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Cambridgeshire
County Council



NORTHSTOWE

A survey of residents



February 2023

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Contents

Introduction	6
Methodology.....	8
Findings	8
Census 2021	8
Moving to Northstowe.....	10
Location moved from.....	10
Tenure of previous property.....	11
Reasons for leaving previous property	12
Northstowe homes and tenures.....	14
Length of residence at current address	14
Tenure of current property.....	14
Moves between tenures	16
First occupier of current home	18
Property type	18
Number of bedrooms	19
Main reason for choosing to move to this location rather than elsewhere in the area	21
Length of intended stay	22
Households	23
Age profile of Northstowe residents	23
Average household size.....	25
Schools	27
Household composition	27
Ethnicity, first language spoken and country of birth	29
Work, study and travel.....	35
Economic status	35
Employment characteristics	38
Location of employment.....	41
Travel to work / study.....	43
Number of vehicles per household.....	45
Other activities and perceptions of living in Northstowe.....	47
Location of main non-food shopping.....	47
Location of Doctor’s surgery/health centre	48

Local services and amenities.....	50
Most satisfied with.....	51
Most dissatisfied with	53
Would most like to change	56

TABLES

Table 1: Dwelling completions at Northstowe at March 2021.....	7
Table 2: Dwelling completions at Northstowe by number of bedrooms at March 2021	7
Table 3: Survey mailing and response rates	8
Table 4: Moves between tenure.....	17
Table 5: Age structure of population in Northstowe development	23
Table 6: Average population per household in Northstowe development.....	25
Table 7: Children per 100 households by tenure, bedroom size, and school age category ...	26
Table 8: Main language spoken in households.....	31
Table 9: Respondents' answers to the question "What are you most satisfied with?"	51
Table 10: Respondents' answers to the question "What are you most dissatisfied with?" ...	53
Table 11: Respondents' answers to the question "What would you most like to change?" ..	56

FIGURES

Figure 1: Estimated home occupations in Northstowe over time, Chart from page 4, South Cambridgeshire District Council, Scrutiny & Overview Committee Report, 15 June 2022	6
Figure 2: Completions by dwelling size at March 2021	7
Figure 3: Northstowe development site compared to Census 2021 Output Areas (OA) aggregated for Northstowe parish	9
Figure 4: Respondents' previous locations	10
Figure 5: Mapped respondents' previous locations	11
Figure 6: Tenure of previous home.....	12
Figure 7: Reasons for moving away from previous property	13
Figure 8: Length of residence at current address	14
Figure 9: Tenure of current property.....	15
Figure 10: Comparison of tenures in Northstowe New Development Survey with Census 2021 data for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England	16
Figure 11: Moves between tenures	17
Figure 12: First occupiers of current home	18
Figure 13: Property type	19
Figure 14: Number of bedrooms	19
Figure 15: Proportion of total households by number of bedrooms for Northstowe new development survey, with Census 2021 data for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England	20
Figure 16: Reasons for moving to this location	21
Figure 17: Intended length of stay in current property.....	22
Figure 18: Age structure of residents in Northstowe development.....	24

Figure 19: Census 2021: Age structure for populations of Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire	25
Figure 20: Breakdown of schooling settings for 4 to 15 year olds	27
Figure 21: Household composition by tenure	28
Figure 22: Ethnicity of household members.....	29
Figure 23: Proportions of Census 2021 populations for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England, by ethnic group.....	30
Figure 24: Country of birth	32
Figure 25: New development survey - household members' country of birth	33
Figure 26: Census 2021 data on Northstowe residents' country of birth compared with South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England as a whole, % of population.....	34
Figure 27: Economic status of residents aged 17 years and over	35
Figure 28: Census 2021 data on economic status of residents aged 16 years and over for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England.....	36
Figure 29: Economic status by tenure (for residents aged 17 years and over).....	37
Figure 30: Major industries of employment.....	38
Figure 31: Industries of employment	39
Figure 32: Occupations of employment	39
Figure 33: Breakdown of 'professional occupations' by sub-major group.....	40
Figure 34: Residents' place of work or study.....	41
Figure 35: Residents' location of employment / study.....	42
Figure 36: Main means of travel to work or study	43
Figure 37: Comparison of methods of travel to work for residents from the new development survey, compared with Census 2021 for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England	44
Figure 38: Vehicles per household.....	45
Figure 39: Comparison of number of motor vehicles per household for new development survey respondents, with Census 2021 data on household car / van availability for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England.....	46
Figure 40: Location of households' main non-food shopping.....	47
Figure 41: Location of households' doctor's surgeries/health centres	48
Figure 42: Level of satisfaction/dissatisfaction with local services and amenities	50

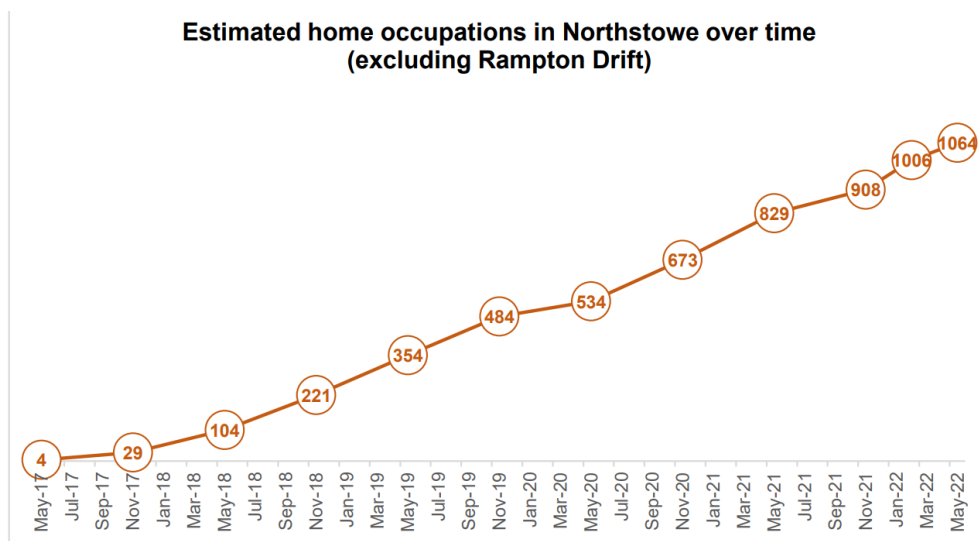
Introduction

This report details the findings of the new community survey of Northstowe in South Cambridgeshire, undertaken by Cambridgeshire County Council working together with South Cambridgeshire District Council. Northstowe is a designated Healthy New Town, based around the former RAF Oakington Barracks and airfield. Prior to the establishment of Northstowe Town Council in 2021, the area in which Northstowe is now being developed formed part of the parishes of Longstanton and Oakington. The survey has taken place in the early stages of Northstowe’s development, with just over one thousand dwellings of Phase 1 completed at the time of the survey in the second half of 2022.

This survey aims to find out about households in newer communities in order to assist in informing future planning decisions and service provisions for new developments. It is part of a renewed programme of activity to follow up on the survey work previously undertaken by Cambridgeshire County Council between 2006 and 2012. Since 2012, the County Council has also undertaken surveys at Loves Farm, St Neots in Huntingdonshire (late 2017-2018) and four developments in the Southern Fringe on the edge of Cambridge (Clay Farm, Glebe Farm, Trumpington Meadows and Ninewells in 2018). All the published reports are available at: [Cambridgeshire Insight – Housing – Housing priorities – New homes & communities](#).

The first homes were completed in Northstowe in May 2017. This survey took place between July and September 2022. Paper copies of the survey, which contained details of how to access and complete the survey online, were mailed to 1,095 households. The Chart below is taken from the [South Cambridgeshire District Council, Scrutiny & Overview Committee Report, 15 June 2022](#), and shows that at May 2022 there were an estimated 1,064 occupied homes in Northstowe.

Figure 1: Estimated home occupations in Northstowe over time, Chart from page 4, South Cambridgeshire District Council, Scrutiny & Overview Committee Report, 15 June 2022



Of these homes 1050 are from Phase 1 and 14 are Phase 2.

At the time of this report, published housing completions data for Northstowe is available to March 2021, and is shown in the Table below. This data shows that at March 2021 just over 930 dwellings had been completed, 21% of these as affordable homes and 79% in the market sector. 11% of these completions were flats, and the remainder houses. This new development survey covers Phase 1 of the development of Northstowe, which when complete will comprise 1,500 dwellings in total. In future years, Phase 2 will add just over 3 thousand more dwellings, and Phase 3 a further 8,000 dwellings.

Table 1: Dwelling completions at Northstowe at March 2021

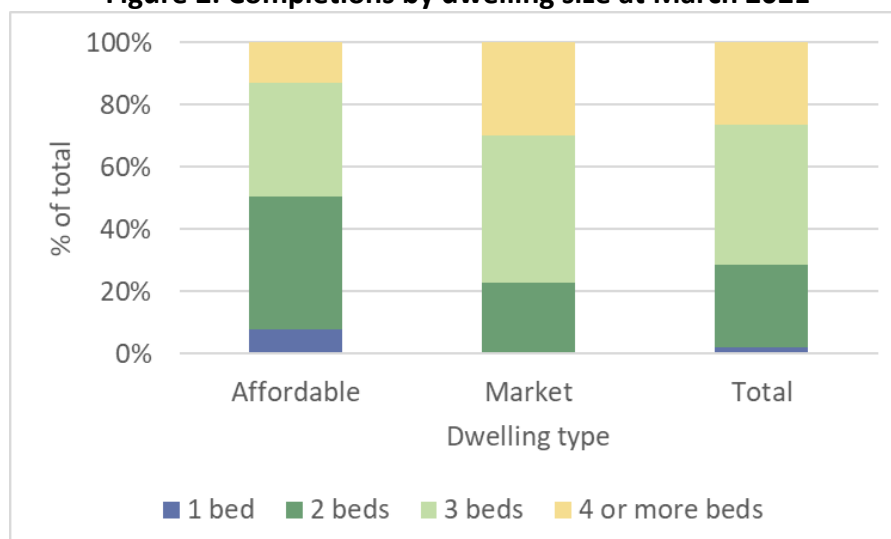
Housing type	Flats	Houses	Total	% of total
Affordable	35	159	194	21
Market	69	669	738	79
Total	104	828	932	100

There have been very few completions of one bedroom dwellings at March 2021, accounting for just 2% (20 dwellings) of the total, as shown in the Table below. Two bedroom dwellings account for just over one-quarter of completions as at March 2020, with those in the affordable sector accounting for one-third of these. Three bedroom dwellings account for 45% of total dwellings, of which 17% are in the affordable sector. Properties with four or more bedrooms account for just over one-quarter of total dwelling completions, of which 10% are in the affordable sector.

Table 2: Dwelling completions at Northstowe by number of bedrooms at March 2021

Housing type	Affordable	Market	Total	% of total
1 bedroom	15	5	20	2
2 bedrooms	83	164	247	27
3 bedrooms	71	349	420	45
4 or more bedrooms	25	220	245	26
Total	194	738	932	100.

Figure 2: Completions by dwelling size at March 2021



Methodology

The surveys were posted to 1,095 households in Northstowe, with the paper survey containing the details of online access to the survey. Respondents could either complete and return the paper copy of the survey or complete the survey online. 384 responses were returned giving an overall response rate of 35%. As shown in the Table below, this response rate gives a level of statistical error at the 95% confidence interval of 4%, a common standard of error for this type of survey.

Table 3: Survey mailing and response rates

Number of surveys posted	Number of responses	Response rate	Margin of error
1095	384	35%	4%

Respondents did not have to answer all the questions in the survey, just those that they were willing to. This Report sets out the findings of the survey. Appendix A includes the detailed data tables supporting the analysis, whilst Appendix B and Appendix C provide a copy of the letter and the survey sent to residents.

Findings

The findings of the survey are presented in five sections, following the structure of the question areas in the survey:

- [Moving to Northstowe](#) - location information about where people were previously living, previous tenure and reasons for leaving this home.
- [Northstowe homes and tenures](#) - the type, tenure and size of the home they have moved to and reasons for choosing it.
- [Households](#) - household size and structure; the number of children and the number of adults. This section also covers ethnicity and country of birth.
- [Work, study and travel](#) - economic activity and types of employment, distance and means of travel.
- [Other activities and perceptions of living in Northstowe](#) - where people do their main food and non-food shopping. Residents' perception of living in Northstowe in relation to their level of satisfaction with the services available in the local area.

Census 2021

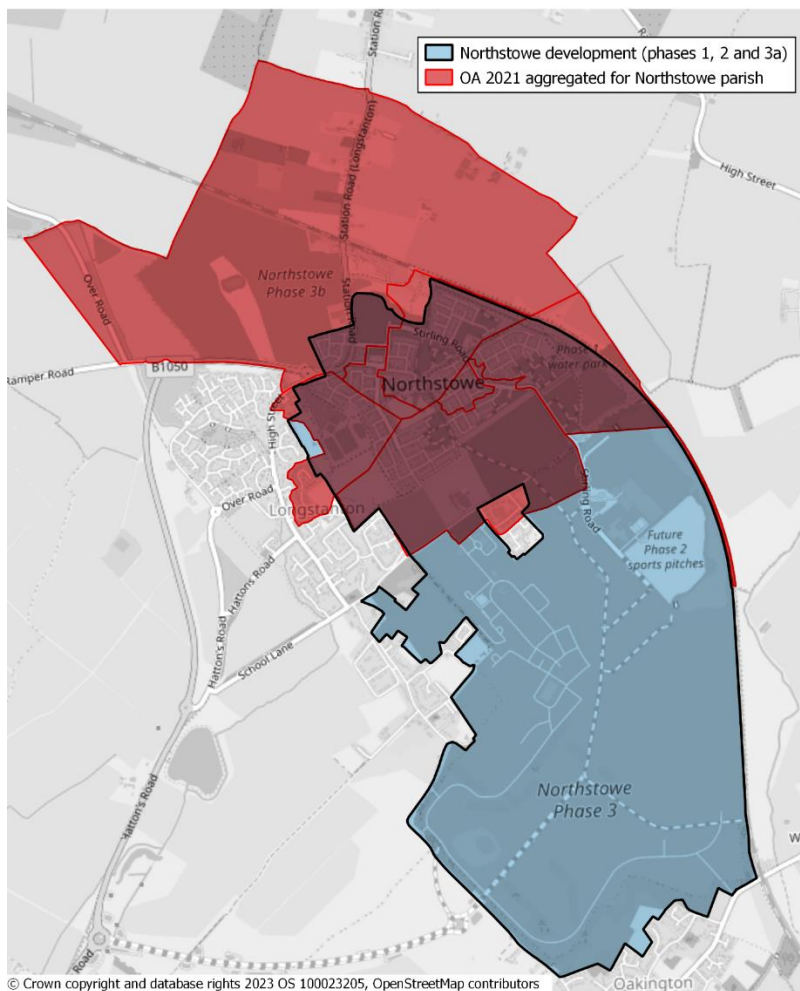
At the time of this report, some Census 2021 data has begun to be published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). This report includes some analysis and comparison of the Census 2021 data for Northstowe, along with comparison with Census 2021 data for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England as a whole.

The smallest geography for which Census 2021 data is published is by Output Area (OA). (An OA is an ONS statistical boundary, and each OA contains between 40 and 250 households,

and between 100 and 625 residents). OAs can then be used as small area building blocks and grouped together to produce Census data for other administrative boundaries, such as wards and parishes, and in this case for the new community of Northstowe. However, OA boundaries do not perfectly match administrative boundaries, and there are often overlaps. A best fit lookup, based on address points, has been used to aggregate the groups of OAs which most closely align with the boundary of Northstowe.

The map in Figure 3 shows the areas for Northstowe that are used in this report, The red area represents Northstowe as used for Census 2021 reporting (based on aggregation of Output Areas). The blue area represents the planning boundaries for Phases 1, 2 and 3a for the development of Northstowe. The Census 2021 best fit match for Northstowe includes some areas which lie outside the new development of Northstowe, an area of Longstanton and some of Rampton Drift are included, for example.

Figure 3: Northstowe development site compared to Census 2021 Output Areas (OA) aggregated for Northstowe parish



Moving to Northstowe

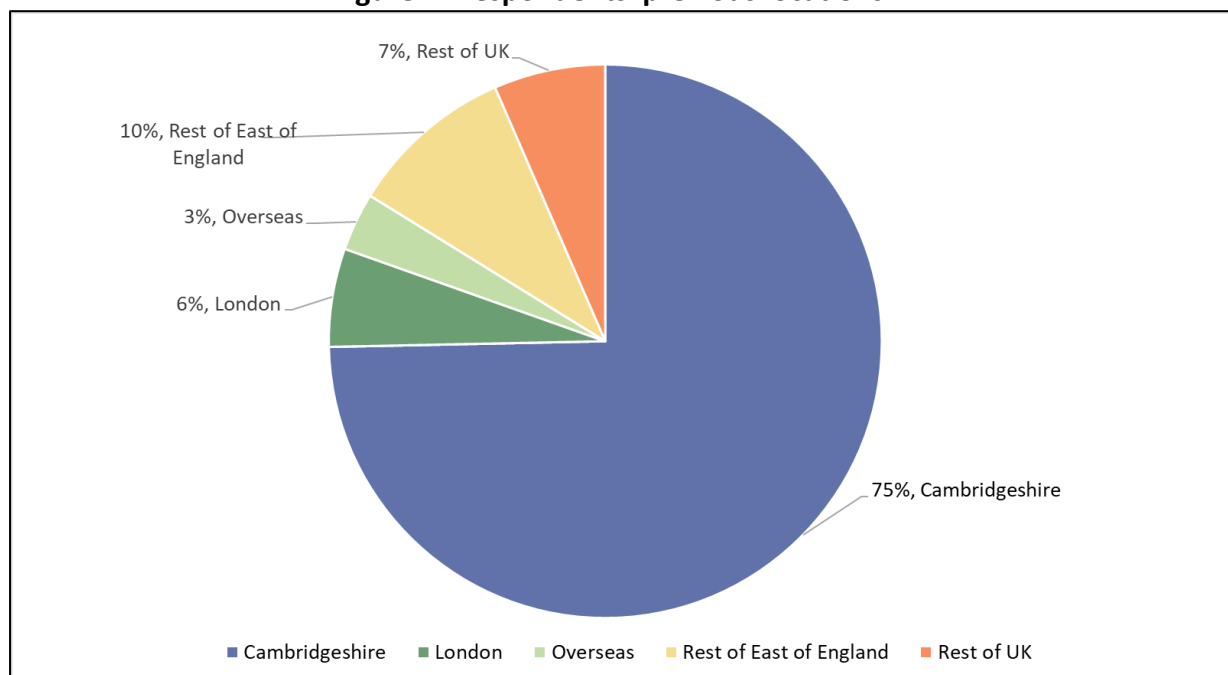
In this section we present the findings from the first section of the new development survey, covering Questions 1 to 3. This includes analysis of the data on the location of where people were previously living, the tenure arrangement of their previous home and their reasons for leaving this home.

Location moved from

Respondents were asked where their previous permanent residence was located before moving to Northstowe (for previous residences where they had stayed for more than six months).

Figure 4 shows the previous locations for 383 respondents to this question. As shown in Figure 4, the majority of respondents had moved from relatively close to Northstowe, with 75% of respondents' moving from within Cambridgeshire, and a further 16% moving from London (6%) and elsewhere in the East of England (10%). 7% moved from elsewhere in the UK, and 3% from overseas. Around half of those who had moved to Northstowe from overseas had previously lived in Hong Kong.

