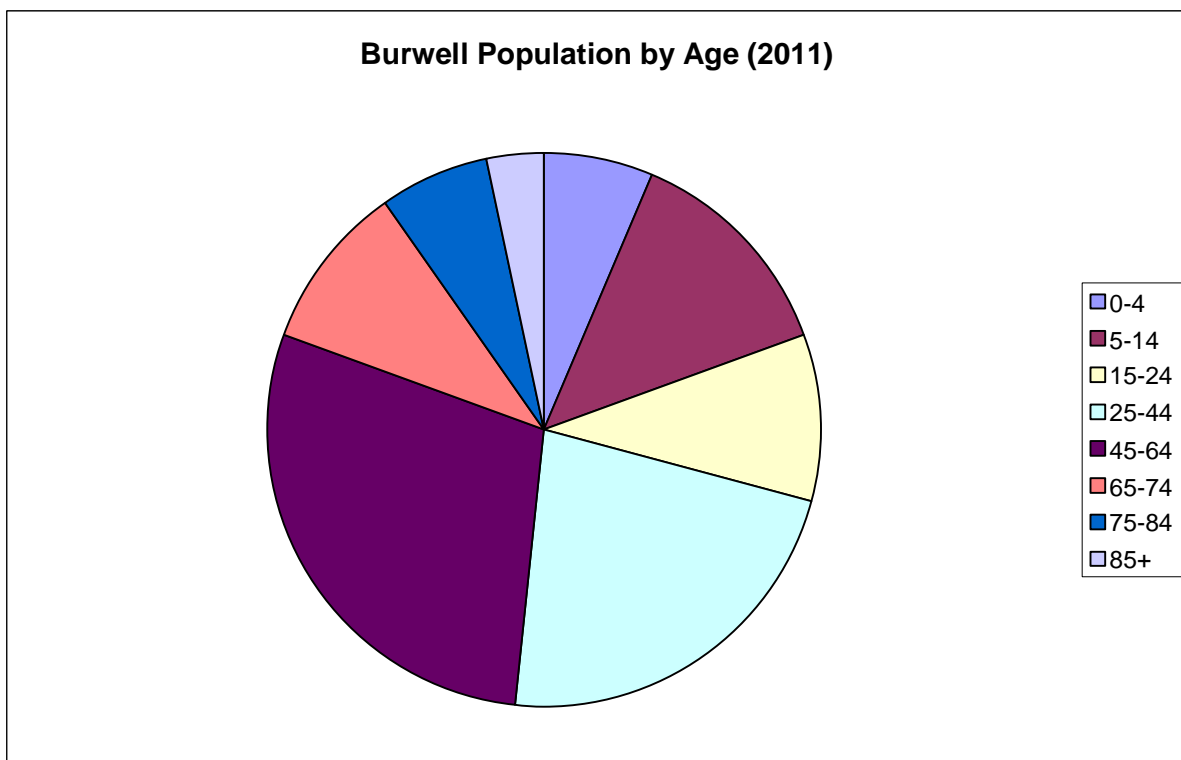
Demographics

Change in population

Parish	1991	2001	2010	% change 2001-10
Burwell	4,660	5,650	6,120	8.3%

This is the 4th highest level of growth in the district after the 3 market towns of Ely, Littleport and Soham.

Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group Population Forecasts



Ward / Year	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Burwell 2011	400	800	600	1,400	1,800	600	400	200	6,200
%	6.5	13	10	23	29	10	6.5	3	100
Burwell 2016	300	800	600	1,200	1,800	700	500	200	6,100
Burwell 2021	300	800	600	1,200	1,900	700	600	200	6,300
Burwell 2026	300	700	600	1,200	1,800	700	700	300	6,300
Burwell 2031	300	700	600	1,200	1,600	800	800	400	6,400

The largest age group is the 45-64 year olds.

The 2011 population estimate is 6,200. This is expected to increase by 200 over next 20 years to 6,400.

Over next 20 years number of residents aged 75+ is expected to double from 600 in 2011 – 1200 in 2031, the number of 65-74 year olds to increase from 600 – 800.

