



CHEL TENHAM

BOROUGH COUNCIL

Notice of a meeting of Council

Monday, 24 September 2012

2.30 pm

Council Chamber, Municipal Offices

Membership	
Councillors:	Colin Hay (Chair), Wendy Flynn (Vice-Chair), Andrew Chard, Garth Barnes, Ian Bickerton, Nigel Britter, Chris Coleman, Barbara Driver, Bernard Fisher, Jacky Fletcher, Rob Garnham, Les Godwin, Penny Hall, Tim Harman, Rowena Hay, Diane Hibbert, Sandra Holliday, Peter Jeffries, Steve Jordan, Andrew Lansley, Paul Massey, Helena McCloskey, Andrew McKinlay, Paul McLain, David Prince, John Rawson, Anne Regan, Rob Reid, Diggory Seacome, Duncan Smith, Malcolm Stennett, Charles Stewart, Klara Sudbury, Jo Teakle, Pat Thornton, Jon Walklett, Andrew Wall, Simon Wheeler, Roger Whyborn and Suzanne Williams

Agenda

1.	A MOMENT OF REFLECTION	
2.	APOLOGIES	
3.	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	
4.	MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING 25 June 2012	(Pages 1 - 32)
5.	COMMUNICATIONS BY THE MAYOR	
6.	COMMUNICATIONS BY THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL	
7.	PUBLIC QUESTIONS These must be received no later than 12 noon on the fourth working day before the date of the meeting (18 September 2012)	
8.	MEMBER QUESTIONS	
9.	RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT REMUNERATION PANEL (IRP) REGARDING MEMBERS' SCHEME OF ALLOWANCES Report of the Director of Commissioning	(Pages 33 - 42)

10.	JOINT CORE STRATEGY GLOUCESTER, CHELTENHAM AND TEWKESBURY - HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT Report of the Leader	(Pages 43 - 370)
11.	NOTICES OF MOTION	
12.	TO RECEIVE PETITIONS	
13.	ANY OTHER ITEM THE MAYOR DETERMINES AS URGENT AND WHICH REQUIRES A DECISION	

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Andrew North
Chief Executive

Council

Monday, 25th June, 2012

2.30 - 6.35 pm

Attendees	
Councillors:	Colin Hay (Chair), Wendy Flynn (Vice-Chair), Andrew Chard, Garth Barnes, Ian Bickerton, Nigel Britter, Chris Coleman, Barbara Driver, Bernard Fisher, Rob Garnham, Penny Hall, Tim Harman, Rowena Hay, Sandra Holliday, Peter Jeffries, Steve Jordan, Andrew Lansley, Paul Massey, Helena McCloskey, Andrew McKinlay, Paul McLain, David Prince, John Rawson, Anne Regan, Rob Reid, Diggory Seacome, Duncan Smith, Malcolm Stennett, Charles Stewart, Klara Sudbury, Jo Teakle, Jon Walklett, Andrew Wall, Simon Wheeler, Roger Whyborn and Suzanne Williams

Minutes

1. A MOMENT OF REFLECTION

Reverend Robert Pestell invited members to take a moment of reflection.

At this point the Mayor presented Honorary Alderman Robin MacDonald with his scroll.

2. APOLOGIES

Councillors Fletcher, Godwin and Thornton had given their apologies and Councillor Wall had advised he would be late. He subsequently arrived at 3.10pm.

The Mayor went through some house-keeping. A signing in and out sheet had been situated at the entrance of the chamber and members were asked to note the time of their arrival, if after the meeting had commenced, and the time of their departure if prior to the conclusion of the meeting in order that there would be a clear indication of which members were present at various stages of the meeting. This was something that he would look to enforce if required. He also noted that to allow flexibility no seating plan had been produced and instead the Councillor poster featuring member's names and faces had been circulated throughout the public gallery and provided to the press, though he would endeavour to introduce members when inviting them to speak.

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Regan declared a personal interest in agenda item 9 (Petition regarding Weavers Field) as a member of the Warden Hill Parish Council.

The Mayor highlighted that the budget outturn was today being considered and suggested that as there were issues relating to the HRA, should this be debated, Directors of CBH, of which he was one, should declare an interest.

4. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

The minutes of the last meeting had been circulated with the agenda.

Upon a vote it was unanimously

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on the 14 May 2012 be agreed and signed as an accurate record.

5. PUBLIC QUESTIONS

The public questions were taken just prior to agenda item 9 (Petition regarding Weavers Field) as all of the questions received related to this matter.

The following responses were given to the 8 public questions received;

1.	Question from Mr Poulter to Cabinet Member Sustainability, Councillor Whyborn
	<p>Can I ask please, why the proposed allotment project on Weaver’s Field, Warden Hill is still being pursued, when even our own MP Martin Horwood has publicly stated his grave concerns and opposition to it , the two local Parish Councils, namely Leckhampton with Warden Hill, and Up Hatherley have rejected it....</p> <p>the former being the authority responsible for the provision of allotments in our area, and the second being the Parish Council covering the area which the Member proposing this project represents ...</p> <p>and how does this fit in with the ‘Localism Bill’, because the provision of allotments in this location will restrict ‘Public Use’ of this beautiful green open space, in favour of a Minority?</p>
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	<p>Localism involves listening to all the local people and groups, not just those who are opposed, but also those people who are anxious to gain an allotment in order to grow their own produce, something which many people would want to encourage. The council also has a legal obligation to supply allotments.</p> <p>Councillors are continuing to listen, and certainly open to modifying the proposal in ways which improve the public amenity for enjoying the views from the hill, walking dogs and so on.</p>
	Supplementary question from Mr Poulter
	<p>When you say “Localism involves listening to all..” are you aware that as well as the 1020 that signed the petition there are hundreds of people in Leckhampton that are against the allotments compared to the 80 or so that would benefit from them?</p>
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	<p>I look at it differently. There are hundreds of people on the waiting list for allotments and the fact is there are two groups of people saying two very different things and as a Cabinet Member I must look at both and the bigger picture of Cheltenham as a whole.</p>
2.	Question from Mrs John to Cabinet Member Sustainability, Councillor Whyborn

	<p>Back in 2005 when the Council's website referred to the exciting future development in Weavers Field, a group of volunteers was formed, "Friends of Weavers Field", to try and protect the area.</p> <p>We fundraised and worked closely with John Crowther, the then Assistant Director- Green Environment and Mr. James Blockly, Borough Council Conservation Officer, to maintain this valuable space. Mr. Crowther promised to work closely with interested residents to protect and enhance the nature conservation value and bio-diversity of Weavers Field for the greater benefit of all.</p> <p>Can the Cabinet Member Sustainability advise what bio-diversity studies have been done with regards to the impact on protected species such as bats, slow worms etc which are regularly seen?</p> <p>As the late Councillor Ken Buckland wrote as long ago as March 1997 in respect of Weaver's Field, 'these small pockets of green open space in our community are always worth fighting for'.</p>
	<p>Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability</p>
	<p>An ecological study has been completed which can be made available to all, and which demonstrates that no significant impact would be made by converting a part of the hill to allotments.</p> <p>On the general question of future usage of Weavers' Field following the transfer of the land to the Council, there were various discussions over the last decade in terms of how best to use it, which I am advised never really got beyond the general commitment not to build houses on it. In particular the possibility to create a nature reserve was not pursued because of insufficient public support, neither was the idea of a public recreation facility.</p>
	<p>Supplementary question from Mrs John</p>
	<p>You talk about lack of public support for a nature reserve or public recreation facility but why can't the Council just leave it as the unspoiled haven that it is for people to enjoy?</p>
	<p>Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability</p>
	<p>The Council is in a difficult position. It's easy to say leave Weavers Field and use another site but the fact is that there are only a small number of sites and the Council has a statutory duty to provide allotments which it is looking to do within these constraints.</p>
3.	<p>Question from Mr Smiles to Cabinet Member Sustainability, Councillor Whyborn</p>
	<p>In respect of Weaver's Field, Warden Hill, I feel that Cheltenham Borough Council should be very proud of this beautiful field and hill, which is an Oasis in the middle of a suburban area and the only green space left in the area kept in its natural state that local people of all ages can walk to. Given the information about the history of the field and hill and bearing in mind its historical aspect, has the Cabinet Member sought advice from the Heritage and Conservation Manager?</p>
	<p>Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability</p>
	<p>There have certainly been discussions with the Planning department, and no objections raised in principle. Weavers Field is formerly farmland. The</p>

	conservation officer reports that the field has no special historic features or special conservation legislation controlling its development.
	Supplementary question from Mr Smiles
	I assume there is a report which formally sets out the opinion of the Planning department and given the level of public objection why do you want to deprive so many people of this beautiful place.
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	Only a preliminary response has been provided by the Planning department at this stage, though this was in writing. A formal response would be sought as the result of any future Planning application and this would be available to the public. I have been impressed by the arguments put forward by the public on this matter and these will form part of my consideration of whether the scheme can be modified.
4.	Question from Mr Rastelli to Cabinet Member Sustainability, Councillor Whyborn
	Council members are being asked to make a decision about whether or not to take the Weaver's Field proposal forward. How many of the Council have actually visited this site and experienced exactly what it is?
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	Council members will not be making that decision in this meeting (25/06/12), and it would be most unusual for an entire Council to visit a site. However local ward members have visited it, including myself, and it is to be expected that before any application goes to the Planning Committee, their members would visit the site. Following my visits, I would add that the amenity value of the hill is not lost on me, and the Council would certainly want to take this into full account in discussions as to how and where to site allotments on Weavers Field.
	Supplementary question from Mr Rastelli
	Can you assure me that all members visit the site before any decision is taken?
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	I can't give that assurance or speak for other members, but I certainly hope they would.
5.	Question from Mr John to Cabinet Member Sustainability, Councillor Whyborn
	In the light of the overwhelming strength of local feeling in respect of the Weaver's Field, Warden Hill allotment proposal, has any consideration been given to a full debate being undertaken In the Council chamber over this matter?
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	Clearly Council members will have opportunities in the debate over the petition, and I am confident that will be conducted so as to represent the range of views. However, the constitution of the Council is such that the decision will not (and cannot) be taken by full Council. It is a decision for cabinet, and which would in turn require a full debate of the Planning committee in the Council chamber.
6.	Question from Mr John to Cabinet Member Sustainability, Councillor Whyborn
	Can the cabinet member confirm what consideration has been given to

	the availability of farmland in a nearby location, which I understand has been offered by a farmer, to be sold or leased to the Council?
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	The Council is actively looking at land across mainly the south of Cheltenham, including farmland, council owned land, and anything else which may become available, but in reality people are not eager to sell or lease land. CBC is not aware of any such offer from a farmer, but would be very willing to discuss such an offer if it was made.
	Supplementary question from Mr John
	Are you aware that Councillor Regan has details of such an offer?
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	No I was not aware but I would be happy to discuss this with her if this is the case.
7.	Question from Mr Jones to the Leader of the Council, Councillor Jordan
	As Friends of Weavers Field, we have had over 850 cumulative years of sworn statements that support formal designation of Weavers Field as a Village Green. Added to this overwhelming local demand, may we ask the Leader of Borough Council to also support the application and confirm this in writing with Gloucestershire County Council?
	Response from the Leader
	I'm not sure what '850 cumulative years of sworn statements' means although hope it doesn't mean this has been an issue since 1162. While I haven't seen the application I am more than happy to look into this matter to see if it is something I can assist with. However, I understand the application is deemed legally invalid by the County Council.
	Supplementary question from Mr Jones
	With your answer in mind, is the Leader aware that his statement regarding the application having been deemed legally invalid by the County Council is incorrect?
	Response from the Leader
	I am not able to comment on behalf of the County Council.
8.	Question from Mr Jones to Cabinet Member Sustainability, Councillor Whyborn
	Can the Cabinet member please confirm why the Parish Council responsible for allotment provision in the Weavers Field were not consulted on the proposal? This seems very odd bearing in mind that our Parish Council (as has the Cabinet member's own Parish council) have written to the Borough Council confirming they do not support the proposal in any form.
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	Parish councils are responsible for statutory allotments within their area. The allotments proposed at Weavers Field would be non statutory allotments and would remain the responsibility of the Borough Council. A meeting was in fact set up for me to attend Leckhampton with Warden Hill Parish council's meeting on March 1 st with the Parks Development manager, but it was they who advised that it might be better for us to organise something independently which we did at Brizen Young Peoples

	Centre. The Brizen exhibition was well attended, by both the public and parish council members.
	Supplementary question from Mr Jones
	Are you aware that the information presented at the Brizen exhibition was incorrect and misleading?
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	I am not aware that the information presented at the Brizen exhibition was incorrect or misleading but I am aware of these claims and do not accept these assertions. The information presented was presented in good faith.

6. COMMUNICATIONS BY THE MAYOR

The Mayors first few weeks in office had been very busy and had included the unveiling of a plaque for Lillian Faithful which had provided him with an insight into a great legacy. The Torch Relay event at the racecourse had demonstrated Cheltenham's ability to organise and execute events so well. The crowd at the racecourse grew to a magnificent number which was replicated along the route throughout Cheltenham. He thanked everyone that had been involved for a great job and noted that officials commented that the Cheltenham event had been the best so far. The Mayor had been honoured to go to Wembley Stadium to support the Cheltenham Robins in the football play-offs, though unfortunately they hadn't won the match. Other events included the Mayor's Charity launch at Oakwood School and he urged anyone that had not yet visited the Civic Award winning School to do so as it was a truly impressive building. The residents of Rosehill Street had shown real tenacity by going ahead with their Jubilee event as planned despite the 3 missing properties, the result of a gas explosion and he had been impressed by the coming together of trading and social communities across Cheltenham in celebration of the Jubilee. He had attended an ARRC beating of the retreat event at Imjin Barracks and been involved in some Royal visits. He hoped that members would be able to join him on some of the events throughout the year, including those in support of his charities.

7. COMMUNICATIONS BY THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL

The Leader of the Council reminded members that the deadline for applications to the Promoting Cheltenham Fund was this coming Friday (29 June), so there was still time to apply for funding. Members were also invited to propose any essential environmental improvement schemes for which the deadline was the end of July.

He advised members that the July Council meeting, which was marked in the diary as 'if required' was in fact required and he hoped members would be available to attend.

Finally, he congratulated Councillor Massey on the birth of his second daughter and was pleased to report that mother and baby were doing well.

8. MEMBER QUESTIONS

The Leader apologised for the delay in circulation of the member questions and responses, explaining that factual information for one of the responses had not been received until just prior to the meeting. The Mayor suggested that in future the questions and responses should be circulated and any missings be provided verbally at the meeting.

The following responses were given to the 6 member questions received;

1.	Question from Councillor Garnham to Cabinet Member Corporate Services
	<p>Would the relevant Cabinet member please explain why public requests for information from the Council are denied but then an explanation given that if the public want information then it can be released through a Freedom of Information request? This has happened recently when the public have been denied the information regarding exactly how many people wrote in objecting to Cllr Whyborn's proposals for Weavers Field, and also when the projected cost of the ill thought out project were asked for.</p> <p>Would the relevant Cabinet Member explain how much money is spent on complying with a FOI request?</p> <p>Would the relevant Cabinet Member agree with me that it would be far better to give information freely (apart from confidential matters) rather than make everyone go through the FOI route with all the hassle and cost to the public that is involved.</p>
	Response from Cabinet Member Corporate Services, Councillor Walklett
	<p>Most requests for information received by the council are responded to by the service area as 'business as usual' and do not need to be considered a Freedom of Information Request. The council continues to try to publish as much information as possible on its website to assist the public and also to reduce the resources required to respond to Freedom of Information Requests. Last year the council responded to 520 Freedom of Information Requests.</p> <p>Although numbers of Freedom of Information Requests have been steadily increasing over the last five years (2006/7 = 139) at an average of c.30% per annum, the incremental Freedom of Information Requests mirror the experiences of other local councils and both the NHS and Police.</p> <p>There are occasions where members of the public and councillors seek the same information, as highlighted by Councillor Garnham. In such cases, out of courtesy, consideration is given to councillors regarding the timing of when information is publicised. I, as I am sure would all my councillor colleagues, would encourage officers to release information, wherever possible in such instances, to the public and councillors at the same time and certainly without lengthy delays.</p> <p>Freedom of Information requests vary in length and complexity and as a result can take from 5 minutes to several days of officer time to produce a response, with each response involving different officers with different pay grades. The council tries to minimise the resource required to response to requests. In the present case, the request for information was made by telephone. A written request would have been recorded as a Freedom of Information request, and a written response provided. Although the time and cost of providing a written response to a written</p>

	request would have been a little more than providing the same information by telephone, it would have resulted in a record which would have been easily available to those who may need to access it in the future, and circulated to Members who may have an interest in the request and response.
	Supplementary question from Councillor Garnham
	Does the Cabinet Member Corporate Services agree that it was wrong for the public to have to go down the route of a Freedom of Information Request?
	Response from the Cabinet Member Corporate Services
	I am confident that there are no attempts to push members of the public to make Freedom of Information Requests. It's worth noting that the standard level of complaints has remained the same which would suggest that Freedom of Information Requests are not being used to avert complaints.
2.	Question from Councillor Garnham to Cabinet Member Sustainability
	Would the relevant Cabinet Member please tell Council how many unused brown bins, for garden refuse, are currently in the Council's possession, and their value? Further to this can Council be told the total cost of all the brown bins purchased in the last five years? Could the Cabinet Member also confirm there are no plans to sell off these bins to other councils at a price less than what they were purchased for i.e. can it be confirmed the Council is not facing a loss over the purchase of unused brown bins?
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability, Councillor Whyborn
	<p>The Council had to calculate approximately the number of residents that might take up the brown bin garden waste service and placed an order accordingly. We built in additional numbers for damaged, broken or stolen bins as it takes a minimum of 12 weeks to order new bins. There are greater discounts for large orders and the availability of storage capacity at the Swindon Road Depot meant it was more feasible to have bins in storage rather than risking running out of bins.</p> <p>There are 10,850 brown bins in stock at a value of £167,632.50 which remain a Council capital asset and therefore do not represent any form of financial loss.</p> <p>The Council has just sold 1,000 bins at 'cost' to Tewkesbury BC which enabled them to not have to wait up to 12 weeks for delivery and it is anticipated that this arrangement could be repeated with other local authorities over the coming months.</p> <p>We currently have 11,883 subscriptions for garden waste bins.</p> <p>Total of 23,800 brown bins purchased in the last 5 years at a cost of £367,710</p> <p>Officers are managing the bin stocks in the most cost effective way, and bin transfers (rather than sales) within the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership are done at cost and that this is something Cheltenham has</p>

	benefited from in the past.
	Supplementary question from Councillor Garnham
	Cabinet are looking at the budget and considering how to allocate the £149k underspend but how much time are they spending debating the money that is tied up in these brown bins?
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	This matter is a concern to Cabinet but we are where we are and I feel I have already provided a comprehensive explanation of the issue.
3.	Question from Councillors Driver and Seacome to Cabinet Member Sustainability
	<p>The recent wet weather has highlighted even more the problem of blocked road gullies and drains, particularly in Lansdown Ward. Whilst it is the responsibility of the County Council to clear the drains themselves it is the responsibility of the Borough Council to ensure there is not excessive mud and kerbside vegetation is left on the paths and in the gullies for such long extended time, which is all being washed into these drains and blocking them. This is causing a problem of flooded streets and footpaths very quickly and often. At some junctions the problem has nearly caused an accident with cars aquaplaning.</p> <p>Given the failure of the current cleansing system would the Cabinet Member explain to Council how he will ensure that there is an effective street cleansing programme in place to stop the problem of blocked drains every time it rains?</p>
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability, Councillor Whyborn
	Scheduled mechanical sweeping is conducted across Cheltenham year round and assessments are also carried out by officers three times a year to assess levels of litter and detritus. CBC proactively organise mechanical sweeping and litter picking of areas which are graded as being below standard and whilst one cannot guarantee 'to stop the problem of blocked drains every time it rains in the Lansdown Ward' an inspection will be organised to determine the extent of the problem, and to assess whether or not there are any extenuating circumstances which need to be reported to Gloucestershire Highways.
	Supplementary question from Councillor Driver
	This doesn't really answer my question as I am asking for over and above; would you consider Sunday street cleaning?
	Response from Cabinet Member Sustainability
	I can't see any relevance to your original question of gulleys. I am however, happy to sit down with members and officers and discuss the matter further.
4.	Question from Councillor Driver to Cabinet Member Built Environment
	Would the Cabinet Member responsible for parking enforcement please look into placing more enforcement officers out in the streets outside the centre of town. In Lansdown we have the commuter parking both for those working in the town and in the area of the train station for other commuters. May times there is parking on corners, double yellow lines, encroaching the resident drives and turning circles. The parking the

	<p>pavement is increasing especially where there a single yellow lines (many blocking the footpaths) which is dangerous for pedestrians, especially those with buggies, the disabled including partially sighted and blind.</p> <p>Those officers we do their best, so does the department controlling them, but there are not enough enforcement officers to make sure violations are not causing problems and dangers in our side streets.</p>
	<p>Response from Cabinet Member Built Environment, Councillor McKinlay</p>
	<p>I do have some sympathy with Cllr Driver on this issue. The concerns she raises are real, and likely to get worse as a result of circumstances outside of this Council's control. The background to the current situation is as follows:-</p> <p>The Borough Council is responsible for the enforcement of on-street civil enforcement and related back office administration services on behalf of the County Council under an agency agreement.</p> <p>The agency agreement covers amongst other things:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pay and Display – Collection of payments, issue of Parking Contravention Notices (PCNs) for over stay and non payment. ▪ Coning and Parking Suspensions. ▪ Limited Waiting – Issue of PCN's for overstay and non payment. ▪ Highway Contraventions - issuing of PCN'S for such contraventions as Double yellow lines, single yellow lines etc. <p>The County Council has significantly increased its on street parking charging operations since the start of the agency agreement,(with no increase in agency agreement funding to the Borough), so the balance of the enforcement activities undertaken by the Council's officers has had to shift in favour of Pay and Display activities at the expense of the other types of enforcement listed above.</p> <p>Added to this shift in priorities, there has been a significant cut in County Council funding for 2012/13.</p> <p>The fully resourced cost of this agency agreement for 2012/13 is £517,094 which funds 12 Civil Enforcement Officers as part of the total staff team of 18. However in March 2012, the County Council served notice on the Borough Council of it's intention to end the Agency agreement in 2013 and tender the parking enforcement service to the private sector. As a result, the termination process means that current staff vacancies are not filled. This has resulted in a projected reduction of funding for the service of £151,592 in 2012/13 and a reduction of staff including an enforcement officer.</p> <p>The consequence of these two changes is that the staff time available to address the problems highlighted by Cllr Driver have been significantly reduced.</p> <p>As a result, whilst I am happy to review the day to day activities of our Enforcement Officers, I can see no prospect of any improvement in the overall situation in the near future.</p>
	<p>Supplementary question from Councillor Driver</p>

	This doesn't answer my question as I am not referring to pay & display areas my question relates to areas of private parking, can't we have more enforcement officers in private streets?
	Response from Cabinet Member Built Environment
	As I have tried to explain in my previous answer there is a fundamental problem at the moment in that there has been a change of focus as GCC are increasingly moving to pay & display. GCC are also bringing to an end the Agency agreement and as such CBC will not be filling current staff vacancies. The fact is that resources are declining, with enforcement officers currently spending 80% of their time in the town centre and only 20% in outlying areas, but I am happy to look at what officers do and see if it can be more efficient.
5.	Question from Councillor Bickerton to the Leader, Councillor Jordan
	Can the Leader please provide some summary feedback on the vital JCS public consultation which completed in February, we need to know exactly what Cheltenham residents consider to be important in our strategy to 2031. For example the balance between environment and economic growth, provision for homes to support the town's demographics and inwards migration, the scenario given support and any concern over the preferred option as presented in our draft JCS.
	Response from the Leader
	<p>The detailed consultation responses are available on the JCS website. Summaries of the responses are currently being finalised by the JCS team and will be published next week. A response to the representations will be published in due course. I have asked that access to these documents is made as easy as possible.</p> <p>While I'm pleased that over 3000 consultation responses were received, members will appreciate that dealing with these represents a considerable demand on stretched resources and takes time to complete. I can nevertheless report that some of the headline issues for Cheltenham include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leckhampton is by far the most commented-upon area in respect of the impact of potential development in a range of contexts including Green Belt and natural environment; • "Scenario A" has met with a degree of support – although often qualified support - from a considerable number of respondents; • the evidence base and methodology for ascertaining levels of new housing is challenged by many; • concerns about the impact of new development on existing infrastructure – such as highways and education – are frequently raised. <p>It is worth noting that the consultation document did not set out the preferred option. That is the next stage in plan preparation.</p>
6.	Question from Councillor Chard to the Leader, Councillor Jordan
	Could the Leader of the Council please tell us what actions he has taken, if any, over the last six months to ensure that Leckhampton Green Fields are not subject to any Housing Development?
	Response from the Leader

	<p>As Councillor Chard will know anyone can put in a planning application at any time so it is not possible to ensure that Leckhampton green fields, or indeed anywhere else, are not subject to an application for housing development.</p> <p>Once an application is received the Council is obliged to consider it in accordance with national and local planning policy and other material considerations.</p> <p>Bearing this in mind my first level of activity relates to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which sets the context for any local plan. While my response to the consultation on the NPPF was submitted over 6 months ago I continued to work with Martin Horwood, MP for Cheltenham, and others in lobbying government to amend the draft NPPF so that there is more local discretion to protect sites based on environmental issues. While this has met with some success in the final document, the degree will become clearer as the document is interpreted by the Planning Inspectorate.</p> <p>The second level of activity was to encourage people to respond to the 'developing the preferred option' document. This included radio and newspaper interviews and delivering leaflets. I am pleased that there were over 3000 responses to the document as this will help in developing a local plan that takes account of the views of local people. In addition I have continued to chair the Members Steering Group of the Joint Core Strategy with the aim of achieving a Joint Core Strategy that all 3 councils feel they can sign up to. If we don't manage to agree a sound local plan across the JCS area this will reduce the chance of protecting areas like Leckhampton from future development.</p> <p>I repeated my previous advice to the consortium planning a development at Leckhampton that I would expect them to await the publication of the new local plan and then comply with it.</p>
	<p>Supplementary question from Councillor Chard</p>
	<p>Does the Leader agree with the findings of the Police regarding the election material circulated by me (Councillor Chard) in the run up to the recent elections?</p>
	<p>Response from the Leader of the Council</p>
	<p>I have had no contact with the Police so I can't comment but in any case, this does not relate to your original question.</p>

9. PETITION REGARDING WEAVERS FIELD

Agenda item 5 (public questions) was taken just prior to this item as all the questions that had been received related to this matter.

The Mayor referred members to the process for dealing with petitions at Council which had been circulated with the agenda. He invited Mr Rastelli, as petition organiser, to present the petition;

"We the undersigned are very much against the current preliminary proposal which would see up to 88 allotments on part of Weavers Field. The Council say that only 3.1 acres of the 8.1 acre field would be turned into allotments – however this does not take into account the creation of a large car park area in

order to cope with a significant number of vehicles. This area is the only open green space in this locality and the preliminary proposal is not acceptable”.

Mr Rastelli outlined the scale of objection to the proposal and why. He explained that Weavers Field was a space frequented by hundreds of people each week and highly valued by those that used it for walking, playing and socialising. The field and hill were also popular with those with an interest in birds and wildlife as it supported a number of wild birds and a variety of other wild life including bats and slow worms. The proposals would prevent access for the general public to the majority of the field, serving only a comparatively small minority and prevent access for the vast majority.

Leckhampton with Warden Hill Parish Council whose responsibility it was to provide allotments in this area had expressed, in writing, their wish that this area remain a public amenity. The neighbouring Parish Council, Up Hatherley, had also put in writing this same message.

The Friends of Weaver's Field had applied to have this space recognised as a Village Green and were urging the Cabinet Member Sustainability to listen to the people of Warden Hill and withdraw the proposal.

The full statement given by Mr Rastelli is attached at Appendix 1.

The Mayor invited questions from members regarding the background report produced by officers.

As a point of clarification, Councillor Stennett queried the position of Planning Committee members making statements on this issue given that they may have to consider a future planning application. The Monitoring Officer reassured Planning Committee members that this was not a prejudicial matter and involvement in the debate would not prejudice them against any future planning application, though any such application should be approached with an open mind.

A number of members requested that the figures relating to the cost of the proposal be made available, questioning the logic behind undertaking consultation on a proposal that hadn't been properly costed. When members were told that these figures were not available, Councillor Smith moved a procedural motion calling for a 15 minute adjournment of the meeting in order that these figures could be provided. This motion was lost (Voting: (FOR) 12, (AGAINST) 18).

The Cabinet Member Sustainability explained that the decision had been taken to consult on the initial proposals before putting costs together, the plans had not been expensive to produce and officers were confident that the proposal would be deliverable given that there was no cost associated with purchasing the land. £500k had been set aside from the sale of the Midwinter site, though a full costing would be compiled and assessed before anything was taken forward. Whilst he was unable to present any outline figures these were available and he was happy to make them available to members on another day.

A member commented on the suggestion that the council had put forward the proposal for Weavers Field in response to a statutory duty to provide allotments and highlighted Paragraph 9 sub-paragraph (1) of Schedule 29 of the Local Government Act 1972 which states "If there is a Town or Parish Council in a particular area, then the responsibility for allotments within the boundaries of that town or parish lies with them. The District Council, in this case, has no powers to act in any manner over allotments". In view of this, any allotments on Weavers Field would in fact be private allotments rather than statutory as was the implication and the question was posed would they count toward the statutory obligations for allotment provision.

The Cabinet Member Sustainability responded by acknowledging that the location of Weavers Field was within a Parish Council but elaborating that because of its location it would draw in people from neighbouring wards including Up Hatherley and would therefore significantly contribute to the council's obligations for allotments.

The Mayor invited the Cabinet Member Sustainability as the Cabinet Member whose portfolio was most relevant to the petition, to speak on the subject of the petition.

The Cabinet Member Sustainability firstly thanked Mr Rastelli for his articulation of the concerns of the petitioners and officers for their work today, including the background report circulated with the agenda.

As Cabinet Member he had to consider not only the demands of people on the waiting lists for allotments but also the concerns raised by the general public who feared that a much loved public amenity would be lost. The Council had a statutory duty to satisfy demands for allotments and the majority of these were needed in the South of Cheltenham, where land was scarce. Attempts were being made to negotiate sites in the Leckhampton area and where very little council owned land existed in this area, other options were being explored, including the purchase and/or long term lease of land, which was made difficult by the fact that land owners tended to want to hold on to land in this area or offer very short leases in the hope that it would become valuable for housing. Some of the alternative options were not considered particularly attractive or cost-effective for the taxpayers of Cheltenham.

He felt it would be easy for him to simply withdraw the proposal given the level of objection but considered that this would be unfair for the people who have been on the allotment waiting list for some years and could in fact provoke a legal challenge. He noted the petitioners words and suggested that as it were the case that the preliminary proposal was not acceptable he proposed to sit down with Mrs Rastelli, representatives of the petitioners and/or ward members and discuss compromise schemes which would address some of the concerns whilst still delivering a number of allotments.

It was important to note that the decision on how to assess the objections received was a decision for Cabinet, in addition to which there would be a requirement to table any proposal with the Planning Committee.

He proposed the following resolution;

- 1) **That the Cabinet Member and officers seek a discussion with representatives of the petitioners and with ward councillor with a view to improving amenity value of the scheme and that;**
- 2) **Revised proposals are brought to Cabinet which take this into account.**

The Cabinet Members full statement is attached at Appendix 2.

The Leader of the Councillor confirmed that he would second the proposal put forward by the Cabinet Member Sustainability.

Councillor Regan thanked the Cabinet Member Corporate Services for his offer to discuss the issue with representatives of the petitioners, suggesting that she would represent those that had signed the petition and many more.

A number of members urged the Cabinet Member Sustainability to recognise the value of Weavers Field as a habitat and a space enjoyed by many for a variety of reasons. The invitation for further discussion with the representatives of the petitioners and ward members was welcomed but these members felt that given the overwhelming opposition to these proposals from Parish Councils, over 1000 residents who signed the petition, Borough Councillors and the local MP, they should be withdrawn and alternative sites considered. These members acknowledged that the allotment issue was an immotive one and questioned why supporters of the proposal were not present at the meeting. Some of these members voiced their concerns that the Cabinet Member Sustainability would take forward these proposals regardless and was closed to any alternatives.

Councillor Prince left the meeting at 3.35pm.

In response to concerns raised by members regarding the lack of legal and financial implications within the report produced by Officers, the Mayor explained that this was simply a background report in relation to the petition rather than a report as part of any decision relating to the Weavers Field proposal. Such a report would include full implications when it was considered by Cabinet.

As seconder, the Leader could not support calls for the Weavers Field proposal to be withdrawn completely at this stage. Consultation on the initial proposal had been undertaken but there was more detail still to be worked through, which included any costings. He emphasized the difficulty that faced the council, allotments had to be situated somewhere, though this did not at all invalidate the concerns that had been raised in the petition or through the course of the debate today.

In closing, the Cabinet Member Sustainability admitted that the threat of legal challenge had always been there and that the weight placed on this would be decided at a later date. He assured members that at this stage nothing had been ruled out but that a determining factor would be the availability of other suitable sites. He was interested to hear about alternative sites and invited people to share with him the details of other sites along with details of who owned the land so that they could be considered further. He gave assurances

that if a suitable site was identified he would have no qualms about withdrawing the Weavers Field proposal.

Councillor Harman demanded a recorded vote and six other members were in support.

Upon a vote it was

RESOLVED that:-

- 1. the Cabinet Member and Officers seek a discussion with representatives of the petitioners and with ward councillors with a view to improving amenity value of the scheme;**
- 2. Revised proposals are brought to Cabinet which take this into account.**

Voting:

(FOR: 23) Councillors Barnes, Britter, Coleman, Fisher, Flynn, C. Hay, R. Hay, Holliday, Jeffries, Jordan, Lansley, Massey, McCloskey, McKinlay, Rawson, Reid, Stewart, Sudbury, Teakle, Walklett, Wheeler, Whyborn and Williams

(AGAINST: 12) Councillors Bickerton, Chard, Driver, Garnham, Hall, Harman, McLain, Regan, Seacome, Smith, Stennett and Wall

The meeting was adjourned at 4.15pm for tea.

10. COMMISSIONING PROTOCOL

The meeting resumed at 4.35pm. Councillors Coleman, Holliday and Williams were no longer in attendance.

The Cabinet Member Corporate Services introduced the commissioning protocol which set out the principles and practices introduced by the Council as part of the strategic commissioning approach that had been adopted in December 2010. The short protocol described how commissioning would be approached and monitored. He felt the content of the report was self explanatory and invited members to accept the recommendations.

A number of members raised concerns about the draft protocol that was being presented for approval. Concerns included the way in which the council was approaching commissioning. Some members felt that this was not being undertaken in a cohesive manner and the way in which priorities were established and decisions made did not demonstrate a consistent approach.

The principal concern of these members was that of accountability. They considered it nonsensical for officers of Cheltenham Borough Council to respond to concerns or complaints from the public advising them that their concern/complaint would be dealt with by a third party (e.g. UBICO). This also raised the issue of ward member's ability to resolve issues. Ultimately members felt that the Lead Cabinet Member should be accountable to scrutiny and were this reflected in the protocol they would feel able to support the recommendations. Whilst supportive of the principal of keeping costs down, the

worry was that the approach would compromise the council's ability to deliver the quality of service expected by the public.

Members speaking in support of the recommendations did so as in their view there was no question of the Lead Cabinet Member abdicating their responsibilities or accountability. They considered that in some circumstances, UBICO for example, would be better placed to respond to a query or complaint than officers within the Commissioning Division, though admitted that this was a practical issue that should be monitored and Overview and Scrutiny would be crucial in this process. The formation of any shared service, Local Authority Company, etc, would not be a conclusion but rather a beginning.

The Cabinet Member Corporate Services was comfortable that his regular attendance at Overview and Scrutiny meetings would provide a degree of accountability and as part of the Joint Management Liaison Group he would maintain an overview of commissioning. It was his aim to communicate the ongoing gains of commissioning and assured members that seminars, of which there had already been 7 or 8, would continue to be organised to ensure members were informed, engaged and able to raise any concerns.

The Cabinet Member Corporate Services agreed that the roles and responsibilities of the Lead Cabinet Member as set out on page 4 of the protocol would be amended to state 'is accountable to scrutiny' in place of 'updates scrutiny'.

Upon a vote it was CARRIED with 1 abstention and 1 against.

RESOLVED that;

- 1. The commissioning protocol as amended be endorsed by Council;**
- 2. Monitoring and review of the commissioning protocol be delegated to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.**

11. FINANCIAL OUTTURN 2011/12 AND QUARTERLY BUDGET MONITORING TO MAY 2012

Councillor Teakle left the meeting at 5pm.

The Cabinet Member Finance introduced the report and referred members to the amended appendix 11 that had been circulated at the meeting. The report highlighted the Council's financial performance for the previous year which set out the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account revenue and capital outturn position for 2011/12. The information contained in the report had been used to prepare the Council's Statement of Accounts for 2011/12.

The Cabinet member was pleased to report that during the year, the potential in year budget deficit had been addressed and as a result a revised balanced-budget had been achieved. The council's success in achieving this was down to the hard work by officers across the council in reducing costs and boosting incomes. He outlined the intentions for making use of the revenue budget savings are set out in section 3 of the report and the budget carry forward requests in section 4. He referred members to an error in appendix 7 where the

carry forward bid for democratic services of £7,000 should have referred to £5,000 for the support and rollout of ICT remote access facilities for members and £2000 to support the new scrutiny arrangements.

He highlighted the favourable outcome regarding the Icelandic Banks and the potential uses of the High Street Innovation Fund grant where Cheltenham had been awarded £100,000 of the £10 million allocated by Government to help revive high street retail. He concluded that overall the report represented a sound piece of work which made sensible use of the council's resources.

In response to questions from members, the Cabinet member gave the following responses:

- He confirmed that businesses had been consulted on the potential uses of the High Street Innovation Fund and a number of their suggestions had been picked up.
- In response to a suggestion that the reinstatement of a planning appeals officer would be preferable to boosting the planning appeals reserve, he said in his view these two issues were not connected.
- Asked how the funding of business rate discounts would be "targeted at the areas where it can have the greatest impact", he explained that currently there was a focus on the town centre. However it would be necessary to strike a balance between targeting sufficient funds in an area to make a difference and identifying areas of greatest need across the borough.
- A member had suggested that the proposed £9,000 cost for installation of cameras to measure footfall in different parts of the town centre should be supported by big retailers and the money would be better spent on the business rate relief scheme. In response the Cabinet Member said that businesses in the town centre spent a large amount of money on marketing and this scheme was a sensible way to help them target their resources more appropriately. Major businesses would be making a contribution and the Cheltenham Development Task Force would also be involved in reviewing the results.
- Asked whether the Council could encourage more young people to attend events in the town by refunding their bus fares, he noted the point but the Council did have a limited budget and had already allocated £50,000 to support youth provision in the town and offered facilities at leisure@.
- The additional funding for grass verge cutting had been allocated to make up for the shortfall in County Council funding in 2012/13. If this shortfall continued then the council may have to look at building additional funds into the revenue budget in future years.
- He referred the question about where the funding from the sale of Midwinter appeared in the budget papers to the Director of Resources who advised that it did not appear because the report was an analysis of the outturn of the revenue budgets or capital schemes for the year 2011/12.
- He confirmed that tackling homelessness was a high priority for the council despite the underspend in the previous. The homelessness strategy had highlighted the complex needs of homeless people and the carry forward bid would allow this important work to continue.

- He would provide a written response to members on the areas where the alcohol grant referred to in appendix 7 would be applied.
- He would discuss with officers the question of whether it was sensible to continue reducing staff development budgets when staff needed to develop new skills sets to work effectively in the new commissioning environment.

Upon a vote it was (unanimously)

RESOLVED that the following recommendations be approved;

- 1. Receive the financial outturn performance position for the General Fund, summarised at Appendix 2, and note that services have been delivered within the revised budget for 2011/12 resulting in a saving (after carry forward requests) of £149,777.**
- 2. Recommend that Council approve the following:**
 - 2.1 £214,700 of carry forward requests as amended (requiring member approval) at Appendix 7**
 - 2.2 The budget saving of £149,777 be used as follows:**
 - £43,600 to fund a grant to CHAC as outlined in para 3.3
 - £43,900 for providing recycling boxes and bins as outlined in para 3.6
 - £62,277 to strengthen the Planning Appeals reserve as outlined in para 3.7
- 3. Note the treasury management outturn at Appendix 9.**
- 4. Approve the allocation of the High Street Innovation Fund award grant as set out in section 6.**
- 5. Note the capital programme outturn position as detailed in Appendix 11 and approve the carry forward of unspent budgets into 2012/13 (section 8).**
- 6. Note the position in respect of section 106 agreements and partnership funding agreements at Appendix 12 (section 9).**
- 7. Note the outturn position in respect of collection rates for council tax and non domestic rates for 2011/12 in Appendix 13 (section 10).**
- 8. Note the outturn position in respect of collection rates for sundry debts for 2011/12 in Appendix 14 (section 11).**
- 9. Receive the financial outturn performance position for the Housing Revenue Account for 2011/12 in Appendices 15 to 17 (section 12).**
- 10. Note the outturn prudential indicators Appendix 18 and recommend**

that Council approve the revised prudential indicators for 2011/12, marked with an asterisk (section 13).

11. Note the budget monitoring position to the end of May 2012 (section 14).

12. REVIEW OF THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE 2011-12

The Cabinet Member Corporate Services introduced the report which summarised how the council had performed in 2011/12 in regard to the published milestones, performance indicators and outcomes set out in the 2011/12 corporate strategy action plan. The results set out in the report highlighted a good record of achievement particularly given the current difficult circumstances. 93% of milestones had been completed at the end of the year and 83% of targets for performance indicators had been met. The report also recognised the important contribution of Cheltenham Borough Homes in helping the council to meet its targets.

In response to a question he read out the figures of the costs of planning appeals which had been circulated to members of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee following their review of this report at their May meeting. These figures demonstrated that there was a downward trend in the number of planning appeals which had reduced by 2% over the last four years.

Referring to the outcome of a clean and well maintained environment, a member added a note of caution about the focus on waste as members of the public were starting to identify problems with litter and the situation could easily tip the other way. Another member suggested that there should be more information on proposed actions for addressing any areas which had not gone well and gave the reduced numbers at the Tourist Information Centre as an example. In response the Cabinet Member said that visitor numbers to the Centre had increased and £25,000 had been allocated to incorporate the centre into the Art Gallery and Museum when it opened in 2013.

Upon a vote it was unanimously

RESOLVED that the performance review 2011-12 be approved.

13. NEW CONDUCT REGIME

The Cabinet Member Corporate Services introduced the report which set out the proposed arrangements for adoption by the Council in order to comply with the new conduct regime set out in the Localism Act 2011 and the recently approved Regulations. He apologised for the late circulation of the report but the regulations had not been published until 8 June 2012 and therefore officers had been under particular pressure to produce the report in the required timescales. He highlighted the new obligation to disclose the pecuniary interests of spouses and partners as part of a Member's Register of Interest declaration. Members were also asked to approve a new Code of Conduct.

Councillor McLain indicated his intention to abstain from any vote as although he had supported the original intention of the Standards regime, he was not happy with how it had turned out. He advised that following a detailed briefing by their Monitoring Officer, the Members at the County Council had achieved cross-party consensus in support of a common approach across all seven local

authorities and a common code to include parish councils in Gloucestershire. They would be looking for proposals to come back in the Autumn. Hence he considered that this report was a good piece of work but was premature.

A member asked whether a wife or spouse have the right to refuse to have their interest disclosed and did they have any rights to privacy under the Human Rights Act. The Borough Solicitor acknowledged that this part of the legislation had come as a surprise and that parish councillors had already expressed some concerns. Members could have a defence if they had no knowledge of their spouse's pecuniary interests but otherwise the obligation was on the Member to make the disclosure and not the spouse. If they failed to do this they could be liable to criminal proceedings. She emphasised that these were statutory rules and the council could not decide to amend them. She assumed that the rights of spouses would have been taken into account during the construction of the legislation.

It was noted that Step 1 in appendix 3 should refer to CBC and not TBC.

The Leader referred members to recommendation 8 in the report regarding the appointment of Independent Persons. He advised that an Interview Panel consisting of himself, Councillor Garnham and Councillor Godwin, had interviewed three candidates on 20 June 2012. The panel was unanimous in its recommendation to the Council to appoint Mr Duncan Chittenden and Mr Martin Jauch as Independent Persons for Cheltenham Borough Council.

Before the vote, the Mayor highlighted to Members that the regulations came into force on 1 July and therefore the council was obliged to put arrangements in place in accordance with these regulations. He also reminded Members that the Borough Solicitor had been on hand before the Council meeting to answer any questions members had about the proposals.

Upon the vote the recommendations (excluding 9) were CARRIED with 3 abstentions.

Upon a separate vote on recommendation 9, this was CARRIED.

Voting For: 28, Against:0, Abstain: 1

RESOLVED:

- 1. That the draft Code of Members' Conduct, attached at Appendix 2, be APPROVED and ADOPTED with effect from 1st July 2012.**
- 2. That the Cheltenham Borough Council Register of Interests comprises those Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and other interests as set out in Appendices A and B of the Code of Members' Conduct at Appendix 2.**
- 3. That the Council's Constitution be amended to include within the Council, Cabinet Committee and Sub-Committee Rules of Procedure the following:**
- 4. 'A Member must withdraw from a meeting (including from the public area/gallery) during the whole of the consideration of any item of business in which the Member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, or in which the Member has an "other" interest where, as a**

consequence of Paragraph 10(4) of the Council's Code of Conduct, the Member is required to leave the meeting and not participate or vote on the matter, unless the Member is permitted to remain through the granting of a dispensation.'

5. That the arrangements for dealing with complaints, as set out in Paragraph 3 of this report are ADOPTED, together with the flowchart and assessment criteria set out at Appendix 3.
6. To establish a Standards Committee, including a Hearings Sub-Committee, as set out in Paragraphs 3.13-3.17 of this report, together with the Terms of Reference set out at Appendix 4 to be incorporated within Part 3C of the Council's Constitution.
7. That Councillors Barnes, Fisher, Flynn, Godwin and Wheeler and two Conservative members to be advised be appointed to be members of the Standards Committee in accordance with the political balance requirements (4:2:1).
8. To ask the Independent Remuneration Panel to review the Council's Scheme of Allowances consequent upon the changes to the Standards Committee.
9. That Mr Duncan Chittenden and Mr Martin Jauch as Independent Persons for Cheltenham Borough Council be appointed in accordance with the recommendation of the Interview Panel.
10. That Part 3D (Responsibilities for Functions – Officer Non-Executive Functions) of the Council's Constitution be amended to appoint the Borough Solicitor and Monitoring Officer to be the Proper Officer to receive complaints in writing regarding allegations of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct and that authority is delegated to the Monitoring Officer as follows:
 - i. to determine, after consultation with the Independent Person(s), whether a complaint should be investigated and to arrange such investigation;
 - ii. to seek local resolution of complaints without formal investigation where it is possible to do so;
 - iii. to close a complaint if the investigation finds no evidence of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct;
 - iv. to agree a local resolution where an investigation finds evidence of a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct, subject to consultation with the Independent Person(s) and the complainant being satisfied with the proposed resolution;
 - v. to grant dispensations in accordance with Paragraphs 2.10 and 2.11 of this report;
 - vi. to make any other minor consequential changes to the Council's Constitution as the result of the adoption of the arrangements set out in this report.

The Cabinet Member proposed that Council record a vote of thanks to the current members of the Standards Committee which would be ceasing on the 30th of June 2012. The independent members were Jon Leamon, John Cripps,

David O'Connor, Duncan Chittenden and the chairman Simon Lainé and Parish Councillors were David Iliffe and Gloria Coleman.

14. APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

The Leader referred to the covering note which had been circulated with the additional agenda papers for this meeting. Following agreement by the Group Leaders, Cabinet approved the majority of appointments to the outside bodies at their meeting on 19 June 2012. There were three appointments outstanding where consensus has not been achieved between the political groups and therefore these have been referred to Council as set out in the recommendations in the report.

He also advised that Councillor Reid had now been appointed by Cabinet to the Friends of Leckhampton Hill to fill the remaining vacancy. He reminded Members that there was still a vacancy for the Hillview Community Centre should anyone wish to put their name forward.

Upon a vote it was

RESOLVED THAT:

i) Councillor Barnes be appointed as the Council's observer on the Everyman Theatre Board

Voting (For Cllr. Barnes 19, for Cllr. Harman 8)

ii) Councillor McCloskey be appointed as the Council's representative on the Cotswold Conservation Board

Voting (For Cllr. McCloskey 19, for Cllr. Hall 9)

iii) Councillor Colin Hay be appointed as the Council's observer on the Board of UBICO

Voting (For Cllr. Colin Hay 19, for Cllr. Harman 8)

15. NOTICES OF MOTION

Councillor Wall left the meeting at 5.50pm.

Councillor Driver proposed the following motion which was seconded by Councillor Regan:

Given recent exposé reports in the press both national and international regarding the sex trade and exploitation of young women because of people smuggling and the sex trade in Cheltenham – this Council resolves to:-

- 1. Work collaboratively with the Gloucestershire Safeguarding Childrens Board, Gloucestershire Safeguarding Adults Board and Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre to develop a dedicated council strategy*
- 2. Investigate potential impact of licensed sex industry and other venues which might impact in four areas (vulnerable adults / young adults / children / people smuggling)*
- 3. Commit to re-invest funding from Cheltenham's night time economy into the fight against sexual exploitation*

In introducing the motion, Councillor Driver suggested that the council needed to give more thought to the night-time economy. There was much said about what it did for Cheltenham but in her view all it did was make a mess on the streets and provide profits to a corporate company elsewhere. She acknowledged that the police and other organisations had done a lot to try and combat the sex trade and exploitation and the council had also done their bit, but there was a necessity for all organisations to work together. They needed to be particularly aware of vulnerable and neglected young people, possibly with learning difficulties, as she felt a lot of them were being missed.

Members were generally supportive of the sentiments behind the motion and that protection of vulnerable young people must be a priority. If there were issues in Cheltenham then they needed to be addressed and this should be in partnership with other organisations. This kind of activity was an abomination and must be treated very seriously not least because it was hidden under the surface. Some members referred to a recent Channel 4 documentary which had featured a raid in the town on a property where young women were being trafficked. One member did point out that Cheltenham had been featured in the documentary as a typical town to highlight that even a respectable place like Cheltenham could have these problems. Another member highlighted the coverage in the Daily Mail during race week about the sex trade in the town. There may be an opportunity for the Borough Council to take a more proactive stance and there was a need to make members and officers more aware of what was being done and how to report any cases or suspicions.

Although members supported the general thrust of the motion, there were some concerns about the precise wording and resolutions. There were some doubts expressed about whether it would be legitimate to use the revenue from the night-time economy for this purpose as there were strict regulations concerning its use. The night-time economy also employed a lot of people in Cheltenham and therefore did bring benefits to the town. It was also important to distinguish between the licensed sex industry and the criminal offence of exploitation for sexual purposes. The latter was certainly not an 'industry'. The proposal that the council should produce its own strategy was challenged as progress could only be made by working in partnership with other organisations, particularly the police.

Councillor Garnham, as chairman of the Police Authority, acknowledged that there was a problem in Cheltenham but there was a need to be careful about the facts. He updated members on the Pentameter operation carried out by the police in 2008 to address this issue which had been featured in the Channel 4 documentary. As a result there had been 150 arrests and three of those had been in Cheltenham. The initiative in Gloucestershire was seen as an example of good practice. He explained that the Detective Inspector heading up the Public Protection Bureau was already working in this area and should be a point of contact for the council if they wanted to pursue it.

Councillor Barnes and Councillor Seacome, as previous and current chair of the Council's Licensing Committee, highlighted that people trafficking was not operating within the licensed trade but was undercover and unacceptable. The Licensing Committee had made every effort to ensure that establishments were

properly licensed and indeed an establishment not operating within its licence had been closed down during the last race week. The council should not be complacent but they were reasonably confident that the officers and police involved in licensing were ensuring that establishments were being operated within the legal framework. The council had only licensed one sex shop in the last 10 years for the intention of selling adult videos. Lap dancing and other similar venues typically applied for a Temporary Event Notice which allowed them to operate for a limited period such as race week. They were then closed down once the notice expired.

As the County Cabinet Member responsible for this area, Councillor McLain advised that he received regular reports on this issue. He highlighted the work already being done by the safeguarding boards and suggested that the council may want to hear more about the potential projects that they could suggest. The council may wish to see whether it could make better use of the wealth of information held by Cheltenham Borough Homes in addressing the trafficking issue. Finally a considerable amount of research had been done into the links with the licensed sex industry and this was available on the intranet.

During the debate it had been suggested that the matter be referred to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee with the option of setting up a scrutiny task group which would report back to Council. Councillor Smith, as chair of the committee, suggested it would need a period of at least six months to carry out a review and therefore a report back to Council in December will be appropriate. The O&S committee could initiate the task group at its next meeting on 16 July 2012.

The Cabinet Member Housing and Safety supported the sentiment of the motion and clearly if there were issues they needed to be addressed. As a safeguarding organisation the council was already taking some action and he would welcome the support of a working group to look at this in more detail.

In her summing up, Councillor Driver was delighted that the motion had prompted a good debate on this issue.

Upon a vote the motion was CARRIED unanimously and it was also

Resolved that the matter be referred to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to set up a working group to review the issue and report back to Council in December 2012.

16. TO RECEIVE PETITIONS
None received.

17. ANY OTHER ITEM THE MAYOR DETERMINES AS URGENT AND WHICH REQUIRES A DECISION
There was no urgent business.

Colin Hay
Chair

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Friends of Weaver's Field

Ladies and Gentlemen of Cheltenham Borough Council.

We: The 'Friends of weaver's Field' Warden Hill, present this petition to you.

Over 1,000 people signed the petition in objection to a Proposal from Councillor Whyborn, to change the majority of our beautiful green open space, in Warden Hill, Cheltenham.

We wish to state unequivocally that our hill, Warden Hill, on Weaver's Field is not a site that needs altering.

The majority of signatories are from Warden Hill and Hatherley. But past residents hearing of the plans signed, many quoting their happy childhood here.

Were this land unused, unloved, or unwanted by the population we would not be here today. Your legal department has received many letters of objection from local residents outlining so many, very valid reasons why this proposal should not be proceeded with.

We cannot believe that, or understand why, you should want to get rid of this wonderful green open space

To outline just a few of these objections..... the land is used weekly by hundreds of people, young and old for walks, exercise, fruit picking, ball games, kite flying, bird watching, nature trails, picnics and has been so-used for over 50 years.

*The field and hill are teeming with wild birds, **All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act**, and the field supports a variety of other wild life, including Bats and Slow-worms also protected under the Act.*

This is an area formerly promised in Perpetuity to remain as 'Green Open Space'.

The placing of allotments on it would require a large hard-standing for a car park, a wide gravel path behind many of the houses and a high fence, cutting off by far the better part of the land and virtually the whole of the hill viewpoint.... Amounting to hundreds of metres around the site, preventing access to the majority of the field for the general public.

Providing an amenity for the minority and preventing access for the vast majority is illogical and unfair. The hill on Weaver's Field is Warden Hill! It has been in existence since at least 1648 when it was named Warden's Hill.

As recently as Jubilee Tuesday – the 4th of June, we held our large street party in the entrance to the field, and on the same evening at 10pm –many others from around the estate gathered on top of the hill to view the Jubilee beacons ... using the hill for what is believed was its original purpose ... namely a Warden's Hill, a lookout point.... And we were clearly able to see at least 7 of the Fire Beacons from 2 counties.

The Leckhampton with Warden Hill Parish Council, whose responsibility it is to provide allotments, have written to you, informing you that they wish to see this land remain as it is; A valuable public amenity!

The neighbouring Up Hatherley Parish Council – from Mr. Whyborn's own ward have written to you with the same message.

We the Friends of Weaver's Field have made application to have this beautiful green open space recognised as our Village Green, supported by sworn evidence of a total of over 870 years of collective usage.

Warden Hill, as a ward currently sits 15th out of twenty for the least amount of green open space in Cheltenham according to your own figures, please don't push us lower.

We urge you therefore to hear our petition, to listen to the people of Warden Hill and to reject this proposal.

Thank you...

DEBATE ABOUT PROPOSED ALLOTMENTS ON WEAVERS FIELD

Thank you, Mr Mayor.

(Preface) *First of all thank Mr Rastelli for clearly articulating the concerns of the petitioners (ad-lib wording), and thank officers for very substantial work to date, including the helpful briefing report for this meeting.*

- The question of putting allotments on Weavers Field has been a very difficult one, and has involved not only listening to the demands of people on the waiting lists for allotments in an area where suitable land is scarce, but also listening to the needs of neighbours, and the concerns of the general public who have issues about possible loss of amenity in an area where public open space is limited, and hills are rare. Moreover CBC has a moral and political commitment dating from when the council acquired the Weavers Field land in the 1990's, not to build houses on Warden Hill.
- In addition the Council has a statutory duty to satisfy demands for allotments, albeit the details of this duty are not well defined in statute law.
- Although many issues have been rightly raised, and not only by the petitioners, I believe the three which carry most weight are these: 1) the need to provide allotments in the south of Cheltenham within a reasonable distance of the applicants' homes 2) the amenity value of being able to walk on the hill, and to enjoy the view from the top; 3) the need to maintain sufficient off-street areas for dog walking.
- Land in the south of Cheltenham, which is where most allotments are needed, is very scarce, and the Council is also trying to negotiate sites in the Leckhampton area, and potentially will look at areas further to the west of Warden Hill. There is very little council owned land, so other options are also being explored. Nobody should pretend this is easy, and people who own land in the area are tending to hold it – or offer it on very short leases of in some cases only months – in the hope that it will become valuable for housing. In order to complete its allotment strategy, the Council may well be faced with trying to buy or rent land outside the borough, or in the last resort to

compulsorily purchase land within it. No options are particularly attractive or cost-effective for the taxpayers of Cheltenham. My view, and advice from officers, is that we will need a number of sites to satisfy demand, and there are very limited choices, particularly within reasonable travelling distance of the Hatherley/Warden Hill area.

- It would be very easy to simply turn round and withdraw the proposals. However this would be unfair to the several hundred people who have been waiting for some years for allotments, and in the limit could provoke a legal challenge that the Council was not serious about its responsibilities. We cannot simply take the easy options; however I note the petitioners' words "the **preliminary** proposal is not acceptable" and in the way that the petition is worded I could accept that, and so I would propose to sit down with Mr Rastelli and a couple of his colleagues, plus the ward councillors, to discuss compromise scheme(s), which would address the amenity concerns whilst still providing a substantial number of allotment plots.
- Whilst it's both right and helpful that full council debate this, as we are about to do, under the council's constitution, the decision on how to assess objections to date rests with cabinet. In addition there is a requirement to bring any proposal before the planning committee. It will be part of that committee's job to look at all aspects of the application, including matters which have concerned residents, such as whether they would be overlooked any more than they are already, and/or concerns about drainage, car parking and the like. Preliminary indications to date from planning officers are there are no reasons in principle why a planning application should not be made and considered.

So I propose we resolve the following at the conclusion of the debate:

- 1) That the cabinet member and officers seek a discussion with representatives of the petitioners and with ward councillors with a view to improving amenity value of the scheme and that 2) revised proposals are brought to cabinet which take this into account.

New Conduct Regime - Appointment of Independent Person(s)

1. Council is referred to section 4 of the Report on the new Conduct Regime (agenda item 13) which refers to the appointment of Independent Person(s).
2. At its meeting in May, the Council was asked to approve the advertisement process for the appointment of up to 3 Independent Person(s) in order to provide flexibility pending consideration as to how the new Conduct Regime might be implemented within Cheltenham Borough Council.
3. The arrangements which are now recommended by the Constitution Working Group are contained within the report previously circulated. The recommendation envisages that the Independent Person(s) will, as well as fulfilling the statutory requirements, be consulted by the Monitoring Officer as part of the initial assessment of complaints and will be co-opted, non-voting members of the Standards Committee.
4. Whilst it is impossible, at this stage, to predict what the workload for the Independent Person(s) may be, the Monitoring Officer's recommendation is that the Council should appoint 2 Independent Persons at this Council meeting. If, having implemented the new arrangements, it is apparent that further appointments are necessary; the Council can review the position.
5. A Member Panel (Cllrs. Jordan, Garnham and Godwin) interviewed 3 candidates on the 20th June 2012. Each of the candidates' suitability for the role was assessed against the Job Description and Person Specification approved by the Council and consideration was given to whether skills were apparent which would enable them to gain the respect and confidence of members of the Borough Council and its 5 Parish Councils.
6. The Member Panel was unanimous in its **recommendation to the Council to appoint Mr. Duncan Chittenden and Mr. Martin Jauch as Independent Persons for Cheltenham Borough Council**. A brief synopsis of their relevant experience is set out below.

Mr. Duncan Chittenden – Resident in Cheltenham Borough, has wide experience of employment in the public sector and currently an Independent co-opted member of the Council's Standards Committee which position will cease on the 30th June 2012. Also is Chairman of Gloucestershire Police Authority Standards Committee, having served on that Committee for 4 years.

Mr. Martin Jauch - Resident in Gloucestershire adjacent to Cheltenham Borough and was a Metropolitan police officer for over 30 years. Has experience as a co-opted Independent Member initially of a Conservation Board and then of Cotswold District Council Standards Committee which he has chaired for 2 years and has, in that capacity, dealt with complex cases and Hearings.

7. In accordance with the Localism Act 2011, the appointment must be approved by a majority of the members of the Council.

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**Cheltenham Borough Council
Council – 24 September 2012**

**Recommendations of the Independent Remuneration Panel (IRP)
regarding Members' Scheme of Allowances**

Accountable member	Council
Accountable officer	Director of Commissioning, Jane Griffiths
Ward(s) affected	
Significant Decision	No
Executive summary	<p>The council's current scheme of Members' allowances, (08-09), was adopted in December 2007. The law requires that Members' schemes of allowances are reviewed annually unless they are linked to some form of automatic indexation in which case they must be reviewed at least once in every four years. Before an authority can review its scheme of allowances it must first have considered a report from an Independent Remuneration Panel (IRP). A full review was carried out by the IRP in 2010 and its recommendations were approved by Council in December that year.</p> <p>The IRP reported to Council in March 2012 with the recommendation that they considered the changes to the Standards regime once the new arrangements were in place. The IRP have now considered the new arrangements and made recommendations regarding allowances.</p> <p>The Council is required to consider the recommendations and, if acceptable, to resolve to adopt them. If the Council rejects the recommendations then no SRA will be payable to the chair of the new Standards Committee as the existing scheme applied to the former Standards Committee which was dissolved by Council in June 2012.</p>
Recommendations	<p>I therefore recommend that:</p> <p>Council considers the recommendations set out in the attached IRP report and summarised in part 5 below, and determines whether to adopt them.</p> <p>Council authorises the Director of Commissioning to implement any necessary changes to the scheme of allowances and authorises the Borough Solicitor and Monitoring Officer to make any necessary changes to Council's constitution.</p>

<p>Financial implications</p>	<p>There is no separate budget currently identified for the payment of the Special Responsibility Allowance (SRA) for the chair of Standards Committee. However the £302 recommended allowance will be absorbed within existing Democratic budgets.</p> <p>Contact officer: Sarah Didcote, Group Accountant Sarah.Didcote@cheltenham.gov.uk, 01242 264125</p>
<p>Legal implications</p>	<p>The Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) England Regulations 2003 SI 2003/1021 set out a framework for the creation, implementation and amendment of schemes of allowances for Members and Co-optees of local authorities. The main provisions are as follows:</p> <p>Reg 10 imposes the requirement that local authorities make a scheme for payment of basic allowances. Where the authority intends to pay allowances in respect of other matters such as special responsibilities or co-optees then these should be included within the scheme.</p> <p>Schemes of allowances must be reviewed by an Independent Remuneration Panel (IRP) annually and no less than once every four years where they are index linked. Reg 19 stipulates that before an authority can amend or revoke its scheme it must have first considered a report from its IRP and have regard to its recommendations, although the authority is not bound to follow them.</p> <p>R.20(1) requires authorities to establish an IRP either itself or in collaboration with other authorities. The IRP must consist of at least three Members who are not Members of the authority in respect of which they are making recommendations nor disqualified from being or becoming a member of an authority.</p> <p>Under R.20(3) Authorities are empowered to pay the expenses incurred by the IRP in carrying out its functions and this includes such expenses or allowances as the authority shall determine.</p> <p>R.16 and 22 impose a number of requirements as to the publication of the newly adopted scheme and the recommendations received from the IRP considered at the time of formulating and adopting the scheme. The publicity requirements are intended to publicise the scheme adopted and highlight any differences between it and the one recommended by the IRP</p> <p>Contact officer: Donna Ruck, Solicitor, One Legal, donna.ruck@tewkesbury.gov.uk, Tel: 01684 272696</p>
<p>HR implications (including learning and organisational development)</p>	<p>In the current economic climate any variations to the current member allowance scheme will need to be handled sensitively. Effective communications with employees and the recognised trade unions will be needed to clarify and help ensure understanding of why any increase is needed, and how it has been arrived at.</p> <p>Contact officer: Julie McCarthy , HR Operations Manager julie.mccarthy@cheltenham.gov.uk, 01242 26 4355</p>

Key risks	The determination of allowances is a sensitive subject both from the perspective of Councillors themselves and the public who elect them. In view of this it is important that any scheme adopted is objectively reasonable and based upon some logical and fair mechanism.
Corporate and community plan Implications	None
Environmental and climate change implications	None

1. Background

- 1.1** The Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) England Regulations 2003 sets out the framework within which local authorities can establish and amend schemes providing for the payment of allowances to Elected and Co-opted Members of their councils. In particular the regulations provide that schemes which are linked to an index to determine annual increases in allowances must be reviewed at least once in every four years.
- 1.2** When reviewing its scheme a council may not adopt a new scheme or re-adopt an old scheme without first having considered the recommendations of an Independent Remuneration Panel established for that purpose.
- 1.3** The existing scheme of Members' allowances in place at Cheltenham Borough Council was adopted in March 2007 and provides for basic allowances for all elected Members, special responsibility allowances (SRAs) paid in respect of identified roles and responsibilities and travel and dependent carers payments. The scheme was last reviewed in December 2010 following the full review by the IRP panel and the revised scheme agreed by Council in December that year.
- 1.4** In the budget agreed by Council in February 2010, Members' and Mayoral allowances were frozen for a period of 5 years in the Medium Term Financial Strategy up to and including 2014/15 and SRAs for the Leader and Cabinet Members were reduced by 5% as a budget saving. Consequently there was no need for the panel to meet in 2011. This freeze is still in operation and the IRP were made fully aware of the latest budget situation within the council.
- 1.5** This year the panel were convened in February to consider the new scrutiny arrangements effective from May 2012 and Members ICT. The panel considered the new standards regime in July 2012.
- 1.6** The next full review required by legislation will commence in September 2014 reporting to Council in December 2014.

2. Rationale for recommendations

- 2.1** The IRP considered that there was a reduction in workload and level of risk and responsibility for the chair of the new Standards Committee compared to the chair of the former Standards Committee who received an SRA of £907 per annum. They have set a new SRA accordingly.

3. Alternative options considered

- 3.1** The review undertaken by the IRP constitutes a thorough and reasoned analysis of the allowance rates applicable to Councillors and those co-opted to serve the council. In reaching its

conclusions it has taken advice and gathered a range of information and considered a range of options which are detailed in their report.

4. Consultation and feedback

4.1 Detailed in the IRP report.

5. The recommendations

5.1 The recommendation and the rationale for it are set out in the IRP report but I summarise them here:

1. That the Special Responsibility Allowance (SRA) for the chair of Standards Committee under the new Standards arrangements should be set to **£302 per annum**, effective from 1 July 2012.
2. That all other aspects of the Members Allowance Scheme remain unchanged.

6. Performance management –monitoring and review

6.1 The IRP propose to review the SRAs for overview and scrutiny and Standards once they have been operating for at least 12 months to ensure the SRAs are set at an appropriate level and will require evidence of how the new roles are operating in practice.