Figure 4: Respondents' previous locations

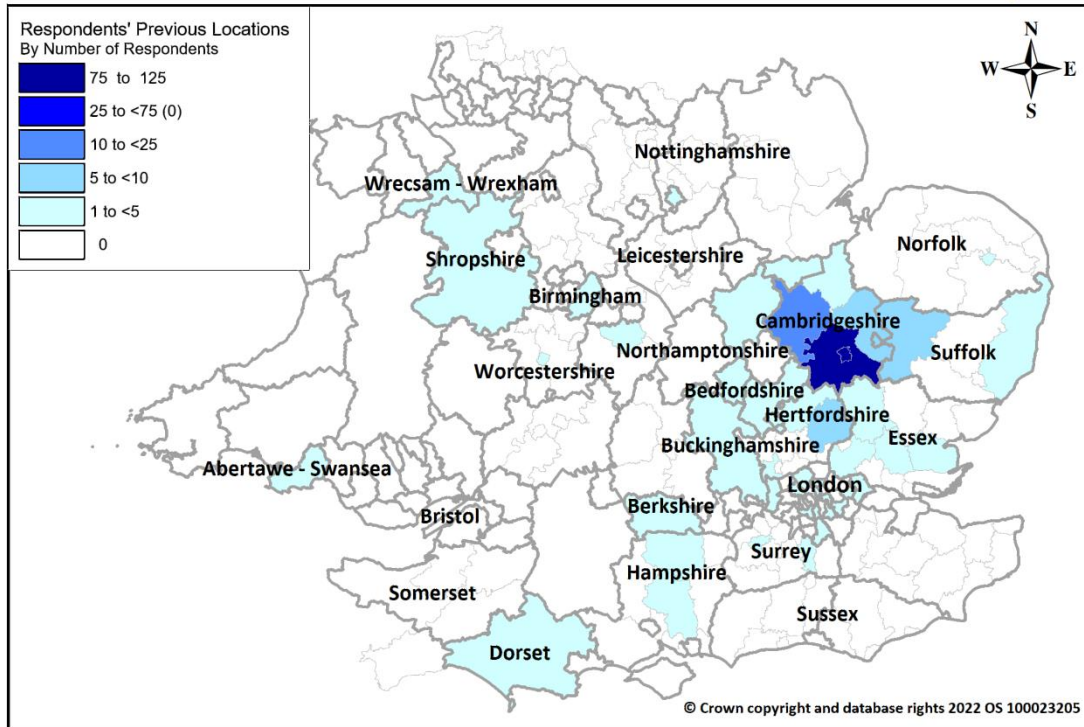


Source: "Question 1. Where did you move from? (Your last permanent home, where you lived for more than 6 months)"

Of those who had moved from within Cambridgeshire, 39% had moved from Cambridge and a further 50% from within South Cambridgeshire, 6% had moved from Huntingdonshire, 5% from East Cambridgeshire and 1% from Fenland.

The location of respondents' previous homes by district is shown in Figure 5 for households moving from within England from the East Midlands and further south to Northstowe, as well as from Wales. It can be seen that respondents' previous locations were relatively close to Northstowe, with the majority of respondents moving very locally from within South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge.

Figure 5: Mapped respondents' previous locations



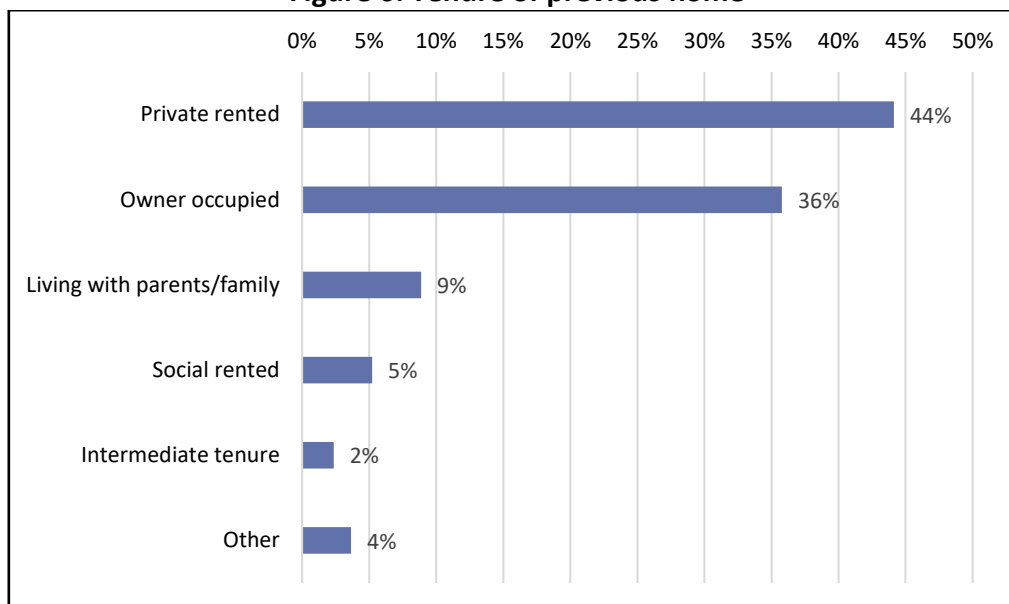
Source: "Question 1. Where did you move from? (Your last permanent home, where you lived for more than 6 months)".

Note: The map was formed from the postcodes of 308 respondents who provided postcodes that could be matched to known postcodes and mapped.

Tenure of previous property

Analysis of the data on the tenure arrangements of residents' previous property shows that 44% of the 383 households that responded to this question were previously in the private rental market, closely followed by those in the owner-occupier sector, who accounted for 36% of total responses. Figure 6 shows the tenure arrangements of respondents' previous property. 9% of households had been living with parents or family, and 5% had moved from social rented properties. Those moving from properties classified as "Other", 4%, includes those renting from their employer, rented from family/friends, key worker accommodation, sheltered accommodation, and patient accommodation in health facilities. 2% had previously lived in shared ownership homes.

Figure 6: Tenure of previous home



Source: "Question 2. Was your property..." (Multiple choice on tenure options, see Appendix A).

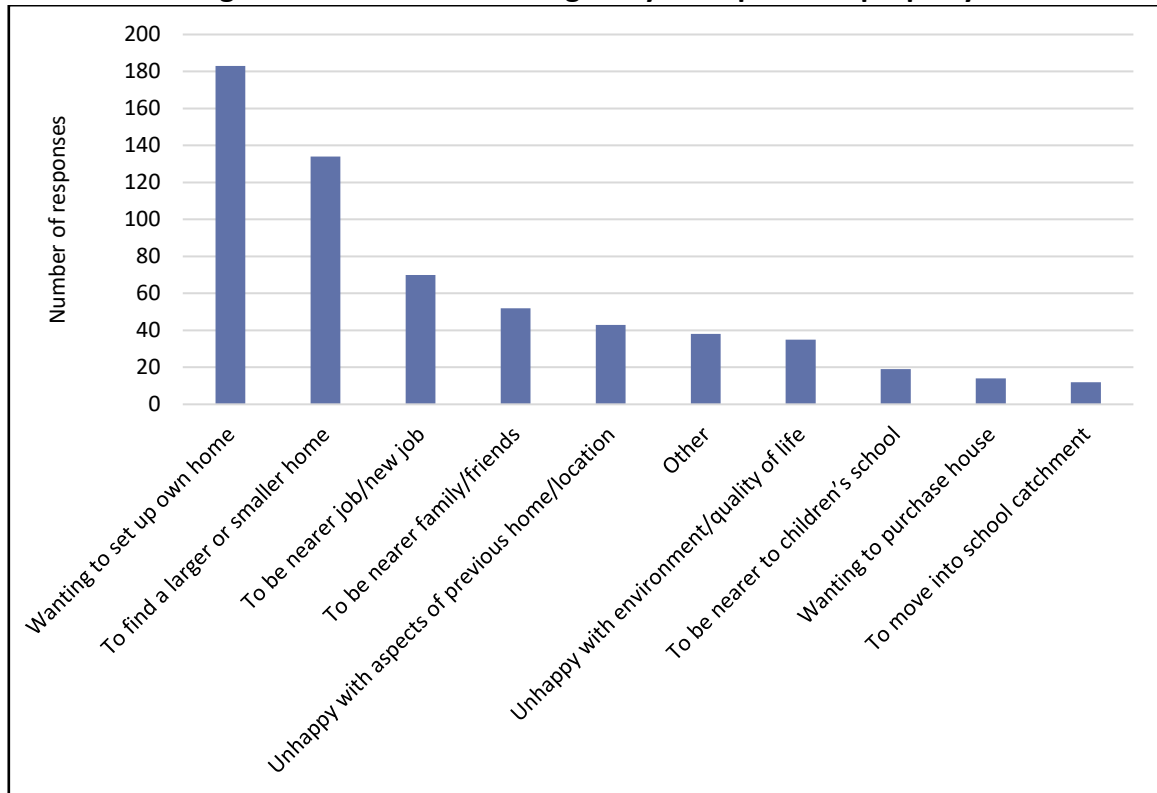
Reasons for leaving previous property

Respondents were asked the reasons for leaving their previous home, and were able to select as many of the options as applied. Figure 7 shows the reasons for leaving their previous home selected by the 382 households who responded to this question. The three most commonly selected reasons for moving away from their previous home were:

- Wanting to set up own home (48% of those who responded to this question selected this option);
- To be nearer job / new job (35%); and
- To find a larger or smaller home (18%).

10% of households selected "Other" as a reason for moving away from their previous home. Reasons given by these respondents included their landlord selling their previous residence; relationship breakdown; to be closer or further away from Cambridge city centre; health needs; to have access to better public transport facilities; crisis situations, to move to a safer area; to free up equity; and to be nearer university.

Figure 7: Reasons for moving away from previous property



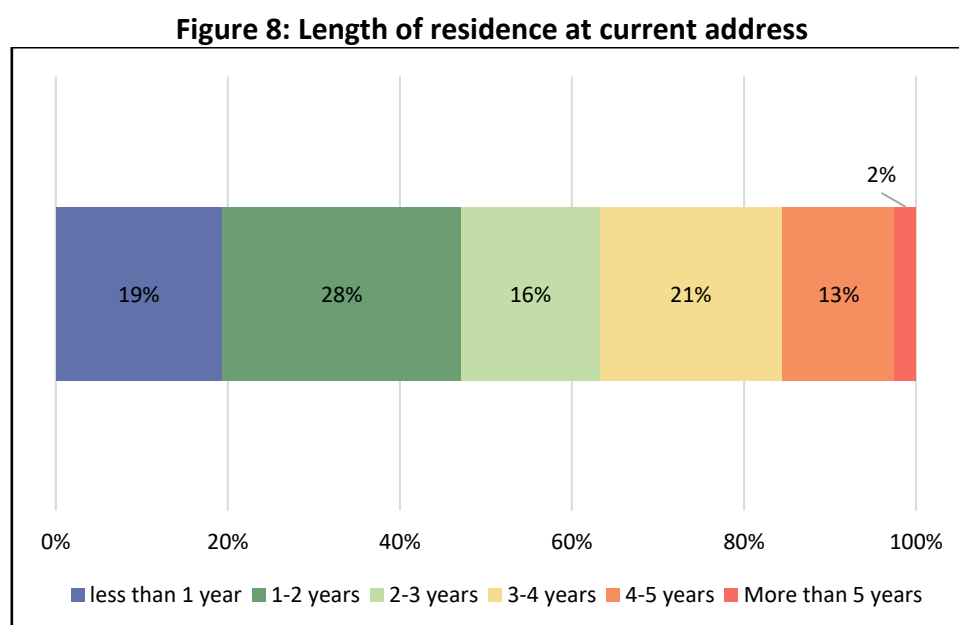
Source: "Question 3. What were your main reasons for wanting to move away from your previous home?"

Northstowe homes and tenures

The second section of the survey, covering Questions 4 to 10, looks at the type, tenure and size of home that respondents have moved to in Northstowe, how long they have lived there and intend to live there, and their reasons for choosing their current home.

Length of residence at current address

Figure 8 shows the length of time respondents had lived at their current property. Of the 367 respondents who answered this question, 28% had lived there between 1 and 2 years. 21% had lived there between 3 and 4 years, and 19% had lived there for less than 1 year. A small proportion have lived there since the first homes were built at Northstowe just over 5 years ago (at 2%).

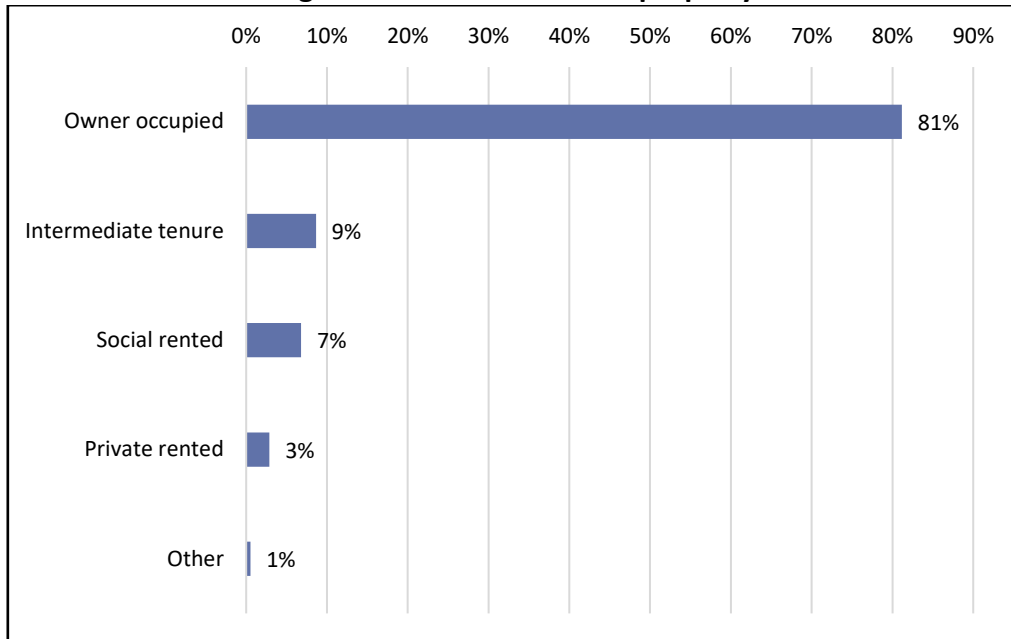


Source: "Question 4. When did you move into this property?"

Tenure of current property

At 81%, the majority of respondents are living in owner-occupied properties (either owned outright or owned with a mortgage). Intermediate tenures, such as shared ownership, account for 9% of current tenure, whilst social rented tenures account for a slightly lower proportion at 7%. 3% of respondents are living in privately rented accommodation. For those living in accommodation classified as "Other", 1% of respondents, tenure types include key worker accommodation and those renting from family or friends. Figure 9 shows the proportions within each tenure for the 382 households who answered this question.

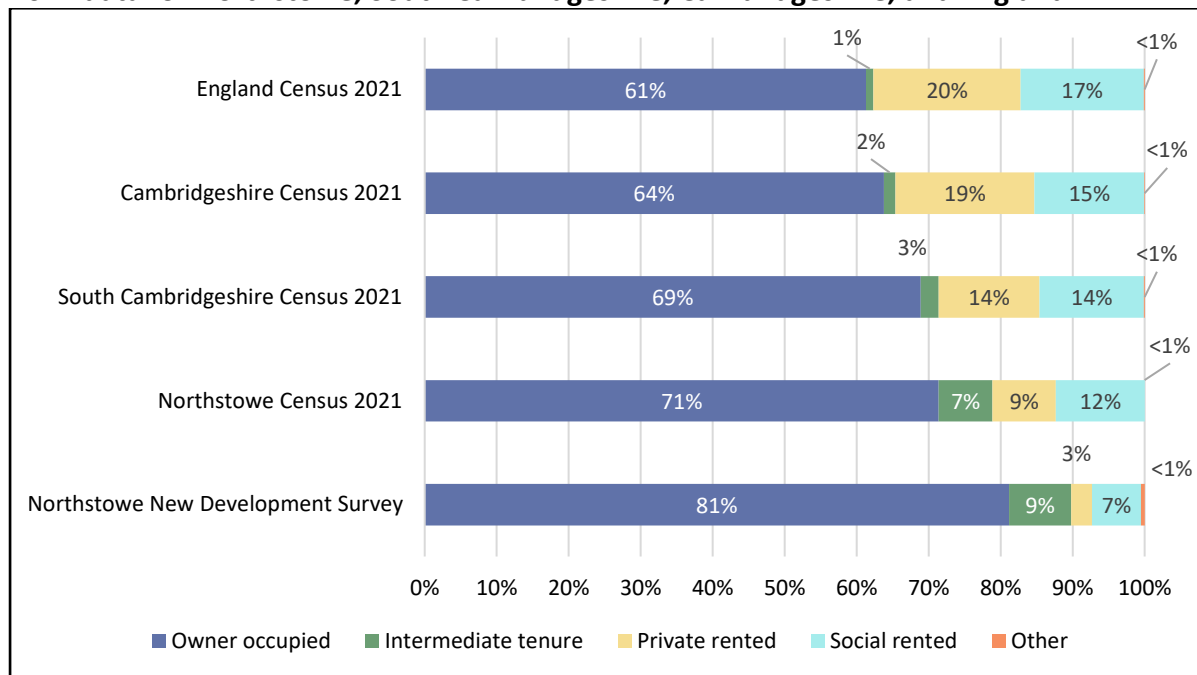
Figure 9: Tenure of current property



Source: "Question 5. Is your property..." (Multiple choice on tenure options, see Appendix A).

Comparing the new development survey results with Census 2021 data indicates that a higher proportion of survey respondents were owner occupiers compared to Census 2021 data, as shown in Figure 10. Census 2021 data for Northstowe covers 910 households. The proportion of owner occupiers in Northstowe at Census 2021 is similar to that in the wider South Cambridgeshire area, while there is a greater proportion of those in intermediate tenure in Northstowe, and a lower proportion in privately rented accommodation. Northstowe also has a greater proportion of those in intermediate tenure compared to England as a whole. The proportion of owner occupiers in Northstowe is greater, and the proportions of private and social renters lower, than for Cambridgeshire and for England as a whole.

Figure 10: Comparison of tenures in Northstowe New Development Survey with Census 2021 data for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England



Source: “Question 5. Is your property...” (Multiple choice, see Appendix A), and Census 2021 Table TS054 – Tenure (Office for National Statistics, 2022).

Note. Those in the “Other” category in Census 2021 includes those living rent free.