Number of children 0-14 is expected to decline from 1200 – 1000.

Number of 15-24 year olds expected to stay the same at around 600.

Number of 'middle aged' i.e. 25-64 year olds expected to drop from 3,200 – 2,800.

Local Futures Output Area Classification

The Output Area Classification is a geodemographic tool which analyses key results from the 2001 Census for the whole of the UK at output area level to indicate the character of local areas. The classification is based on output areas.

Geography	% pop OAC: Supergroup 1 (%)	% pop OAC: Supergroup 2 (%)	% pop OAC: Supergroup 3 (%)	% pop OAC: Supergroup 4 (%)	% pop OAC: Supergroup 5 (%)	% pop OAC: Supergroup 6 (%)	% pop OAC: Supergroup 7 (%)
Burwell	9.70	0	27.58	35.62	3.21	23.88	0

- 1) Blue Collar Communities: Housing in these areas is more likely to be terraced housing rather than flats and residents mainly rent from the public sector. There is a high proportion of 5-14 year olds. Residents tend to have fewer higher educational qualifications than the national average. A high proportion work in manufacturing, retail or construction.

- 2) City Living: Residents in these urban areas are more likely to live alone. They are more likely to hold higher educational qualifications and are often first generation immigrants to the UK. Housing is often made up of flats and detached homes and residents typically rent their accommodation from the private sector.
- 3) Countryside: Residents in these rural areas are likely to work from home and to be employed in agriculture or fishing. They often live in detached houses; in households with more than one car. Areas are less densely populated than other parts of the country.
- 4) Prospering Suburbs: Residents in these prosperous areas often live in detached houses and less frequently in flats or terraced housing. Fewer residents rent their homes and are more likely to have central heating. Households often have access to more than one car.
- 5) Constrained by circumstances: Residents in these less well off areas typically live in flats and rent from the public sector. They are less likely to have higher qualifications. They rarely live in detached houses or in households with more than one car.
- 6) Typical Traits: There are areas of terraced housing, where residents are unlikely to rent from the public sector. There are a range of ethnic backgrounds and types of households. Residents work in a range of industries.
- 7) Multicultural: Residents in these areas are often non-white, mainly from Asian or Black British backgrounds. Many are first generation immigrants. Housing is mostly rented from the public or private sector and is often split into flats. The main means of travelling for residents is by public transport.

Health

Average life expectancy (2003)

The average life expectancy for Burwell residents is 81.9 years, the second highest in the district, and above the England and Wales average of 78.93 years.

General Health Rating

Geography	Limiting L/T illness (%) 2001	Population in good health (%) 2001	Population in fairly good health (%) 2001	Population not in good health (%) 2001
Burwell	14.69	72.48	21.12	6.39

The majority of Burwell residents consider themselves to be in good health. There are low levels of binge drinking, smoking and obesity in Burwell (2002).

Unemployment and Benefits

Unemployment

At June 2011 unemployed in Burwell was 1.5% compared to Great Britain average of 3.68% and the district average of 2.1%. Both long-term and short-term unemployment is declining.

Geography	Unemploy rate (%) June 2011	Unemployment - Male (%) 2001	Unemployment - Female (%) 2001	Unemployment - change (l/t) (%) June 2009 - June 2011	Unemployment - change (s/t) (%) June 2010 - June 2011
Burwell	1.50	1.50	0.60	-11.76	-6.25

Type and Number of Benefit Claims

Geography	Benefit claims - working (per 000) November 2010	Benefit claims - bereavement (per 000) November 2010	Benefit claims - carers (per 000) November 2010	Benefit claims - lone parents (per 000) November 2010	Benefit claims - male (per 000) November 2010	Benefit claims - female (per 000) November 2010	Benefit claims - 16-24 (per 000) November 2010	Benefit claims - 25-49 (per 000) November 2010	Benefit claims - 50+ (per 000) November 2010
Burwell	7.30	0.27	0.66	0.93	3.97	4.66	6.01	6.89	4.37
East Cambs	8.10	0.18	0.80	0.96	8	8.3	7.18	7.37	9.4
England & Wales	14.53	0.22	1.2	1.75	14.99	14.08	10.99	14.07	16.94

With the exception of Bereavement benefit claims which are slightly higher, the number of claimants in Burwell for all benefits is lower than the rate for England and Wales and similar to the number of claimants in the district.