Report author	Contact officer: Rosalind Reeves, Democratic Services Manager , Rosalind.reeves@cheltenham.gov.uk, 01242 774937
Appendices	1. Risk Assessment 2. IRP Report
Background information	1. Part 6 CBC Constitution – Members’ Scheme of Allowances 2. IRP report to Council 13 December 2010 3. Reports to Council on the new Standards Regime 14 May 2012 and 25 June 2012

The risk				Original risk score (impact x likelihood)			Managing risk				
Risk ref.	Risk description	Risk Owner	Date raised	I	L	Score	Control	Action	Deadline	Responsible officer	Transferred to risk register
	If the number of complaints was to escalate the workload on the Standards Committee may increase and result in an under estimate of the role of the chair.			2	2	4	Accept	IRP to review after 12 months.		Democratic Services Manager	

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Cheltenham Borough Council

A report of the Independent Remuneration Panel

July 2012

1. Summary

- 1.1 When the panel last met on 27 February 2012 we received a discussion paper which updated us on the various issues relating to the Members Allowances Scheme. At the time we noted the imminent changes to the Standards regime and requested a further report once the arrangements were finalised.
- 1.2 We received a discussion paper from the Democratic Services Manager on 9 July 2012 setting out the arrangements. We considered the issues were well set out in the report and there was no need to hold a meeting. We concluded our recommendations through electronic communication and these are set out in this report for consideration by Council.

2. New Standards Regime

- 2.1 **Standards Committee Chair and Independent Members of the former Standards Committee**
The local filter arrangements, whereby local standards committees deal with complaints against their members or parish councillors, came into force in May 2007.
- 2.2 The Standards Board for England ceased to exist from March 2012 and local authorities were issued with the new regulations on 8 June 2012. Following this Council adopted a new local code of conduct on 25 June 2012 and opted to continue to have a Standards Committee to deal with local complaints against parish councillors or borough councillors. The report is available on the council's website. [Report to Council on New Code of Conduct regime](#). Council approved a recommendation requesting that the IRP be requested to review the Members Scheme of Allowances consequent upon the changes to the Standards Committee.
- 2.3 The new legislation makes it a criminal offence to deliberately withhold or misrepresent certain disclosable interests. This could mean that serious misconduct that previously led to censure by a local authority standards committee and having to make an apology could instead possibly result in a criminal conviction.
- 2.4 The new Standards Committee for CBC is made up of a politically balanced group of seven elected members and two Independent Persons who will be in attendance to offer their advice to the committee but will not have a vote.
- 2.5 Following a report to Council on 14 May 2012 [Report to Council on Independent Persons](#) it was agreed that the Independent Person should receive an allowance of £300 per annum plus travelling expenses. In acting as the Independent Person they are not acting as an elected or co-optee Member of the Borough Council and so this allowance does not form part of the Members Allowance scheme. Therefore an additional allowance for attendance at the Standards Committee is not appropriate. Two Independent Persons were appointed by Council following a recruitment and interview process.

3. Assessment of the SRA for the chair of the new Standards Committee

- 3.1 **Allowances relating to the former Standards Committee**

The SRAs set for the chair of the committee and for the independent members were based on their attendance at 4 meetings of the Standard Committee and attendance at an estimated 8 subcommittees per annum.

- 3.2 There were 3 elected members on the former Standards Committee and 5 independent members. The chair of the Standards Committee received an SRA of £907 p.a and each of the independent members (including the chair) £302 p.a. There were 3 places for 3 parish council representatives and they did not receive an SRA. The cost of investigating any complaints against parish councils have to be borne by the borough council and therefore it was considered appropriate that the parish councillors provided their service on a voluntary basis.
- 3.3 In practice the number of meetings has been considerably less and only 3 members of the committee are involved in any particular sub-committee.

YEAR	Standards Committee meetings	Initial Assessments	Hearing	Total
2010	4	1	2	6
2011	3	1	1	5
2012	0	1	0	1

- 3.4 The previous SRA for the chair of the Standards Committee was determined on the basis of **12 meetings per year**, a **MEDIUM** level of experience and knowledge and a **HIGH** level of responsibility and risk. Using the current basis of calculations, the SRA came out at **£907 per annum** and this was our recommendation.
- 3.5 Under the new regime, the Monitoring Officer will be responsible for considering the initial complaint in consultation with the Independent Person(s). This replaces the convening of an initial assessment sub-committee which is required under the current system to meet and decide whether the complaint warrants further investigation. There will only be a Hearing sub-committee if the Monitoring Officer advises that that the complaint warrants further investigation. This should reduce the number of trivial complaints which come before the committee. The Chair of the former Standards Committee also attended the annual national conferences but this will no longer take place as the Standards Board for England has been abolished.
- 3.6 The committee is no longer a statutory committee and initial determination is by Monitoring Officer in consultation with Independent person. We feel both these factors reduce the level of responsibility and risk for the chair. We acknowledge there is a risk of reputational damage to the council and members if complaints are not handled appropriately and sensitively by the committee but we feel this is **MEDIUM**.
- 3.7 Thus the new SRA would be calculated on the basis of **3-4 committee meetings per year** with a **MEDIUM** level of experience and knowledge given the high degree of support from the Monitoring Officer. We would assess the level of responsibility and risk as **MEDIUM**.

- 3.8 Using the current basis of calculations this comes up with an allowance for the chair of the new Standards Committee as **£302 per annum**.

Recommendation

That the chair of the new Standards Committee should receive an SRA of £302 per annum

4. Summary

- 4.1 As there were no other matters that the panel were asked to consider, we advise that all other parts of the Members Allowance Scheme remain unchanged and we ask Council to consider the recommendation set out in this report.

Panel Members:

Mr Paul Johnstone (chairman)	Director of Operations, RR Donnelley Global Document Solutions Panel Previous Member for Tewkesbury BC IRP
Mr Quentin Tallon (vice-chair)	Cheltenham TUC and Panel Member for Gloucestershire CC IRP
Mrs Patricia Dundas	Gloucestershire Hospitals
Mrs Joyce Williams	Retired Public Servant

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Cheltenham Borough Council

Council – 24 September, 2012

Joint Core Strategy for Gloucester, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury – Housing Needs Assessment Report

Accountable member	Councillor Steve Jordan, Leader
Accountable officer	Andrew North, Chief Executive
Ward(s) affected	All
Key Decision	Yes
Executive summary	<p>The issue which generated most responses to the consultation earlier this year on “Developing The Preferred Option” for the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) was the methodology used to calculate future housing requirements for the area. In response to these concerns independent consultants (Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners ‘NLP’) have been engaged to review the JCS methodology and make appropriate recommendations.</p> <p>The purpose of this report is to note the progress being made on the evidence base for establishing the objectively assessed need for housing in the JCS area.</p>
Recommendations	<p>That members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note NLP’s review that the demographic methodology used to establish housing requirements for the JCS area for the period from 2011 to 2031 as part of the “developing the Preferred Option” document, was appropriate at the time, but that the data upon which the methodology relied will not in future be maintained by Gloucestershire County Council and should be based upon Office of National Statistics (ONS) and Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) data, because this will be consistently available and subject to on-going updating. 2. Note NLP’s commentary and advice regarding the consultation responses. 3. Agree that a demographic projection solely based on latest ONS and CLG data indicates a population growth of 44,700. This would generate housing need of 28,500 dwellings for the JCS area for the period from 2011 to 2031 using NLP’s methodology. 4. Agree that “objectively assessed need” for the JCS area should be based upon local job projections and the alignment of housing and employment provision. Also to agree that in preparing the JCS Preferred Option document, further work will be carried out to understand the level of economic growth assumed in the demographic, Cambridge Econometrics and Experian Business Strategies Ltd projections and work with the Local Enterprise Partnership to establish the level of economic growth for the JCS area during the period up to 2031 and the potential implications that

this may have on the level of housing required.

5. Note that economic projections from Cambridge Econometrics and Experian Business Strategies Ltd forecast housing provision in a range between 32,500 and 43,220 dwellings to align proposed job growth and housing provision for the JCS area for the period from 2011 to 2031.
6. Agree that in preparing the JCS Preferred Option Document further work will be carried out to understand the current trend in household size and the implications on the level of housing required.
7. Agree that the JCS needs to balance environmental, social and economic issues and that the social and environmental impact of the “objectively assessed housing need” will be considered in preparing the Preferred Option version of the plan.

Financial implications

The JCS authorities are preparing the Preferred Option Joint Core Strategy which is due for consideration by each of the Councils in 2013. It is therefore essential that agreement is reached on the objectively assessed need if they are to continue to progress to the next stage of the document. Should the recommendations be accepted, there will be no financial implications associated with this report given that the JCS is being prepared from within existing budgets.

Should the recommendations of this report not be accepted by the Council, then there is likely to be a considerable delay in the production of the Preferred Option document. This could also result in work on the JCS being suspended. This will increase the risk of speculative planning applications for all three JCS authorities in advance of the development plan process.

It is also important that the JCS progresses quickly in order to progress the associated Infrastructure Delivery Plan and any Community Infrastructure Levy preparatory work.

A delay in agreeing the JCS may result in difficulties in defending inappropriate development which may lead to the need to incur significant expenditure to challenge decisions made by the planning inspector.

**Contact officer: Mark Sheldon , mark.sheldon
@cheltenham.gov.uk, 01242**

<p>Legal implications</p>	<p>The Joint Core Strategy forms part of the Council's statutory emerging development plan and it is essential to have a 'plan led' system if the planning process is to deliver sustainable growth. The key recommendation in this report is to agree the process by which the objectively assessed need for new homes in the JCS area will be determined.</p> <p>In the absence of an up to date JCS, and supporting Local Plan, Local Authorities are vulnerable to challenge when they are unable to produce a robust 5 year housing land supply (HLS).</p> <p>In the absence of a 5 year HLS Local Authorities are having imposed upon them, by the Secretary of State, planning permissions which need not necessarily comply with the current or emerging Local Plan or any of the emerging Strategies in the JCS.</p> <p>It is therefore essential that Local Plans and the JCS are progressed expeditiously if the threat of adverse planning decisions being forced upon Local Authorities is to be avoided.</p> <p>Contact officer: Neil Weeks, neil.weeks@teWKesbury.gov.uk, 01684</p>
<p>HR implications (including learning and organisational development)</p>	<p>There are no staffing or Trade Union implications.</p> <p>Contact officer: Julie McCarthy, julie.mccarthy@cheltenham.gov.uk, 01242</p>

<p>Key risks</p>	<p>The JCS authorities have an up-to-date Risk Register and this is monitored on a regular basis, however, the risks associated with this report comprise:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>One or more authority not agreeing the recommendations in this report.</i> Should this occur, the preparation of the JCS Preferred Option Document will be delayed. This would have further implications for subsequent examination and adoption of the document. Delay will also have implications for ensuring that the development of the area remains plan-led, avoiding speculative planning applications being submitted. In order to assist the Council in this decision, Members have been provided with up to date and independent evidence which supports the recommendations. 2. <i>The approach to establishing the objectively assessed need is inconsistent between Councils.</i> It is critical that all Councils agree that the methodology set out in Appendix 1 and the recommendations contained within this report represent a prudent approach to determining the objectively assessed need for new homes <i>and jobs</i> in the JCS area. Without this agreement the Joint Core Strategy programme will be unable to progress. Similar to the risk above, this is likely to increase the likelihood of the area failing to be plan-led, in the likely event that applications are submitted in advance of JCS adoption. In order to assist the Council in this decision, Members have been provided with up to date and independent evidence which supports the recommendation. 3. Failure to progress the Joint Core Strategy will also compromise the preparation of other development plan documents for the authority, such as Local Plans. The JCS is the strategic planning document for the area and detailed development plan policy will come forward through Local Plans. As the development plan needs to be internally consistent, work on district plans should accord with the policies and allocations within the strategic level JCS.
<p>Corporate and community plan Implications</p>	<p>Any significant delay in progressing the JCS, having particular regard to the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), will have implications across a range of areas including potential environmental, social, economic and financial impacts.</p>
<p>Environmental and climate change implications</p>	<p>The JCS is subject to a statutory Sustainability Appraisal Process which incorporates the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment.</p>

1. Background and Key Issues

Paragraphs 1.7 to 3.5 below comprise the agreed professional advice of the Joint Core Strategy officer team (Cheltenham Borough Council, Tewkesbury Borough Council and Gloucester City Council) having regard to the report of Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners included at Appendix 3 together with the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework and other material planning considerations. Identical officer advice is being given in reports to all three Joint Core Strategy authorities.

- 1.1 The Joint Core Strategy “Developing the Preferred Option” consultation document was published for public consultation between December 2011 and February 2012.
- 1.2 The consultation generated considerable public interest and over 3,300 responses were submitted raising a wide range of issues. The issue which generated most responses was the methodology used to calculate future housing requirements for the area. A report summarising the consultation responses has been published on the Joint Core Strategy website, although at this stage the comments are published without any formal response from the three councils. A full response to the comments received will be contained within the consultation report that will accompany the next formal publication of the Joint Core Strategy – Preferred Option.
- 1.3 In commenting on the Developing the Preferred Option consultation document, many respondents have challenged the reliability of the methodology and the data used in the calculation of future housing requirements along with raising several other related issues. Housing is a key part of the plan strategy and it is therefore essential to address this point so that the Joint Core Strategy progresses on the basis of robust evidence. In response to these concerns, independent consultants (Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners or NLP) have been engaged to review the JCS methodology and make appropriate recommendations.

Establishing housing requirements and identifying objectively assessed need

- 1.4 Members will be aware that the NPPF sets out a clear commitment to sustainable development and positive growth:-
 - “local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;
 - Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:
 - any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework as a whole; or
 - specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.” (para 14)
- 1.5 The “specific policies” referred to above would include those for protected sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, land designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or Green Belt and locations at risk of flooding.
- 1.6 Whilst development plans have always been required to identify and make provision for future housing requirements, the NPPF now requires the JCS authorities to identify the “objectively assessed need” for housing and other development before proceeding with the preparation of the Preferred Option. In this context, it should be noted that the NPPF is not simply informal guidance. The JCS will need to demonstrate that it is consistent with the NPPF or risk being found unsound.

Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners (NLP)

- 1.7 Given the need to identify the Objectively Assessed Need and taking into account the level of scrutiny the JCS housing requirements have been subjected to, the three Councils have therefore

commissioned independent consultants (Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners - NLP) to:-

- assess the approach previously taken in terms of population projections, household estimates and dwelling requirements;
- review the consultation issues frequently raised relating to these matters;
- Provide a clear methodology for the distribution of housing numbers across the JCS area and the necessary policy wording/framework to support this. This should be for the overall JCS requirement, district requirements and the Gloucester and Cheltenham wider policy areas; and
- provide a clear understanding of the impact of the NPPF on housing requirements and recommend a methodological approach that will satisfy the associated evidential and soundness tests.

Housing and population evidence base

- 1.8 The first task undertaken by the consultants was to review the housing and population evidence base supporting the 'Developing the Preferred Option' document and establish the objectively assessed need for housing within the JCS area. The starting point for this is the Council's Housing Background Paper that was published alongside the Developing the Preferred Option document in 2011. This sets out a housing requirement for the three authorities based upon information contained within the locally-derived Gloucestershire County Council population projections.
- 1.9 In summary, the consultants have found that the methodology used in the Housing Background Paper was appropriate to inform the Developing the Preferred Options Document and that there were no serious flaws in the approach. However, the consultants advise that certain elements of the information used to inform the work in 2011 are in need of revision because more up to date and reliable sources of data are now available. Unfortunately, due to reduced resources, Gloucestershire County Council is no longer undertaking its own demographic projections and so it is necessary to rely on alternative sources. The consultants have recommended appropriate revised data sources in their report. Members will note that the need to monitor and review evidence as it emerges is a normal part of the plan preparation process to ensure that the evidence base underpinning the plan is up-to-date and sound.
- 1.10 From their work NLP have identified that in applying current data to that methodology, a housing need figure of about 30,000 dwellings over the plan period would be generated¹. However, their recommendation is that this level of housing fails to take proper account of the economy and will not result in a sound or robust Objectively Assessed Need for development over the plan period. In addition NLP have recommended that there is no sound evidence to support any requirement lower than this.
- 1.11 In reviewing the previous work, the consultants have also advised that the Scenario A consultation option presented in 2011/12 is not robust as it fails to recognise the distinction between housing need and housing supply. It therefore does not reflect the level of housing need that exists in the area. As such, NLP advise that it would not be considered as sound by an Examination Inspector. Officers concur with this view.
- 1.12 In reviewing the Housing Background Paper work and making their recommendations, the consultants were also asked to consider any key issues arising from representations submitted to the Councils via the public consultation on housing and population projections. A full response to the general issues raised is included within their report attached at Appendix 1 setting out how these have influenced their recommendations.(see appendix 4 of NLP report)

¹ It is considered that the ONS 2010-based Sub National Population Projection Assessment figure of 28,500 dwellings is the most recently available data.

Economic forecasts

- 1.13 Whilst NLP have concluded that the methodology used to date in the preparation of the JCS was appropriate, it is important for members to note that this work was undertaken and completed prior to introduction of the NPPF and particularly the new requirement to establish the “objectively assessed need” for development. Having regard to these changed evidential requirements, NLP have recommended that “objectively assessed need” should be based upon economic forecasts and not just demographic evidence alone. On this basis they have included within their report at Appendix 1 advice for the JCS authorities on the level of housing need that would be associated with up-to-date economic forecasts.
- 1.14 In order to establish this and understand the economic potential of the JCS area, NLP have used economic forecasts from two independent sources. The first forecast by Experian predicts that the area has the ability to generate an additional 15,500 jobs by 2031. The second forecast by Cambridge Econometrics predicts that the area has the potential to generate an additional 27,000 jobs by 2031. Whilst these two independent forecasts might indicate that the area has the potential to generate between 15,500 and 27,000 jobs over the plan period to 2031, this also highlights the difficulty in understanding the reliability of economic forecasts and the need for further work to be undertaken..
- 1.15 Given that NLP are recommending that the objectively assessed need figure should be based upon economic projections and the need to align housing provision to jobs, they recommend that 15,500 jobs would require at least 32,500 new dwellings, whilst the forecast for 27,000 new jobs would indicate a need for at least 41,300 additional dwellings.
- 1.16 It is therefore critically important that in order to move forward and establish the objectively assessed need for housing in the JCS area the authorities use and explore the evidence provided by both Experian and Cambridge Econometrics to establish for themselves the level of jobs to be provided. From this further work an understanding and appreciation of the area’s potential for economic growth, in terms of future jobs, will inform the objectively assessed need for housing.
- 1.17 This would also conform with the NPPF requirement for local authorities to “plan proactively to meet the needs of business”. It is planned that over the coming months further work is undertaken with particular input from the Gloucestershire Local Enterprise Partnership to clarify the future economic potential of the area and ensure that the JCS Preferred Option adequately addresses and supports local needs and the potential for economic growth.
- 1.18 It will also be critical having regard to economic considerations that the JCS is flexible enough to allow adjustments in policy or in development requirements as circumstances change. To this end the established principle of “plan, monitor, manage” will become an important element of the plan strategy.
- 1.19 In addition to the further work required by all three authorities to assess the level of housing need in the JCS area the authorities will clearly need to consider where development should be located and when it should come forward. This will need to take into account the various constraints in the area and deliverability issues such as the provision of physical, social and green infrastructure as well as viability considerations.

2. Reasons for recommendations

- 2.1 The NPPF requires local authorities to demonstrate at examination that their plan is based upon robust, up-to-date evidence and that it has been positively prepared. This means that it is essential that the JCS authorities agree a consistent methodology for identifying housing need and plan positively to meet the need identified as a result of applying that methodology to nationally-recognised data sources

3. Alternative options considered

- 3.1 The JCS authorities must have up to date information on the need for new homes and jobs, as required by the NPPF. As part of their assessment, NLP have considered both demographic and economic scenarios, looking at a range of data sources and projections. They have also carried out sensitivity tests to consider the implications of key factors such as natural change, international migration and alternative assumptions about commuting and unemployment.
- 3.2 In preparing the JCS, the authorities have available to them information from national and local data sources for both population and housing data. The ‘Developing the Preferred Option’ document in 2011-12 presented options for levels of development that ranged from 16,200 to 40,500 new dwellings.
- 3.3 In moving towards establishing the objectively assessed housing need figure for the JCS area, the consultants have reviewed the methodology in the Housing Background Paper that informed the ‘Developing the Preferred Options’ document, alongside alternative methodological comments received during the consultation period. In undertaking this work, they have also reviewed the use and robustness of local and national data sources to identify the most appropriate sources of data for this evidence.
- 3.4 Based upon their findings and as contained within their report, the consultants also explored a number of sensitivity tests. This includes testing the impacts of how various assumptions on population demographics, migration and housing demand may affect the overall need, and in turn support their final recommendation.
- 3.5 In conclusion, and whilst the JCS authorities have no reasonable alternative to preparing evidence that identifies the objectively assessed need for housing, the Councils’ consultant in producing its recommendations has considered and tested a number of alternatives, including data, methodology and other approaches suggested through consultation.

4. Consultation and feedback

- 4.1 A member seminar led by NLP and counsel took place on 12th July. Follow-up NLP sessions with political groups took place on 11th September. No other consultation has been required for this report except as reported at page 2 above. The next public consultation on the JCS will be at the Preferred Option stage of plan preparation.

5. Performance management –monitoring and review

- 5.1 Recommendation 4 above entails that JCS officers, in conjunction with the LEP, establish the level of economic growth for the area to 2031. Outputs from this work to be reported through established JCS governance arrangements. Recommendation 6 will be acted upon as part of this process.

Report author: Joint Core Strategy Team	Contact officer: David Halkyard, david.halkyard@cheltenham.gov.uk, 01242 774988
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Appendices	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Risk Assessment2. Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners Executive Summary*3. Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners Report <p>*NB figures at para 3.15 (2) on p.17 should be 32,500 – 34,400.</p>
Background information	National Planning Policy Framework

The risk				Original risk score (impact x likelihood)			Managing risk				
Risk ref.	Risk description	Risk Owner	Date raised	Impact 1-5	Likelihood 1-6	Score	Control	Action	Deadline	Responsible officer	Transferred to risk register
CR33	If the council does not keep the momentum going with regard to the JCS the policy vacuum left by abolition of the RSS and the resultant delay in projections and framework could result in inappropriate development	Andrew North	10 Aug 2010	4	5	20	reduce	Agreement across Gloucestershire districts to work collaboratively on determining housing and employment projections by the end of 2013. Econometric Housing Model received and analysis undertaken. Seminars for councillors to explain the projections. Decision to consult from all three councils and initial phase of consultation undertaken on development scenarios. Establishment of a member working group.	1 Apr 2013	Mike Redman/David Halkyard	
<p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>Impact – an assessment of the impact if the risk occurs on a scale of 1-5 (1 being least impact and 5 being major or critical)</p> <p>Likelihood – how likely is it that the risk will occur on a scale of 1-6 (1 being almost impossible, 2 is very low, 3 is low, 4 significant, 5 high and 6 a very high probability)</p> <p>Control - Either: Reduce / Accept / Transfer to 3rd party / Close</p>											



Nathaniel Lichfield
& Partners
Planning. Design. Economics.

**Gloucester, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury
Joint Core Strategy**

Assessment of Housing Requirements

Executive Summary

September 2012

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1.0

Introduction

1.1

Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (NLP) was appointed by the Gloucester City Council, Cheltenham Borough Council and Tewkesbury Borough Council to undertake an independent assessment of housing requirements for the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) area.

1.2

The key purpose of this study is to provide further evidence to support the emerging JCS by:

- 1 Verifying the approach that has been undertaken to date in respect of the Local Projections and Household estimates and the translation of these figures to dwelling requirements;
- 2 Reviewing the representations that have been made in respect of housing requirement matters and providing commentary and advice on the ways in which these might impact upon the assessment of market and affordable housing requirements;
- 3 Demonstrating the housing requirements for the overall JCS area, at an individual local authority area level, and for the Cheltenham and Gloucester Wider Policy Areas; and,
- 4 Providing a clear understanding of the impact of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) upon housing requirements for the JCS area.

Policy Context

1.3

The context to this study is the continuing reform of the planning system to deliver on localism whereby responsibility for establishing housing requirement figures for Local Plans now falls to local councils.

1.4

The NPPF provides the policy context to the establishment of housing requirements. In seeking to “*boost significantly*” the supply of housing, it requires local planning authorities to “*use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area*”.

1.5

It also emphasises that local planning authorities should continue to demonstrate a 5-year housing land supply – which is to be supplemented by an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market or, where there has been a record of persistent under-delivery of housing, an additional buffer of 20%.

1.6

The NPPF requires local planning authorities to evidence and defend their local housing requirements at examination. This highlights the importance of ensuring that the housing requirement figures that are set out within Local Plans are soundly rooted in a robust evidence base. A failure to meet this requirement is highly likely to result in a Local Plan being unsound.

HEaDROOM

- 1.7 At the present time there is no commonly agreed approach for local planning authorities to follow in setting local housing requirements, beyond the principles established in national policy. In response, NLP has developed an analytical framework (HEaDROOM) for defining the quantum of housing that should be planned for through Local Development Frameworks.
- 1.8 Launched in July 2010, HEaDROOM has been used to identify future housing requirements in 70 local authority areas for both private and public sectors clients. It makes use of the industry-leading PopGroup suite of software which was developed by the Local Government Association. This provides a robust and transparent means by which the housing implications associated with a range of inputs can be tested. These inputs include:
- 1 Fertility and mortality rates;
 - 2 Domestic and international migration trends;
 - 3 Household headship rates;
 - 4 Housing vacancy rates (including second home and holiday home ownership levels);
 - 5 Employment change; and,
 - 6 Unemployment levels and commuting patterns.
- 1.9 By flexing each of these inputs in turn, it is possible to develop a range of alternative scenarios which will have a range of implications in terms of the future housing requirements. The strengths and weaknesses of data and conclusions for each assessment basis can then be considered and balanced in order to achieve an understanding of the objectively assessed requirement.
- 1.10 HEaDROOM provides a mechanism by which key challenges can be understood and competing objectives assessed. It offers an understanding of the role of housing in ensuring that the future population of a locality can be accommodated in a manner that respects environmental limitations and strategic aspirations, but which also recognises the extent to which housing plays a crucial role in securing the economic well-being of the local area. In so doing, it has the capacity to provide the detailed evidence that is required to inform sound planning decisions, based upon an appreciation of the (potentially competing) policy requirements and the local nature of the relevant area.
- 1.11 The HEaDROOM framework has been employed as part of this study in order to inform the assessment of the work that has been undertaken to date and the identification of a preferred set of housing requirement figures going forwards. By modelling a number of alternative trend and economic change-based scenarios, this report sets out the housing, economic, demographic and labour force impacts of different levels of housing growth in order to help the decision-making process that must inform the preparation of the JCS. The use of different scenarios provides the basis for strength of assessment and clarity regarding the objective assessment of housing need.

Local Background

- 1.12 The JCS “Developing the Preferred Option Consultation Document” was published for consultation in December 2011. This drew upon a large body of evidence that had been prepared by Gloucestershire County Council and by the JCS authorities including the following key reports:
- 1 Gloucestershire Local Projection 2010 Report – prepared in June 2010 by the Research and Intelligence Team within the Chief Executive’s Support Unit at Gloucestershire County Council;
 - 2 Housing Trend Analysis & Population and Household Projections Report – commissioned by Gloucestershire County and District Planning Authorities and prepared in May 2011 by the Research and Intelligence Team within the Chief Executive’s Support Unit at Gloucestershire County Council; and,
 - 3 JCS Housing Background Paper, November 2011.
- 1.13 The Gloucestershire reports were prepared on a County-wide basis and provide population and household information for each of the six local authorities and for the County as a whole. The June 2010 report sets out projections, based upon an analysis of past trends whilst the May 2011 report provides more detailed past trend analysis and an employment-based projection.
- 1.14 The Housing Background Paper which was published by the three councils translates the population and household projections to a dwelling requirement figure and also rebases the figures to 2011, to reflect the revised JCS period of 2011 to 2031, taking account of past under- and over-supply of housing between 2006 and 2011.
- 1.15 The work that was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council was based on locally-derived population evidence that had the capacity to test the impact of future policies on future population changes. This is in contrast to the Office of National Statistics’ (ONS) Sub National Population Projections (SNPP) which are policy neutral and do not consider the impact of specific interventions. However, in practice, the projections that informed the JCS were based on locally-derived past trend evidence and therefore did not consider policy implications.

Conclusions of approach undertaken to date

- 1.16 Although there are a number of matters of concern in relation to the detailed methodology that has been adopted by Gloucestershire County Council, its local population and household projections appear to be generally robust.
- 1.17 However, this analysis was undertaken in 2010 and relied on the data that was available at that time and which has now been superseded. The approach that has been taken by Gloucestershire County Council in respect of the translation from households to dwellings is not considered to be reliable due to discrepancies with the data that has been applied.

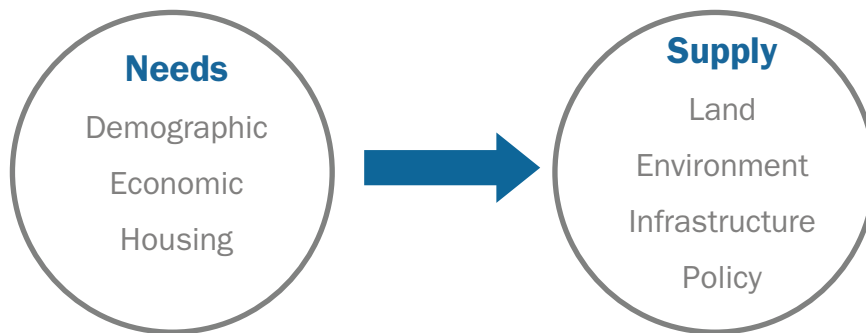
- 1.18 It is important that the JCS is informed by the most up-to-date information. For this reason, the data contained within the Gloucestershire Local Projection 2010 report is now not considered to be appropriate as an evidence base to the JCS. Unfortunately, due to reduced resources, Gloucestershire County Council is no longer undertaking its own demographic projections and so it is necessary to rely upon alternative sources. ONS and CLG data represent a useful and reliable starting point for the assessment of demographic trends and dwelling requirements.
- 1.19 In the light of these matters, further analysis was appropriate to take account of the most recent data releases and also to reflect current best practice in undertaking demographic and housing projections.

2.0 The Components of Housing Need

2.1 The NPPF requires consideration to be given to housing needs and supply in ensuring that “*Local Plan(s) meet the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing*”. In so doing, it is important to distinguish these two elements as follows:

- 1 Housing needs: how many houses do we need in the local area?
- 2 Housing supply: how / where can these houses be delivered?

2.2 The implication of this is that housing supply matters should be taken into consideration following the identification of local needs. They should not be used to inform the assessment of needs and any Local Plan that seeks to do so is unlikely to be found sound.

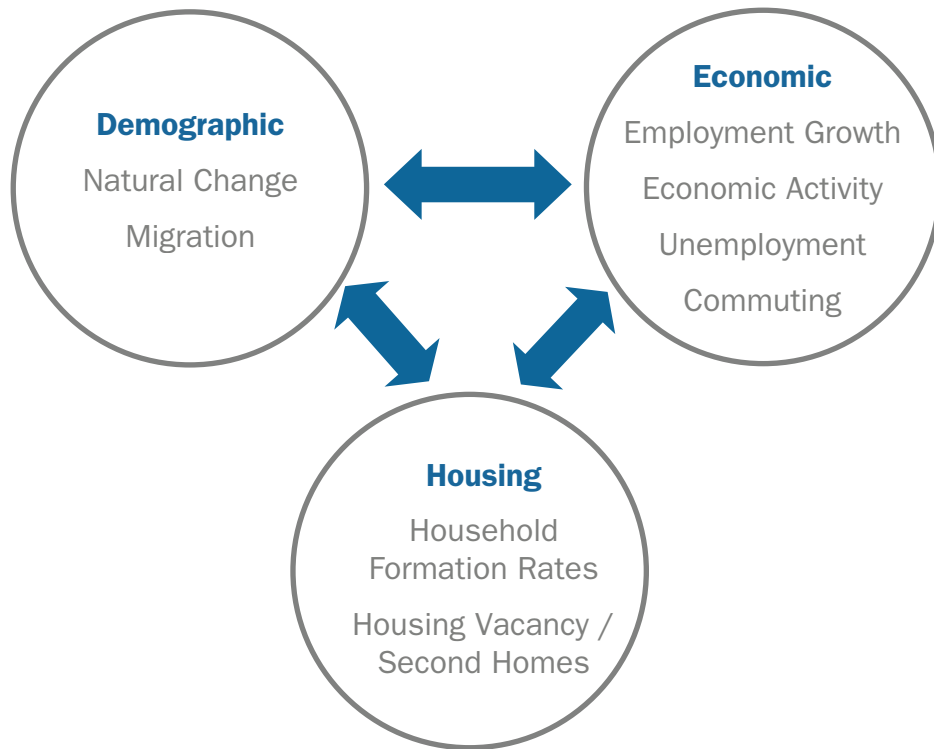


2.3 Housing requirements in any area are affected by the following inter-related considerations:

- 1 **Demographic:** the change in the number and profile of the people that will live in the local area;
- 2 **Housing:** the number of dwellings that are required to accommodate the changing population size and structure; and,
- 3 **Economic:** the number of workers and jobs that can be supported by the local population.

2.4 The relationship between these factors is complex and each can shape housing demand. As such, the implication of changes to each need to be taken into account when seeking to identify the objectively assessed local housing need. In the context of the NPPF objectives, and in the interests of reflecting the JCS vision to “*foster growth in the local economy and provide sufficient homes...*”, it is particularly important to understand how alignment can be achieved between economic and housing objectives.

2.5 The key variables that should be tested as part of the process of objectively assessing need are summarised below:



- 2.6 The identification of an objectively assessed level of housing need is dependant upon a series of assumptions relating to each of these broad factors, all of which must be reasonable and clearly articulated. The consultation responses to the JCS Preferred Option document have highlighted the existence of a series of strongly held misconceptions which, if not addressed, could form the basis by which the reasonable assumptions that have informed the objective assessment of housing need for the JCS area might be challenged.
- 2.7 The misconceptions that have been expressed through the consultation process are summarised below through an exploration of the things that the planning process and the JCS in particular can and cannot control:

Table 2.1 Common misconceptions – the things that the JCS cannot control

<p>Natural change</p>	<p><i>The contribution of natural change to housing requirements.</i></p> <p>This represents the balance between the number of births and deaths in an area. It has a key bearing upon demographic change in any area and whilst it can be affected by improvements in healthcare provision, it is not something that the town planning system can be expected to shape.</p>
<p>In Migration</p>	<p><i>Whether the housing needs of migrants should be accommodated; whether the needs of high level of in-migration of older people into the JCS area could be reduced by controlling the supply of housing; and the extent to which the out-migration of younger people is creating local economic difficulties.</i></p> <p>The JCS area enjoys a high quality of life and, as such, is a popular destination for those moving from other parts of the country, especially for their retirement. The evidence shows that international migration accounts for a very small proportion of total migration into the JCS area.</p> <p>It has been suggested that constraining the supply of housing would reduce in-migration into the JCS area. This is not the case as many older in-migrants are likely to be better able to compete in the housing market and therefore migration levels are not likely to be constrained by housing supply. Rather, this action would have a disproportionate impact upon local and younger people who are typically less able to compete in the market.</p> <p>The planning system can therefore influence net migration although the impact of this is most likely to be felt by local younger and working age people rather than the older people that are moving in from elsewhere.</p>

Household Formation	<p><i>The role of household formation in influencing dwelling requirements.</i></p> <p>An understanding of household formation provides a basis by which an understanding of population change might be translated to an appreciation of household growth and dwelling needs.</p> <p>Household formation rates are shaped by a range of social and demographic factors. Even were population to remain static, the number of households (and hence, dwelling need) would be expected to increase over time. Even if the population were to remain static, it is not within the scope of the JCS to seek to shape households formation. Any efforts to do so through controlling the supply of dwellings will not be successful and will serve to exacerbate economic imbalances and difficulties because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The rate of household formation is not directly related to housing supply; 2 The long term trend is towards smaller average household size, due to social changes such as greater life expectancy, people getting married and having families at an older age, and family breakdown; and, 3 As detailed above, controlling the housing supply would not reduce levels of in-migration of older persons but might result in local, working age people being displaced from the local area.
Second Home Ownership	<p><i>The effect of second homes and vacant dwellings upon the objective assessment of housing needs.</i></p> <p>Given its attractiveness, the JCS area is popular amongst second homeowners. Although some dwellings are specifically constructed as holiday homes, the vast majority are purchased on the open housing market and are not subject to restrictions through the planning process. It is therefore not possible to control second home ownership by constraining housing supply. Such action would again have an adverse impact upon local younger and working age people.</p> <p>In addition, the area is characterised by a very low level of vacancy and it is not considered that a further reduction could reasonably be incorporated into the housing assessment.</p>

Macro Economic Conditions	<p><i>The effect of the macro-economy upon the JCS area and the difficulties that exist in being able to forecast future changes at this time.</i></p> <p>Macro economic trends can have a significant bearing upon demographic, economic and housing factors within the JCS area. Although the Government has repeatedly expressed its desire for the planning system to contribute towards growth, this is not within the control of the JCS. In spite of this, the vision for the area is to enhance the economic well-being of the area and this will result in an increased level of wealth. This is in line with the NPPF and, as such, the JCS should not plan for stagnation or decline – that would not be sustainable and would not be in the best interests of local people or local communities.</p> <p>The reality is that over the next 20 years, the population of the JCS area will increase by both natural change and net in-migration. The plan cannot do anything to turn this tide and should plan for the likely housing requirements that will emerge.</p> <p>The recession has had a large impact upon Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury but the JCS should plan for growth, recognizing that the recession and its lasting impacts will not continue forever and that growth will eventually occur. The plan should respond to this and help to stimulate, shape and direct growth when it does happen.</p>
Housing Demand	<p><i>Drawing upon these considerations, the extent to which housing needs might be controlled.</i></p> <p>The implication of these considerations is that the actual level of housing need is not something that the JCS can control. The NPPF requires local authorities to objectively assess their housing need and also to ensure that this can be met in full. In seeking to meet this requirement, local authorities must provide clear evidence regarding the level of need that exists. Such evidence should be informed by reasonable assumptions and should not be affected by concerns regarding the potential housing supply.</p>

2.8

By way of response to these matters, it is also instructive to understand the things that the planning process and the JCS in particular can influence:

Table 2.2 The things that the JCS can influence

Housing Supply	<p>The Local Planning Authority can control housing supply by ensuring sufficient land is allocated for housing during the plan making process to ensure the housing requirement can be met over the plan period. An under-supply of housing can lead to more planning appeals being won given National Policy expectations for Local Authorities to have a deliverable housing supply. Un-planned development through planning appeals will result in ad-hoc growth which</p>
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	cannot be strategically planned for in comparison to allocated growth with can.
Alignment between Jobs and Housing	<p>The Local Planning Authority can influence the alignment between jobs and housing by controlling the amount of housing and employment space that is delivered over the plan period. On the basis of economic forecasts, the Local Planning Authority can suitably plan for new housing growth which will ensure the future workforce have houses to live in.</p>
Commuting	<p>The Local Planning Authority can influence commuting patterns through the planned development of jobs and housing in the area. Creating more jobs through employment development will influence higher in-commuting as the workforce is likely to travel from further afar for better opportunities.</p> <p>If the Planning Authority however reflects future job creation through the development of housing, it will reduce commuting numbers. Providing sufficient housing in the area will result in the workforce being able to better compete in the local housing market and therefore reside closer to their place of work.</p>

3.0 Revised Assessment of Housing Need

3.1 Our review of the work undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council and the JCS team has identified a need to update the projections in order to take account of the latest available information. However, given that the County Council is no longer undertaking its locally derived projections, it is necessary to rely on alternative sources.

3.2 In the light of this, our assessment has considered a number of alternative – demographic and economic based – scenarios. These take account of the latest data and best practice in order to inform an understanding of the objectively assessed housing need.

3.3 The following key scenarios were tested through this study:

Table 3.1 Summary of Assessment Scenarios

Demographic-based	Office of National Statistics ONS 2010 SNPP	Reflects the most recent 2010-based ONS SNPP by applying the same core assumptions on natural change and migration. Applied 2008-based household projections and an allowance for second homes and vacancies.
	Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) 2008 household projections	Considers dwelling requirements implied by 2008-based CLG household projections by setting these alongside an allowance for second homes and vacancies.
	Past trend migration	Considers the impacts of projecting forward longer term migration rates (domestic: 1999-2010; international: 2001-8) – in contrast to the SNPP which models 5 year past trends.
	Natural change	Considers the housing needs that would be associated with the JCS authorities providing only for the pressures from its internal population in terms of natural change, an ageing population and changing social (household formation and dwelling occupancy) patterns.
	Domestic migration	Considers the implications of there being no international in or out migration in the future (i.e. so that there would only be domestic migration) in order to test the magnitude of this component

Economic-based	Cambridge Econometrics Projection	Tests the demographic changes that would be associated with the level of future employment growth identified by the Cambridge Econometrics baseline scenario (27,000 jobs between 2011 and 2031) and considers the number of dwellings that would be required to accommodate that population change.
	Experian Projection	Tests the demographic changes that would be associated with the level of future employment growth identified by the Cambridge Econometrics baseline scenario (15,500 jobs between 2011 and 2031) and considers the number of dwellings that would be required to accommodate that population change.

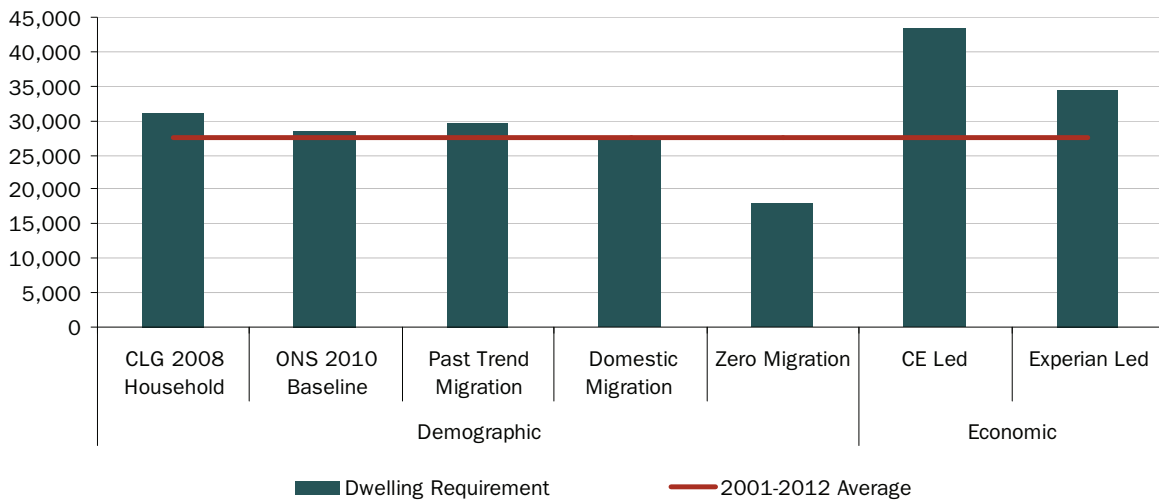
3.4 Bearing in mind that the employment impacts of each scenario will depend upon assumptions relating to changing commuting and unemployment levels, sensitivity testing of the options was undertaken in order to consider the implications of alternative rates.

Demographic Assessment

3.5 A series of demographic-led scenarios have been tested in order to consider what alternative projections of natural change, migration and headship rates will mean for future levels of household growth and dwelling requirements.

3.6 The graph below sets out the total number of dwellings required across the JCS area over the period from 2011 to 2031 as a result of each of these demographic-based scenarios. These are set against the Scenario C contained within the JCS ‘Developing the Preferred Option’ Consultation Document for the purposes of comparison, albeit that it should be noted that this scenario (36,850) is based upon data that has now been superseded.

Figure 3.1 JCS Dwelling Requirement, 2011-2031



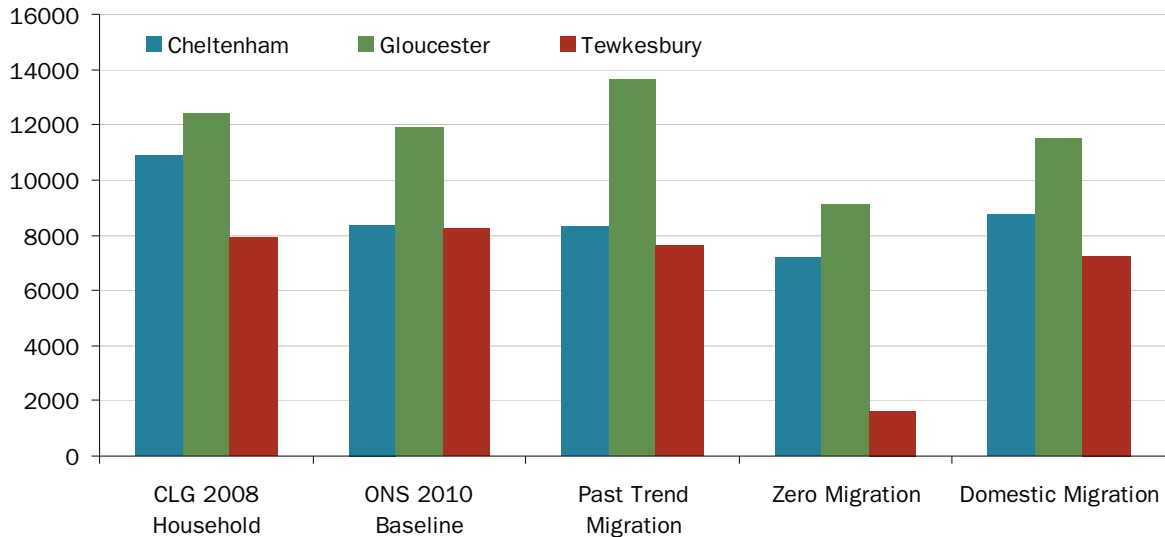
Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

- 3.7 Four of the scenarios outlined above point towards a similar housing requirement of around 30,000 dwellings over the JCS period. This reflects the components of change that are anticipated by the latest ONS Sub National Population Projections and represents a slight increase above past trends between 2001 and 2012. However, in considering past housing delivery, it should be noted that both Cheltenham and Tewkesbury have suffered from a persistent under-delivery such that the number of completions between 2001 and 2012 amounted to only 75% of the then total requirement (1,710 p.a.). Applying past completion rates to project future housing requirements would serve only to perpetuate historic supply difficulties.
- 3.8 The zero migration scenario is not considered to be realistic as migration is, and will remain, a crucial component of demographic change. However, it is important in highlighting the reality that the need for housing is not solely a function of migration. Rather, because of changes in the formation of new households and in the way that dwellings are consumed, more houses will be required to meet the increasing demand from within the existing population.
- 3.9 Crucially, none of these scenarios take account of the economic implications. This raises significant concerns regarding the coherence of the JCS in terms of its alignment between the provision of jobs and new housing. The implication of this is that the CLG 2008 and ONS 2010 scenarios would both result in 11,700 – 14,100 and 9,100 – 11,400 additional jobs (respectively) being filled by those living within the JCS area whilst the domestic migration scenario would result in 6,200 – 8,500 additional jobs being filled by those living within the JCS area. By way of comparison, forecasts that were prepared by Experian indicated that an additional 15,500 jobs are likely to be created within the JCS area between 2011 and 2031 whilst forecasts that were prepared by

Cambridge Econometrics to inform the JCS indicated that an additional 27,000 jobs are likely to be created within the JCS area between 2011 and 2031.

3.10 The specific distribution of housing need associated with each of these demographic scenarios is set out below.

Figure 3.2 Distribution of demographic-based housing requirements (2011 – 2031)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Economic Assessment

3.11 Reflecting the vision to foster growth within the local economy alongside the Government drive for growth which is clearly stated within the NPPF, the jobs-based scenarios consider the level of demographic and housing growth that would be required to support and sustain the level of economic growth that has been identified as likely to be achieved within the JCS area. This is important in ensuring that the JCS is internally consistent in respect of the provision that it makes for employment change and housing growth.

3.12 Employment growth can be accommodated through a number of mechanisms:

- 1 Increased levels of economic activity;
- 2 Reduced unemployment;
- 3 Reduced net out-commuting; and,
- 4 Increased net in-migration.

3.13 It is likely that local job creation will cause economic activity levels to rise, unemployment to fall and net out-commuting to fall. A series of sensitivity tests have been applied in order to consider these matters in detail.

3.14 Two sets of economic forecasts were prepared – by Cambridge Econometrics and Experian Business Strategies. The CE forecasts identified that 27,000 new

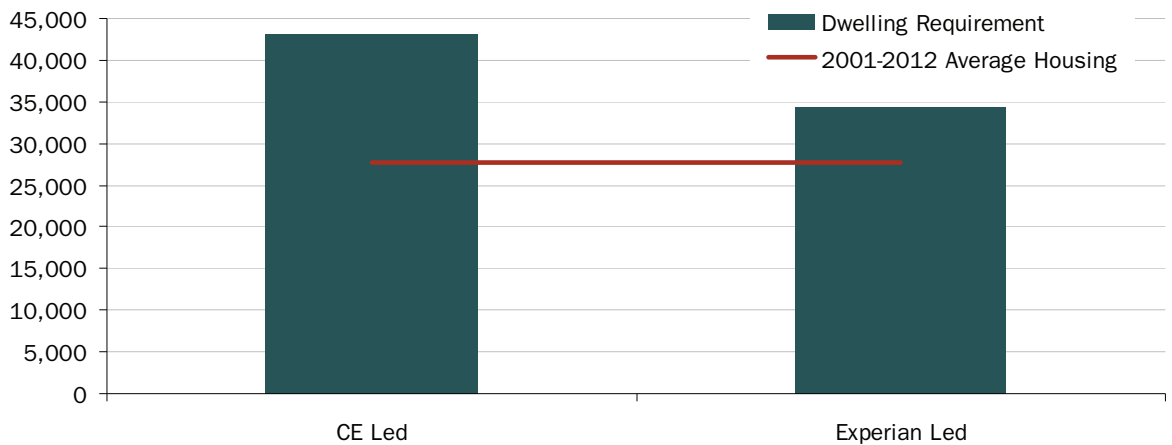
jobs would be created within the JCS area between 2011 and 2031 whilst the Experian forecast identified that 15,500 new jobs would be created within the JCS area over this same period.

3.15 The analysis concludes that:

- 1 The creation of 27,000 new jobs between 2011 and 2031 would result in a need for between 41,300 and 43,500 additional dwellings across the JCS area. This represents a 50% uplift upon past delivery (2001 – 2010) but less than a 20% increase on past requirements (1,710 p.a.).
- 2 The creation of 15,500 new jobs between 2011 and 2031 would result in a need for between 32,500 and 34,400 additional dwellings across the JCS area. This represents a 25% uplift upon past delivery (2001-2010) but is 5% below past requirements (1,710 p.a.).

3.16 The housing need that comes from these scenarios is associated with the large increase in the working age population together with the continued increase in the number of older people. It would therefore contribute towards a population structure that is more evenly distributed, rather than just resulting in an ageing population.

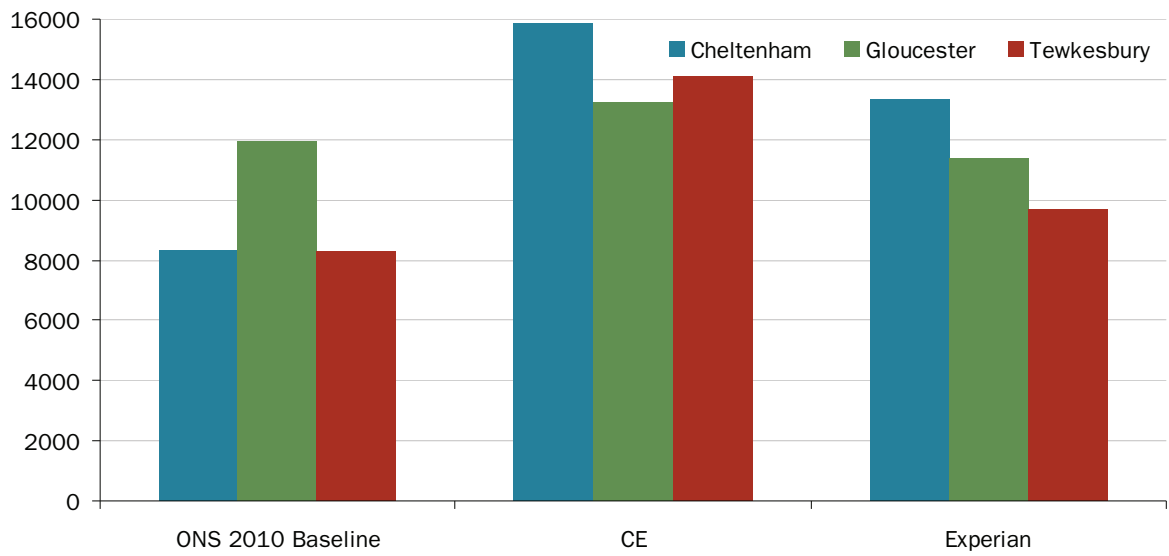
Figure 3.3 JCS Dwelling Requirement, 2011-2031



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.16 The specific distribution of housing need associated with the employment-led scenarios is set out below.

Figure 3.4 Distribution of jobs-based housing requirements



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

4.0

Moving towards the JCS

Bringing the Evidence Together

4.1

Whilst it is useful to compare each of the scenarios, careful regard should be given to:

- 1 Their economic implications;
- 2 Their impact upon the demographic structure of the JCS area; and,
- 3 The reliance upon migration to achieve the necessary level of population change and the implications associated with any such net inflow.

4.2

Regard should also be given to the deliverability of different housing requirement figures, judged against past trend completions, land availability and viability factors, although this consideration should not serve to influence the objective assessment of housing need.

4.3

Taking account of these matters, the following conclusions can be drawn from evidence derived from each scenario.

- 1 The zero migration scenario ignores the reality that migration will continue to happen within the JCS area and that it will be beneficial for the area in terms of its social and economic well-being.
- 2 Reliance only upon natural change would result in a significant change in the demographic profile of the area. The number of people of retirement age is expected to rise by 55% between 2011 and 2031, such that this age cohort would account for 20% of the population in 2031, compared to 13% in 2011. By contrast the number of working age people is expected to fall by 2.5% over the same period.
- 3 Whilst the demographic scenarios would result in an increase in the working-age population and would ensure that an increase in employment could be sustained, they fail to reflect the level of growth that is anticipated and, as such, would compromise the deliverability of the economic vision for the area. In so doing, it would also result in social implications through the creation of an increasingly aged population and a decline in the available workforce.
- 4 The demographic-based scenarios therefore fail to take account of the economic aspirations for the area. If used to inform JCS policy, this would result in a misalignment between jobs and housing, to the detriment of the soundness of the JCS and the health of the local economy.
- 5 The employment-led scenario would provide the basis for an integrated JCS. The delivery of sufficient housing for the (expanding) workforce is essential to ensuring that economic growth can be attracted and sustained. Recognition of the housing need associated with the employment forecasts would accord with the objectives of the NPPF and the JCS vision.

- 6 Recognising the differences that exist between the different economic forecasts, selection of the final figure will depend upon establishing the preferred level of employment growth for the JCS area. The identification of the number of new jobs that are to be sought through the JCS will be based upon the identification of policy aspirations relating to the promotion of key sectors in accordance with the economic and spatial vision for the area. This work remains to be undertaken and may result in a housing requirement figure that falls outside of the range set out above.
- 7 Increasing the housing the supply will enable a larger proportion of people to be more able to compete in a broader housing market. A more balanced population increase will then help facilitate and avoid the loss of younger people and thereby support the increase in older persons in the future.

4.4 Despite being considered within the context of a JCS, it is important that each Local Authority seeks to meet their individual requirement figure in the first instance, rather than assuming that the duty to cooperate would allow it to be met elsewhere. Whilst the reality is that growth is likely to be strategically planned across the three authority areas, the basis for the identification of potential housing sites should be to seek to locate them where the need exists. There must be a duty to cooperate in order to achieve housing targets but growth must be evenly distributed to ensure the development balanced communities across the JCS area.

4.5 Based upon the economic-led scenarios, the housing need for each of the JCS authorities is set out below. This does not take account of issues arising as a result of the duty to co-operate but rather reflects the specific requirements for each of the three local authority areas:

Table 4.1 Housing Requirement for each Local Authority Area

LA Area	Housing Need, 2011-2031
Cheltenham	12,650 – 15,900
Gloucester	10,550 – 13,200
Tewkesbury	9,300 – 14,100
TOTAL	32,500 – 43,500

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

4.6 These therefore represent the policy area requirements to be provided for either in each local authority area or through the application of the duty to co-operate. Key factors to be taken into account when seeking to identify how the required level of housing is to be accommodated include:

- 1 Land availability in each local authority area;
- 2 Environmental constraints;

- 3 Infrastructure provision and constraints; and,
- 4 Viability and deliverability considerations.

Testing the Options

Increasing supply of housing...

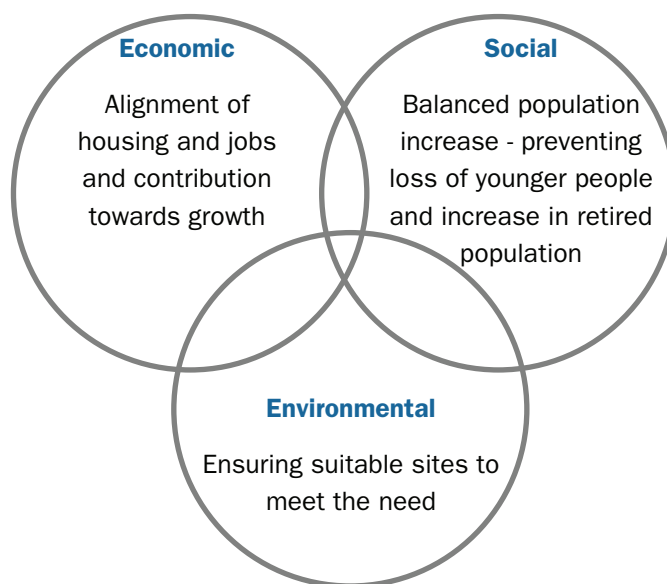
- 4.7 The NPPF requires local authorities to “*boost significantly the supply of housing*”. The average rate of completions between 2001 and 2012 was 1,400 per annum – equivalent to a total supply of 28,000 dwellings over 20 years. Within this time there was a period of greater delivery, as illustrated by the fact that the peak supply was 1,900 units between 2005 and 2009 – equivalent to a total supply of 38,000 dwellings over 20 years. If achieved, the emerging future need would represent a boost in supply, as anticipated by the NPPF.

... Including affordable housing

- 4.8 On the basis that a proportion of the total need would be met as affordable homes, the jobs-led approach would be important in increasing the supply of affordable housing and thereby to help address this important component of housing need.

Contributing towards improved sustainability

- 4.9 The NPPF emphasises the importance of achieving sustainable development. The employment-led scenario would contribute towards the social and economic components of sustainability whilst the supply side assessment would contribute towards the environmental component:



Benefits of development

4.10

The recommended level of housing within the JCS area would generate a range of benefit for the area, as follows:

- 1 Economic Boost, including:
 - i New Homes Bonus and ongoing Council Tax receipts per annum;
 - ii Gross Value Added (GVA) associated with the construction phase;
 - iii An additional annual spending by new residents per annum; and,
 - iv Community Infrastructure Levy investment in communities.
- 2 Substantial investment and income to counter budget cuts.
- 3 Alignment between jobs and housing to deliver the economic vision.
- 4 Improved supply of housing to reflect demand.
- 5 Enhanced supply of affordable housing.
- 6 Potential to stem the outflow of working age persons and to achieve a balanced community – avoiding the emerging economic time-bomb.
- 7 Delivery of local community benefits.
- 8 Delivery of a sound JCS.
- 9 Ability to control the scale and distribution of development.

Moving toward a Preferred Option JCS

4.11

In seeking to progress towards the preparation of a sound JCS, the following key actions are required:

- 1 The importance of making the necessary decisions and delivering a JCS.
- 2 The importance of distinguishing between housing needs and supply:
 - i Establishing the “objectively assessed housing need” and presenting it within a sound evidence base; and,
 - ii Understanding how to meet the housing need in a sustainable manner.
- 3 Ensuring a coherent strategy which is consistent in its ability to achieve the stated vision and to meet the requirements of the NPPF.
- 4 Ensuring that the duty to co-operate is fully addressed, recognising that Tewkesbury may be required to accommodate some Cheltenham and Gloucester related growth but that Cheltenham and Gloucester should seek to maximise capacity within their administrative areas in the first instance.



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Assessment of Housing Needs

Gloucester, Cheltenham & Tewkesbury
Joint Core Strategy

September 2012

30919/GW/SC

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Appendix 3	Inputs into HEaDROOM Modelling
Appendix 4	Review of Representations
Appendix 5	Housing Delivery in the JCS Area
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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (NLP) was appointed by Gloucester City Council, and Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Borough Councils to undertake an independent assessment of housing requirements for the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) area.
- 1.2 The key purpose of this study is to provide further evidence to support the emerging JCS by:
- 1 Verifying the approach that has been undertaken to date in respect of the Local Projections and Household estimates and the translation of these figures to dwelling requirements;
 - 2 Reviewing the representations that have made in respect of housing strategy matters and providing commentary and advice on the ways in which these might impact upon the assessment of market and affordable housing requirements;
 - 3 Demonstrating the housing requirements for the overall JCS area, at an individual local authority area level, and for the Cheltenham and Gloucester Wider Policy Areas; and,
 - 4 Providing a clear understanding of the impact of the NPPF upon housing requirements for the JCS area.

Context

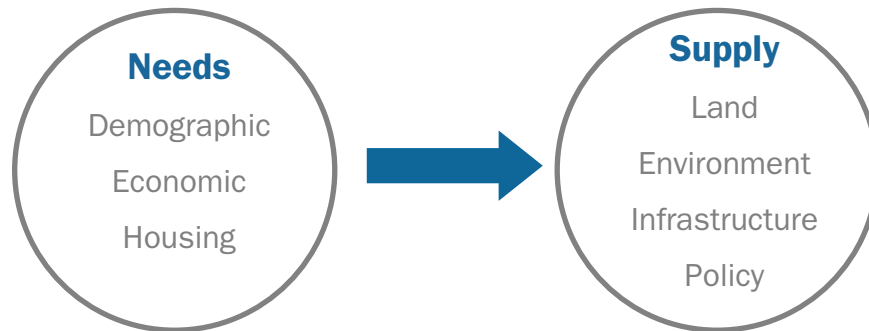
- 1.3 The context to this study is the continuing reform of the planning system to deliver on localism. This presents a major opportunity for local government to seize the agenda for its localities, but with it comes new responsibilities that run in tandem with an unprecedented tightening of public spending and the reality of continued economic difficulties over the next few years.
- 1.4 On 6 July 2010, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government expressed his intention to revoke the Regional Strategies such that they would no longer form part of the statutory development plan. Following a period of uncertainty caused by various legal challenges, the enactment of the Localism Bill provided the legislative platform by which Regional Strategies will be formally abolished.
- 1.5 The implication of the eventual removal of centrally-imposed housing requirements is that responsibility for establishing housing requirement figures for Local Plans now falls to local councils. The NPPF echoes this requirement. In seeking to “*boost significantly*” the supply of housing, it requires local planning authorities to “*use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area*”. It also emphasises that local planning authorities should continue to demonstrate a 5-year housing land supply – which is to be supplemented by an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition

in the market or, where there has been a record of persistent under-delivery of housing, an additional buffer of 20%. The NPPF requires local planning authorities to evidence and defend their local housing requirements at examination. This highlights the importance of ensuring that the housing need figures that are set out within Local Plans are soundly rooted in a robust evidence base. A failure to meet this need may result in a Local Plan being found to be unsound.

1.6 It is important to distinguish these two elements as follows:

- 1 Housing needs: how many houses are needed in a local area?
- 2 Housing supply: how / where can these houses be delivered?

1.7 The implication of this is that housing supply matters should be taken into consideration following the identification of local needs. They should not be used to inform the assessment of needs and any Local Plan that seeks to do so is unlikely to be found sound.



HEaDROOM

1.8 At the present time there is no commonly agreed approach for local planning authorities to follow in setting local housing requirements, beyond the principles established in national policy. In response, NLP has developed an analytical framework for defining the quantum of housing that should be planned for through Local Development Frameworks. This framework (HEaDROOM) provides the basis for assembling and presenting evidence on local housing requirements in a transparent manner.

1.9 A central component of this framework is an understanding of the role of housing in ensuring that the future population of a locality can be accommodated (taking account of the dynamics of housing markets and other material factors) and the extent to which housing plays a crucial role in securing the economic growth and housing needs of a local area.

1.10 HEaDROOM makes use of the industry-leading PopGroup suite of software¹ which was developed by the Local Government Association and is directly used by over 70 local authorities in the UK and by the Department for Communities and Local Government. This provides a robust and transparent means by which the housing implications associated with a range of inputs can be tested. These inputs include:

- 1 Fertility and mortality rates;
- 2 Domestic and international migration trends;
- 3 Household headship rates;
- 4 Housing vacancy rates (including second home and holiday home ownership levels);
- 5 Employment change; and,
- 6 Unemployment levels and commuting patterns.

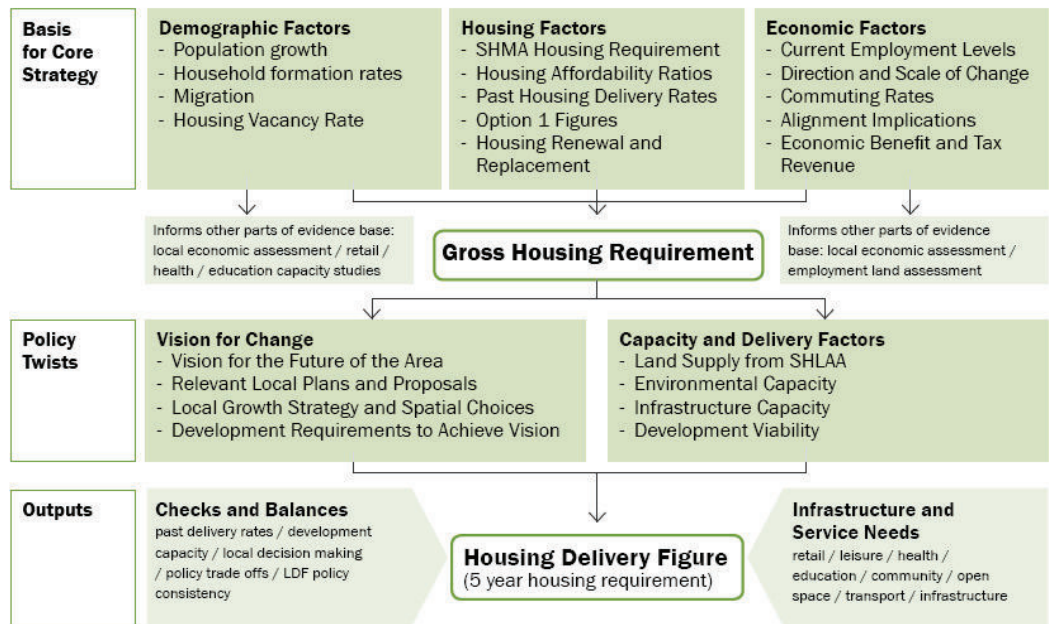
1.11 By flexing each of these inputs in turn, it is possible to develop a range of alternative scenarios which will have a range of implications in terms of the future housing requirements. The strengths and weaknesses of data and conclusions for each assessment basis can then be considered and balanced in order to achieve a much narrower range of housing numbers targets.

1.12 HEaDROOM provides a mechanism by which key challenges can be understood and competing objectives assessed. It offers an understanding of the role of housing in ensuring that the future population of a locality can be accommodated in a manner that respects environmental limitations and strategic aspirations, but which also recognises the extent to which housing plays a crucial role in securing the economic well-being of the local area. In so doing, it has the capacity to provide the detailed evidence that is required to inform sound planning decisions, based upon an appreciation of the (potentially competing) policy requirements and the local nature of the relevant area.

1.13 The HEaDROOM framework is summarised below:

¹ This is the same modelling software that was also used by Gloucestershire County Council.

Figure 1.1 NLP HEaDROOM Framework



1.14 The HEaDROOM framework has been employed as part of this study in order to inform the assessment of the work that has been undertaken to date and the identification of a preferred set of housing requirement figures going forwards. By modelling a number of alternative trend and economic change-based scenarios, this report sets out the housing, economic, demographic and labour force impacts of different levels of housing growth in order to help the decision-making process that must inform the preparation of the JCS. The use of different scenarios provides the basis for strength of assessment and clarity regarding the objective assessment of housing need.