Moves between tenures

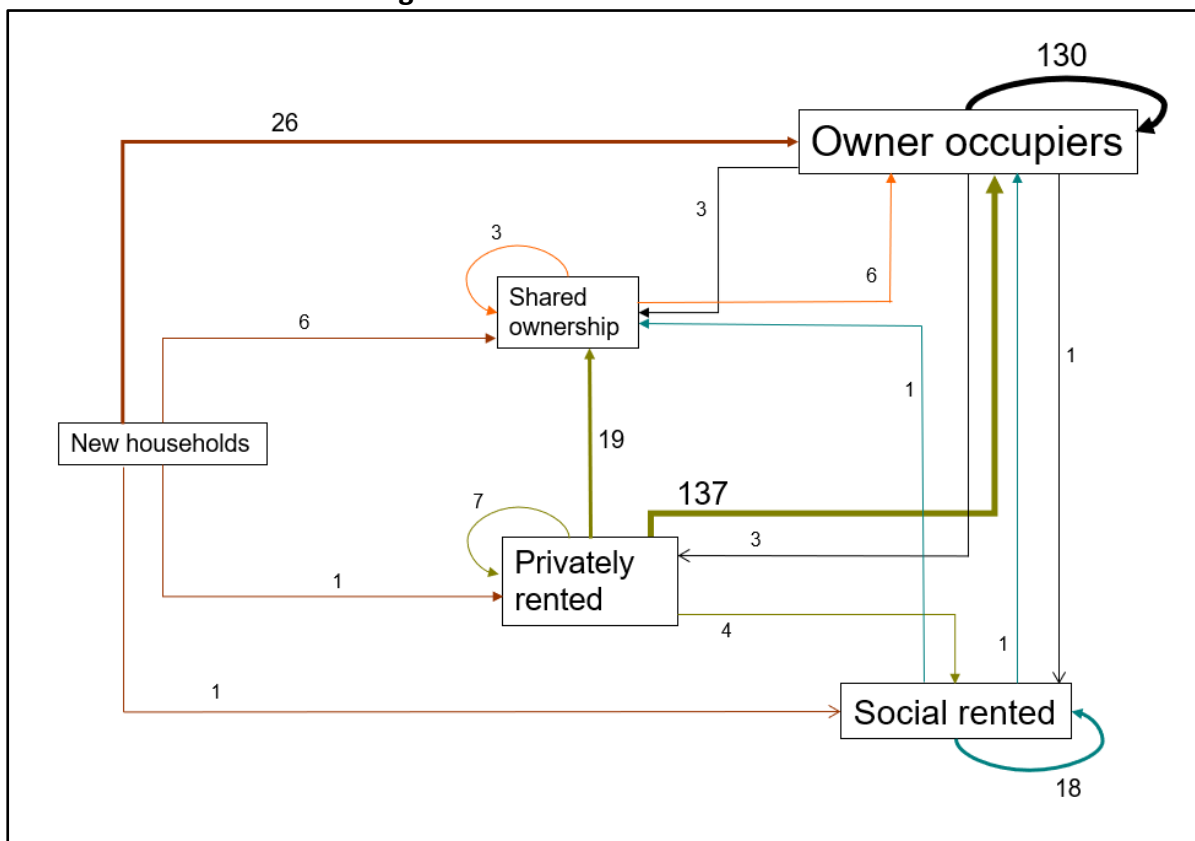
Comparison of current tenure with previous tenure that whilst the most common previous tenure type was privately rented accommodation, the most common current tenure now is owner occupied accommodation. The largest proportion of households, 36% or 137 households, moved from privately rented accommodation into owner occupied accommodation; followed by 34% of households who came from owner occupied accommodation and moved into owner occupied accommodation, 130 households. 9% of households were newly formed, moving away from living with parents/family, with most of these, 76%, moving into owner-occupied properties, and a further 18% moving into intermediate tenures. 69% of those moving into social rented properties had previously lived in social rented properties.

Table 4: Moves between tenure

<i>From: Previous Tenure</i>	To current tenure						Grand Total
	Owner Occupied	Intermediate tenure	Private rented	Social rented	Other	Unspecified	
<i>Owner occupied</i>	130	3	3	1	-	-	137
<i>Intermediate tenures (shared ownership)</i>	6	3			-	-	9
<i>Privately rented</i>	137	19	7	4		2	169
<i>Social rented</i>	1	1	-	18	-	-	20
<i>Other</i>	9	1	-	2	2	-	14
<i>Living with parents/family</i>	26	6	1	1	-	-	34
<i>Unspecified</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand Total	310	33	11	26	2	2	384

Source: Question 2 and 5.

Figure 11: Moves between tenures

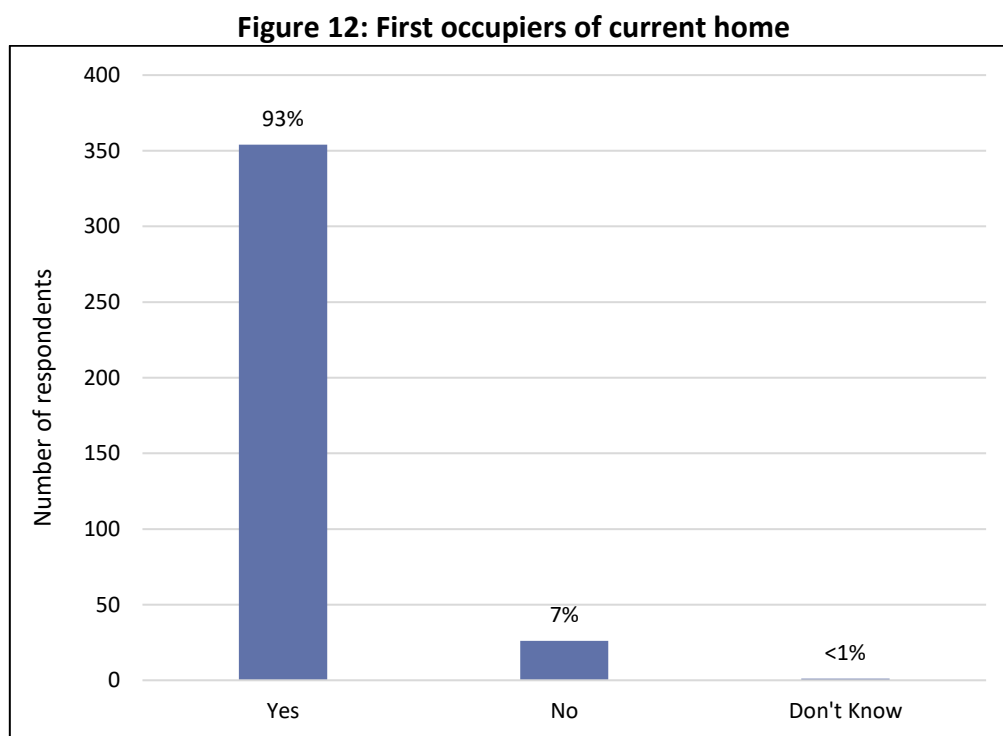


Source: Question 2 and 5.

Note. In this chart new households are defined as those previously living with friends or family.

First occupier of current home

The majority of the 381 households responding to this question, 92%, are the first occupiers of their current home in Northstowe, whilst 7% are not. The remaining respondents (<1%) did not know. Figure 12 charts the results.

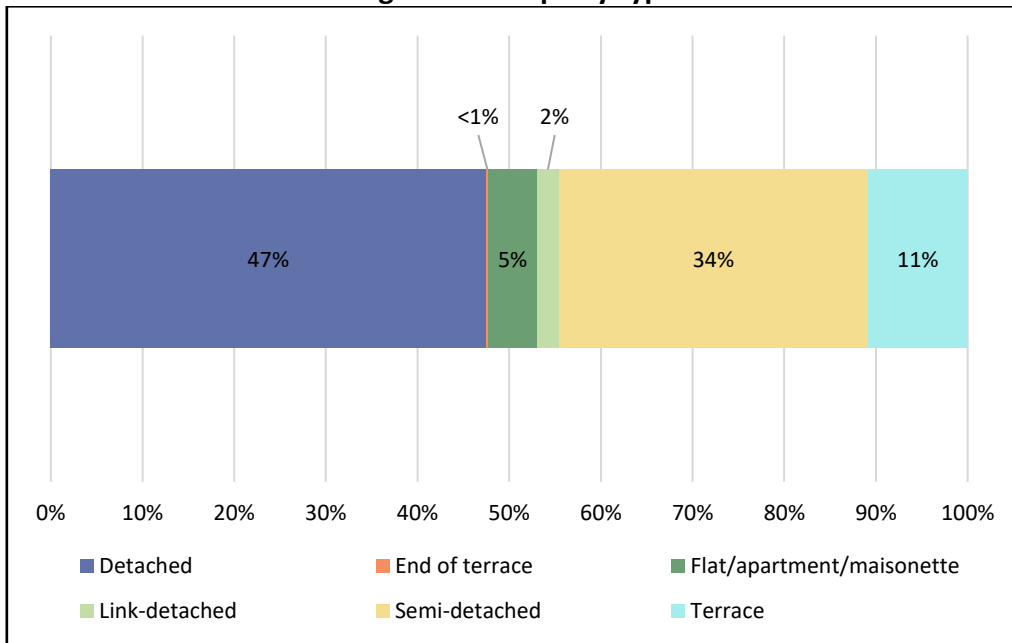


Source: "Question 6. Are you the first people to live in this property?"

Property type

Respondents were asked about the type of property they were currently living in. Of the 379 households that responded, 47% were living in detached properties; 34% were living in semi-detached properties; 11% were living in terraced properties; 5% were living in a flat, apartment or maisonette; 2% were living in link-detached properties, and less than 1% were living in end of terrace properties, as Figure 13 shows.

Figure 13: Property type

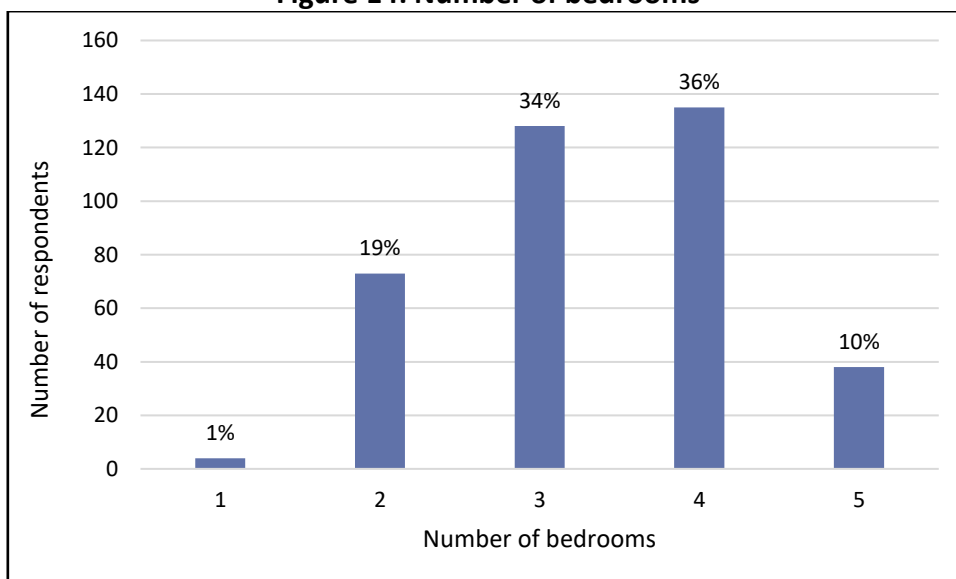


Source: "Question 7. Is your property..." (Multiple choice on property type options, see Appendix A).

Number of bedrooms

Just over one-third, at 36%, of responding households were living in 4 bedroom properties, closely followed by those living in 3 bedroom properties, at 34%. 19% of responding households were living in 2 bedroom properties; and 10% in 5 bedroom properties; whilst just 1% of households were living in 1 bedroom properties. 377 households provided details on the number of bedrooms in their property.

Figure 14: Number of bedrooms

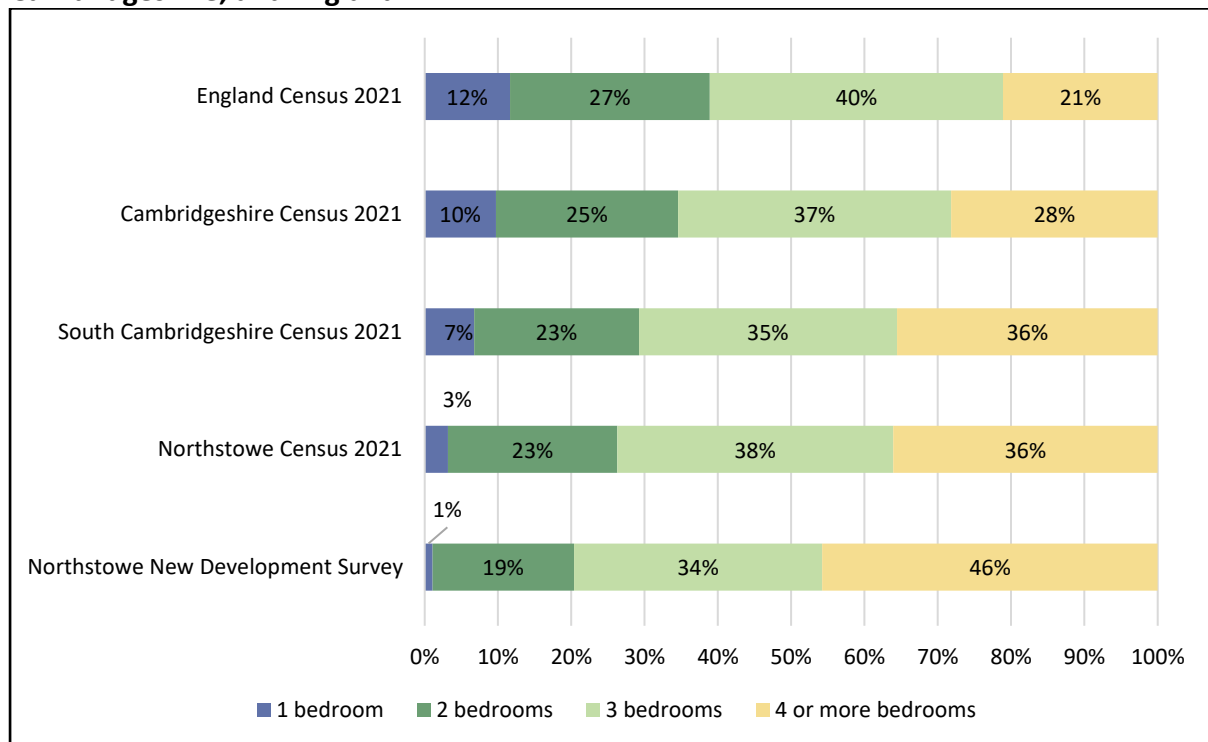


Source: "Question 8. How many bedrooms does your property have?".

Amongst the Northstowe new development survey respondents, 46% of households were living in properties with 4 or more bedrooms. This contrasts to the Census 2021 data for Northstowe, in which 4 or more bedroom households account for 36% of total (910) households. The proportion of 3 bedroom households is similar between the new development survey (34% of total) and Census 2021 (38% of total). The proportions of 1 and 2 bedroom households in the Northstowe new development survey were slightly lower than the Census 2021 data for Northstowe. Both Northstowe and South Cambridgeshire have a relatively high proportion of households with 4 or more bedrooms compared to Cambridgeshire, and England as a whole.

Figure 15 shows the proportions of total households by number of bedrooms for the Northstowe new development survey compared to Census 2021 data for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England.

Figure 15: Proportion of total households by number of bedrooms for Northstowe new development survey, with Census 2021 data for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England



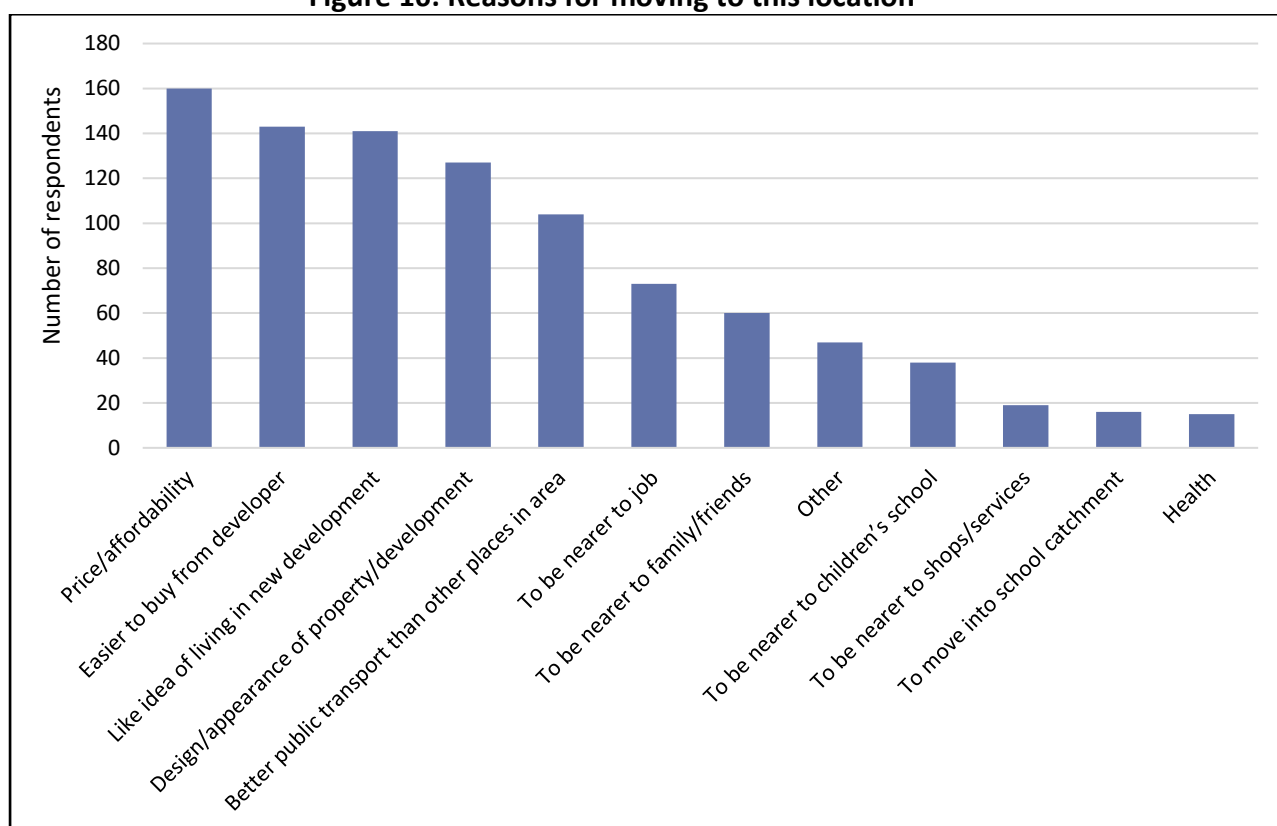
Main reason for choosing to move to this location rather than elsewhere in the area

Respondents were asked why they chose to move to Northstowe and were able to select as many reasons as applied. As Figure 16 shows, the most common reasons for moving to this location selected were:

- The price or affordability (42% of those who responded to this question selected this as one of their reasons);
- Easier to buy new property from developer (38%); and
- Like idea of living in a new development (37%).

Of the 380 respondents that answered this question, 12% selected other, and gave their own reasons, which included: liking the plans for the development of Northstowe; the availability of housing schemes such as Help to Buy and shared ownership; more space for budget compared to other areas like London and Cambridge; wanting to be near to Cambridge; good public transport or cycling links; liking the eco ethos; social housing placements; wanting to avoid social housing; quieter lifestyle; moving in with family; wanting to join a church in a new community; and the good reputation of the county.