Type and Number of Benefit Claimants

Geography	Claimants: Attendance allowance (per 000 65) 'August 2004	Claimants: Disability allowance (per 000) November 2010	Claimants: Incap benefits (per 000 16) November 2010	Claimants: Income support (per 000 16) November 2010	Claimants: job seekers (per 000 16) November 2010	Claimants: Severe disablement (per 000 16) November 2010	Claimants: Pension credit (per 000) November 2010	Claimants: State pension (per 000) November 2010
Burwell	160.96	49.12	19.92	21.24	11.95	5.31	150.72	983.42
East	150	54.18	37.05	22.71	18.53	4.38	166.67	928.16

Cambs								
Great Britain	162.78	86.34	69.39	48.14	35.78	6.15	232.13	975.77

Burwell has a slightly higher number of state benefit claimants than the Great Britain and district average.

Deprivation

Burwell as a ward is the 2nd least deprived in the district.

However, looking at lower level super output level, area to the south east of the village scores high overall and in particular in areas of employment, health and income deprivation.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a measure of deprivation across different topics. Burwell ward score is 6.8 (the higher the score the higher the deprivation). The highest in East Cambs is 19.5. England average is 21.5

Burwell Ward is made up of 4 lower level super output level areas. The one to south east is 8th most deprived in district, whilst the other three rank 38th, 41st and 46th (out of 47 in the district) most deprived.

Access to Services

Access to services good except access to secondary school. Access to secondary school regarded as poor as is more than 4km away.

However, there are local reports of issues with access to the primary school as it has reached capacity at its current size.

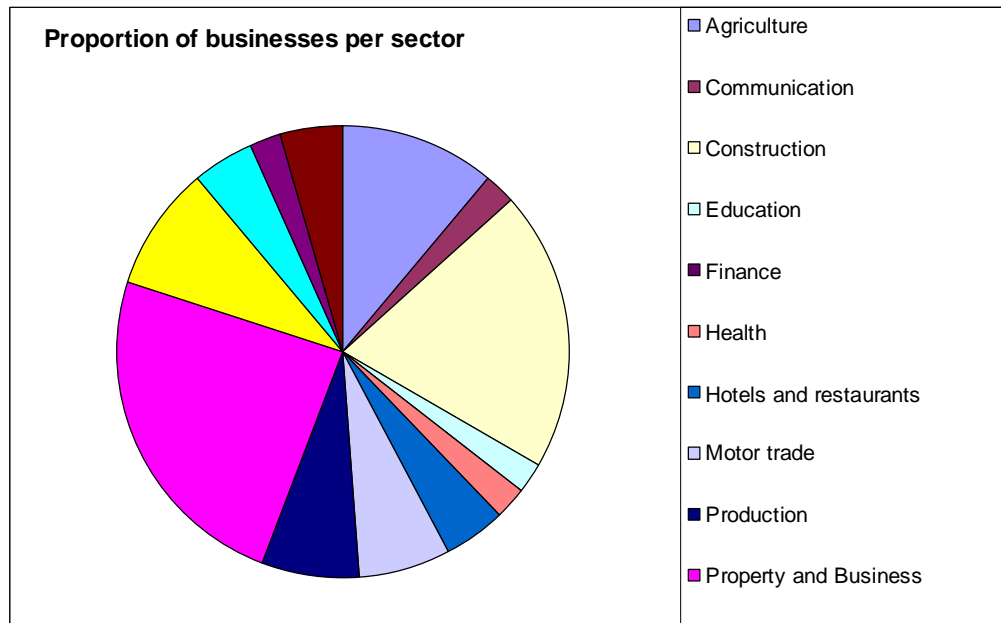
Economy

Business Size

- **83% enterprises have less than 4 employees**
- **14% enterprises have 5-19 employees**
- **2% enterprises have 20+ employees**
- **5% of district employment**

High number of small businesses is typical of the district as a whole.