1.15 It is important to note that HEaDROOM is dependent upon the availability of a wide range of existing data sources. Many of the modelled assumptions take account of datasets (particularly those demographically-driven) that are updated annually. It will be important to keep the analysis under review and to take account of emerging information as it arises.

Structure

1.16 This report is structured as follows:

- Review of the work that has been undertaken to date to inform the emerging JCS (Chapter 2.0);
- Evidence for a gross housing requirement, taking account of the latest data and best practice relating to housing, economic and demographic factors (Chapter 3.0);
- Appraisal of the identified level of housing need against a range of indicators (Chapter 4.0);
- Conclusion (Chapter 5.0).

2.0 Review of Work Undertaken to Date

2.1 The JCS ‘Developing the Preferred Option’ consultation document was published for consultation in December 2011. This drew upon a large body of evidence that had been prepared by Gloucestershire County Council and by Gloucester City, Cheltenham Borough and Tewkesbury Borough Councils. The Housing Background Paper sought in particular to draw this evidence together in order to establish the identified housing scenarios.

2.2 Consideration should now be given to whether this evidence is sufficient to meet the NPPF requirements to boost significantly the supply of housing and for local planning authorities “to use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area”. This section reviews the evidence that informed the consultation document in order to appraise whether any further analysis is required to enable the JCS team to progress towards a sound Core Strategy.

Evidence Base

2.3 The JCS housing evidence base comprises the following key reports:

- 1 Gloucestershire Local Projection 2010 Report – prepared in June 2010 by the Research and Intelligence Team within the Chief Executive’s Support Unit at Gloucestershire County Council;
- 2 Housing Trend Analysis & Population and Household Projections Report – commissioned by Gloucestershire County and District Planning Authorities and prepared in May 2011 by the Research and Intelligence Team within the Chief Executive’s Support Unit at Gloucestershire County Council; and,
- 3 JCS Housing Background Paper, November 2011.

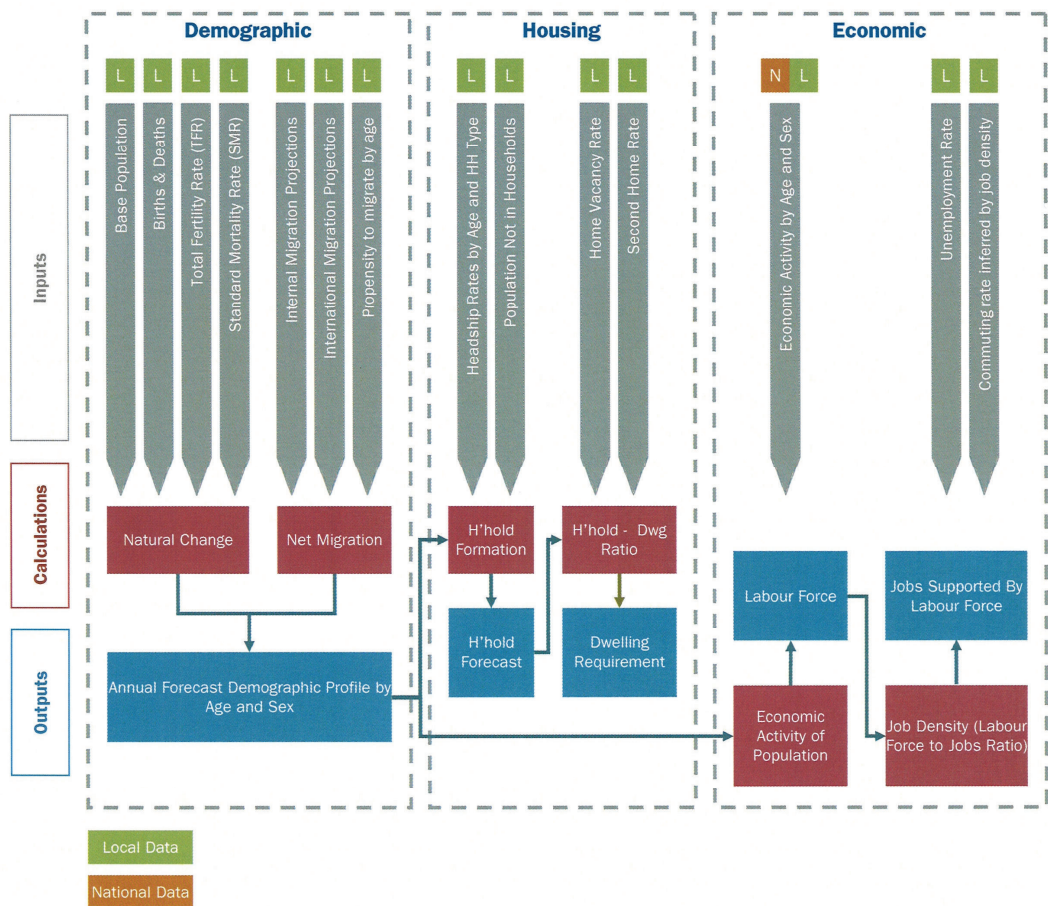
2.4 The Gloucestershire reports were prepared on a County-wide basis and provide population and household information for each of the six local authorities and for the County as a whole. The June 2010 report sets out projections, based upon an analysis of past trends whilst the May 2011 report provides more detailed past trend analysis and sets out a series of employment-based projections. The projections contained within these reports were derived from the PopGroup suite of software.

2.5 The Housing Background Paper which was prepared by Gloucester City, Cheltenham Borough and Tewkesbury Borough Councils translates the population and household projections to a dwelling requirement figure and also rebases the figures to 2011, to reflect the JCS period of 2011 to 2031 and taking account of past under- and over-supply of housing between 2006 and 2011.

2.6 The work that was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council was based on locally-derived population evidence that had the capacity to test the impact of future policies on future population changes. This is in contrast with the ONS Sub National Population Projections (SNPP) which are policy neutral and do not consider the impact of specific interventions. However, in practice, the projections that informed the JCS were based on locally-derived past trend evidence and therefore did not consider policy implications.

2.7 The locally derived analysis that was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council incorporated each of the components summarised below. In this section, we consider the approach that was adopted by Gloucestershire County Council and by Gloucester City, Cheltenham Borough and Tewkesbury Borough Councils in translating the household projections to dwelling requirements.

Figure 2.1 Components of Housing Requirement Analysis



2.8 A full analysis of the work that has been undertaken to date, in respect of each of the matters detailed above, is contained within Appendix 2. This concludes that although there are a number of matters of concern in relation to the detailed methodology that was adopted by Gloucestershire County Council, its local population and household projections appear to be generally robust. However, this analysis was undertaken in 2010 and relied on the data that was

available at that time and which has now been superseded. Although the approach that was adopted in the translation of households to dwellings was robust, the analysis that was undertaken is not considered to be reliable due to discrepancies with the data that was applied.

- 2.9 It is important that the JCS is informed by the most up-to-date information and for this reason, the information contained within the Gloucestershire Local Projection 2010 report is no longer considered to be appropriate as an evidence base to the JCS. Unfortunately, due to reduced resources, Gloucestershire County Council is no longer undertaking its own demographic projections and so it is necessary to rely upon alternative sources. However, recent changes in the methodological approach that is adopted by ONS and CLG represents a useful and reliable starting point for the assessment of demographic trends and dwelling requirements. Gloucestershire County Council has acknowledged that it is more comfortable with ONS data following the recent changes in its methodological approach. It therefore confirmed that ONS data represents the most reliable basis for any future modelling exercises.
- 2.10 In the light of these matters, further analysis is necessary to take account of the most recent data releases and also to reflect current best practice in undertaking demographic and housing projections.

Joint Core Strategy scenarios

- 2.11 The analysis undertaken by the JCS team informed the preparation of three of the four scenarios contained within the JCS Preferred Option Consultation Document:
- 1 Scenario C (36,850 units) represents the local projection of housing need that was identified through the analysis undertaken by GCC and the JCS team;
 - 2 Scenario B (33,200 units) represents a 10% reduction from the local projection of housing need and equates to the level of delivery between 2006 and 2011; and,
 - 3 Scenario D (40,500) represents a 10% uplift on the local projection of housing need and equates to the level of delivery between 2006 and 2008.
- 2.12 These scenarios were rooted in the analysis that was undertaken by GCC and by the JCS team which is considered in some detail above and set out in full at Appendix 2. In view of the findings of our analysis, we have undertaken a further investigation of the housing requirement within the JCS area.
- 2.13 In addition, the Preferred Option Consultation Document also included a supply-led scenario (A) which sought to base the requirement figure upon the capacity of the urban area and the assumption of 2,400 units in the wider rural parts of Tewkesbury Borough. Such an approach is not robust as it fails to recognise the distinction between housing requirements and housing supply and does not reflect the level of housing requirements that exist in the area. As such, it is

not considered that it would be accepted as sound by the Examination Inspector.

Representations

- 2.14 As part of this study, we have undertaken a detailed review of representations that were made to the JCS Preferred Option consultation document. These representations raised a number of important issues and highlighted the existence of a number of misconceptions which, if not addressed, could form the basis by which the reasonable assumptions that have informed the objective assessment of housing need for the JCS area might be challenged.
- 2.15 A detailed response to the key issues raised by the representations is set out in Appendix 3.

3.0 Evidence for a Gross Housing Requirement

3.1 In the light of issues relating to the evidence base that was prepared by Gloucestershire County Council, NLP has applied its HEaDROOM framework to test the housing implications associated with a range of demographic, housing and economic scenarios. The purpose of this analysis has been to apply the most up to date evidence and best practice to help inform a robust indication of future housing requirements.

3.2 Official population projections are provided by ONS on a biennial basis. These project the total population, cohort population and components of change over a 25 year period on a national and sub-national basis. The most recent population projections are the 2010-based Sub National Population Projections (SNPP). Sub National Population Projections are subsequently translated to the CLG Household Projections, taking account of household headship rates and the numbers of persons that do not reside in households. The most recent household projections have a base date of 2008 and are derived from the 2008 SNPP.

3.3 The following scenarios were considered as part of this assessment:

Demographic-led scenarios:

- 1 CLG 2008 household projections;
- 2 ONS 2010 SNPP; and,
- 3 Past trend migration.

Economic-led scenario:

- 4 JCS employment-led.

3.4 In addition, we undertook a series of sensitivity tests to consider the specific implications of a number of key factors:

- 1 Natural change;
- 2 International migration; and,
- 3 Alternative commuting and unemployment.

3.5 The HEaDROOM framework uses PopGroup modelling which has been applied to cover the JCS period 2011 to 2031 on the basis that there is a robust baseline position for 2010. The preparation of an updated set of projections on the basis of this revised base date avoids any need to “rebase” the plan and the evidence upon which it is built.

3.6 Although Gloucester City, Cheltenham Borough and Tewkesbury Borough Councils are working together to prepare a Joint Core Strategy, they remain separate local planning authorities for the purposes of plan implementation. To this end, a separate five year housing assessment figure will be established for each area. For this reason, it is necessary to understand the dwelling requirements at a local authority and at a JCS level. In addition, it is anticipated

that some of the Cheltenham and Gloucester related growth should, subject to capacity, be sought within settlements in Tewkesbury Borough or (in the case of Gloucester) within settlements such as Innsworth, Churchdown and Brockworth that lie on the edge of the City but within Tewkesbury Borough. The amount of Cheltenham and Gloucester-related housing that will need to be accommodated within Tewkesbury Borough will depend upon:

- 1 The overall housing requirements for the JCS and each individual authority area; and,
- 2 The capacity of Cheltenham and Gloucester to accommodate future housing growth.

3.7 Whilst this report will help to identify the objectively assessed level of housing need, it does not consider housing supply matters. This important work is to follow at a later date and will inform the final distribution of housing growth across the JCS area. The figures set out in this section therefore do not take account of the NPPF supply buffer although this matter is considered in Appendix 5.

Demographic Analysis

3.8 Whilst there is no official requirement for local authorities to take account of the SNPP and CLG household projections when preparing their housing requirements, it is prudent to do so. However, on the basis that these are policy neutral projections that set out what would happen if past trends (over the past 5 years) are repeated, it is also helpful to consider alternative approaches.

3.9 In the light of this, a series of demographic options have been tested in order to consider what projections of natural change, migration and headship rates will mean for the future levels of household growth and dwelling requirements.

CLG 2008-based Household Projections Assessment

3.10 This scenario considers the dwelling requirements implied by the 2008-based CLG household projections by setting these figures alongside an allowance for second homes and vacancies.

3.11 The key results associated with this scenario are illustrated below:

Table 3.1 CLG 2008-based Household Projections Scenario Headline Outputs

Category	Change, 2011-31	Annual
Population	46,700	2,335
Households	30,070	1,500
Dwellings	31,200	1,560

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Key Implications: This scenario would result in an additional 46,700 people across the JCS area between 2011 and 2031. This will comprise both natural change and migration, although unlike the other demographic scenarios, migration would account for a larger proportion of the population change than natural change.

It would generate a need for 31,200 new dwellings over the JCS period between 2011 and 2031. This equates to 1,560 new dwellings per annum.

ONS 2010-based Sub National Population Projection Assessment (Baseline Scenario)

3.12 This baseline scenario mirrors the demographic change for the JCS area as projected by the most recent 2010-based ONS SNPP by applying the same core assumptions on fertility, mortality and migration. However, on the basis that the 2010-based CLG household projections have not yet been released, it considers the dwelling implications associated with the SNPP by applying the 2008-based CLG household projections alongside an allowance for second homes and vacancies which is detailed in Appendix 4. As such, it reflects the current latest data but will be subject to change when the 2010-based household projections are released, albeit that we would not expect this to significantly change the dwelling implications.

3.13 The key results associated with this scenario are illustrated below:

Table 3.2 ONS 2010-based SNPP Projections Scenario Headline Outputs

Category	Change, 2011-31	Annual
Population	44,700	2,235
Households	27,500	1,375
Dwellings	28,500	1,425
Indigenous Labour Force	7,600	380
Jobs Supported*	9,100 – 11,400	455 – 570

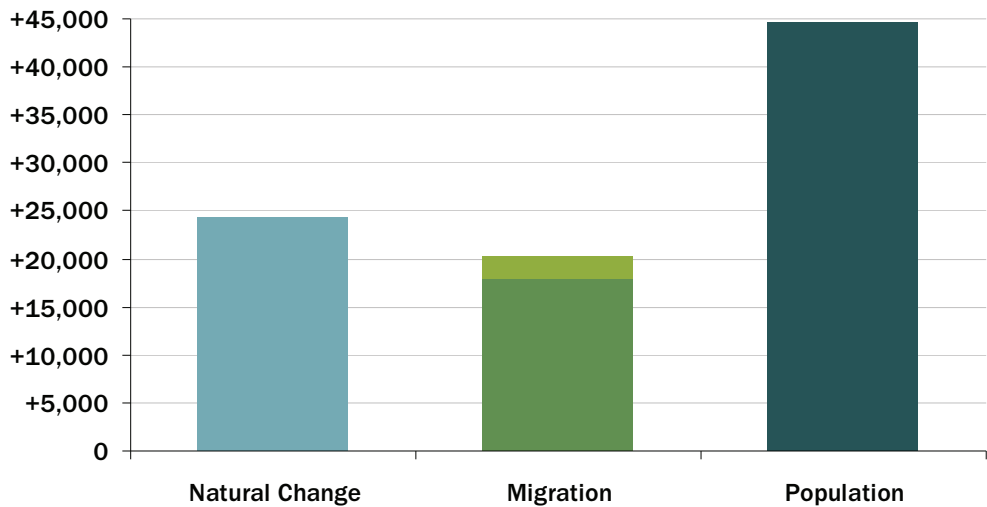
* Employment range based upon different assumptions relating to reduction of unemployment levels. Existing commuting levels held steady throughout the JCS period.

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.14

Under this scenario, the total population of the JCS area is projected to rise by 44,650 people between 2011 and 2031. This change would be driven by natural change and migration in broadly equal measure with international migration accounting for only a small proportion of the increase.

Figure 3.1 Demographic Change in JCS Area (2010 SNPP-based Scenario)²



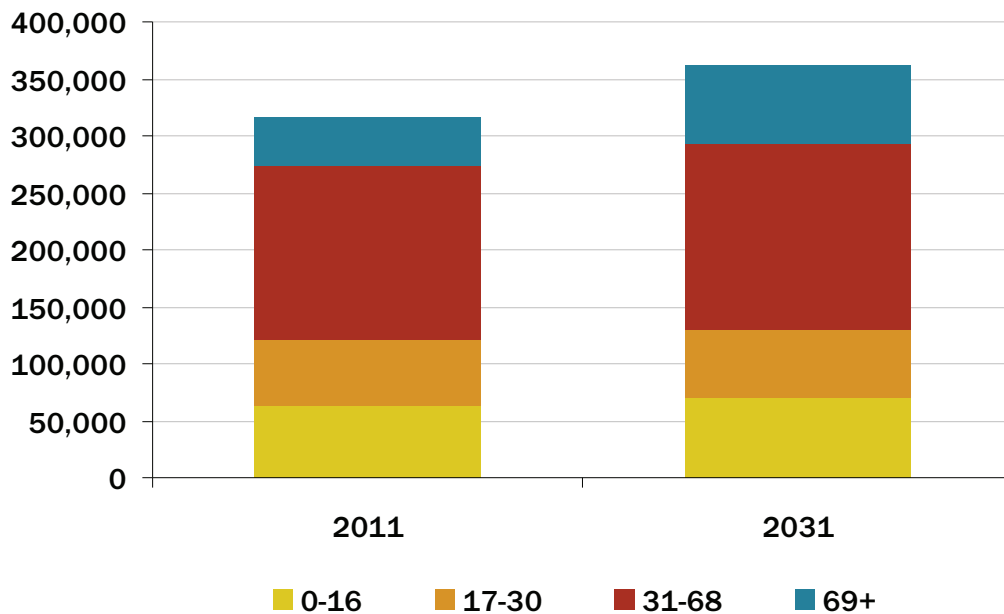
Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.15

The projected change in the demographic composition is set out below. This shows that the number of people of retirement age (69 years) is expected to rise by over 60% whilst the number of working age people is expected to rise by just 6% over the same period.

Figure 3.2 Changing Population Composition in JCS Area (2010 SNPP-based Scenario)

² The darker shade of green reflects domestic migration; the lighter shade of green reflects international migration.



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.16 The population change anticipated by this scenario equates to an additional 27,455 households over the JCS period, reflecting projected shifts in household composition, as applied by the CLG in their 2008-based household projections. Taking account of existing housing vacancy rates for each of the JCS authorities, an additional 28,480 dwellings would be required to accommodate these additional households between 2011 and 2031.

3.17 Applying age specific economic activity rates for each local authority area to the forecast population shows that this would increase the labour force of the area by 7,600 people over the 20 year study period (4.5%). Taking account of alternative assumptions relating to changes in local unemployment rates over the JCS period, this increase in the number of economically active persons would support between 9,100 and 11,400 jobs (455 – 570 per annum).

Key Implications: This scenario would involve a requirement for 28,500 new dwellings over the JCS period between 2011 and 2031. This equates to 1,425 new dwellings per annum. It would support a moderate level of economic growth but significantly below past trends (1,300 jobs p.a, 2001-2010³) and the rate that is anticipated by the JCS employment evidence base.

³ Source: ABI / BRES data

This suggests that adoption of this scenario would not result in a joined-up strategy and would fail to deliver upon the economic aspirations that exist for the area.

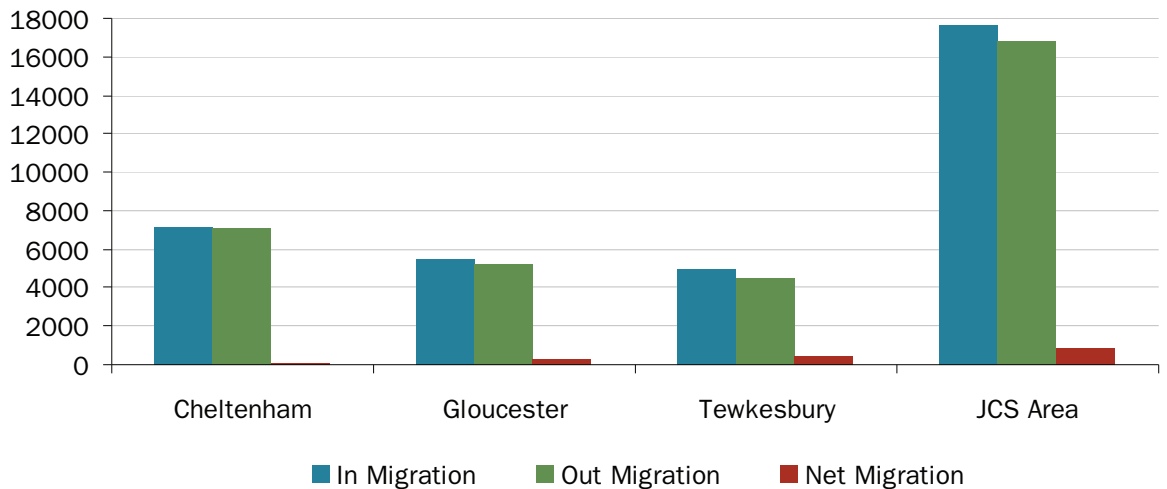
Past Trend Migration Assessment

3.18 The Sub-National Population Projections are trend based projections which consider the demographic and dwelling implications associated with the rolling forward of past trends over the last five years. However, recognising that migration levels can change over a relatively short period of time, it is useful to consider the implications of longer term migration as an input into the demographic analysis. This scenario therefore applies the following longer term migration rates:

- 1 Domestic Migration: Past trends between 1999 and 2010; and,
- 2 International Migration: Past trends between 2001 and 2008.

3.19 In both cases, the longer term past trend data was obtained from the ONS Population Estimates Unit. The specific levels of past migration that have informed this analysis are set out below⁴:

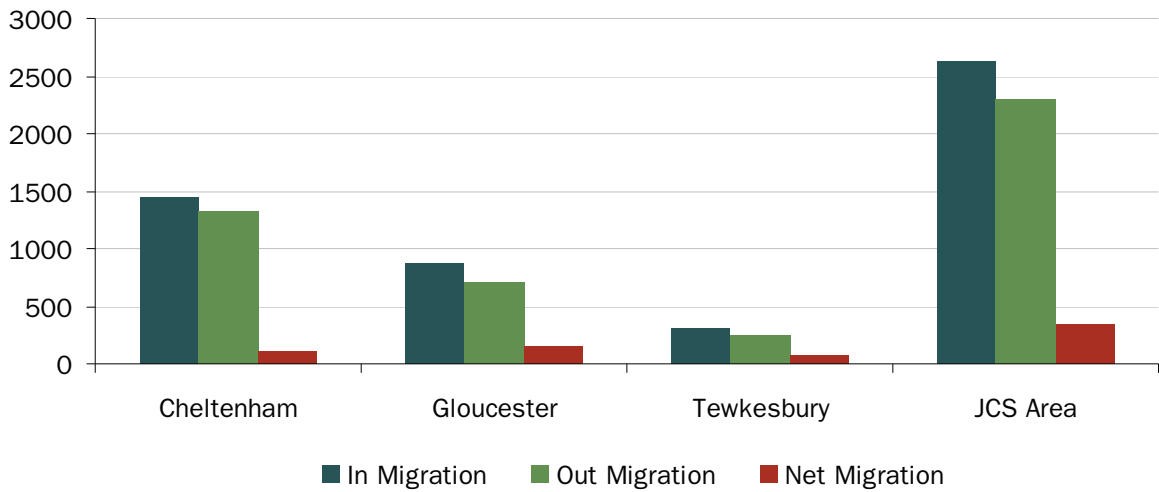
Figure 3.3 Average Domestic Migration Rates, 1999-2010



Source: ONS Population Estimates Unit

⁴ The periods covered by these data sets are different because of variations in the way that domestic and international migration statistics are obtained and retained by ONS.

Figure 3.4 Average International Migration Rates, 2001-2008



Source: ONS Population Estimates Unit

3.20

This scenario therefore models the following migration rates which are 17% above the migration levels contained within the baseline scenario and are 4.6% below those contained in the 2008-based household projections scenario:

Table 3.3 Migration Inputs into Demographic Scenarios

	Long Term Past Trend Migration	Baseline Scenario Migration	2008-based Household Projections Scenario Migration
Domestic	16,920	17,970	17,600
International	6,840	2,322	6,400
Total	23,760	20,292	24,900

Source: ONS Population Estimates Unit / ONS Migration Statistics Unit

Table 3.4 Comparison between Migration Inputs into Past Trend Migration Scenario and other Demographic Scenarios

	LT Past Trend Migration compared to Baseline Scenario Migration	LT Past Trend Migration compared to 2008-based H'hold Projections Scenario Migration
Domestic	-5.8%	-3.9%
International	194.6%	6.9%
Total	17.1%	-4.6%

Source: ONS Population Estimates Unit / ONS Migration Statistics Unit

3.21 The broad similarity between the migration inputs into each of these scenarios accounts for the comparability of the output results.

3.22 The key results associated with this scenario are illustrated below:

Table 3.5 Past Trend Migration Scenario Headline Outputs

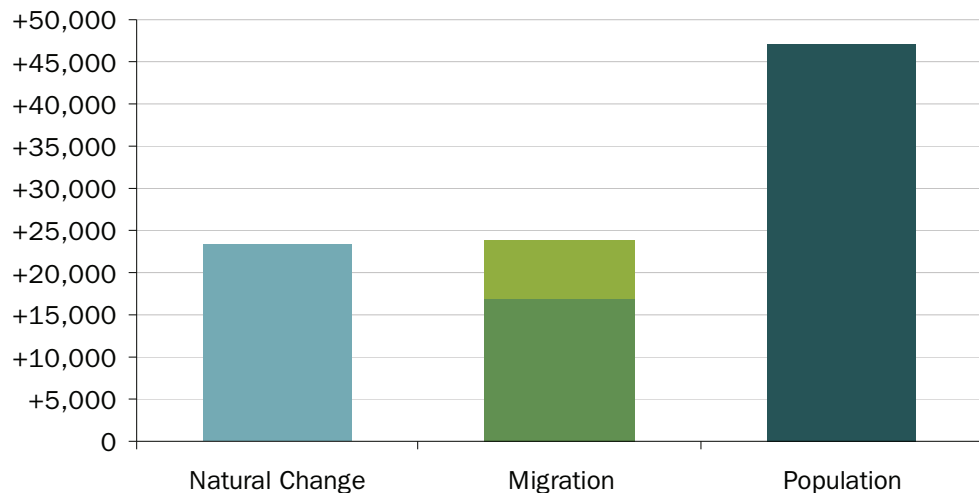
Category	Change, 2011-31	Annual
Population	47,100	2,355
Households	28,500	1,425
Dwellings	29,600	1,480
Indigenous Labour Force	7,800	390
Jobs Supported*	9,600 – 12,000	480 – 600

* Employment range based upon different assumptions relating to reduction of unemployment levels. Existing commuting levels held steady throughout the JCS period.

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.23 Under this scenario, the total population of the JCS area is projected to rise by 47,080 people between 2011 and 2031. This change would be driven by natural change and migration in broadly equal measure with international migration accounting for approximately 25% of the increase.

Figure 3.5 Demographic Change in JCS Area (Past Trend Migration Scenario)⁵

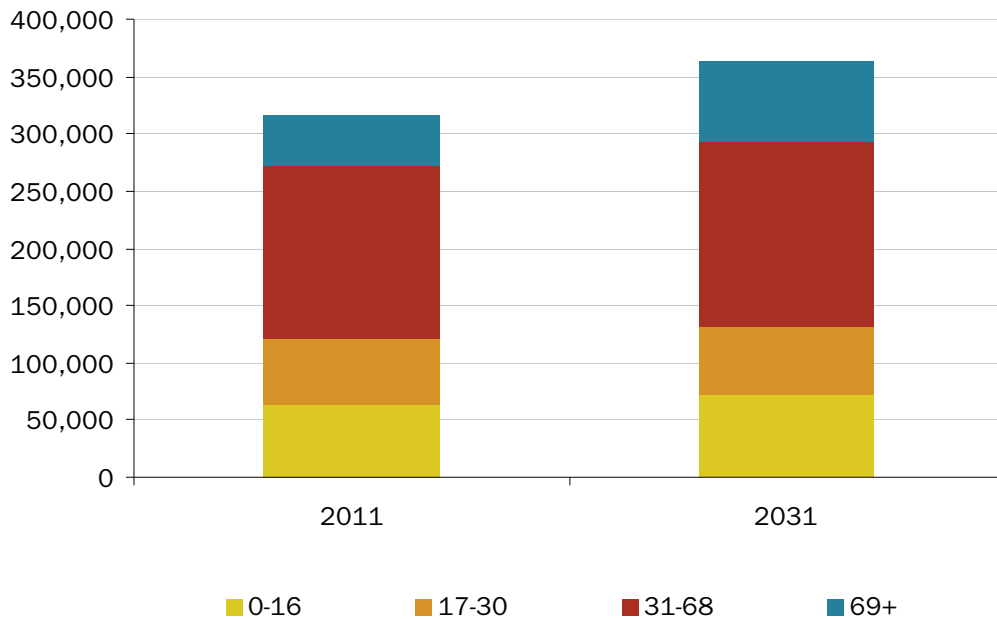


⁵ The darker shade of green reflects domestic migration; the lighter shade of green reflects international migration.

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.24 The projected change in the demographic composition is set out below. This shows that the number of people aged over 69 years is again expected to rise by over 60% between 2011 and 2031. By contrast the number of working age people is expected to rise by 6% over the same period.

Figure 3.6 Changing Population Composition in the JCS Area (Past Trend Migration Scenario)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.25 The population change anticipated by this scenario equates to an additional 28,540 households over the JCS period, reflecting projected shifts in household composition, as applied by the CLG in their 2008-based household projections. Taking account of existing second home ownership and vacancy rates for each of the JCS authorities, an additional 29,611 dwellings would be required to accommodate these additional households between 2011 and 2031.

3.26 Applying age specific economic activity rates for each local authority area to the forecast population shows that this would increase the indigenous labour force of the area by 7,800 people over the 20 year study period (4.5%). Taking account of alternative assumptions relating to changes in local unemployment rates over the JCS period, this increase in the number of economically active persons would support between 9,600 and 12,000 jobs.

Key Implications: This scenario would involve a requirement for 29,600 new dwellings over the JCS period between 2011 and 2031. This equates to 1,480 new dwellings per annum. This would support a slightly higher level of economic growth than that associated with the 2010-based SNPP but still significantly below past trends (1,320 jobs p.a, 2001-2010 according to ABI / BRES) and the rate that is anticipated by the JCS employment evidence base.

If implemented, this scenario would also fail to deliver the economic aspirations that exist for the area and, as such, would not achieve a joined-up strategy within the JCS.

Sensitivity Tests

- 3.27 Having considered the housing requirements associated with the core demographic scenarios, it is also helpful to test the sensitivity of the projections to changes in key migration factors. This is intended to demonstrate the significant importance of natural change and domestic migration and the lesser importance of international migration as components of demographic change. This sensitivity analysis is therefore designed to respond to criticisms that these matters have not been appropriately considered in the JCS evidence base and also to assist the JCS team in identifying a reliable dwelling requirement figure.

Zero Migration

- 3.28 This demographic scenario assumes that no internal or international migration will take place in the future. It therefore considers the housing requirements that would be associated with the JCS authorities providing only for pressures arising from its internal population in terms of births, deaths, an ageing population and changing social (household formation and dwelling occupancy/consumption) patterns. Although the circumstances that are tested by this scenarios are not realistic and would not be expected to happen, this is powerful in demonstrating the implications of internal population change alone and the importance of migration in contributing towards a more balanced population structure and economic well-being.
- 3.29 The key results associated with this scenario are illustrated below:

Table 3.6 Zero Migration Scenario Headline Outputs

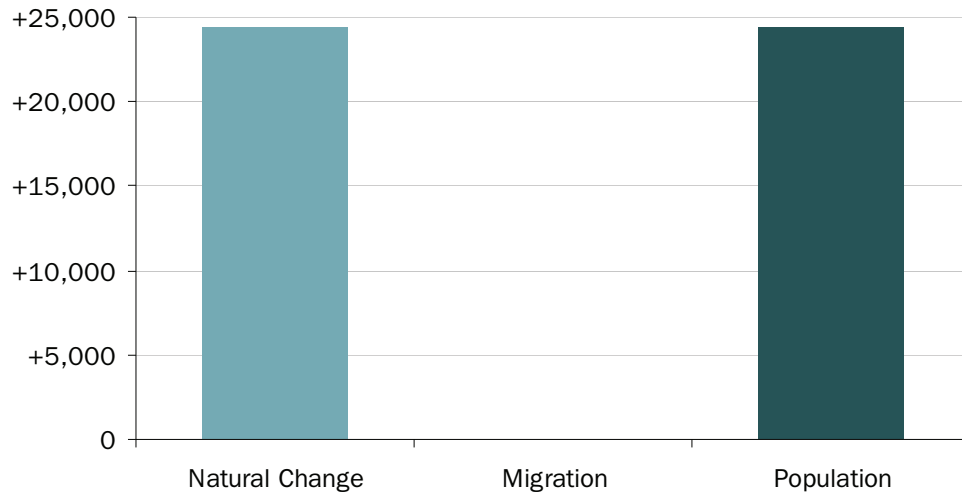
Category	Change, 2011-31	Annual
Population	24,400	1,220
Households	17,300	865
Dwellings	18,000	900
Indigenous Labour Force	-8,200	-410
Jobs Supported*	-5,200 to -3,100	-260 to -185

* Employment range based upon different assumptions relating to reduction of unemployment levels. Existing commuting levels held steady throughout the JCS period.

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.30 Under this scenario, the total population of the JCS area is projected to rise by 24,360 people between 2011 and 2031. This change is half that of the 2010-based SNPP and the past trend based scenarios and therefore demonstrates the importance of migration as a component of future population change.

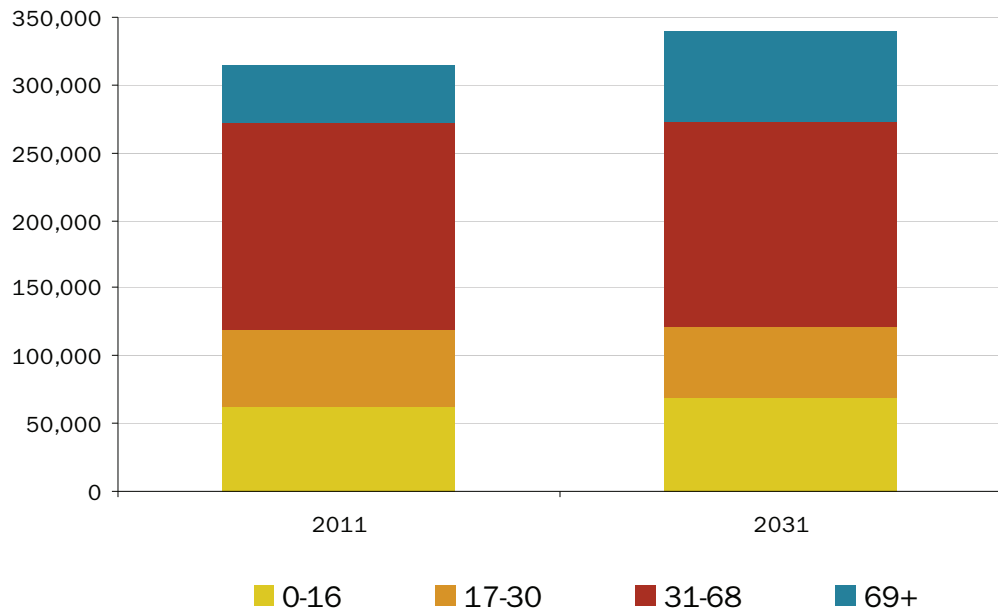
Figure 3.7 Demographic Change in JCS Area (Zero Migration Scenario)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.31 Reliance upon natural change only would result in a significant change in the demographic profile of the area. The number of people of retirement age is expected to rise by 55% between 2011 and 2031, such that this age cohort would account for 20% of the population in 2031, compared to 13% in 2011. By contrast the number of working age people is expected to fall by 2.5% over the same period.

Figure 3.8 Changing Population Composition in the JCS Area (Zero Migration Scenario)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

- 3.32 Taking account of existing housing vacancy rates for each of the JCS authorities, an additional 17,950 dwellings would be required to accommodate the additional number of households that would be associated with the internal population changes. It should be noted that this figure is above that associated with Scenario A in the consultation draft JCS (16,200), demonstrating the extent to which this scenario is not even sufficient to meet needs that are emerging within the local population itself.
- 3.33 Applying age specific economic activity rates for each local authority area to the forecast population shows that this would reduce the indigenous labour force of the area by over 8,000 people over the 20 year study period (-5%). Taking account of alternative assumptions relating to changes in local unemployment rates over the JCS period, this reduction in the number of economically active persons would result in the area being able to support between 4,000 and 7,000 fewer jobs by the end of the JCS period. Clearly this would fail to accord with the economic aspirations of the JCS and would necessitate increasing levels of in-commuting to ensure that the current economic position can be sustained.

Key Implications: Although this scenario is not realistic and would not be realised in practice, it is valuable in demonstrating the importance of catering for migrants in order to ensure the future well-being of the area.

This scenario would involve a requirement for just 18,000 new dwellings over the JCS period between 2011 and 2031. This equates to 900 new dwellings per annum. This level of provision would only support the changing

requirements of the existing population and would entirely fail to meet the needs of any migrants.

In reality, such an approach would not result in there being no more migration movements into or out from the area. Rather, the in-migration of people for retirement purposes is likely to result in the displacement of local, working age persons on the basis that they would be less able to compete in the housing market. The implication of providing this level of development is likely to be even more dramatic in terms of the impacts upon the demographic profile of the area and resultant pressure upon services and facilities.

The identification of this level of housing growth would result in a substantial reduction in the number of economically active persons and the number of jobs that could be filled by local persons. Adoption of this approach would therefore effectively constitute planning for the long term economic decline of the area as the reduction in the local workforce would undermine the competitiveness of the area and its attractiveness to potential inward investors. This is in stark contrast to the aspirations of the economic vision for the area and conflicts with the clearly stated objectives of the NPPF.

Domestic Migration

- 3.34 A number of representations to the Preferred Options consultation expressed concern that the dwelling requirement figures contained within Scenarios B, C and D represented an over-estimation on the grounds that, due to factors such as the recession, changing circumstances within the Euro-zone and the Government’s migration cap, international migration is likely to fall in the future. In the light of this context, this scenario considers the implications of there being no international in or out migration in the future. It therefore considers the housing requirements that would be associated with migration between the JCS area and other parts of the UK and natural change.
- 3.35 The purpose of this scenario is therefore to illustrate the sensitivity of the housing requirement figure to levels of international migration, by assuming a worst case scenario (i.e. that there is no international migration in the future) even though this is, in reality, unlikely to happen. The key results associated with it are illustrated below:

Table 3.7 Domestic Migration Scenario Headline Outputs

Category	Change, 2011-31	Annual
Population	42,400	2,120
Households	26,500	1,325
Dwellings	27,500	1,375
Indigenous Labour Force	4,400	220
Jobs Supported*	6,200 – 8,500	310 – 425

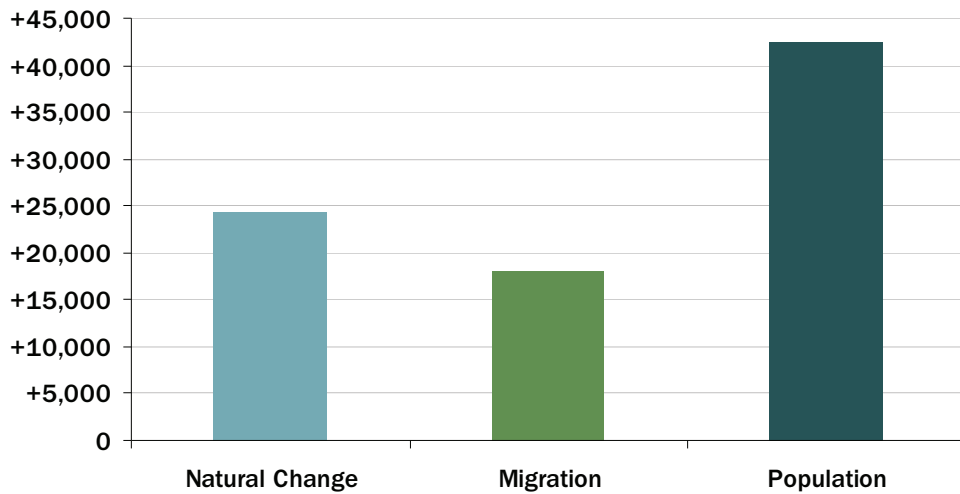
* Employment range based upon different assumptions relating to reduction of unemployment levels. Existing commuting levels held steady throughout the JCS period.

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.36

Under this scenario, the total population of the JCS area is projected to rise by 42,400 people between 2011 and 2031. This change is broadly similar to that of the 2010-based SNPP scenario. This is important in demonstrating the comparatively limited impact of international migration – and the dominance of domestic migration – as a component of future population change.

Figure 3.9 Demographic Change in JCS Area (Domestic Migration Scenario)

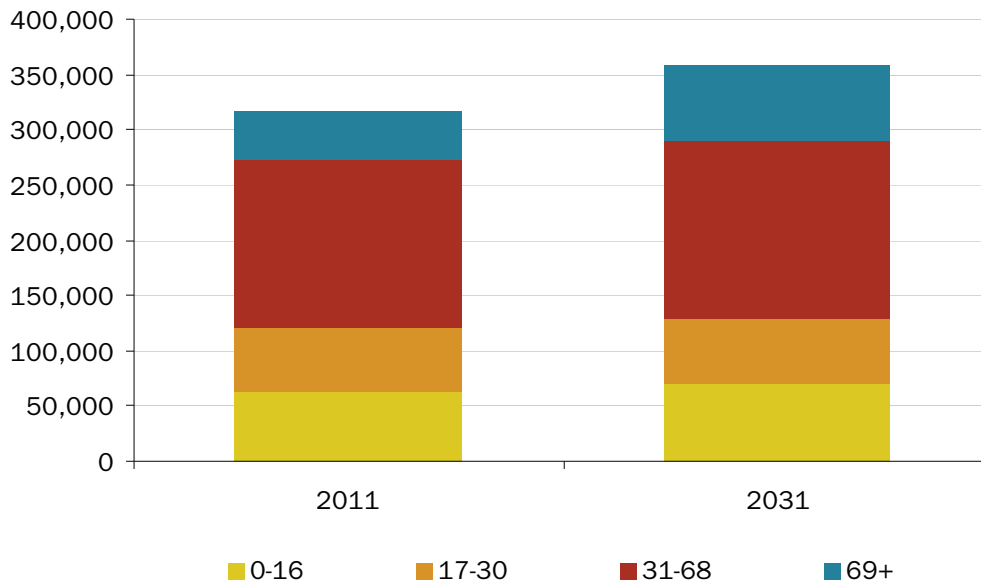


Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.37

The implication of this scenario would again be a significant change in the demographic profile of the area. The number of people of retirement age is expected to rise by 60% between 2011 and 2031, such that this age cohort would account for 19% of the population in 2031, compared to 13% in 2011.

Figure 3.10 Changing Population Composition in the JCS Area (Domestic Migration Scenario)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.38 The population change anticipated by this scenario equates to an additional 26,480 households over the JCS period, reflecting projected shifts in household composition, as applied by the CLG in their 2008-based household projections. Taking account of existing housing vacancy rates and second home ownership levels for each of the JCS authorities, an additional 27,450 dwellings would be required to accommodate these additional households between 2011 and 2031. Again, this is not dissimilar to the dwelling requirement figure that is associated with the 2010-SNPP scenario, demonstrating the extent to which net migration makes only a limited contribution towards anticipated population increase within the JCS area.

3.39 However, it is evident that this sensitivity test results in a rather more substantial economic impact. Applying age specific economic activity rates for each local authority area to the forecast population shows that this would increase the indigenous labour force of the area to approximately 60% of the SNPP scenario. Taking account of alternative assumptions relating to changes in local unemployment rates over the JCS period, this increase in the number of economically active persons would support between 6,200 and 8,800 jobs. This is important in highlighting the role of international migration in helping to sustain the local workforce and economy. This shows how failing to provide for the dwelling requirements of international migrants would therefore have an adverse impact local economic well-being and growth.

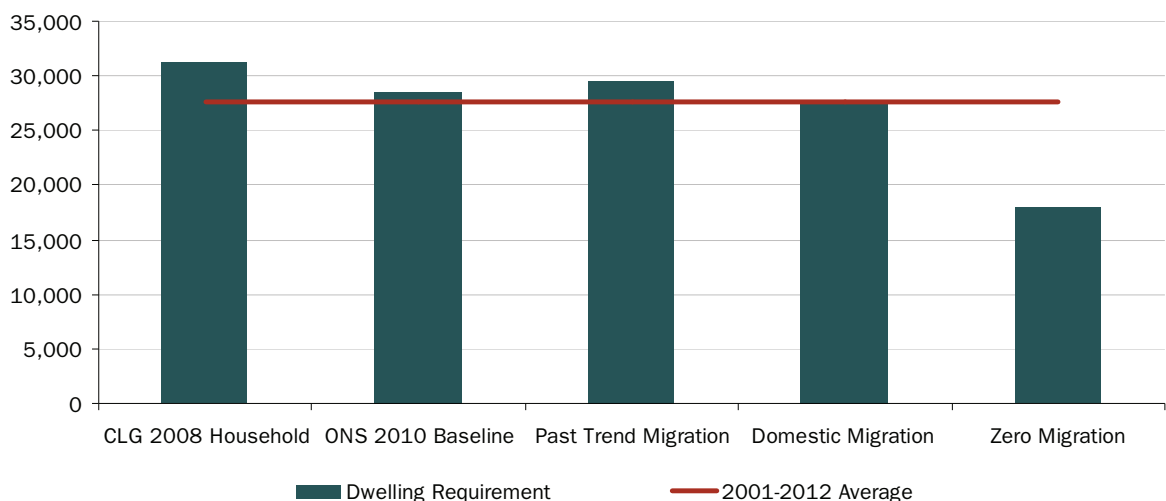
Key Implications: This scenario would involve a requirement for 27,500 new dwellings over the JCS period between 2011 and 2031. This equates to 1,375 new dwellings per annum. Although this is broadly similar to the housing requirement associated with the 2010-SNPP scenario, this approach would result in an ability to accommodate less half the jobs associated with the SNPP scenario. This approach would therefore have a substantial implication upon the local economy, demonstrating the sensitivity of the labour force to international migration.

On the basis of the evidence set out above, it is clear that international migration will continue to play an important role within the JCS area and it would not be within the scope of local authority powers to control it. However, even if it was possible to limit international migration, this would not have a substantial impact upon total housing requirements but would have more significant effect upon the economic well-being of the area. The reason for this can be attributed to differences in the age profile of those living in the JCS area under this scenario compared to the other demographic-led scenarios. Under this zero international migration scenario, the change in the number of economically active persons is much lower than for the baseline and long term migration scenarios, highlighting the role of international migration upon the economic health of the area.

Summary of Demographic Scenarios

3.40 The demographic scenarios produce a range of potential housing requirement figures, as summarised below:

Figure 3.11 Potential Dwelling Requirement, 2011-2031



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

- 3.41 In considering these results, it is important to recognise that the zero migration scenario is intended for illustrative purposes only. It is not reasonable to expect that population growth and future housing requirements within the JCS area would only arise as a result of natural change. Accordingly, this scenario should not be regarded as a viable option as it will not be possible to prevent migration which will be important for the economic and social well-being of the area.
- 3.42 The other demographic scenarios all generate a housing requirement of approximately 30,000. This comparability is important in pointing towards clear evidence of the future housing need that would arise if demographic factors alone were taken into consideration. However, as set out in more detail below, the demographic scenarios do not take account of the economic aspirations that exist for the area and, as such, do not provide an adequate basis for a joined-up Joint Core Strategy that accords with the requirements of the NPPF.
- 3.43 The domestic migration scenario shows that international migrants make a limited contribution to population growth. However, the age and economic status of those moving into the JCS area from overseas mean that this group makes a substantial contribution to employment growth. This serves to underline the importance of international migration within the JCS area.

Economic Analysis

- 3.44 An important strategy aim of the JCS is to promote economic growth. This is expressed in the vision for:
- “A strategy which fosters growth in the local economy and provides sufficient homes, including affordable homes, in sustainable locations, without increasing the risk of flooding, or harming high quality landscape, whilst maintaining and enhancing the separate vitality, identity and character of individual settlements.”*
- 3.45 This objective also reflects the guidance set out within the pro-growth NPPF.
- 3.46 The demographic scenarios set out above results in a requirement for approximately 30,000 dwellings over the JCS period from 2011 to 2031. Due to the ageing population within the area and the demographic profile of migrants into the area, each of these scenarios would result in a substantially greater increase in the number of retired people compared to those of working age. The implication is that the demographic scenarios would all result in a relatively modest increase in the number of working age persons (and the natural change scenario would result in a decline in the number of working age people). As such, the number of jobs that could be supported by local workers is very limited – from a decline in 7,000 to an increase in 12,000.
- 3.47 The precise number of jobs that could be supported by each scenario will depend upon the application of assumptions relating to changes in the unemployment rate over time. The rate and scale of any such change cannot be precisely known at this time, but a series of sensitivity tests can be applied, as follows:

Table 3.8 Employment Sensitivity Tests

Sensitivity Test		Variable
1	Unemployment reduction to longer term average	Unemployment levels in each local authority reduced gradually to the average rate experienced between 2004 and 2011: 1 Cheltenham: 5.4% 2 Gloucester: 5.8% 3 Tewkesbury: 4.2%
2	Unemployment reduction to longer term minimum	Unemployment levels in each local authority reduced gradually to the lowest rate experienced between 2004 and 2011: 1 Cheltenham: 4.2% 2 Gloucester: 4.2% 3 Tewkesbury: 3.1%

- 3.48 It has been assumed that existing commuting patterns will be retained throughout the JCS period.
- 3.49 None of the demographic scenarios reflect the economic aspirations that exist for the area or the economic forecasts that have been prepared to inform the JCS. The implication of this is that if the housing requirement was set to reflect the demographic scenarios alone, then the housing and employment elements of JCS strategy would not be joined up and the economic growth that is anticipated would be reliant upon a substantial increase in commuting into the area. Such an approach would not be sustainable and would raise fundamental questions regarding the soundness of the resultant strategy.
- 3.50 In order to seek alignment between the economic and housing elements of the JCS, it is necessary to consider the housing requirements that would be associated with the anticipated level of employment growth, bearing in mind future unemployment, economic activity and commuting patterns.
- 3.51 This scenario tests the demographic changes that would be associated with the level of future employment growth identified by two economic forecasters, Cambridge Econometrics and Experian Business Strategies and then considers the number of dwellings that would be required to accommodate that population change.

Cambridge Econometrics

- 3.52 The Cambridge Econometrics forecasts were commissioned by the JCS authorities to inform the economic assessment that was undertaken by NLP in 2011. These forecasts are consistent with Cambridge Econometrics' Economic

Prospects for the Nations and Regions of the UK (July 2011) and BRES employment data.

- 3.53 Although there is no clear intelligence on the likely speed of full recovery or whether we might face a further recession, the cyclical nature of the economy means that a future upturn is almost universally anticipated. In this context, long term economic forecasting would have a greater reliability than short term forecasts as it would assume – and take account of – longer term cyclical trends which can even out individual periods of growth and decline.
- 3.54 In terms of overall growth, CE forecasts that the number of jobs in the study area will rise by 15.3% from 176,950 to 203,960 between 2011 and 2031. This compares closely to ONS data which show a 7.4% increase in employment (11,900 jobs) between 2001 and 2010.

Table 3.9 Employment Growth, 2011 - 2031

	Employment		Change	
	2011	2031	Actual	%
Cheltenham	61,070	71,240	10,170	16.7
Tewkesbury	43,610	52,590	8,980	20.6
Gloucester	72,270	80,130	7,860	10.9
Total	176,950	203,960	27,010	15.3

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10

Source: Cambridge Econometrics, 2011

- 3.55 The economic scenario adopts a different starting point to the demographic scenarios. The demographic scenarios apply input data relating to (inter alia) natural change and migration and then identify the resultant population change, dwelling requirements and number of jobs that would be supported by the economically active population. By contrast the economic scenario uses the employment forecast prepared by Cambridge Econometrics as its starting point and then identifies the number of migrants that would be expected, taking account of assumptions regarding commuting, unemployment and economic activity levels and the likely future levels of non-economic migration from this. It then tests the likely levels of natural change and population growth and identifies resultant household growth and dwelling requirements.
- 3.56 The Cambridge Econometrics scenario is therefore based on the creation of 27,000 new jobs between 2011 and 2031 and the implications of the sensitivities set out in Table 3.8. As set out above, the precise implications of an employment-led scenario can be difficult to fully quantify so a range of figures is set out below:

Table 3.10 CE Scenario Headline Outputs

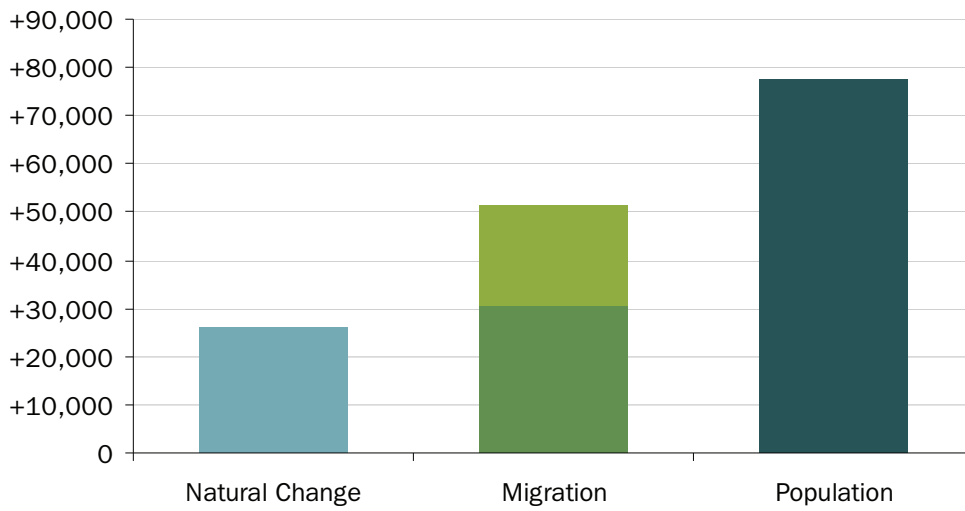
Category	Change, 2011-31	Annual
Population	73,200 – 77,500	3,660 – 3,875
Households	39,800 – 41,600	1,990 – 2,080
Dwellings	41,300 – 43,200	2,065 – 2,150

The ranges set out reflect the different scenarios summarised in Table 3.8

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

- 3.57 Under this scenario, the total population of the JCS area is projected to rise by between 73,200 and 77,500 people between 2011 and 2031. This is a substantial increase which is 65% above the level associated with the 2010-based SNPP scenario. The population increase associated with an additional 27,000 jobs is so high because the JCS area attracts a very large number of retired people – a characteristic that is expected to continue – such that for every working age person that moves into the area (to fill one of the new jobs) more than one retired (and economically inactive) people will also move into the area. As has been explained elsewhere in this report, migration trends will continue in the longer term and attempts to adjust them through the allocation and development of housing are unlikely to be successful but would tend to have unexpected consequences in terms of resulting in the displacement of local, working age people, to the detriment of the local economy and community.
- 3.58 The level of migration associated with this scenario is almost double the long term past trends and 50% above the peak level that was experienced between 2003 and 2007. 60% of the migration associated with this scenario would be domestic whilst the remaining 40% would be international migration. Again, this shows the continued importance of domestic migration as the key component of demographic change and also the significance of international migration to employment growth and economic well-being within the JCS area.

Figure 3.12 Demographic Change in JCS Area (CE Scenario)⁶



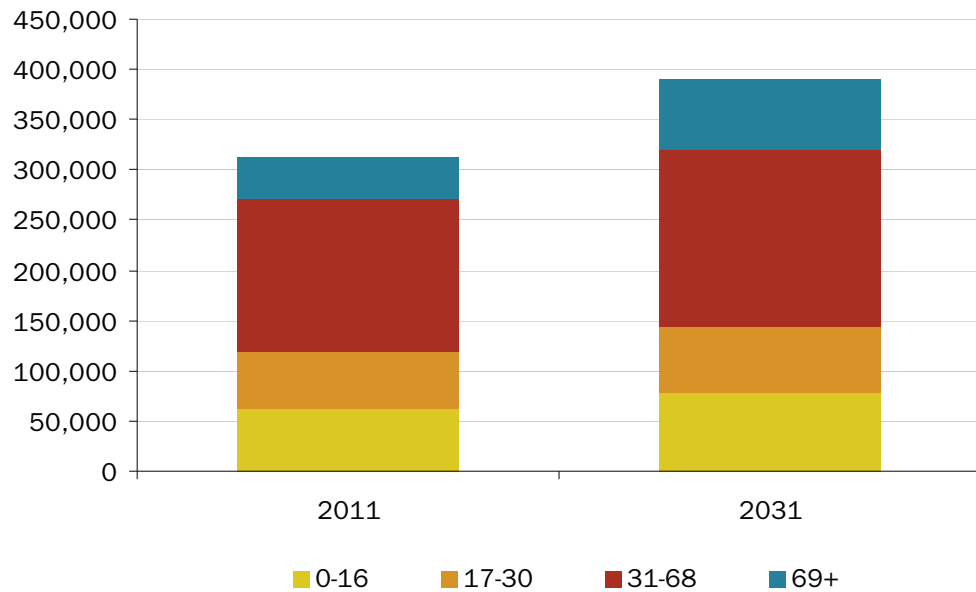
Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.59

This scenario only would result in a significant change in the demographic profile of the area. The number of people of retirement age is expected to rise by 60% between 2011 and 2031, such that this age cohort would account for 19% of the population in 2031, compared to 13% in 2011.

⁶ The darker shade of green reflects domestic migration; the lighter shade of green reflects international migration.

Figure 3.13 Changing Population Composition in the JCS Area (CE Scenario)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.60

The population change anticipated by this scenario equates to between 39,800 and 41,650 additional households over the JCS period. Between 41,300 and 43,220 additional dwellings would be required to accommodate these households between 2011 and 2031.

Key Implications: This scenario would involve a requirement of between 41,300 and 43,200 additional dwellings over the JCS period between 2011 and 2031. This equates to between 2,065 and 2,160 new dwellings per annum. This is clearly in excess of the demographic scenarios but is important in highlighting the housing requirements that are associated with the additional 1,350 jobs per annum has been forecast by Cambridge Econometrics (and that compares to the past trend figure of 1,320 jobs p.a, 2001-2010 according to ABI / BRES).

Experian Business Strategies Ltd

3.61 An additional set of employment forecasts was also provided by Experian Business Strategies in 2012. These were compiled using Experian’s UK Regional Planning Service (RPS) and provide forecasts to 2031, as well as historical records from 1997⁷.

3.62 In terms of overall growth, the number of jobs in the study area is forecast to rise by 8.4% (15,580) from 185,240 to 200,820 between 2011 and 2031. This is lower than the 7.4% increase in employment (11,900 jobs) between 2001 and 2010 that is recorded by ONS.

Table 3.11 Employment Growth, 2011 - 2031

	Employment		Change	
	2011	2031	Actual	%
Cheltenham	66,750	73,690	6,940	10.4
Tewkesbury	43,390	46,850	3,460	8.0
Gloucester	75,100	80,280	5,100	6.8
Total	185,240	200,820	15,580	8.4

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10

Source: Experian Business Strategies, 2012

3.63 The Experian scenario is therefore based on the creation of 15,580 new jobs between 2011 and 2031 and again tests the sensitivities set out in Table 3.8. The results of this model run are set out below:

Table 3.12 Experian Scenario Headline Outputs

Category	Change, 2011-31	Annual
Population	54,000 – 58,300	2,700 – 2,910
Households	31,300 – 33,100	1,565 – 1,655
Dwellings	32,500 – 34,400	1,625 – 1,720

The ranges set out reflect the different scenarios summarised in Table 3.8

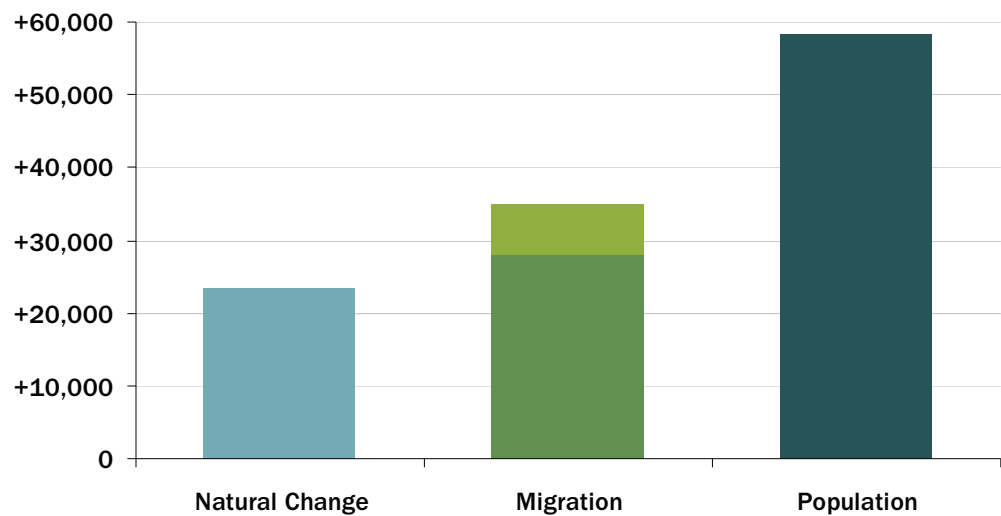
⁷ Experian and CE data differ in respect of the time period that they cover – CE provides figures for 1981 – 2031, whilst Experian forecasts employment between 1997 and 2031.

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.64 Under this scenario, the total population of the JCS area is projected to rise by between 54,000 and 58,300 people between 2011 and 2031. This is between 20% and 30% above the level associated with the 2010-based SNPP scenario.

3.65 The level of migration associated with this scenario would necessitate an increase above past trends. 80% of the migration associated with this scenario would be domestic whilst the remaining 20% would be international migration. Again, this shows the continued importance of domestic migration as the key component of demographic change and also the significance of international migration to employment growth and economic well-being within the JCS area.

Figure 3.14 Demographic Change in JCS Area (Experian Scenario)⁸

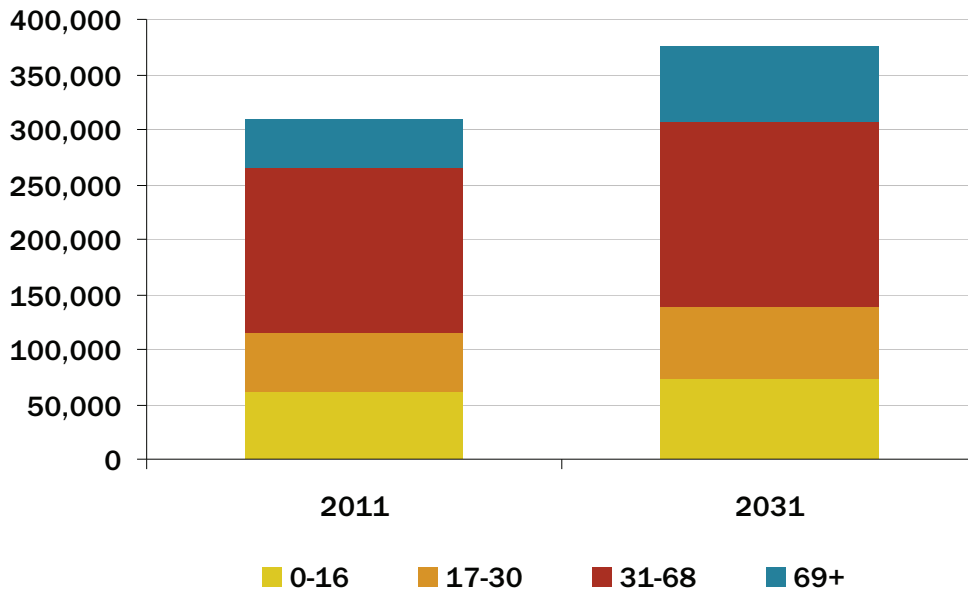


Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.66 This scenario only would result in a significant change in the demographic profile of the area. The number of people of retirement age is expected to rise by 65% between 2011 and 2031.

⁸ The darker shade of green reflects domestic migration; the lighter shade of green reflects international migration.

Figure 3.15 Changing Population Composition in the JCS Area (Experian Scenario)



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.67

The population change anticipated by this scenario equates to between 31,300 and 33,100 additional households over the JCS period. Between 32,500 and 34,400 additional dwellings would be required to accommodate these households between 2011 and 2031.

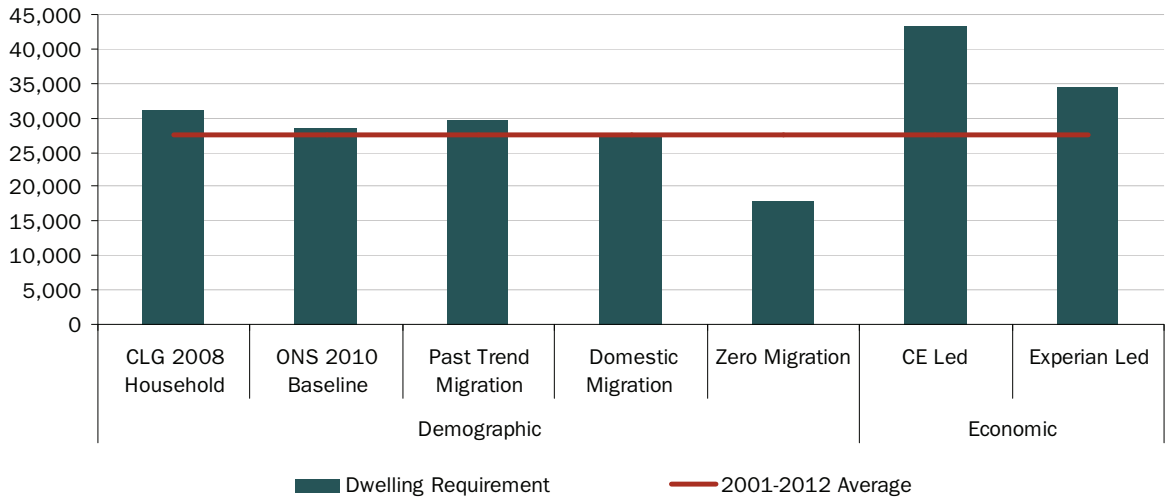
Key Implications: This scenario would involve a requirement of between 32,500 and 34,400 additional dwellings over the JCS period between 2011 and 2031. This equates to between 1,630 and 1,720 new dwellings per annum. This is more than the demographic scenarios but would provide the basis for alignment between housing provision and the growth of 780 jobs per annum that has been forecast by Experian Business Strategies (and that compares to the past trend figure of 1,320 jobs p.a, 2001-2010 according to ABI / BRES).

Summary of Scenarios

3.68

A graphical summary of the dwelling requirements for each scenario between 2011 and 2031 is set out below and compared to the long term average level of housing completions between 2001 and 2010.

Figure 3.16 Dwelling Requirement, 2011-2031



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.69

The table below summarises each of the scenarios in tabular form, in terms of the key demographic and supply factors.