Figure 16: Reasons for moving to this location

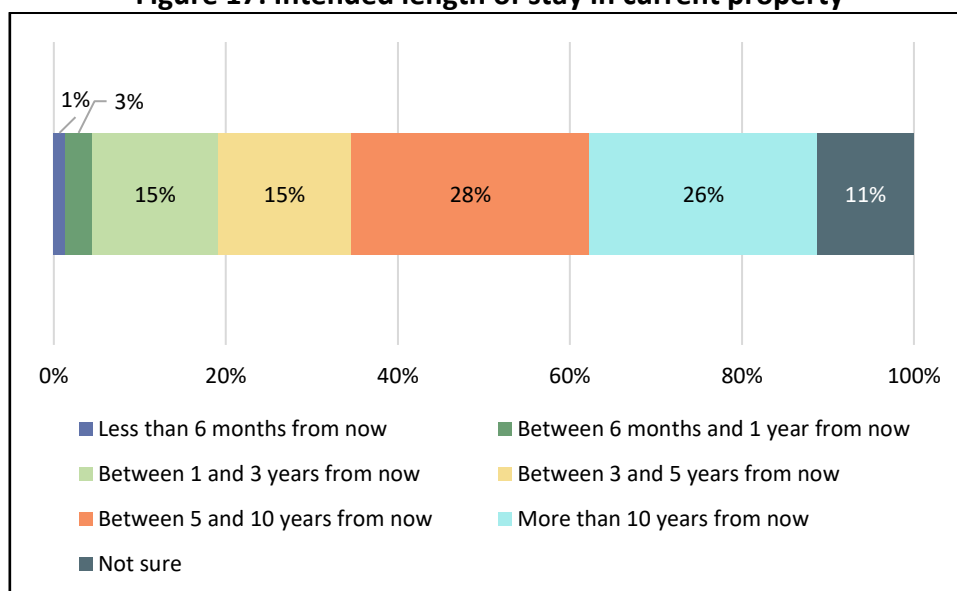


Source: "Question 9. What was your main reason for choosing to move to this location rather than elsewhere in the area?".

Length of intended stay

When asked about how long they intend to stay in their current property, 28% of respondents said they intend to stay between 5 and 10 years; with a similar percentage, 26%, saying they intend to stay more than 10 years, indicating that just over half of respondents intend to stay for at least 5 years. Meanwhile, just 4% of respondents said they intend to stay a year or less. 15% of respondents indicated that they intend to stay for between 1 and 3 years, and a further 15% that they intend to stay for between 3 and 5 years. 11% of respondents said they were not sure how long they would stay. Some of the respondents gave reasons for why they were unsure; and reasons included, the slow development of Northstowe, lack of amenities, services, and community in Northstowe; and with some mentioning that this was affecting their quality of life. 382 respondents in total answered this question, with the results shown in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Intended length of stay in current property



Source: "Question 10. Do you see yourself living at this property..." (Multiple choice, see Appendix A).

Households

Section 3 of the survey, covering Questions 11 to 16, looks at the type and structure of the respondent households. This includes the age profile of household residents, along with ethnicity, country of birth and first language spoken.

Age profile of Northstowe residents

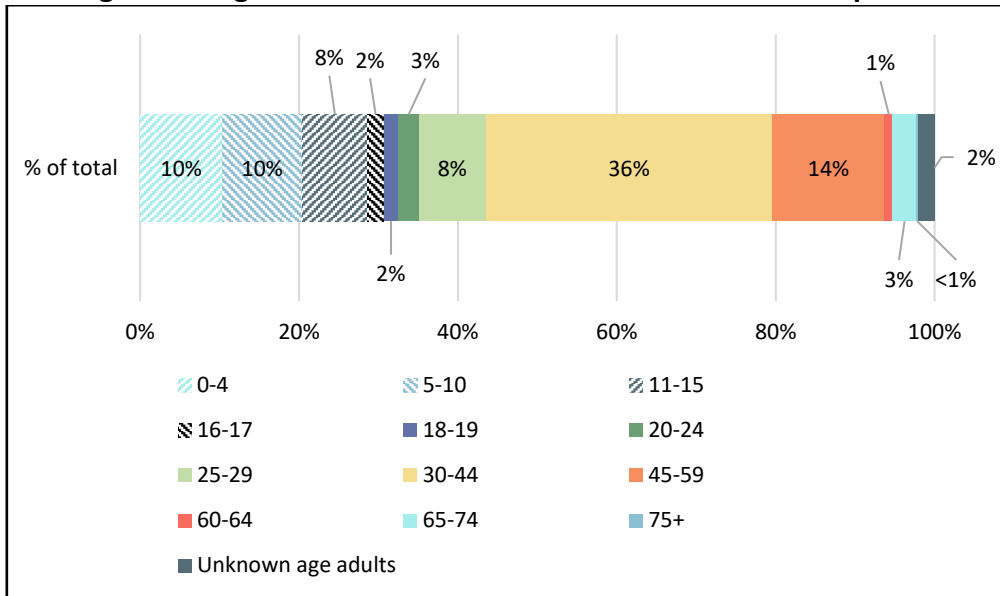
Table 5 shows the age structure of the population within the respondent households for Northstowe. This is based on data provided in responses from 376 households. 30% of the population is represented by children aged 0 to 17 years, whilst 49% of the population is accounted for by younger working age adults aged 18 to 44 years. 14% of the population are aged 45 to 59 years, 1% 60 to 64 years, and just under 4% are aged 65 years and over.

Table 5: Age structure of population in Northstowe development

Age range	Total	% of total
0-4 years	107	10%
5-10 years	104	10%
11-15 years	85	8%
16-17 years	21	2%
18-19 years	19	2%
20-24 years	27	3%
25-29 years	87	8%
30-44 years	373	36%
45-59 years	146	14%
60-64 years	11	1%
65-74 years	30	3%
75 years and over	3	<1%
All Known Age Subtotal	1013	98%
Adults Unknown Age	21	2%
TOTAL	1034	100%

Source: "Question 11. How many people who normally live at this address are aged: (only include students if they live here during term time)"

Figure 18: Age structure of residents in Northstowe development



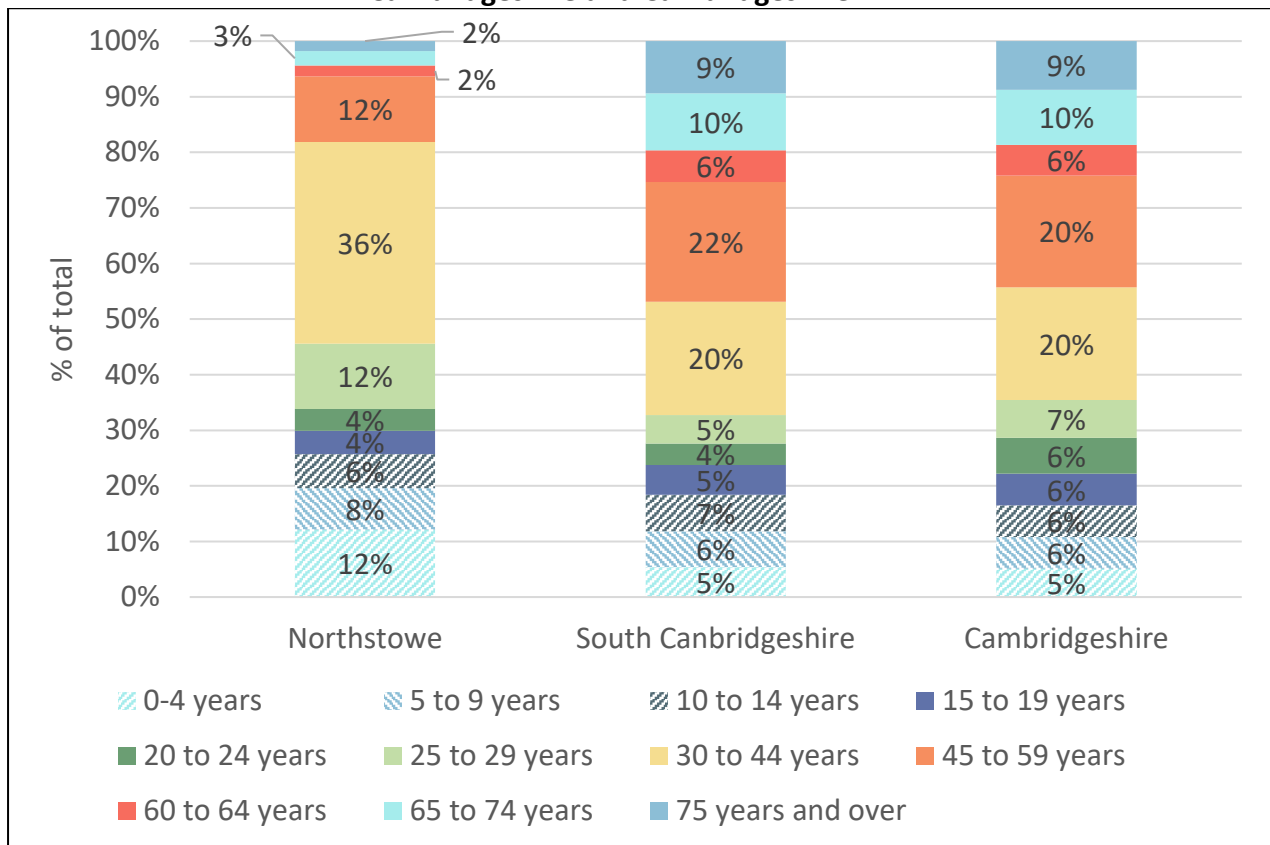
Source: "Question 11. How many people who normally live at this address are aged: (only include students if they live here during term time)"

Census 2021 data for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire is provided in Figure 15. Census 2021 shows a similar proportion of children residing at Northstowe as reported in the new development survey findings, with 30% of the population accounted for by those aged 0 to 19 years (compared to 32% in the Northstowe new development survey). Census 2021 data for Northstowe shows slightly higher proportions in the 65 years and over age groups, accounting for 5% of the population (compared to just over 3% in the Northstowe new development survey).

Data from the Northstowe new development survey and from Census 2021 shows that Northstowe has a much higher proportion of younger aged residents compared to the Census 2021 data for the wider areas of South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire. Just over 80% of the population in Northstowe is accounted for by those aged 0 to 44 years, compared to 53% for South Cambridgeshire and 56% for Cambridgeshire.

- 12% of the Northstowe population are very young, aged 0 to 4 years compared to 5% for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire.
- 38% of the population of Northstowe are aged 25 to 44 years, compared to 42% and 40% for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire respectively.
- Those aged 45 to 59 years account for 12% of the population in Northstowe compared to 22% in South Cambridgeshire and 20% in Cambridgeshire.
- Just over 6% of the population of Northstowe is aged 60 years and over, compared to one-quarter of the population in both South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire.

Figure 19: Census 2021: Age structure for populations of Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire



Source: Census 2021 Table TS007A - Age by five-year age bands.

Average household size

Average household size for Northstowe based on the findings of the new development survey is 2.78 people per dwelling, which is comprised of 1.96 adults and 0.82 children (aged 0 to 17 years) per dwelling, as Table 6 shows. This is based on population data provided from 370 households.

Table 6: Average population per household in Northstowe development

Population	Number of residents	Average population per household
Children (0-17 years)	302	0.82
Adults (18 years and over)	726	1.96
Total	1028	2.78

Source: "Question 11. How many people who normally live at this address are aged: (only include students if they live here during term time)"

Table 7 provides more detail on numbers of children per 100 households by tenure and school age groups. Further details of average household size by dwelling size and tenure are provided in Appendix A.

Table 7: Children per 100 households by tenure, bedroom size, and school age category

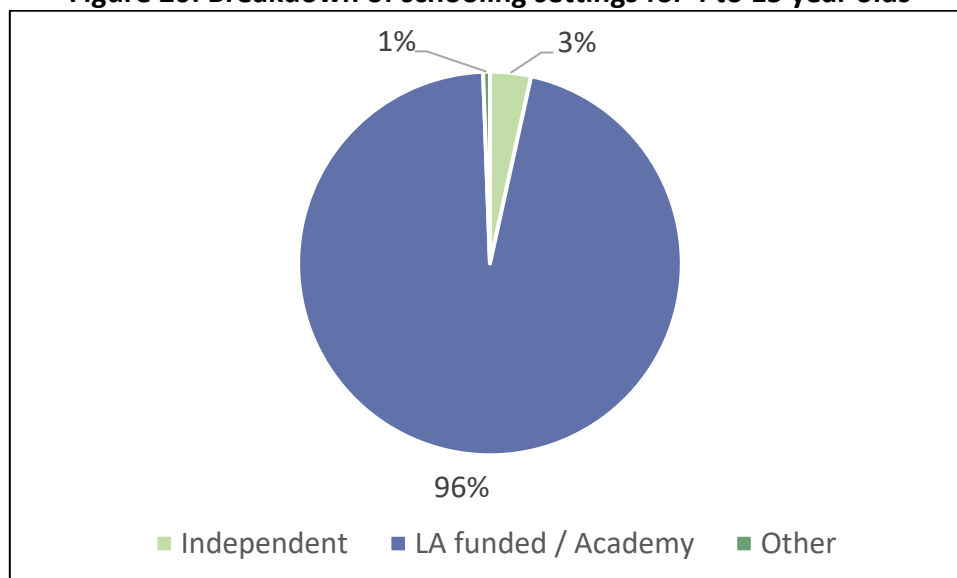
Tenure and number of bedrooms	Pre-school (0-3 years)	Primary school (4-10 years)	Secondary school (11-15 years)
Owner occupied, 1 bedroom	-	-	-
Owner occupied, 2 bedrooms	0.0	5.0	7.5
Owner occupied, 3 bedrooms	14.9	21.3	16.0
Owner occupied, 4 or more bedrooms	29.7	44.9	29.7
Private rented, 1 bedroom	-	-	-
Private rented, 2 bedrooms	0.0	20.0	20.0
Private rented, 3 bedrooms	-	-	-
Private rented, 4 or more bedrooms	-	-	-
Social rented, 1 bedroom	-	-	-
Social rented, 2 bedrooms	40.0	60.0	0.0
Social rented, 3 bedrooms	22.2	77.8	66.7
Social rented, 4 or more bedrooms	-	-	-
Intermediate tenures, 1 bedroom	-	-	-
Intermediate tenures, 2 bedrooms	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intermediate tenures, 3 bedrooms	31.3	31.3	56.3
Intermediate tenures, 4 or more bedrooms	-	-	-
All, 1 bedroom	-	-	-
All, 2 bedrooms	5.6	12.7	5.6
All, 3 bedrooms	18.0	27.0	24.6
All, 4 or more bedrooms	31.3	44.8	32.7
All	20.3	31.9	24.2

Source: Questions 5, 8 and 13.

Schools

Analysis of the data provided for 174 children aged 4 to 15 year olds shows that 96% attend local authority funded or academy schools, 3% attend independent schools and 1% are home schooled, as Figure 20 shows.

Figure 20: Breakdown of schooling settings for 4 to 15 year olds



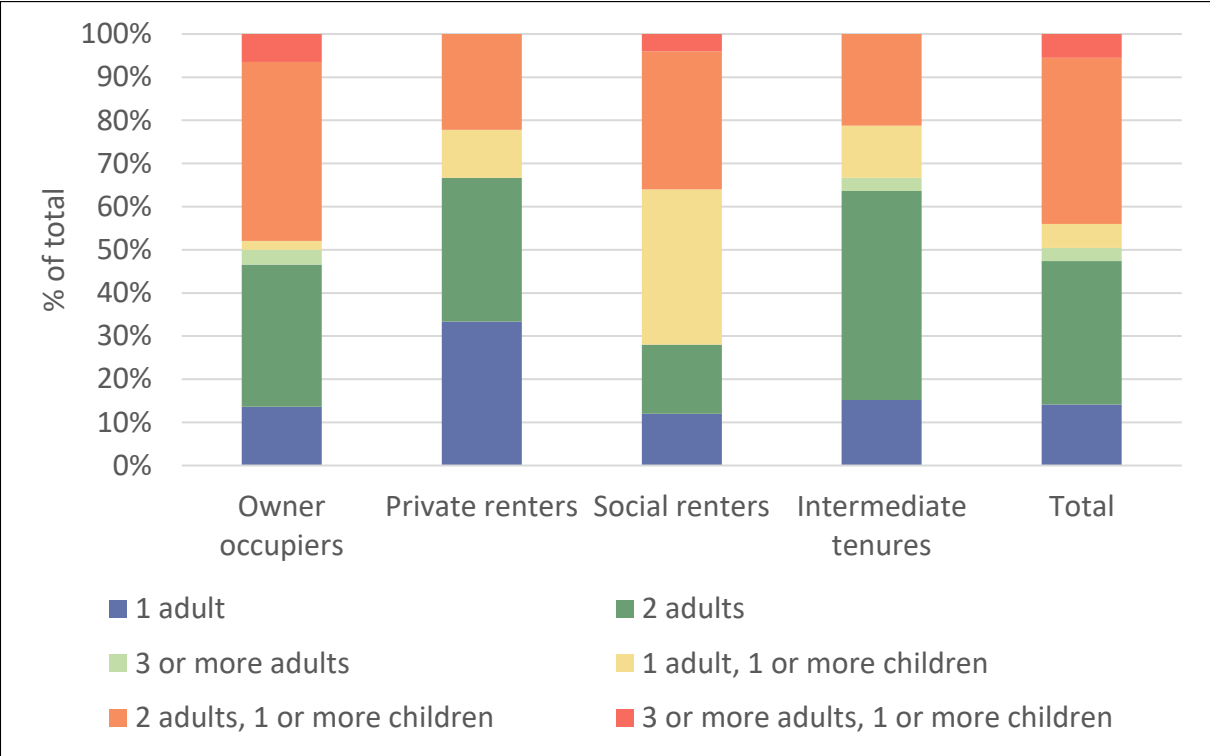
Note. Source: "Question 13. Please give the dates of birth of all those aged 17 years and under. Which childcare, nursery, school or college (if any) do they attend?"

"Other" includes home-schooling.

Household composition

Households comprising only adults accounted for half of responses. The majority of responses came from households comprising 2 adults, 33% of responses, whilst single person households accounted for 14% of responses. After this, households containing 2 adults and 1 or more children accounted for the second largest proportion of responses, at 39% of the total. There are significant variations in these proportions across tenure type, however, as Figure 21 shows. Private rented and intermediate tenures have the highest proportion of adult only households, where they account for two-thirds of households in both tenures. The social rented sector has by far the highest proportion of households with children, accounting for 72% of households in this sector. Half of the owner occupied households are adults only and the other half adults with children. A further breakdown of the data on household composition by dwelling size and tenure is provided in Appendix A.