Business Type



Property and business – 24%
Construction – 20%
Agriculture – 11%
Public admin and other services - 9%
Motor trade – 6.7
Production – 6.7
Hotels and restaurants – 4.4
Retail – 4.4
Communication – 2.2
Education – 2.2
Health – 2.2
Transport – 2.2
Finance – 0

The largest business sector is 'property and business'. Property and business services includes a wide range of activities including real estate activities, machinery hire, businesses involved with computing, and other businesses such as advertising.

Labour Market

- Unemployment rate 1.5%
- Self employment rate 14.9%
- Economically active rate 73% (Check figure – seems low?)
- Working part time 22%

March 2011 figures. Very low unemployment rate (2nd lowest in District). UK average 3.8%.

Industry of Employment - Residential (2001)

Agriculture	Banking	Construction	Education	Health	Manufacturing	Other Services	Public Admin	Real Estate	Retail	Transport	Utilities
2.43%	0.84%	9.17%	8.97%	10.89%	15.77%	5.76%	3.98%	15.91%	12.94%	6.88%	0.34%

The Other Services sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities, such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing drycleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services

The industries that employ the most Burwell residents are real estate, manufacturing and retail.

Industry of Employment – Workplace (2001)

Agriculture	Banking	Construction	Education	Health	Manufacturing	Other Services	Public Admin	Real Estate	Retail	Transport	Utilities
0.5%	0.99%	14.23%	12.99%	17.04%	9.43%	2.23%	1.57%	20.18%	13.98%	2.65%	0%

Real estate, health and construction are the industries that employ the most people who in Burwell.

Commuting

Place of Work	Burwell	Bottis-ham	Ely	Soham	Fordham Villages	East Cambs	Camb-ridge	Cambs	Suffolk	London	Total no. of Employed residents living in Burwell
% of Burwell residents who work in..	28	1.2	1.4	2	2	37	24	77	16	1.5	2979

Source: Census 2001

Skills and Qualifications

52% students achieved 5 GCSEs (A*-C) grade (2007-8), this figure is low compared to rest of district.

Skills levels (2001)

Geography	No quals	NVQ 1	NVQ 2	NVQ 3	NVQ 4&5
	(E&W) (%) 2001	(E&W) (%) 2001	(E&W) (%) 2001	(E&W) (%) 2001	(E&W) (%) 2001
Burwell	24.44	20.28	23.51	8.72	23.06

The level of residents with no qualifications is below the district and England and Wales average.

The number of residents achieving qualifications at NVQ 3 level is slightly below the England and Wales average of 8.89%.

- NVQ1 – equivalent to GCSE D-G grade
- NVQ2 – equivalent to 5 or more GCSEs A-C grade
- NVQ3 – equivalent to BTEC or A' Levels
- NVQ4 & 5 – equivalent to degree level or above

Retention rate for persons aged 19+ (2004)

The retention rate for Burwell is 92%, which is among highest in the district. The England and Wales average is 86%.

However, the success rate at 19+ is the lowest in district at 76.64%, though still slightly above England and Wales average of 76.31%.