Table 3.13 Summary of Scenarios

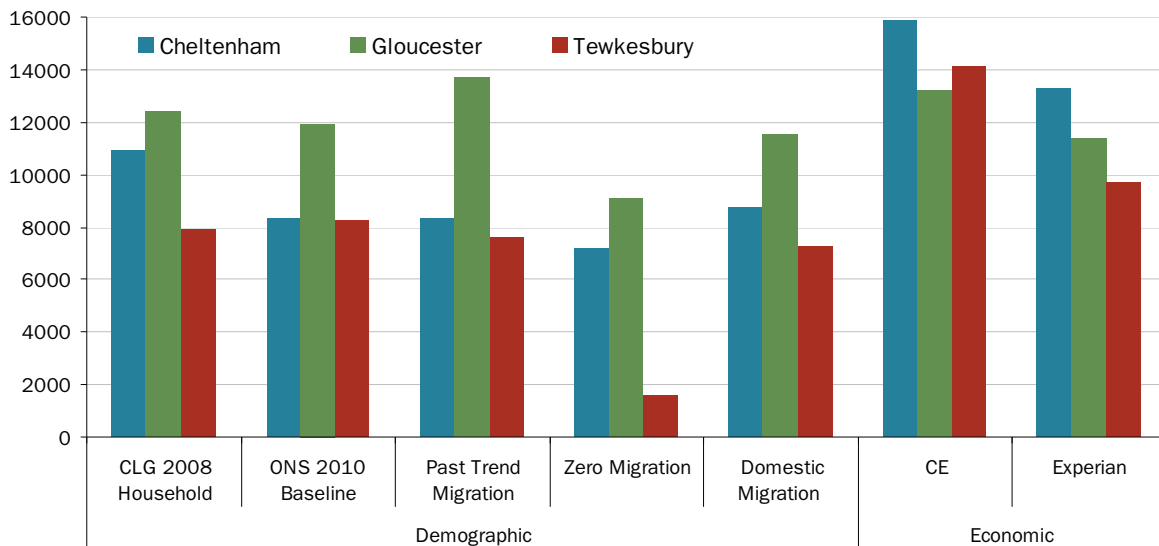
	Demographic Led					Economic Led	
	CLG 2008 Household	ONS 2010 Baseline	Past Trend Migration	Zero Migration	Domestic Migration	CE	Experian
Pop Change	46,700	44,700	47,100	24,400	42,400	73,200 – 77,500	54,000 – 58,300
Natural Change	22,300	24,400	23,300	24,400	24,400	25,300 – 26,000	22,800 – 23,500
Net Migration	24,400	20,300	23,800	0	18,000	47,900 – 51,500	31,200 – 34,800

Dwelling Change	31,200	28,500	29,600	18,000	27,500	41,300 – 43,250	32,500 – 34,400
Dwellings p.a.	1,560	1,425	1,480	900	1,375	2,065 – 2,160	1,625 – 1,720
Jobs	11,700 – 14,100	9,100 – 11,400	9,600 – 12,000	-5,200 to -3,100	6,200 – 8,500	27,000	15,580

Source: GCC / CLG Household Projections / NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.70 An overview of the housing requirement figures for each local authority area is set out below. A summary of the implications in tabular form is contained within Appendix 6:

Figure 3.17 Dwelling Requirement by Local Authority, 2011-2031



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

3.71 Whilst it is useful to compare each of the scenarios in graphical and tabular form, careful regard should be given to the implications of each in terms of:

- 1 Their economic implications;
- 2 Their impact upon the demographic structure of the JCS area;
- 3 The reliance upon migration to achieve the necessary level of population change and the implications associated with any such net inflow; and,
- 4 Their deliverability, judged against past trend completions, land availability and viability factors.

- 3.72 Taking account of all of these matters, we set out below an assessment of our recommendations regarding the most appropriate level of growth within the JCS area over the period to 2031.

Assessment of recommendations

Zero migration is not a realistic option

- 3.73 The zero-migration scenario is useful to demonstrate the future need that is generated by the resident population across the three areas. However, it does not offer a realistic future scenario of what will happen in these areas in the future.
- 3.74 It is not possible to prevent the movement of people into or out of any area and, following on from an understanding of what has happened in the past, it is evident that migration will continue to be an important component of demographic change in the future. Migration can be of considerable benefit for the social and economic well-being of an area. It ensures a good mix of people of all age groups, including those of working age that are able to work within the local area. As such, it can contribute towards a more balanced and economically functional society. It is important to acknowledge these benefits and to respond to them by making adequate provision for the future needs of migrants.
- 3.75 An argument has been put forward to suggest that the in-migration of older people can be controlled by limiting the delivery of housing. However, this is not the case as many older in-migrants are likely to be better able to compete in the housing market and therefore migration levels are not likely to be constrained by housing supply. Rather, this action would have a disproportionate impact upon local and younger people who are typically less able to compete in the market.
- 3.76 Reliance only upon natural change would result in a significant change in the demographic profile of the area. The number of people of retirement age is expected to rise by 55% between 2011 and 2031, such that this age cohort would account for 20% of the population in 2031, compared to 13% in 2011. By contrast the number of working age people is expected to fall by 2.5% over the same period.
- 3.77 Without migration, an area will therefore become stagnant and less economically active. This would undermine the attractiveness of the area to potential investors and will also lead to an aging population and increased dependency whereby a smaller pool of local workers are required to bear the additional financial and other burdens associated with the demands on services that are created by the increased number of retired people. This would affect the potential delivery of the JCS vision for the area and would weaken the overall economic position of this important area.

Demographic scenarios fail to take full account of economic factors

- 3.78 The housing requirement figure for the JCS area should not solely rely on demographic data but (in accordance with the guidance contained within the NPPF) should also reflect the economic aspirations for the area. The baseline (demographic-led) scenario falls well short in terms of its ability to meet both the CE and Experian forecasts for the JCS area between 2011 and 2031.
- 3.79 Recognising the importance of achieving a balanced strategy that is internally consistent and therefore seeks to balance future housing and employment growth, it is evident that the objectively assessed housing requirement should be based both on demographic and economic considerations.
- 3.80 A more balanced population increase will help facilitate and avoid the loss of younger people and increase in older persons in the future. Helping to stem the outflow of working age persons and achieving a balanced community will ensure the JCS area avoids the economic difficulties associated with an ageing population whereby there is a greater demand for services but a more limited supply of labour to provide such services and a reduced income from taxation to fund them.
- 3.81 Whilst the demographic scenarios would result in an increase in the working-age population and would ensure that an increase in employment could be sustained, they fail to reflect the level of economic growth that is anticipated and, as such, would compromise the deliverability of the economic vision for the area. In so doing, it would also result in social implications through the creation of an increasingly aged population.

Need to ensure alignment and maximise economic potential of the area

- 3.82 The importance of selecting an appropriate future housing requirement figure is to ensure balanced growth in-line with the economic potential of an area. To achieve balanced and well-distributed growth, economic policies must align with policies seeking the future development of houses in the area. Policies must therefore ensure that they are pulling in the same direction to achieve the wanted outcomes.
- 3.83 Alignment of housing and the economy is essential to ensuring sustainable development and support for growth. The objectively assessed housing need figure for the JCS area should not solely rely on demographic data but also on an understanding of the future employment changes in the area. The requirements identified by demographic scenarios fail to reflect job forecasts whilst the alternative economic-led approaches provide this better alignment between jobs and housing.
- 3.84 The delivery of sufficient housing for the (expanding) workforce represents an essential element in ensuring that economic growth can be attracted and sustained. Recognition of the housing need associated with the employment forecasts would accord with the objectives of the NPPF and the JCS vision.

- 3.85 As such, the jobs-based housing strategy would both support growth and by accommodating an increased number of economically active people, would enhance the attractiveness of the area to inward investors.
- 3.86 Increasing the housing supply will enable a larger proportion of people to be more able to compete in a broader housing market. A more balanced population increase will then help facilitate and avoid the loss of younger people and thereby support the increase in older persons in the future.
- 3.87 Providing good 'social' foundations for an area, i.e. the correct type and amount of housing will mean economic growth can be achieved. Drawing together these considerations, the objectively assessed housing need for the JCS area should be based upon the employment-led scenarios. This would equate to a requirement for between 32,500 and 43,250 dwellings between 2011 and 2031.
- 3.88 The selection of the final figure will depend upon the preferred level of employment growth for the JCS area. The identification of the number of new jobs that are to be sought through the JCS will be based upon the identification of policy aspirations relating to the promotion of key sectors in accordance with the economic and spatial vision for the area.
- 3.89 This work remains to be undertaken and may result in a housing requirement figure that falls outside of the range set out above.

4.0 Testing the Options

Meet ambitions regarding increasing supply

- 4.1 The NPPF seeks to “*boost significantly the supply of housing*” and in so doing, it emphasises the need for local planning authorities to ensure their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for housing in the area.
- 4.2 Average annual completions between 2001-2010 across the three areas, Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury have been 1,350 per annum (420, 600 and 330 respectively). Rates of up to 1,900 homes per annum were delivered between 2005 and 2009, a period which included the start of the recession and during which two of the JCS authorities (Cheltenham and Tewkesbury) were failing to meet their identified requirements.
- 4.3 This level of past trends would equate to a total supply of 38,000 dwellings over the JCS period. If achieved, the housing figures associated with the Experian forecasts would result in a 25% increase against the long term average delivery but a 10% reduction from the peak supply – meaning that depending upon the period that was used for comparison, the level of growth associated with this scenario may not accord with the NPPF objective of boosting the supply of housing. The delivery associated with the CE projections would represent a boost in supply of between 10% and 55% (depending upon the period against which the figures are appraised).
- 4.4 The requirement figure for the JCS area should not solely rely on demographic data but also on the economic projections for the area. The baseline (demographic-led) scenario fails to deliver the level of future employment growth that has been identified for the area and which would accord with the NPPF and the local economic vision. The JCS must therefore seek to better align their economic aspirations with housing requirements in order to deliver a more robust plan.

Accord with advice on affordability

- 4.5 The economic led scenario results in a requirement between 32,500 and 43,250 dwellings over the JCS plan period. The NPPF requires the supply of local planning authorities “*to use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area*”.
- 4.6 The adverse social impacts of failing to provide adequate housing have been set out in this report. The past average delivery of 1,900 dwellings per annum across JCS area coincided with worsening affordability. Whilst the revised requirement figure will not resolve all affordability issues, it will prevent the situation from deteriorating further. By contrast, if insufficient housing is provided across the JCS area, this will significantly increase the affordability problem.

- 4.7 Affordability is a function of house prices and income levels. In order to tackle this issue within the JCS area, it will be necessary to address both elements in conjunction with one another – i.e. by increasing the supply of housing and stimulating economic growth so that more jobs (and increased average incomes) can be encouraged. As the Gloucestershire Econometric Model has highlighted, seeking to tackle one element in isolation would not be sufficient to fully respond to on-going affordability concerns.

Demographic profile

- 4.8 The population increase associated with the economic-led scenarios is affected by:
- 1 The need to attract economic migrants into the area in order to occupy newly created jobs and those that have been left vacant as people retire; and,
 - 2 The continued popularity of the area as a retirement destination and the expectation that the trend of people moving into the area for retirement purposes will continue.
- 4.9 If delivered, the objectively assessed level of housing need would be important in helping to prevent the further polarisation of the demographic profile within the JCS area. By attracting a large number of economic migrants into the area, this level of house building would help contribute towards a more evenly distributed population structure, avoiding loss of younger people and increase in older persons.

Sustainable pattern of development, balancing the needs of the economy and minimise need for commuting

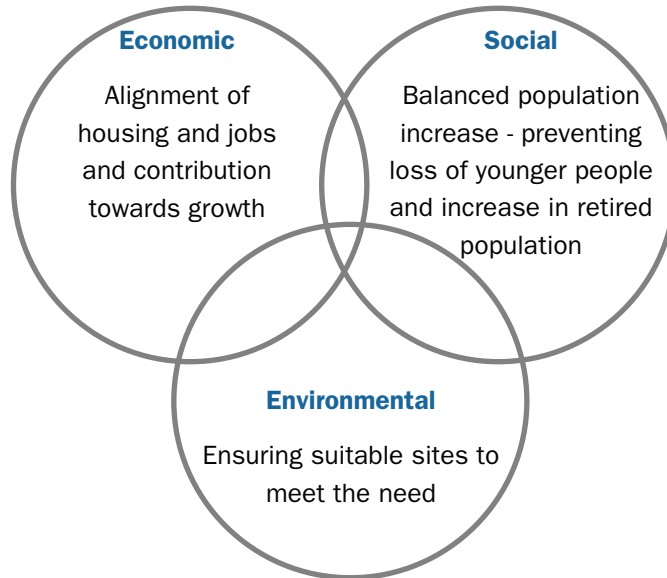
- 4.10 Paragraph 18 of the NPPF states:
- “The Government is committed to securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity, building on the country’s inherent strengths and to meeting the twin challenges of global competition and of a low carbon future”.*
- 4.11 It is through the planning system that significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through national down to local policies.
- 4.12 In targeting economic regeneration and growth, the delivery of a wide choice of quality homes is a fundamental element of this. The NPPF places great emphasis on economic growth and it must be recognised that both the creation of jobs and development of housing go hand-in-hand and each one is inherent to the other’s success. This means that an area cannot grow economically by creating a large amount of new jobs without the housing to support the workforce. Neither can it deliver a large amount of new housing without providing the new residents with additional employment opportunities.

- 4.13 Alignment of housing and the economy is essential to ensuring sustainable development and support for growth. The requirements identified by demographic scenarios fail to reflect job forecasts whilst the alternative economic-led approach provides better alignment between jobs and housing. Additional housing is required in order to meet the economic aspirations of the area and prevent unsustainable increases in in-commuting occurring because the existing housing supply in the JCS area is not adequate to provide for its workforce.
- 4.14 In addition to providing a scenario which best aligns jobs and housing, the identified level of residential development would deliver an extensive economic boost across the JCS area in terms of:
- 1 New Homes Bonus;
 - 2 On going Council Tax receipts;
 - 3 Future expenditure by those living within the new properties;
 - 4 Indirect and induced benefits arising from employment and expenditure associated with the new housing; and,
 - 5 Investment in the area by developers.

Market capacity and deliverability

- 4.15 The NPPF outlines the critical importance of ensuring Local Plans meet the need for housing in the market area. As part of this , paragraph 47 states:
“Where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, local planning authorities should increase the buffer to 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land”.
- 4.16 We consider the implications of this in Appendix 5 but it is evident that this will necessitate an increase in supply over and above the objectively assessed need.
- 4.17 Rates of up to 1,900 homes per annum have been delivered in the past and could be replicated, given the scale of need and with a supportive policy position. This past level of peak completions occurred at a time when two of the local authorities were persistently failing to meet their requirements. On this basis, more could have been built, clearly demonstrating the suggested requirement figure is not an unrealistic target across the JCS area.
- 4.18 However, going forwards, it will be necessary to review the capacity to meet the objectively assessed need. As set out at the start of this report, if it is found that sufficient capacity does not exist, then the JCS authorities should seek to maximize the delivery of housing and provide evidence to demonstrate the constraints that exist and the implications of these in terms of economic and social considerations. However, just because the requirement cannot be met does not mean that it does not exist.

- 4.19 The NPPF emphasises the importance of achieving sustainable development. The employment-led scenario would contribute towards the social and economic components of sustainability whilst the supply side assessment would contribute towards the environmental component:



Joined-up policy making

- 4.20 Paragraph 14 of the NPPF states:

“At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking”.

For plan-making this means that;

- i local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;*
- ii local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change*

For decision-taking this means;

- iii where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out-of-date, granting permission...”.*

- 4.21 This emphasises the importance of up-to-date and locally relevant planning policies which will enable development and do not stifle it. It also makes clear that if suitable policies are not in place then sustainable forms of development will be favoured.

- 4.22 The JCS authorities must therefore develop concise and specific policies which shape future development in the right direction. These should entwine the economic/jobs aspect of development and the development of new housing. As previously discussed, the integration of both of these elements is inherent to future growth which is balanced across the JCS area.

4.23 New policy initiatives should be encouraged that help balance economic, social and environmental matters. For example, policies may seek to encourage the reduction of unemployment and vacancy rates by using area-specific housing/employment led schemes.

Distribution of growth

4.24 Following the review and development of a requirement figure for the JCS area, the next phase is to assess the housing land supply across each authority to consider the potential to deliver what the requirement sets out.

4.25 Despite being considered within the context of a JCS, it is important that each Local Authority seeks to meet their individual requirement figure in the first instance, rather than assuming that the duty to cooperate would allow it to be met elsewhere. Whilst the reality is that growth is likely to be strategically planned across the three authority areas, the basis for the identification of potential housing sites should be to seek to locate them where the need exists. There must be a duty to cooperate in order to achieve housing targets but growth must be evenly distributed to ensure the development balanced communities across the JCS area.

4.26 The housing need for each of the JCS authorities is set out below. This does not take account of issues arising as a result of the duty to co-operate but rather reflects the specific requirements for each of the three local authority areas:

Table 4.1 Housing Requirement for each Local Authority Area – Economic Led

LA Area	Housing Need, 2011-2031
Cheltenham	12,650 – 15,900
Gloucester	10,550 – 13,200
Tewkesbury	9,300 – 14,100
TOTAL	32,500 – 43,500

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

4.27 These therefore represent the policy area requirements to be provided for either in each local authority area or through the application of the duty to co-operate. Key factors to be taken into account when seeking to identify how the required level of housing is to be accommodated include:

- 1 Land availability in each local authority area;
- 2 Environmental constraints;
- 3 Infrastructure provision and constraints; and,
- 4 Viability and deliverability considerations.

5.0 **Conclusion**

5.1 Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (NLP) was appointed by Gloucester City Council, and Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Borough Councils to undertake an independent assessment of housing requirements for the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) area.

5.2 The key purpose of this study is to provide further evidence to support the emerging JCS by:

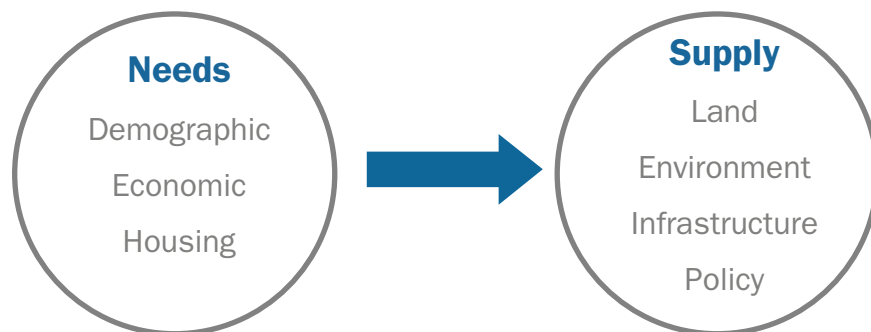
- 1 Verifying the approach that has been undertaken to date in respect of the Local Projections and Household estimates and the translation of these figures to dwelling requirements;
- 2 Reviewing the representations that have made in respect of housing strategy matters and providing commentary and advice on the ways in which these might impact upon the assessment of market and affordable housing requirements;
- 3 Demonstrating the housing requirements for the overall JCS area, at an individual local authority area level, and for the Cheltenham and Gloucester Wider Policy Areas; and,
- 4 Providing a clear understanding of the impact of the NPPF upon housing requirements for the JCS area.

Housing Needs and Housing Supply

5.3 In seeking to fulfil the stated brief, this study distinguishes between housing need and housing supply and focuses upon the NPPF requirement to identify an objective assessment of needs.

- 1 Housing needs: how many houses are needed in a local area?
- 2 Housing supply: how / where can these houses be delivered?

5.4 The implication of this is that housing supply matters should not be taken into consideration following the identification of local needs.

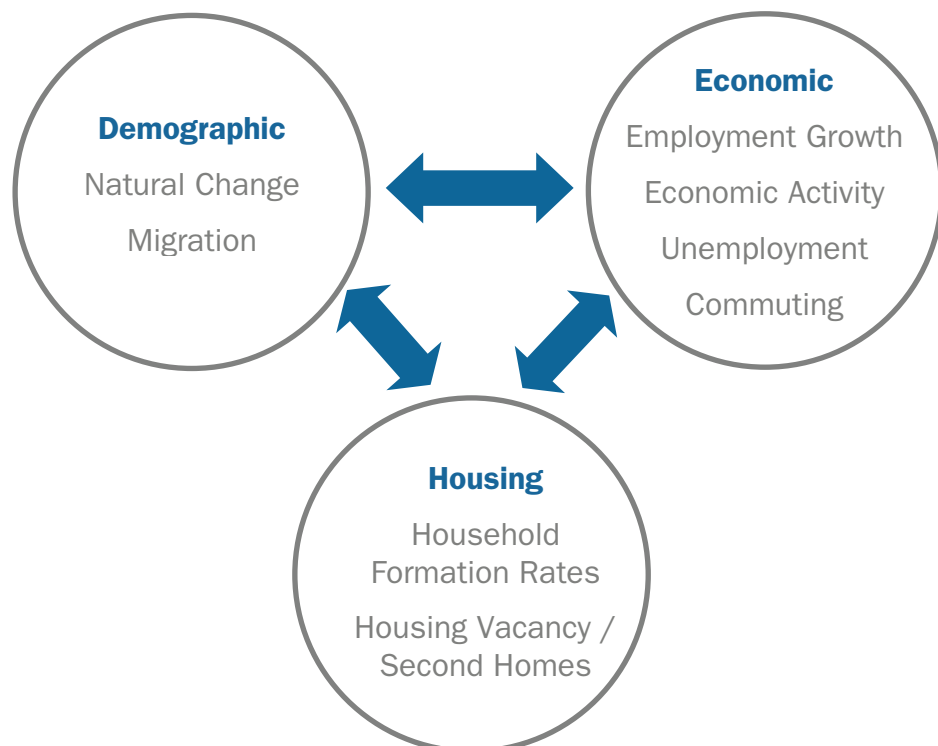


Housing Needs

- 5.5 Housing requirements in any area are affected by the following inter-related considerations:
- 1 Demographic: the change in the number and profile of the people that will live in the local area;
 - 2 Housing: the number of dwellings that are required to accommodate the changing population size and structure; and,
 - 3 Economic: the number of workers and jobs that can be supported by the local population.

5.6 The relationship between these factors is complex and each can shape housing demand. As such, the implication of changes to each need to be taken into account when seeking to identify the objectively assessed local housing need. In the context of the NPPF objectives, and in the interests of reflecting the JCS vision to “foster growth in the local economy and provide sufficient homes...”, it is particularly important to understand how alignment can be achieved between economic and housing objectives.

5.7 The key variables that should be tested as part of the process of objectively assessing need are summarised below:



The Objectively Assessed Housing Need

- 5.8 The identification of an objectively assessed level of housing need within this report is based upon a series of assumptions relating to each of these broad factors. These are discussed in detail in Chapter 3 and Appendices 2 and 3. In summary, two broad types of scenarios were considered, as follows:
- 1 **Demographic-led scenarios:** apply input data relating to (inter alia) natural change and migration and then identify the resultant population change, dwelling requirements and number of jobs that would be supported by the economically active population.
 - 2 **Economic-led scenarios:** use the employment forecast prepared by Experian Business Strategies and Cambridge Econometrics as their starting point and then identifies the number of migrants that would be expected, taking account of assumptions regarding commuting, unemployment and economic activity levels and the likely future levels of non-economic migration from this. They then test the likely levels of natural change and population growth and identify resultant household growth and dwelling requirements.
- 5.9 The demographic scenarios result in a requirement for 30,000 dwellings over the JCS period from 2011 to 2031. Due to the ageing population within the area and the demographic profile of migrants into the area, each of these scenarios would result in a substantially greater increase in the number of retired people compared to those of working age. The implication is that the demographic scenarios would all result in a relatively modest increase in the number of working age persons (and the natural change scenario would result in a decline in the number of working age people). As such, the number of jobs that could be supported by local workers is limited in the context of the level of growth that is forecast by Cambridge Econometrics and Experian.
- 5.10 None of the demographic scenarios reflect the economic forecasts that have been prepared to inform the JCS. The delivery of 30,000 dwellings would fail to support the level of employment growth that has been identified as being likely to occur over the JCS period. The implication of this is that if the housing requirement was set to reflect the demographic scenarios alone, then the housing and employment elements of JCS strategy would not be joined up and the economic growth that is anticipated would be reliant upon a substantial increase in commuting into the area. Such an approach would not be sustainable and would raise fundamental questions regarding the soundness of the resultant strategy. In addition, it would also conflict with the key objectives of the NPPF.
- 5.11 Against this context, the importance of selecting the correct future housing requirement figure is to ensure balanced growth in line with the economic potential of an area. To achieve balanced and well-distributed growth, economic policies must align with policies seeking the future development of houses in the area. Policies must therefore ensure that they are pulling in the same

direction to achieve the wanted outcomes. A failure to achieve this objective could serve to undermine the soundness of the JCS and the ability of the local planning authorities to control the future granting of planning permission.

- 5.12 Alignment of housing and the economy is therefore essential to ensuring sustainable development and support for growth. The objectively assessed housing need figure for the JCS area should not solely rely on demographic data but also on an understanding of the future employment changes in the area. This is because the delivery of sufficient housing for the (expanding) workforce is essential to ensuring that economic growth can be attracted and sustained. Recognition of the housing need associated with the employment forecasts would accord with the objectives of the NPPF and the JCS vision.
- 5.13 As such, the economic scenarios have tested the housing implications of the creation of 15,500 and 27,000 new jobs between 2011 and 2031. It would both support growth and by accommodating an increased number of economically active people, would enhance the attractiveness of the area to inward investors.
- 5.14 Increasing the housing supply will enable a larger proportion of people to be more able to compete in a broader housing market. A more balanced population increase will then help facilitate and avoid the loss of younger people and thereby support the increase in older persons in the future.
- 5.15 Providing good 'social' foundations for an area, i.e. the correct type and amount of housing will mean economic growth can be achieved. Drawing together these considerations, the objectively assessed housing need for the JCS area should be based upon the employment-led scenarios. This would equate to a requirement for between 32,500 and 43,250 dwellings between 2011 and 2031.
- 5.16 The selection of the final figure will depend upon the preferred level of employment growth for the JCS area. The identification of the number of new jobs that are to be sought through the JCS will be based upon the identification of policy aspirations relating to the promotion of key sectors in accordance with the economic and spatial vision for the area.
- 5.17 This work remains to be undertaken and may result in a housing requirement figure that falls outside of the range set out above.

Sub-JCS Implications

- 5.18 Despite being considered within the context of a JCS, it is important that each Local Authority seeks to meet their individual requirement figure in the first instance, rather than assuming that the duty to cooperate would allow it to be met elsewhere. Whilst the reality is that growth is likely to be strategically planned across the three authority areas, the basis for the identification of potential housing sites should be to seek to locate them where the need exists. There must be cooperation in order to achieve housing targets but

growth must be evenly distributed to ensure the development balanced communities across the JCS area.

- 5.19 The housing need for each of the JCS authorities is set out below. This does not take account of issues arising as a result of the duty to co-operate but rather reflects the specific economic-led requirements for each of the three local authority areas:

Table 5.1 Housing Requirement for each Local Authority Area

LA Area	Housing Need, 2011-2031
Cheltenham	12,650 – 15,900
Gloucester	10,550 – 13,200
Tewkesbury	9,300 – 14,100
TOTAL	32,500 – 43,500

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

- 5.20 These therefore represent the policy area requirements to be provided for either in each local authority area or through the application of the duty to co-operate. Key factors to be taken into account when seeking to identify how the required level of housing is to be accommodated include:

- 1 Land availability in each local authority area;
- 2 Environmental constraints;
- 3 Infrastructure provision and constraints; and,
- 4 Viability and deliverability considerations.

Towards the JCS: Matters to Consider

- 5.21 In seeking to progress towards the preparation of a sound JCS, the following key actions are required:

- 1 The importance of making the necessary decisions and delivering a JCS.
- 2 The importance of distinguishing between housing needs and supply:
 - i Establishing the “objectively assessed housing need” and presenting it within a sound evidence base; and,
 - ii Understanding how to meet the housing need in a sustainable manner.
- 3 Ensuring a coherent strategy which is consistent in its ability to achieve the stated vision and to meet the requirements of the NPPF.
- 4 Ensuring that the duty to co-operate is fully addressed, recognising that Tewkesbury may be required to accommodate some Cheltenham and Gloucester related growth but that Cheltenham and Gloucester should

seek to maximise capacity within their administrative areas in the first instance.

Appendix 1 Context to the JCS Area

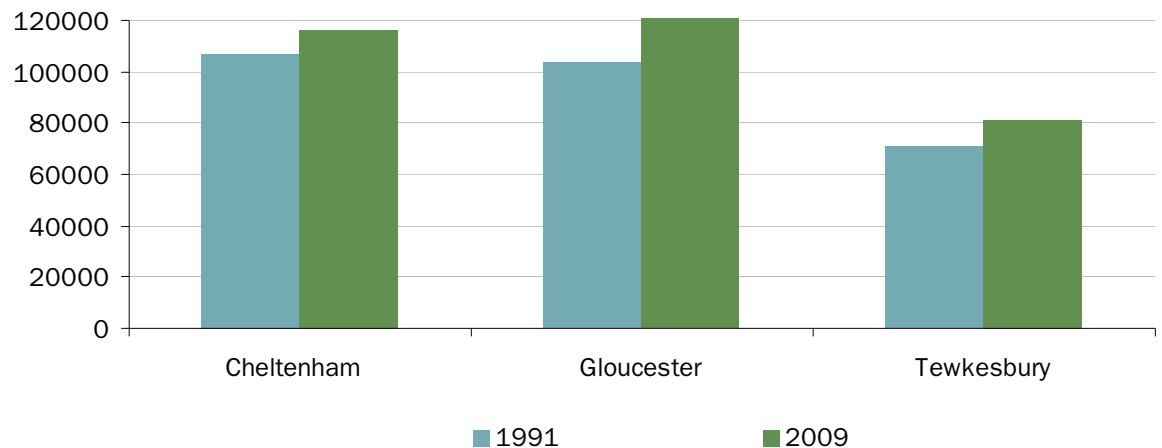
This section provides a high level overview of the key drivers and current evidence base of the housing market in the Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury Joint Core Strategy Area in relation to demographic, economic and housing factors. In so doing it draws upon a range of locally and nationally published datasets.

Demographic Context

Population/Households

The populations of Cheltenham, Tewkesbury and Gloucester have all been growing steadily over the past two decades. Cheltenham saw its population rise by 8.6% between 1991 and 2009, whilst Gloucester saw its population rise by 16.4% and Tewkesbury experienced a 14.9% population rise over the same period.

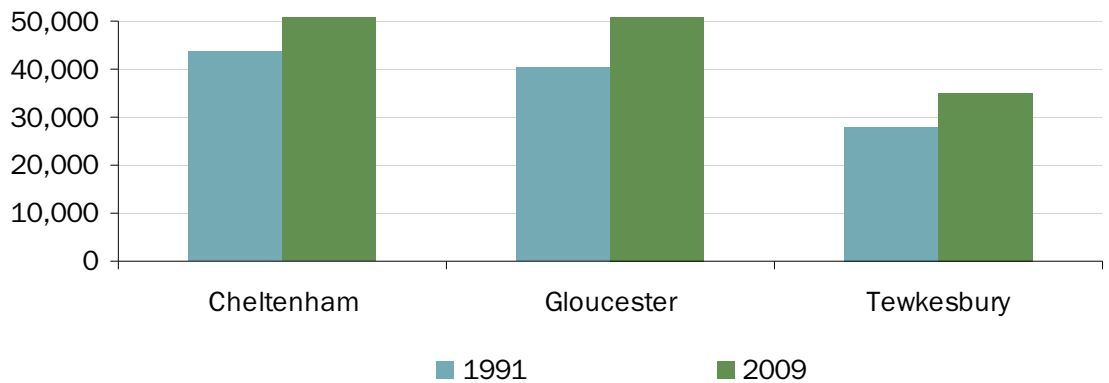
Figure 5.1 Population Change in the JCS Area, 1991 and 2009



Source: Gloucestershire County Council Housing Trend Analysis, 2011

This population increase has led to a growth in households demonstrating a somewhat higher percentage increase. Cheltenham has seen an increase in households of 18.7%, whilst Gloucester saw households rise by 27.8% and Tewkesbury by 25.4%.

Figure 5.2 Household Change in the JCS Area, 1991 and 2009

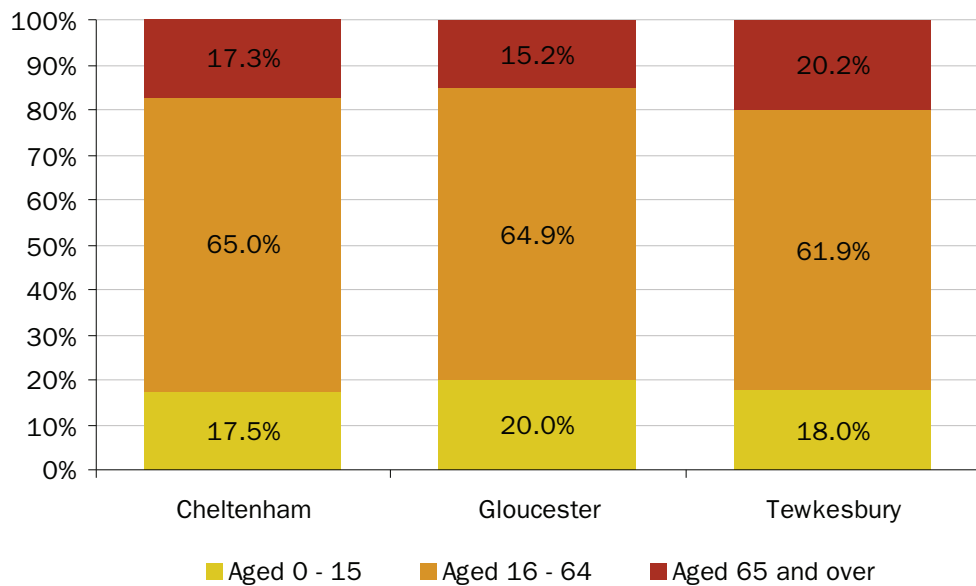


Source: Gloucester County Council Housing Trend Analysis, 2011

Figure 5.3 shows the current population structure for the three local authority areas:

- 1 Cheltenham demonstrates a high proportion of adults of working age, and almost equal proportions of younger people and those aged 65 and over;
- 2 Gloucester follows a similar pattern, although has a slightly higher proportion of younger people and a lower proportion of those aged 65 and over; and,
- 3 Tewkesbury has the lowest proportion of working aged adults of the three local authorities and the highest proportion of those aged 65 and over.

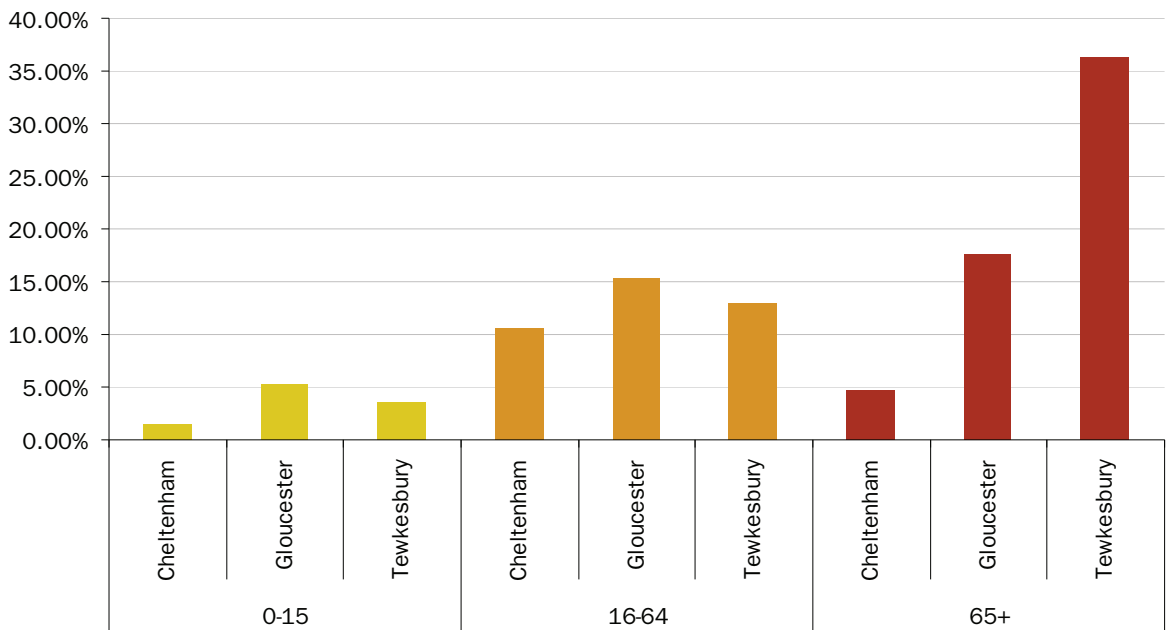
Figure 5.3 Demographic Structure in Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury, 2010



Source: ONS Mid Year Population Projections

Figure 5.4 shows how the age structure of the three local authority areas has changed between 1992 and 2010. In Cheltenham, the number of people of working aged has increased by 10.6% over this period, with smaller increases in younger people (1.5%) and those aged 65 or over (4.7%). In Gloucester, the increase in those of working age was higher at 15.3% although this was overshadowed by an increase of 17.7% in the number of those aged 65 or over. Tewkesbury saw a considerable increase in those aged 65 or over (36.4%) which was substantially greater than the increase in the working age population of 13%.

Figure 5.4 Change in Population Structure, 1992-2010



Source: ONS Mid Year Population Projections

This points towards wider evidence regarding an ageing population, an important factor that will need to be addressed in planning for the future of the area, particularly given the need to sustain a working age population to support the economy.

These changes in the population structure create significant pressures upon the housing market. Average household sizes in England have been steadily declining over the past three decades, reflecting similar social trends to Gloucester and Tewkesbury. With people living longer, and a change in the dynamics of households such as single-person households, this creates an increased demand for housing.

Migration

Although commuting flows (considered later in this section) provide a reasonable proxy for the extent of the housing market within which the three

local authorities sit, a further way of considering this relationship is migration flows.

Patterns of migration are a function of a range of housing market factors combined with household circumstances. Key factors include affordability (which itself is influenced by a range of factors), accessibility (particularly related to place of work and ease of commuting) and the supply, range and quality of local employment opportunities.

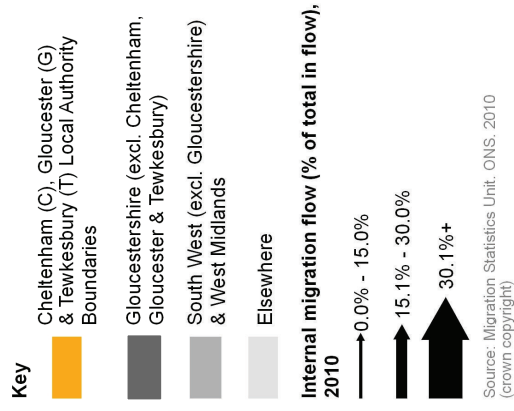
The landscape plans contained below illustrate the migratory patterns observed in 2009/2010. This shows that whilst there is a considerable level of inter-dependency between Cheltenham, Tewkesbury and Gloucester, there are high levels of outflow and inflow between Gloucester and elsewhere and Cheltenham and elsewhere. There is limited (0-15%) migration between Gloucester and Cheltenham themselves. In both Cheltenham and Gloucester, the level of inflow/outflow was almost equal with no significant net loss or gain. Tewkesbury on the other hand had a net gain of approximately 900 people.

Table 2.1 below shows international migration flows into and out of the three authorities. Unlike internal migration, in 2009/2010 Cheltenham experienced more than double the amount of international 'in' migration than 'out' with a net gain of approximately 900 people. Both Tewkesbury and Gloucester also experienced higher levels of in migration although not to the same level, with net gains of 100 and 300 respectively.

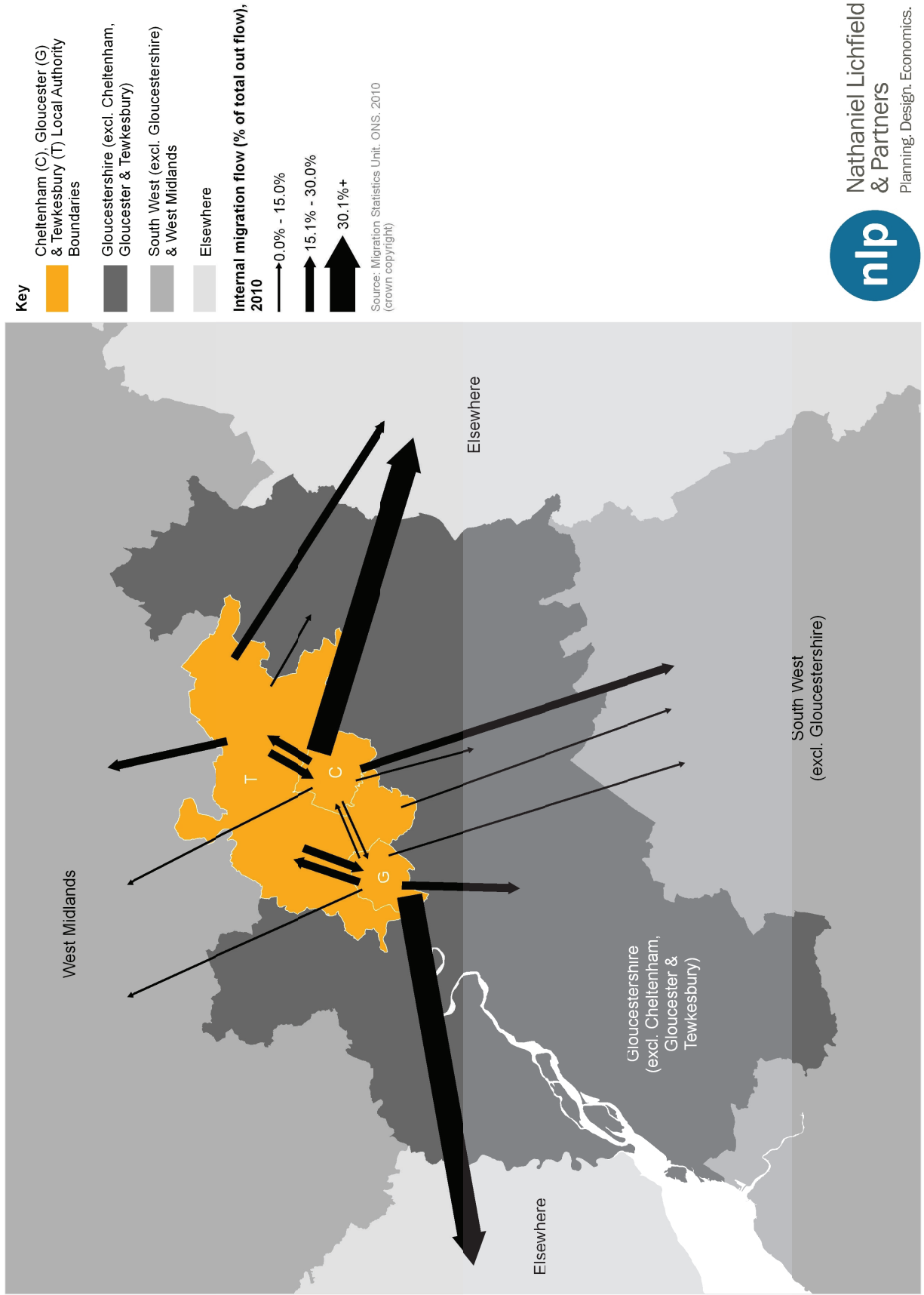
Table 5.2 International Migration 2009-2010

	International 'In' Migration (Number of People)	International 'Out' Migration (Number of People)	Net Migration
Cheltenham	1,600	700	900
Gloucester	800	500	300
Tewkesbury	200	100	100
Study Area	2,600	1,300	1,300

Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs



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Economy & Commuting

Employment levels and job growth are important drivers of demand for housing. Based on the latest Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) data – the successor dataset to the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) – there were 66,700 jobs in Cheltenham, 66,400 jobs in Gloucester and 40,000 jobs in Tewkesbury in 2010. It implies a distribution of 39:38:23 of the 173,100 jobs between the study area, which is reflective of the important economic roles of both Gloucester and Cheltenham.

The ratio of employment and labour force, taking account of commuting provided the basis by which the PopGroup software will assess and relate economic change to dwelling requirements, drawing on population, dwelling and employment forecasts across the component authority area (as set out in the modelling contained within this study).

In considering economic issues in relation to each part of the JCS area, it is important to do so in the context of the areas geography and location of employment. In particular, it is noted that a significant proportion of Tewkesbury’s job growth is reflected by employment and business park growth occurring on the edge of Gloucester, particularly at Gloucester Business Park and other business areas on the periphery of the City.

Commuting

The relationship between employment levels and economic activity in any area can be expressed through the PopGroup modelling software in terms of an “LF Ratio”. A ratio of 1.0 would reflect a balance between the number of workers and employment opportunities and would therefore result in a position of zero net commuting (even with gross flows in either direction). By contrast, a ratio in excess of 1.0 would reflect a position of net out-commuting of workers as in Cheltenham and Tewkesbury whilst a ratio of less than 1.0 would reflect a position of net in-commuting, as in Gloucester.

An analysis of employment and economic activity levels has highlighted the following LF ratio figures for 2010:

Table 5.3 Commuting Levels, expressed as LF Ratios

Local Authority Area	LF Ratio
Cheltenham	1.06
Gloucester	0.93
Tewkesbury	1.17

Source: NLP Analysis

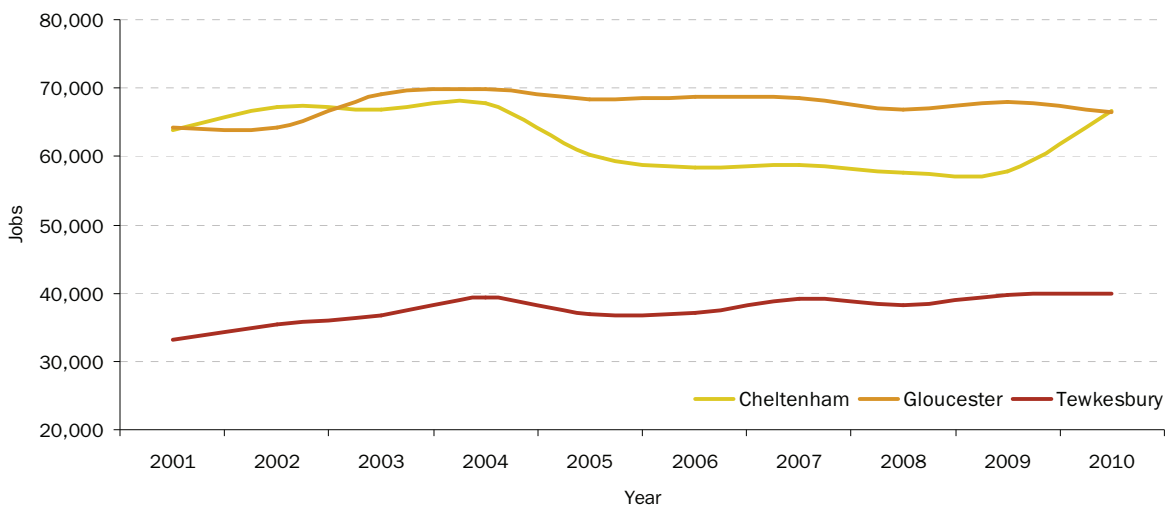
From the above, it is clear that Gloucester City has a much more important role than the areas as a commuting magnet. By far, Tewkesbury is the biggest exporter of labour within the study area.

Economic Activity and Employment

Figure 5.5 shows employment levels over the period 2001-2010. Cheltenham has seen an overall increase in jobs of approximately 2,900 although this has come after a considerable fall after the peak of 2004 which saw a decrease of approximately 10,000 jobs between 2004 and 2009, before things improved dramatically in 2009/10.

Gloucester saw a rise in the number of jobs until 2004 and has experienced a gradual fall since, although still had a net gain of approximately 2,200 over the period 2001-2010. Tewkesbury on the other hand has seen a steady rise in jobs over the period with no considerable falls. Overall, Tewkesbury had a net gain of approximately 6,900 between 2001 and 2010.

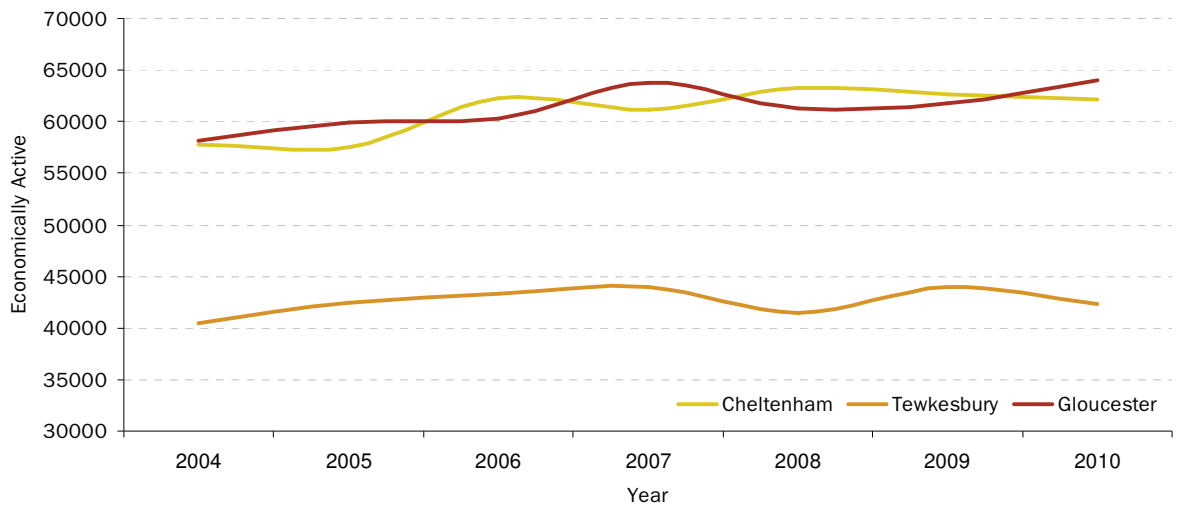
Figure 5.5 Employment within the JCS Area, 2001 - 2010



Source: ONS - ABI / BRES data

Against this, the number of economically active persons in Cheltenham increased by 7.4%, Tewkesbury by 4.4% and Gloucester by 10% over the period 2004 to 2010. The implication of this is that by 2010, the number of economically active people within the study area had increased by 7.6% to 168,400. Interestingly, the number of economically active in Tewkesbury is 5.9% over the number of jobs available within the authority area, indicating likely implications for commuting patterns.

Figure 5.6 Number of Economically Active Persons within JCS area, 2001-2010

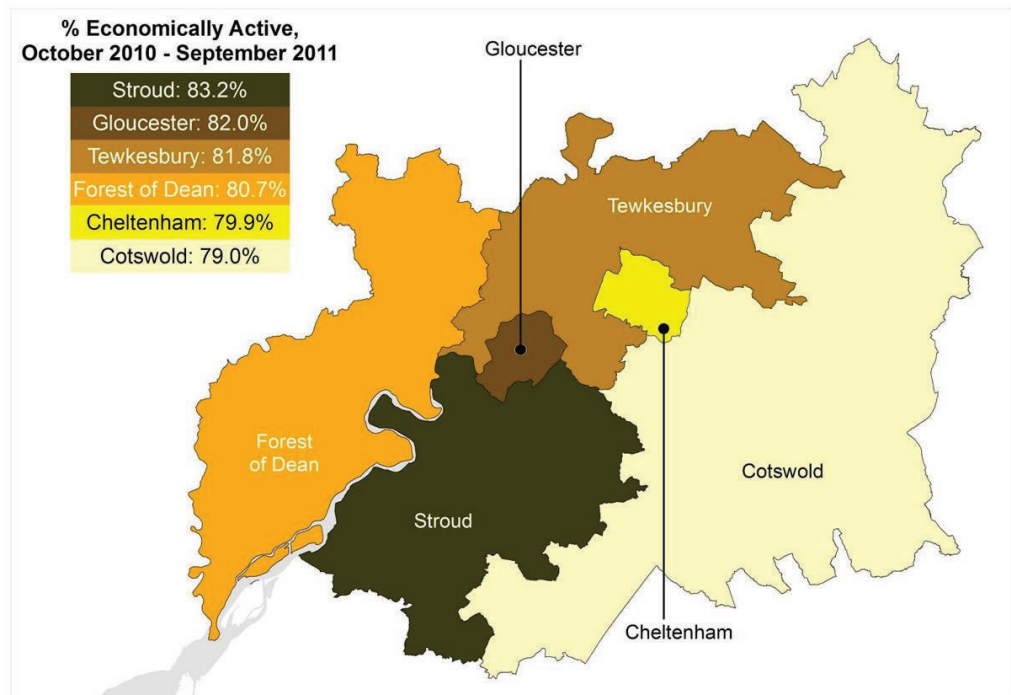


Source: ONS

5.22

Figure 5.7 below sets the economic activity rates in the JCS area in 2011 within the County-wide context. This shows how all three JCS authorities enjoyed high levels of economic activity, particularly when compared to the regional (78.4%) and national averages (76.1%).

Figure 5.7 Economic Activity Levels in Gloucestershire, 2010-2011



Source: ONS

Appendix 2 Review of Work Undertaken to Date

Demographic Factors

Population projections within an area take account of the impact of natural change and migration factors in order to identify the future population by age and gender.

Baseline Population

This represents the population by gender and year of age at the base year. Population change over the forecasting period is set against this baseline.

Table 5.4 Assessment of Baseline Population

GCC / JCS Authorities Data Source	NLP Recommended Data Source
<p>The base year taken for the assessment was 2008 and locally derived baseline population data was applied. This was estimated as being 2% higher than the ONS Mid Year Estimates. This deviation related particularly to the working age population (20-49 years old) and would have had implications upon other components of the population structure.</p>	<p>The Office of National Statistics' (ONS) Population Estimates Unit which splits population by age cohort and gender. The base year should be adjusted to reflect that of the emerging JCS.</p>

Given that the JCS covers the period from 2011 to 2031, it is important to ensure that the population base date can be aligned as closely as possible to this. Application of the data contained within the latest 2010 Sub National Population Projections results in a base year of 2010 whilst application of data contained within the latest CLG household projections results in a base year of 2008. Both sets of projections can be used to provide a projection for the JCS period.

Application of these latest figures would remove the requirement for the rebasing exercise which has been undertaken and which is summarised in the Housing Background Paper.

The application of more up-to-date baseline information provides a more robust framework against which to consider future requirements, in accordance with the NPPF.

Births and Deaths

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the exact current age specific fertility rates (ASFR) through her lifetime and if she were to survive from birth to the end of her productive life. It is a standardised measurement which eliminates the impact of changes in the age distribution of the population and thereby allows analysis of trends over time. Projected TFR rates are applied to the population forecast to establish the number of births over the JCS period.

A Standard Mortality Rate (SMR) is a measure of the number of deaths in some population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit time. It is typically expressed as a number of deaths per 1,000 individuals per year. Projected SMR rates are applied to the population forecast to establish the number of deaths over the JCS period.

Table 5.5 Assessment of Natural Change

	GCC / JCS Authorities Data Source	NLP Recommended Data Source
Fertility	Past trend based, taking account of the past 3 years – rather than the usual 5, due to higher fertility in the County since 2007. Local data provided by Gloucestershire Primary Care Trust.	ONS 2010-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP). The TFR for each year is derived through PopGroup using the total births forecast for each year from the SNPP and working back from this to identify what the TFR is for that year.
Mortality	Past trend based, taking account of the past 5 year. Local data provided by Gloucestershire Primary Care Trust.	ONS 2010-based Sub-National Population Projections (SNPP). The SMR for each year is derived through PopGroup using the total deaths forecast for each year from the SNPP and working back from this to identify what the SMR is for that year.

The fertility and mortality rates contained within the SNPP take account of local past trends but are then subject to adjustments to ensure that the total population projections for each local authority area reflect the national population projections.

The data that informed the latest SNPP reflects the birth and death rates for the period between 2005 and 2010, whilst the 2008-based SNPP was informed by birth and death rates between 2003 and 2008. Both therefore include the period of higher fertility in Gloucestershire. However, as there is no clear

assurance that the recent higher levels of fertility will be maintained in the future, it is considered that a 5 year past trend-based analysis is more likely to provide a robust indication of future change.

Natural change tends to be less fluid than migration but it is influenced by migration. The balance of in- and out-flows of people might change the demographic profile of a particular area in terms of those of child bearing age (impacting upon the number of births) and of older age (impacting upon the number of deaths). Modelling TFR and SMR rather than actual numbers of births and deaths allows the implications of these changes to be fully tested. An approach that is based upon the total fertility rate and standard mortality rate is therefore considered to be more reliable than one which focuses upon actual numbers of births and deaths as it can offer a more reliable basis for alternative scenarios to be tested.

Domestic Migration

Domestic migration covers gross in and out movements between individual local authorities and the rest of the UK (including adjoining local authorities) and also cross-border movements (i.e. between England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland).

Because of the way that local authority boundaries are drawn and data is recorded, a very short distance move might therefore be officially categorised as contributing towards internal migration. This is an important consideration, particularly in urban authorities where the administrative boundary is drawn tightly around the settlement boundary, such that there is relatively limited capacity for additional house building. An imbalance of supply and demand might result in large numbers of people seeking to move the adjoining authority areas where there might be a better supply of housing that meets their needs or where houses might be cheaper.

The distribution of migration by age is provided through an application of Age Specific Migration Rates represent the rate of in- and out-migration per 1,000 people of a specific year of age. Separate Age Specific Migration Rates are provided for males and females. These are important in helping to understand the implications of migration in terms of the future local demographic profile and economic activity, fertility and household requirements, as well as in respect of education, health and other facilities.

Table 5.6 Assessment of Domestic Migration

GCC / JCS Authorities Data Source	NLP Recommended Data Source
Past trend based, taking account of the past 5 years – data from ONS.	<p>2008 data supplied by the ONS’s migration statistics unit and used within the ONS 2008-based SNPP. This is based upon 5 year past trends.</p> <p>Alternative migration scenarios might be based upon longer term migration trends or specific migration figures.</p>

The migration rates contained within the SNPP take account of local past trends but are then subject to adjustments to ensure that the total population projections for each local authority area reflect the national population projections.

Given that past trend migration rate might have been affected by the level of housing delivery, consideration should also be to alternative migration trends in order to test the sensitivity of the housing requirement figure to different levels of migration and in order to identify a more robust basis for future analysis.

It is important to note that demographic forecasts consider future migration in relation to total flows. No consideration is given to the point of departure in the case of in-migration or the destination in the case of out-migration. However, in order to consider the dynamics of population change within the JCS area, it is helpful to consider the geography of migration movements, for example in relation to the flow of migrants between Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury and the following areas:

- 1 Each of the other constituent authorities;
- 2 Other parts of Gloucestershire;
- 3 Other parts of the South West region;
- 4 The adjoining West Midlands region; and,
- 5 Elsewhere within the UK.

In seeking to understand all of these trends, it is important to consider key push and pull factors relating to:

- 1 The supply of, and demand for housing;
- 2 The availability of employment opportunities;
- 3 The relative location of each local authority area; and,
- 4 The image and profile of the areas.

An analysis of the internal migration flows into each of the JCS authorities demonstrates the level of interconnection between the authorities and the wider area. Key trends include:

- 1 A high level of migration from Gloucester and Cheltenham into Tewkesbury. Given the geography of the local authority boundaries, this trend is expected. The fact that there is a larger relative flow of migrants from Cheltenham to Tewkesbury (compared to Gloucester and Tewkesbury) reflects the higher level of housing completions within Gloucester and therefore the spatial balance of supply and demand.
- 2 There is also a significant (albeit smaller) reverse movement from Tewkesbury to Cheltenham and Gloucester. This is likely to be characterised by those attracted to the urban centres and seeking employment opportunities.
- 3 The level of migration into Cheltenham and Tewkesbury from Gloucestershire is similar (9.7% and 10.6% respectively), whilst 23.2% of internal migrants into Gloucester move from Gloucestershire. The reason for this difference is unclear but might be associated with the status of Gloucester as the county town.
- 4 There is a greater level of migration between Cheltenham and Gloucester and the rest of the South West region than between Cheltenham and Gloucester and the West Midlands. This may be explained by their economic importance within the region and their contribution towards the most prosperous part of the region.
- 5 By contrast, Tewkesbury is better connected with the West Midlands in terms of the flow of internal migrants, although it should be noted that the overall number of movements into and out from Tewkesbury are lower than for the larger urban centres.
- 6 A greater level of migration from the rest of the UK to Cheltenham and Gloucester than to Tewkesbury. This reflects the scale of these main settlements and their importance as commercial centres. By contrast, the smaller scale of settlements within Tewkesbury borough means that it is less able to attract large numbers of migrants from the rest of the UK.

Table 5.7 Domestic Migration Flow into JCS Area (% of total flow)

		From						
		Cheltenham	Gloucester	Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire	South West	West Midlands	Rest of UK
TO	Cheltenham	-	6.6%	12.3%	9.7%	17.5%	12.7%	41.3%
	Gloucester	9.8%	-	13.3%	23.2%	12.3%	8.6%	32.8%
	Tewkesbury	26.6%	17.4%	-	10.6%	9.2%	12.8%	23.4%

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, ONS 2010

Table 5.8 Domestic Migration Flow from JCS Area (% of total flow)

		From		
		Cheltenham	Gloucester	Tewkesbury
TO	Cheltenham	-	8.4%	20.7%
	Gloucester	7.8%	-	18.5%
	Tewkesbury	18.5%	15.5%	-
	Gloucestershire	9.7%	21.4%	11.7%
	South West	16.4%	14.8%	9.0%
	West Midlands	10.4%	9.1%	15.9%
	Rest of UK	37.2%	30.7%	24.1%

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, ONS 2010

The data indicates that a large proportion of internal migrants come into Cheltenham and Gloucester from elsewhere in the UK (i.e. from beyond the South West and the West Midlands). To put these figures into context, we have reviewed migration flows into and out from comparator cities. This has revealed that relative migration flows between the comparator cities and the rest of the UK is higher than that between Cheltenham and Gloucester and the rest of the UK:

Table 5.9 Migration Between Comparator Cities and the Rest of UK

	% in-migration from rest of UK	% out-migration to rest of UK
Cambridge*	46.2	33.6
Exeter**	53.5	44.7
Warwick***	42.2	55.1

* Rest of the UK defined as beyond East of England and London

** Rest of UK defined as beyond South West

*** Rest of UK defined as beyond West Midlands and South West

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, ONS 2010

5.23

The position highlighted above represents the level of movements during the year ending June 2010. By comparing the internal migration flows between 2005 and 2010, it is possible to understand the extent to which this position was characteristics of longer term trends. As set out below, this shows a very high level of consistency in terms of the level and actual amount of in and out migration across the JCS area over this period. The implication of this is that it is reasonable to assume a likelihood that these patterns of movement – which shape housing requirements – might continue in the future.

Internal migration represents a significant component of demographic change and it is not within the scope of the planning system to seek to control migration in any way. The implication of this is that the JCS should consider the likely level of internal and international migration over the next 20 years and plan to meet the associated requirement for additional dwellings.

International Migration

International migration relates to gross movements between individual local authorities and countries outside of the UK. It is recognised that international migration is difficult to predict and that it is highly dependant upon political change. The Government has an explicit policy objective to reduce in-migration but the deliverability of its aspirations remains subject to question.

Table 5.10 Assessment of International Migration

GCC / JCS Authorities Data Source	NLP Recommended Data Source
<p>Inflow based on local analysis using NiNO statistics for 5 year past trends.</p> <p>Outflow based on IPS results for 5 year past trends.</p>	<p>2008 data supplied by the ONS's migration statistics unit and used within the ONS 2008-based SNPP.</p> <p>Alternative migration scenarios might be based upon longer term migration trends or specific migration figures.</p>

The migration rates contained within the SNPP take account of local past trends but are then subject to adjustments to ensure that the total population projections for each local authority area reflect the national population projections.

Although the GCC analysis avoids this adjustment by using “raw” data, it is noted that different data sources have been used in respect of in and out migration. It is not clear why this approach has been adopted but there is a concern that it might result in an inconsistent record of in and out migration and hence, an unreliable indication of net migration trends. A single source of in migration and out migration data is considered to provide a more consistent and reliable basis by which projections can be established.

Given that past trend migration rate might have been affected by the level of housing delivery, consideration should also be to alternative migration trends in order to test the sensitivity of the housing requirement figure to different levels of migration and in order to identify a more robust basis for future analysis.

International migration is an important demographic trend that will continue to influence the population of the UK and local areas in the future and it is important to respond to this reality by planning for the implications of growth. Regardless of the extent to which Government policies seek to influence the level of international migration into the UK, it will remain a key component of demographic change and will continue to offer significant benefits to the UK:

- 1 Migration from established EU states is expected to continue at a steady rate.
- 2 We anticipate a stabilisation of migration from recent accession states, although not at the very high levels that were experienced in the pre-recession years. As with movement from established EU countries, it is not possible to control this flow of people.
- 3 EU enlargement will bring with it an increase in the number of migrants coming into the Country, although transitional arrangements and phased accession might help to control the scale of any initial wave such that it would be of the level seen since 2004.

- 4 We anticipate a return to (limited) net in-migration from Old Commonwealth countries and a continuation of flows from New Commonwealth and other countries.
- 5 The migration cap alone will have a limited effect upon net in-migration.

Regardless of where international migrants come from, they will continue to contribute to population increase in the UK. This should be recognised by and responded to by policymakers at all levels. A failure to meet the needs of international migrants will not only stifle economic recovery and growth, it will also intensify social integration issues as migrants and UK residents compete for scarce resources. Conversely, to properly plan for population growth – including population increase resulting from international migration – can be of great benefit not only to the economy but also to the creation of vibrant and viable communities across the UK.

Housing Factors

Population forecasts can be translated to household projections through the application of an allowance for housing headship and the number of people not in households. This is a key stage in preparing the JCS evidence base. In respect of this element of the evidence base, GCC prepared the household projections which were then translated into a dwelling requirement by the JCS team.

Housing Headship Rates

Headship rates are the number of people who are counted as heads of households. An understanding of the overall headship levels and the type of households that they represent (e.g. married households, family households, single person households, etc) can be important in highlighting social and demographic trends (including a movement towards smaller average household sizes) as well as the changes in the overall number of households.

Table 5.11 Assessment of Headship Rates

GCC / JCS Authorities Data Source	NLP Recommended Data Source
Government data which was used to underpin the 2006-based CLG household projections	<p>Government data which was used to underpin the 2008-based CLG household projections and applied to the demographic projections for each year as output by the PopGroup model.</p> <p>These headship rates are split by gender and age cohort.</p>

The household headship and adjustment figures that were included in the GCC analysis were based upon the 2006-based CLG household projections. This was the most up to date information that was available at the time of

preparation. However, this work pre-dates publication of 2008-based CLG household analysis.

The housing projections that inform the JCS should take account of the most up-to-date information and so should be updated to reflect the 2008 CLG household projections. The 2010-based CLG household projections are expected to be published later in 2012. It would be prudent to review the implications of this information when it becomes available.

Population not in Households

Concealed households are defined as those that neither owns nor rents the dwelling within which they reside and which wish to move into their own accommodation and form a separate household.

PopGroup details the number of concealed families within each study area and this should provide a basis by which the scale of further increase in housing supply that is required to address housing concealment might be identified.

Table 5.12 Assessment of Population Not in Households

GCC / JCS Authorities Data Source	NLP Recommended Data Source
Government data which was used to underpin the 2006-based CLG household projections	Assumptions used to underpin the 2008-based CLG household forecasts. No change is assumed in the rate of concealed households from the CLG identified rate, although a reduction in this rate may be desirable the extent to which this is realistic and achievable is less certain.

Vacancy / Second Homes

Analysis of vacancies and second homes and the backlog of unmet need was undertaken by the JCS team in order to inform its translation of the GCC household projections to dwelling requirements. In any area, the number of households is not the same as the number of dwellings. This is because a number of properties are always empty because they are second homes, are long term vacant houses or comprise short term transactional vacancies. The implication of this is that more dwellings than households are required to meet needs. The relationship between households and dwellings can be established through the application of a vacancy and second homes rate.

In seeking to understand housing vacancy rates, it is important to note how a high level of vacancy would constitute an inefficient use of the housing stock and should be subject to measures to seek to bring empty homes back into active use. However, just because a dwelling happens to be empty does not mean that it is available for reuse and that it could therefore be taken into

consideration when seeking to identify how to meet future housing needs. By contrast, a very low level of housing vacancy could affect the efficient operation of the housing market as some vacancies are required in order to ensure that normal transactions can take place. The average vacancy rate in England is currently 3% and a reduction below this would raise a concern regarding a potential impact upon the housing market.