Figure 21: Household composition by tenure



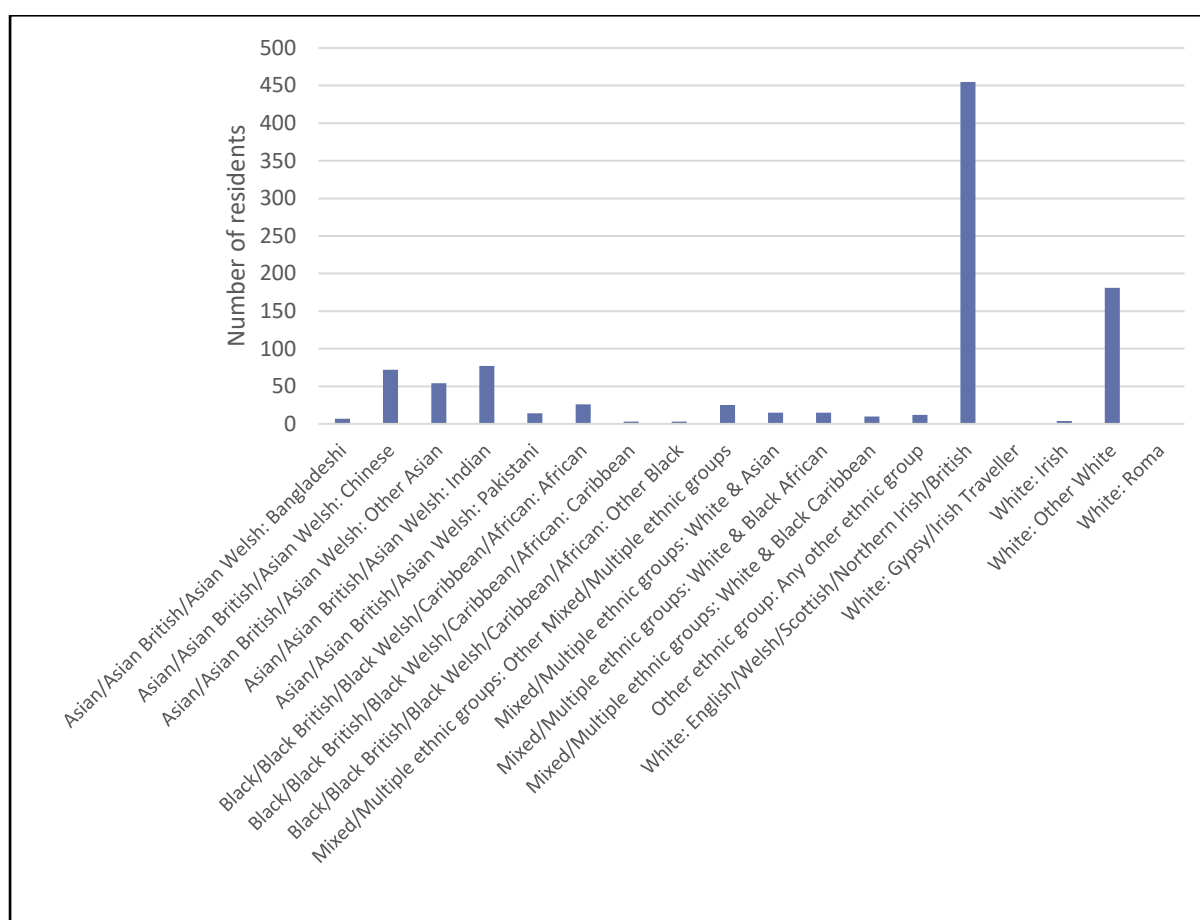
Source: Questions 5 and 13.

Ethnicity, first language spoken and country of birth

Respondents were asked to provide information on the ethnicity of the members of their household. Figure 22 below shows the ethnicity for 973 residents from the households of 366 respondents who answered this question.

The 5 most common ethnicities were White: British (47%); White: Other (19%); Asian or Asian British: Indian (8%); Asian or Asian British: Chinese (7%); and Asian or Asian British: Other Asian (4%). 3% indicated that they are in the Other ethnic group category, with more detailed classifications provided by some, which included Iranian, Asian, Hong Konger and Latin American.

Figure 22: Ethnicity of household members



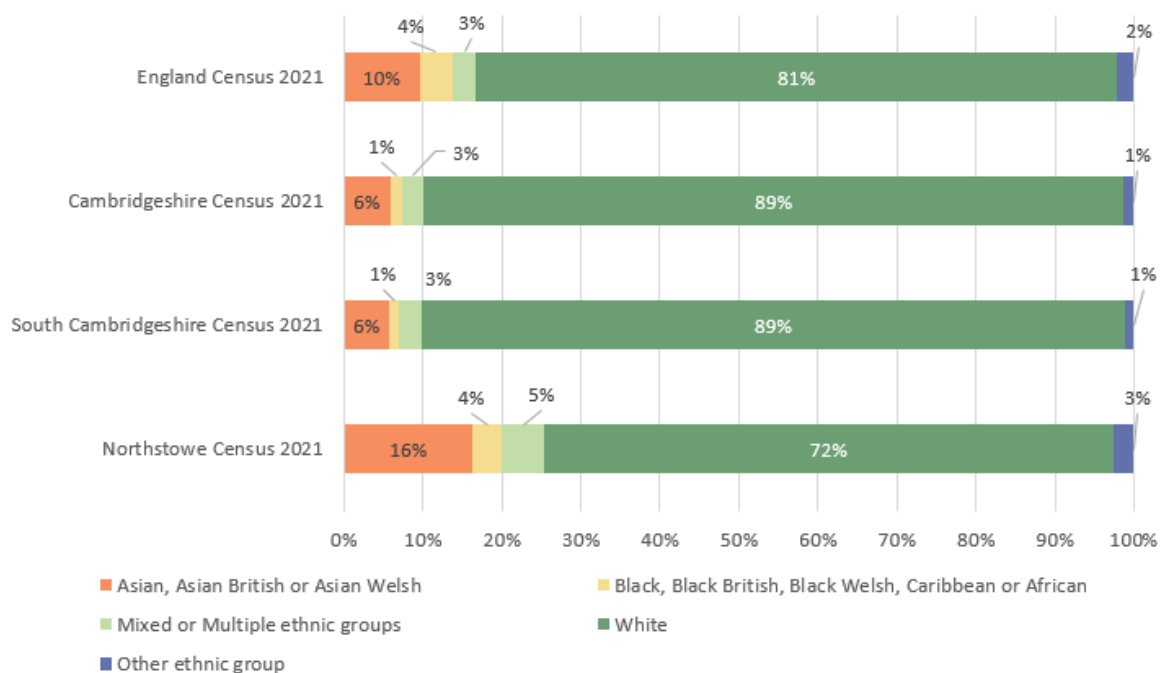
Source: "Question 16. What is your ethnic group?"

Note. Some respondents did not indicate the number of household members by ethnic group – where no number was provided the analysis has assumed that all household members were of the stated ethnic group(s).

Figure 23 shows the proportion of residents identifying within the ethnic groups in Northstowe from Census 2021 data, and compared with South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England. The new development survey (Figure 22) and Census 2021 data (Figure 23) for Northstowe indicate that the community is more diverse than for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England. Census 2021 data shows that:

- 16% of Northstowe’s population identifies as “Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh” compared to 6% for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire, and 10% for England.
- 4% of Northstowe’s population identifies as “Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African” compared to 1% for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire, and 4% for England.
- 5% of Northstowe’s population identifies as “Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups” compared to 3% for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England.
- 3% of Northstowe’s population identifies as “Other ethnic group” compared to 1% for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire and 2% for England.
- 72% of Northstowe’s population identifies as “White” compared to 89% for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire, and 81% for England.

Figure 23: Proportions of Census 2021 populations for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England, by ethnic group



Source: “Question 16. What is your ethnic group?“, & Census 2021, TS021 – Ethnic Group (Office for National Statistics, 2022)

Respondents were asked the first language spoken in their household. 37 different languages (including “other”) were listed by the 369 respondents who answered the question (see Table 8). 76% of households spoke English as a first language (including bilingual households). The next most common language was Cantonese, quoted by 4% of households. 6 respondents reported being bilingual households, of which 3 reported English as one of their main languages.

Table 8: Main language spoken in households

Language	Count of Households
Afrikaans	<5
Arabic	<5
Bisaya	<5
Brazilian Portuguese	<5
Bulgarian	<5
Cantonese	16
Catalan	<5
Chinese	<5
Chinese (Mandarin)	<5
Czech	<5
Dutch	<5
English	281
Filipino	<5
French	<5
German	<5
Greek	<5
Hindi	<5
Hungarian	<5
Italian	<5
Italian Bangla	<5
Konkani	<5
Kurdish	<5
Lithuanian	<5
Malayalam	6
Polish	7
Portuguese	<5
Romanian	<5
Russian	<5
Shona	<5
Spanish	7
Tagalog	<5
Tamil	<5
Telugu	<5
Tulu	<5

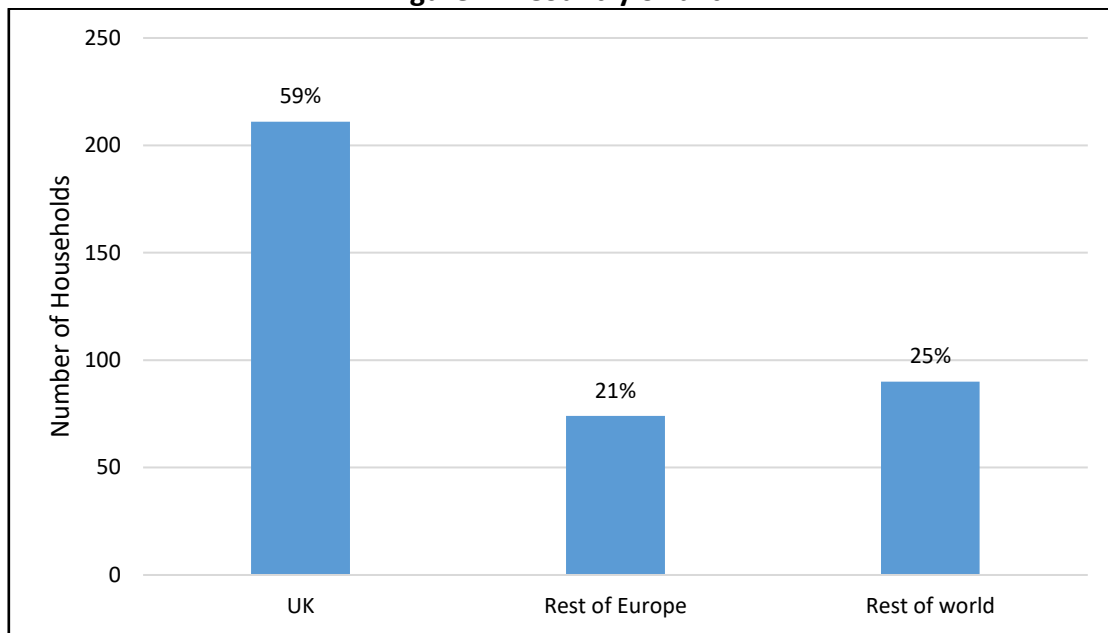
Turkish	<5
Urdu	<5
Other	<5

Source: "Question 14. What is the first language spoken in your household?".

Note. Bi-lingual households in Table 8 will be in more than one category, so totals will add up to more than the total number of households.

363 households answered the question on their country of birth, with a total of 46 countries of birth listed. As shown in Figure 24, 59% of respondent households had at least one household member born in the UK (including 1% of respondents who specified England). 21% of respondents reported that at least one member of their household was born in Europe, and 25% of respondents reported that at least one member of their household was born elsewhere in the world. After the UK, the most common countries of birth specified included (in order of number of responses) India, Hong Kong, Poland, The Philippines, Italy, Spain, China and Greece. The full list of countries of birth is included in Appendix A.

Figure 24: Country of birth

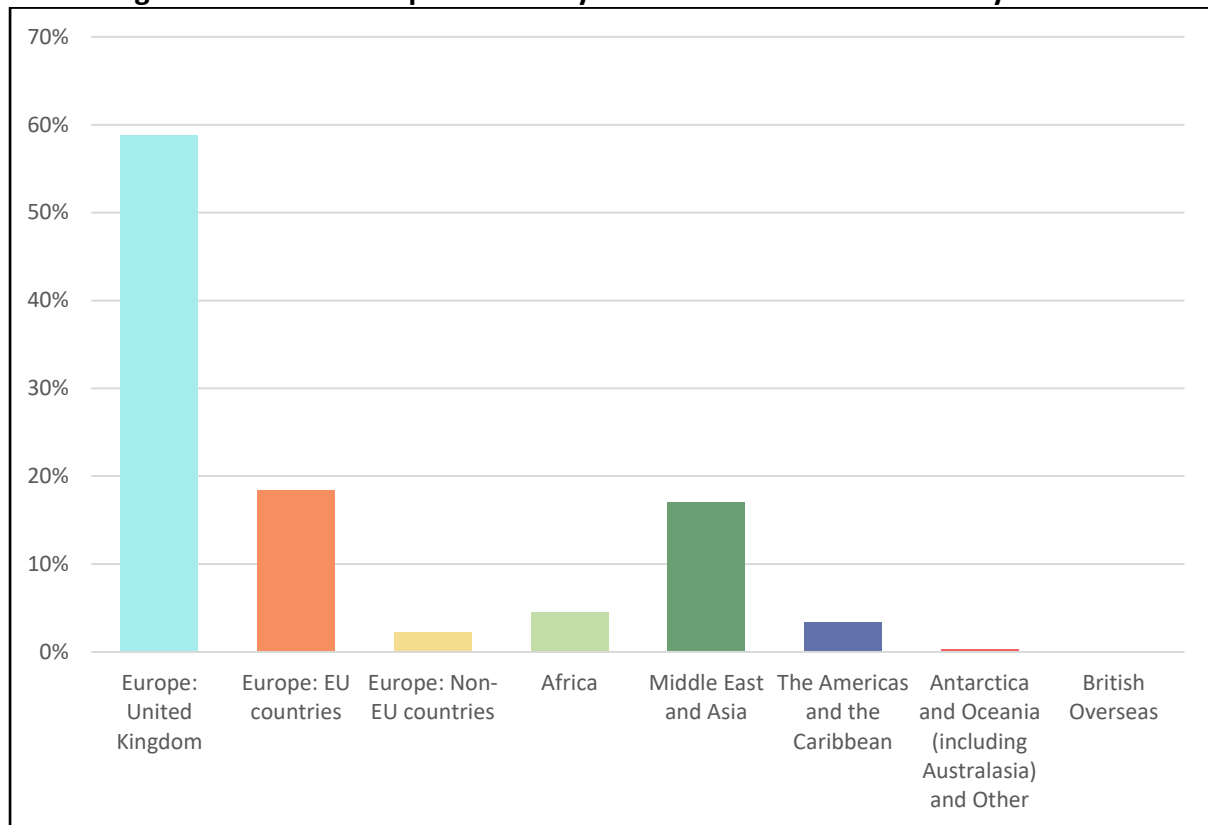


Source: "Question 15: Which country were you born in?".

Note. Percentage totals will be over 100% as 6 respondents' households had members from different parts of the world, meaning that they were placed in 2 categories.

As the new development survey data measured country of birth by household it is not directly comparable with Census 2021 data, which collected country of birth data by population. Figure 25 shows the proportion of households reported for each world area grouping of the country of birth data for the Northstowe new development survey.

Figure 25: New development survey - household members' country of birth

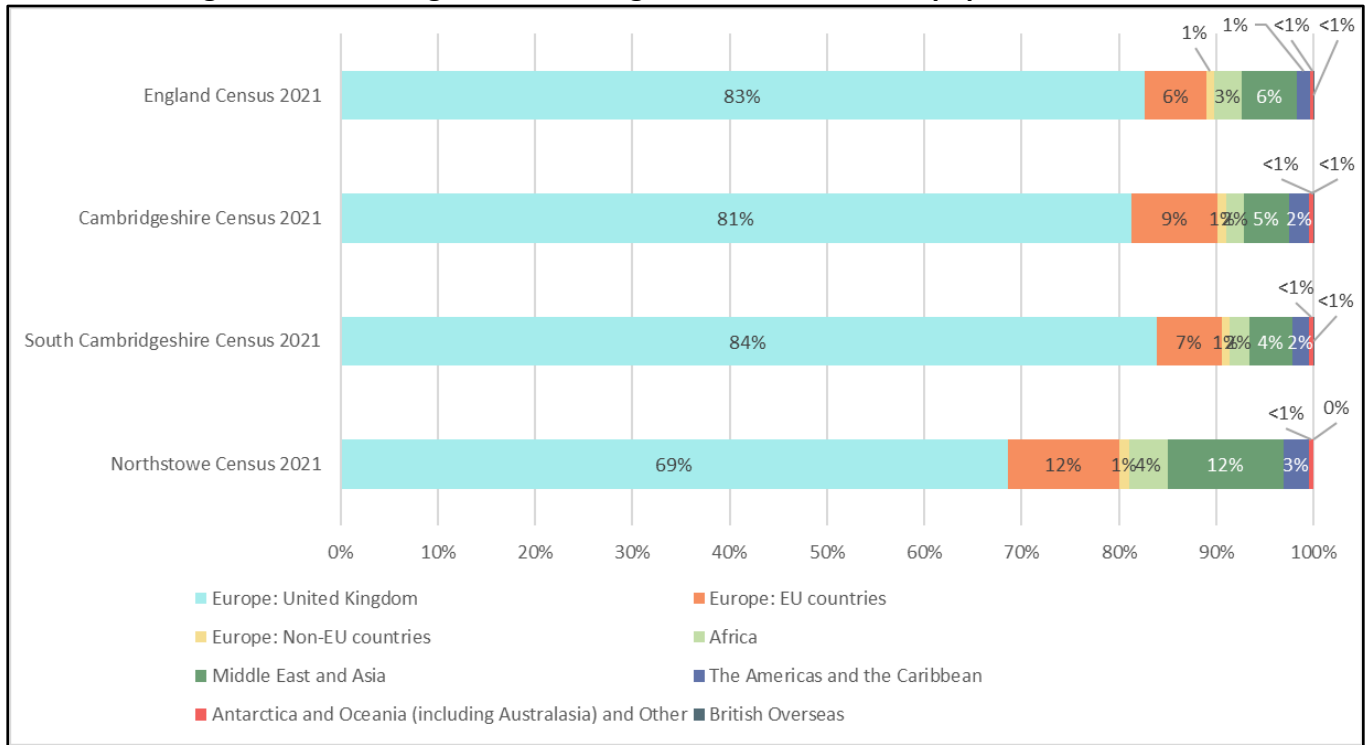


Source: "Question 15: Which country were you born in?".

Note. Percentage totals will exceed 100% as 6 respondents' households had members from different parts of the world, meaning that they were included in 2 categories.

Figure 26 shows the Census 2021 country of birth data by world area and proportion of population for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England. The proportions of the population born in the UK for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England as a whole are higher than seen for Northstowe; again indicating a more diverse population in Northstowe. According to Census 2021 data, a higher proportion of the population in Northstowe was born in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia, and the Americas and the Caribbean, compared to for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England as a whole. Higher proportions of these countries of birth were also represented in the Northstowe new development survey for households.

Figure 26: Census 2021 data on Northstowe residents' country of birth compared with South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England as a whole, % of population



Source: Census 2021, TS004 – Country of Birth (Office for National Statistics, 2022).

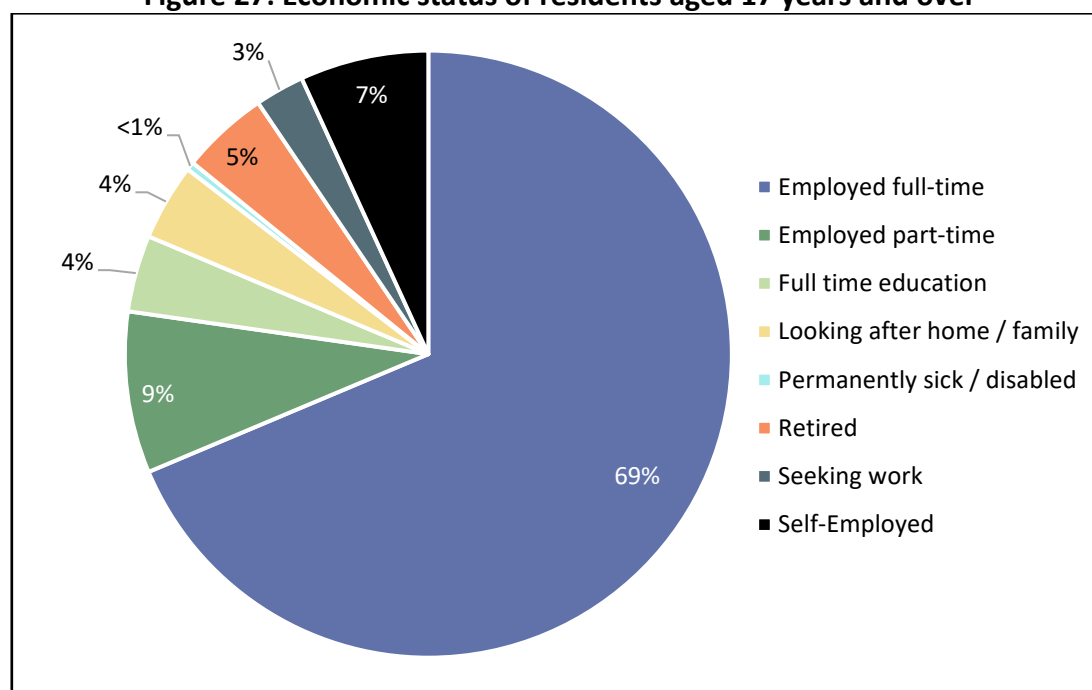
Work, study and travel

Questions 17 to 21 in the fourth section of the survey cover work, study and travel patterns. Respondents were asked to provide information on the economic status of their household members aged 17 years and over, their place of work and occupation details, and their means of travel to work.