Open Spaces/sports facilities/play areas

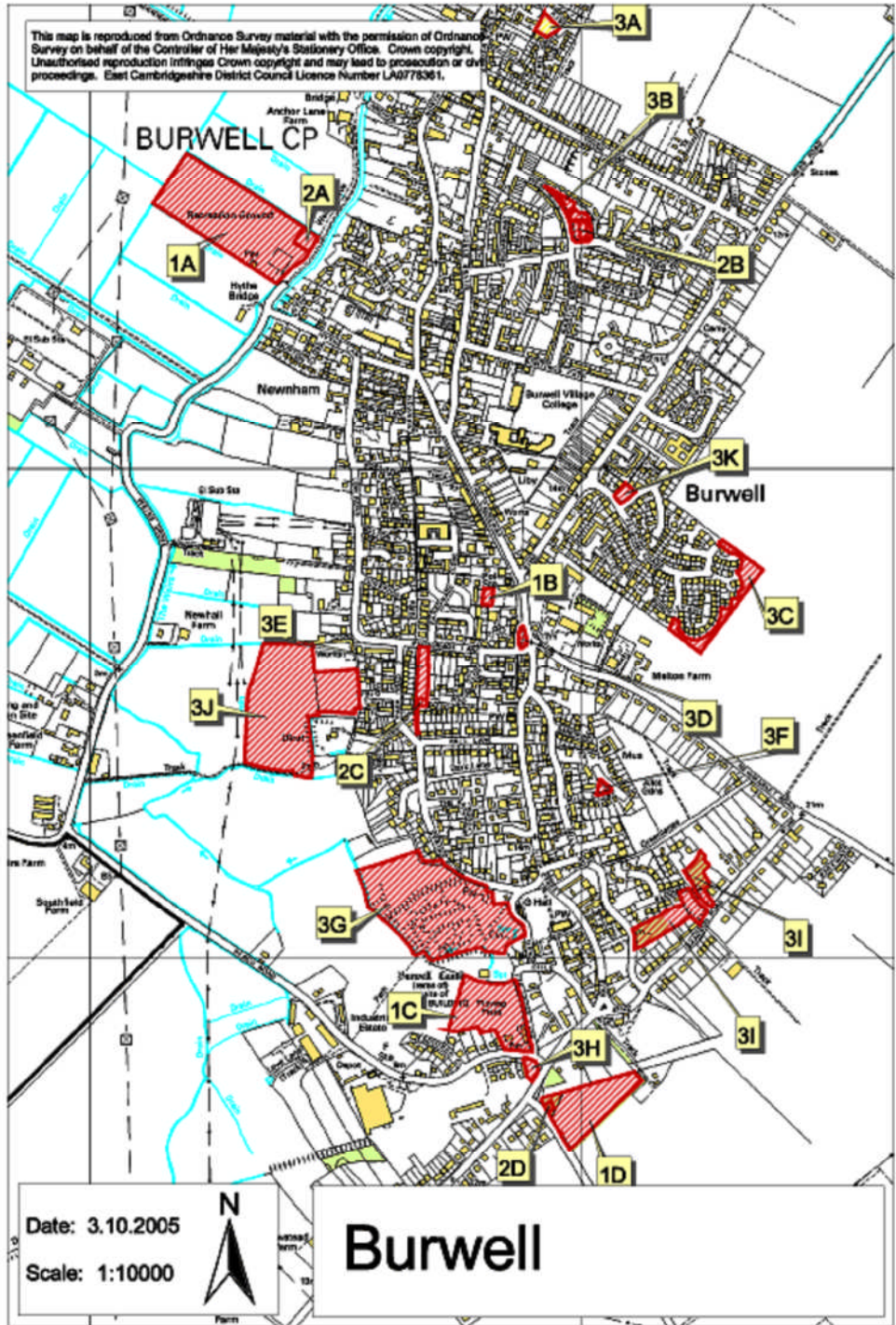
Assessment of Informal Open Spaces in East Cambridgeshire (2005)

EXISTING LOCAL PROVISION

The following table is a breakdown of the data relating to each area alongside a measure of the Parish Council's views and any future plans they may have.

Settlement	No of Informal Open Spaces (IOS)	Total amount of IOS (hectares)	% of IOS in the settlement	Population in 2004	Amount of IOS per head of population (hectares)	Perception of IOS Provision by PC	Previously identified IOS need	Parish to improve IOS provision (Yes/No)
Burwell	11	11.57	0.45%	5,930	0.0020	About right	No	No

Open Space, Sports & Recreational Facilities Assessment (2005)



Site Code	Site Name	Location	Site Area	Category	Facilities
Burwell 1A	Recreation Ground	Weirs Drove	4.45Ha	Outdoor Sports	2 x senior football; junior football