Table 5.13 Assessment of Vacancy / Second Homes

GCC / JCS Authorities Data Source		NLP Recommended Data Source
<p>3% vacancy rate for each local authority area. Para 3.6 of the Housing Background Paper states that this is based upon Empty Property Agency data.</p> <p>Numbers were provided for second homes although it is understood that the figure for Gloucester was set at zero as the City Council considered the second home rate to be negligible:</p>		<p>A range of data sources can be applied, including ONS 2008 vacancy and second home data and Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) data, although the coverage for this information is not 100%.</p> <p>An alternative source of information is the CLG calculation of Council Tax base for formula grant purposes (October 2011). This sets out the level of vacant/unoccupied and second homes that are exempt from Council Tax or subject to a discount.</p>
	Second Homes	
Cheltenham	187	
Gloucester	0	
Tewkesbury	55	

As set out above, CLG data provide a more sensitive indication of the vacancy rate and number of second homes:

Table 5.14 Second Home and Vacancy Rate in the JCS Area (October 2011)

Local Authority Area	2 nd homes		Vacant		Combined	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Cheltenham	790	1.5%	1,659	3.1%	2,449	4.6%
Gloucester	152	0.3%	1,741	3.2%	1,893	3.5%
Tewkesbury	239	0.7%	774	2.1%	1,013	2.8%
South West	42,083	1.2%	95,366	2.5%	137,449	3.7%
England	246,510	1.1%	678,291	2.9%	924,801	4.0%

Source: Council Tax Base for Formula Grant Purposes (CTB)

By comparison, the latest Empty Property Agency data (2011) is set out below:

Table 5.15 Vacancy Rate in the JCS Area (2011)

Local Authority Area	Vacancy Rate
Cheltenham	3.13%
Gloucester	3.25%
Tewkesbury	2.21%

Source: Empty Property Agency

Backlog of Unmet Housing Demand

The level of unmet housing need that will need to be carried forward to the next plan period and added to the emerging level of housing demand.

Table 5.16 Assessment of Unmet Housing Demand

GCC / JCS Authorities Data Source	NLP Recommended Data Source								
<p>Actual numbers are provided, based upon a review of the 2010 District Housing Needs Studies:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Hsg need backlog</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cheltenham</td> <td>550</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gloucester</td> <td>636</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tewkesbury</td> <td>42</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Hsg need backlog	Cheltenham	550	Gloucester	636	Tewkesbury	42	<p>The objective assessment of housing need that is considered by this report reflects the future requirements over the JCS period, between 2011 and 2031.</p> <p>Consideration will need to be given to any over- or under-supply within each of the local authority areas between the start of the Plan period and the time of adoption. This should be through the Plan Monitor and Manage process.</p> <p>It is not considered that any historic over- or under-supply should be brought forward into the new Plan period as this could create a risk of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Future shortages (in the event of an historic over-supply which results in a reduction in the future requirement level); or, 2 In the case of an historic under-supply, the future requirement being set at a level that cannot be achieved. <p>Going forwards, the main focus should be on identifying an appropriate housing requirement</p>
	Hsg need backlog								
Cheltenham	550								
Gloucester	636								
Tewkesbury	42								

figure to cover the JCS period and seeking to ensure that it can be met, in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF.

Employment Factors

Economic data is applied in order to test the implications of particular population/housing scenarios upon the economic well-being of the area, in terms of the number of economically active migrants that would be attracted to the area by new house building and the number of new jobs that these people might support. This analysis does not provide forecasts of future employment growth but is important in helping to demonstrate the extent to which there is alignment between specific employment and housing strategies. The economic data can also be applied in order to test the housing implications of specific employment growth scenarios (i.e. how many dwellings are required to help support the creation of a certain number of new jobs). In order to achieve sustainable forms of development, it is important to ensure that there can be a balance between jobs and houses.

Economic Activity Rate

This is the percentage of the local population (both employed and unemployed) that constitutes the manpower supply of the labour market. Age and gender specific economic activity rates are used to take account of the variations that exist in the economic activity rates for males and females of different ages.

ONS Labour Force Projections (1998) which have been rebased from their 2010 estimate using a uniform adjustment to all age cohorts to meet current total economic activity based upon NOMIS data. The economic activity rates are assumed to remain static going forward with the exception of an adjustment in Male and Female 60-69 cohorts to take account of changing pension ages.

Commuting Rate / Unemployment

Commuting and unemployment both determine the ratio of jobs to workers:

- 1 In many cases, the people that live in an area are not the same as those that work there. The balance of in and out commuting flows will differ between different areas. An understanding of the current net position is important in order to gauge the housing implications of economic growth. Differential levels of house building and job creation will alter current commuting patterns.
- 2 The presence of unemployed people within a local authority area will result in an imbalance between the number of jobs and workers (economically active persons). Although it might not be possible to eliminate all unemployment, a policy objective going forwards should be to seek to reduce unemployment levels – particularly where they are presently above the regional or national average level.

A standard net commuting rate is inferred through the modelling using a Labour Force ratio which is worked out using the formula: (A) Number of employed workers living in area ÷ (B) Number of workers who work in the area (number of jobs). This has not been altered over the forecasting period with no assumed increase or reduction in net commuting proportions.

Data taken from the ONS Annual Population Survey model based estimate for November 2010. A gradual reduction in unemployment to the 2004-2010 average figures is assumed, reflecting the fact that these levels are the highest recorded in each of the CGT authorities since pre-recession and that as the economy grows out of recession, unemployment will fall back to a similar rate as seen in the past.

Employment Growth

The changing levels of employment in different economic sectors over a 20 year period from 2011 to 2031, as well as historic growth.

Table 5.17 Assessment of Employment Projections

GCC / JCS Authorities Data Source	NLP Recommended Data Source
CE projections were prepared in 2010. These covered the period to 2020 but these do not cover the whole plan period and it is unclear how the projections for the period from 2021 to 2031 have therefore been achieved.	Up to date econometric forecasts relating to the entire JCS period.

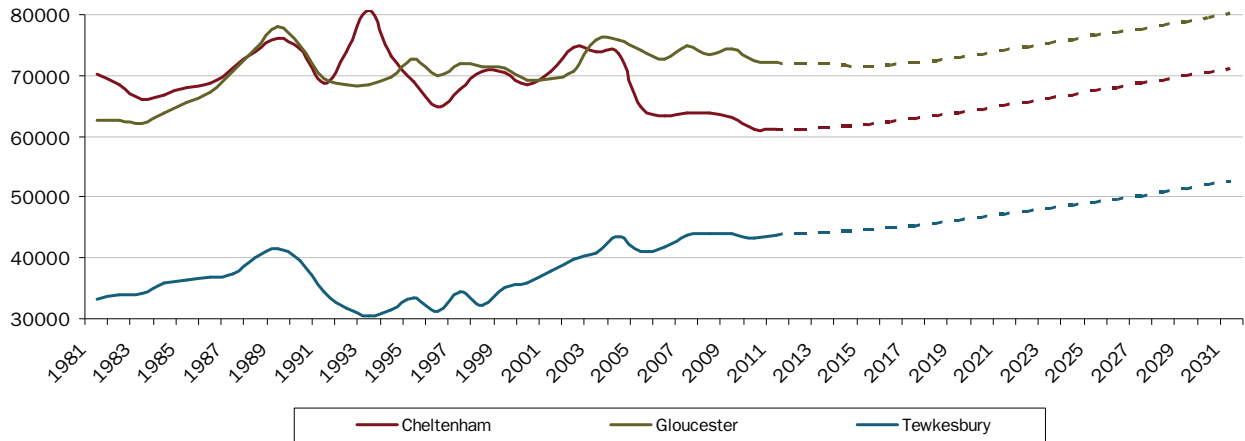
At a time of dramatic economic change, the period of time for which forecasts can be considered reliable is substantially reduced. Given the availability of more recent 2011-based forecasts, it is not considered appropriate to rely upon the forecasts that were prepared in 2010. In addition, the fact that these only projected forwards to 2020 represents a further cause of concern as they cannot therefore be relied upon to provide robust housing projections for the JCS period.

A series of econometric forecasts have been prepared by Cambridge Econometrics to inform the emerging JCS. The most recent projections were prepared in June 2011. This analysis shows the changing levels of employment in 41 different economic sectors over a 20 year period from 2011 to 2031, as well as historic growth from 1981. These sectors relate to the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes groups (UK SIC, 2007). The Cambridge Econometrics forecasts that have informed this study are consistent with their Economic Prospects for the Nations and Regions of the UK (July 2011) and BRES employment data.

In terms of overall growth, the number of jobs in the study area is forecast to rise by 15.3% (27,000) from 176,950 to 203,960 between 2011 and 2031.

This compares to a change of just 2.5% (4,330 jobs) in the preceding 20 years between 1991 and 2011.

Figure 5.8 Employment Change, 1981-2031



Source: Cambridge Econometrics, 2011

An additional set of economic forecasts was obtained from Experian Business Strategies in August 2012. These base forecasts were compiled using Experian’s UK Regional Planning Service (RPS). This is a comprehensive economic forecasting service that provides coverage of the UK economy and its regions and counties. It has supported government organisations, local authorities and a wide range of private businesses in decision-making by providing them with forecasts and analysis of regions and local areas for a wide range of economic and demographic indicators.

The RPS provides forecasts down to local area level covering 38 sectors and providing detailed employment and GVA estimates up to 2031. Using the best available data, it is built econometrically on historical and geographical relationships. A range of assumptions about the way in which the national and regional economy is likely to perform are built into the forecasts and these are refreshed on a quarterly basis. Both short and long term drivers are incorporated to reflect the changing economic climate. The key assumptions that are incorporated into the model are summarised below:

Table 5.18 Key assumptions use to inform the Experian UK Regional Planning Service

Short Term Drivers		Long Term Drivers	
Household Sector	Weak earnings growth	Labour force	Ageing population
	Welfare cuts		Long term skills
	Persistence of unemployment		Labour force participation
	Lack of access to credit		
Investment	Low interest rates	Capital	Productivity growth
	Restricted access to credit		Investment and

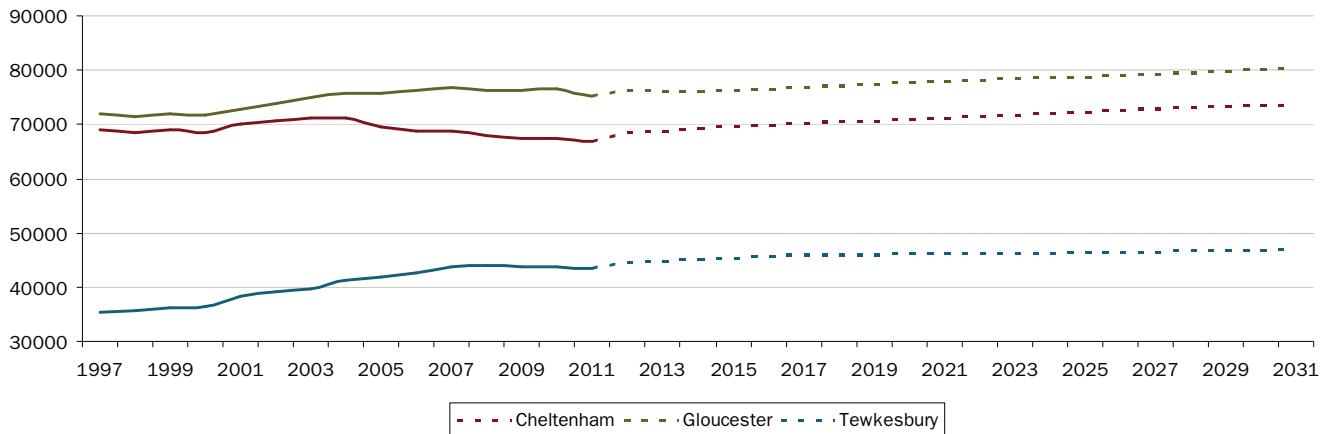
	Persistence of unemployment		infrastructure Advance of developing economies
Fiscal Austerity	Impact of cuts Continuation of inflationary pressure	Other factors	Industrial profile Regional variations
External Sector	Weak sterling Eurozone crisis US economy Global imbalances		

Source: Experian Business Strategies Ltd

Experian’s forecasts are a relevant and appropriate basis for assessing the economic growth potential of the economy of the JCS area.

In terms of overall growth, the number of jobs in the study area is forecast to rise by 8.4% (15,580) from 185,240 to 200,820 between 2011 and 2031. This compares to a change of 5% (8,730 jobs) between 1997 and 2011.

Figure 5.9 Employment Change, 1997-2031



Source: Experian Business Strategies Ltd

Appendix 3 Inputs into HEaDROOM Modelling

Population Base

The forecasts that are prepared by PopGroup build upon a base population which sets out the number of people that resided across Cheltenham, Tewkesbury and Gloucester in 2008 (the base year) by individual year of age. This data, which was supplied by Office of National Statistics, reflects the population base that was used to inform the 2008-based Population and Household projections for Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury.

Fertility

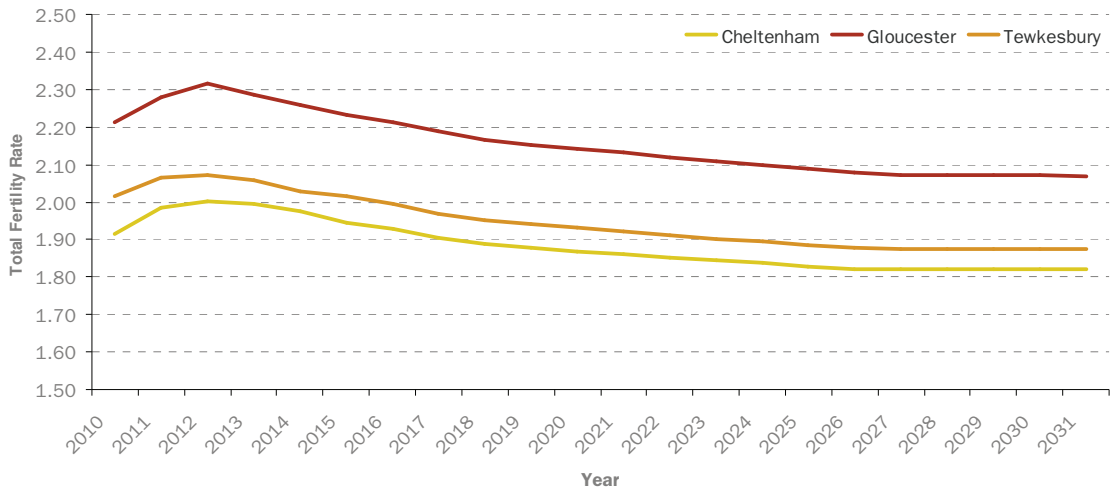
The number of births in any area is a function of the number of women of childbearing age (16-44) and fertility rates. It can also be influenced by migration rates as:

- 1 Migration will result in changes to the number of women of childbearing age; and,
- 2 The fertility rate of migrants might be greater than that of UK born women.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if she were to experience the exact current Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) through her lifetime and if she were to survive from birth to the end of her productive life. It is a standardised measurement which eliminates the impact of changes in the age distribution of the population and thereby allows analysis of time trends. It generally produces a better match of births to those that are likely to have children. As such, it is considered to be more reliable than the General Fertility Rate (GFR) which is a measure of the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 16-44. The UK Total Fertility Rate rose from 1.64 in 2002 to 1.96 in 2008. It then fell again to 1.94 in 2009.

The Total Fertility Rate for the CGT area is derived from an analysis of the 2008-based Population Projections. It is expected that the TFR across the three local authority areas will change as follows between 2010 and 2031:

Figure 5.10 Total Fertility Rates in JCS Area, 2010-2031



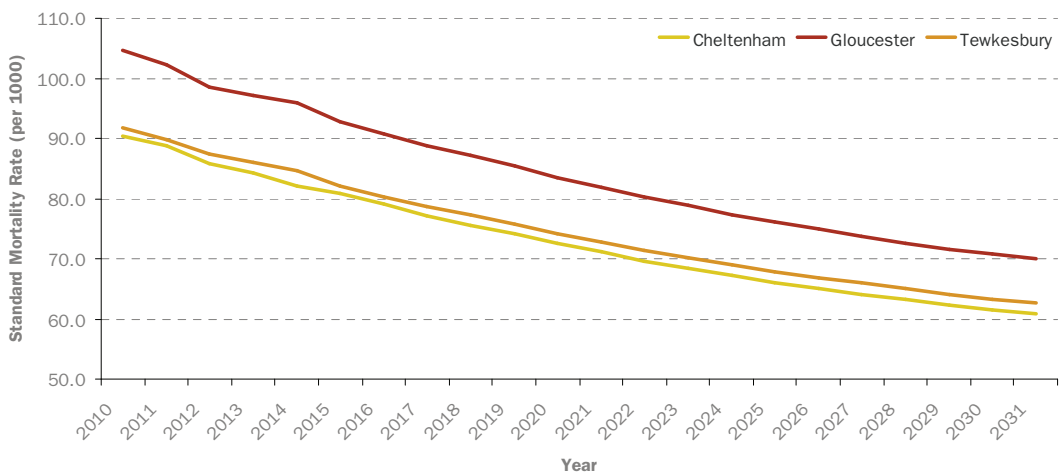
Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Mortality

The Standard Mortality Rate (SMR) is a measure of the number of deaths in some population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit time. It is typically expressed as a number of deaths per 1,000 individuals per year. PopGroup makes use of a single SMR figure for all persons rather than separate figures for males and females.

The Standard Mortality Rate for the three local authority areas is again derived from an analysis of the 2008-based Population Projections. It is expected that the SMR for the three areas will fall between 2010 and 2031 as follows:

Figure 5.11 Standard Mortality Rates in JCS Area, 2010-2031



Source: NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

This reduction in mortality rates coincides with the increase in life expectancy from 81.5 to 84 years over the JCS area across the JCS period.

Migration

The net balance between in- and out-migration represents another key determinant upon population levels and the scale of growth within a local authority area. It can be subject to substantially greater fluctuations than natural change and can be influenced by economic, political and housing factors, as well as by personal choice.

Domestic Migration

There is no single system to record population movements between local authorities within England and Wales or moves between UK constituent countries. Internal migration figures and forecasts are therefore derived using administrative data as proxy sources:

1 National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR)

The NHSCR received notification when a patient in England and Wales transfers to a new NHS doctor within a different health authority area. Data on such re-registrations is used as proxy indicators for movements between local authorities in the UK. The former local health authority areas are broadly – although not entirely – analogous with local authority boundaries. Estimates derived from NHSCR data are considered to give the most comprehensive coverage of the population and to provide the most reliable indicator of internal migration within the UK.

2 GP Patient Register Data System (PRDS)

PRDS data is used to estimate internal migration at a smaller geographical level. A comparison of PRDS data for consecutive years allows an estimate to be made of people that have moved to a different postcode area. An internal migrant is defined as a person that has changed their area of residence between one year and the next.

3 Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

A weakness of reliance on GP registration changes is that some people – in particular, young men – can be slow to change register with a new GP when they move. One of the main causes of migration amongst young people is to attend a higher education establishment. For this reason, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) data is used to supplement patient registration data to improve the estimation of higher education students – and hence, internal migration flows.

Recognising that students and former students will eventually re-register with a GP, an adjustment is made to prevent double-counting.

The UK migration figures include long and short distance population movements. Short distance movement that involve crossing a local authority boundary would therefore be counted as a UK migration. Such movements are

expected to account for a large proportion of the total UK migration flows. An appreciation of this flow is particularly helpful in understanding the scale of net-out UK migration from many areas where housing supply and house price pressures over recent years might have resulted in large numbers of people moving to adjoining local authority areas in order to access suitable housing. Such flows also tend to be associated with increased levels of in-commuting.

UK migration rates include cross border migration. This is the level of migration between England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

International Migration

Estimates and forecasts of long-term international migration are taken from 3 sources:

1 International Passenger Survey (IPS)

Data on the number of people intending to enter or leave England and Wales for a period of at least 12 months is obtained from the IPS. This is a voluntary sample survey of passengers travelling through the main UK airports, seaports and the Channel Tunnel. It identifies migrants and their towns of destination or residence prior to departure.

The IPS is intention-based and does not initially take account of any changes in intention. Using the LFS in conjunction with the IPS therefore provides a more accurate estimate and forecast of the location and destination of migrants.

2 Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The LFS is a quarterly sample survey of private households in the UK. It is intended to provide information on the UK labour market but also provides the basis for estimates of international migration that might already have occurred. Local authority estimates are achieved by supplementing LFS data with:

- i National Insurance numbers;
- ii GP registrations to overseas nationals and armed forces; and,
- iii Population estimates by ethnic group.

3 Home Office data on asylum seekers

The IPS does not include asylum seekers entering or leaving the UK. Information on the number of asylum seekers that remain in the UK for more than 12 months is collected by the Immigration and Nationality Directorate of the Home Office. Information is collated for:

- i Those who applied for asylum;
- ii Those who were refused asylum;
- iii Those who appealed against their asylum decision;
- iv Those who returned home; and,
- v Those who withdrew their application.

As there is no age or gender-specific information about international migration flows, it is not possible to establish Age Specific Migration Rates for a particular local authority area.

There has been considerable discussion regarding future international migration flows into the UK. NLP has undertaken research into this issue and has found that there is clear evidence to show that high levels of international migration will continue in the future.

Household Vacancy

In any area, it is expected that housing vacancies and second homes will result in the number of dwellings exceeding the number of households. In establishing future projections, it is likewise expected that the dwelling requirement will exceed the household forecast.

A level of transactional housing vacancy is required to ensure the effective operation of any housing market. The minimum level of transactional vacancy that is required is normally viewed as 3%. In areas of very low vacancy, it might therefore be appropriate to seek to increase the vacancy level to this figure.

A high level of long term vacancy (more than 6 months) represents an inefficient use of the existing stock and, so far as possible, should be addressed. Reducing the housing vacancy rate can be an important mechanism by which part of the emerging household requirement can be addressed without requiring such a high level of new house building. Bringing empty houses into active use can, however, be difficult to achieve and there tend not to be any local policies which set out clear targets for reductions in housing vacancy level.

Second home ownership is a common characteristic in many parts of the UK – particularly in those areas that are popular tourist destinations. Such dwellings would not be the primary residence of their owners and might be vacant for some (or much) of the year.

Vacancy and second homes rate can be calculated using Census Data. This data is provided on a local-authority basis and for the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that the vacancy rate within each local authority area will reflect the figure for that local authority.

Appendix 4 Review of Representations

Issue Raised by Consultation Response	Response
<p>The figures seem to be based on the idea that wealth, population and migration to the area are “givens”. Why is this the case? The projections seem to take account of the pre-recession conditions and so are no longer realistic. The prospect of economic growth is not good. (525, 1061, 1249, 1356, 2622)</p>	<p>The reality is that over the next 20 years, the population of the JCS area will increase by both natural change and net in-migration. The JCS cannot do anything to turn this tide and should plan for the likely housing requirements that will emerge.</p> <p>The vision for the area is to enhance the economic well-being of and this will result in an increased level of wealth. This is to be encouraged and the JCS should not plan for stagnation or decline – that would not be sustainable and would not be in the best interests of local people or local communities.</p> <p>The recession has had a large impact upon CGT but the JCS should plan for growth, recognising that the recession and its lasting impacts will not continue forever and that growth will eventually occur. The plan should respond to this and help to stimulate, shape and direct growth when it does happen.</p>
<p>Cannot rely upon 20 year population projections as who knows what would happen in the future (1356).</p>	<p>The strategy is based upon the most reliable data and considers the implications of a range of different scenarios. In addition, the plan will be subject to regular review which will ensure that any changes in underlying factors can be taken into consideration and that appropriate adjustments can then be made.</p>
<p>Projections rely upon the continuation of current migration rates and trends in average household size. The continuation of past</p>	<p>The analysis tests a range of scenarios, including past trends but also including economic led options. This helps to</p>

<p>migration rates would be undesirable and damage the local environment (1249).</p>	<p>understand the implications of different levels of growth and the level of development that is required. Consideration of supply is also taken into account in order to ensure that the necessary level of development would not have adverse environmental impacts.</p>
<p>Past migration levels reflect constrained levels of growth and so past trend based scenarios serve to perpetuate historic supply issues. (DK, 1575)</p>	<p>The analysis considers different periods as a basis for the past trend analysis and set these against alternative growth options.</p>
<p>There is a risk that you would never have enough housing as the popularity of CGT means that more housing will be able to accommodate more people and will therefore encourage more people into the area. (480)</p> <p>New housing encourages household formation and further inward migration. This suggests that further housing provision now will simply serve to increase future demand. (1025)</p>	<p>There is no clear evidence to show that increasing the housing supply would necessarily stimulate demand. Rather, housing provision should respond to known drivers of demand. By addressing housing and economic matters in an aligned manner, it will be possible to ensure that adequate provision of housing.</p> <p>This it is important in highlighting the futility of seeking to restrict net in-migration through the planning process (i.e. supply of housing).</p> <p>The most prudent course of action would be to develop a strategy that reflects the economic aspirations of the area and past trends, together with the physical capacity of the area to accommodate change. A balance needs to be drawn but that must be set at a reasonable level.</p>
<p>Out-migration of people in their 20s creates issues regarding a loss of skills and resultant economic problems which might make it harder to attract businesses into the area and for businesses to develop and grow as they would like to. (275)</p>	<p>This highlights the importance of considering housing and economic issues together and points towards the need for new housing in order to help support and sustain the local economy – both in its own right and to accommodate workers.</p>

<p>The high level of in-migration of older people into Cheltenham is limited by the supply of housing. (275)</p>	<p>This is not the case as may older in-migrants are likely to be better able to compete in the housing market and therefore migration levels not likely to be constrained by housing supply. Rather, housing supply would have a disproportionate impact upon local and younger people who are typically less able to compete in the market.</p>
<p>The suggestion seems to be that the “overall trend for JCS area towards ageing population” is set in stone. The strategy should seek to prevent too many retired people from moving into Cheltenham. (275, 1503)</p> <p>It would be better for retired people to transfer their wealth to parts of the country where there is a surplus of housing, e.g. North East. (275)</p>	<p>The trend towards an ageing population is happening at a national and local level and is clearly evidenced.</p> <p>It is not possible to control the in-migration of certain groups of people and, in any event, this is not a planning matter. The JCS should seek to deliver an adequate supply of housing in order to meet future needs and to prevent any adverse economic or social implications.</p> <p>Securing a redistribution of people and wealth to different parts of the country is not something that the JCS is able to achieve.</p>
<p>An increase in the number of older migrants will serve to create pressures in terms of local services. (1025)</p>	<p>This is true and serves to underline the need to consider the needs and implications of population growth and of the future population profile.</p>
<p>Need to target affordable housing at existing local need rather than simply building more houses. (480)</p>	<p>This is true in respect of affordable housing but it is not possible to target local needs in relation to open market housing which are not subject to occupancy restrictions of controls.</p>
<p>It is the duty of local planning authorities to make provision only for the natural increase in existing population within the JCS area. The level of in-migration should be the subject of debate. (1025, 1249)</p>	<p>This is not the case. The JCS should seek to provide an adequate supply of housing to meet the needs of the future population by catering for both existing residents and in-migrants. In so doing, it is important to recognise that the</p>

	<p>planning system is unable to control in-migration levels but that it can ensure that a shortage of housing does not have an adverse impact upon the local economy and the well-being of existing communities.</p>
<p>No consideration has been given to the nature of occupation of migrant households. For example, international migrants will predominantly be taking short term work with tied accommodation or shared multi-occupancy. The JCS should not assume that permanent accommodation needs should be provided for a transitory workforce. (2622)</p>	<p>There is no evidence to support this suggestion. A larger component of migration relates to domestic movements.</p>
<p>What would the impact of the migration cap be upon future housing need within CGT? (1061, 1356)</p>	<p>The impact is expected to be very limited given the limited scope of the migration cap and also given the fact that the largest component of migration is domestic movements.</p>
<p>Household size is not decreasing as fast as predicted. It might even be increasing, driven by economic factors (275, 1053):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi There is plenty of spare capacity within existing dwellings which creates an opportunity to increase average household size; vii More young people are living with parents for longer; and, viii Larger families are leading to larger average household sizes. <p>The fact that people are living for longer does not necessarily mean that there would be an increase in single person households. (1503)</p>	<p>Average household size is falling, driven by a wide range of social and demographic factors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i More people living alone; ii People starting families at a later age and consequently tending to have fewer children; iii An increasing family level of breakdown; and, iv An increased life expectancy. <p>It is not within the scope of the JCS to seek to shape average households sizes. Any efforts to do so through controlling the supply of dwellings will not be successful and will serve to exacerbate economic imbalances and difficulties.</p>
<p>The analysis does not take account of household dissolution – e.g. people dying, moving into care or moving away from the</p>	<p>The analysis does take full account of these issues. The number of people moving out of the area is considered through</p>

<p>area. (1356)</p>	<p>the assessment of net migration. Household dissolution is considered through the application of household headship rates by age cohort on an annual basis and through the application of an allowance for the number of people that are not in households (again, on an annual basis) (2008 CLG household projection).</p>
<p>The ratio of people to households is incorrect. A figure of 1.225 has been applied but the actual figure is 2.2. (1061, 1249, 1399)</p>	<p>An error in arithmetic has resulted in this conclusion being drawn. The figure of 1.225 relates population change to household change. However, this ignores changes within the existing population. The calculation should apply total population to the total number of households.</p>
<p>Inadequate consideration has been given to the potential reduction in the number of vacancies. (1356)</p>	<p>The area is characterised by a very low level of vacancy and it is not considered that a further reduction could reasonably be incorporated into the housing assessment.</p>
<p>Importance of ensuring alignment between jobs and houses (DK, 1456, 1575, 2622)</p>	<p>This is reflected in consideration of the labour/employment implications of different scenarios and also through the specific testing of the housing implications of the JCS employment projections.</p> <p>The employment forecasts prepared by GCC is not considered to provide a reliable basis for future projection as it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Is based on 2010 forecasts; and, ii Only projects forward to 2020, rather than to 2031.
<p>Need to ensure that there is work to cater for the additional population. (1025)</p>	<p>This highlights the importance of seeking to ensure alignment between jobs and housing.</p>
<p>There are already a large number of unemployed people that would fill new jobs. (1503)</p>	<p>Helping to address unemployment must be a key policy priority but the economic strategy should not limit itself to that</p>

	<p>objective; it should also seek to increase the overall well-being of the area. This will include the creation of additional jobs (beyond existing local need) and might also include different jobs (i.e. in sectors that are not suited to those already in the labour market).</p>
<p>The economic forecasts are not reliable – they only go up to 2020 and should be reviewed in the context of more up-to-date evidence. (1399)</p>	<p>We have now considered the implications of the CE projections that informed the 2011 NLP economic report.</p>
<p>Development must be driven by demand. (275, 1503) It is important to get an accurate assessment of actual need. (480)</p>	<p>It is, hence the reviews of different drivers of demand and a consideration of key demographic, social and economic trends.</p>
<p>There is no evidence to suggest that the need for additional housing will increase by as much as indicated. The demand for dwelling might actually fall in the future. (525)</p>	<p>A considerable body of evidence has been prepared which considers the long term requirements for housing, based upon a number of different scenarios and taking account of a wide range of relevant considerations and factors. Taking account demographic change (natural change and net in-migration) and household consumption factors, it is considered that there is clear evidence that the future need for households will increase in the JCS area.</p>
<p>A population increase of 45,000 does not mean that you need 30,000 extra dwellings. At an average of 2 persons per dwelling, it would meet a requirement for c. 20,000 dwellings which is closer to scenario A. (1356)</p>	<p>This calculation fails to take account of the changing household requirements of those already living within the JCS area. Changing consumption patterns means that additional dwellings would be required even in the context of a zero population change.</p>
<p>There has been lots of scaremongering regarding the potential implications of scenario A – e.g. the housing market would fail,</p>	<p>Scenario A would fail to meet housing requirements for the JCS area. As such, it would result in competition within the housing</p>

<p>lots of people would leave the area (especially those of working age), that it would just be retired people left and that it would lead to overcrowding. Why is this? (1356)</p>	<p>market which would favour those most able to compete. Invariably this would be the older, better off in-migrants. Those local people that are less able to compete would then be forced to relocate – resulting in economic implications for the area. Those that cannot relocate might need to share space with friends/family, resulting in overcrowding. This is not scaremongering but rather the very real implications arising from a failure to provide adequate new housing within the JCS area.</p>
<p>Need to recognise the adverse social impacts of failing to provide adequate housing – in particular, of failing to provide sufficient affordable houses. (263) A failure to provide for future housing requirements would have an impact upon the demographic profile and labour supply of the JCS area. (1456, 1575)</p>	<p>This is absolutely correct and this analysis seeks to highlight the risks associated with the various housing scenarios.</p>
<p>Want to see firm proposals regarding “off-loading” of housing projections into adjoining districts. (1399)</p>	<p>It is not the responsibility of neighbouring authority areas to meet the housing requirements of CGT. Cross boundary working does not mean that reasonable obligations can be off-loaded. Rather, all efforts should be made to meet the identified housing requirement within the JCS area, in accordance with the obligations set out in the NPPF.</p>

Appendix 5 Housing Delivery in the JCS Area

A key priority of the NPPF is to boost the supply of housing. In order to help realise this aspiration, paragraph 47 states that local planning authorities should identify (and update on an annual basis) a supply of deliverable housing in order to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements. In addition, the NPPF requires a buffer of 5% to be applied to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. In those areas where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of land the buffer should be increased to 20% to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply.

The implication of this policy requirement is that the supply of housing within each local authority component of the JCS area should be adequate to exceed the requirement level by 5% or 20% as applicable.

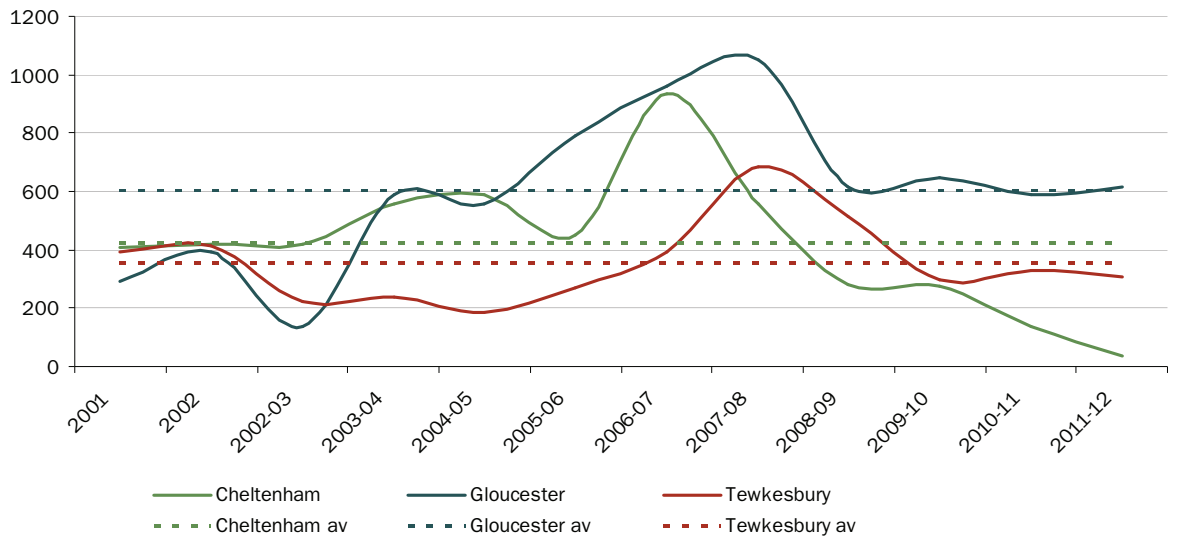
In the light of this, the purpose of this section is to examine past supply across the JCS area in order to examine whether a 5% or a 20% uplift rate should be applied. NLP has reviewed housing completions within each of the three authorities over the period from 2001 to 2011. This is intended to provide a long term view of delivery and therefore to provide a robust justification for the application of a 5% or a 20% buffer.

Housing Delivery in Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury

At present, there is no official guidance regarding the definition of “persistent under delivery” and it is likely that this will be subject to differing opinions which will need to be tested at the JCS examination. Initial Inspector’s decisions have tended to require evidence of persistent under delivery over a full 5 year period in order to justify the application of a 20% uplift.

As set out below, the level of housing completion within the JCS area has fluctuated substantially. The level of delivery in Gloucester and Tewkesbury peaked in 2007-8, at the height of the housing market, whilst the largest number of completions in Cheltenham occurred in 2006-7 and then fell substantially. The fact that housing completions were falling in Cheltenham at a time when the market was still growing suggests supply-side problems which will need to be taken into consideration through the JCS process.

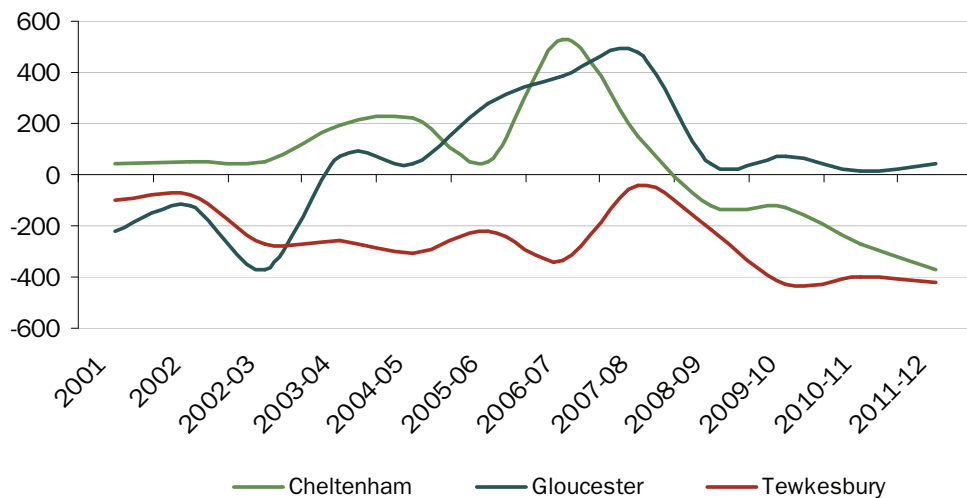
Figure 5.12 Past housing completions in Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury



Source: JCS Area Monitoring Data

In addition to considering actual development rates, a potentially more useful form of analysis sets this against housing requirements in order to demonstrate any over- or under-supply. As shown below, this analysis highlights a persistent under-supply in Tewkesbury which has failed to meet its housing requirements in every year since 2001. By contrast, the housing requirements have been met in each year since 2003-4 in Gloucester City, including during the recent period of recession. The situation in Cheltenham has been rather more mixed, with an over-supply of housing (compared to requirement levels) between 2001 and 2006-7, followed by an increasing under-supply between 2007 and 2011.

Figure 5.13 The Difference between Housing Completions and Requirements across Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury Joint Authority Area



Source: JCS Area Monitoring Data

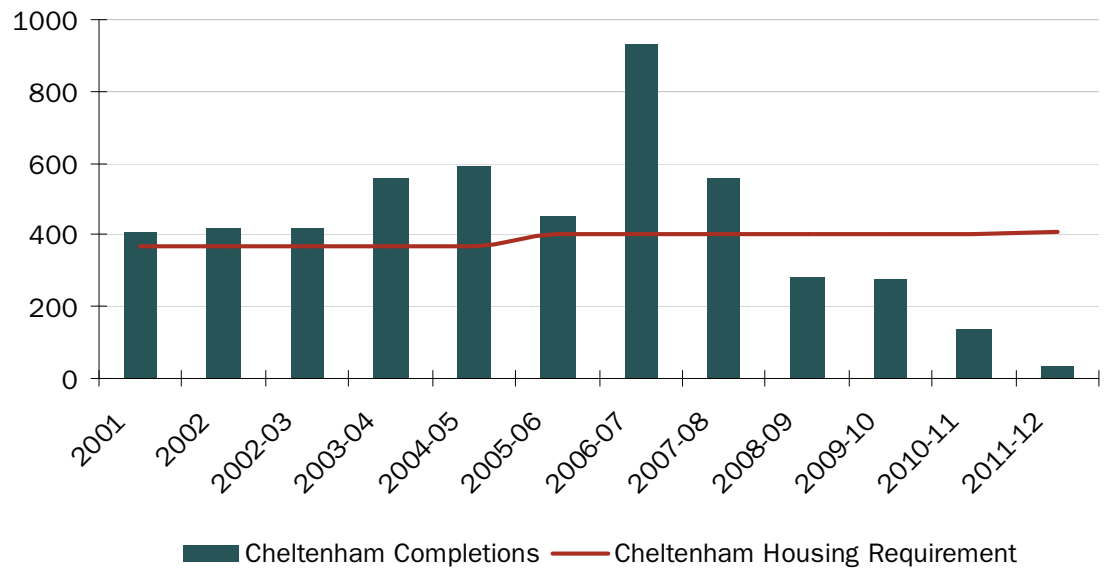
Cheltenham

Over the period from 2001 to 2012, the total number of housing completions in Cheltenham has exceeded the total requirements by 385 units (109%). However, over the past 4 years, housing completions have fallen substantially, down to just 36 in 2011-12. The result of this has been a total under-supply of 892 units over this period, with supply equating to just 45% of the requirements.

Of particular note, the level of under-delivery in Cheltenham is worsening. In 2008-9 and 2009-10, supply equated to 69% of the requirements. However, in 2010-11, supply had fallen to 34% of the requirements whilst in 2011-12, less than 10% of the required number of dwellings were delivered.

In the light of this, NLP considers that there is clear evidence of persistent under-delivery in Cheltenham and that a 20% buffer should therefore be provided to ensure future supply and choice.

Figure 5.14 Cheltenham Housing Completions against Identified Housing Requirement



Source: JCS Area Monitoring Data

Gloucester

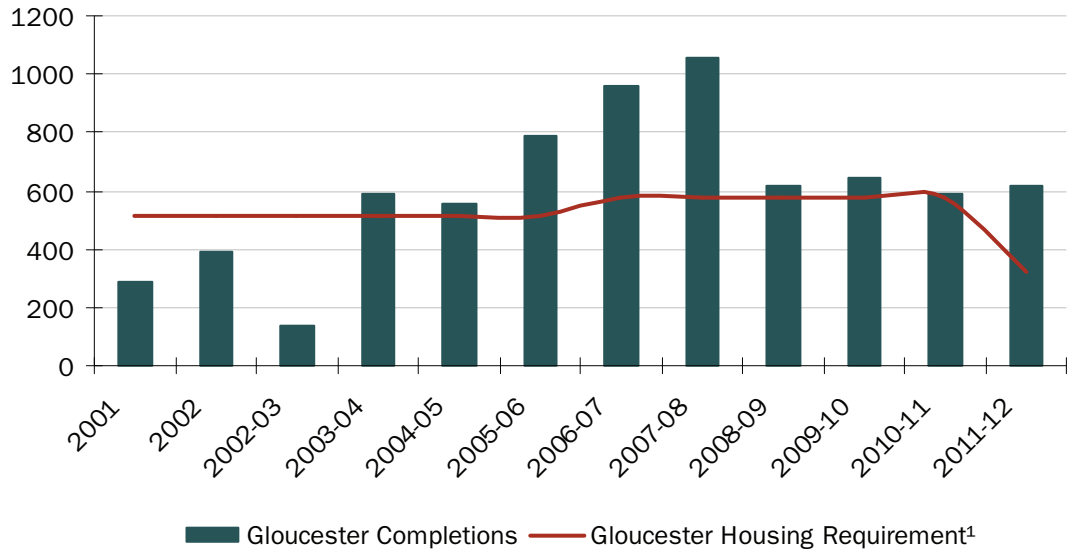
Over the period from 2001 to 2012, the total number of housing completions in Gloucester has exceeded the total requirements by 670 units (110%). However, this overall figure is skewed by an under-delivery of 715 units between 2001 and 2003, which equated to the delivery of just 53% of requirements.

Since 2003, housing completions in Gloucester have exceeded supply by a total of 1,400 units (130%) and even though supply fell substantially between

2007-8 and 2008-9, the number of new houses that have been delivered in Gloucester City has remained above the requirement level (107%).

In the light of this, it is evident that Gloucester has consistently met its housing requirements. As such, future supply should be based on the application of just a 5% buffer to ensure choice and competition in the market.

Figure 5.15 Gloucester Housing Completions Against Identified Housing Requirement



Source: JCS Area Monitoring Data

Tewkesbury

There has been an under-supply in housing in Tewkesbury in each year since 2001. Over the period from 2001 to 2012, the total number of housing completions in Tewkesbury has been 2,350 below the number required. This equates to a delivery rate of just 64%.

Given that Tewkesbury’s housing completions have consistently fallen short of their housing requirements between 2001 and 2011, a buffer of 20% is therefore needed in identifying deliverable housing sites within the Borough over the next 5 years.

Figure 5.16 Tewkesbury Housing Completions Against Identified Housing Requirement



Source: JCS Area Monitoring Data

Implications for the JCS

Although the JCS will contain a single housing requirement figure, it will also provide a requirement figure for each of the individual local authority areas. Moreover, a separate 5 year supply will be calculated and applied for each area. This will be important to ensure that an appropriate distribution of housing can be achieved across the JCS area. In the light of evidence relating to past completions, we would be concerned that a single 5 year requirement figure might result in the delivery being skewed away from individual areas, to the detriment of the overall supply.

In the light of this, it is appropriate to apply individual buffer levels, based upon the history of housing supply in each local authority area. This will reflect the importance that the NPPF applies to boosting the housing supply in each local authority area. This analysis has shown that the housing supply within each of the constituent JCS local authority areas should be calculated on the following basis:

Table 5.19 Housing Supply Buffer Requirements

LA Area	Buffer
Cheltenham	20%
Gloucester	5%
Tewkesbury	20%

The 5% and 20% buffers would not affect the actual housing need in each area but would require the supply to be increased in order to ensure that the objectively assessed housing need can be achieved. Consideration of how best to actually meet the housing requirement will be subject to further analysis by the JCS team and falls outside of the scope of this study

Appendix 6 Summary of Results for Each Local Authority

Cheltenham

Table 5.20 Summary of Scenario Outputs: Cheltenham

	Demographic Led					Economic Led	
	CLG 2008 Household	ONS 2010 Baseline	Past Trend Migration	Zero Migration	Domestic Migration	CE	Experian
Pop Change	15,400	11,400	12,200	7,400	11,900	26,700 – 28,100	22,000 – 23,400
Natural Change	6,400	7,400	7,900	7,400	7,400	9,700 – 10,000	9,300 – 9,600
Net Migration	9,000	4,000	4,300	0	4,500	17,000 – 18,100	12,700 – 13,900
Dwelling Change	11,000	8,300	8,300	7,200	8,700	15,200 – 15,900	12,600 – 13,300
Dwellings p.a.	550	415	415	360	4,400	760 – 800	630 – 665
Jobs	4,000 – 4,800	1,500 – 2,200	750 – 1,500	-1,200 - -1,800	1,600 – 2,400	10,150	6,900

Source: CLG Household Projections / NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Gloucester

Table 5.21 Summary of Scenario Outputs: Gloucester

	Demographic Led					Economic Led	
	CLG 2008 Household	ONS 2010 Baseline	Past Trend Migration	Zero Migration	Domestic Migration	CE	Experian
Pop Change	19,400	19,700	24,200	15,700	18,700	21,400 – 23,300	17,000 – 18,900
Natural Change	15,400	15,700	15,600	15,700	15,700	13,900 – 14,200	13,000 – 13,300
Net Migration	4,000	4,000	8,600	0	3,000	7,500 – 9,100	4,000 – 5,600
Dwelling Change	12,400	11,900	13,700	9,200	11,500	12,400 – 13,200	10,200 – 11,400
Dwellings p.a.	620	595	685	460	575	620 – 660	510 – 570
Jobs	6,300 – 7,500	5,600 – 6,800	7,700 – 9,000	-50 - -1,200	4,000 – 5,200	7,900	5,200

Source: CLG Household Projections / NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Tewkesbury

Table 5.22 Summary of Scenario Outputs: Tewkesbury

	Demographic Led					Economic Led	
	CLG 2008 Household	ONS 2010 Baseline	Past Trend Migration	Zero Migration	Domestic Migration	CE	Experian
Pop Change	19,500	13,600	10,700	1,300	11,800	25,200 – 26,100	15,000 – 15,900
Natural Change	15,400	1,300	-200	1,300	1,300	1,700 – 1,900	500 – 600
Net Migration	4,000	12,300	10,900	0	10,500	23,400 – 24,200	14,500 – 15,300
Dwelling Change	12,400	8,200	7,600	1,600	7,300	13,700 – 14,100	9,300 – 9,700
Dwellings p.a.	620	410	380	80	365	685 – 705	450 – 485
Jobs	6,300 – 7,500	2,000 – 2,500	1,100 - 1,500	-3,100 - -3,500	600 – 1,100	9,000	3,500

Source: CLG Household Projections / NLP Analysis of PopGroup Outputs

Appendix 7 PopGroup Output Sheets

CE EMPLOYMENT LED

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Components of Population Change

Year beginning July 1st

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Births																					
Male	2,076	2,098	2,088	2,062	2,042	2,041	2,055	2,067	2,089	2,115	2,145	2,175	2,197	2,223	2,248	2,266	2,288	2,316	2,345	2,372	
Female	1,978	1,998	1,989	1,964	1,945	1,944	1,957	1,969	1,990	2,014	2,043	2,072	2,092	2,117	2,141	2,159	2,179	2,206	2,233	2,259	
All Births	4,054	4,095	4,077	4,026	3,988	3,985	4,013	4,036	4,079	4,129	4,188	4,247	4,289	4,340	4,389	4,425	4,468	4,522	4,578	4,631	
TFR	2.11	2.13	2.11	2.08	2.05	2.03	2.01	1.99	1.98	1.97	1.96	1.95	1.95	1.94	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	
Deaths																					
Male	1,342	1,328	1,347	1,361	1,355	1,364	1,373	1,387	1,402	1,415	1,434	1,451	1,473	1,494	1,519	1,543	1,572	1,600	1,626	1,656	
Female	1,461	1,449	1,446	1,445	1,441	1,433	1,431	1,431	1,433	1,435	1,443	1,453	1,464	1,475	1,489	1,508	1,528	1,550	1,573	1,602	
All deaths	2,803	2,777	2,793	2,806	2,796	2,797	2,804	2,818	2,835	2,850	2,876	2,904	2,937	2,969	3,008	3,051	3,101	3,150	3,200	3,258	
SMR: males	93.3	89.9	88.6	87.2	84.6	82.7	80.9	79.4	77.9	76.2	74.8	73.4	72.3	71.0	70.0	68.9	68.0	67.1	66.3	65.5	
SMR: females	93.6	91.1	89.2	87.5	85.6	83.7	81.9	80.2	78.5	76.8	75.3	73.8	72.4	71.0	69.7	68.5	67.4	66.3	65.2	64.4	
SMR: male & female	93.5	90.5	88.9	87.3	85.1	83.2	81.4	79.8	78.2	76.5	75.0	73.6	72.3	71.0	69.8	68.7	67.7	66.7	65.8	65.0	
Expectation of life	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.2	82.3	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	83.4	83.5	83.6	83.7	83.8	83.9	
Deaths input																					
In-migration from the UK																					
Male	8,348	8,427	8,361	8,346	8,508	8,598	8,578	8,630	8,663	8,721	8,745	8,682	8,693	8,728	8,708	8,709	8,705	8,716	8,704	8,694	
Female	9,082	9,164	9,096	9,085	9,248	9,367	9,361	9,397	9,408	9,466	9,485	9,416	9,447	9,474	9,448	9,440	9,437	9,465	9,463	9,471	
All	17,430	17,591	17,457	17,431	17,757	17,964	17,939	18,027	18,071	18,187	18,230	18,098	18,139	18,202	18,155	18,149	18,142	18,182	18,168	18,166	
SMigR: males	50.4	50.7	50.0	49.8	50.7	50.9	50.2	50.1	49.8	49.6	49.2	48.1	47.7	47.3	46.6	46.0	45.4	44.9	44.2	43.6	
SMigR: females	54.4	54.6	53.9	53.7	54.6	55.0	54.4	54.2	53.7	53.6	53.1	52.1	51.7	51.3	50.4	49.6	48.8	48.3	47.5	46.8	
Migrants input																					
Out-migration to the UK																					
Male	8,136	8,045	8,106	8,112	7,954	7,851	7,857	7,812	7,798	7,743	7,721	7,793	7,768	7,745	7,772	7,779	7,784	7,750	7,753	7,744	
Female	8,843	8,774	8,847	8,867	8,700	8,595	8,614	8,571	8,541	8,480	8,459	8,519	8,503	8,463	8,483	8,482	8,483	8,478	8,489	8,501	
All	16,980	16,819	16,953	16,979	16,653	16,446	16,471	16,383	16,339	16,223	16,180	16,312	16,271	16,208	16,255	16,261	16,268	16,228	16,242	16,244	
SMigR: males	49.1	48.4	48.5	48.4	47.4	46.5	46.0	45.4	44.8	44.1	43.4	43.2	42.6	42.0	41.6	41.1	40.6	39.9	39.4	38.8	
SMigR: females	52.9	52.3	52.4	52.4	51.3	50.4	50.1	49.4	48.8	48.0	47.3	47.1	46.6	45.8	45.3	44.6	43.9	43.2	42.6	42.0	
Migrants input																					
In-migration from Overseas																					
Male	1,294	1,377	1,303	1,288	1,461	1,570	1,556	1,602	1,626	1,690	1,714	1,644	1,663	1,685	1,689	1,666	1,662	1,682	1,672	1,671	
Female	1,137	1,214	1,154	1,143	1,296	1,394	1,383	1,425	1,444	1,497	1,517	1,455	1,476	1,507	1,486	1,483	1,480	1,500	1,496	1,495	
All	2,430	2,591	2,457	2,431	2,757	2,964	2,939	3,027	3,071	3,187	3,230	3,098	3,139	3,202	3,155	3,149	3,142	3,182	3,168	3,166	
SMigR: males	112.2	119.2	112.2	110.7	125.6	134.0	131.5	134.1	134.9	138.8	139.3	132.0	132.4	133.8	130.3	128.7	126.9	127.0	124.7	123.0	
SMigR: females	101.9	108.3	102.2	100.8	114.2	122.0	119.7	122.3	122.6	125.9	126.1	119.6	120.4	121.9	118.9	117.4	115.8	115.9	113.9	112.2	
Migrants input																					
Out-migration to Overseas																					
Male	1,378	1,286	1,356	1,368	1,186	1,069	1,082	1,032	1,007	942	917	989	967	931	955	957	960	937	945	944	
Female	1,105	1,037	1,101	1,116	972	880	893	855	836	785	767	826	808	781	804	807	812	795	802	804	
All	2,484	2,323	2,457	2,483	2,157	1,950	1,975	1,887	1,843	1,727	1,684	1,816	1,775	1,712	1,759	1,765	1,772	1,732	1,746	1,748	

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
SMIGr: males	119.5	111.3	116.8	117.5	101.9	91.3	91.4	86.4	83.5	77.4	74.5	79.5	77.0	73.5	74.6	73.9	73.3	70.8	70.5	69.5	+30,771
SMIGr: females	99.0	92.5	97.5	98.5	85.7	77.0	77.3	73.3	71.0	66.0	63.8	67.9	65.9	63.1	64.3	63.9	63.5	61.4	61.1	60.4	+20,691
Migrants input																					
Migration - Net Flows																					
UK	+451	+772	+504	+452	+1,103	+1,518	+1,468	+1,644	+1,731	+1,964	+2,051	+1,787	+1,869	+1,995	+1,900	+1,889	+1,875	+1,954	+1,925	+1,921	+1,921
Overseas	-53	+268	-0	-52	+599	+1,014	+964	+1,140	+1,227	+1,460	+1,547	+1,283	+1,365	+1,491	+1,396	+1,385	+1,371	+1,450	+1,421	+1,417	+1,417
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+1,251	+1,319	+1,284	+1,220	+1,192	+1,188	+1,209	+1,219	+1,244	+1,279	+1,311	+1,343	+1,352	+1,371	+1,381	+1,374	+1,367	+1,372	+1,378	+1,374	+1,374
Net migration	+398	+1,040	+504	+399	+1,702	+2,533	+2,432	+2,784	+2,959	+3,423	+3,598	+3,069	+3,234	+3,485	+3,296	+3,273	+3,246	+3,404	+3,347	+3,338	+3,338
Net change	+1,649	+2,358	+1,788	+1,620	+2,894	+3,721	+3,641	+4,003	+4,203	+4,703	+4,909	+4,412	+4,586	+4,856	+4,677	+4,647	+4,613	+4,776	+4,725	+4,712	+4,712
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																					
<i>Population at mid-year</i>																					
0-4	19,583	20,018	20,193	20,348	20,398	20,470	20,488	20,467	20,489	20,592	20,780	21,022	21,257	21,512	21,783	22,039	22,273	22,492	22,730	22,969	23,212
5-10	20,501	20,718	21,540	22,119	22,641	23,274	24,019	24,591	24,831	25,067	25,247	25,414	25,486	25,526	25,620	25,786	26,018	26,295	26,589	26,900	27,213
11-15	18,376	18,132	17,628	17,434	17,370	17,381	17,421	17,950	18,618	19,172	19,840	20,534	21,066	21,311	21,590	21,766	21,901	21,939	21,946	21,980	22,092
16-17	7,870	7,802	7,741	7,618	7,413	7,333	7,321	7,070	7,027	7,365	7,436	7,430	7,681	8,312	8,665	8,699	8,769	8,912	9,091	9,164	9,133
18-59Female, 64Male	181,928	181,670	182,117	182,091	182,196	183,223	184,777	186,147	187,658	188,961	190,808	192,777	194,236	195,520	197,197	199,095	200,790	202,681	204,732	206,821	208,926
60/65-74	37,517	38,657	39,610	40,486	41,201	41,903	42,559	42,939	43,472	44,045	44,613	44,655	44,938	45,733	46,768	47,887	49,063	50,131	51,121	52,137	53,122
75-84	18,651	18,815	19,124	19,453	19,687	19,933	20,377	21,198	21,995	22,786	23,612	25,009	26,141	27,013	27,710	28,286	28,827	29,038	29,291	29,508	29,709
85+	8,693	8,957	9,174	9,367	9,627	9,911	10,187	10,428	10,703	11,007	11,362	11,766	12,213	12,677	13,127	13,571	14,124	14,910	15,674	16,420	17,203
Total	313,119	314,768	317,127	318,914	320,554	323,428	327,149	330,790	334,792	338,995	343,698	348,607	353,019	357,606	362,462	367,139	371,786	376,399	381,175	385,899	390,611
Population impact of constraint																					
Number of persons	-2,907	-790	-148	-684	-789	+514	+1,345	+1,244	+1,596	+1,771	+2,235	+2,410	+1,881	+2,046	+2,297	+2,108	+2,085	+2,058	+2,216	+2,159	+2,150
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	167,537	167,613	166,085	168,126	168,106	169,027	170,291	171,620	173,145	174,573	176,309	178,151	179,920	181,691	183,640	185,452	187,322	189,362	191,446	193,528	195,655
Change over previous year	-1,171	+75	+473	+40	-20	+921	+1,265	+1,329	+1,524	+1,428	+1,736	+1,842	+1,769	+1,770	+1,949	+1,812	+1,870	+2,040	+2,084	+2,081	+2,128
Number of supply units	152,143	152,153	152,682	152,822	152,931	153,912	155,212	156,563	158,094	159,535	161,267	163,099	164,870	166,540	168,310	169,950	171,640	173,480	175,360	177,240	179,160
Change over previous year	-79	+10	+530	+139	+109	+980	+1,301	+1,351	+1,531	+1,441	+1,731	+1,832	+1,771	+1,670	+1,770	+1,640	+1,690	+1,840	+1,880	+1,880	+1,920
Households																					
Number of Households	137,016	138,161	139,540	140,669	141,682	143,290	145,319	147,324	149,460	151,686	154,120	156,576	158,871	161,255	163,737	166,228	168,649	171,182	173,758	176,260	178,658
Change over previous year	+337	+1,146	+1,379	+1,129	+1,013	+1,608	+2,030	+2,005	+2,136	+2,226	+2,434	+2,456	+2,296	+2,384	+2,482	+2,491	+2,421	+2,533	+2,576	+2,502	+2,398
Number of supply units	142,297	143,485	144,914	146,086	147,137	148,807	150,914	152,994	155,211	157,523	160,049	162,598	164,981	167,456	170,033	172,619	175,131	177,761	180,435	183,032	185,520
Change over previous year	+344	+1,187	+1,430	+1,172	+1,051	+1,669	+2,107	+2,080	+2,218	+2,311	+2,527	+2,549	+2,383	+2,475	+2,577	+2,586	+2,512	+2,630	+2,673	+2,598	+2,488

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 23/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+74	+181	+146	+54	+321	+486	+408	+515	+516	+571	+598	+510	+582	+596	+555	+544	+540	+581	+592	+542	+9,965
Overseas	+88	+195	+160	+68	+335	+500	+422	+529	+530	+585	+612	+524	+596	+610	+569	+558	+554	+595	+606	+556	+18,107
Summary of population change																					+28,071
Natural change	+370	+398	+398	+396	+385	+397	+421	+438	+466	+492	+517	+542	+558	+581	+590	+593	+601	+605	+609	+609	+609
Net migration	+162	+377	+307	+122	+656	+987	+831	+1,044	+1,046	+1,156	+1,211	+1,034	+1,178	+1,206	+1,124	+1,102	+1,093	+1,176	+1,199	+1,099	+18,107
Net change	+531	+775	+705	+518	+1,041	+1,383	+1,252	+1,483	+1,512	+1,648	+1,728	+1,575	+1,735	+1,786	+1,714	+1,695	+1,694	+1,781	+1,807	+1,707	+28,071

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	6,525	6,673	6,782	6,894	6,935	6,979	7,022	7,055	7,110	7,195	7,311	7,449	7,586	7,732	7,879	8,013	8,130	8,238	8,348	8,447	8,539
5-10	6,713	6,745	6,996	7,114	7,316	7,572	7,892	8,083	8,218	8,355	8,440	8,518	8,594	8,651	8,741	8,859	9,001	9,160	9,325	9,501	9,664
11-15	6,641	6,488	6,200	6,131	6,104	6,032	5,938	6,149	6,266	6,464	6,717	7,033	7,213	7,335	7,475	7,550	7,607	7,649	7,691	7,747	7,833
16-17	3,212	3,243	3,153	3,049	2,851	2,830	2,909	2,740	2,717	2,840	2,782	2,734	2,855	3,124	3,213	3,254	3,333	3,375	3,427	3,458	3,458
18-59Female, 64Male	66,048	66,060	66,470	66,632	66,769	67,250	67,820	68,391	69,068	69,563	70,256	70,889	71,333	71,758	72,301	72,995	73,599	74,269	75,030	75,806	76,512
60/65-74	12,830	13,169	13,446	13,768	13,964	14,165	14,418	14,521	14,726	14,938	15,132	15,186	15,312	15,583	15,977	16,302	16,581	16,927	17,167	17,496	17,825
75-84	6,932	6,954	7,014	7,142	7,202	7,263	7,379	7,596	7,826	7,999	8,226	8,628	9,017	9,282	9,495	9,672	9,903	9,975	10,158	10,291	10,362
85+	3,666	3,766	3,812	3,847	3,954	4,046	4,142	4,235	4,302	4,413	4,549	4,694	4,818	4,988	5,159	5,310	5,495	5,750	5,978	6,185	6,445
Total	112,567	113,098	113,873	114,578	115,095	116,136	117,520	118,771	120,254	121,766	123,414	125,142	126,717	128,453	130,239	131,953	133,649	135,343	137,123	138,931	140,638

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	-1,230	-52	+163	+93	-92	+442	+773	+617	+830	+832	+942	+997	+820	+964	+992	+910	+888	+879	+962	+985	+885
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	61,709	61,822	62,073	62,211	62,291	62,733	63,265	63,784	64,347	64,875	65,481	66,119	66,733	67,394	68,089	68,728	69,400	70,117	70,857	71,608	72,358
Change over previous year	-632	+113	+251	+137	+81	+442	+532	+519	+563	+528	+606	+638	+614	+681	+695	+639	+672	+717	+740	+751	+751
Number of supply units	54,432	54,532	54,812	54,992	55,122	55,572	56,103	56,623	57,184	57,714	58,315	58,946	59,556	60,146	60,766	61,396	61,936	62,576	63,236	63,906	64,576
Change over previous year	-146	+100	+280	+180	+130	+450	+531	+520	+561	+531	+601	+631	+611	+590	+620	+570	+600	+640	+660	+670	+670

Households

Number of Households	50,274	50,666	51,162	51,650	52,030	52,615	53,365	54,056	54,850	55,708	56,588	57,474	58,294	59,162	60,078	60,990	61,822	62,749	63,662	64,585	65,399
Change over previous year	-84	+393	+486	+488	+380	+584	+750	+692	+794	+858	+880	+885	+821	+868	+915	+912	+832	+927	+912	+923	+814
Number of supply units	52,698	53,109	53,629	54,141	54,539	55,152	55,938	56,663	57,495	58,394	59,317	60,245	61,105	62,015	62,975	63,931	64,803	65,775	66,732	67,699	68,552
Change over previous year	-88	+412	+520	+511	+398	+613	+786	+725	+832	+899	+923	+928	+860	+910	+960	+956	+873	+972	+956	+967	+853

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 23/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+637	+724	+602	+519	+625	+710	+795	+781	+841	+904	+947	+877	+876	+846	+912	+926	+919	+881	+945	+1,888
Overseas	+235	+322	+200	+117	+223	+308	+393	+379	+439	+502	+545	+475	+474	+444	+510	+524	+517	+479	+543	+24,248
Summary of population change																				+26,136
Natural change	+142	+148	+144	+125	+123	+108	+101	+97	+96	+96	+95	+95	+83	+90	+71	+59	+53	+46	+36	
Net migration	+871	+1,045	+802	+636	+847	+1,019	+1,189	+1,160	+1,281	+1,406	+1,491	+1,352	+1,350	+1,290	+1,423	+1,450	+1,436	+1,380	+1,487	
Net change	+1,014	+1,193	+946	+761	+970	+1,127	+1,290	+1,256	+1,377	+1,502	+1,586	+1,447	+1,433	+1,379	+1,494	+1,509	+1,489	+1,406	+1,523	

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	4,673	4,800	4,857	4,894	4,937	4,978	4,983	4,986	4,985	5,004	5,037	5,089	5,141	5,194	5,247	5,304	5,363	5,419	5,476	5,533	5,592
5-10	5,464	5,473	5,614	5,821	5,867	5,983	6,133	6,282	6,348	6,402	6,484	6,550	6,572	6,581	6,592	6,619	6,657	6,713	6,776	6,837	6,909
11-15	4,650	4,689	4,690	4,595	4,603	4,595	4,596	4,650	4,861	4,957	5,094	5,212	5,354	5,417	5,478	5,556	5,622	5,641	5,646	5,645	5,663
16-17	1,770	1,731	1,714	1,734	1,760	1,743	1,745	1,744	1,648	1,717	1,791	1,780	1,827	1,927	2,028	2,023	2,020	2,078	2,136	2,160	2,169
18-59Female, 64Male	46,499	46,668	46,937	47,161	47,269	47,544	48,016	48,538	49,054	49,614	50,163	50,878	51,503	52,007	52,617	53,272	53,878	54,532	55,251	55,991	56,729
60/65-74	12,097	12,594	13,049	13,333	13,637	13,928	14,139	14,247	14,312	14,360	14,445	14,335	14,268	14,412	14,566	14,781	15,125	15,375	15,654	15,872	16,161
75-84	5,490	5,602	5,803	5,989	6,133	6,300	6,489	6,873	7,262	7,681	8,104	8,714	9,146	9,485	9,742	9,966	10,149	10,260	10,238	10,202	10,202
85+	2,423	2,523	2,608	2,693	2,774	2,869	2,976	3,046	3,153	3,265	3,385	3,531	3,724	3,913	4,077	4,261	4,463	4,767	5,097	5,438	5,778
Total	83,086	84,080	85,273	86,219	86,980	87,951	89,077	90,367	91,623	93,000	94,502	96,088	97,555	98,915	100,348	101,781	103,275	104,784	106,273	107,679	109,203

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	+250	+327	+501	+258	+92	+303	+475	+645	+616	+737	+862	+947	+808	+746	+806	+808	+879	+906	+892	+816	+943
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	42,591	42,863	43,263	43,513	43,640	43,926	44,298	44,768	45,310	45,851	46,485	47,114	47,725	48,311	48,934	49,544	50,180	50,900	51,633	52,341	53,086
Change over previous year	+264	+272	+389	+250	+127	+287	+372	+470	+542	+541	+614	+649	+611	+586	+623	+611	+635	+721	+733	+708	+745
Number of supply units	34,473	34,693	35,054	35,294	35,434	35,704	36,044	36,465	36,945	37,426	37,966	38,537	39,077	39,557	40,067	40,567	41,087	41,677	42,277	42,857	43,467
Change over previous year	+250	+220	+360	+240	+140	+270	+340	+420	+480	+480	+541	+571	+540	+480	+510	+500	+520	+590	+600	+580	+610

Households

Number of Households	36,122	36,670	37,246	37,716	38,109	38,636	39,278	39,995	40,669	41,376	42,151	42,928	43,673	44,393	45,117	45,889	46,706	47,485	48,308	49,059	49,856
Change over previous year	+516	+548	+576	+471	+392	+528	+642	+717	+674	+707	+775	+777	+745	+720	+724	+772	+817	+779	+822	+751	+797
Number of supply units	37,143	37,707	38,299	38,763	39,186	39,729	40,388	41,126	41,819	42,546	43,343	44,141	44,908	45,648	46,393	47,187	48,027	48,828	49,674	50,446	51,265
Change over previous year	+530	+564	+582	+484	+403	+543	+660	+738	+693	+727	+797	+799	+766	+741	+744	+794	+840	+801	+846	+772	+820

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 23/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

+1,888

+24,248

+26,136

10,495

8,994

13,734

14,122

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
 Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury
 JCS_in\scenario_EMPLOYMENT LED 2.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

It was run on 23/05/2012 at 13:00:40

Produce flat file		<< Append to (blank if not to be appended)
Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)	G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_EMPLOYMENT LED 2.xls	<< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections.
 Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the TFR FertONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected births to the births predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
 When running scenarios using alternative migration or mortality, remove the counts of births. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local fertility rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative fertility, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
 Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the TFR MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected deaths to the deaths predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
 When running scenarios using alternative migration or fertility, remove the counts of deaths. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local mortality rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative mortality, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
 Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_INUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
 When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
 Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_OUTUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of internal out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PT Mig_INOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area overseas in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.

Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.

Area counts of overseas in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PT Mig_OUTOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area overseas out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.

Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.

Area counts of overseas out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the JOBS Cons2011-35.xls workbook, which was last updated on 08/05/2012

Population 2011-2035 taken from ONS sub-national 2010 based projections.

Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply2.xls workbook, which was last updated on 11/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A labour force to dwellings conversion has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A single conversion ratio has been used.

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

CE EMPLOYMENT LED - LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Components of Population Change

Year beginning July 1st

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Births																				
Male	2,076	2,098	2,088	2,062	2,042	2,041	2,053	2,062	2,080	2,102	2,128	2,155	2,173	2,193	2,210	2,223	2,242	2,267	2,297	2,325
Female	1,978	1,998	1,989	1,964	1,945	1,944	1,955	1,963	1,981	2,002	2,027	2,052	2,069	2,088	2,105	2,117	2,136	2,159	2,187	2,214
All Births	4,054	4,095	4,077	4,026	3,988	3,985	4,008	4,025	4,061	4,104	4,155	4,207	4,242	4,281	4,315	4,341	4,378	4,427	4,484	4,539
TFR	2.11	2.13	2.11	2.08	2.05	2.03	2.01	1.99	1.98	1.97	1.96	1.95	1.95	1.94	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92
Deaths																				
Male	1,342	1,328	1,347	1,361	1,355	1,364	1,373	1,386	1,401	1,414	1,432	1,449	1,471	1,491	1,515	1,539	1,568	1,595	1,621	1,651
Female	1,461	1,449	1,446	1,445	1,441	1,433	1,431	1,430	1,432	1,434	1,441	1,451	1,462	1,472	1,486	1,504	1,524	1,546	1,569	1,597
All deaths	2,803	2,777	2,793	2,806	2,796	2,797	2,803	2,817	2,833	2,848	2,873	2,901	2,933	2,963	3,001	3,043	3,092	3,141	3,190	3,248
SMR: males	93.3	89.9	88.6	87.2	84.6	82.7	80.9	79.4	77.9	76.2	74.8	73.4	72.3	71.0	70.0	68.9	68.0	67.1	66.3	65.5
SMR: females	93.6	91.1	89.2	87.5	85.6	83.7	81.9	80.2	78.5	76.8	75.3	73.8	72.4	71.0	69.7	68.5	67.4	66.3	65.2	64.4
SMR: male & female	93.5	90.5	88.9	87.3	85.1	83.2	81.4	79.8	78.2	76.5	75.0	73.6	72.3	71.0	69.8	68.7	67.7	66.7	65.8	65.0
Expectation of life	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.2	82.3	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	83.4	83.5	83.6	83.7	83.8	83.9
Deaths input																				
In-migration from the UK																				
Male	8,348	8,427	8,361	8,346	8,508	8,578	8,547	8,600	8,633	8,691	8,715	8,652	8,643	8,665	8,662	8,686	8,681	8,715	8,701	8,690
Female	9,082	9,164	9,096	9,085	9,248	9,346	9,328	9,364	9,374	9,432	9,450	9,381	9,389	9,403	9,394	9,411	9,408	9,462	9,459	9,468
All	17,430	17,591	17,457	17,431	17,757	17,924	17,876	17,964	18,007	18,123	18,166	18,033	18,031	18,068	18,056	18,097	18,089	18,176	18,161	18,157
SMigR: males	50.4	50.7	50.0	49.8	50.7	50.8	50.1	50.0	49.8	49.7	49.3	48.3	47.8	47.4	46.9	46.5	45.9	45.5	44.8	44.2
SMigR: females	54.4	54.6	53.9	53.7	54.6	54.8	54.3	54.1	53.7	53.6	53.2	52.2	51.8	51.4	50.7	50.1	49.3	48.9	48.1	47.4
Migrants input																				
Out-migration to the UK																				
Male	8,136	8,045	8,106	8,112	7,954	7,871	7,887	7,843	7,829	7,775	7,753	7,826	7,821	7,812	7,823	7,807	7,813	7,755	7,757	7,748
Female	8,843	8,774	8,847	8,867	8,700	8,615	8,647	8,603	8,573	8,512	8,491	8,551	8,557	8,530	8,532	8,506	8,508	8,479	8,492	8,505
All	16,980	16,819	16,953	16,979	16,653	16,486	16,534	16,446	16,403	16,287	16,244	16,377	16,379	16,342	16,354	16,313	16,321	16,234	16,249	16,253
SMigR: males	49.1	48.4	48.5	48.4	47.4	46.6	46.2	45.6	45.1	44.4	43.8	43.7	43.2	42.8	42.3	41.8	41.3	40.5	40.0	39.4
SMigR: females	52.9	52.3	52.4	52.4	51.3	50.5	50.3	49.7	49.1	48.4	47.8	47.6	47.2	46.6	46.1	45.3	44.6	43.8	43.2	42.6
Migrants input																				
In-migration from Overseas																				
Male	1,294	1,377	1,303	1,288	1,461	1,548	1,523	1,568	1,593	1,656	1,679	1,608	1,605	1,623	1,616	1,638	1,633	1,679	1,668	1,666
Female	1,137	1,214	1,154	1,143	1,296	1,376	1,353	1,396	1,415	1,467	1,487	1,425	1,426	1,445	1,439	1,459	1,456	1,498	1,493	1,491
All	2,430	2,591	2,457	2,431	2,757	2,924	2,876	2,964	3,007	3,123	3,166	3,033	3,031	3,068	3,056	3,097	3,089	3,176	3,161	3,157
SMigR: males	112.2	119.2	112.2	110.7	125.6	132.2	128.7	131.6	132.6	136.7	137.3	130.1	128.9	128.5	127.8	128.3	126.6	128.8	126.3	124.4
SMigR: females	101.9	108.3	102.2	100.8	114.2	120.4	117.2	120.0	120.6	124.0	124.5	118.0	117.3	118.1	116.7	117.3	115.7	117.7	115.5	113.6
Migrants input																				
Out-migration to Overseas																				
Male	1,378	1,286	1,356	1,368	1,186	1,092	1,117	1,067	1,042	977	953	1,026	1,026	1,005	1,010	986	989	940	949	949
Female	1,105	1,037	1,101	1,116	972	898	921	883	865	814	796	856	856	841	849	831	836	797	805	808
All	2,484	2,323	2,457	2,483	2,157	1,990	2,038	1,950	1,907	1,791	1,748	1,881	1,883	1,846	1,858	1,817	1,825	1,738	1,753	1,757

SMIGr: males	119.5	111.3	116.8	117.5	101.9	93.2	94.5	89.6	86.7	80.7	77.9	83.0	82.4	80.2	79.8	77.3	76.7	72.1	71.8	70.8	+25,988
SMIGr: females	99.0	92.5	97.5	98.5	85.7	78.6	79.8	75.9	73.7	68.8	66.6	70.9	70.4	68.7	68.8	66.8	66.4	62.6	62.2	61.5	+18,908
Migrants input																					
Migration - Net Flows																					
UK	+451	+772	+504	+452	+1,103	+1,438	+1,341	+1,518	+1,605	+1,836	+1,921	+1,656	+1,653	+1,726	+1,701	+1,784	+1,768	+1,943	+1,912	+1,905	+25,335
Overseas	-53	+268	-0	-52	+599	+934	+837	+1,014	+1,101	+1,332	+1,417	+1,152	+1,149	+1,222	+1,197	+1,280	+1,264	+1,439	+1,408	+1,401	+47,897
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+1,251	+1,319	+1,284	+1,220	+1,192	+1,188	+1,205	+1,208	+1,227	+1,256	+1,281	+1,306	+1,309	+1,318	+1,315	+1,297	+1,286	+1,286	+1,293	+1,291	+25,335
Net migration	+398	+1,040	+504	+399	+1,702	+2,371	+2,179	+2,531	+2,706	+3,168	+3,339	+2,808	+2,802	+2,948	+2,899	+3,065	+3,032	+3,382	+3,320	+3,306	+47,897
Net change	+1,649	+2,358	+1,788	+1,620	+2,894	+3,560	+3,384	+3,739	+3,933	+4,424	+4,620	+4,114	+4,111	+4,266	+4,213	+4,362	+4,318	+4,668	+4,613	+4,597	+73,231
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																					
<i>Population at mid-year</i>																					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	19,583	20,018	20,193	20,348	20,398	20,470	20,479	20,442	20,445	20,523	20,682	20,890	21,089	21,300	21,518	21,722	21,913	22,089	22,296	22,512	22,744
5-10	20,501	20,718	21,540	22,119	22,641	23,274	24,011	24,572	24,799	25,023	25,188	25,341	25,396	25,407	25,482	25,590	25,765	26,018	26,275	26,548	26,819
11-15	16,376	18,132	17,628	17,434	17,370	17,381	17,415	17,936	18,596	19,142	19,802	20,488	21,010	21,240	21,501	21,662	21,787	21,816	21,817	21,838	21,931
16-17	7,870	7,802	7,741	7,618	7,413	7,333	7,316	7,059	7,012	7,346	7,415	7,406	7,653	8,274	8,616	8,647	8,742	8,865	9,045	9,118	9,085
18-59Female, 64Male	181,928	181,670	182,117	182,091	182,196	183,223	184,651	185,821	187,128	188,227	189,866	191,624	192,871	193,811	195,058	196,627	198,145	199,859	201,887	203,951	206,030
60/65-74	37,517	38,657	39,610	40,486	41,201	41,903	42,553	43,448	44,010	44,566	44,596	44,596	44,866	45,640	46,650	47,748	48,907	49,958	50,936	51,941	52,915
75-84	18,651	18,815	19,124	19,453	19,687	19,933	20,375	21,192	21,986	22,774	23,596	24,990	26,118	26,983	27,672	28,254	28,783	28,992	29,245	29,460	29,658
85+	8,693	8,957	9,174	9,367	9,911	10,186	10,186	10,425	10,698	10,999	11,352	11,754	12,198	12,658	13,102	13,542	14,094	14,877	15,640	16,386	17,168
Total	313,119	314,768	317,127	318,914	320,554	323,428	326,987	330,371	334,110	338,044	342,468	347,088	351,202	355,313	359,579	363,792	368,155	372,473	377,141	381,754	386,351
Population impact of constraint																					
Number of persons	-2,907	-790	-148	-684	-789	+514	+1,183	+991	+1,343	+1,518	+1,980	+2,151	+1,620	+1,614	+1,760	+1,711	+1,877	+1,844	+2,194	+2,132	+2,118
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	167,537	167,613	166,085	168,126	168,106	169,027	170,178	171,325	172,665	173,907	175,453	177,103	178,676	180,128	181,683	183,196	184,904	186,777	188,834	190,887	192,866
Change over previous year	-1,171	+75	+473	+40	-20	+921	+1,151	+1,147	+1,340	+1,242	+1,546	+1,649	+1,573	+1,452	+1,555	+1,513	+1,708	+1,873	+2,057	+2,053	+2,099
Number of supply units	152,143	152,153	152,682	152,822	152,931	153,912	155,213	156,564	158,096	159,538	161,270	163,103	164,875	166,547	168,320	169,961	171,651	173,491	175,371	177,251	179,171
Change over previous year	-79	+10	+530	+139	+109	+980	+1,301	+1,351	+1,532	+1,442	+1,733	+1,833	+1,772	+1,672	+1,772	+1,641	+1,690	+1,840	+1,880	+1,880	+1,920
Households																					
Number of Households	137,016	138,161	139,540	140,669	141,682	143,290	145,256	147,157	149,183	151,295	153,609	155,939	158,105	160,285	162,514	164,797	167,090	169,490	172,012	174,462	176,811
Change over previous year	+337	+1,146	+1,379	+1,129	+1,013	+1,608	+1,966	+1,900	+2,027	+2,111	+2,314	+2,330	+2,166	+2,180	+2,229	+2,283	+2,293	+2,400	+2,522	+2,450	+2,349
Number of supply units	142,297	143,485	144,914	146,086	147,137	148,807	150,848	152,820	154,924	157,117	159,519	161,937	164,185	166,448	168,763	171,132	173,512	176,004	178,621	181,165	183,602
Change over previous year	+344	+1,187	+1,430	+1,172	+1,051	+1,669	+2,042	+1,972	+2,104	+2,192	+2,402	+2,418	+2,248	+2,263	+2,314	+2,370	+2,379	+2,492	+2,617	+2,544	+2,438

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 23/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+74	+181	+146	+54	+321	+486	+363	+470	+471	+526	+553	+464	+487	+500	+459	+544	+538	+578	+588	+537	+9,717
Overseas	+88	+195	+160	+68	+335	+500	+377	+484	+485	+540	+567	+478	+501	+514	+473	+568	+552	+592	+602	+551	+16,855
Summary of population change																					+26,672
Natural change	+370	+398	+398	+396	+385	+397	+421	+436	+461	+485	+508	+530	+543	+561	+565	+563	+570	+574	+577	+578	+578
Net migration	+162	+377	+307	+122	+656	+987	+739	+953	+956	+1,065	+1,119	+941	+988	+1,015	+932	+1,101	+1,090	+1,169	+1,190	+1,088	+16,855
Net change	+531	+775	+705	+518	+1,041	+1,383	+1,160	+1,390	+1,417	+1,551	+1,627	+1,471	+1,531	+1,575	+1,496	+1,664	+1,660	+1,743	+1,767	+1,666	+26,672

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	6,525	6,673	6,782	6,894	6,935	6,979	7,022	7,051	7,100	7,178	7,285	7,412	7,535	7,663	7,790	7,900	8,002	8,096	8,193	8,282	8,369
5-10	6,713	6,745	6,986	7,114	7,316	7,572	7,892	8,079	8,212	8,344	8,426	8,499	8,560	8,618	8,696	8,799	8,931	9,077	9,228	9,389	9,534
11-15	6,641	6,488	6,200	6,131	6,104	6,032	5,938	6,146	6,281	6,457	6,707	7,022	7,198	7,316	7,450	7,520	7,577	7,618	7,659	7,711	7,791
16-17	3,212	3,243	3,153	3,049	2,851	2,830	2,909	2,737	2,712	2,833	2,775	2,727	2,847	3,110	3,196	3,236	3,321	3,366	3,418	3,448	3,448
18-59Female, 64Male	66,048	66,060	66,470	66,632	66,769	67,250	67,820	68,318	68,920	69,339	69,956	70,522	70,879	71,149	71,535	72,067	72,664	73,327	74,082	74,850	75,548
60/65-74	12,830	13,169	13,446	13,768	13,964	14,165	14,418	14,518	14,720	14,929	15,120	15,170	15,292	15,556	15,942	16,259	16,534	16,878	17,116	17,442	17,768
75-84	6,932	6,954	7,014	7,142	7,202	7,263	7,379	7,595	7,823	7,995	8,222	8,622	9,010	9,272	9,483	9,657	9,889	9,962	10,144	10,276	10,347
85+	3,666	3,766	3,812	3,847	3,954	4,046	4,142	4,235	4,301	4,411	4,547	4,690	4,813	4,982	5,150	5,300	5,484	5,739	5,967	6,174	6,434
Total	112,567	113,098	113,873	114,578	115,095	116,136	117,520	118,680	120,070	121,487	123,038	124,664	126,155	127,686	129,242	130,738	132,403	134,063	135,806	137,573	139,239

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	-1,230	-52	+163	+93	-92	+442	+773	+525	+739	+742	+851	+905	+727	+774	+801	+718	+887	+876	+955	+976	+874
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	61,709	61,822	62,073	62,211	62,291	62,733	63,265	63,717	64,211	64,671	65,207	65,774	66,316	66,833	67,382	67,873	68,537	69,245	69,976	70,717	71,458
Change over previous year	-632	+113	+251	+137	+81	+442	+532	+462	+495	+459	+536	+567	+542	+518	+549	+491	+664	+708	+730	+741	+741
Number of supply units	54,432	54,532	54,812	54,982	55,122	55,572	56,103	56,624	57,185	57,716	58,317	58,948	59,559	60,150	60,771	61,342	61,942	62,582	63,242	63,912	64,582
Change over previous year	-146	+100	+280	+180	+130	+450	+531	+521	+561	+531	+601	+631	+611	+591	+621	+571	+600	+640	+660	+670	+670
Households																					
Number of Households	50,274	50,666	51,162	51,650	52,030	52,615	53,365	54,018	54,773	55,588	56,424	57,263	58,035	58,812	59,631	60,442	61,255	62,162	63,054	63,957	64,753
Change over previous year	-84	+393	+486	+488	+380	+584	+750	+654	+754	+816	+836	+839	+772	+777	+819	+811	+813	+906	+893	+903	+796
Number of supply units	52,698	53,109	53,629	54,141	54,539	55,152	55,938	56,623	57,414	58,269	59,145	60,024	60,834	61,648	62,506	63,357	64,209	65,159	66,094	67,041	67,875
Change over previous year	-88	+412	+520	+511	+398	+613	+786	+685	+791	+855	+876	+879	+810	+814	+859	+850	+852	+950	+936	+946	+834

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Migration - Net Flows

UK	+637	+724	+602	+519	+625	+677	+762	+747	+807	+869	+911	+841	+774	+803	+875	+910	+922	+915	+877	+940	+1,740
Overseas	+235	+322	+200	+117	+223	+275	+360	+345	+405	+467	+509	+439	+372	+401	+473	+508	+520	+513	+475	+538	+23,432
Summary of population change																					+25,172
Natural change	+142	+148	+144	+125	+123	+108	+99	+94	+91	+91	+87	+86	+79	+70	+65	+55	+43	+37	+30	+21	
Net migration	+871	+1,045	+802	+636	+847	+952	+1,122	+1,092	+1,213	+1,337	+1,421	+1,280	+1,146	+1,204	+1,348	+1,418	+1,443	+1,428	+1,351	+1,477	
Net change	+1,014	+1,193	+946	+761	+970	+1,060	+1,221	+1,186	+1,304	+1,427	+1,508	+1,366	+1,225	+1,273	+1,413	+1,472	+1,486	+1,465	+1,381	+1,498	

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	4,673	4,800	4,857	4,894	4,937	4,978	4,978	4,978	4,971	4,984	5,010	5,053	5,097	5,137	5,177	5,226	5,279	5,330	5,383	5,438	5,498
5-10	5,464	5,473	5,614	5,821	5,867	5,983	6,130	6,275	6,337	6,387	6,466	6,528	6,544	6,544	6,546	6,567	6,588	6,647	6,701	6,755	6,817
11-15	4,650	4,689	4,690	4,595	4,603	4,595	4,593	4,645	4,854	4,948	5,082	5,197	5,336	5,394	5,450	5,526	5,592	5,610	5,613	5,609	5,623
16-17	1,770	1,731	1,714	1,734	1,760	1,743	1,743	1,741	1,644	1,712	1,784	1,773	1,819	1,916	2,014	2,011	2,009	2,066	2,123	2,147	2,155
18-59Female, 64Male	46,499	46,668	46,937	47,161	47,269	47,544	47,965	48,436	48,898	49,405	49,899	50,559	51,127	51,519	52,014	52,661	53,260	53,907	54,619	55,349	56,078
60/65-74	12,097	12,594	13,049	13,333	13,637	13,928	14,136	14,241	14,303	14,348	14,429	14,316	14,245	14,382	14,530	14,743	15,085	15,333	15,611	15,828	16,115
75-84	5,490	5,602	5,803	5,989	6,133	6,300	6,488	6,670	7,288	7,876	8,097	8,706	9,137	9,452	9,725	9,951	10,134	10,245	10,224	10,189	10,188
85+	2,423	2,523	2,608	2,693	2,774	2,869	2,976	3,044	3,150	3,261	3,381	3,525	3,718	3,904	4,066	4,250	4,451	4,755	5,085	5,425	5,765
Total	83,086	84,080	85,273	86,219	86,980	87,951	89,010	90,231	91,417	92,721	94,149	95,657	97,024	98,249	99,522	100,935	102,407	103,893	105,359	106,740	108,238

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	+250	+327	+501	+258	+92	+303	+408	+578	+548	+669	+783	+877	+736	+602	+660	+804	+874	+899	+884	+807	+933
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	42,591	42,863	43,263	43,513	43,640	43,926	44,252	44,675	45,169	45,661	46,225	46,823	47,382	47,865	48,383	48,987	49,615	50,327	51,052	51,752	52,488
Change over previous year	+264	+272	+389	+250	+127	+287	+326	+423	+494	+492	+564	+598	+559	+484	+518	+604	+628	+712	+724	+700	+737
Number of supply units	34,473	34,693	35,064	35,294	35,434	35,704	36,045	36,465	36,946	37,427	37,968	38,539	39,080	39,590	40,071	40,571	41,091	41,681	42,281	42,861	43,471
Change over previous year	+250	+220	+360	+240	+140	+270	+340	+421	+481	+481	+541	+571	+541	+481	+511	+500	+520	+590	+600	+580	+610

Households

Number of Households	36,122	36,670	37,246	37,716	38,109	38,636	39,252	39,943	40,589	41,267	42,011	42,755	43,467	44,125	44,784	45,545	46,351	47,119	47,931	48,672	49,459
Change over previous year	+516	+548	+576	+471	+392	+528	+616	+691	+646	+678	+744	+745	+712	+658	+659	+761	+806	+768	+812	+741	+787
Number of supply units	37,143	37,707	38,299	38,763	39,186	39,729	40,362	41,072	41,737	42,434	43,199	43,964	44,696	45,373	46,051	46,833	47,662	48,452	49,286	50,049	50,858
Change over previous year	+530	+564	+582	+484	+403	+543	+634	+710	+664	+697	+765	+766	+732	+677	+678	+782	+829	+790	+835	+762	+809

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 23/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
 Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury
 JCS_in\scenario_EMPLOYMENT LED 2 LOW UNEMP.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

It was run on 23/05/2012 at 13:03:09

<p>Produce flat file</p>	
<p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_EMPLOYMENT LED 2 LOW UNEMP.xls</p>

<< Append to (blank if not to be appended)
 << Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections.
 Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the TFR FertONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected births to the births predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
 When running scenarios using alternative migration or mortality, remove the counts of births. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local fertility rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative fertility, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
 Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the TFR MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected deaths to the deaths predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
 When running scenarios using alternative migration or fertility, remove the counts of deaths. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local mortality rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative mortality, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
 Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_INUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
 When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
 Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_OUTUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of internal out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PT Mig_INOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area overseas in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.

Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.

Area counts of overseas in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

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Comments from the LT PT Mig_OUTOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

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Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the JOBS Cons2011-35.xls workbook, which was last updated on 08/05/2012

Population 2011-2035 taken from ONS sub-national 2010 based projections.

Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 18/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A labour force to dwellings conversion has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A single conversion ratio has been used.

Version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

Version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	
SMiGR: males	112.8	108.0	107.9	106.7	105.7	105.1	104.6	104.1	103.9	103.7	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.3	102.9	102.2	101.6	101.0	100.3	99.7	+27,926	
SMiGR: females	93.5	89.7	89.9	89.3	88.7	88.4	88.0	87.9	87.8	87.8	87.9	87.9	88.0	88.0	86.0	87.6	87.3	87.0	86.4	85.8	+6,840	
Migrants input																						
Migration - Net Flows																						
UK	+7,118	-508	+1,448	+1,376	+1,040	+1,234	+1,122	+1,072	+1,241	+1,088	+1,179	+959	+1,383	+1,414	+1,541	+1,353	+976	+1,103	+982	+806	+806	
Overseas	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	
Summary of population change																						
Natural change	+1,139	+1,369	+1,306	+1,275	+1,281	+1,271	+1,269	+1,257	+1,250	+1,251	+1,233	+1,211	+1,175	+1,153	+1,117	+1,073	+1,028	+988	+951	+906	+906	
Net migration	+7,460	-166	+1,790	+1,718	+1,382	+1,576	+1,464	+1,414	+1,583	+1,430	+1,521	+1,301	+1,725	+1,756	+1,883	+1,695	+1,318	+1,445	+1,324	+1,148	+1,148	
Net change	+8,600	+1,203	+3,096	+2,993	+2,663	+2,847	+2,733	+2,671	+2,833	+2,681	+2,754	+2,512	+2,900	+2,908	+2,999	+2,768	+2,345	+2,433	+2,275	+2,054	+2,054	
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																						
<i>Population at mid-year</i>																						
0-4	19,230	20,072	20,193	20,445	20,617	20,745	20,847	20,793	20,760	20,766	20,773	20,799	20,806	20,836	20,863	20,883	20,879	20,846	20,835	20,821	20,809	1,579
5-10	20,274	20,791	21,559	22,193	22,760	23,412	24,100	24,673	24,879	25,100	25,251	25,378	25,463	25,414	25,403	25,429	25,453	25,468	25,480	25,488	25,474	5,200
11-15	16,201	16,226	17,671	17,494	17,497	17,494	17,469	17,975	18,599	19,114	19,729	20,398	20,813	21,066	21,302	21,471	21,613	21,703	21,640	21,601	21,583	3,382
16-17	7,687	7,933	7,809	7,662	7,500	7,383	7,331	7,060	6,992	7,310	7,344	7,277	7,517	8,163	8,490	8,528	8,607	8,632	8,815	8,945	8,887	1,200
18-59Female, 64Male	178,767	183,671	183,252	184,270	185,383	186,174	186,969	187,554	187,970	188,154	188,396	188,682	188,705	188,706	188,961	189,665	190,046	190,383	190,839	191,212	191,614	12,847
60/65 -74	37,401	38,760	39,688	40,615	41,388	42,102	42,738	43,092	43,580	44,098	44,609	44,564	44,774	45,494	46,440	47,480	48,568	49,538	50,427	51,341	52,178	10,777
75-84	18,538	18,883	19,164	19,518	19,777	20,008	20,441	21,247	22,023	22,799	23,573	24,949	26,053	26,913	27,600	28,182	28,701	28,887	29,114	29,297	29,472	10,934
85+	8,625	8,985	9,188	9,387	9,673	9,958	10,230	10,464	10,727	11,019	11,367	11,749	12,177	12,626	13,057	13,479	14,016	14,773	15,511	16,232	16,975	10,351
Total	308,722	317,322	318,524	321,620	324,614	327,277	330,124	332,857	335,528	338,361	341,042	343,796	346,308	349,208	352,116	355,116	357,883	360,229	362,662	364,937	366,992	269
Population impact of constraint																						
Number of persons	-7,304	+6,272	-1,354	+602	+530	+194	+388	+276	+226	+395	+242	+333	+113	+537	+568	+695	+507	+130	+257	+136	-40	
Labour Force																						
Number of Labour Force	164,688	169,465	169,153	170,090	170,994	171,721	172,294	172,925	173,463	173,869	174,132	174,439	174,892	175,504	176,133	176,846	177,462	178,077	178,693	179,277	179,827	15,140
Change over previous year	-4,021	+4,777	-312	+937	+904	+727	+573	+631	+537	+406	+263	+307	+453	+612	+629	+714	+616	+614	+617	+583	+550	
Number of supply units	149,545	153,785	153,614	154,584	155,544	156,364	157,055	157,805	158,475	159,025	159,445	159,906	160,496	161,126	161,706	162,366	162,936	163,506	164,076	164,616	165,126	15,581
Change over previous year	-2,677	+4,240	-171	+970	+960	+820	+690	+750	+670	+550	+420	+460	+590	+630	+580	+660	+570	+570	+570	+540	+510	
Households																						
Number of Households	135,436	139,208	140,187	141,843	143,412	144,995	146,667	148,341	149,938	151,563	153,181	154,708	156,175	157,802	159,414	161,153	162,727	164,276	165,824	167,261	168,519	33,083
Change over previous year	-1,243	+3,772	+979	+1,656	+1,569	+1,583	+1,692	+1,654	+1,597	+1,645	+1,599	+1,527	+1,466	+1,627	+1,613	+1,739	+1,574	+1,549	+1,548	+1,437	+1,259	
Number of supply units	140,659	144,574	145,590	147,310	148,939	150,582	152,339	154,055	155,715	157,424	159,084	160,671	162,195	163,885	165,561	167,368	169,002	170,611	172,218	173,711	175,018	34,359
Change over previous year	-1,295	+3,915	+1,016	+1,720	+1,629	+1,643	+1,757	+1,716	+1,660	+1,709	+1,661	+1,586	+1,524	+1,691	+1,676	+1,806	+1,634	+1,609	+1,607	+1,493	+1,307	

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+2,773	-10	+693	+496	+341	+479	+370	+494	+480	+444	+519	+500	+717	+633	+638	+505	+376	+434	+419	+279	+11,579
Overseas	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+2,280
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+337	+429	+424	+436	+439	+448	+465	+476	+493	+509	+517	+526	+528	+538	+532	+521	+512	+496	+481	+463	+9,569
Net migration	+2,887	+104	+807	+610	+455	+593	+484	+608	+594	+558	+633	+614	+831	+747	+752	+619	+490	+548	+533	+393	+13,859
Net change	+3,224	+533	+1,231	+1,047	+894	+1,041	+949	+1,084	+1,087	+1,066	+1,151	+1,140	+1,368	+1,284	+1,284	+1,140	+1,002	+1,044	+1,014	+855	+23,428

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	6,439	6,721	6,838	6,999	7,097	7,173	7,260	7,291	7,339	7,400	7,465	7,541	7,616	7,700	7,773	7,833	7,889	7,888	7,904	7,903	7,891
5-10	6,662	6,786	7,035	7,176	7,405	7,667	7,976	8,184	8,331	8,484	8,587	8,681	8,780	8,838	8,910	8,993	9,074	9,153	9,230	9,309	9,365
11-15	6,592	6,540	6,236	6,181	6,166	6,084	5,965	6,173	6,305	6,481	6,732	7,058	7,217	7,363	7,517	7,614	7,697	7,780	7,813	7,856	7,907
16-17	3,154	3,317	3,200	3,081	2,895	2,852	2,913	2,736	2,704	2,821	2,754	2,692	2,821	3,108	3,196	3,246	3,325	3,336	3,404	3,474	3,473
18-59Female, 64Male	65,106	67,191	67,407	67,991	68,517	68,848	69,096	69,371	69,675	69,775	69,965	70,095	70,150	70,237	70,374	70,731	70,920	71,088	71,323	71,514	71,671
60/65-74	12,797	13,211	13,484	13,825	14,041	14,246	14,495	14,593	14,789	14,990	15,173	15,210	15,323	15,583	15,962	16,273	16,535	16,861	17,078	17,381	17,670
75-84	6,905	6,980	7,034	7,170	7,237	7,290	7,400	7,612	7,838	8,008	8,224	8,622	9,010	9,277	9,491	9,671	9,900	9,966	10,141	10,265	10,329
85+	3,645	3,778	3,822	3,865	3,978	4,070	4,166	4,257	4,323	4,431	4,567	4,708	4,830	4,999	5,166	5,312	5,494	5,743	5,967	6,171	6,422
Total	111,300	114,524	115,057	116,288	117,335	118,229	119,270	120,219	121,303	122,390	123,456	124,607	125,747	127,105	128,390	129,673	130,813	131,815	132,859	133,873	134,728

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	-2,497	+2,673	-110	+593	+396	+241	+379	+270	+394	+380	+344	+419	+400	+617	+533	+538	+405	+276	+334	+319	+179
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	60,852	62,870	62,939	63,438	63,879	64,195	64,431	64,690	64,914	65,081	65,215	65,393	65,660	66,019	66,333	66,657	66,926	67,184	67,442	67,688	67,924
Change over previous year	-1,489	+2,018	+69	+499	+441	+316	+236	+258	+224	+168	+133	+178	+267	+359	+314	+325	+269	+258	+258	+247	+235
Number of supply units	53,676	55,456	55,576	56,077	56,527	56,867	57,137	57,427	57,688	57,998	58,078	58,298	58,599	58,919	59,199	59,489	59,729	59,959	60,189	60,409	60,619
Change over previous year	-902	+1,780	+120	+500	+450	+340	+270	+290	+260	+210	+180	+220	+300	+320	+280	+290	+240	+230	+230	+220	+210

Households

Number of Households	49,813	51,233	51,648	52,351	52,956	53,516	54,131	54,701	55,324	55,986	56,605	57,212	57,810	58,475	59,130	59,820	60,373	60,969	61,531	62,078	62,503
Change over previous year	-546	+1,420	+416	+703	+605	+560	+615	+570	+623	+661	+619	+607	+599	+665	+655	+690	+553	+596	+562	+548	+424
Number of supply units	52,214	53,703	54,139	54,876	55,509	56,096	56,741	57,339	57,992	58,685	59,334	59,970	60,598	61,295	61,981	62,704	63,284	63,909	64,498	65,071	65,516
Change over previous year	-572	+1,488	+436	+737	+634	+587	+645	+598	+653	+693	+649	+636	+628	+697	+687	+723	+580	+625	+589	+574	+445

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

23,428

7,071

6,942

12,690

13,302

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+2,953	+502	+978	+871	+659	+603	+619	+397	+503	+457	+493	+463	+532	+558	+618	+657	+530	+527	+459	+509	+13,889
Overseas	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+1,420
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+118	+161	+147	+132	+136	+118	+104	+89	+74	+60	+41	+22	-0	-21	-37	-60	-84	-104	-124	-145	+628
Net migration	+3,024	+573	+1,049	+942	+730	+674	+690	+468	+574	+528	+564	+534	+603	+629	+689	+728	+601	+598	+530	+580	+15,309
Net change	+3,142	+734	+1,196	+1,074	+866	+793	+794	+558	+648	+588	+604	+555	+603	+608	+652	+668	+518	+494	+406	+436	+15,936

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	
0-4	4,585	4,867	4,901	4,958	5,024	5,063	5,067	5,037	4,988	4,951	4,904	4,865	4,823	4,785	4,747	4,715	4,688	4,654	4,624	4,595	4,570	
5-10	5,393	5,628	5,654	5,886	5,959	6,093	6,218	6,352	6,391	6,397	6,433	6,448	6,432	6,383	6,335	6,245	6,196	6,145	6,090	6,040	6,040	
11-15	4,598	4,731	4,716	4,632	4,654	4,643	4,628	4,674	4,868	4,948	5,062	5,163	5,261	5,306	5,336	5,383	5,421	5,418	5,376	5,328	5,286	
16-17	1,731	1,772	1,735	1,750	1,788	1,764	1,754	1,743	1,636	1,693	1,751	1,721	1,764	1,865	1,955	1,946	1,936	1,963	2,009	2,015	2,015	
18-59Female, 64Male	45,621	47,222	47,138	47,524	47,834	48,010	48,213	48,340	48,325	48,332	48,198	48,187	48,169	48,120	48,161	48,283	48,328	48,319	48,380	48,455	48,494	
60/65-74	12,039	12,635	13,077	13,378	13,705	14,002	14,203	14,295	14,334	14,355	14,410	14,257	14,151	14,258	14,373	14,548	14,850	15,051	15,282	15,451	15,672	
75-84	5,448	5,652	5,839	6,034	6,184	6,341	6,520	6,891	7,259	7,860	8,051	8,645	9,062	9,373	9,645	9,868	10,047	10,147	10,114	10,067	10,056	
85+	2,400	2,549	2,630	2,723	2,812	2,910	3,015	3,081	3,179	3,284	3,397	3,527	3,705	3,879	4,027	4,194	4,382	4,667	4,979	5,299	5,616	
Total	81,814	84,956	85,690	86,896	87,960	88,826	89,619	90,413	90,971	91,619	92,207	92,812	93,367	93,969	94,578	95,229	95,897	96,415	96,909	97,315	97,751	15,936

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	-1,002	+2,480	+29	+505	+398	+186	+130	+146	-76	+30	-16	+20	-10	+59	+85	+145	+184	+57	+54	-14	+36
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	41,800	43,369	43,447	43,833	44,144	44,344	44,469	44,582	44,646	44,685	44,675	44,665	44,691	44,777	44,875	44,997	45,107	45,217	45,339	45,449	45,546
Change over previous year	-527	+1,569	+78	+386	+311	+200	+126	+113	+64	+39	-10	-10	+27	+85	+98	+122	+110	+122	+110	+122	+98
Number of supply units	33,833	35,103	35,203	35,553	35,843	36,043	36,183	36,314	36,404	36,474	36,504	36,534	36,594	36,664	36,744	36,844	36,934	37,024	37,124	37,214	37,294
Change over previous year	-391	+1,270	+100	+350	+290	+200	+140	+130	+90	+70	+30	+30	+60	+70	+80	+100	+90	+90	+100	+90	+80

Households

Number of Households	35,654	36,991	37,395	37,955	38,461	38,955	39,466	39,988	40,385	40,797	41,204	41,579	41,953	42,346	42,726	43,169	43,632	44,001	44,401	44,733	45,075
Change over previous year	+48	+1,337	+403	+560	+506	+494	+510	+522	+397	+412	+407	+375	+374	+393	+380	+442	+463	+368	+400	+332	+343
Number of supply units	36,663	38,037	38,452	39,028	39,549	40,057	40,582	41,119	41,527	41,951	42,369	42,754	43,139	43,544	43,935	44,389	44,866	45,245	45,657	45,997	46,350
Change over previous year	+50	+1,375	+415	+576	+521	+508	+525	+537	+408	+424	+418	+385	+385	+404	+391	+455	+477	+379	+412	+341	+353

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
Compatible\Model Runs\Cardiff\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury
JCS_in\scenario_EXPERIAN EMPLOYMENT LED.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

<p>Produce flat file</p> <p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\Cardiff\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_EXPERIAN EMPLOYMENT LED.xls</p>	<p><< Append to (blank if not to be appended)</p> <p><< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)</p>
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It was run on 05/09/2012 at 15:57:39

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the TFR FertONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected births to the births predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or mortality, remove the counts of births. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local fertility rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative fertility, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the TFR MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected deaths to the deaths predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or fertility, remove the counts of deaths. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local mortality rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative mortality, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_INUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 22/06/2012

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_OUTUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 22/06/2012

Area internal out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of internal out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PT Mig_INOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 22/06/2012

Area overseas in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.

Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.

Area counts of overseas in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

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Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the ExperianJOBS Cons2011-35.xls workbook, which was last updated on 29/08/2012

Population 2011-2035 taken from ONS sub-national 2010 based projections.

Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply2.xls workbook, which was last updated on 11/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A labour force to dwellings conversion has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A single conversion ratio has been used.

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
SMiGR: males	112.8	108.0	107.9	106.7	105.7	105.1	104.7	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.3	103.8	103.2	102.7	101.9	101.2	
SMiGR: females	93.5	89.7	89.9	89.3	88.7	88.4	88.1	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.5	88.5	88.6	88.8	89.1	89.2	88.7	88.5	87.9	87.2	
Migrants input																					
Migration - Net Flows																					
UK	+7,118	-508	+1,448	+1,376	+1,040	+1,057	+849	+801	+972	+821	+912	+690	+937	+863	+1,141	+1,155	+780	+1,111	+986	+809	+24,356
Overseas	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+6,840
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+1,139	+1,369	+1,306	+1,275	+1,281	+1,271	+1,265	+1,246	+1,232	+1,226	+1,202	+1,174	+1,131	+1,099	+1,050	+997	+947	+904	+869	+826	+22,811
Net migration	+7,460	-166	+1,790	+1,718	+1,382	+1,399	+1,191	+1,143	+1,314	+1,163	+1,254	+1,032	+1,279	+1,205	+1,483	+1,497	+1,122	+1,453	+1,328	+1,151	+31,196
Net change	+8,600	+1,203	+3,096	+2,993	+2,663	+2,670	+2,456	+2,389	+2,546	+2,389	+2,455	+2,206	+2,409	+2,304	+2,533	+2,494	+2,069	+2,357	+2,197	+1,977	+54,007

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	19,230	20,072	20,193	20,445	20,617	20,745	20,833	20,758	20,701	20,678	20,653	20,642	20,611	20,591	20,560	20,528	20,483	20,412	20,378	20,349	20,332
5-10	20,274	20,791	21,559	22,193	22,760	23,412	24,089	24,646	24,836	25,038	25,168	25,274	25,334	25,248	25,190	25,171	25,156	25,126	25,104	25,078	25,030
11-15	16,201	16,226	17,671	17,519	17,497	17,494	17,463	17,958	18,572	19,077	19,681	20,339	20,741	20,964	21,184	21,332	21,459	21,534	21,462	21,409	21,371
16-17	7,687	7,933	7,809	7,662	7,500	7,363	7,325	7,047	6,974	7,288	7,318	7,248	7,484	8,117	8,429	8,463	8,547	8,570	8,755	8,884	8,823
18-59Female, 64Male	178,767	183,671	183,252	184,270	185,383	186,174	186,842	187,223	187,435	187,417	187,457	187,543	187,365	187,042	186,894	187,290	187,515	187,701	188,157	188,530	188,931
60/65-74	37,401	38,760	39,688	40,615	41,388	42,102	42,732	43,077	43,553	44,060	44,556	44,496	44,689	45,383	46,298	47,311	48,376	49,323	50,196	51,095	51,917
75-84	18,538	18,883	19,164	19,518	19,777	20,008	20,436	21,236	22,006	22,777	23,546	24,918	26,017	26,866	27,540	28,119	28,639	28,827	29,058	29,242	29,416
85+	8,625	8,985	9,188	9,387	9,673	9,958	10,227	10,457	11,003	11,347	11,347	11,724	12,147	12,586	13,006	13,421	13,954	14,707	15,444	16,165	16,909
Total	308,722	317,322	318,524	321,620	324,614	327,277	329,947	332,403	334,792	337,338	339,728	342,183	344,389	346,799	349,102	351,636	354,130	356,199	358,555	360,752	362,729

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	-7,304	+6,272	-1,354	+602	+530	+194	+211	+3	-45	+126	-25	+66	-156	+91	+17	+295	+309	-66	+265	+140	-37
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	164,688	169,465	169,153	170,090	170,994	171,721	172,179	172,627	172,980	173,203	173,283	173,407	173,676	173,988	174,247	174,680	175,153	175,623	176,231	176,807	177,349
Change over previous year	-4,021	+4,777	-312	+937	+904	+727	+458	+448	+354	+222	+80	+124	+269	+312	+259	+433	+473	+471	+608	+575	+543
Number of supply units	149,545	153,785	153,614	154,584	155,544	156,364	157,054	157,804	158,474	159,024	159,444	159,905	160,494	161,124	161,704	162,365	162,934	163,504	164,074	164,614	165,124
Change over previous year	-2,677	+4,240	-171	+970	+960	+820	+690	+750	+670	+550	+420	+460	+590	+630	+580	+660	+570	+569	+570	+540	+510

Households

Number of Households	135,436	139,208	140,187	141,843	143,412	144,995	146,620	148,166	149,650	151,178	152,655	154,056	155,395	156,819	158,183	159,724	161,182	162,612	164,122	165,523	166,751
Change over previous year	-1,243	+3,772	+979	+1,566	+1,569	+1,583	+1,625	+1,545	+1,485	+1,528	+1,477	+1,402	+1,339	+1,424	+1,364	+1,541	+1,459	+1,430	+1,509	+1,402	+1,228
Number of supply units	140,659	144,574	145,590	147,310	148,939	150,582	152,270	153,873	155,416	157,003	158,538	159,994	161,385	162,865	164,283	165,863	167,397	168,883	170,450	171,907	173,181
Change over previous year	-1,295	+3,915	+1,016	+1,629	+1,643	+1,688	+1,688	+1,604	+1,543	+1,587	+1,534	+1,456	+1,391	+1,480	+1,418	+1,600	+1,514	+1,486	+1,567	+1,457	+1,275

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
UK		+2,773	-10	+893	+496	+341	+479	+273	+398	+385	+350	+425	+405	+521	+437	+442	+510	+381	+436	+420	+278	+10,431
Overseas		+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+114	+2,280
Summary of population change																						
Natural change		+337	+429	+424	+436	+439	+448	+465	+473	+488	+501	+507	+512	+511	+516	+504	+488	+479	+464	+449	+431	+9,302
Net migration		+2,887	+104	+807	+610	+455	+593	+387	+512	+499	+464	+539	+519	+635	+551	+556	+624	+495	+550	+534	+392	+12,711
Net change		+3,224	+533	+1,231	+1,047	+894	+1,041	+852	+985	+987	+964	+1,046	+1,032	+1,146	+1,067	+1,060	+1,112	+974	+1,014	+882	+823	+22,013

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	6,439	6,721	6,838	6,999	7,087	7,173	7,260	7,286	7,327	7,378	7,432	7,495	7,555	7,617	7,667	7,702	7,723	7,729	7,734	7,725	7,710
5-10	6,662	6,786	7,035	7,176	7,405	7,667	7,976	8,180	8,322	8,471	8,568	8,655	8,748	8,793	8,850	8,914	8,983	9,049	9,111	9,174	9,213
11-15	6,592	6,540	6,236	6,181	6,166	6,084	5,965	6,170	6,299	6,472	6,720	7,043	7,199	7,339	7,485	7,575	7,657	7,738	7,769	7,807	7,850
16-17	3,154	3,317	3,200	3,081	2,895	2,852	2,913	2,733	2,698	2,814	2,746	2,683	2,812	3,093	3,178	3,225	3,310	3,325	3,392	3,462	3,460
18-59Female, 64Male	65,106	67,191	67,407	67,991	68,517	68,848	69,096	69,296	69,524	69,549	69,653	69,719	69,699	69,824	70,011	70,179	70,415	70,608	70,764	70,892	70,999
60/65-74	12,797	13,211	13,484	13,825	14,041	14,246	14,485	14,590	14,783	14,980	15,159	15,192	15,300	15,552	15,920	16,222	16,478	16,799	17,013	17,312	17,599
75-84	6,905	6,980	7,034	7,170	7,237	7,290	7,400	7,611	7,834	8,003	8,218	8,615	9,001	9,265	9,475	9,652	9,883	9,950	10,126	10,250	10,313
85+	3,645	3,778	3,822	3,865	3,978	4,070	4,166	4,256	4,320	4,428	4,562	4,701	4,821	4,988	5,152	5,295	5,476	5,725	5,949	6,153	6,404
Total	111,300	114,524	115,057	116,288	117,335	118,229	119,270	120,122	121,107	122,094	123,058	124,104	125,135	126,282	127,349	128,409	129,521	130,485	131,508	132,491	133,313

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	-2,497	+2,673	-110	+593	+396	+241	+379	+173	+298	+285	+250	+325	+305	+421	+337	+342	+410	+281	+336	+320	+178	
Labour Force																						
Number of Labour Force	60,852	62,870	62,939	63,438	63,879	64,195	64,431	64,621	64,777	64,875	64,940	65,049	65,247	65,467	65,641	65,825	66,090	66,345	66,599	66,843	67,075	
Change over previous year	-1,489	+2,018	+69	+499	+441	+316	+236	+190	+155	+99	+65	+109	+198	+219	+174	+184	+266	+254	+243	+232	+232	
Number of supply units	53,876	55,456	55,577	56,077	56,527	56,867	57,137	57,427	57,688	57,898	58,079	58,299	58,599	58,920	59,200	59,491	59,731	59,961	60,191	60,411	60,621	
Change over previous year	-902	+1,780	+120	+500	+450	+340	+270	+290	+260	+210	+180	+220	+300	+321	+280	+290	+240	+230	+230	+220	+210	
Households																						
Number of Households	49,813	51,233	51,648	52,351	52,956	53,516	54,131	54,663	55,244	55,863	56,437	56,997	57,547	58,121	58,681	59,272	59,809	60,387	60,934	61,467	61,879	
Change over previous year	-546	+1,420	+416	+703	+605	+560	+615	+532	+582	+618	+574	+559	+550	+574	+560	+591	+537	+579	+546	+533	+412	
Number of supply units	52,214	53,703	54,139	54,876	55,509	56,096	56,741	57,298	57,908	58,557	59,159	59,745	60,322	60,923	61,511	62,130	62,693	63,299	63,872	64,431	64,863	
Change over previous year	-572	+1,488	+436	+737	+634	+587	+645	+557	+610	+648	+602	+586	+577	+601	+588	+619	+563	+607	+573	+559	+432	

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Ardelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+1,393	-1,001	-223	+9	+39	+50	+31	+81	+158	+87	+67	-104	+34	+18	+79	-13	-134	+146	+107	+20	+844
Overseas	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+157	+3,140
Natural change	+684	+779	+735	+707	+706	+705	+697	+686	+674	+671	+661	+648	+629	+615	+597	+582	+565	+557	+556	+552	+13,006
Net migration	+1,550	-844	-66	+166	+196	+207	+188	+238	+315	+244	+224	+53	+191	+175	+236	+144	+23	+303	+264	+177	+3,984
Net change	+2,234	-64	+669	+873	+903	+912	+886	+924	+989	+915	+885	+701	+820	+790	+833	+726	+588	+860	+819	+729	+16,990

Summary of population change

Natural change	+684	+779	+735	+707	+706	+705	+697	+686	+674	+671	+661	+648	+629	+615	+597	+582	+565	+557	+556	+552	+13,006
Net migration	+1,550	-844	-66	+166	+196	+207	+188	+238	+315	+244	+224	+53	+191	+175	+236	+144	+23	+303	+264	+177	+3,984
Net change	+2,234	-64	+669	+873	+903	+912	+886	+924	+989	+915	+885	+701	+820	+790	+833	+726	+588	+860	+819	+729	+16,990

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2028	2029	2030	2031	
0-4	8,206	8,484	8,454	8,488	8,497	8,509	8,512	8,447	8,405	8,376	8,351	8,324	8,284	8,253	8,223	8,193	8,116	8,109	8,117	8,138	8,138
5-10	8,218	8,478	8,871	9,131	9,416	9,653	9,899	10,124	10,147	10,191	10,194	10,205	10,196	10,125	10,072	10,035	9,962	9,934	9,905	9,872	9,872
11-15	7,011	6,954	6,719	6,706	6,676	6,767	6,873	7,120	7,415	7,670	7,915	8,152	8,306	8,351	8,403	8,416	8,426	8,424	8,366	8,326	8,290
16-17	2,802	2,844	2,873	2,831	2,817	2,768	2,660	2,575	2,645	2,788	2,829	2,853	2,918	3,174	3,316	3,309	3,298	3,371	3,412	3,367	3,367
18-59Female, 64Male	68,040	69,258	68,707	68,755	69,032	69,316	69,585	69,690	69,741	69,742	69,862	69,944	69,855	69,744	69,670	69,744	69,738	69,922	70,028	70,235	70,235
60/65-74	12,565	12,914	13,128	13,412	13,642	13,854	14,038	14,199	14,448	14,740	15,009	15,074	15,269	15,615	16,067	16,596	17,006	17,534	17,965	18,398	18,714
75-84	6,185	6,251	6,291	6,313	6,366	6,377	6,519	6,741	6,921	7,126	7,291	7,673	7,972	8,253	8,451	8,626	8,734	8,752	8,838	8,945	9,066
85+	2,580	2,658	2,735	2,810	2,863	2,979	3,048	3,124	3,221	3,299	3,397	3,508	3,634	3,738	3,852	3,957	4,121	4,341	4,544	4,740	4,916
Total	115,808	117,842	117,777	118,446	119,319	120,222	121,134	122,020	122,943	123,932	124,848	125,733	126,433	127,253	128,043	128,876	130,190	131,049	131,869	132,598	16,990

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	-3,805	+1,120	-1,274	-496	-264	-234	-223	-242	-192	-115	-186	-206	-377	-239	-255	-194	-286	-407	-127	-166	-253
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	62,036	63,226	62,767	62,819	62,971	63,182	63,325	63,517	63,698	63,829	63,901	63,972	64,062	64,162	64,241	64,370	64,468	64,576	64,809	65,032	65,246
Change over previous year	-2,005	+1,190	-458	+52	+152	+211	+143	+192	+181	+131	+71	+71	+90	+100	+80	+128	+98	+108	+233	+223	+214
Number of supply units	62,036	63,226	62,835	62,954	63,174	63,454	63,734	64,063	64,383	64,653	64,863	65,072	65,302	65,542	65,761	66,031	66,270	66,520	66,760	66,990	67,210
Change over previous year	-1,385	+1,190	-391	+120	+220	+280	+280	+330	+320	+270	+210	+210	+229	+240	+220	+270	+240	+249	+240	+230	+220

Households

Number of Households	49,970	50,984	51,144	51,537	51,995	52,524	53,062	53,572	54,109	54,636	55,163	55,662	56,108	56,629	57,116	57,630	58,094	58,582	59,149	59,690	60,166
Change over previous year	-745	+1,015	+160	+393	+458	+529	+528	+521	+536	+527	+527	+499	+446	+520	+488	+514	+464	+488	+567	+541	+476
Number of supply units	51,782	52,834	52,999	53,406	53,880	54,429	54,976	55,515	56,071	56,618	57,164	57,681	58,143	58,682	59,188	59,720	60,201	60,706	61,294	61,855	62,348
Change over previous year	-772	+1,052	+166	+407	+474	+548	+547	+539	+556	+547	+546	+517	+462	+539	+505	+532	+481	+505	+568	+561	+494

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Ardelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
UK		+2,953	+502	+978	+871	+659	+528	+544	+323	+429	+384	+420	+389	+382	+408	+620	+659	+533	+528	+460	+511	+13,082
Overseas		+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+71	+1,420
Summary of population change																						
Natural change		+118	+161	+147	+132	+136	+118	+103	+87	+70	+55	+34	+14	-9	-32	-51	-73	-97	-116	-136	-156	+502
Net migration		+3,024	+573	+1,049	+942	+730	+599	+615	+394	+500	+455	+491	+460	+453	+479	+691	+730	+604	+599	+591	+582	+14,502
Net change		+3,142	+734	+1,196	+1,074	+866	+717	+718	+481	+570	+510	+525	+474	+444	+447	+640	+656	+507	+483	+395	+426	+15,004
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																						
<i>Population at mid-year</i>																						
0-4		4,585	4,867	4,901	4,958	5,024	5,063	5,062	5,026	4,969	4,925	4,871	4,823	4,772	4,721	4,669	4,634	4,603	4,567	4,536	4,507	4,484
5-10		5,393	5,628	5,654	5,886	5,959	6,093	6,214	6,342	6,366	6,375	6,406	6,413	6,391	6,330	6,268	6,222	6,169	6,114	6,058	5,999	5,944
11-15		4,598	4,731	4,716	4,632	4,654	4,643	4,625	4,668	4,858	4,935	5,046	5,143	5,236	5,274	5,296	5,341	5,376	5,372	5,328	5,277	5,230
16-17		1,731	1,772	1,735	1,750	1,788	1,764	1,752	1,739	1,631	1,687	1,744	1,712	1,753	1,860	1,936	1,929	1,921	1,947	1,992	2,011	1,996
18-59Female, 64Male		45,621	47,222	47,138	47,524	47,834	48,010	48,161	48,237	48,170	48,126	47,942	47,880	47,812	47,662	47,602	47,722	47,766	47,759	47,820	47,894	47,933
60/65-74		12,039	12,635	13,077	13,378	13,705	14,002	14,200	14,288	14,323	14,339	14,389	14,231	14,120	14,217	14,322	14,493	14,792	14,989	15,217	15,385	15,604
75-84		5,448	5,652	5,839	6,034	6,184	6,341	6,517	6,885	7,250	7,649	8,038	8,630	9,044	9,349	9,615	9,841	10,022	10,125	10,094	10,048	10,037
85+		2,400	2,549	2,630	2,723	2,812	2,910	3,013	3,077	3,174	3,276	3,388	3,515	3,691	3,860	4,003	4,169	4,357	4,641	4,952	5,272	5,589
Total		81,814	84,956	85,690	86,896	87,960	88,826	89,543	90,261	90,742	91,312	91,822	92,346	92,820	93,264	93,711	94,351	95,007	95,514	95,998	96,393	96,818
Population impact of constraint																						
Number of persons		-1,002	+2,480	+29	+505	+398	+186	+55	+71	-150	-44	-89	-53	-84	-91	-65	+147	+186	+60	+55	-13	+38
Labour Force																						
Number of Labour Force		41,800	43,369	43,447	43,833	44,144	44,344	44,423	44,489	44,506	44,498	44,442	44,386	44,367	44,360	44,365	44,485	44,594	44,703	44,823	44,932	45,029
Change over previous year		-527	+1,569	+78	+386	+311	+200	+79	+66	+17	-7	-56	-56	-19	-7	+5	+121	+109	+109	+121	+109	+97
Number of supply units		33,833	35,103	35,203	35,553	35,843	36,043	36,183	36,314	36,403	36,473	36,503	36,533	36,593	36,663	36,743	36,843	36,933	37,023	37,123	37,213	37,293
Change over previous year		-391	+1,270	+100	+350	+290	+200	+140	+130	+90	+70	+30	+30	+60	+70	+80	+100	+90	+90	+100	+90	+80
Households																						
Number of Households		35,654	36,991	37,395	37,955	38,461	38,955	39,438	39,931	40,297	40,679	41,054	41,397	41,739	42,069	42,385	42,822	43,280	43,643	44,039	44,367	44,706
Change over previous year		+48	+1,337	+403	+560	+506	+494	+482	+493	+367	+382	+375	+343	+342	+330	+316	+436	+458	+364	+396	+328	+339
Number of supply units		36,663	38,037	38,452	39,028	39,549	40,057	40,553	41,060	41,437	41,829	42,215	42,568	42,920	43,259	43,584	44,033	44,503	44,877	45,284	45,621	45,970
Change over previous year		+50	+1,375	+415	+576	+521	+508	+496	+507	+377	+392	+386	+353	+352	+340	+325	+449	+471	+374	+407	+337	+349
<i>This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates</i>																						

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
Compatible\Model Runs\Cardiff\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury
JCS_in\scenario_EXPERIAN EMPLOYMENT LED LOW UNEMP.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

It was run on 05/09/2012 at 16:03:27

<p>Produce flat file</p>	<p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\Cardiff\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_EXPERIAN EMPLOYMENT LED LOW UNEMP.xls</p>	<p><< Append to (blank if not to be appended)</p> <p><< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)</p>
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Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the TFR FertONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected births to the births predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or mortality, remove the counts of births. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local fertility rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative fertility, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the TFR MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected deaths to the deaths predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or fertility, remove the counts of deaths. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local mortality rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative mortality, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_INUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 22/06/2012

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_OUTUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 22/06/2012

Area internal out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of internal out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PT Mig_INOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 22/06/2012

Area overseas in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.

Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.

Area counts of overseas in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PT Mig_OUTOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 22/06/2012

Area overseas out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.

Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.

Area counts of overseas out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the ExperianJOBS Cons2011-35.xls workbook, which was last updated on 29/08/2012

Population 2011-2035 taken from ONS sub-national 2010 based projections.

Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 18/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A labour force to dwellings conversion has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A single conversion ratio has been used.

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
SMigr: males	136.9	136.6	136.7	137.1	136.5	136.0	135.7	135.5	135.5	135.6	135.7	135.8	135.9	135.9	135.6	135.2	134.6	134.0	133.2	132.4	
SMigr: females	122.8	122.8	123.2	123.9	123.6	123.4	123.3	123.3	123.4	123.5	123.7	123.8	124.0	124.0	123.8	123.4	122.9	122.3	121.7	121.0	
Migrants input																					
Migration - Net Flows																					
UK	+884	+902	+854	+873	+878	+868	+864	+878	+829	+831	+845	+857	+896	+920	+907	+918	+921	+928	+893	+938	+17,685
Overseas	+411	+393	+364	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+6,749
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+1,059	+1,107	+1,072	+1,107	+1,150	+1,193	+1,220	+1,231	+1,243	+1,243	+1,232	+1,208	+1,173	+1,135	+1,099	+1,053	+1,006	+957	+906	+851	+22,245
Net migration	+1,296	+1,295	+1,218	+1,202	+1,196	+1,196	+1,193	+1,206	+1,157	+1,160	+1,173	+1,185	+1,224	+1,249	+1,235	+1,246	+1,249	+1,256	+1,221	+1,266	+24,434
Net change	+2,355	+2,402	+2,290	+2,309	+2,357	+2,389	+2,413	+2,437	+2,400	+2,403	+2,405	+2,393	+2,397	+2,384	+2,334	+2,299	+2,255	+2,213	+2,127	+2,117	+46,679
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																					
<i>Population at mid-year</i>																					
0-4	19,095	19,217	19,072	19,077	19,133	19,232	19,331	19,452	19,601	19,749	19,873	19,963	20,021	20,058	20,064	20,054	20,033	20,006	19,986	19,964	19,950
5-10	20,499	20,838	21,656	22,108	22,412	22,762	23,125	23,244	23,079	23,104	23,186	23,319	23,446	23,582	23,755	23,917	24,043	24,134	24,192	24,220	24,229
11-15	18,277	18,126	17,738	17,594	17,572	17,607	17,698	18,235	18,860	19,192	19,553	19,875	19,976	19,826	19,813	19,854	19,938	20,045	20,163	20,319	20,466
16-17	7,869	7,733	7,655	7,626	7,556	7,454	7,319	7,087	7,080	7,396	7,477	7,457	7,737	8,238	8,349	8,173	8,133	8,147	8,178	8,177	8,194
18-59Female, 64Male	185,911	186,621	187,461	188,172	189,070	189,962	190,696	191,260	191,645	191,732	191,933	192,201	192,341	192,328	192,491	192,887	193,043	193,305	193,546	193,808	194,069
60/65 -74	37,268	36,275	39,079	39,818	40,381	40,917	41,447	41,744	42,175	42,676	43,149	43,084	43,285	43,914	44,786	45,780	46,792	47,719	48,588	49,442	50,284
75-84	18,731	18,931	19,244	19,593	19,885	20,145	20,578	21,311	22,043	22,701	23,402	24,652	25,662	26,422	27,000	27,484	27,921	28,067	28,257	28,434	28,575
85+	8,709	8,973	9,211	9,418	9,706	9,993	10,267	10,541	10,828	11,161	11,541	11,968	12,444	12,941	13,435	13,878	14,423	15,158	15,884	16,557	17,271
Total	316,359	318,714	321,116	323,406	325,715	328,072	330,461	332,874	335,311	337,711	340,114	342,519	344,912	347,309	349,693	352,027	354,326	356,581	358,794	360,921	363,038
Population impact of constraint																					
Number of persons	+5	-13	+10	-26	-6	-9	-16	-8	+19	-7	-17	-4	-4	+3	+4	-9	+6	-10	+1	-28	+16
Households																					
Number of Households	138,496	140,111	141,709	143,273	144,875	146,466	148,057	149,655	151,253	152,774	154,303	155,740	157,216	158,684	160,116	161,529	162,946	164,386	165,834	167,210	168,566
Change over previous year	+1,577	+1,614	+1,599	+1,564	+1,602	+1,591	+1,591	+1,599	+1,598	+1,521	+1,529	+1,437	+1,477	+1,468	+1,431	+1,413	+1,417	+1,440	+1,448	+1,376	+1,356
Number of supply units	143,850	145,526	147,186	148,810	150,473	152,125	153,777	155,436	157,096	158,675	160,262	161,753	163,286	164,811	166,297	167,764	169,236	170,731	172,235	173,664	175,073
Change over previous year	+1,638	+1,676	+1,660	+1,624	+1,663	+1,652	+1,652	+1,660	+1,659	+1,579	+1,587	+1,492	+1,533	+1,524	+1,486	+1,468	+1,472	+1,496	+1,504	+1,429	+1,409
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	171,126	172,020	172,882	173,679	174,442	175,192	175,697	176,345	176,957	177,266	177,547	177,852	178,376	178,771	179,124	179,439	179,798	180,284	180,692	181,136	181,684
Change over previous year	+1,262	+894	+862	+798	+763	+749	+505	+648	+611	+310	+280	+305	+524	+396	+353	+315	+359	+486	+408	+444	+548
Number of supply units	155,791	156,804	157,783	158,703	159,585	160,457	161,106	161,889	162,632	163,098	163,536	163,900	164,397	164,769	165,100	165,399	165,740	166,200	166,587	167,003	167,517
Change over previous year	+1,346	+1,013	+979	+920	+882	+872	+649	+783	+743	+466	+438	+363	+497	+373	+331	+299	+341	+461	+386	+417	+514

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 09/08/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+337	+318	+302	+283	+271	+243	+236	+234	+207	+190	+189	+193	+188	+184	+186	+172	+180	+173	+160	+180	+4,424
Overseas	+6	-1	-10	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-384
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+705	+746	+731	+754	+778	+802	+817	+819	+825	+825	+821	+811	+796	+782	+770	+757	+743	+730	+714	+699	+15,424
Net migration	+343	+317	+282	+261	+249	+220	+213	+212	+184	+167	+166	+170	+166	+162	+164	+149	+158	+150	+138	+158	+4,040
Net change	+1,048	+1,063	+1,023	+1,015	+1,027	+1,022	+1,030	+1,031	+1,009	+992	+987	+981	+962	+944	+934	+906	+901	+880	+852	+857	+19,464

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	
0-4	8,239	8,333	8,266	8,302	8,353	8,421	8,484	8,543	8,614	8,679	8,728	8,759	8,773	8,777	8,770	8,760	8,745	8,733	8,726	8,723	8,725	
5-10	8,342	8,564	8,988	9,195	9,385	9,538	9,701	9,794	9,718	9,759	9,816	9,894	9,965	10,027	10,104	10,171	10,219	10,249	10,262	10,266	10,262	
11-15	7,124	6,987	6,805	6,758	6,720	6,800	6,915	7,150	7,457	7,632	7,778	7,914	7,981	7,916	7,936	7,970	8,023	8,081	8,135	8,203	8,264	
16-17	2,936	2,912	2,913	2,891	2,856	2,783	2,672	2,603	2,654	2,765	2,821	2,864	2,946	3,175	3,228	3,138	3,132	3,144	3,169	3,176	3,185	
18-59Female, 64Male	71,698	72,174	72,685	73,157	73,677	74,156	74,544	74,825	74,991	75,053	75,222	75,382	75,511	75,566	75,647	75,829	75,904	76,065	76,201	76,333	76,504	
60/65-74	12,480	12,777	13,027	13,304	13,500	13,699	13,887	14,014	14,234	14,498	14,710	14,743	14,884	15,180	15,558	16,027	16,496	16,895	17,267	17,620	17,952	
75-84	6,178	6,208	6,254	6,289	6,316	6,341	6,481	6,705	6,899	7,105	7,304	7,704	8,037	8,320	8,508	8,670	8,776	8,798	8,866	8,948	9,027	
85+	2,657	2,727	2,807	2,892	2,976	3,072	3,148	3,228	3,326	3,411	3,515	3,631	3,763	3,883	4,017	4,137	4,313	4,544	4,763	4,972	5,179	
Total	119,634	120,882	121,745	122,768	123,783	124,810	125,832	126,862	127,893	128,902	129,894	130,881	131,862	132,824	133,768	134,702	135,608	136,509	137,389	138,241	139,098	19,464

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	-6	+4	-2	-0	-3	+3	-9	+1	+13	-0	-7	+2	+6	+2	+1	+4	-5	-1	-2	-10	+14
Households																					
Number of Households	51,411	52,063	52,722	53,360	54,013	54,662	55,304	55,942	56,579	57,180	57,776	58,345	58,927	59,503	60,064	60,611	61,155	61,731	62,299	62,844	63,384
Change over previous year	+647	+652	+659	+638	+653	+649	+642	+637	+638	+601	+585	+569	+582	+576	+561	+548	+543	+576	+568	+545	+540
Number of supply units	53,276	53,952	54,634	55,296	55,972	56,644	57,310	57,971	58,631	59,254	59,871	60,461	61,064	61,661	62,242	62,810	63,373	63,970	64,559	65,123	65,683
Change over previous year	+670	+675	+683	+661	+676	+672	+666	+661	+661	+623	+617	+590	+603	+597	+581	+568	+563	+597	+589	+564	+560
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	65,354	65,854	66,326	66,763	67,143	67,519	67,812	68,153	68,454	68,637	68,794	68,960	69,242	69,432	69,588	69,745	69,917	70,160	70,380	70,574	70,833
Change over previous year	+641	+500	+472	+437	+381	+376	+293	+341	+301	+183	+157	+166	+282	+189	+157	+157	+171	+243	+201	+213	+259
Number of supply units	65,425	65,996	66,540	67,050	67,504	67,955	68,323	68,740	69,117	69,375	69,607	69,850	70,136	70,328	70,486	70,645	70,819	71,065	71,268	71,484	71,747
Change over previous year	+711	+571	+544	+510	+455	+451	+368	+417	+377	+258	+233	+243	+286	+192	+159	+159	+174	+246	+203	+216	+263

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Migration - Net Flows

UK	+419	+489	+472	+500	+497	+514	+512	+531	+533	+544	+545	+530	+531	+536	+530	+533	+531	+544	+548	+565	+10,402
Overseas	+59	+57	+54	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+1,018
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+62	+59	+51	+51	+58	+63	+63	+61	+59	+57	+49	+40	+26	+13	-1	-19	-39	-58	-75	-94	+424
Net migration	+478	+546	+525	+550	+547	+563	+561	+581	+583	+594	+595	+579	+581	+586	+580	+582	+580	+594	+598	+615	+11,420
Net change	+540	+605	+576	+601	+605	+626	+624	+642	+642	+651	+644	+619	+607	+599	+579	+563	+541	+536	+523	+521	+11,844

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	
0-4	4,418	4,424	4,386	4,358	4,355	4,366	4,383	4,410	4,442	4,477	4,508	4,558	4,559	4,566	4,549	4,541	4,529	4,517	4,507	
5-10	5,313	5,337	5,448	5,585	5,597	5,647	5,702	5,710	5,671	5,653	5,688	5,741	5,780	5,822	5,854	5,877	5,895	5,902	5,904	
11-15	4,575	4,563	4,532	4,447	4,479	4,474	4,473	4,550	4,700	4,740	4,805	4,833	4,812	4,813	4,824	4,847	4,874	4,911	4,945	
16-17	1,835	1,863	1,822	1,816	1,818	1,805	1,797	1,759	1,702	1,777	1,827	1,846	1,937	1,935	1,916	1,913	1,914	1,912	1,916	
18-59Female, 64Male	45,323	45,249	45,257	45,347	45,436	45,548	45,679	45,748	45,817	45,831	45,796	45,828	45,731	45,740	45,679	45,631	45,614	45,634	45,622	
60/65-74	12,017	12,376	12,685	12,883	13,101	13,285	13,441	13,541	13,601	13,689	13,808	13,743	14,112	14,345	14,643	14,880	15,126	15,339	15,571	
75-84	5,521	5,633	5,847	6,047	6,208	6,387	6,559	6,856	7,177	7,469	7,751	8,531	8,956	9,117	9,250	9,326	9,338	9,357	9,387	
85+	2,391	2,488	2,561	2,631	2,721	2,808	2,912	2,996	3,102	3,218	3,352	3,884	4,056	4,225	4,401	4,642	4,903	5,144	5,385	
Total	81,393	81,933	82,538	83,114	83,715	84,320	84,946	85,570	86,212	86,854	87,505	88,375	89,974	90,553	91,116	91,657	92,193	92,716	93,237	11,844

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	+15	-15	+17	-9	+10	-9	+2	-5	+6	+1	+1	+2	+0	+1	+12	+1	+0	-7	+5		
Households																					
Number of Households	35,623	36,015	36,416	36,810	37,213	37,619	38,024	38,442	38,851	39,250	39,665	40,049	40,446	40,828	41,206	41,578	41,949	42,282	42,641	42,973	43,305
Change over previous year	+382	+392	+401	+394	+403	+406	+405	+417	+409	+399	+415	+381	+397	+372	+371	+371	+334	+332	+332	+332	
Number of supply units	36,630	37,033	37,446	37,851	38,265	38,683	39,100	39,529	39,949	40,360	40,787	41,181	41,590	41,982	42,371	42,754	43,135	43,478	43,846	44,188	44,529
Change over previous year	+393	+403	+413	+405	+414	+418	+417	+429	+421	+411	+427	+395	+409	+392	+383	+381	+343	+341	+342	+341	+342
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	41,675	41,713	41,794	41,886	42,000	42,108	42,181	42,249	42,373	42,430	42,474	42,614	42,659	42,671	42,680	42,706	42,740	42,812	42,894	42,894	
Change over previous year	+125	+38	+81	+91	+114	+108	+73	+68	+124	+57	+43	+42	+45	+12	+9	+26	+34	+71	+82	+82	
Number of supply units	33,767	33,834	33,936	34,046	34,174	34,298	34,394	34,485	34,623	34,706	34,778	34,893	34,929	34,939	34,946	34,968	34,996	35,054	35,122	35,122	1,354
Change over previous year	+137	+67	+102	+110	+129	+124	+96	+92	+137	+83	+72	+34	+37	+10	+7	+21	+28	+59	+67	+67	

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 09/08/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
CompatibleModel Runs\CGT\ONS2008POP_1_inp\scenario_ONS2008b.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

<p>Produce flat file</p>		<p><< Append to (blank if not to be appended)</p>
<p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF CompatibleModel Runs\CGT\ONS2008POP_1_out\FlatComp_ONS2008b.xls</p>	<p><< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)</p>

It was run on 09/08/2012 at 17:00:50

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2008 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2008 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projections.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>

Comments from the FertONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.
Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS.
Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.
If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of births.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2009/10 taken from ONS England 2008-based projections.