Economic status

Respondents were asked to indicate the economic status of household members aged 17 years and over. 354 responses, accounting for 686 household members, have been included in this analysis. Of these 686 household members, 84% were reported as being employed; with 69% employed full time; 9% employed part-time; and 7% self-employed. As shown in Figure 27, 4% were in full time education, 4% were looking after home/family; less than 1% were permanently sick or disabled; 5% were retired; and 3% were seeking work.

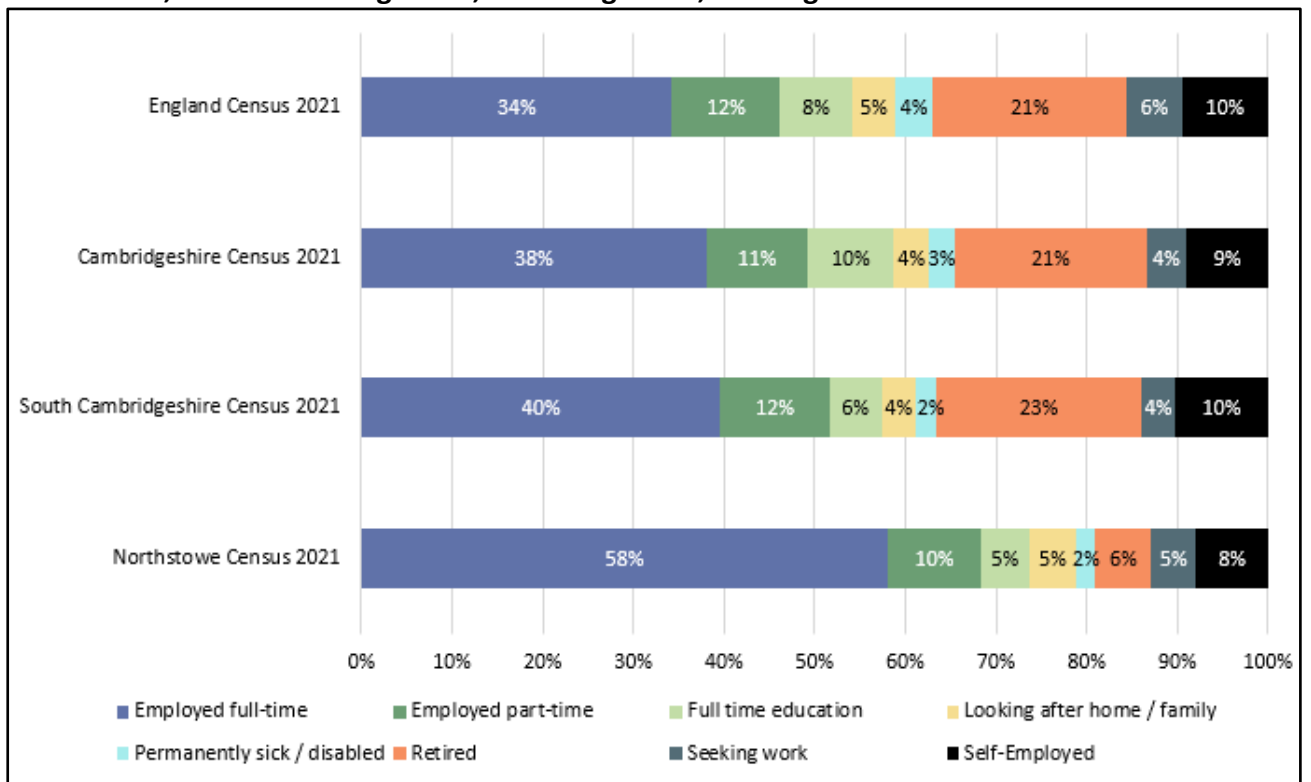
Figure 27: Economic status of residents aged 17 years and over



Source: "Question 17. Employment circumstances. For each person, please only mark the box which most applies. Part time = under 30 hours a week. Full time = 30 hours or more a week" in "Section 4: About your work, study and travel. Please give the following details about each person aged 17 and over in your households".

Figure 28 shows the Census 2021 data on economic status for residents aged 16 years and over for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England. As shown in Figure 27 and Figure 28 a higher proportion of residents in Northstowe were in full time employment compared to for South Cambridgeshire as a whole, for Cambridgeshire, and even more so than for England. Northstowe also has a notably lower proportion of retired residents, at 6% of the total, compared to South Cambridgeshire (23%), Cambridgeshire (21%), and England as a whole (21%).

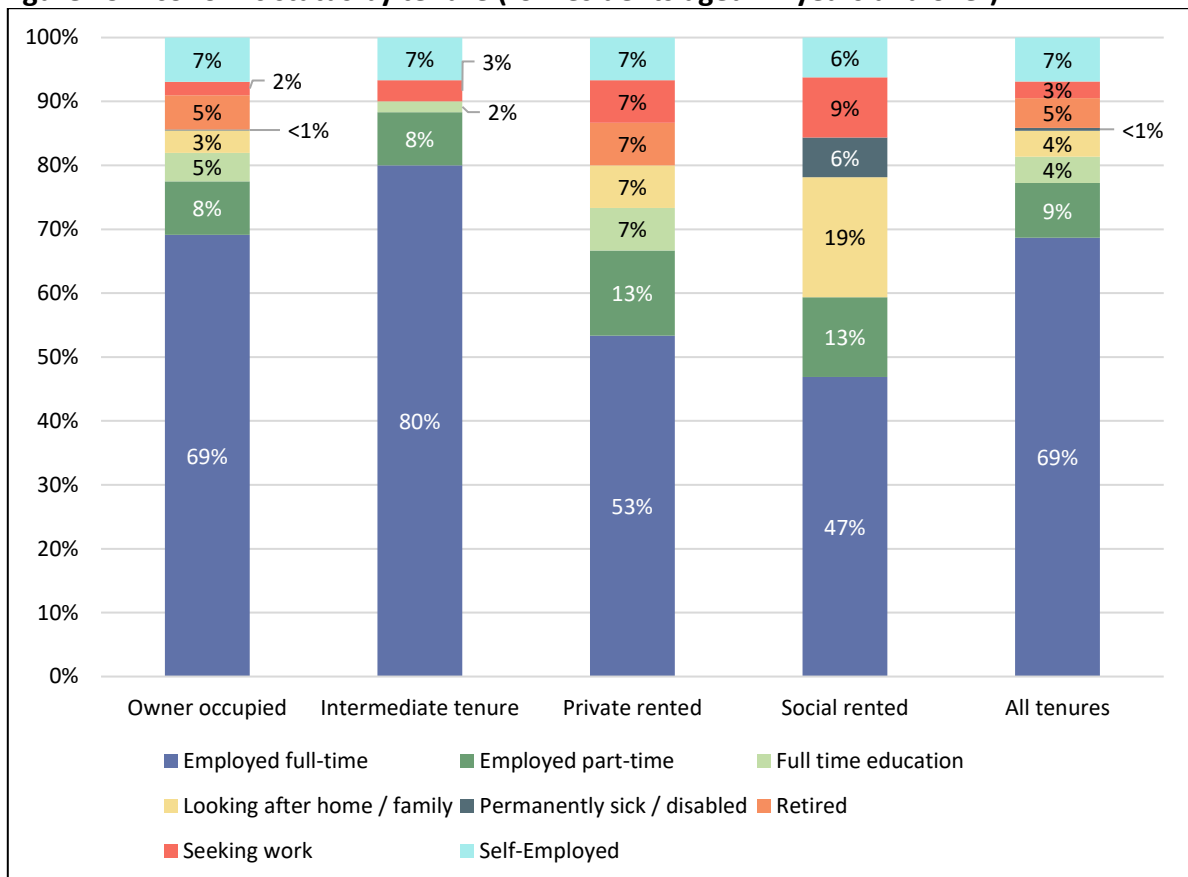
Figure 28: Census 2021 data on economic status of residents aged 16 years and over for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England



Source: Census 2021 TS066 – Economic activity status (Office for National Statistics, 2022).

Figure 29 shows the variations in economic status by tenure type. The proportions of those in full time employment are highest in the intermediate (at 80%) and owner-occupied tenures (at 69%). Those in part time employment are in the highest proportions in the private and social rented tenures, where they account for 13% each of respondents in these tenure types. The proportions of self-employed are between 6% and 7% of the total across all tenure types. The majority of permanently sick/disabled residents are in social rented accommodation, and they account for 6% of those in social rented accommodation. The proportions of those looking after home/family are highest in the social rented sector, where they account for 19% of household members, whilst in the private rented sector they account for 7%, and in the owner-occupied sector 3% of household members.

Figure 29: Economic status by tenure (for residents aged 17 years and over)



Source: Question 5 and 17.

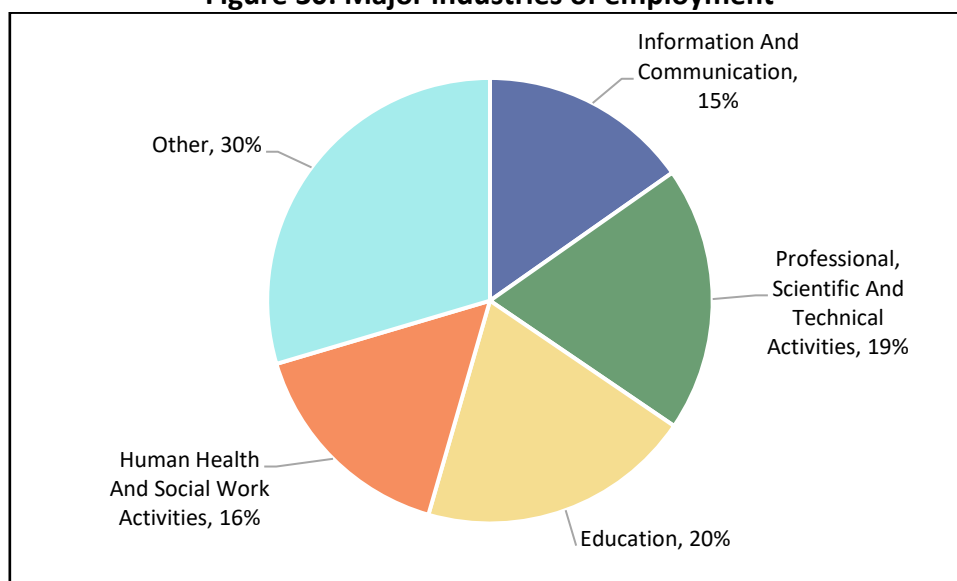
Employment characteristics

70% of 427 household members who provided details of their employer are employed in one of four industry sectors, as Figure 30 shows:

- 20% are employed in the education sector. The majority of these are in university employment.
- 19% are employed in professional, scientific, and technical activities. The majority of these are in the scientific research and development sector.
- 16% are employed in human health and social work activities. The majority of these are in hospital employment.
- 15% are employed in the information and communication sector. The majority of these are in the computer programming, consultancy and related activities sector and the telecommunications sector.

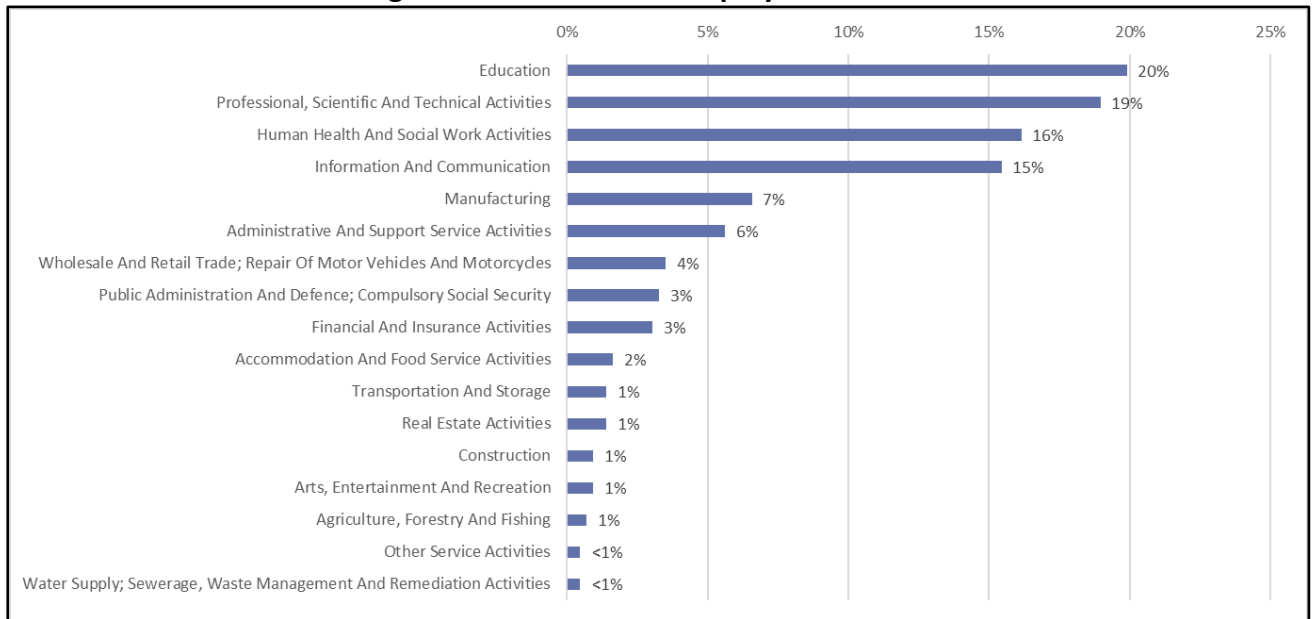
The 'Other' industries category, which accounts for 30% of the total, was mostly made up of 'manufacturing' (7% of total respondents) and 'administrative and Support service activities' (6% of total respondents). A further breakdown of the industries of employment is provided in Figure 31.

Figure 30: Major industries of employment



Source: Part of "Question 18. Where do they work/study. For each person (aged 17 and over in your households) please write the name of their main employer or their school/college".

Figure 31: Industries of employment



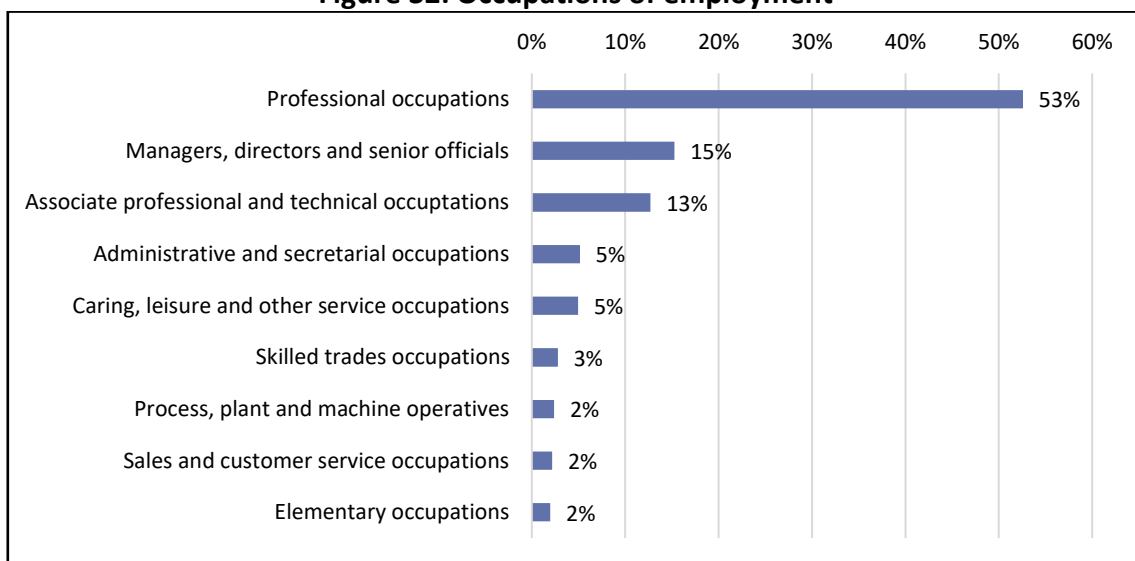
Source: Part of "Question 18. Where do they work/study. For each person (aged 17 and over in your households) please write the name of their main employer or their school/college".

A high proportion, 81% of the responses detailing job titles (provided for 504 household members), are employed in one of three occupations:

- Professional occupations, accounting for 53% of responses,
- Managers, directors and senior officials, accounting for 15% of responses,
- Associate professional and technical occupations, accounting for 13% of responses.

Figure 32 shows the occupations of respondents in Northstowe.

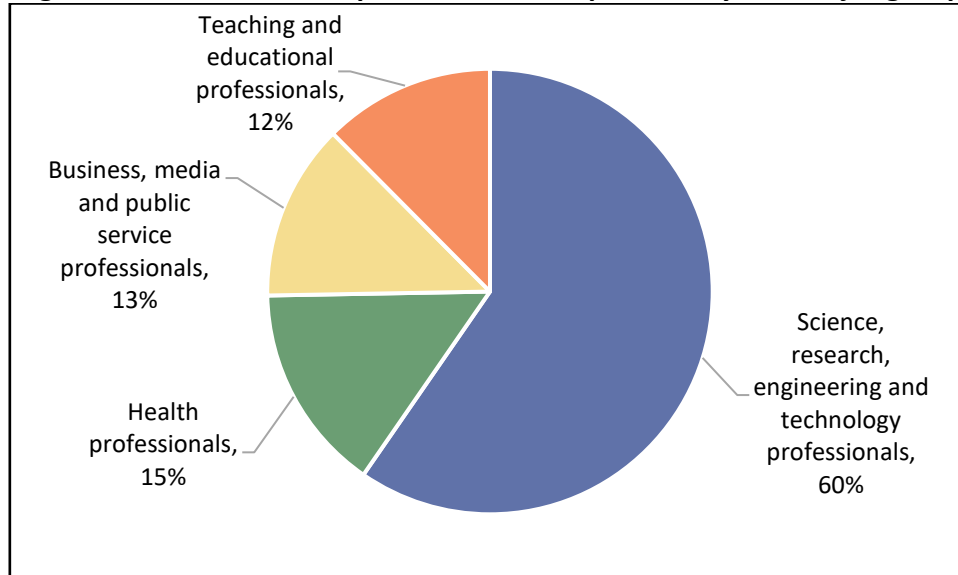
Figure 32: Occupations of employment



Source: "Question 19. What is the full title of their main job?" in "Section 4: About your work, study and travel. Please give the following details about each person ages 17 and over in your households".

Further analysis of those working in 'professional occupations', which accounted for 53% of responses, is provided in Figure 33. Within this occupational sector, 60% of responses are science, research, engineering and technology professionals, 15% are health professionals, 13% are business, media and public service professionals and 12% are teaching and educational professionals.