Burwell 1B	Bowling Green	The Causeway	0.07 Ha	Outdoor Sports	Bowling
Burwell 1C	Sports Ground	Tan House Lane	1.60 Ha	Outdoor Sports	Cricket
Burwell 1D	Recreation Ground	High Street/Swaffham Road	1.40 Ha	Outdoor Sports	2 x senior football; junior football; cricket
Burwell 2A	Recreation Ground	Weirs Drove	0.01 Ha	Play Area	<5 years; 5-12 years
Burwell 2B	Open Space	Westhorpe	0.50 Ha	Play Area	<5 years; 5-12 years
Burwell 2C	Jubilee Green	Parsonage Lane	0.01 Ha	Play Area	<5 years; 5-12 years
Burwell 2D	Recreation Ground	High Street/Swaffham Road	0.01 Ha	Play Area	<5 years; 5-12 years
Burwell 3A	Appletree Green	Appletree Green	0.20 Ha	Informal Space	Recreation/amenity space
Burwell 3B	Westhorpe	Westhorpe	0.30 Ha	Informal Space	Recreation/amenity space
Burwell 3C	Felsham Chase	Felsham Chase	0.50 Ha	Informal Space	Recreation/amenity space
Burwell 3D	The Causeway	The Causeway	0.07 Ha	Informal Space	Recreation/amenity space
Burwell 3E	Jubilee Green	Parsonage Lane	0.31 Ha	Informal Space	Recreation/amenity space
Burwell 3F	Mill Close	Mill Close	0.06 Ha	Informal Space	Recreation/amenity space
Burwell 3G	Burwell Castle	Spring Close	5.00 Ha	Informal Space	Recreation/amenity space
Burwell 3H	Reach Road	Reach Road	0.09 Ha	Informal Space	Recreation/amenity space
Burwell 3I	Bloomsfield	Isaacson Road	1.00 Ha	Informal Space	Recreation/amenity space
Burwell AJ	Hall Close	Hall Close	4.00 Ha	Informal Space	Recreation/amenity space
Burwell 3K	Holkham Mead	Holkham Mead	0.04 Ha	Informal Space	Recreation/amenity space

Burwell in 2005 had 4 outdoor sports sites, 3 play areas and 11 informal recreation spaces. Both the report and local comments indicate that this is not sufficient for the current population.

Appendix 3: Current Strategic Planning Policy in Relation to Burwell

East Cambridgeshire Core Strategy – Local Development Framework

The East Cambridgeshire Core Strategy sets the strategic policies for the East Cambridgeshire district. It covers the period to 2025 and is based on the previous East of England Plan growth targets. However, these targets have been abolished and the Coalition Government has pledged to make changes to the current development plans system, to reflect the 'localism' agenda. The District Council has therefore decided to carry out a review of the current Core Strategy policies and this work is already underway, due for completion late 2012/early 2013.

The timetable for work on the Burwell Masterplan has been scheduled so as to enable the results of the Masterplan to be incorporated within the review work for the Core Strategy.

A summary of the Core Strategy policies, as they currently affect Burwell, is set out below, but please note that these are **subject to review**, as per the paragraph above.

Current Core Strategy Policies

Burwell plays an important role as a local service centre within the rural area. In order to support this role and help meet housing and employment needs, the Core Strategy designates Burwell as a 'Key Service Centre'. This means that it is considered to be suitable to accommodate modest growth.

Housing

The Core Strategy identifies capacity for 489 dwellings in Burwell over the plan period. 230 of these dwellings have already been completed between 2001 and 2008.

Outstanding commitments on large sites = 45

- 6 dwellings at 15-42 kingfisher Drive
- 39 log cabin holiday homes Baron Cove, Weirs Drove

Outstanding commitments on small sites = 42

Potential large specific Greenfield windfall sites = 28

- Land rear of Health Centre, Newmarket Road, estimated capacity =13
- Land adjacent The Bungalow, Newmarket Road, estimated capacity = 15

Small brownfield windfall sites within settlement (2018-2025) = 28

Potential broad locations outside settlement (2011-2025) = approx 100 dwellings on Greenfield land to east of Ness Road

Employment

The Core Strategy indicates that approximately 2.5 hectares of employment land (for industrial, office and warehousing uses) should be provided in a broad location south of Reach Road.

The Core Strategy also proposes that the former DS Smith site on Reach Road be reallocated for employment use.