Comments from the MortONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.
Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS.
Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.
If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of deaths.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2009/10 taken from ONS England 2008-based projections.

Comments from the Mig_INUKONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.
Area internal in-migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS.
Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.
If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of migrants.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2008.xls>

Comments from the Mig_OUTUKONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.
Area internal out-migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS.
Area counts of internal out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.
If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of migrants.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2008.xls>

Comments from the Mig_INOVONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area overseas in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.
Area overseas in-migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS.
Area counts of overseas in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.
If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of migrants.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2008.xls>

Comments from the Mig_OUTOVONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area overseas out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.

Area overseas out-migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS.

Area counts of overseas out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.

If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of migrants.

Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2008.xls>

Comments from the Cons2009-33.xls workbook, which was last updated on 03/12/2010

Population 2009-2033 taken from ONS sub-national 2008 based projections.

Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A single conversion ratio has been used.

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply2.xls workbook, which was last updated on 11/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A labour force to dwellings conversion has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

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dology-guide.pdf

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
SMiGr: males	136.9	136.6	136.7	137.1	136.5	136.0	135.7	135.5	135.5	135.6	135.7	135.8	135.9	135.9	135.6	135.2	134.6	134.0	133.2	132.4	
SMiGr: females	122.8	122.8	123.2	123.9	123.6	123.4	123.3	123.3	123.4	123.5	123.7	123.8	124.0	124.0	123.8	123.4	122.9	122.3	121.7	121.0	
Migrants input																					
Migration - Net Flows																					
UK	+884	+902	+854	+873	+878	+868	+864	+878	+829	+831	+845	+857	+896	+920	+907	+918	+921	+928	+893	+938	+17,685
Overseas	+411	+393	+364	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+328	+6,749
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+1,059	+1,107	+1,072	+1,107	+1,150	+1,193	+1,220	+1,231	+1,243	+1,243	+1,232	+1,208	+1,173	+1,135	+1,099	+1,053	+1,006	+957	+906	+851	+22,245
Net migration	+1,296	+1,295	+1,218	+1,202	+1,207	+1,196	+1,193	+1,206	+1,157	+1,160	+1,173	+1,185	+1,224	+1,249	+1,235	+1,246	+1,249	+1,256	+1,221	+1,266	+24,434
Net change	+2,355	+2,402	+2,290	+2,309	+2,357	+2,389	+2,413	+2,437	+2,400	+2,403	+2,405	+2,393	+2,397	+2,384	+2,334	+2,299	+2,255	+2,213	+2,127	+2,117	+46,679
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																					
<i>Population at mid-year</i>																					
0-4	19,095	19,217	19,072	19,077	19,133	19,232	19,331	19,452	19,601	19,749	19,873	19,963	20,021	20,058	20,064	20,054	20,033	20,006	19,986	19,964	19,950
5-10	20,499	20,838	21,656	22,108	22,412	22,762	23,125	23,244	23,079	23,104	23,186	23,319	23,446	23,582	23,755	23,917	24,043	24,134	24,192	24,220	24,229
11-15	15,277	18,126	17,738	17,594	17,572	17,607	17,698	18,235	18,860	19,192	19,553	19,875	19,976	19,826	19,813	19,854	19,938	20,045	20,163	20,319	20,466
16-17	7,869	7,733	7,655	7,626	7,556	7,454	7,319	7,087	7,080	7,396	7,477	7,457	7,737	8,238	8,349	8,173	8,133	8,147	8,178	8,177	8,194
18-59Female, 64Male	185,911	186,621	187,461	188,172	189,070	189,962	190,696	191,260	191,645	191,732	191,933	192,201	192,341	192,328	192,491	192,887	193,043	193,305	193,546	193,808	194,069
60/65-74	37,268	36,275	39,079	39,818	40,381	40,917	41,447	41,744	42,175	42,676	43,149	43,084	43,285	43,914	44,786	45,780	46,792	47,719	48,588	49,442	50,284
75-84	18,731	18,931	19,244	19,593	19,885	20,145	20,578	21,311	22,043	22,701	23,402	24,652	25,662	26,422	27,000	27,484	27,921	28,067	28,257	28,434	28,575
85+	8,709	8,973	9,211	9,418	9,706	9,993	10,267	10,541	10,828	11,161	11,541	11,968	12,444	12,941	13,435	13,878	14,423	15,158	15,884	16,557	17,271
Total	316,359	318,714	321,116	323,406	325,715	328,072	330,461	332,874	335,311	337,711	340,114	342,519	344,912	347,309	349,693	352,027	354,326	356,581	358,794	360,921	363,038
Population impact of constraint																					
Number of persons	+5	-13	+10	-26	-6	-9	-16	-8	+19	-7	-17	-4	-4	+3	+4	-9	+6	-10	+1	-28	+16
Households																					
Number of Households	138,496	140,111	141,709	143,273	144,875	146,466	148,057	149,655	151,253	152,774	154,303	155,740	157,216	158,684	160,116	161,529	162,946	164,386	165,834	167,210	168,566
Change over previous year	+1,577	+1,614	+1,599	+1,564	+1,602	+1,591	+1,591	+1,599	+1,598	+1,521	+1,529	+1,437	+1,477	+1,468	+1,431	+1,413	+1,417	+1,440	+1,448	+1,376	+1,356
Number of supply units	143,850	145,526	147,186	148,810	150,473	152,125	153,777	155,436	157,096	158,675	160,262	161,753	163,286	164,811	166,297	167,764	169,236	170,731	172,235	173,664	175,073
Change over previous year	+1,638	+1,676	+1,660	+1,624	+1,663	+1,652	+1,652	+1,660	+1,659	+1,579	+1,587	+1,492	+1,533	+1,524	+1,486	+1,468	+1,472	+1,496	+1,504	+1,429	+1,409
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	171,126	172,020	172,882	173,679	174,442	175,192	175,697	176,345	176,957	177,266	177,547	177,852	178,376	178,771	179,124	179,439	179,798	180,284	180,692	181,136	181,684
Change over previous year	+1,262	+894	+862	+798	+763	+749	+505	+648	+611	+310	+280	+305	+524	+396	+353	+315	+359	+486	+408	+444	+548
Number of supply units	155,791	156,804	157,783	158,703	159,694	160,736	161,557	162,514	163,431	164,071	164,683	165,321	166,169	166,821	167,306	167,759	168,105	168,572	168,964	169,387	169,908
Change over previous year	+1,346	+1,013	+979	+920	+990	+1,043	+821	+957	+917	+640	+613	+638	+849	+652	+484	+453	+346	+468	+392	+423	+521

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Migration - Net Flows		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
UK		+337	+318	+302	+283	+271	+243	+236	+234	+207	+190	+189	+193	+188	+184	+186	+172	+180	+173	+160	+180	+180
Overseas		+6	-1	-10	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22	-22
Summary of population change																						
Natural change		+705	+746	+731	+754	+778	+802	+817	+819	+825	+825	+821	+811	+796	+782	+770	+757	+743	+730	+714	+699	+699
Net migration		+343	+317	+282	+261	+249	+220	+213	+212	+184	+167	+166	+170	+166	+162	+164	+149	+158	+150	+138	+158	+158
Net change		+1,048	+1,063	+1,023	+1,015	+1,027	+1,022	+1,030	+1,031	+1,009	+992	+987	+981	+962	+944	+934	+906	+901	+880	+852	+857	+857

+4,424
-384

+15,424
+4,040
+19,464

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	
0-4	8,239	8,333	8,266	8,302	8,353	8,421	8,484	8,543	8,614	8,679	8,728	8,759	8,773	8,777	8,770	8,760	8,745	8,733	8,726	8,723	8,725	
5-10	8,342	8,564	8,988	9,195	9,385	9,538	9,701	9,794	9,718	9,759	9,816	9,894	9,965	10,027	10,104	10,171	10,219	10,249	10,262	10,266	10,262	
11-15	7,124	6,987	6,805	6,758	6,720	6,800	6,915	7,150	7,457	7,632	7,778	7,914	7,981	7,916	7,936	7,970	8,023	8,081	8,135	8,203	8,264	
16-17	2,936	2,912	2,913	2,891	2,856	2,783	2,672	2,603	2,654	2,765	2,821	2,864	2,846	2,846	3,175	3,228	3,138	3,144	3,169	3,176	3,185	
18-59Female, 64Male	71,698	72,174	72,885	73,157	73,677	74,156	74,544	74,825	74,991	75,053	75,222	75,382	75,511	75,566	75,647	75,829	75,904	76,065	76,201	76,333	76,504	
60/65-74	12,480	12,777	13,027	13,304	13,500	13,699	13,887	14,014	14,234	14,498	14,710	14,743	14,884	15,180	15,558	16,027	16,496	16,895	17,267	17,620	17,952	
75-84	6,178	6,208	6,254	6,289	6,316	6,341	6,481	6,705	6,899	7,105	7,304	7,704	8,037	8,320	8,508	8,670	8,776	8,798	8,866	8,948	9,027	
85+	2,657	2,727	2,807	2,892	2,976	3,072	3,148	3,228	3,326	3,411	3,515	3,631	3,763	3,883	4,017	4,137	4,313	4,544	4,763	4,972	5,179	
Total	119,634	120,882	121,745	122,768	123,783	124,810	125,832	126,862	127,893	128,902	129,894	130,881	131,862	132,824	133,768	134,702	135,608	136,509	137,389	138,241	139,098	139,098

19,464

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	-6	+4	-2	-0	-3	+3	-9	+1	+13	-0	-7	+2	+6	+2	+1	+4	-5	-1	-2	-10	+14
Households																					
Number of Households	51,411	52,063	52,722	53,360	54,013	54,662	55,304	55,942	56,579	57,180	57,776	58,345	58,927	59,503	60,064	60,611	61,155	61,731	62,299	62,844	63,384
Change over previous year	+647	+652	+659	+638	+642	+649	+642	+637	+638	+601	+585	+569	+582	+576	+561	+548	+543	+576	+568	+545	+540
Number of supply units	53,276	53,952	54,634	55,296	55,972	56,644	57,310	57,971	58,631	59,254	59,871	60,461	61,064	61,661	62,242	62,810	63,373	63,970	64,559	65,123	65,683
Change over previous year	+670	+675	+683	+661	+676	+672	+666	+661	+661	+623	+617	+590	+603	+597	+581	+568	+563	+597	+589	+564	+560
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	65,354	65,854	66,326	66,763	67,143	67,519	67,812	68,153	68,454	68,637	68,794	68,960	69,242	69,432	69,588	69,745	69,917	70,160	70,380	70,574	70,833
Change over previous year	+641	+500	+472	+437	+381	+376	+293	+341	+301	+183	+157	+166	+282	+189	+157	+157	+171	+243	+201	+213	+259
Number of supply units	65,425	65,996	66,540	67,050	67,576	68,100	68,542	69,033	69,485	69,818	70,125	70,443	70,880	71,224	71,534	71,845	72,022	72,272	72,479	72,698	72,965
Change over previous year	+711	+571	+544	+510	+527	+524	+442	+491	+452	+333	+308	+318	+437	+343	+310	+311	+177	+250	+207	+220	+267

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 09/08/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+419	+489	+472	+500	+497	+514	+512	+531	+533	+544	+545	+530	+531	+536	+530	+533	+531	+544	+548	+565	+10,402
Overseas	+59	+57	+54	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+1,018
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+62	+59	+51	+51	+58	+63	+63	+61	+59	+57	+49	+40	+26	+13	-1	-19	-39	-58	-75	-94	+424
Net migration	+478	+546	+525	+550	+547	+563	+561	+581	+583	+594	+595	+579	+581	+586	+580	+582	+580	+594	+598	+615	+11,420
Net change	+540	+605	+576	+601	+605	+626	+624	+642	+642	+651	+644	+619	+607	+599	+579	+563	+541	+536	+523	+521	+11,844

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	4,418	4,424	4,386	4,358	4,355	4,366	4,383	4,410	4,442	4,477	4,508	4,529	4,546	4,558	4,559	4,566	4,549	4,541	4,529	4,517	4,507
5-10	5,313	5,337	5,448	5,585	5,597	5,647	5,702	5,710	5,671	5,653	5,688	5,683	5,708	5,741	5,780	5,822	5,854	5,877	5,895	5,902	5,904
11-15	4,575	4,563	4,532	4,447	4,479	4,474	4,473	4,550	4,700	4,740	4,805	4,858	4,870	4,833	4,812	4,813	4,824	4,847	4,874	4,911	4,945
16-17	1,835	1,863	1,822	1,816	1,818	1,805	1,797	1,759	1,702	1,777	1,827	1,797	1,846	1,937	1,968	1,935	1,916	1,913	1,914	1,912	1,916
18-59Female, 64Male	45,323	45,249	45,257	45,347	45,436	45,548	45,679	45,748	45,817	45,831	45,796	45,829	45,828	45,747	45,731	45,740	45,679	45,631	45,614	45,634	45,622
60/65-74	12,017	12,376	12,685	12,883	13,101	13,285	13,441	13,541	13,601	13,689	13,808	13,741	13,743	13,918	14,112	14,345	14,643	14,880	15,126	15,339	15,571
75-84	5,521	5,633	5,847	6,047	6,208	6,387	6,559	6,856	7,177	7,469	7,751	8,208	8,531	8,757	8,956	9,117	9,250	9,326	9,338	9,357	9,387
85+	2,391	2,488	2,561	2,631	2,721	2,808	2,912	2,996	3,102	3,218	3,352	3,504	3,686	3,884	4,056	4,225	4,401	4,642	4,903	5,144	5,385
Total	81,393	81,933	82,538	83,114	83,715	84,320	84,946	85,570	86,212	86,854	87,505	88,149	88,768	89,375	89,974	90,563	91,116	91,657	92,193	92,716	93,237

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	+15	-15	+17	-9	+10	-9	+2	-5	+6	+1	+1	-0	+4	+2	+0	+1	+12	+1	+0	-7	+5
Households																					
Number of Households	35,623	36,015	36,416	36,810	37,213	37,619	38,024	38,442	38,851	39,250	39,665	40,049	40,446	40,828	41,206	41,578	41,949	42,282	42,641	42,973	43,305
Change over previous year	+382	+392	+401	+394	+403	+406	+405	+417	+409	+399	+415	+384	+397	+381	+378	+372	+371	+334	+358	+332	+332
Number of supply units	36,630	37,033	37,446	37,851	38,265	38,683	39,100	39,529	39,949	40,360	40,787	41,181	41,590	41,982	42,371	42,754	43,135	43,478	43,846	44,188	44,529
Change over previous year	+393	+403	+413	+405	+414	+418	+417	+429	+421	+411	+427	+395	+409	+392	+389	+383	+381	+343	+368	+341	+342
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	41,675	41,713	41,794	41,886	42,000	42,108	42,181	42,249	42,373	42,430	42,474	42,511	42,573	42,614	42,659	42,671	42,680	42,706	42,740	42,812	42,894
Change over previous year	+125	+38	+81	+91	+114	+108	+73	+68	+124	+57	+43	+37	+62	+42	+45	+12	+9	+26	+34	+71	+82
Number of supply units	33,767	33,834	33,936	34,046	34,210	34,370	34,502	34,630	34,804	34,923	35,032	35,135	35,259	35,293	35,330	35,340	35,348	35,369	35,398	35,457	35,525
Change over previous year	+137	+67	+102	+110	+165	+160	+132	+128	+174	+120	+108	+103	+124	+35	+37	+10	+7	+22	+28	+59	+68

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 09/08/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\ONS2008POP_1_inp\scenario_ONS2008.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

<p>Produce flat file</p> <p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>		<< Append to (blank if not to be appended)
	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\ONS2008POP_1_out\FlatComp_ONS2008.xls</p>	<< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)

It was run on 09/08/2012 at 17:02:50

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2008 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2008 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projections.
 Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>

Comments from the FertONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.
 Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS.
 Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.
 If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of births.
 Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule is for 2009/10 taken from ONS England 2008-based projections.

Comments from the MortONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.
 Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS.
 Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.
 If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of deaths.
 Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule is for 2009/10 taken from ONS England 2008-based projections.

Comments from the Mig_INUKONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.
 Area internal in-migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS.
 Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.
 If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of migrants.
 Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2008.xls>

Comments from the Mig_OUTUKONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.
 Area internal out-migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS.
 Area counts of internal out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.
 If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of migrants.
 Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
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 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2008.xls>

Comments from the Mig_INOVONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area overseas in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.
 Area overseas in-migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS.
 Area counts of overseas in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.
 If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of migrants.
 Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2008.xls>

Comments from the Mig_OUTOVONS2008.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area overseas out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection, 2009-10.

Area overseas out-migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS.

Area counts of overseas out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2008-based projection.

If alternative assumptions are made in a scenario not intended to replicate ONS exactly, remove the counts of migrants.

Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2008.xls>

Comments from the Cons2009-33.xls workbook, which was last updated on 03/12/2010

Population 2009-2033 taken from ONS sub-national 2008 based projections.

Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2008--based-projections/2008-based-subnational-population-projections-for-england--methc>

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv

A single conversion ratio has been used.

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 18/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv

A labour force to dwellings conversion has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

dology-guide.pdf

dology-guide.pdf

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+181	+138	+87	+87	+104	+126	+144	+149	+149	+178	+196	+239	+276	+304	+338	+346	+347	+354	+363	+7,359
Overseas	+63	+47	+30	+30	+13	-37	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36	-35	-35	-35	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36	+4,029
Summary of population change																				+11,388
Natural change	+409	+442	+443	+438	+419	+416	+411	+405	+400	+394	+384	+373	+359	+344	+309	+294	+279	+265	+249	
Net migration	+245	+185	+116	+99	+93	+90	+108	+113	+113	+142	+160	+203	+241	+289	+303	+311	+312	+318	+327	
Net change	+654	+627	+559	+537	+512	+506	+519	+518	+513	+535	+544	+576	+599	+613	+611	+605	+590	+583	+576	

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	6,514	6,642	6,726	6,820	6,875	6,916	6,904	6,865	6,818	6,777	6,744	6,714	6,687	6,660	6,628	6,592	6,555	6,522	6,494	6,473	6,461
5-10	6,794	6,829	7,068	7,167	7,321	7,493	7,732	7,871	7,949	8,031	8,074	8,110	8,092	8,051	8,005	7,963	7,928	7,892	7,859	7,826	7,787
11-15	6,681	6,575	6,323	6,284	6,281	6,238	6,164	6,344	6,468	6,597	6,775	6,972	7,100	7,181	7,277	7,337	7,383	7,377	7,341	7,296	7,256
16-17	3,188	3,120	3,016	2,934	2,788	2,745	2,772	2,649	2,639	2,742	2,713	2,677	2,776	2,951	3,006	3,024	3,096	3,106	3,169	3,190	3,184
18-59Female, 64Male	67,357	67,526	67,812	67,837	67,959	68,023	67,949	67,941	67,875	67,681	67,573	67,436	67,277	67,084	66,974	67,000	66,988	67,021	67,071	67,161	67,271
60/65-74	12,875	13,210	13,471	13,762	13,935	14,099	14,293	14,360	14,507	14,658	14,797	14,775	14,835	15,022	15,310	15,578	15,827	16,128	16,356	16,636	16,912
75-84	6,965	7,001	7,070	7,204	7,285	7,350	7,459	7,671	7,869	8,059	8,273	8,669	9,035	9,281	9,476	9,642	9,831	9,880	9,993	10,065	10,097
85+	3,668	3,763	3,808	3,846	3,947	4,038	4,135	4,228	4,301	4,414	4,545	4,686	4,814	4,984	5,151	5,299	5,479	5,727	5,959	6,178	6,433
Total	114,013	114,867	115,295	115,854	116,391	116,903	117,409	117,928	118,446	118,959	119,485	120,039	120,615	121,215	121,827	122,436	123,048	123,652	124,243	124,826	125,401

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	+38	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-8	-8	-7	-7	-7	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7	-7	-6
Households																					
Number of Households	50,876	51,330	51,751	52,142	52,518	52,895	53,312	53,719	54,130	54,529	54,920	55,270	55,641	56,018	56,388	56,773	57,173	57,608	58,034	58,447	58,837
Change over previous year	+518	+454	+421	+390	+376	+378	+416	+408	+410	+399	+391	+350	+371	+377	+371	+385	+400	+435	+426	+413	+390
Number of supply units	53,329	53,805	54,247	54,656	55,050	55,446	55,882	56,309	56,740	57,158	57,568	57,935	58,324	58,719	59,107	59,510	59,930	60,386	60,832	61,265	61,674
Change over previous year	+543	+476	+441	+409	+394	+396	+436	+427	+430	+418	+410	+367	+389	+395	+389	+403	+420	+456	+446	+433	+409
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	62,785	63,039	63,214	63,279	63,366	63,433	63,362	63,390	63,342	63,221	63,115	63,022	63,026	63,029	63,045	63,071	63,159	63,299	63,426	63,560	63,741
Change over previous year	+443	+255	+175	+65	+86	+67	-71	+27	-48	-120	-107	-92	+3	+3	+16	+27	+87	+140	+128	+134	+181
Number of supply units	55,381	55,605	55,820	55,936	56,073	56,192	56,189	56,273	56,290	56,243	56,208	56,185	56,248	56,250	56,265	56,288	56,366	56,491	56,605	56,725	56,886
Change over previous year	+603	+225	+214	+117	+136	+119	-3	+84	+17	-47	-35	-23	+62	+3	+14	+24	+78	+125	+114	+120	+162

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 23/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.16	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.13
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Population Estimates and Forecasts

ONS 2010 SNPP BASELINE

Components of Population Change

Year beginning July 1st

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Births																					
Male	2,128	2,169	2,169	2,160	2,153	2,148	2,135	2,125	2,122	2,116	2,107	2,096	2,083	2,089	2,055	2,044	2,039	2,037	2,038	2,041	
Female	2,027	2,066	2,066	2,057	2,050	2,045	2,033	2,024	2,021	2,015	2,007	1,996	1,984	1,971	1,958	1,947	1,942	1,940	1,941	1,944	
All Births	4,155	4,235	4,235	4,217	4,203	4,193	4,168	4,149	4,142	4,131	4,114	4,091	4,066	4,040	4,013	3,991	3,980	3,978	3,979	3,985	
TFR	2.11	2.13	2.11	2.09	2.07	2.05	2.02	2.01	2.00	1.99	1.98	1.97	1.96	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	
Deaths																					
Male	1,345	1,330	1,349	1,361	1,355	1,362	1,368	1,379	1,391	1,400	1,415	1,428	1,447	1,464	1,484	1,505	1,528	1,551	1,572	1,597	
Female	1,464	1,451	1,446	1,444	1,438	1,429	1,424	1,421	1,420	1,419	1,423	1,430	1,437	1,445	1,455	1,471	1,486	1,504	1,523	1,547	
All deaths	2,809	2,781	2,794	2,805	2,793	2,791	2,791	2,800	2,811	2,820	2,838	2,858	2,884	2,908	2,939	2,975	3,014	3,055	3,095	3,144	
SMR: males	93.3	89.9	88.7	87.2	84.6	82.8	80.9	79.4	77.9	76.2	74.9	73.4	72.3	71.0	70.0	68.9	68.0	67.1	66.2	65.5	
SMR: females	93.7	91.1	89.3	87.5	85.7	83.7	81.9	80.2	78.6	76.9	75.3	73.9	72.5	71.1	69.8	68.6	67.5	66.4	65.4	64.6	
SMR: male & female	93.5	90.5	89.0	87.3	85.1	83.2	81.4	79.8	78.3	76.6	75.1	73.7	72.4	71.1	69.9	68.8	67.8	66.8	65.8	65.1	
Expectation of life	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.0	82.2	82.3	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	83.4	83.5	83.6	83.7	83.8	83.9	
Deaths input																					
In-migration from the UK																					
Male	9,050	9,103	9,153	9,195	9,231	9,257	9,268	9,276	9,275	9,273	9,288	9,307	9,327	9,354	9,396	9,441	9,482	9,527	9,579	9,636	
Female	9,853	9,894	9,931	9,959	9,992	10,005	10,007	10,003	9,988	9,976	9,984	10,008	10,031	10,062	10,114	10,178	10,232	10,297	10,369	10,442	
All	18,904	18,998	19,084	19,154	19,223	19,262	19,275	19,279	19,263	19,250	19,272	19,315	19,358	19,416	19,510	19,619	19,714	19,824	19,948	20,078	
SMiGR: males	53.6	53.5	53.3	53.2	53.2	53.1	53.0	52.9	52.9	52.8	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.8	
SMiGR: females	58.0	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.3	57.2	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.0	56.9	56.9	56.8	56.8	
Migrants input																					
Out-migration to the UK																					
Male	8,518	8,577	8,656	8,709	8,744	8,785	8,806	8,816	8,827	8,823	8,833	8,856	8,869	8,890	8,931	8,974	9,017	9,056	9,105	9,163	
Female	9,344	9,436	9,517	9,553	9,593	9,598	9,600	9,601	9,595	9,569	9,580	9,588	9,591	9,608	9,666	9,744	9,799	9,871	9,944	10,020	
All	17,863	18,013	18,173	18,262	18,336	18,383	18,406	18,417	18,422	18,392	18,413	18,444	18,460	18,499	18,597	18,719	18,816	18,927	19,048	19,184	
SMiGR: males	50.5	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.2	50.2	
SMiGR: females	55.0	55.0	55.2	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.0	55.0	54.9	54.8	54.8	54.7	54.6	54.5	54.5	54.6	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	
Migrants input																					
In-migration from Overseas																					
Male	1,556	1,566	1,570	1,575	1,571	1,572	1,574	1,575	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,577	1,578	1,578	1,578	1,578	1,578	1,579	1,579	1,581	
Female	1,348	1,362	1,365	1,366	1,366	1,367	1,369	1,370	1,371	1,371	1,372	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,373	1,375	
All	2,904	2,928	2,935	2,941	2,938	2,939	2,943	2,945	2,946	2,947	2,949	2,950	2,951	2,951	2,952	2,951	2,951	2,952	2,952	2,955	
SMiGR: males	132.0	131.7	130.9	130.4	129.5	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.4	129.7	130.1	130.3	130.6	130.8	130.8	130.4	130.0	129.5	128.7	128.0	
SMiGR: females	118.4	118.4	117.7	117.1	116.6	116.4	116.6	116.7	116.8	117.1	117.4	117.7	117.9	118.0	117.9	117.6	117.1	116.6	115.9	115.3	
Migrants input																					
Out-migration to Overseas																					
Male	1,458	1,484	1,505	1,528	1,549	1,576	1,578	1,578	1,579	1,579	1,579	1,580	1,581	1,581	1,582	1,581	1,582	1,583	1,583	1,584	
Female	1,169	1,198	1,216	1,233	1,255	1,279	1,281	1,282	1,283	1,283	1,284	1,284	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,286	
All	2,628	2,682	2,721	2,761	2,805	2,856	2,859	2,860	2,862	2,862	2,863	2,864	2,866	2,866	2,867	2,866	2,866	2,868	2,868	2,871	

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
SMIGr: males	123.8	124.8	125.4	126.5	127.7	129.6	129.5	129.5	129.7	130.0	130.3	130.6	130.9	131.0	131.0	130.7	130.3	129.8	129.0	128.3	
SMIGr: females	102.7	104.1	104.9	105.7	107.2	109.0	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.5	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.4	110.3	110.0	109.6	109.1	108.5	107.9	
Migrants input																					
Migration - Net Flows																					
UK	+1,041	+984	+911	+892	+886	+879	+868	+862	+840	+858	+859	+871	+898	+917	+913	+901	+898	+897	+899	+894	+17,970
Overseas	+276	+246	+213	+181	+133	+84	+84	+85	+85	+85	+85	+86	+86	+85	+85	+85	+85	+84	+84	+85	+2,322
Natural change																					
Net migration	+1,347	+1,453	+1,441	+1,412	+1,409	+1,402	+1,377	+1,350	+1,331	+1,311	+1,276	+1,233	+1,183	+1,132	+1,074	+1,016	+966	+923	+884	+841	+24,360
Net change	+1,317	+1,230	+1,125	+1,073	+1,019	+963	+953	+947	+925	+943	+944	+957	+983	+1,002	+998	+985	+983	+981	+984	+979	+20,292
	+2,664	+2,684	+2,565	+2,485	+2,429	+2,365	+2,330	+2,296	+2,257	+2,254	+2,220	+2,190	+2,166	+2,134	+2,072	+2,001	+1,949	+1,904	+1,868	+1,820	+44,653
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																					
<i>Population at mid-year</i>																					
0-4	19,653	20,128	20,360	20,628	20,834	21,017	21,047	20,979	20,890	20,812	20,738	20,660	20,585	20,503	20,403	20,288	20,167	20,058	19,971	19,910	19,883
5-10	20,665	20,943	21,769	22,344	22,851	23,391	24,055	24,575	24,801	25,048	25,232	25,392	25,392	25,304	25,205	25,112	25,020	24,918	24,819	24,712	24,585
11-15	18,494	18,323	17,860	17,730	17,730	17,787	17,849	18,358	18,956	19,407	19,937	20,457	20,900	21,128	21,399	21,602	21,772	21,795	21,722	21,625	21,538
16-17	7,960	7,882	7,810	7,732	7,574	7,455	7,369	7,142	7,119	7,428	7,505	7,492	7,725	8,217	8,459	8,472	8,539	8,688	8,888	8,961	8,948
18-59Female, 64Male	184,759	185,413	186,196	186,796	187,561	188,203	188,667	188,960	189,097	188,929	188,919	188,918	188,811	188,503	188,353	188,460	188,415	188,535	188,687	188,967	189,302
60/65-74	37,533	38,607	39,466	40,265	40,915	41,534	42,098	42,427	42,908	43,440	43,954	44,183	44,183	44,892	45,806	46,833	47,891	48,885	49,793	50,724	51,610
75-84	18,708	18,895	19,219	19,570	19,837	20,074	20,472	21,208	21,905	22,568	23,262	24,522	25,544	26,323	26,942	27,472	27,996	28,108	28,333	28,527	28,695
85+	8,687	8,933	9,127	9,308	9,556	9,827	10,094	10,333	10,601	10,902	11,243	11,632	12,068	12,504	12,932	13,332	13,832	14,532	15,212	15,866	16,552
Total	316,460	319,124	321,807	324,373	326,858	329,287	331,652	333,982	336,278	338,534	340,789	343,009	345,198	347,364	349,498	351,570	353,571	355,520	357,424	359,292	361,112
Population impact of constraint																					
Number of persons	+116	-7	-8	-7	-9	-8	-8	-7	-6	-7	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-7
Households																					
Number of Households	138,337	139,887	141,398	142,845	144,257	145,714	147,188	148,640	150,072	151,442	152,820	154,091	155,405	156,712	157,999	159,292	160,589	161,933	163,275	164,560	165,793
Change over previous year	+1,658	+1,549	+1,511	+1,447	+1,412	+1,456	+1,474	+1,452	+1,432	+1,370	+1,377	+1,271	+1,314	+1,307	+1,287	+1,293	+1,297	+1,344	+1,342	+1,285	+1,232
Number of supply units	143,675	145,282	146,850	148,351	149,815	151,325	152,854	154,361	155,846	157,267	158,696	160,015	161,377	162,733	164,068	165,410	166,796	168,151	169,544	170,878	172,157
Change over previous year	+1,721	+1,607	+1,568	+1,501	+1,464	+1,510	+1,529	+1,506	+1,485	+1,422	+1,429	+1,319	+1,362	+1,356	+1,335	+1,342	+1,346	+1,395	+1,393	+1,334	+1,279
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	170,071	170,966	171,734	172,382	172,975	173,539	173,812	174,214	174,545	174,614	174,662	174,707	174,985	175,177	175,369	175,560	175,846	176,293	176,705	177,165	177,687
Change over previous year	+1,363	+895	+768	+648	+593	+563	+273	+402	+331	+69	+48	+44	+278	+192	+192	+191	+286	+447	+412	+461	+522
Number of supply units	154,554	155,392	156,276	157,049	157,769	158,463	158,894	159,446	159,925	160,165	160,385	160,603	161,039	161,295	161,475	161,657	161,929	162,349	162,735	163,164	163,653
Change over previous year	+2,332	+839	+884	+774	+720	+694	+431	+552	+479	+239	+220	+218	+436	+256	+181	+181	+273	+420	+385	+430	+488
<i>This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 23/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates</i>																					
	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.27	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.18	2.18

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+315	+283	+261	+243	+222	+202	+182	+168	+149	+136	+122	+116	+109	+102	+94	+78	+71	+66	+63	+59	+15,677
Overseas	+108	+97	+85	+73	+55	+37	+37	+37	+37	+37	+37	+38	+37	+37	+37	+37	+37	+37	+37	+37	+4,015
Summary of population change																					+19,692
Natural change	+799	+867	+881	+850	+860	+862	+853	+839	+832	+824	+809	+790	+769	+749	+726	+704	+687	+675	+665	+653	
Net migration	+422	+380	+346	+316	+277	+239	+220	+205	+186	+173	+160	+153	+147	+139	+131	+115	+108	+103	+100	+95	
Net change	+1,221	+1,247	+1,207	+1,166	+1,138	+1,102	+1,072	+1,045	+1,018	+997	+969	+943	+916	+889	+857	+819	+795	+778	+764	+748	

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	
0-4	8,452	8,671	8,765	8,890	8,989	9,093	9,128	9,110	9,082	9,054	9,024	8,987	8,947	8,904	8,853	8,797	8,740	8,691	8,655	8,633	8,629	
5-10	8,399	8,616	9,061	9,337	9,610	9,843	10,122	10,367	10,453	10,566	10,654	10,745	10,764	10,735	10,701	10,667	10,628	10,582	10,533	10,482	10,422	
11-15	7,161	7,072	6,882	6,878	6,864	6,954	7,075	7,329	7,623	7,858	8,091	8,298	8,493	8,579	8,695	8,785	8,872	8,897	8,876	8,845	8,816	
16-17	2,939	2,896	2,950	2,932	2,899	2,845	2,751	2,672	2,724	2,860	2,906	2,944	3,036	3,252	3,367	3,359	3,378	3,435	3,529	3,566	3,562	
18-59Female, 64Male	71,047	71,509	71,958	72,371	72,842	73,249	73,589	73,782	73,884	73,871	73,990	74,083	74,119	74,068	74,055	74,123	74,160	74,280	74,372	74,500	74,699	
60/65-74	12,663	13,012	13,271	13,584	13,841	14,078	14,286	14,458	14,705	14,987	15,239	15,298	15,484	15,814	16,235	16,736	17,219	17,647	18,053	18,455	18,802	
75-84	6,247	6,268	6,347	6,383	6,429	6,462	6,606	6,838	7,035	7,249	7,441	7,848	8,178	8,475	8,696	8,885	9,010	9,047	9,133	9,231	9,335	
85+	2,608	2,672	2,751	2,817	2,883	2,971	3,039	3,112	3,206	3,286	3,383	3,495	3,621	3,729	3,843	3,952	4,115	4,337	4,545	4,748	4,944	
Total	119,516	120,737	121,984	123,191	124,357	125,494	126,596	127,668	128,713	129,731	130,728	131,698	132,641	133,557	134,445	135,302	136,122	136,917	137,695	138,460	139,208	19,692

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	+45	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	
Households																						
Number of Households	51,410	52,061	52,718	53,335	53,938	54,568	55,194	55,807	56,413	56,979	57,546	58,082	58,625	59,172	59,709	60,237	60,760	61,321	61,869	62,396	62,904	
Change over previous year	+695	+651	+667	+617	+603	+630	+626	+613	+606	+566	+567	+536	+544	+547	+537	+527	+524	+560	+549	+527	+508	
Number of supply units	53,274	53,949	54,630	55,270	55,895	56,547	57,196	57,831	58,459	59,046	59,633	60,189	60,752	61,318	61,875	62,421	62,964	63,545	64,113	64,659	65,186	
Change over previous year	+720	+675	+681	+640	+625	+653	+649	+635	+628	+587	+588	+555	+563	+567	+557	+546	+543	+581	+568	+546	+527	
Labour Force																						
Number of Labour Force	64,718	65,218	65,652	66,052	66,387	66,717	66,951	67,229	67,456	67,571	67,671	67,769	67,967	68,095	68,209	68,327	68,493	68,719	68,919	69,139	69,384	
Change over previous year	+678	+500	+434	+400	+335	+330	+234	+278	+227	+115	+99	+98	+198	+129	+114	+118	+166	+227	+200	+220	+245	
Number of supply units	64,718	65,218	65,723	66,194	66,601	67,004	67,311	67,663	67,964	68,153	68,325	68,498	68,771	68,974	69,089	69,208	69,376	69,606	69,809	70,031	70,280	
Change over previous year	+1,297	+500	+505	+472	+407	+402	+307	+352	+301	+189	+173	+172	+273	+203	+115	+119	+168	+230	+202	+222	+249	
	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.27	2.27	2.26	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.21

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 23/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+545	+564	+564	+563	+860	+551	+542	+545	+541	+517	+513	+510	+501	+484	+481	+483	+482	+473	+12,248
Overseas	+105	+102	+99	+95	+89	+83	+83	+84	+84	+84	+84	+84	+84	+84	+83	+83	+83	+83	
Summary of population change																			
Natural change	+138	+144	+137	+125	+130	+123	+113	+105	+99	+82	+70	+55	+39	+21	-15	-31	-46	-61	
Net migration	+650	+666	+682	+658	+649	+634	+625	+629	+624	+600	+596	+594	+585	+568	+564	+567	+566	+556	
Net change	+789	+810	+799	+782	+779	+757	+738	+734	+707	+670	+651	+633	+606	+570	+549	+536	+520	+496	

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	4,686	4,815	4,869	4,918	4,970	5,008	5,014	5,004	4,980	4,980	4,970	4,960	4,951	4,939	4,922	4,898	4,872	4,846	4,822	4,804	4,793
5-10	5,473	5,497	5,640	5,841	5,920	6,055	6,201	6,337	6,398	6,450	6,503	6,538	6,536	6,519	6,499	6,464	6,445	6,445	6,445	6,426	6,404
11-15	4,651	4,676	4,655	4,568	4,585	4,596	4,611	4,684	4,864	4,951	5,071	5,187	5,307	5,367	5,427	5,479	5,517	5,521	5,505	5,483	5,466
16-17	1,863	1,866	1,845	1,867	1,888	1,864	1,846	1,821	1,786	1,827	1,885	1,871	1,914	2,013	2,085	2,089	2,105	2,147	2,190	2,205	2,202
18-59Female, 64Male	46,355	46,377	46,426	46,589	46,760	46,931	47,129	47,237	47,338	47,377	47,356	47,389	47,415	47,351	47,324	47,337	47,267	47,233	47,244	47,306	47,331
60/65-74	11,996	12,385	12,724	12,919	13,139	13,356	13,518	13,610	13,696	13,795	13,917	13,862	13,865	14,046	14,261	14,519	14,845	15,110	15,385	15,632	15,896
75-84	5,495	5,607	5,802	5,982	6,123	6,262	6,407	6,700	6,982	7,261	7,548	8,005	8,331	8,567	8,770	8,945	9,095	9,181	9,207	9,232	9,263
85+	2,410	2,498	2,568	2,644	2,725	2,818	2,921	2,992	3,094	3,202	3,315	3,452	3,623	3,791	3,938	4,081	4,238	4,468	4,707	4,940	5,175
Total	82,930	83,719	84,529	85,328	86,111	86,890	87,647	88,386	89,119	89,844	90,566	91,272	91,942	92,593	93,226	93,832	94,402	94,951	95,486	96,007	96,502

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	+32	+3	+3	+3	+3	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2
Households																					
Number of Households	36,052	36,496	36,929	37,369	37,802	38,251	38,683	39,114	39,529	39,935	40,354	40,739	41,138	41,522	41,901	42,283	42,656	43,004	43,372	43,717	44,052
Change over previous year	+446	+444	+433	+439	+433	+449	+432	+432	+415	+405	+419	+385	+399	+384	+379	+382	+373	+349	+368	+345	+334
Number of supply units	37,071	37,528	37,973	38,425	38,870	39,332	39,777	40,220	40,647	41,064	41,495	41,891	42,301	42,696	43,086	43,478	43,862	44,220	44,599	44,954	45,297
Change over previous year	+458	+457	+445	+452	+445	+462	+444	+444	+427	+417	+431	+396	+410	+395	+390	+392	+364	+358	+378	+355	+344
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	42,568	42,709	42,868	43,050	43,222	43,389	43,499	43,596	43,748	43,822	43,877	43,915	43,992	44,053	44,115	44,162	44,195	44,275	44,359	44,466	44,561
Change over previous year	+242	+141	+158	+183	+172	+166	+110	+97	+152	+74	+56	+38	+77	+61	+63	+47	+33	+80	+84	+107	+95
Number of supply units	34,455	34,569	34,734	34,919	35,095	35,267	35,394	35,510	35,671	35,769	35,852	35,920	36,021	36,070	36,122	36,160	36,187	36,252	36,321	36,409	36,487
Change over previous year	+232	+114	+165	+185	+176	+172	+127	+116	+161	+98	+83	+68	+100	+50	+51	+38	+27	+65	+69	+88	+78
2.30	2.29	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.27	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.19

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 23/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_in\scenario_ONS2010 baseline.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

It was run on 23/05/2012 at 13:50:05

<p>Produce flat file</p>		<p><< Append to (blank if not to be appended)</p>
<p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_ONS2010 baseline.xls</p>	<p><< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)</p>

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections. Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the FertONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12. Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected births to the births predicted from the group schedule. Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection. When running scenarios using alternative migration or mortality, remove the counts of births. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local fertility rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative fertility, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative. Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html> Source of standard schedule of rates: Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12. Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected deaths to the deaths predicted from the group schedule. Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection. When running scenarios using alternative migration or fertility, remove the counts of deaths. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local mortality rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative mortality, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative. Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html> Source of standard schedule of rates: Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the Mig_INUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12. Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule. Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection. When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative. Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html> Source of standard schedule of rates: Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the Mig_OUTUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12. Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule. Area counts of internal out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/re/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the Mig_INOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area overseas in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.

Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.

Area counts of overseas in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/re/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the Mig_OUTOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area overseas out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.

Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.

Area counts of overseas out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/re/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the Cons2011-35.xls workbook, which was last updated on 03/12/2010

Population 2011-2035 taken from ONS sub-national 2010 based projections.

Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/re/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conversion ratio has been used.

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply2.xls workbook, which was last updated on 11/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conversion ratio has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Cheltenham in year 2011, Male age 83 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Cheltenham in year 2011, Male age 84 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Cheltenham in year 2011, Male age 86 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Cheltenham in year 2011, Male age 88 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Cheltenham in year 2011, Female age 86 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Male age 74 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Male age 76 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Male age 77 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Male age 83 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Male age 88 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Female age 75 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Female age 77 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Female age 78 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Female age 81 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Female age 84 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Female age 87 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Female age 89 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Gloucester in year 2011, Female age 90 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 8 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 42 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 48 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 53 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 62 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 74 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 75 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 78 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 81 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 83 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 84 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 85 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Male age 88 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Female age 74 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Female age 75 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Female age 76 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Female age 78 in flow 3 - adjusted
Constraint caused negative migrant flow for group Tewkesbury in year 2011, Female age 82 in flow 3 - adjusted

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
SMIGr: males	123.5	124.0	124.7	125.5	127.0	128.6	128.5	128.4	128.6	128.8	129.1	129.4	129.4	129.6	129.7	129.6	129.4	128.9	128.3	127.6	126.7
SMIGr: females	102.5	103.1	103.8	104.8	106.3	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.6	108.6	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.5	108.1	107.6	107.0	106.3
Migrants input																					
Migration - Net Flows																					
UK	+1,038	+981	+908	+888	+882	+875	+865	+859	+837	+855	+856	+869	+895	+914	+910	+897	+895	+893	+896	+891	+17,903
Overseas	+280	+250	+217	+185	+137	+88	+88	+88	+88	+88	+88	+88	+88	+88	+88	+88	+88	+88	+88	+88	+2,389
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+1,347	+1,453	+1,441	+1,412	+1,409	+1,402	+1,377	+1,350	+1,331	+1,311	+1,276	+1,233	+1,183	+1,132	+1,074	+1,016	+966	+923	+884	+841	+20,292
Net migration	+1,317	+1,230	+1,125	+1,073	+1,019	+963	+953	+947	+925	+943	+944	+957	+983	+1,002	+998	+985	+983	+981	+984	+979	+44,653
Net change	+2,664	+2,684	+2,566	+2,485	+2,429	+2,365	+2,330	+2,296	+2,257	+2,254	+2,220	+2,190	+2,166	+2,134	+2,072	+2,001	+1,949	+1,904	+1,868	+1,820	
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																					
<i>Population at mid-year</i>																					
0-4	19,653	20,128	20,360	20,628	20,834	21,017	21,047	20,979	20,890	20,812	20,738	20,660	20,585	20,503	20,403	20,288	20,167	20,058	19,971	19,910	19,883
5-10	20,665	20,943	21,769	22,344	22,851	23,391	24,055	24,575	24,801	25,048	25,232	25,392	25,392	25,304	25,205	25,112	25,020	24,918	24,819	24,712	24,585
11-15	18,494	18,323	17,860	17,730	17,730	17,787	17,849	18,358	18,956	19,407	19,937	20,457	20,900	21,128	21,399	21,602	21,772	21,795	21,722	21,625	21,538
16-17	7,960	7,882	7,810	7,732	7,574	7,455	7,369	7,142	7,119	7,428	7,505	7,492	7,725	8,217	8,459	8,472	8,539	8,688	8,888	8,961	8,948
18-59Female, 64Male	184,759	185,413	186,196	186,796	187,561	188,203	188,667	188,960	189,097	188,929	188,919	188,918	188,811	188,503	188,353	188,460	188,415	188,535	188,687	188,967	189,302
60/65-74	37,533	38,607	39,466	40,265	40,915	41,534	42,098	42,427	42,908	43,440	43,954	43,935	44,183	44,892	45,806	46,833	47,891	48,885	49,793	50,724	51,610
75-84	18,708	18,895	19,219	19,570	19,837	20,074	20,472	21,208	21,905	22,568	23,262	24,522	25,544	26,323	26,942	27,472	27,936	28,108	28,333	28,527	28,695
85+	8,687	8,933	9,127	9,308	9,556	9,827	10,094	10,333	10,601	10,902	11,243	11,632	12,068	12,504	12,932	13,332	13,832	14,532	15,212	15,866	16,552
Total	316,460	319,124	321,807	324,373	326,858	329,287	331,652	333,982	336,278	338,534	340,789	343,009	345,198	347,364	349,498	351,570	353,571	355,520	357,424	359,292	361,112
Population impact of constraint																					
Number of persons	+116	-7	-8	-7	-9	-8	-8	-7	-6	-7	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-7
Households																					
Number of Households	138,337	139,887	141,398	142,845	144,257	145,714	147,188	148,640	150,072	151,442	152,820	154,091	155,405	156,712	157,999	159,292	160,589	161,933	163,275	164,560	165,793
Change over previous year	+1,658	+1,549	+1,511	+1,447	+1,412	+1,456	+1,474	+1,452	+1,432	+1,370	+1,377	+1,271	+1,314	+1,307	+1,287	+1,293	+1,297	+1,344	+1,342	+1,285	+1,232
Number of supply units	143,675	145,282	146,850	148,351	149,815	151,325	152,854	154,361	155,846	157,267	158,696	160,015	161,377	162,733	164,068	165,410	166,796	168,151	169,544	170,878	172,157
Change over previous year	+1,721	+1,607	+1,568	+1,501	+1,464	+1,510	+1,529	+1,506	+1,485	+1,422	+1,429	+1,319	+1,362	+1,356	+1,335	+1,342	+1,346	+1,395	+1,393	+1,334	+1,279
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	170,071	170,966	171,734	172,382	172,975	173,539	173,812	174,214	174,545	174,614	174,662	174,707	174,985	175,177	175,369	175,560	175,846	176,293	176,705	177,165	177,687
Change over previous year	+1,363	+895	+768	+648	+593	+563	+273	+402	+331	+69	+48	+44	+278	+192	+192	+191	+286	+447	+412	+461	+522
Number of supply units	154,554	155,392	156,276	157,049	157,769	158,463	159,003	159,725	160,375	160,784	161,175	161,563	162,171	162,695	163,218	163,667	164,091	164,665	165,056	165,492	165,987
Change over previous year	+2,332	+839	+884	+774	+720	+694	+540	+722	+650	+409	+391	+388	+608	+524	+523	+449	+424	+574	+391	+436	+495

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Migration - Net Flows

UK	+177	+133	+82	+82	+100	+122	+140	+145	+146	+174	+192	+236	+273	+301	+314	+335	+343	+344	+351	+360	+4,351
Overseas	+68	+52	+34	+82	+17	-7	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-322
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+409	+442	+443	+438	+419	+416	+411	+405	+400	+394	+384	+373	+359	+344	+327	+309	+294	+279	+265	+249	+7,359
Net migration	+245	+185	+116	+99	+93	+90	+108	+113	+113	+142	+160	+203	+241	+289	+282	+303	+311	+312	+318	+327	+4,029
Net change	+654	+627	+559	+537	+512	+506	+519	+518	+513	+535	+544	+576	+599	+613	+609	+611	+605	+590	+583	+576	+11,388

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	6,514	6,642	6,726	6,820	6,875	6,916	6,904	6,865	6,818	6,777	6,744	6,714	6,687	6,660	6,628	6,592	6,555	6,522	6,494	6,473	6,461
5-10	6,794	6,829	7,068	7,167	7,321	7,493	7,732	7,871	7,949	8,031	8,074	8,110	8,092	8,051	8,005	7,963	7,928	7,892	7,859	7,826	7,787
11-15	6,681	6,575	6,323	6,284	6,281	6,238	6,164	6,344	6,468	6,597	6,775	6,972	7,100	7,181	7,277	7,337	7,383	7,377	7,341	7,296	7,256
16-17	3,188	3,120	3,016	2,934	2,788	2,745	2,772	2,649	2,639	2,742	2,713	2,677	2,776	2,951	3,006	3,024	3,096	3,106	3,169	3,190	3,184
18-59Female, 64Male	67,357	67,526	67,812	67,837	67,959	68,023	67,949	67,941	67,875	67,681	67,573	67,436	67,277	67,084	66,974	67,000	66,988	67,021	67,071	67,161	67,271
60/65-74	12,875	13,210	13,471	13,762	13,935	14,099	14,293	14,360	14,507	14,658	14,797	14,775	14,835	15,022	15,310	15,578	15,827	16,128	16,356	16,636	16,912
75-84	6,965	7,001	7,070	7,204	7,285	7,350	7,459	7,671	7,869	8,059	8,273	8,669	9,035	9,281	9,476	9,642	9,831	9,880	9,993	10,065	10,097
85+	3,668	3,763	3,808	3,846	3,947	4,038	4,135	4,228	4,301	4,414	4,545	4,686	4,814	4,984	5,151	5,289	5,479	5,727	5,959	6,178	6,433
Total	114,013	114,867	115,295	115,854	116,391	116,903	117,409	117,928	118,446	118,959	119,485	120,039	120,615	121,215	121,827	122,436	123,048	123,652	124,243	124,826	125,401

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	+38	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-8	-8	-7	-7	-7	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7	-7	-6
Households																					
Number of Households	50,876	51,330	51,751	52,142	52,518	52,895	53,312	53,719	54,130	54,529	54,920	55,270	55,641	56,018	56,388	56,773	57,173	57,608	58,034	58,447	58,837
Change over previous year	+518	+454	+421	+390	+376	+378	+416	+408	+410	+399	+391	+350	+371	+377	+371	+385	+400	+435	+426	+413	+390
Number of supply units	53,329	53,805	54,247	54,656	55,050	55,446	55,882	56,309	56,740	57,158	57,568	57,935	58,324	58,719	59,107	59,510	59,930	60,386	60,832	61,265	61,674
Change over previous year	+543	+476	+441	+409	+394	+396	+436	+427	+430	+418	+410	+367	+389	+395	+389	+403	+420	+456	+446	+433	+409
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	62,785	63,039	63,214	63,279	63,366	63,433	63,362	63,390	63,342	63,221	63,115	63,022	63,026	63,029	63,045	63,071	63,159	63,299	63,426	63,560	63,741
Change over previous year	+443	+255	+175	+65	+86	+67	-71	+27	-48	-120	-107	-92	+3	+3	+16	+27	+87	+140	+128	+134	+181
Number of supply units	55,381	55,605	55,820	55,936	56,073	56,192	56,189	56,333	56,410	56,422	56,446	56,482	56,604	56,726	56,859	57,002	57,081	57,208	57,323	57,444	57,608
Change over previous year	+603	+225	+214	+117	+136	+119	-3	+144	+77	+12	+24	+37	+122	+122	+133	+143	+79	+127	+115	+121	+164

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Migration - Net Flows

UK	+314	+282	+260	+242	+221	+201	+182	+167	+148	+135	+122	+115	+108	+101	+93	+77	+70	+65	+62	+57	+3,022
Overseas	+108	+97	+86	+74	+56	+38	+38	+38	+38	+38	+38	+38	+38	+38	+38	+38	+38	+38	+38	+38	+993
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+799	+867	+881	+850	+860	+862	+853	+839	+832	+824	+809	+790	+769	+749	+726	+704	+687	+675	+665	+653	+15,677
Net migration	+422	+380	+346	+316	+277	+239	+220	+205	+186	+173	+160	+153	+147	+139	+131	+115	+108	+103	+100	+95	+4,015
Net change	+1,221	+1,247	+1,207	+1,166	+1,138	+1,102	+1,072	+1,045	+1,018	+997	+969	+943	+916	+889	+857	+819	+795	+778	+764	+748	+19,692

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	8,452	8,671	8,765	8,890	8,989	9,093	9,128	9,110	9,082	9,054	9,024	8,987	8,947	8,904	8,853	8,797	8,740	8,691	8,655	8,633	8,629
5-10	8,399	8,616	9,061	9,337	9,610	9,843	10,122	10,367	10,453	10,566	10,654	10,745	10,764	10,735	10,701	10,667	10,628	10,582	10,533	10,482	10,422
11-15	7,161	7,072	6,882	6,878	6,864	6,954	7,075	7,329	7,623	7,858	8,091	8,298	8,493	8,579	8,695	8,785	8,872	8,897	8,876	8,845	8,816
16-17	2,939	2,896	2,950	2,932	2,899	2,845	2,751	2,672	2,724	2,860	2,906	2,944	3,036	3,252	3,367	3,359	3,378	3,435	3,529	3,566	3,562
18-59Female, 64Male	71,047	71,509	71,958	72,371	72,842	73,249	73,589	73,782	73,884	73,871	73,990	74,083	74,119	74,068	74,055	74,123	74,160	74,280	74,372	74,500	74,699
60/65-74	12,663	13,012	13,271	13,584	13,841	14,078	14,286	14,458	14,705	14,987	15,239	15,298	15,484	15,814	16,235	16,736	17,219	17,647	18,053	18,455	18,802
75-84	6,247	6,268	6,347	6,383	6,429	6,462	6,606	6,838	7,035	7,249	7,441	7,848	8,178	8,475	8,696	8,885	9,010	9,047	9,133	9,231	9,335
85+	2,608	2,672	2,751	2,817	2,883	2,971	3,039	3,112	3,206	3,286	3,383	3,495	3,621	3,729	3,843	3,952	4,115	4,337	4,545	4,748	4,944
Total	119,516	120,737	121,984	123,191	124,357	125,494	126,596	127,668	128,713	129,731	130,728	131,698	132,641	133,557	134,445	135,302	136,122	136,917	137,695	138,460	139,208

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	+45	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Households																					
Number of Households	51,410	52,061	52,718	53,335	53,938	54,568	55,194	55,807	56,413	56,979	57,546	58,082	58,625	59,172	59,709	60,237	60,760	61,321	61,869	62,396	62,904
Change over previous year	+695	+651	+667	+617	+603	+630	+626	+613	+606	+566	+567	+536	+544	+547	+537	+527	+524	+560	+549	+527	+508
Number of supply units	53,274	53,949	54,630	55,270	55,895	56,547	57,196	57,831	58,459	59,046	59,633	60,189	60,752	61,318	61,875	62,421	62,964	63,545	64,113	64,659	65,186
Change over previous year	+720	+675	+681	+640	+625	+653	+649	+635	+628	+587	+588	+555	+563	+567	+557	+546	+543	+581	+568	+546	+527
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	64,718	65,218	65,652	66,052	66,387	66,717	66,951	67,229	67,456	67,571	67,671	67,769	67,967	68,095	68,209	68,327	68,493	68,719	68,919	69,139	69,384
Change over previous year	+678	+500	+434	+400	+335	+330	+234	+278	+227	+115	+99	+98	+198	+129	+114	+118	+166	+227	+200	+220	+245
Number of supply units	64,718	65,218	65,723	66,194	66,601	67,004	67,383	67,807	68,182	68,443	68,689	68,935	69,282	69,560	69,822	70,090	70,408	70,788	70,994	71,220	71,473
Change over previous year	+1,297	+500	+505	+472	+407	+402	+379	+424	+374	+262	+246	+246	+347	+277	+263	+268	+318	+381	+206	+226	+253
Total	119,516	120,737	121,984	123,191	124,357	125,494	126,596	127,668	128,713	129,731	130,728	131,698	132,641	133,557	134,445	135,302	136,122	136,917	137,695	138,460	139,208

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Population Estimates and Forecasts

ONS 2010 SNPP BASELINE - LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Components of Population Change

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Births																				
Male	471	475	476	474	475	474	472	471	472	472	471	469	467	465	461	459	457	456	456	455
Female	449	453	453	451	452	451	450	449	449	449	448	447	445	442	439	437	437	434	434	434
All Births	920	928	929	925	927	926	922	920	921	921	919	916	912	907	901	896	892	890	889	889
TFR	2.07	2.07	2.06	2.03	2.02	1.99	1.97	1.95	1.94	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
Deaths																				
Male	382	385	391	392	393	397	402	407	412	417	423	430	437	444	451	459	468	476	483	490
Female	400	399	402	408	405	405	406	408	410	411	414	417	421	424	429	434	440	446	452	459
All deaths	782	784	793	800	797	802	808	815	822	828	837	847	858	868	880	893	908	922	935	950
SMR: males	90.9	88.9	87.6	85.3	82.7	81.2	79.6	78.1	76.6	75.0	73.6	72.5	71.4	70.4	69.2	68.4	67.7	66.9	66.1	65.3
SMR: females	88.9	86.1	84.8	83.9	81.3	79.6	78.0	76.5	75.0	73.3	71.9	70.4	69.1	67.7	66.6	65.4	64.3	63.1	62.1	61.3
SMR: male & female	89.9	87.5	86.1	84.6	82.0	80.4	78.8	77.3	75.8	74.2	72.8	71.4	70.3	69.1	67.9	66.9	66.0	65.0	64.1	63.3
Expectation of life	81.7	81.9	82.0	82.2	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.8	82.9	83.0	83.2	83.3	83.4	83.5	83.6	83.7	83.8	83.9	84.0	84.1
Deaths input																				
In-migration from the UK																				
Male	2,417	2,436	2,466	2,471	2,485	2,499	2,509	2,519	2,528	2,536	2,543	2,549	2,555	2,563	2,572	2,580	2,589	2,600	2,610	2,620
Female	2,705	2,722	2,738	2,750	2,762	2,770	2,777	2,783	2,788	2,791	2,795	2,798	2,803	2,811	2,821	2,834	2,847	2,862	2,877	2,892
All	5,121	5,158	5,194	5,221	5,247	5,269	5,285	5,302	5,316	5,327	5,337	5,347	5,359	5,373	5,393	5,414	5,436	5,462	5,488	5,513
SMiGR: males	61.4	61.6	61.7	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.9	61.8	61.7	61.7	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.4	61.4	61.2
SMiGR: females	67.9	68.0	67.9	67.9	67.8	67.7	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.2	67.1	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.0
Migrants input																				
Out-migration to the UK																				
Male	2,170	2,174	2,190	2,203	2,219	2,237	2,247	2,256	2,265	2,268	2,271	2,290	2,301	2,311	2,322	2,336	2,348	2,355	2,366	2,382
Female	2,405	2,420	2,439	2,454	2,467	2,480	2,496	2,499	2,508	2,513	2,524	2,539	2,544	2,551	2,568	2,593	2,606	2,622	2,638	2,657
All	4,575	4,593	4,629	4,657	4,686	4,717	4,743	4,756	4,773	4,781	4,796	4,829	4,845	4,862	4,891	4,928	4,954	4,977	5,004	5,039
SMiGR: males	55.2	55.0	55.0	55.1	55.1	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.3	55.3	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.6
SMiGR: females	60.4	60.4	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.8	60.7	60.7	60.6	60.6
Migrants input																				
In-migration from Overseas																				
Male	222	223	223	224	224	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223
Female	196	196	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
All	418	419	420	421	421	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
SMiGR: males	83.6	83.2	82.9	82.7	82.4	82.1	82.0	82.0	81.9	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.1	82.1	81.9	81.7	81.4	81.0	80.6
SMiGR: females	74.4	73.9	73.5	73.3	73.0	72.7	72.6	72.5	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.4	72.2	72.0	71.7	71.3
Migrants input																				
Out-migration to Overseas																				
Male	172	174	177	179	182	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
Female	142	144	146	148	150	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
All	314	318	323	327	332	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338	338
SMiGR: males	64.8	65.2	65.7	66.2	67.1	68.0	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	67.8	67.7	67.4	67.1	66.7
SMiGR: females	53.8	54.1	54.5	55.0	55.7	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.3	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.2	56.1	55.9	55.7	55.4
Migrants input																				

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+547	+565	+585	+564	+547	+544	+546	+542	+518	+514	+512	+503	+486	+482	+485	+484	+474	+467	+10,531
Overseas	+104	+101	+97	+94	+82	+82	+82	+82	+82	+82	+82	+82	+82	+82	+82	+82	+82	+82	+1,718
Summary of population change																			
Natural change	+138	+144	+137	+125	+123	+113	+99	+82	+70	+55	+39	+21	+2	+2	-15	-31	-46	-75	+1,324
Net migration	+650	+666	+682	+658	+634	+625	+626	+624	+600	+596	+584	+585	+568	+564	+567	+566	+556	+549	+12,248
Net change	+789	+810	+799	+782	+757	+738	+725	+721	+707	+651	+633	+606	+570	+549	+536	+520	+496	+474	+13,572

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	4,686	4,815	4,869	4,918	4,970	5,008	5,014	5,004	4,980	4,980	4,970	4,960	4,951	4,939	4,922	4,898	4,872	4,846	4,822	4,804	4,793
5-10	5,473	5,497	5,640	5,841	5,920	6,055	6,201	6,337	6,398	6,450	6,503	6,538	6,536	6,519	6,499	6,482	6,464	6,445	6,426	6,404	6,376
11-15	4,651	4,676	4,655	4,568	4,585	4,596	4,611	4,684	4,864	4,951	5,071	5,187	5,307	5,367	5,427	5,479	5,517	5,521	5,505	5,483	5,466
16-17	1,863	1,866	1,845	1,867	1,888	1,864	1,846	1,821	1,786	1,827	1,885	1,871	1,914	2,013	2,085	2,089	2,105	2,147	2,190	2,205	2,202
18-59Female, 64Male	46,355	46,377	46,426	46,589	46,760	46,931	47,129	47,237	47,338	47,377	47,356	47,389	47,415	47,351	47,324	47,337	47,267	47,233	47,244	47,306	47,331
60/65-74	11,996	12,385	12,724	12,919	13,139	13,356	13,518	13,610	13,696	13,795	13,917	13,862	13,865	14,046	14,261	14,519	14,845	15,110	15,385	15,632	15,896
75-84	5,495	5,607	5,802	5,982	6,123	6,262	6,407	6,700	6,982	7,261	7,548	8,005	8,331	8,567	8,770	8,945	9,095	9,181	9,207	9,232	9,263
85+	2,410	2,498	2,568	2,644	2,725	2,818	2,921	2,992	3,094	3,202	3,315	3,452	3,623	3,791	3,938	4,081	4,238	4,468	4,707	4,940	5,175
Total	82,930	83,719	84,529	85,328	86,111	86,890	87,647	88,386	89,119	89,844	90,566	91,272	91,942	92,593	93,226	93,832	94,402	94,951	95,486	96,007	96,502

Population impact of constraint

Number of persons	+32	+3	+3	+3	+3	+2	+2	+2	+2	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2
Households																					
Number of Households	36,052	36,496	36,929	37,369	37,802	38,251	38,683	39,114	39,529	39,935	40,354	40,739	41,138	41,522	41,901	42,283	42,656	43,004	43,372	43,717	44,052
Change over previous year	+446	+444	+433	+439	+433	+449	+432	+432	+415	+405	+419	+385	+399	+384	+379	+382	+373	+349	+368	+345	+334
Number of supply units	37,071	37,528	37,973	38,425	38,870	39,332	39,777	40,220	40,647	41,064	41,495	41,891	42,301	42,696	43,086	43,478	43,862	44,220	44,599	44,954	45,297
Change over previous year	+458	+457	+445	+452	+445	+462	+444	+444	+427	+417	+431	+396	+410	+395	+390	+392	+364	+358	+378	+355	+344
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	42,568	42,709	42,868	43,050	43,222	43,389	43,499	43,596	43,748	43,822	43,877	43,915	43,992	44,053	44,115	44,162	44,195	44,275	44,359	44,466	44,561
Change over previous year	+242	+141	+158	+183	+172	+166	+110	+97	+152	+74	+56	+38	+77	+61	+63	+47	+33	+80	+84	+107	+95
Number of supply units	34,455	34,569	34,734	34,919	35,095	35,267	35,431	35,585	35,783	35,919	36,039	36,146	36,284	36,409	36,536	36,575	36,602	36,669	36,738	36,827	36,906
Change over previous year	+232	+114	+165	+185	+176	+172	+164	+154	+199	+136	+121	+106	+138	+125	+127	+39	+27	+66	+70	+89	+79

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 18/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_in\scenario_ONS2010
baseline LOW UNEMP.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

<p>Produce flat file</p> <p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_ONS2010 baseline LOW UNEMP.xls</p>	<p><< Append to (blank if not to be appended)</p> <p><< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)</p>
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It was run on 18/05/2012 at 08:50:21

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
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Comments from the FertONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected births to the births predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or mortality, remove the counts of births. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local fertility rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative fertility, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
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Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
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Source of standard schedule of rates:
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Comments from the Mig_INUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
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Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the Mig_OUTUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

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Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the Cons2011-35.xls workbook, which was last updated on 03/12/2010

Population 2011-2035 taken from ONS sub-national 2010 based projections.

Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conversion ratio has been used.

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 18/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conversion ratio has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

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Migration - Net Flows		Population at mid-year																					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summary of population change																							
Natural change	+409	+442	+443	+438	+419	+416	+411	+405	+400	+394	+384	+373	+359	+344	+327	+309	+294	+279	+265	+249		+7,359	
Net migration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net change	+409	+442	+443	+438	+419	+416	+411	+405	+400	+394	+384	+373	+359	+344	+327	+309	+294	+279	+265	+249		+7,359	
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																							
<i>Population at mid-year</i>																							
0-4	6,582	6,771	6,912	7,057	7,137	7,188	7,176	7,132	7,081	7,036	7,000	6,967	6,938	6,909	6,875	6,838	6,799	6,764	6,735	6,714	6,701		
5-10	6,766	6,812	7,074	7,203	7,419	7,670	8,006	8,213	8,355	8,490	8,557	8,599	8,575	8,525	8,470	8,420	8,379	8,339	8,302	8,265	8,223		
11-15	6,539	6,282	5,915	5,798	5,749	5,672	5,570	5,767	5,897	6,061	6,294	6,576	6,764	6,905	7,050	7,131	7,181	7,169	7,126	7,075	7,030		
16-17	3,104	3,027	2,868	2,689	2,479	2,387	2,391	2,234	2,216	2,313	2,261	2,213	2,329	2,543	2,607	2,658	2,728	2,799	2,873	2,892	2,883		
18-59Female, 64Male	67,120	67,489	67,415	67,410	67,483	67,475	67,272	67,134	66,916	66,555	66,272	65,913	65,489	64,973	64,537	64,274	63,955	63,698	63,469	63,260	63,060		
60/65-74	12,855	13,187	13,451	13,763	13,960	14,149	14,388	14,491	14,691	14,890	15,074	15,118	15,239	15,486	15,847	16,146	16,400	16,722	16,941	17,251	17,566		
75-84	6,937	6,944	6,985	7,094	7,135	7,164	7,236	7,404	7,578	7,704	7,881	8,234	8,577	8,812	9,001	9,158	9,378	9,455	9,638	9,769	9,847		
85+	3,678	3,777	3,822	3,851	3,949	4,028	4,108	4,184	4,230	4,316	4,418	4,522	4,603	4,721	4,831	4,920	5,032	5,201	5,341	5,464	5,630		
Total	113,580	113,989	114,432	114,875	115,313	115,732	116,148	116,559	116,964	117,364	117,758	118,142	118,515	118,874	119,217	119,544	119,853	120,147	120,426	120,691	120,939	7,359	
Households																							
Number of Households	50,854	51,349	51,856	52,377	52,864	53,301	53,745	54,154	54,541	54,938	55,285	55,577	55,858	56,115	56,378	56,649	56,875	57,155	57,381	57,589	57,733	6,878	
Change over previous year	+496	+495	+507	+521	+488	+437	+444	+408	+388	+397	+347	+292	+281	+256	+263	+271	+226	+280	+226	+208	+143		
Number of supply units	53,306	53,825	54,357	54,902	55,413	55,871	56,337	56,765	57,171	57,587	57,951	58,257	58,552	58,821	59,096	59,380	59,617	59,910	60,148	60,366	60,516	7,210	
Change over previous year	+520	+518	+532	+546	+511	+458	+466	+428	+406	+416	+364	+306	+295	+269	+276	+284	+237	+294	+237	+218	+150		
Labour Force																							
Number of Labour Force	62,630	62,761	62,844	62,834	62,863	62,852	62,674	62,580	62,367	62,088	61,806	61,527	61,331	61,088	60,856	60,629	60,459	60,324	60,159	59,978	59,860	-2,770	
Change over previous year	+289	+131	+83	-10	+29	-11	-178	-94	-213	-279	-281	-196	-196	-242	-232	-227	-170	-134	-165	-181	-118		
Number of supply units	55,244	55,360	55,492	55,543	55,628	55,677	55,579	55,554	55,424	55,235	55,043	54,852	54,735	54,518	54,311	54,109	53,956	53,837	53,689	53,528	53,422	-1,822	
Change over previous year	+667	+116	+132	+50	+85	+49	-99	-24	-130	-190	-192	-191	-117	-216	-207	-203	-152	-120	-147	-161	-106		

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

NATURAL CHANGE

Population Estimates and Forecasts

Components of Population Change

Year beginning July 1st

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Births																						
Male	471	475	474	476	474	475	474	472	471	472	472	471	469	467	465	461	459	457	456	456	455	
Female	449	453	451	453	451	452	451	449	449	449	449	448	447	445	442	439	437	435	434	434	434	
All Births	920	928	926	929	925	927	926	922	920	921	921	919	916	912	907	901	896	892	890	889	889	
TFR	2.10	2.14	2.14	2.16	2.17	2.20	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.19	2.17	2.14	2.12	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.03	2.02	2.01	
Births input	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Deaths																						
Male	382	385	385	391	392	393	397	402	407	412	417	423	430	437	444	451	459	468	476	483	490	
Female	400	399	399	402	408	405	405	406	408	410	411	414	417	421	424	429	434	440	446	452	459	
All deaths	782	784	784	793	800	797	802	808	815	822	828	837	847	858	868	880	893	908	922	935	950	
SMR: males	91.3	89.5	89.5	88.4	86.4	84.0	82.8	81.4	80.2	78.9	77.5	76.4	75.6	74.7	74.0	73.1	72.6	72.2	71.7	71.3	70.9	
SMR: females	89.1	86.5	86.5	85.2	84.4	81.9	80.3	78.8	77.4	76.0	74.5	73.2	71.8	70.8	69.5	68.5	67.5	66.5	65.4	64.5	63.9	
SMR: male & female	90.1	87.9	87.9	86.8	85.4	82.9	81.5	80.1	78.7	77.4	76.0	74.8	73.7	72.7	71.7	70.8	70.0	69.3	68.5	67.8	67.3	
Expectation of life	81.7	81.8	81.8	81.9	82.0	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.8	82.9	82.9	83.0	83.0	83.1	83.1	83.2	
Deaths input	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

In-migration from the UK

Male	
Female	
All	
SMigR: males	
SMigR: females	
Migrants input	

Out-migration to the UK

Male	
Female	
All	
SMigR: males	
SMigR: females	
Migrants input	

In-migration from Overseas

Male	
Female	
All	
SMigR: males	
SMigR: females	
Migrants input	

Out-migration to Overseas

Male	
Female	
All	
SMigR: males	
SMigR: females	
Migrants input	

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
Compatible\Model Runs\Cardiff\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury
JCS_in\scenario_ONS2010 natural change.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

<p>Produce flat file</p>		<p><< Append to (blank if not to be appended)</p>
<p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\Cardiff\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_ONS2010 natural change.xls</p>	<p><< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)</p>

It was run on 05/09/2012 at 16:45:42

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections.
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Source of standard schedule of rates:
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Comments from the MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

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No migration file was specified for In-migration from the UK (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

No migration file was specified for Out-migration to the UK (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

No migration file was specified for In-migration from Overseas (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

No migration file was specified for Out-migration to Overseas (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A single conversion ratio has been used.

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply2.xls workbook, which was last updated on 11/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A labour force to dwellings conversion has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
Compatible\Model Runs\Cardiff\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury
JCS_in\scenario_ONS2010 natural change LOW UNEMP.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

<p>Produce flat file</p> <p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>		<p><< Append to (blank if not to be appended)</p>
	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\Cardiff\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_ONS2010 natural change LOW UNEMP.xls</p>	<p><< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)</p>

It was run on 05/09/2012 at 16:50:15

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the FertONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected births to the births predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or mortality, remove the counts of births. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local fertility rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative fertility, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected deaths to the deaths predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or fertility, remove the counts of deaths. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local mortality rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative mortality, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

No migration file was specified for In-migration from the UK (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

No migration file was specified for Out-migration to the UK (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

No migration file was specified for In-migration from Overseas (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

No migration file was specified for Out-migration to Overseas (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A single conversion ratio has been used.

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 18/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A labour force to dwellings conversion has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

SMigr: males
SMigr: females
Migrants input

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+1,045	+988	+915	+897	+891	+883	+872	+865	+844	+861	+861	+873	+900	+919	+916	+904	+902	+901	+903	+898	+18,036	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of population change

Natural change	+1,347	+1,453	+1,441	+1,412	+1,409	+1,402	+1,377	+1,350	+1,331	+1,276	+1,233	+1,183	+1,132	+1,074	+1,016	+966	+923	+884	+884	+841	+24,360	+18,036
Net migration	+1,045	+988	+915	+897	+891	+883	+872	+865	+844	+861	+861	+873	+900	+919	+916	+904	+902	+901	+903	+898	+18,036	+18,036
Net change	+2,391	+2,442	+2,356	+2,309	+2,300	+2,285	+2,249	+2,214	+2,175	+2,137	+2,106	+2,083	+2,051	+1,990	+1,919	+1,868	+1,823	+1,787	+1,787	+1,739	+42,397	+42,397

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	19,635	20,101	20,316	20,571	20,778	20,970	21,002	20,933	20,845	20,769	20,696	20,617	20,541	20,460	20,360	20,244	20,123	20,014	19,927	19,867	19,839
5-10	20,660	20,925	21,755	22,334	22,831	23,353	24,022	24,548	24,750	24,978	25,165	25,343	25,344	25,252	25,154	25,063	24,972	24,870	24,769	24,662	24,536
11-15	18,474	18,300	17,830	17,697	17,696	17,753	17,789	18,302	18,914	19,378	19,901	20,427	20,875	21,072	21,321	21,522	21,713	21,737	21,659	21,562	21,478
16-17	7,930	7,830	7,745	7,662	7,496	7,380	7,320	7,084	7,041	7,366	7,437	7,399	7,622	8,182	8,460	8,432	8,452	8,598	8,829	8,905	8,882
18-59Female, 64Male	184,366	184,759	185,293	185,658	186,221	186,689	187,012	187,160	187,166	186,823	186,664	186,509	186,276	185,758	185,434	185,441	185,230	185,201	185,185	185,298	185,443
60/65 -74	37,550	38,666	39,571	40,416	41,113	41,783	42,409	42,799	43,360	43,965	44,529	44,561	44,825	45,583	46,554	47,603	48,713	49,714	50,617	51,560	52,484
75-84	18,691	18,874	19,196	19,553	19,826	20,070	20,480	21,238	21,953	22,643	23,377	24,679	25,739	26,582	27,218	27,783	28,310	28,538	28,831	29,095	29,324
85+	8,689	8,931	9,123	9,294	9,533	9,794	10,045	10,263	10,514	10,795	11,120	11,491	11,910	12,346	12,766	13,167	13,663	14,372	15,048	15,704	16,407
Total	315,996	318,387	320,828	323,184	325,483	327,793	330,078	332,328	334,542	336,717	338,889	341,026	343,132	345,215	347,266	349,256	351,176	353,043	354,867	356,653	358,392

Households

Number of Households	138,200	139,669	141,103	142,501	143,820	145,222	146,691	148,120	149,498	150,840	152,163	153,391	154,654	155,930	157,160	158,437	159,659	160,983	162,276	163,523	164,874	
Change over previous year	+1,521	+1,469	+1,434	+1,398	+1,319	+1,402	+1,468	+1,429	+1,378	+1,342	+1,323	+1,228	+1,263	+1,276	+1,230	+1,277	+1,222	+1,324	+1,293	+1,247	+1,152	
Number of supply units	143,533	145,057	146,545	147,985	149,363	150,817	152,341	153,825	155,255	156,648	158,021	159,296	160,607	161,931	163,207	164,532	165,801	167,177	168,519	169,814	171,010	
Change over previous year	+1,579	+1,524	+1,488	+1,450	+1,368	+1,454	+1,524	+1,483	+1,430	+1,393	+1,373	+1,275	+1,311	+1,324	+1,276	+1,325	+1,269	+1,376	+1,343	+1,295	+1,196	27,477

Labour Force

Number of Labour Force	169,681	170,346	170,888	171,314	171,720	172,132	172,281	172,556	172,745	172,681	172,596	172,467	172,643	172,686	172,724	172,743	172,865	173,187	173,438	173,738	174,090
Change over previous year	+973	+665	+542	+426	+406	+412	+149	+275	+189	-64	-85	-129	+176	+43	+38	+19	+122	+321	+251	+301	+352
Number of supply units	154,200	154,830	155,509	156,082	156,630	157,187	157,505	157,943	158,292	158,409	158,507	158,567	158,911	159,029	159,068	159,091	159,217	159,524	159,762	160,044	160,378
Change over previous year	+1,978	+630	+679	+572	+548	+557	+318	+438	+349	+117	+98	+60	+344	+118	+39	+23	+126	+308	+238	+281	+334

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 18/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+186	+142	+91	+91	+109	+130	+148	+152	+153	+181	+199	+242	+279	+307	+321	+341	+350	+351	+357	+366
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of population change

Natural change	+409	+442	+443	+438	+419	+416	+411	+405	+400	+394	+384	+373	+359	+344	+327	+309	+294	+279	+265	+249
Net migration	+186	+142	+91	+91	+109	+130	+148	+152	+153	+181	+199	+242	+279	+307	+321	+341	+350	+351	+357	+366
Net change	+595	+585	+534	+529	+528	+547	+559	+558	+553	+575	+583	+615	+638	+651	+648	+650	+644	+629	+622	+615

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	6,515	6,642	6,724	6,820	6,876	6,921	6,910	6,870	6,824	6,783	6,751	6,720	6,684	6,667	6,634	6,599	6,562	6,528	6,501	6,480	6,468
5-10	6,792	6,828	7,078	7,176	7,340	7,517	7,775	7,913	7,989	8,074	8,117	8,159	8,141	8,098	8,052	8,010	7,975	7,939	7,907	7,873	7,835
11-15	6,666	6,557	6,284	6,257	6,257	6,210	6,110	6,318	6,434	6,578	6,770	6,993	7,117	7,191	7,290	7,350	7,405	7,397	7,359	7,313	7,273
16-17	3,131	3,070	2,949	2,860	2,694	2,653	2,717	2,576	2,561	2,675	2,619	2,568	2,685	2,912	2,963	2,970	2,983	3,043	3,120	3,141	3,133
18-59Female, 64Male	67,250	67,381	67,844	67,636	67,748	67,734	67,734	67,747	67,717	67,520	67,448	67,314	67,160	66,943	66,835	66,915	66,931	66,989	67,051	67,144	67,254
60/65-74	12,880	13,230	13,501	13,808	13,997	14,174	14,395	14,476	14,653	14,829	14,980	14,977	15,050	15,253	15,573	15,839	16,075	16,389	16,605	16,909	17,215
75-84	6,952	6,981	7,046	7,188	7,268	7,338	7,452	7,668	7,892	8,064	8,292	8,698	9,083	9,344	9,551	9,721	9,940	9,995	10,151	10,257	10,303
85+	3,669	3,761	3,800	3,824	3,917	3,996	4,079	4,163	4,218	4,318	4,440	4,570	4,684	4,845	5,005	5,147	5,320	5,563	5,780	5,978	6,230
Total	113,855	114,450	115,035	115,569	116,098	116,626	117,172	117,731	118,289	118,842	119,417	120,000	120,615	121,252	121,903	122,551	123,201	123,845	124,474	125,096	125,710

Households

Number of Households	50,837	51,289	51,715	52,115	52,475	52,843	53,325	53,779	54,208	54,656	55,065	55,442	55,836	56,215	56,600	57,023	57,428	57,913	58,353	58,789	59,169
Change over previous year	+479	+452	+426	+399	+360	+368	+481	+454	+429	+447	+409	+377	+394	+379	+385	+423	+405	+485	+440	+436	+381
Number of supply units	53,289	53,762	54,209	54,627	55,005	55,391	55,896	56,372	56,822	57,291	57,720	58,115	58,528	58,925	59,329	59,773	60,197	60,706	61,166	61,623	62,022
Change over previous year	+502	+473	+447	+419	+378	+386	+505	+476	+450	+469	+429	+395	+413	+397	+404	+443	+425	+509	+461	+457	+399

Labour Force

Number of Labour Force	62,658	62,889	63,041	63,068	63,152	63,225	63,173	63,235	63,184	63,080	62,998	62,910	62,956	62,960	62,981	63,002	63,114	63,281	63,418	63,549	63,740
Change over previous year	+317	+232	+152	+27	+84	+73	-52	+62	-51	-104	-82	-87	+46	+4	+21	+21	+112	+167	+138	+130	+192
Number of supply units	55,269	55,473	55,666	55,750	55,883	56,008	56,021	56,136	56,151	56,117	56,104	56,085	56,185	56,189	56,208	56,226	56,326	56,475	56,598	56,714	56,885
Change over previous year	+691	+204	+193	+83	+134	+125	+14	+115	+14	-33	-14	-19	+100	+4	+18	+19	+100	+149	+123	+116	+171

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 18/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+315	+284	+261	+244	+223	+203	+183	+168	+149	+137	+123	+116	+110	+103	+95	+79	+72	+68	+64	+60	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+799	+867	+881	+850	+860	+862	+853	+839	+832	+824	+809	+790	+769	+749	+726	+704	+687	+675	+665	+653	
Net migration	+315	+284	+261	+244	+223	+203	+183	+168	+149	+137	+123	+116	+110	+103	+95	+79	+72	+68	+64	+60	
Net change	+1,114	+1,151	+1,123	+1,094	+1,084	+1,066	+1,036	+1,008	+982	+961	+933	+906	+879	+852	+821	+784	+760	+743	+729	+713	

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	8,441	8,653	8,732	8,850	8,945	9,056	9,094	9,073	9,046	9,018	8,988	8,950	8,910	8,867	8,816	8,759	8,702	8,653	8,617	8,596	8,592
5-10	8,394	8,603	9,050	9,317	9,588	9,800	10,073	10,319	10,386	10,491	10,574	10,677	10,700	10,667	10,634	10,600	10,562	10,514	10,464	10,412	10,352
11-15	7,157	7,069	6,873	6,874	6,851	6,946	7,065	7,321	7,614	7,855	8,077	8,272	8,464	8,530	8,635	8,719	8,820	8,850	8,825	8,794	8,765
16-17	2,941	2,894	2,952	2,935	2,903	2,851	2,745	2,660	2,728	2,870	2,911	2,948	3,023	3,288	3,397	3,367	3,359	3,405	3,520	3,563	3,553
18-59Female, 64Male	70,880	71,232	71,570	71,879	72,264	72,595	72,878	72,998	73,017	72,908	72,974	72,999	72,973	72,830	72,727	72,723	72,665	72,753	72,746	72,762	72,888
60/65-74	12,675	13,046	13,328	13,670	13,952	14,218	14,459	14,668	14,958	15,285	15,564	15,640	15,846	16,200	16,650	17,188	17,690	18,112	18,523	18,950	19,297
75-84	6,245	6,289	6,350	6,381	6,428	6,460	6,614	6,852	7,054	7,280	7,485	7,908	8,258	8,587	8,829	9,046	9,198	9,258	9,379	9,517	9,659
85+	2,608	2,671	2,752	2,823	2,891	2,981	3,045	3,117	3,213	3,290	3,384	3,496	3,623	3,727	3,841	3,948	4,118	4,347	4,561	4,771	4,972
Total	119,342	120,456	121,607	122,730	123,823	124,907	125,972	127,008	128,016	128,997	129,958	130,891	131,797	132,676	133,529	134,350	135,133	135,893	136,636	137,365	138,078

Households

Number of Households	51,359	51,976	52,602	53,188	53,743	54,347	54,960	55,560	56,150	56,690	57,239	57,767	58,296	58,841	59,354	59,861	60,355	60,916	61,447	61,964	62,450
Change over previous year	+645	+617	+626	+585	+556	+603	+614	+600	+590	+540	+548	+528	+529	+546	+513	+507	+494	+561	+530	+517	+486
Number of supply units	53,222	53,861	54,510	55,117	55,693	56,318	56,954	57,575	58,187	58,747	59,315	59,862	60,410	60,976	61,507	62,032	62,545	63,126	63,675	64,211	64,715
Change over previous year	+668	+639	+649	+606	+576	+625	+636	+621	+612	+560	+568	+547	+548	+565	+531	+525	+512	+581	+550	+536	+504

Labour Force

Number of Labour Force	64,566	64,960	65,283	65,601	65,843	66,101	66,275	66,494	66,656	66,701	66,728	66,750	66,899	66,954	66,988	67,018	67,108	67,275	67,390	67,523	67,689
Change over previous year	+525	+394	+333	+308	+242	+258	+174	+220	+161	+45	+28	+22	+149	+55	+34	+29	+90	+167	+115	+132	+166
Number of supply units	64,566	64,960	65,363	65,742	66,055	66,385	66,631	66,923	67,157	67,275	67,374	67,468	67,691	67,818	67,853	67,883	67,974	68,143	68,260	68,394	68,562
Change over previous year	+1,145	+394	+403	+379	+313	+330	+246	+292	+234	+117	+100	+94	+223	+128	+34	+30	+91	+170	+117	+134	+169

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 18/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+544	+562	+582	+561	+559	+549	+541	+544	+541	+543	+539	+515	+511	+509	+500	+483	+480	+482	+481	+472	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+138	+144	+137	+125	+130	+123	+113	+105	+99	+93	+82	+70	+55	+39	+21	+2	-15	-31	-46	-61	
Net migration	+544	+562	+582	+561	+559	+549	+541	+544	+541	+543	+539	+515	+511	+509	+500	+483	+480	+482	+481	+472	
Net change	+682	+706	+689	+686	+689	+673	+654	+649	+640	+636	+622	+585	+566	+548	+521	+485	+464	+451	+436	+411	

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	4,679	4,807	4,860	4,901	4,957	4,993	4,998	4,989	4,976	4,968	4,957	4,947	4,938	4,927	4,909	4,886	4,859	4,833	4,809	4,791	4,779
5-10	5,474	5,494	5,626	5,841	5,903	6,037	6,174	6,316	6,375	6,414	6,474	6,506	6,504	6,487	6,468	6,454	6,436	6,416	6,398	6,377	6,349
11-15	4,651	4,675	4,664	4,566	4,587	4,597	4,615	4,664	4,865	4,944	5,055	5,163	5,294	5,351	5,396	5,453	5,488	5,490	5,475	5,454	5,440
16-17	1,858	1,865	1,844	1,867	1,900	1,877	1,858	1,846	1,752	1,820	1,906	1,882	1,913	2,002	2,100	2,095	2,089	2,150	2,189	2,201	2,196
18-59Female, 64Male	46,236	46,147	46,078	46,143	46,209	46,277	46,400	46,415	46,432	46,394	46,242	46,195	46,143	45,985	45,872	45,803	45,614	45,458	45,388	45,392	45,301
60/65-74	11,995	12,390	12,743	12,937	13,163	13,391	13,555	13,656	13,748	13,851	13,985	13,945	13,929	14,130	14,332	14,577	14,948	15,212	15,489	15,702	15,972
75-84	5,494	5,604	5,800	5,985	6,129	6,272	6,414	6,718	7,006	7,299	7,600	8,073	8,398	8,631	8,838	9,016	9,173	9,285	9,301	9,321	9,362
85+	2,411	2,499	2,571	2,647	2,724	2,818	2,920	2,983	3,063	3,187	3,295	3,425	3,602	3,774	3,920	4,071	4,225	4,461	4,708	4,954	5,204
Total	82,798	83,481	84,187	84,886	85,572	86,261	86,934	87,588	88,237	88,878	89,514	90,136	90,721	91,287	91,834	92,356	92,841	93,305	93,756	94,192	94,603

11,805

Households

Number of Households	36,004	36,404	36,785	37,199	37,602	38,032	38,406	38,781	39,139	39,494	39,859	40,182	40,523	40,874	41,206	41,552	41,875	42,153	42,477	42,771	43,056
Change over previous year	+398	+400	+381	+414	+403	+431	+373	+375	+358	+355	+365	+323	+341	+351	+332	+347	+323	+278	+323	+294	+285
Number of supply units	37,022	37,433	37,826	38,251	38,665	39,108	39,492	39,878	40,246	40,611	40,986	41,318	41,668	42,030	42,371	42,727	43,059	43,345	43,678	43,980	44,273
Change over previous year	+409	+412	+392	+425	+414	+443	+384	+386	+368	+365	+375	+332	+350	+361	+341	+357	+332	+286	+332	+302	+293

7,052

7,251

Labour Force

Number of Labour Force	42,458	42,497	42,554	42,645	42,725	42,806	42,833	42,826	42,905	42,900	42,870	42,807	42,788	42,772	42,755	42,724	42,644	42,631	42,629	42,667	42,660
Change over previous year	+131	+39	+58	+90	+80	+81	+27	-7	+78	-5	-30	-63	-18	-17	-17	-31	-80	-13	-2	+38	-6
Number of supply units	34,366	34,397	34,480	34,590	34,691	34,794	34,852	34,883	34,984	35,017	35,029	35,014	35,035	35,022	35,008	34,982	34,917	34,906	34,905	34,936	34,930
Change over previous year	+142	+32	+83	+110	+102	+102	+59	+31	+101	+33	+12	-15	+21	-14	-14	-25	-65	-11	-2	+31	-5

202

565

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 18/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_in\scenario_ONS2010
zero international mig.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

<p>Produce flat file</p> <p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_ONS2010 zero international mig.xls</p>	<p><< Append to (blank if not to be appended)</p> <p><< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)</p>
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It was run on 18/05/2012 at 10:58:56

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the FertONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected births to the births predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or mortality, remove the counts of births. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local fertility rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative fertility, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected deaths to the deaths predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or fertility, remove the counts of deaths. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local mortality rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative mortality, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the Mig_INUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the Mig_OUTUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of internal out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

No migration file was specified for In-migration from Overseas (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

No migration file was specified for Out-migration to Overseas (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A single conversion ratio has been used.

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply2.xls workbook, which was last updated on 11/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv A labour force to dwellings conversion has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

ersion ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

ersion ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

SMigr: males
 SMigr: females
 Migrants input

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+1,045	+988	+915	+897	+891	+883	+872	+865	+844	+861	+861	+873	+900	+919	+916	+904	+902	+901	+903	+898	+18,036	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of population change

Natural change	+1,347	+1,453	+1,441	+1,412	+1,409	+1,402	+1,377	+1,350	+1,331	+1,276	+1,233	+1,183	+1,132	+1,074	+1,016	+966	+923	+884	+884	+841	+24,360	+18,036
Net migration	+1,045	+988	+915	+897	+891	+883	+872	+865	+844	+861	+861	+873	+900	+919	+916	+904	+902	+901	+903	+898	+18,036	+18,036
Net change	+2,391	+2,442	+2,356	+2,309	+2,300	+2,285	+2,249	+2,214	+2,175	+2,137	+2,106	+2,083	+2,051	+1,990	+1,919	+1,868	+1,823	+1,787	+1,787	+1,739	+42,397	+42,397

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	19,635	20,101	20,316	20,571	20,778	20,970	21,002	20,933	20,845	20,769	20,696	20,617	20,541	20,460	20,360	20,244	20,123	20,014	19,927	19,867	19,839
5-10	20,660	20,925	21,765	22,334	22,831	23,353	24,022	24,548	24,750	24,978	25,165	25,343	25,344	25,252	25,154	25,063	24,972	24,870	24,769	24,662	24,536
11-15	18,474	18,300	17,830	17,697	17,696	17,753	17,789	18,302	18,914	19,378	19,901	20,427	20,875	21,072	21,321	21,522	21,713	21,737	21,659	21,562	21,478
16-17	7,930	7,830	7,745	7,662	7,496	7,380	7,320	7,084	7,041	7,366	7,437	7,399	7,622	8,182	8,460	8,432	8,452	8,598	8,829	8,905	8,882
18-59Female, 64Male	184,366	184,759	185,293	185,658	186,221	186,689	187,012	187,160	187,166	186,823	186,664	186,509	186,276	185,758	185,434	185,441	185,230	185,201	185,185	185,298	185,443
60/65 -74	37,550	38,666	39,571	40,416	41,113	41,783	42,409	42,799	43,360	43,965	44,529	44,561	44,825	45,583	46,554	47,603	48,713	49,714	50,617	51,560	52,484
75-84	18,691	18,874	19,196	19,553	19,826	20,070	20,480	21,238	21,953	22,643	23,377	24,679	25,739	26,582	27,218	27,783	28,310	28,538	28,831	29,095	29,324
85+	8,689	8,931	9,123	9,294	9,533	9,794	10,045	10,263	10,514	10,795	11,120	11,491	11,910	12,346	12,766	13,167	13,663	14,372	15,048	15,704	16,407
Total	315,996	318,387	320,828	323,184	325,483	327,793	330,078	332,328	334,542	336,717	338,889	341,026	343,132	345,215	347,266	349,256	351,176	353,043	354,867	356,653	358,392

Households

Number of Households	138,200	139,669	141,103	142,501	143,820	145,222	146,691	148,120	149,498	150,840	152,163	153,391	154,654	155,930	157,160	158,437	159,659	160,983	162,276	163,523	164,874
Change over previous year	+1,521	+1,469	+1,434	+1,398	+1,319	+1,402	+1,468	+1,429	+1,378	+1,342	+1,323	+1,228	+1,263	+1,276	+1,230	+1,277	+1,222	+1,324	+1,293	+1,247	+1,152
Number of supply units	143,533	145,057	146,545	147,995	149,363	150,817	152,341	153,825	155,255	156,648	158,021	159,296	160,607	161,931	163,207	164,532	165,801	167,177	168,519	169,814	171,010
Change over previous year	+1,579	+1,524	+1,488	+1,450	+1,368	+1,454	+1,524	+1,483	+1,430	+1,393	+1,373	+1,275	+1,311	+1,324	+1,276	+1,325	+1,269	+1,376	+1,343	+1,295	+1,196

Labour Force

Number of Labour Force	169,681	170,346	170,888	171,314	171,720	172,132	172,281	172,556	172,745	172,681	172,596	172,467	172,643	172,686	172,724	172,743	172,865	173,187	173,438	173,738	174,090
Change over previous year	+973	+665	+542	+426	+406	+412	+149	+275	+189	-64	-85	-129	+176	+43	+38	+19	+122	+321	+251	+301	+352
Number of supply units	154,200	154,830	155,509	156,082	156,630	157,187	157,613	158,219	158,736	159,021	159,286	159,514	160,027	160,409	160,784	161,071	161,342	161,799	162,041	162,326	162,665
Change over previous year	+1,978	+630	+679	+572	+548	+557	+426	+606	+518	+285	+266	+227	+513	+382	+375	+286	+272	+457	+241	+285	+339

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
UK		+275	+186	+142	+91	+91	+109	+130	+148	+152	+153	+181	+199	+242	+279	+307	+321	+341	+350	+351	+357	+366	+4,496
Overseas		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summary of population change																							
Natural change		+358	+409	+442	+443	+438	+419	+416	+411	+405	+400	+394	+384	+373	+359	+344	+327	+309	+294	+279	+265	+249	+7,359
Net migration		+275	+186	+142	+91	+91	+109	+130	+148	+152	+153	+181	+199	+242	+279	+307	+321	+341	+350	+351	+357	+366	+4,496
Net change		+633	+595	+585	+534	+529	+528	+547	+559	+558	+553	+575	+583	+615	+638	+651	+648	+650	+644	+629	+622	+615	+11,855

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	6,301	6,515	6,642	6,724	6,820	6,876	6,921	6,910	6,870	6,824	6,783	6,751	6,720	6,694	6,667	6,634	6,599	6,562	6,528	6,501	6,480	6,468
5-10	6,874	6,792	6,828	7,078	7,176	7,340	7,517	7,775	7,913	7,989	8,074	8,117	8,159	8,141	8,098	8,052	8,010	7,975	7,939	7,907	7,873	7,835
11-15	6,918	6,666	6,557	6,294	6,257	6,257	6,210	6,110	6,318	6,434	6,434	6,578	6,770	7,191	7,191	7,290	7,350	7,405	7,397	7,359	7,313	7,273
16-17	3,136	3,131	3,070	2,949	2,860	2,694	2,653	2,717	2,576	2,561	2,675	2,619	2,568	2,685	2,912	2,963	2,970	2,993	3,043	3,120	3,141	3,133
18-59Female, 64Male	66,786	67,250	67,381	67,644	67,636	67,748	67,817	67,734	67,747	67,717	67,520	67,448	67,314	67,160	66,943	66,835	66,915	66,931	66,989	67,051	67,144	67,254
60/65-74	12,701	12,880	13,230	13,501	13,808	13,997	14,174	14,395	14,476	14,653	14,829	14,980	14,977	15,050	15,253	15,573	15,839	16,075	16,289	16,605	16,909	17,215
75-84	6,976	6,952	6,981	7,046	7,188	7,268	7,338	7,452	7,668	7,892	8,064	8,292	8,698	9,083	9,344	9,551	9,721	9,940	9,995	10,151	10,257	10,303
85+	3,530	3,669	3,761	3,800	3,824	3,917	3,996	4,079	4,163	4,218	4,318	4,440	4,570	4,684	4,845	5,005	5,147	5,320	5,563	5,780	5,978	6,230
Total	113,222	113,855	114,450	115,035	115,569	116,098	116,626	117,172	117,731	118,289	118,842	119,417	120,000	120,615	121,252	121,903	122,551	123,201	123,845	124,474	125,096	125,710

Households		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Number of Households		50,358	50,837	51,289	51,715	52,115	52,475	52,843	53,325	53,779	54,208	54,656	55,065	55,442	55,836	56,215	56,600	57,023	57,428	57,913	58,353	58,789	59,169
Change over previous year		+479	+452	+426	+399	+360	+368	+481	+454	+429	+447	+409	+408	+377	+394	+379	+385	+423	+405	+485	+440	+436	+381
Number of supply units		52,786	53,289	53,762	54,209	54,627	55,005	55,391	55,896	56,372	56,822	57,291	57,720	58,115	58,528	58,925	59,329	59,773	60,197	60,706	61,166	61,623	62,022
Change over previous year		+502	+473	+447	+447	+419	+378	+386	+505	+476	+450	+469	+429	+395	+413	+397	+404	+443	+425	+509	+461	+457	+399

Labour Force		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Number of Labour Force		62,341	62,658	62,889	63,041	63,068	63,152	63,225	63,173	63,235	63,184	63,080	62,998	62,910	62,956	62,960	62,981	63,002	63,114	63,281	63,418	63,549	63,740
Change over previous year		+317	+232	+152	+27	+84	+73	+52	-52	+62	-51	-104	-82	-87	+46	+4	+21	+21	+112	+167	+138	+130	+192
Number of supply units		54,578	55,269	55,473	55,666	55,750	55,883	56,008	56,021	56,196	56,270	56,296	56,341	56,382	56,542	56,664	56,802	56,939	57,040	57,191	57,316	57,434	57,607
Change over previous year		+691	+204	+193	+83	+134	+125	+14	+14	+174	+74	+26	+46	+40	+160	+123	+137	+138	+101	+151	+124	+118	+173

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Ardelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows

UK	+315	+284	+261	+244	+223	+203	+183	+168	+149	+137	+123	+116	+110	+103	+95	+79	+72	+68	+64	+60	+3,059
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+799	+867	+881	+850	+860	+862	+853	+839	+832	+824	+809	+790	+769	+749	+726	+704	+687	+675	+665	+653	+15,677
Net migration	+315	+284	+261	+244	+223	+203	+183	+168	+149	+137	+123	+116	+110	+103	+95	+79	+72	+68	+64	+60	+3,059
Net change	+1,114	+1,151	+1,123	+1,094	+1,084	+1,066	+1,036	+1,008	+982	+961	+933	+906	+879	+852	+821	+784	+760	+743	+729	+713	+18,736

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	8,441	8,653	8,732	8,850	8,945	9,056	9,094	9,073	9,046	9,018	8,988	8,950	8,910	8,867	8,816	8,759	8,702	8,653	8,617	8,596	8,592
5-10	8,394	8,603	9,050	9,317	9,588	9,800	10,073	10,319	10,386	10,491	10,574	10,677	10,700	10,667	10,634	10,600	10,562	10,514	10,464	10,412	10,352
11-15	7,157	7,069	6,873	6,874	6,851	6,946	7,065	7,321	7,614	7,855	8,077	8,272	8,464	8,530	8,635	8,719	8,820	8,850	8,825	8,794	8,765
16-17	2,941	2,894	2,952	2,935	2,903	2,851	2,745	2,660	2,728	2,870	2,911	2,948	3,023	3,288	3,397	3,367	3,359	3,405	3,520	3,563	3,553
18-59Female, 64Male	70,880	71,232	71,570	71,879	72,264	72,595	72,878	72,998	73,017	72,908	72,974	72,999	72,973	72,830	72,727	72,723	72,665	72,753	72,746	72,762	72,888
60/65-74	12,675	13,046	13,328	13,670	13,952	14,218	14,459	14,668	14,958	15,285	15,564	15,640	15,846	16,200	16,650	17,188	17,690	18,112	18,523	18,950	19,297
75-84	6,245	6,289	6,350	6,381	6,428	6,460	6,614	6,852	7,054	7,280	7,485	7,908	8,258	8,587	8,829	9,046	9,198	9,258	9,379	9,517	9,659
85+	2,608	2,671	2,752	2,823	2,891	2,981	3,045	3,117	3,213	3,290	3,384	3,496	3,623	3,727	3,841	3,948	4,118	4,347	4,561	4,771	4,972
Total	119,342	120,456	121,607	122,730	123,823	124,907	125,972	127,008	128,016	128,997	129,958	130,891	131,797	132,676	133,529	134,350	135,133	135,893	136,636	137,365	138,078

Households

Number of Households	51,359	51,976	52,602	53,188	53,743	54,347	54,960	55,560	56,150	56,690	57,239	57,767	58,296	58,841	59,354	59,861	60,355	60,916	61,447	61,964	62,450
Change over previous year	+645	+617	+626	+585	+556	+603	+614	+600	+590	+540	+548	+528	+529	+546	+513	+507	+494	+561	+530	+517	+486
Number of supply units	53,222	53,861	54,510	55,117	55,693	56,318	56,954	57,575	58,187	58,747	59,315	59,862	60,410	60,976	61,507	62,032	62,545	63,126	63,675	64,211	64,715
Change over previous year	+668	+639	+649	+606	+576	+625	+636	+621	+612	+560	+568	+547	+548	+565	+531	+525	+512	+581	+550	+536	+504

Labour Force

Number of Labour Force	64,566	64,960	65,283	65,601	65,843	66,101	66,275	66,494	66,656	66,701	66,728	66,750	66,899	66,954	66,988	67,018	67,108	67,275	67,390	67,523	67,689
Change over previous year	+525	+394	+333	+308	+242	+258	+174	+220	+161	+45	+28	+22	+149	+55	+34	+29	+90	+167	+115	+132	+166
Number of supply units	64,566	64,960	65,363	65,742	66,055	66,385	66,702	67,066	67,372	67,561	67,733	67,899	68,194	68,394	68,573	68,747	68,954	69,301	69,419	69,556	69,727
Change over previous year	+1,145	+394	+403	+379	+313	+330	+317	+364	+306	+189	+171	+166	+295	+200	+179	+174	+237	+317	+119	+136	+171

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Migration - Net Flows		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
UK		+544	+562	+582	+561	+559	+549	+541	+544	+541	+543	+539	+515	+511	+509	+500	+483	+480	+482	+481	+472	+10,481
Overseas		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summary of population change																						
Natural change		+138	+144	+137	+125	+130	+123	+113	+105	+99	+93	+82	+70	+55	+39	+21	+2	-15	-31	-46	-61	+1,324
Net migration		+544	+562	+582	+561	+559	+549	+541	+544	+541	+543	+539	+515	+511	+509	+500	+483	+480	+482	+481	+472	+10,481
Net change		+682	+706	+699	+686	+689	+673	+654	+649	+640	+636	+622	+585	+566	+548	+521	+485	+464	+451	+436	+411	+11,805
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																						
<i>Population at mid-year</i>																						
0-4		4,679	4,807	4,860	4,901	4,957	4,993	4,998	4,989	4,976	4,968	4,957	4,947	4,938	4,927	4,909	4,886	4,859	4,833	4,809	4,791	4,779
5-10		5,474	5,494	5,626	5,841	5,903	6,037	6,174	6,316	6,375	6,414	6,474	6,506	6,504	6,487	6,468	6,454	6,436	6,416	6,398	6,377	6,349
11-15		4,651	4,675	4,664	4,566	4,587	4,597	4,615	4,664	4,865	4,944	5,055	5,163	5,294	5,351	5,396	5,453	5,488	5,490	5,475	5,454	5,440
16-17		1,858	1,865	1,844	1,867	1,900	1,877	1,858	1,846	1,752	1,820	1,906	1,882	1,913	2,002	2,100	2,095	2,089	2,150	2,189	2,201	2,196
18-59Female, 64Male		46,236	46,147	46,078	46,143	46,209	46,277	46,400	46,415	46,432	46,394	46,242	46,195	46,143	45,985	45,872	45,803	45,614	45,458	45,388	45,301	45,301
60/65-74		11,995	12,390	12,743	12,937	13,163	13,391	13,555	13,656	13,748	13,851	13,985	13,945	13,929	14,130	14,332	14,577	14,948	15,212	15,489	15,702	15,972
75-84		5,494	5,604	5,800	5,985	6,129	6,272	6,414	6,718	7,006	7,299	7,600	8,073	8,398	8,631	8,838	9,016	9,173	9,285	9,301	9,321	9,362
85+		2,411	2,499	2,571	2,647	2,724	2,818	2,920	2,983	3,063	3,187	3,295	3,425	3,602	3,774	3,920	4,071	4,225	4,461	4,708	4,954	5,204
Total		82,798	83,481	84,187	84,886	85,572	86,261	86,934	87,588	88,237	88,878	89,514	90,136	90,721	91,287	91,834	92,356	92,841	93,305	93,756	94,192	94,603
Households																						
Number of Households		36,004	36,404	36,785	37,199	37,602	38,032	38,406	38,781	39,139	39,494	39,859	40,182	40,523	40,874	41,206	41,552	41,875	42,153	42,477	42,771	43,056
Change over previous year		+398	+400	+381	+414	+403	+431	+373	+375	+358	+355	+365	+323	+341	+351	+332	+347	+323	+278	+323	+294	+285
Number of supply units		37,022	37,433	37,826	38,251	38,665	39,108	39,492	39,878	40,246	40,611	40,986	41,318	41,668	42,030	42,371	42,727	43,059	43,345	43,678	43,980	44,273
Change over previous year		+409	+412	+392	+425	+414	+443	+384	+386	+368	+365	+375	+332	+350	+361	+341	+357	+332	+286	+332	+302	+293
Labour Force																						
Number of Labour Force		42,458	42,497	42,554	42,645	42,725	42,806	42,833	42,826	42,905	42,900	42,870	42,807	42,788	42,772	42,755	42,724	42,644	42,631	42,629	42,667	42,660
Change over previous year		+131	+39	+58	+90	+80	+81	+27	-7	+78	-5	-30	-63	-18	-17	-17	-31	-80	-13	-2	+38	-6
Number of supply units		34,366	34,397	34,480	34,590	34,691	34,794	34,889	34,957	35,094	35,163	35,212	35,233	35,291	35,351	35,410	35,384	35,318	35,307	35,305	35,337	35,331
Change over previous year		+142	+32	+83	+110	+102	+102	+95	+68	+137	+70	+49	+21	+58	+59	+59	-26	-66	-11	-2	+31	-5

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 05/09/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
 Compatible\Model Runs\Cardiff\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury
 JCS_in\scenario_ONS2010 zero international mig LOW UNEMP.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

<p>Produce flat file</p> <p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\Cardiff\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_ONS2010 zero international mig LOW UNEMP.xls</p>	<p><< Append to (blank if not to be appended)</p>
	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\Cardiff\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_ONS2010 zero international mig LOW UNEMP.xls</p>	<p><< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)</p>

It was run on 05/09/2012 at 16:53:38

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections.
 Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the FertONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected births to the births predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
 When running scenarios using alternative migration or mortality, remove the counts of births. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local fertility rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative fertility, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
 Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected deaths to the deaths predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
 When running scenarios using alternative migration or fertility, remove the counts of deaths. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local mortality rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative mortality, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
 Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the Mig_INUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
 When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
 Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
 Source of standard schedule of rates:
 Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the Mig_OUTUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
 Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
 Area counts of internal out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

No migration file was specified for In-migration from Overseas (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

No migration file was specified for Out-migration to Overseas (optional)

This migration stream was set to zero

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv
A single conversion ratio has been used.

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 18/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conv
A labour force to dwellings conversion has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

ersion ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

ersion ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

Summary of population change

Net migration	+1,332	+1,430	+1,405	+1,362	+1,354	+1,336	+1,319	+1,292	+1,270	+1,251	+1,216	+1,177	+1,128	+1,084	+1,028	+964	+906	+863	+823	+780	+23,321
Net change	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+23,760
	+2,520	+2,618	+2,593	+2,550	+2,542	+2,524	+2,507	+2,480	+2,458	+2,439	+2,404	+2,365	+2,316	+2,272	+2,216	+2,152	+2,094	+2,051	+2,011	+1,968	+47,081

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	
0-4	19,730	20,272	20,538	20,823	21,019	21,184	21,183	21,088	21,006	20,933	20,868	20,807	20,740	20,667	20,586	20,490	20,383	20,280	20,199	20,140	20,111	
5-10	20,607	20,866	21,717	22,345	22,927	23,566	24,333	24,941	25,196	25,449	25,628	25,772	25,756	25,650	25,541	25,452	25,366	25,279	25,184	25,088	24,981	
11-15	18,467	18,241	17,731	17,559	17,517	17,513	17,522	18,033	18,674	19,198	19,824	20,457	20,986	21,255	21,541	21,735	21,897	21,891	21,796	21,684	21,612	
16-17	7,972	7,891	7,798	7,682	7,490	7,378	7,314	7,042	6,890	7,284	7,303	7,303	7,556	8,169	8,492	8,514	8,588	8,744	8,968	9,034	8,993	
18-59Female, 64Male	184,262	184,685	185,304	185,835	186,572	187,205	187,693	188,065	188,262	188,123	188,166	188,180	188,096	187,723	187,551	187,738	187,752	187,989	188,255	188,650	189,090	
60/65-74	37,601	38,774	39,738	40,649	41,410	42,114	42,749	43,105	43,599	44,119	44,607	44,554	44,756	45,455	46,379	47,391	48,449	49,399	50,268	51,166	52,033	
75-84	18,680	18,646	19,150	19,482	19,724	19,962	20,387	21,189	21,965	22,738	23,541	24,915	26,030	26,887	27,866	28,134	28,645	28,839	29,070	29,262	29,429	
85+	8,707	8,973	9,188	9,384	9,648	9,928	10,191	10,419	10,679	10,964	11,295	11,673	12,097	12,536	12,959	13,377	13,903	14,658	15,388	16,105	16,859	
Total	316,026	318,547	321,165	323,758	326,308	328,850	331,374	333,881	336,361	338,819	341,258	343,662	346,027	348,342	350,615	352,831	354,983	357,077	359,128	361,139	363,107	47,081

Households

Number of Households	138,182	139,704	141,226	142,706	144,119	145,607	147,166	148,710	150,213	151,692	153,150	154,516	155,897	157,271	158,611	159,999	161,331	162,765	164,156	165,486	166,723
Change over previous year	+1,503	+1,522	+1,521	+1,480	+1,413	+1,488	+1,559	+1,544	+1,503	+1,479	+1,458	+1,366	+1,381	+1,374	+1,340	+1,388	+1,332	+1,434	+1,391	+1,330	+1,237
Number of supply units	143,513	145,092	146,671	148,208	149,674	151,218	152,835	154,437	155,997	157,531	159,044	160,462	161,895	163,320	164,710	166,150	167,531	168,919	170,462	171,842	173,124
Change over previous year	+1,559	+1,579	+1,579	+1,537	+1,466	+1,544	+1,617	+1,602	+1,559	+1,535	+1,513	+1,417	+1,433	+1,425	+1,390	+1,440	+1,381	+1,488	+1,443	+1,380	+1,282

Labour Force

Number of Labour Force	169,656	170,328	170,943	171,499	172,064	172,630	172,932	173,365	173,719	173,835	173,921	173,983	174,342	174,575	174,806	175,032	175,368	175,898	176,359	176,860	177,423
Change over previous year	+947	+673	+614	+556	+565	+567	+302	+432	+354	+115	+86	+63	+358	+233	+231	+226	+336	+530	+461	+501	+563
Number of supply units	154,186	154,831	155,584	156,286	156,990	157,689	158,169	158,763	159,278	159,573	159,844	160,097	160,627	160,939	161,175	161,407	161,749	162,269	162,720	163,209	163,761
Change over previous year	+1,965	+644	+753	+702	+704	+709	+470	+584	+514	+296	+271	+253	+530	+312	+236	+232	+341	+520	+452	+489	+552

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 18/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates



Summary of population change

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Natural change	+388	+430	+427	+424	+415	+416	+422	+423	+427	+430	+428	+423	+414	+407	+388	+367	+350	+332	+314	+295	
Net migration	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	+214	
Net change	+612	+644	+641	+638	+629	+630	+636	+637	+641	+644	+642	+637	+628	+621	+602	+581	+564	+546	+528	+509	

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	6,579	6,752	6,877	7,007	7,073	7,120	7,123	7,107	7,093	7,092	7,096	7,106	7,113	7,116	7,111	7,094	7,063	7,028	6,995	6,957	6,926
5-10	6,751	6,788	7,041	7,160	7,370	7,616	7,931	8,120	8,241	8,360	8,423	8,466	8,467	8,449	8,437	8,434	8,434	8,435	8,432	8,430	8,413
11-15	6,681	6,525	6,226	6,153	6,128	6,041	5,929	6,130	6,252	6,414	6,649	6,940	7,118	7,235	7,364	7,428	7,473	7,471	7,450	7,429	7,421
16-17	3,263	3,275	3,163	3,054	2,882	2,823	2,876	2,700	2,667	2,779	2,712	2,660	2,784	3,041	3,119	3,157	3,229	3,286	3,350	3,366	3,353
18-59Female, 64Male	67,034	67,113	67,412	67,502	67,710	67,838	67,783	67,837	67,821	67,621	67,527	67,337	67,080	66,709	66,435	66,372	66,242	66,185	66,154	66,144	66,142
60/65-74	12,867	13,213	13,488	13,811	14,012	14,201	14,433	14,517	14,694	14,876	15,033	15,047	15,135	15,361	15,704	15,981	16,211	16,507	16,695	16,968	17,245
75-84	6,949	6,970	7,027	7,152	7,214	7,269	7,374	7,585	7,804	8,069	8,389	8,769	9,215	9,417	9,583	9,801	9,860	10,026	10,138	10,191	
85+	3,673	3,775	3,820	3,856	3,963	4,053	4,143	4,231	4,292	4,395	4,521	4,656	4,771	4,931	5,091	5,233	5,408	5,652	5,870	6,068	6,318
Total	113,797	114,410	115,054	115,695	116,332	116,961	117,592	118,227	118,864	119,505	120,150	120,791	121,429	122,057	122,678	123,281	123,861	124,426	124,972	125,500	126,009

Households

Number of Households	50,772	51,211	51,669	52,142	52,580	52,998	53,435	53,862	54,289	54,751	55,171	55,554	55,931	56,284	56,652	57,034	57,355	57,753	58,100	58,438	58,715
Change over previous year	+413	+440	+458	+474	+438	+418	+438	+426	+427	+463	+420	+383	+378	+353	+368	+382	+321	+399	+347	+337	+277
Number of supply units	53,220	53,681	54,160	54,657	55,116	55,553	56,012	56,459	56,906	57,391	57,831	58,233	58,628	58,988	59,384	59,784	60,120	60,538	60,902	61,256	61,546
Change over previous year	+433	+461	+480	+486	+459	+438	+459	+447	+448	+485	+440	+401	+396	+370	+386	+400	+336	+418	+364	+354	+291

Labour Force

Number of Labour Force	62,618	62,783	62,928	63,008	63,162	63,281	63,239	63,292	63,226	63,113	62,994	62,867	62,840	62,755	62,681	62,612	62,605	62,649	62,657	62,660	62,733
Change over previous year	+277	+165	+144	+80	+155	+119	-42	+53	-66	-112	-119	-128	-27	-84	-74	-69	-7	+44	+9	+2	+73
Number of supply units	55,234	55,379	55,566	55,697	55,893	56,057	56,080	56,186	56,187	56,147	56,101	56,046	56,082	56,006	55,940	55,878	55,872	55,911	55,919	55,921	55,986
Change over previous year	+656	+146	+187	+130	+196	+165	+22	+106	+1	-40	-46	-54	+35	-75	-66	-62	-6	+39	+8	+2	+65

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 18/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

Summary of population change

Natural change	+797	+865	+859	+643	+848	+850	+845	+834	+820	+812	+798	+780	+760	+742	+719	+689	+680	+673	+669	+664	+664	
Net migration	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	+430	
Net change	+1,227	+1,295	+1,289	+1,273	+1,278	+1,280	+1,275	+1,264	+1,250	+1,242	+1,228	+1,210	+1,190	+1,172	+1,149	+1,129	+1,110	+1,103	+1,099	+1,094	+1,094	
																					+15,555	
																						+8,600
																						+24,155

Summary of Population estimates/forecasts

Population at mid-year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
0-4	8,493	8,755	8,876	9,024	9,136	9,252	9,291	9,275	9,254	9,229	9,205	9,174	9,136	9,083	9,051	9,003	8,954	8,912	8,886	8,881	8,900
5-10	8,404	8,632	9,116	9,434	9,769	10,055	10,388	10,713	10,833	10,976	11,081	11,198	11,235	11,213	11,184	11,156	11,130	11,093	11,049	11,001	10,951
11-15	7,145	7,048	6,854	6,859	6,538	6,940	7,077	7,357	7,893	7,969	8,280	8,543	8,802	8,921	9,069	9,180	9,284	9,334	9,319	9,300	9,278
16-17	2,945	2,899	2,846	2,920	2,694	2,843	2,735	2,653	2,726	2,873	2,919	2,869	3,064	3,336	3,499	3,498	3,514	3,577	3,707	3,760	3,752
18-59Female, 64Male	70,919	71,344	71,779	72,201	72,699	73,166	73,606	73,891	74,081	74,159	74,416	74,647	74,832	74,914	75,041	75,281	75,512	75,865	76,150	76,478	76,937
60/65-74	12,648	12,994	13,253	13,571	13,832	14,073	14,289	14,484	14,768	15,096	15,387	15,478	15,702	16,077	16,551	17,123	17,667	18,131	18,592	19,055	19,426
75-84	6,246	6,286	6,341	6,364	6,402	6,422	6,562	6,782	7,164	7,344	7,740	8,061	8,061	8,363	8,581	8,778	8,910	8,954	9,061	9,190	9,327
85+	2,613	2,682	2,771	2,851	2,927	3,026	3,098	3,177	3,277	3,358	3,453	3,565	3,692	3,795	3,908	4,014	4,181	4,406	4,611	4,810	4,987
Total	119,413	120,640	121,936	123,224	124,498	125,776	127,056	128,331	129,595	130,844	132,086	133,314	134,523	135,713	136,884	138,034	139,162	140,272	141,375	142,474	143,568

Households

Number of Households	51,383	52,045	52,730	53,377	54,010	54,685	55,367	56,043	56,716	57,350	57,999	58,632	59,274	59,941	60,582	61,224	61,860	62,568	63,253	63,926	64,574
Change over previous year	+689	+662	+685	+648	+633	+675	+682	+676	+673	+634	+649	+633	+642	+668	+641	+641	+636	+708	+685	+673	+648
Number of supply units	53,247	53,933	54,642	55,313	55,989	56,668	57,375	58,075	58,773	59,430	60,102	60,758	61,423	62,115	62,780	63,444	64,104	64,838	65,547	66,245	66,916
Change over previous year	+693	+686	+710	+671	+656	+699	+707	+700	+698	+657	+672	+656	+665	+692	+664	+665	+659	+734	+709	+698	+671

Labour Force

Number of Labour Force	64,618	65,079	65,497	65,907	66,282	66,641	66,949	67,315	67,635	67,847	68,054	68,271	68,630	68,906	69,173	69,444	69,788	70,216	70,596	70,998	71,439
Change over previous year	+577	+461	+418	+410	+355	+379	+308	+366	+320	+212	+207	+218	+358	+276	+267	+271	+344	+428	+380	+402	+441
Number of supply units	64,618	65,079	65,567	66,049	66,476	66,928	67,309	67,749	68,144	68,431	68,712	69,006	69,442	69,795	70,065	70,340	70,688	71,122	71,507	71,914	72,361
Change over previous year	+1,197	+461	+488	+482	+427	+452	+381	+440	+395	+286	+282	+293	+436	+353	+270	+275	+348	+433	+385	+407	+447

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 18/05/2012 using POPGROUUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_in\scenario_PAST
TREND MIGRATION.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

<p>Produce flat file</p> <p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_PAST TREND MIGRATION.xls</p>	<p><< Append to (blank if not to be appended)</p> <p><< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)</p>
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It was run on 18/05/2012 at 08:53:27

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the TFR FertONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area fertility differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area fertility projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected births to the births predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of births each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or mortality, remove the counts of births. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local fertility rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative fertility, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the TFR MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected deaths to the deaths predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or fertility, remove the counts of deaths. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local mortality rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative mortality, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_INUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_OUTUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of internal out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PT Mig_INOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area overseas in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.

Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.

Area counts of overseas in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

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Comments from the LT PT Mig_OUTOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

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<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conversion ratio has been used.

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply2.xls workbook, which was last updated on 11/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conversion ratio from labour force to dwellings has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
SMigr: males	108.1	107.1	106.2	105.4	104.8	104.4	104.1	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.2	103.9	103.4	102.8	102.2	101.4	
SMigr: females	89.6	89.0	88.6	88.3	88.1	87.9	87.8	87.9	88.0	88.2	88.4	88.6	88.8	89.1	89.2	89.2	88.9	88.7	88.1	87.5	
Migrants input																					
Migration - Net Flows																					
UK	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+846	+16,920
Overseas	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+342	+6,840
Summary of population change																					
Natural change	+1,332	+1,430	+1,405	+1,362	+1,354	+1,336	+1,319	+1,292	+1,270	+1,251	+1,216	+1,177	+1,128	+1,084	+1,028	+984	+906	+863	+823	+780	+23,321
Net migration	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+1,188	+23,760
Net change	+2,520	+2,618	+2,593	+2,550	+2,542	+2,524	+2,507	+2,480	+2,458	+2,439	+2,404	+2,365	+2,316	+2,272	+2,216	+2,152	+2,094	+2,051	+2,011	+1,968	+47,081
Summary of Population estimates/forecasts																					
<i>Population at mid-year</i>																					
0-4	19,730	20,272	20,538	20,823	21,019	21,184	21,183	21,098	21,006	20,933	20,868	20,807	20,740	20,667	20,586	20,490	20,383	20,280	20,199	20,140	20,111
5-10	20,607	20,866	21,717	22,345	22,927	23,566	24,333	24,941	25,196	25,449	25,628	25,772	25,756	25,650	25,541	25,452	25,366	25,279	25,184	25,088	24,981
11-15	18,467	18,241	17,731	17,517	17,513	17,522	17,522	18,033	18,674	19,198	19,824	20,457	20,996	21,255	21,541	21,735	21,897	21,891	21,796	21,694	21,612
16-17	7,972	7,891	7,798	7,682	7,490	7,378	7,314	7,042	6,980	7,294	7,330	7,303	7,556	8,169	8,492	8,514	8,568	8,744	8,968	9,034	8,993
18-59Female, 64Male	184,262	184,685	185,304	185,835	186,572	187,205	187,683	188,055	188,262	188,123	188,166	188,180	188,096	187,723	187,551	187,738	187,752	187,989	188,255	188,650	189,090
60/65 -74	37,601	38,774	39,738	40,649	41,410	42,114	42,749	43,105	43,599	44,119	44,607	44,554	44,756	45,455	46,379	47,391	48,449	49,399	50,268	51,166	52,033
75-84	18,680	18,846	19,150	19,482	19,724	19,962	20,387	21,189	21,965	22,738	23,541	24,915	26,030	26,887	27,566	28,134	28,645	28,839	29,070	29,262	29,429
85+	8,707	8,973	9,188	9,384	9,648	9,928	10,191	10,419	10,679	10,964	11,295	11,673	12,097	12,536	12,959	13,377	13,903	14,656	15,388	16,105	16,859
Total	316,026	318,547	321,165	323,758	326,308	328,850	331,374	333,881	336,361	338,819	341,258	343,662	346,027	348,342	350,615	352,831	354,983	357,077	359,128	361,139	363,107
Households																					
Number of Households	138,182	139,704	141,226	142,706	144,119	145,607	147,166	148,710	150,213	151,692	153,150	154,516	155,897	157,271	158,611	159,999	161,331	162,765	164,156	165,486	166,723
Change over previous year	+1,503	+1,522	+1,521	+1,480	+1,413	+1,488	+1,559	+1,544	+1,503	+1,479	+1,458	+1,366	+1,381	+1,374	+1,340	+1,388	+1,332	+1,434	+1,391	+1,330	+1,237
Number of supply units	143,513	145,092	146,671	148,208	149,674	151,218	152,835	154,437	155,997	157,531	159,044	160,462	161,895	163,320	164,710	166,150	167,531	169,019	170,462	171,842	173,124
Change over previous year	+1,559	+1,579	+1,579	+1,537	+1,466	+1,544	+1,617	+1,602	+1,559	+1,535	+1,513	+1,417	+1,433	+1,425	+1,390	+1,440	+1,381	+1,488	+1,443	+1,380	+1,282
Labour Force																					
Number of Labour Force	169,656	170,328	170,943	171,499	172,064	172,630	172,992	173,365	173,719	173,835	173,921	173,983	174,342	174,575	174,806	175,032	175,368	175,898	176,359	176,860	177,423
Change over previous year	+947	+673	+614	+565	+567	+567	+302	+432	+354	+115	+86	+63	+358	+233	+231	+226	+336	+530	+461	+501	+563
Number of supply units	154,186	154,831	155,584	156,286	156,990	157,699	158,278	159,041	159,725	160,190	160,631	161,054	161,756	162,336	162,914	163,416	163,912	164,590	165,049	165,546	166,107
Change over previous year	+1,965	+644	+763	+702	+704	+709	+578	+763	+684	+440	+440	+423	+702	+580	+578	+502	+496	+678	+459	+497	+561

This report was compiled from a forecast produced on 18/05/2012 using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates

This file was produced using the scenario file G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF
Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_in\scenario_PAST
TREND MIGRATION LOW UNEMP.xls

Tick to save as new flat file

<p>Produce flat file</p> <p>Clicking the button will copy all data from this components file onto a single sheet in another workbook (for pivots, etc)</p>	<p>G:\HEaDROOM\1. POPGROUP v3.1 DF Compatible\Model Runs\CGT\Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury JCS_out\FlatComp_PAST TREND MIGRATION LOW UNEMP.xls</p>	<p><< Append to (blank if not to be appended)</p> <p><< Save flat file with this name (may be blank if to be appended to an existing file)</p>
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It was run on 18/05/2012 at 08:55:52

Forecast after model set up to replicate ONS 2010 Based population projection data.

Comments from the PopBase2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 26/02/2008

2010 Mid-Year Estimate of population taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projections.
Further details on ONS 2008 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Comments from the TFR FertONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area fertility schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
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Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the TFR MortONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area mortality schedules taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area mortality differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area mortality projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected deaths to the deaths predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of deaths each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration or fertility, remove the counts of deaths. The schedule and the differentials will then apply ONS projected local mortality rates to the alternative population each year. When running scenarios using alternative mortality, remove the counts and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule is for 2011/12 taken from ONS England 2010-based projections.

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_INUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of internal in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.
When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.
Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>
Source of standard schedule of rates:
Standard schedule of ASMIgRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PAST TREND Mig_OUTUKONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area internal out-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.
Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.
Area counts of internal out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and change the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the LT PT Mig_INOVONS2010.xls workbook, which was last updated on 09/09/2007

Area overseas in-migration schedules calculated from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection, 2011-12.

Area migration differentials each year computed to approximately reproduce the area migration projected by ONS. The differential is the ratio of ONS projected migration to the migration predicted from the group schedule.

Area counts of overseas in-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

When running scenarios using alternative migration, change the counts of migration, or remove them and the schedule / differentials to your alternative.

Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

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Area counts of overseas out-migrants each year taken from ONS sub-national 2010-based projection.

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Further details on ONS 2010 based SNPP at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/rpt-snpp-2010-based-methodogy-report.html>

Source of standard schedule of rates:

Standard schedule of ASMigRs is from 2001 Census taken from <Standard_England_2010.xls>

Comments from the DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 04/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conversion ratio has been used.

Comments from the JOBS DFSupply.xls workbook, which was last updated on 18/05/2012

This workbook allows POPGROUP to convert between a derived forecast (e.g. households, labour force) and a supply forecast (e.g. dwellings, jobs). A single conversion ratio has been given with separate rates for unemployment and commuting.

version ratio (derived units)/(supply units) is the default, but separate components may be provided by the user, by selecting from the following

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