Figure 33: Breakdown of 'professional occupations' by sub-major group

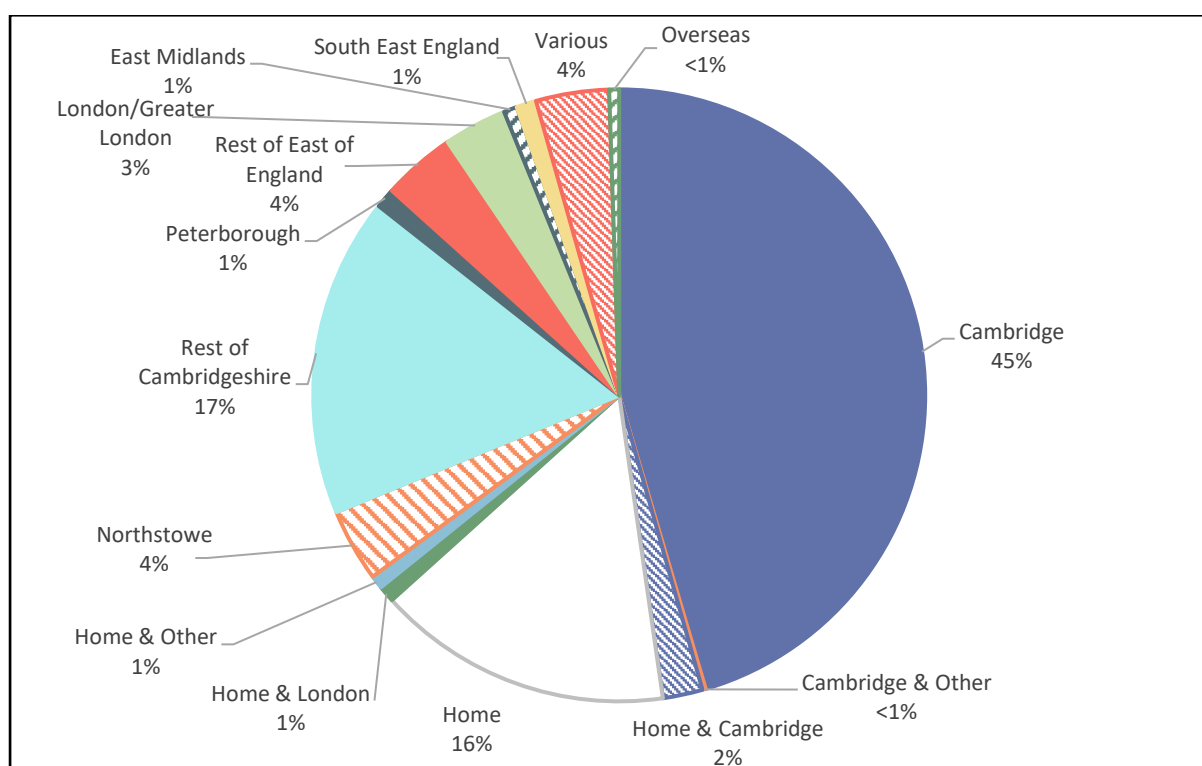


Source: "Question 19. What is the full title of their main job?" in "Section 4: About your work, study and travel. Please give the following details about each person ages 17 and over in your households".

Location of employment

Respondents were asked to provide the town names of their place of work or study. Figure 34 shows the locations of 570 residents' place of work or study, from data provided in 319 household responses. The largest proportion, 45%, work in Cambridge, followed by those who work from home for at least some of their time, 19% of the total. 17% work elsewhere in Cambridgeshire, and 4% work in Northstowe. The remaining residents work or study elsewhere in the East of England (4%), in London (3%), in Peterborough (1%), the East Midlands (1%), the South East (1%), and overseas (less than 1%). 4% work in various location, including as part of national roles.

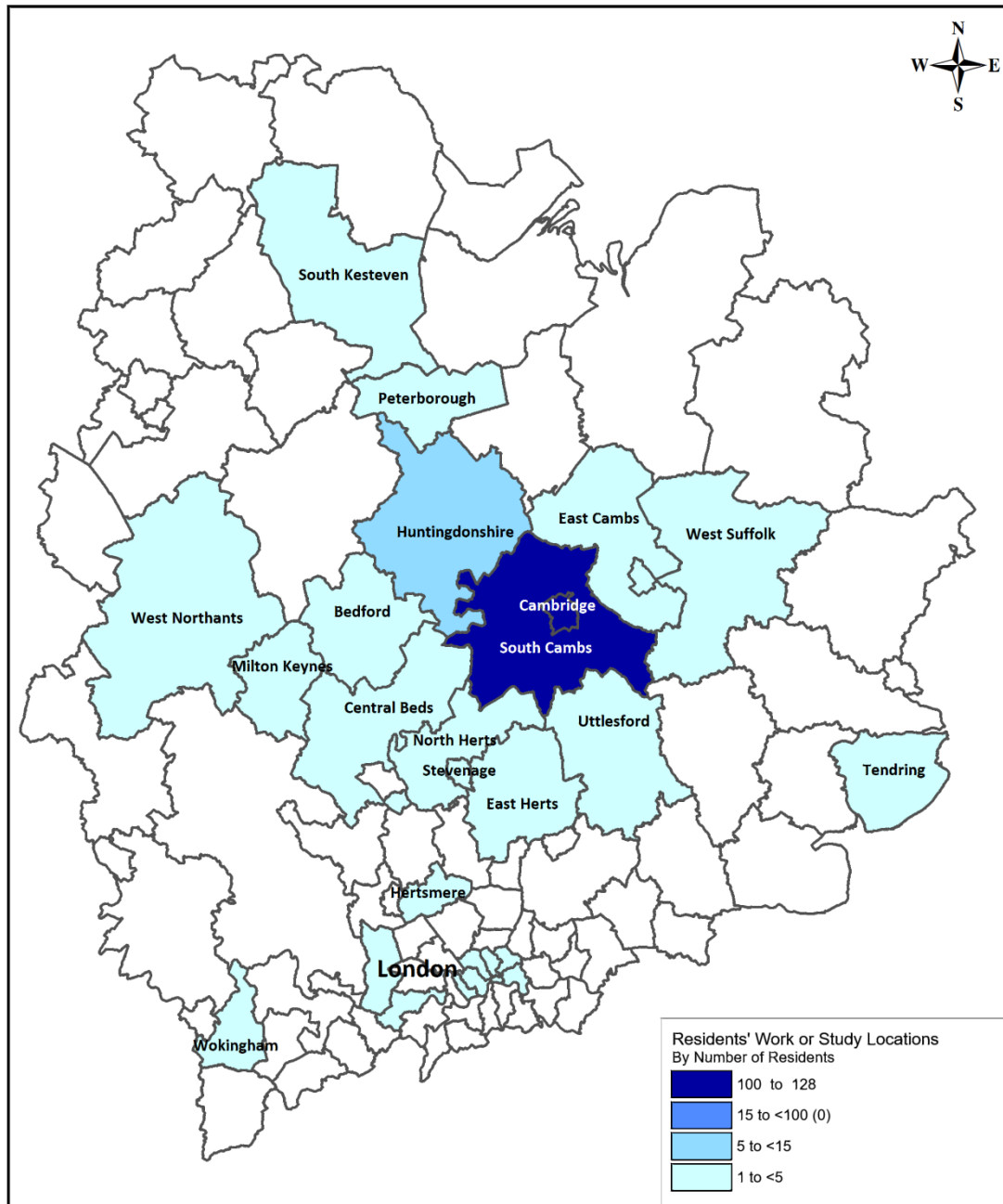
Figure 34: Residents' place of work or study



Source: "Question 18. Where do they work/study?" in "Section 4: About your work, study and travel. Please give the following details about each person ages 17 and over in your households."

Figure 35 shows the employment / study location of 288 residents for which postcode data for the employment / study location was provided. It can be seen that the majority of residents work or study in Cambridgeshire or South Cambridgeshire, and in the surrounding districts. Other areas of work / study include the East Midlands, Greater London and the South East.

Figure 35: Residents' location of employment / study

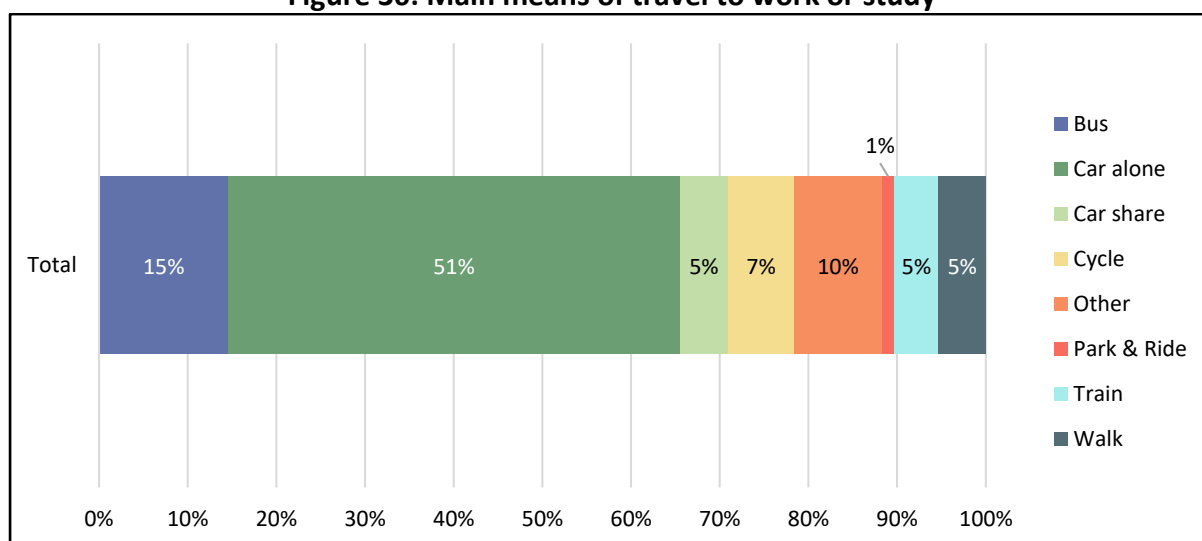


Source: "Question 18. Where do they work/study?" in "Section 4: About your work, study and travel. Please give the following details about each person ages 17 and over in your households."

Travel to work / study

As shown in Figure 36, driving alone was the most common main means of transport to place of work or study, accounting for 51% of 582 residents for whom data was available. The second most common mode of transport was bus, with a considerably lower proportion of 15% of residents. 7% of residents reported in the survey cycle; 5% walk; 5% take the train; with a further 5% reporting that they car share. The least common mode of transport was park and ride, at 1% of residents in the survey.

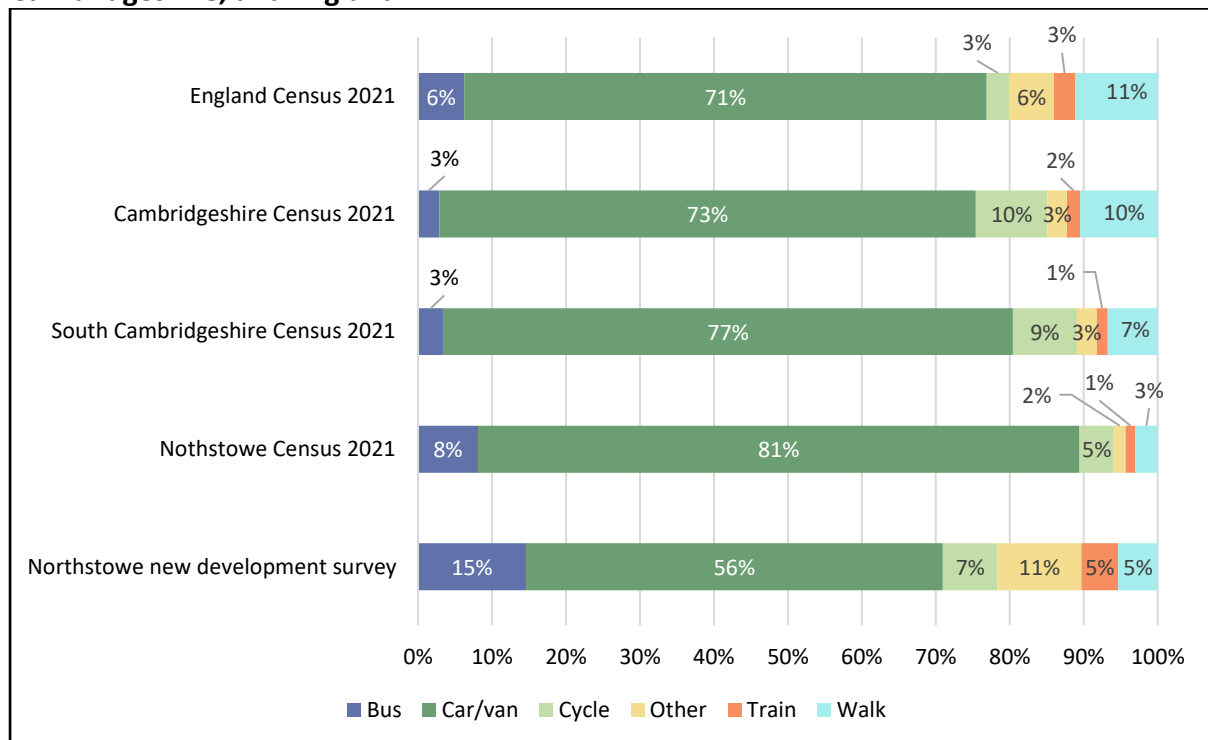
Figure 36: Main means of travel to work or study



Source: "Question 20. How do they travel to work/study" in "Section 4: About your work, study and travel. Please give the following details about each person aged 17 and over in your household".

As shown in Figure 37, a lower proportion of residents in the Northstowe new development survey travel by car or van and a higher proportion travel by bus compared to the proportion shown in the Census 2021 data for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England as a whole. A higher proportion of new development survey respondents also travel by train and "other" methods of transport to work, compared to Census 2021 data. This is, at least in part, likely to reflect some changes in behaviour and travel to work patterns since Census 2021, which was undertaken during a period of Covid-19 national lockdown (when workers were asked to work at home wherever possible). The data also shows that the proportion of Northstowe residents who walk to work is lower than the proportions for South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire and England as a whole.

Figure 37: Comparison of methods of travel to work for residents from the new development survey, compared with Census 2021 for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England

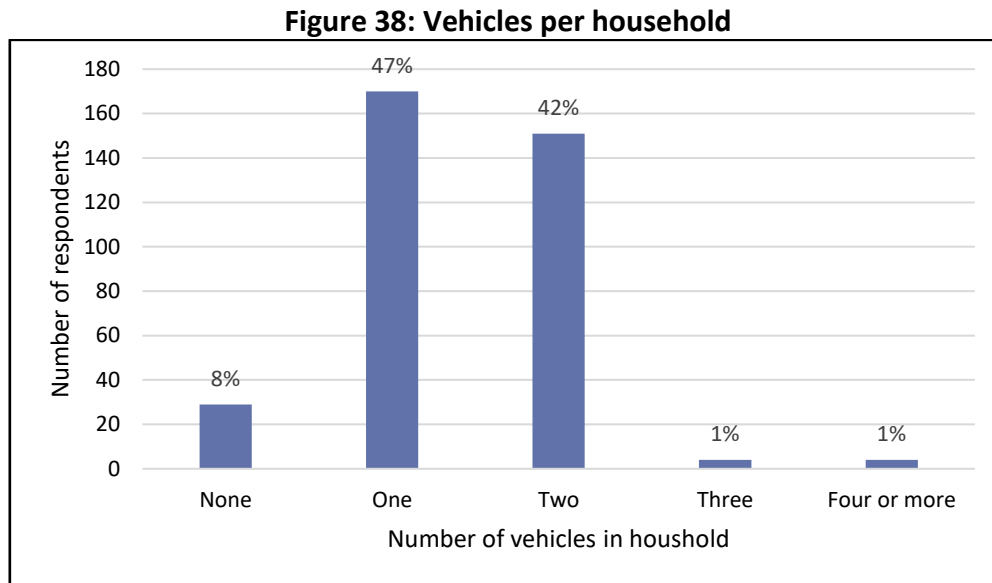


Source: “Question 20. How do they travel to work/study” in “Section 4: About your work, study and travel. Please give the following details about each person aged 17 and over in your household”, & 2021 census TS061 – Method used to travel to work. (Office for National Statistics, 2022).

Note. Some survey and Census answers were not directly comparable. To facilitate comparison some categories were grouped together. Survey respondents who chose “park and ride” were grouped into the “other” category. Census respondents who chose “underground, metro, light rail or tram”, taxi, or “motorcycle, scooter, or moped” were all grouped with “other method of travel to work”.

Number of vehicles per household

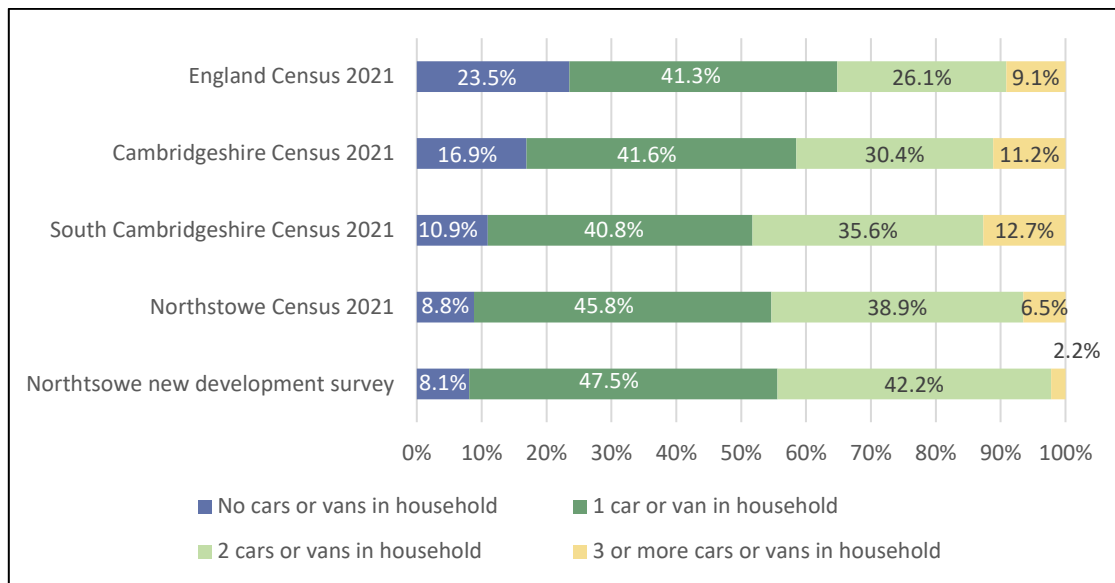
Respondents were asked how many vehicles they had in their household, with options ranging from “none” to “four or more. Of the 358 household responses, and as shown in Figure 38, the largest proportion of households have 1 vehicle, at 47% of the total, whilst 29 (or 8%) of respondents reported having no vehicle. 44% of households have 2 or more vehicles. On average, there are 1.4 vehicles per household (where for the purposes of this calculation, those who chose the option “four or more” were treated as having 4 vehicles).



Source: “Question 21. How many motor vehicles are available for use by your household?”

Vehicle ownership amongst the new development survey respondents is similar to Census 2021 data for those with car or van availability in Northstowe. The new development survey shows a slightly lower proportion of households with 3 or more vehicles compared to the Census 2021 data.