Infrastructure

In Burwell a number of key infrastructure and service/facility requirements have been identified in connection with growth:

Education – The County Council has stated that the Primary School in Burwell is operating at its preferred size of 420 places. However, the planned level of growth is unlikely to be sufficient to justify a new primary school. The County Council propose to investigate potential expansion of the primary school as an alternative option, following consultation with the Governors and the local community.

Transport improvements – The County Council has stated that the following transport infrastructure improvements will be needed to support growth in Burwell (other local improvements may be required, depending on which sites come forward for development):

- Cycle/pedestrian network for Burwell village, including a link from Exning. Current plans are to align the route along the B1103, the most direct route to Newmarket with its shops, schools and employment.

Sewage treatment – The Sewage Treatment Works is currently at capacity. Anglian Water has indicated that the necessary upgrade is likely to be completed by the end of 2015 – and new allocations will therefore need to be phased to come forward post-2015 (unless developers fund the improvements themselves, or if the capacity situation alters).

Leisure and open space – New open space will need to be provided as part of housing schemes. Developer contributions may also be required to help upgrade/improve existing community facilities or green infrastructure.

Environment

No Burwell specific policies.

- Minimise resource use, increase energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions,
- Use sustainable methods of construction.
- Provide a range of services and facilities so that there is less need to out-commute.
- Protect and enhance the natural and built environment
- Improve biodiversity and encourage greater public access

Access

See transport improvements section above.

- Reduce the need to travel, especially by car
- Improved public transport, cycling and walking networks

Gypsy and Traveller Sites

Need to be determined through the Core Strategy Review process.

Appendix 4: Previous Burwell Community Consultation

This paper summarise some of the key results from previous consultation work carried out.

The 2008 Place Survey

The Place Survey is a survey carried out by local authorities to obtain help from local populations to improve local public services. It consults with local residents to engage reactions and views concerning public services and the places people live.

Community Cohesion

92% of respondents from Burwell are satisfied overall with the village as a place to live, with 59.6% feeling 'very ' or 'fairly' strongly that they belong to their neighbourhood.

82.4% of respondents from Burwell agree their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, only 29.1% of perceive people not treating each other with respect and consideration is a problem in their local area.

29.6% agree that parents take enough responsibility for their children in their local area same as national average, but below the district average score.

86.5% of people aged 65 and over were satisfied with both home and neighbourhood.

Community Safety

31.3% of respondents agree the police and other local services are successfully dealing with concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues. 30.6% agree that the police and other local services seek people's views about anti-social behaviour and crime issues

24.7% agree they feel informed about what to do in the event of a large scale emergency.

16.8% or respondents perceive drunk or rowdy behaviour to be a problem and 33.3% perceive drug use or dealing to be a problem in Burwell.

Health

73.2% people who rate their health as good or very good.

Inclusion and Involvement

12.7% of respondents have taken party in civic activity in the local area in the last 12 months. This is one of the lowest rates in district and is below national average of 14%. However, the number of people have participated in regular volunteering over the past 12 months (27.3%) is higher than the district and national average.

30.3% believe they can influence decisions in their local area.

Satisfaction with Public Services

50.5% of respondents from Burwell are satisfied with the way that Cambridgeshire County Council runs things and 35.9% agree the County Council provides value for money. 77.3% of respondents feel they are treated with respect and consideration all or most of the time by local public services

35.4% of people think that older people receive the support they need to live independently – above both

Child Wellbeing Profile

The Local Futures Child Well-being profile assesses conditions within an area according to the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Index of Child Well-being (CWI) for England. The index is based upon how well children are doing in seven different domains of their life: health, education, crime, material well being, housing environment and children in need.

Burwell is ranked 6409 out of 7932 wards on the child well-being average score. This shows that Burwell is performing well by national standards on the overall child well-being score. The average score is significantly lower than the national average of 136.66.

The lower the score, the better the child well-being.

Child Well-Being Indicators

Areas	CWI: Children in need (score) 2009	CWI: Crime (score) 2009	CWI: Education (score) 2009	CWI: Environment (score) 2009	CWI: Health and disability (score) 2009	CWI: Housing (score) 2009	CWI: Material well-being (score) 2009	CWI: Average (score) 2009	Rank (out of 7932)
Burwell	0.01	-0.37	9.37	18.92	-0.31	7.95	0.10	66.18	6409
East Cambs	0.02	-0.31	16.13	23.60	-0.73	11.09	0.11	88.43	275/354
Cambs	0.02	-0.12	18.93	20.78	-0.09	12.78	0.16	119.53	34/47
East of England	0.02	-0.16	20.50	19.28	-0.22	13.62	0.17	118.03	8/9
England Average	0.02	0.08	20	18.65	0.01	18.87	0.19	136.66	

Source: Child Well-being Index 2007 ('CWI 2009').

Child Well-being Index

This is an index of child well-being rather than an index of deprivation, mainly because it contains variables that are not strictly related to deprivation.

Children (at risk of being) in need Domain

The data for this domain came from the Children in Need Survey (2005) (CiN), from the Department for Children, Schools and Families. This provides information on all the children served by local authorities in a given week. The domain scores for the SOA's within each area were summed and then divided by the number of SOA's in that area.

Crime Domain

The Crime Domain uses overall police recorded crime data relating to four major volume crime types that have major effects on individuals and communities. In order to provide a child focus to the domain, each of the four component indicators has been weighted according to the proportion of the 'at-risk' population that is aged 0-15. The indicators used were: Burglary rate; Theft rate; Criminal damage rate; and Criminal damage rate. All measures were constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level. The four indicators were standardised and combined using the weights generated by maximum likelihood factor analysis to form the Crime Domain score.

Education Domain

The indicators for this domain include: Two year rolling average points score at Key Stage 2 derived from test score; two year rolling average points score at Key Stage 3 derived from test score; two year rolling average capped (best of 8 GCSE and/or equivalent vocational qualifications) points score at Key Stage 4; and secondary school absence rate - based on two year average of school level absence rates allocated to local area using PLASC. The indicators in the Education Domain correlate well with one another so maximum likelihood factor analysis was used to generate weights for combining the indicators.

Environment Domain

The indicators for the environment domain capture the potential of the natural environment to provide children with play spaces that enhance their personal, cognitive and social development are incorporated. The indicators were divided into two sub-domains: Environmental quality (combined air quality indicator; percentage of green space and woodland; the number of bird species; severity-weighted accidents per 1000 children aged under-16); Environmental access (average number of different types of sports and leisure facility within walking distance for children aged 11 to 16; average road distances to primary and secondary schools for children aged 4 to 10 years and 11 to 16 years). The four indicators in the environmental quality sub-domain were ranked and normalised and combined using equal weights. The three indicators in the environmental access sub-domain were also ranked and normalised and then combined with the distance to schools indicators comprising 25 per cent of the sub-domain score each and the access to services indicator comprising the remaining 50 per cent.

Health and Disability Domain

There were three indicators combined for this domain: All emergency admissions to hospital for children aged 0-18 as a proportion of all children aged 0-18 in each LSOA; all outpatient hospital attendances for children aged 0-18 as a proportion of all children aged 0-18 in each LSOA; and the proportion of children aged 0-16 receiving Disabled Living Allowance.

Housing Domain

Four indicators have been selected to represent the housing circumstances of children. These are divided into two sub-domains. Access to housing includes: occupancy rating; people living in shared dwellings, aged 0 to 15 as a proportion of all children 0-15 in each LSOA; concealed families containing dependent children as a proportion of all families with dependent children. For the overcrowding indicator, the counts of households comprising couples, lone parents, and other types of household containing dependent children living in accommodation with at least one room too few is summed across the tenures and expressed as a proportion of all households to give a rate of 'overcrowded' households containing dependent children. The second sub-domain, quality of housing, includes the proportion of children aged 0 to 15 years old living in accommodation without central heating as a proportion of all children aged 0 to 15.

Material Well-being Domain

The purpose of the material well-being domain is to capture the proportion of children experiencing income deprivation in a small area. Income deprivation is measured through claims to income support, income based jobseeker's allowance, working families' tax credit or disabled person's tax credit. A higher score indicates higher levels of income deprivation.

Note: Identify if any other consultation has been carried out or if a Parish Plan has been produced.