Figure 39: Comparison of number of motor vehicles per household for new development survey respondents, with Census 2021 data on household car / van availability for Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, and England



Source: Question 21 and Census Table: TS045 - Car or van availability

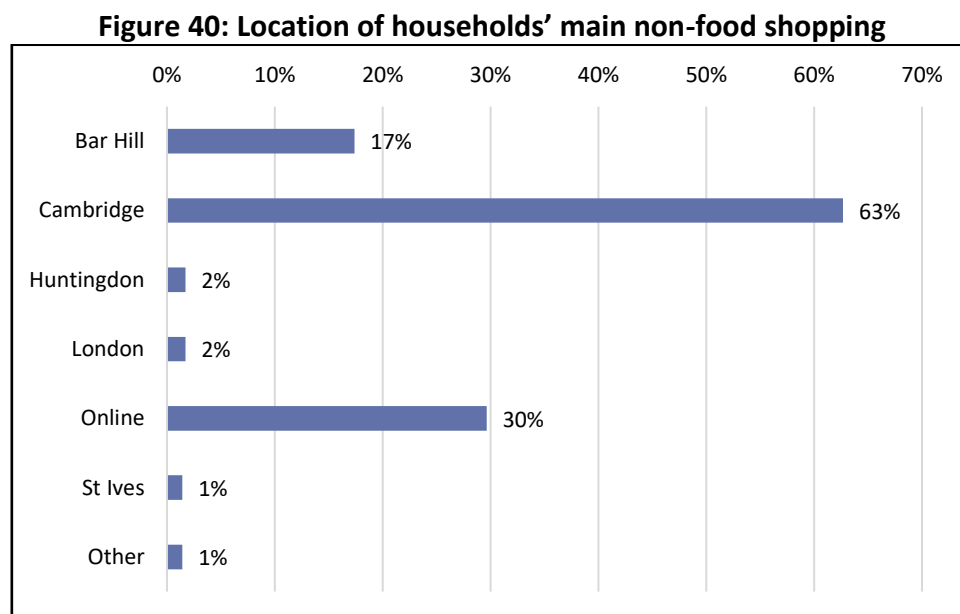
Other activities and perceptions of living in Northstowe

Location of main non-food shopping

351 respondents answered question 22 which asked which location their household does its main non-food shopping. Respondents were able to leave comments detailing multiple locations.

- The majority of respondents indicated they did their main non-food shopping in “Cambridge” (63%).
- Under a third indicated they do it “Online” (30%).
- Under a fifth indicated they do it in “Bar Hill” (17%).

A breakdown of responses is shown in Figure 40.



Source: “Question 22. In which location does your household do its main non-food shopping, such as clothes, shoes, electrical goods?”

“Other” locations included:

- Histon
- Milton Keynes
- “Anywhere but Northstowe as still no shops...”
- Peterborough
- Willingham.

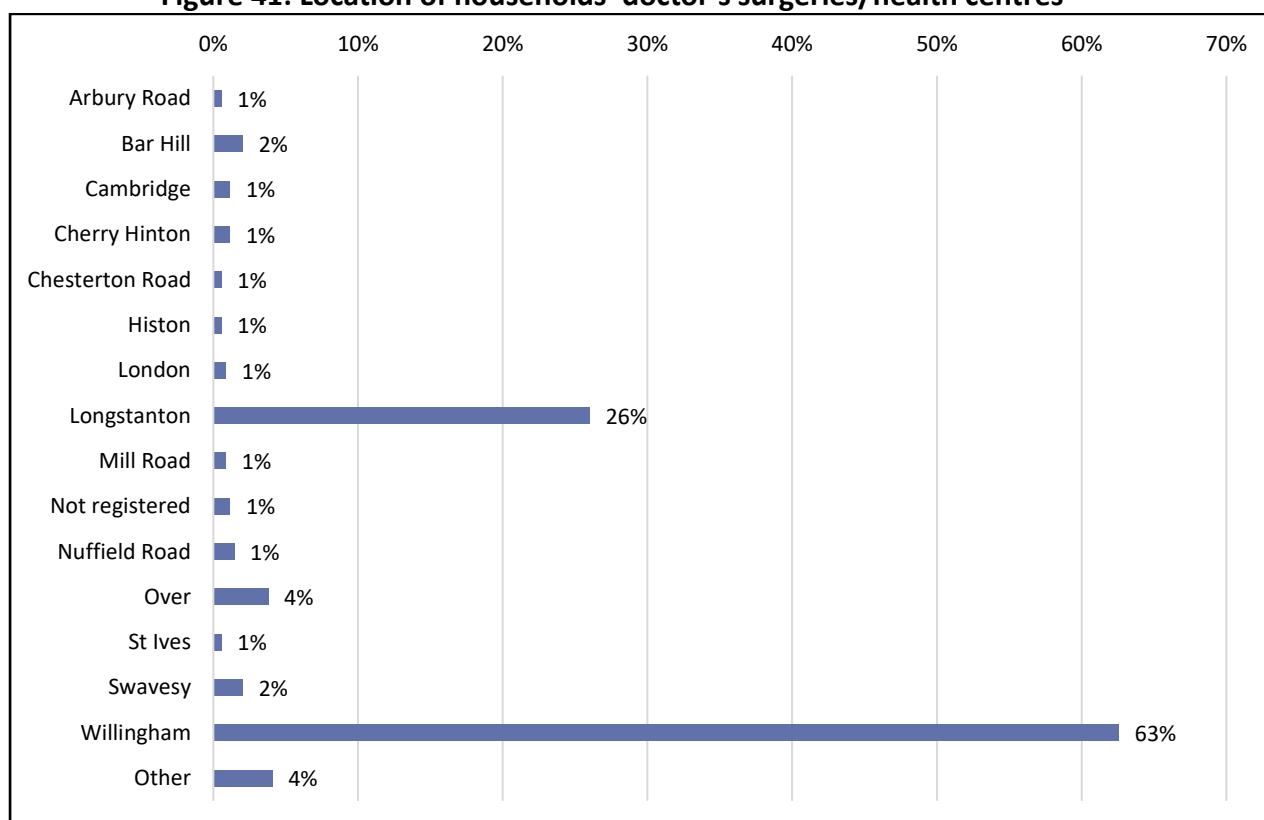
Location of Doctor's surgery/health centre

342 respondents left comments on question 23, which asked which doctor's surgery/health centre their household was registered with. Respondents could leave comments detailing multiple surgeries/health centres. Due to most of the respondents' comments detailing the location and not the name of doctor's surgeries/health centres, comments have been coded by location.

- The majority of respondents indicated they were registered at doctor's surgery/health centre in "Willingham" (63%).
- Just over a quarter of respondents indicated they were registered at "Longstanton" (26%).

A full breakdown of respondents' answers is shown in Figure 41.

Figure 41: Location of households' doctor's surgeries/health centres



Source: "Question 23. Which doctor's surgery/health centre is your household registered with? If more than one applies, please list all applicable. Please do not include students living away from home".

Note: 1% of respondents only stated Cambridge so these have been provided separately to other Cambridge locations.

Note: two respondents left comments unrelated to the location of doctor's surgeries/health centres. One respondent stated that there were no doctor's surgeries/health centres in Northstowe and one respondent commented in relation to the way patients are registered at GP surgeries.

“Other” locations included:

- Bury St Edmunds
- Cambourne
- Comberton
- Cottenham
- Ely
- Essex
- Fulham
- Haddenham
- Newnham Walk
- Papworth
- Soham
- Trumpington
- Waterbeach
- York Street.

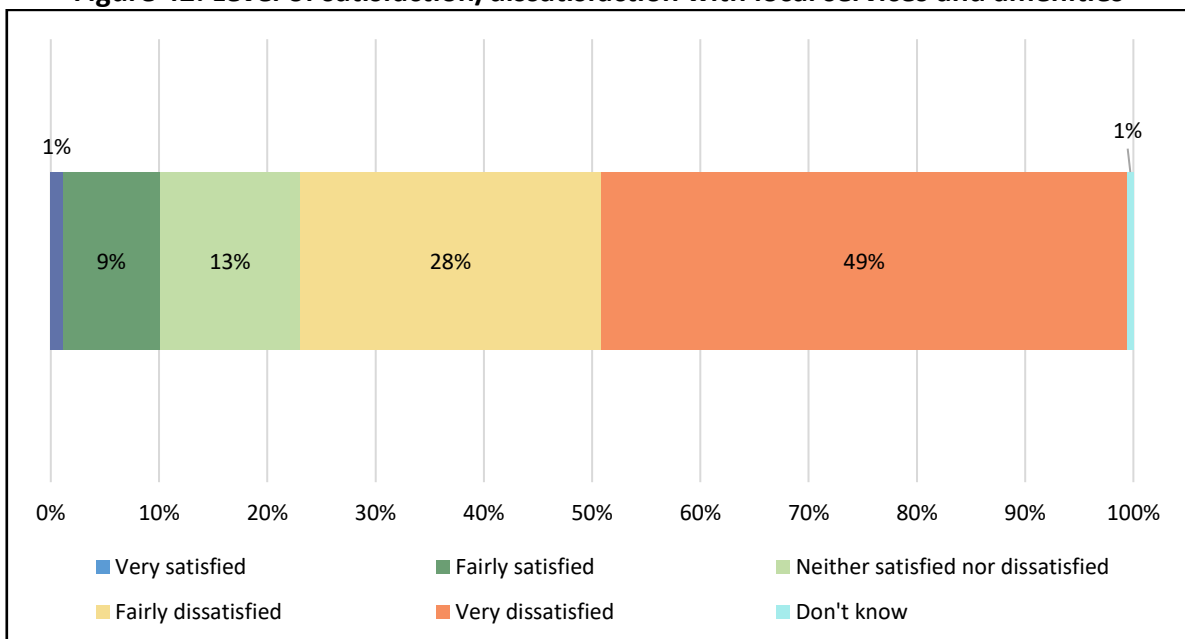
Local services and amenities

356 respondents answered question 24, which asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the local services and amenities in their local area.

- The majority of respondents were 'fairly dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with the local services and amenities (76%).
 - Nearly half of respondents were 'very dissatisfied' (49%).

A breakdown of respondents' answers is shown in Figure 42.

Figure 42: Level of satisfaction/dissatisfaction with local services and amenities



Source: "Question 24. Generally, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the local services and amenities in your local area? (Please select the box that most applies to you and your household)".

Most satisfied with

277 respondents left comments on the question asking what they were most satisfied with. The comment themes in Table 9 are provided in approximate order of number of occurrences in the responses.

Table 9: Respondents' answers to the question "What are you most satisfied with?"

Comment Theme	Respondent comments
Green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with the green spaces available at Northstowe. Those who specified discussed the lakes, water park, playgrounds, walking areas, and allotments.
Public transport infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with Northstowe's public transport infrastructure. In particular, the ease of access to the guided busway and Park & Ride were mentioned.
Nothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they felt there was nothing to be satisfied with. Those who elaborated discussed a lack of shops and GP surgeries.
Food Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with the regularity of the food trucks organised by the Northstowe Foodies.
Active travel infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated that they felt there were good walking and cycling links in Northstowe.
Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with the schools and locality of schools in the area, particularly a primary school and special needs school.
Grocery shopping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with locality of grocery shops in areas outside Northstowe. In particular these were the Co-op in Longstanton and the Tesco in Bar Hill. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A few of these respondents highlighted there were no shops in Northstowe itself.
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with the local community or neighbours.
Their house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with their homes. Those who elaborated discussed the affordability of their homes (or access to help to buy schemes) and the location.
GP surgeries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with the GP services/doctors nearby.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some of these respondents highlighted they were using GP services in Longstanton, Over, and Willingham.
Noise level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme were satisfied with the low levels of noise.
Appearance of the development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with the development's appearance.
Road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with the road infrastructure, ease of access, and close links to the A14.
Leisure facilities/activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with the availability of leisure facilities and activities.
Clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with the availability of clubs, particularly for children.
Cleanliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with the general cleanliness of Northstowe.
Cafes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they were satisfied with the availability of nearby cafes.
Other responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other areas of satisfaction were only mentioned by a single respondent. These were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Post office ○ Events ○ The "Community Wing" ○ Availability of broadband internet ○ Emergency response times ○ The involvement of local and town councillors ○ Speed of housing development ○ Bin collections.

Source: "Question 27. What are you most satisfied with?"

Most dissatisfied with

339 respondents left comments on the question asking what they are most dissatisfied with. The comment themes in Table 10 are provided in approximate order of number of occurrences in the responses.

Table 10: Respondents' answers to the question "What are you most dissatisfied with?"

Comment Theme	Respondent comments
Retail shops and supermarkets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme were dissatisfied with the lack of local shops, retail outlets, or town centre; particularly a lack of supermarkets or grocery shops; the delay in the development of these facilities; and the need to drive to reach such facilities, and the resulting impact on the environment. • Many respondents who discussed this theme were dissatisfied with the lack of food and drinks outlets (and the delay of their development), particularly coffee shops, and cafés, but also mentioned were: restaurants; takeaways; fish and chip shops; delicatessens; bakeries; butchers; markets; food vans; newsagents; Chinese food stores; tool shops; and independent food shops. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some respondents were disappointed with the small size of the nearest shop in Longstanton; and the fact that Northstowe is outside local delivery areas.
Amenities, facilities and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme expressed frustration with the delay in the development of amenities, facilities and services for somewhere as big as Northstowe; the lack of clear timeline as to when they would be delivered; the resulting need to drive to access these amenities, and the potential impact on the environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Facilities, amenities and services highlighted were food shopping and outlets, healthcare facilities, non-food shopping, public toilets and water fountains.
Healthcare facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme commented on the lack of local healthcare facilities, including a local GP and dentist, and the difficulty in getting appointments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some respondents commented on the lack of pharmacy and vet.
Community and social spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme commented on a lack of a sense of community, and disappointment in the delay in the development of social spaces, including a lack of community hall; coffee shops; cafés; pubs;

	bars; community or cultural events; community orchard; nature attractions; religious facilities (such as a mosque); and sheltered areas.
Gym, sports facilities and classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme mentioned the lack of sports centre or facilities, including a local gym (such as a council run gym); a pool; larger playgrounds/parks with more facilities; formal basketball and football courts; exercise classes (such as Zumba); and frustration with the delay in access to facilities that had been built, such as sport courts and the water park. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One respondent mentioned that the sport centre was very expensive.
Pubs and bars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme commented on the lack of pubs and/or bars.
Community safety and ASB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme commented on problems with vandalism and antisocial behaviour, particularly by young people. • Some respondents mentioned issues with dog fouling; crime (including burglary, drug dealing, and arson); lack of adequate security and street lighting (including around the pond); and a lack of police presence.
Public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme expressed dissatisfaction that public transport did not meet expectations, with low frequency, unreliable and crowded services; poor transport links; few bus stops; and a lack of progress with the guided busway. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A few respondents highlighted safety concerns about waiting for public transport services for long periods of time at night, and that it was too expensive. ○ One respondent highlighted that buses to the train station arrive at the same time as trains, which means having to wait half an hour for the following train.
Roads and pavements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme commented that the roads and pavements were poor quality; unfinished (including in areas no longer under construction); poorly planned; had broken kerbs; had inadequate kerb ramps for those with mobility issues; and that they were dissatisfied with the cycle paths. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some highlighted concerns that roads are unadopted, commenting on the inability to enforce safe speed, parking, and proper use of zebra crossings. ○ Also highlighted was the unknown completion date for the new highway to Northstowe; water

	build up on roads; long term issues with leaking drains; lack of parking; and traffic issues (due to lack of local services/amenities/facilities).
General upkeep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme commented on the poor upkeep of communal areas, including green areas, the pond, and high levels of rubbish (including over-flowing bins, and infrequent bin collection for food waste).
Other responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some respondents commented on the lack of post office; library; secular schools; nursery; early years services; banks; and employment opportunities. • Some respondents commented on the lack of provisions for children such as cadets, dance classes, a building for the scouts; and provisions for young people to socialise in a more socially acceptable way. • Some respondents commented on the lack of leisure, entertainment, recreation facilities, including hairdressers; beauty salons; and dog walking spaces. • Some respondents commented on the low quality of the primary school. • Also mentioned was the poor Wi-Fi and phone signal in the area, high costs, and the delay of LEAP 2 opening.

Source: "Question 28: What are you most dissatisfied with?"

Would most like to change

311 respondents left comments on the question asking what they would most like to change. The comment themes in Table 11 are provided in approximate order of number of occurrences in the responses.

Table 11: Respondents' answers to the question "What would you most like to change?"

Comment Theme	Respondent comments
Local shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted more shops in Northstowe. Those who specified mentioned: convenience stores, supermarkets, cafes, restaurants, take-aways, and high-street/town centre shops. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some of these respondents highlighted they had been promised these amenities (along with a GP surgery, community centre, pub, and gym) when purchasing/moving into their homes.
Healthcare facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted more healthcare facilities. Those who specified mentioned: dentists (particularly an NHS dentist), GP surgeries, and healthcare centres (one example provided were services seen in St Andrews, Fife). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some of these respondents highlighted they had been promised these amenities (along with a local shop, community centre, pub, and gym) when purchasing/moving into their homes.
Community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted more community facilities or places to help foster a “community feel”. Those who specified mentioned: a community centre, a library, religious centres, a pavilion, and play parks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some of these respondents highlighted they had been promised these amenities (along with a local shop, GP surgery, pub, and gym) when purchasing/moving into their homes.
Leisure facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted more leisure facilities. Those who specified mentioned: a gym, sports/activity centre, sports clubs, swimming pool, and water sports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some of these respondents highlighted they had been promised these amenities (along with a local shop, GP surgery, pub, and community centre) when purchasing/moving into their homes.
Pub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted to see a pub in Northstowe.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some of these respondents highlighted they had been promised a pub (along with a local shop, GP surgery, gym, and community centre) when purchasing/moving into their homes.
Security measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted to see more security measures in Northstowe due to issues with vandalism and anti-social behaviour. Those who specified mentioned: more police presence, a police station, CCTV, and improved lighting.
Improvements to public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted to see improvements to public transport. These respondents felt ticket prices needed to be reduced and that there needed to be more frequent buses, as current services were either full or not stopping at Northstowe.
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted to see more maintenance of green areas and paths, highlighting that there was a considerable number of weeds and dying plants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A few of these respondents were displeased with the maintenance fees charged, as they didn't feel any maintenance was being conducted.
Road infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted to see road surfacing finished, particularly on the entrance to Northstowe, and clearer markings for car parking.
Town centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted to see a town centre developed for Northstowe.
Post office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted to see a post office in Northstowe.
School/nurseries/childcare facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme wanted to see more nurseries and childcare facilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some of these respondents indicated they wanted availability in a non-religious school or highlighted issues they had with schools in the area.
Speed of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme indicated they wanted to see the amenities and facilities previously promised developed "sooner rather than later".
Cycle paths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respondents who discussed this theme wanted to see more development of cycle paths in the area, with particular mentions of routes connecting to Cambridge and Bar Hill.

Green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme wanted to see the development of more green spaces/nature reserves and more tree planting.
Concerns around dog control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme either highlighted issues around unleashed dogs in the area or around their being the potential for issues once the pitch/bowling green was open.
Speed cameras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme wanted to see speed cameras installed to enforce speed limits.
Business facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme wanted to see more business facilities in Northstowe.
Phone signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme indicated that their phone signals were poor in Northstowe and wanted to see improvement.
Council adoption/involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme wanted to see an “adoption of estate by council” or more involvement in the development.
Everything	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents who discussed this theme felt that “everything” needed to change, as Northstowe lacked facilities/amenities.
Other responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other areas of change were only mentioned by a single respondent. These were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Safer pavements ○ Concerns about local water levels ○ Concerns about the inability to grow plants due to blue clay ○ Sheltered areas.

Source: “Question 29: What would you most like to change?”