

# State of Ipswich



## Annual Monitoring Report

(June 2014)

### Key Messages

This fourth State of Ipswich report continues the ambition to provide reliable and consistent data and information about living, working and visiting Ipswich. Overall Ipswich continues to be a great place to live, work and visit. The growing young and diverse population and relatively low house prices make it a great place to invest.

The report also identifies four areas where joint action between the various public and private agencies in Ipswich is required. The priorities are:

#### 1. **Supporting young households with dependent children.**

Ipswich is a thriving diverse urban centre with over 133,400 residents. It has a relatively young population with 87,600 (65.7%) of working age which is 5% more than the average for the rest of Suffolk. The proportion of black and other ethnic groups has increased by 7.8% and represents 17.1% (22,800) of the population of Ipswich. The number of residents single or never married has increased by 10,600 (5.5%) to 39,800 (37.0%) which is significantly higher than the rate for the rest of Suffolk 131,000 (26.9%). There are 9,250 children under 5, which is 21% of the total in Suffolk.

Ipswich has a younger age profile and small boom in children under 5. Both of these factors suggest that parenting skills, housing support, baby-and child-friendly facilities, play areas, and school-readiness are growing areas of need. Planning support, benefits advice, effective public transport, and suitable leisure facilities etc. should be focused towards supporting the households with dependent children, and particularly those hard pressed.

- ❖ Services need to consider the diverse and comparatively young population with parent and child friendly services.

#### 2. **Reducing deprivation and inequality.**

Ipswich has highly mobile residents with nearly 50% changing their household details every 4-years. There has been a decline in the rate of home ownership from 65.1% (32,450) households in 2001 to 57.3% (32,850) households in 2011. This is significantly below the rest of Suffolk average rate of 70.3% (178,250) households in 2011. As a result renting from private landlords has increased by 8.9% to 10,750 (18.8%) households over this period.

4,300 (7.5%) households in Ipswich contain lone parents which is 23.7% of the total in Suffolk. (42.5%) 1,850 of these households are unemployed which is a significantly higher rate than the rate for the rest of Suffolk (34.6%) 4,800.

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010) 26.6% (35,500) of the town's population lives within the most deprived fifth of areas in England, with Ipswich ranking 72nd out of 294 local authorities in terms of the extent of deprivation. 9 areas of the town are ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally. 7425 children live in households where no-one works.

- ❖ There is a need for local agencies to work together to tackle inequality and the effects of deprivation.

### **3. Developing education, training and jobs.**

Ipswich has a large working age (16-64) population 65.7% (87,566) compared with the rest of Suffolk 61.0% (362,656). The majority of residents 38,300 (58.5%) work full-time between 31-48 hours per week, which has remained consistent since 2001. The average full-time gross weekly pay is £455 but female workers average is significantly less at £381.

However, 5,500 (5.7%) residents have never worked or are long-term unemployed which is 29.1% of the total in Suffolk. 33.3% (1,850) of this group are lone parents of which 1,700 are female lone parents.

This highlights the importance of support for the unemployed to get and sustain work, and especially amongst lone-parents and the young unemployed (16-24 years). The negative impacts of long-term unemployment have been correlated with deprivation, poor attainment, increased mental health issues, and can be especially devastating at the start of working life.

- ❖ There is a priority need to link with appropriate agencies and help local unemployed get and sustain work.

### **4. Increase participation in sports, recreation and civic participation.**

Ipswich has low active participation rates and particularly with the growing elderly (80+) population, which highlights the need to focus on active participation for supporting independence, particularly into old age.

Active participation in sport has strong links to healthy lifestyles and communities. Those aged 80+ are a growing segment of the Ipswich community and will require additional support, care, and housing services.

Ipswich has 42,400 residents aged over 50 which is expected to grow to 50,000 by 2020 partly as a result of the baby boomer population ageing. There is a growing number of early retirees who have developed a wealth of skills and experience during their working life combined with a small but long-term population of those economically-inactive.

A key consideration will be the maintenance of independence through such things as reducing fuel poverty; social networks, seats and hand rails in the town centre and other locations; access to well maintained public toilets, good pavements, public transport; and minor housing adaptations.

- ❖ There is a need to reduce social isolation and promote physical participation to promote health and wellbeing with all the residents of Ipswich, but particularly those over 50.

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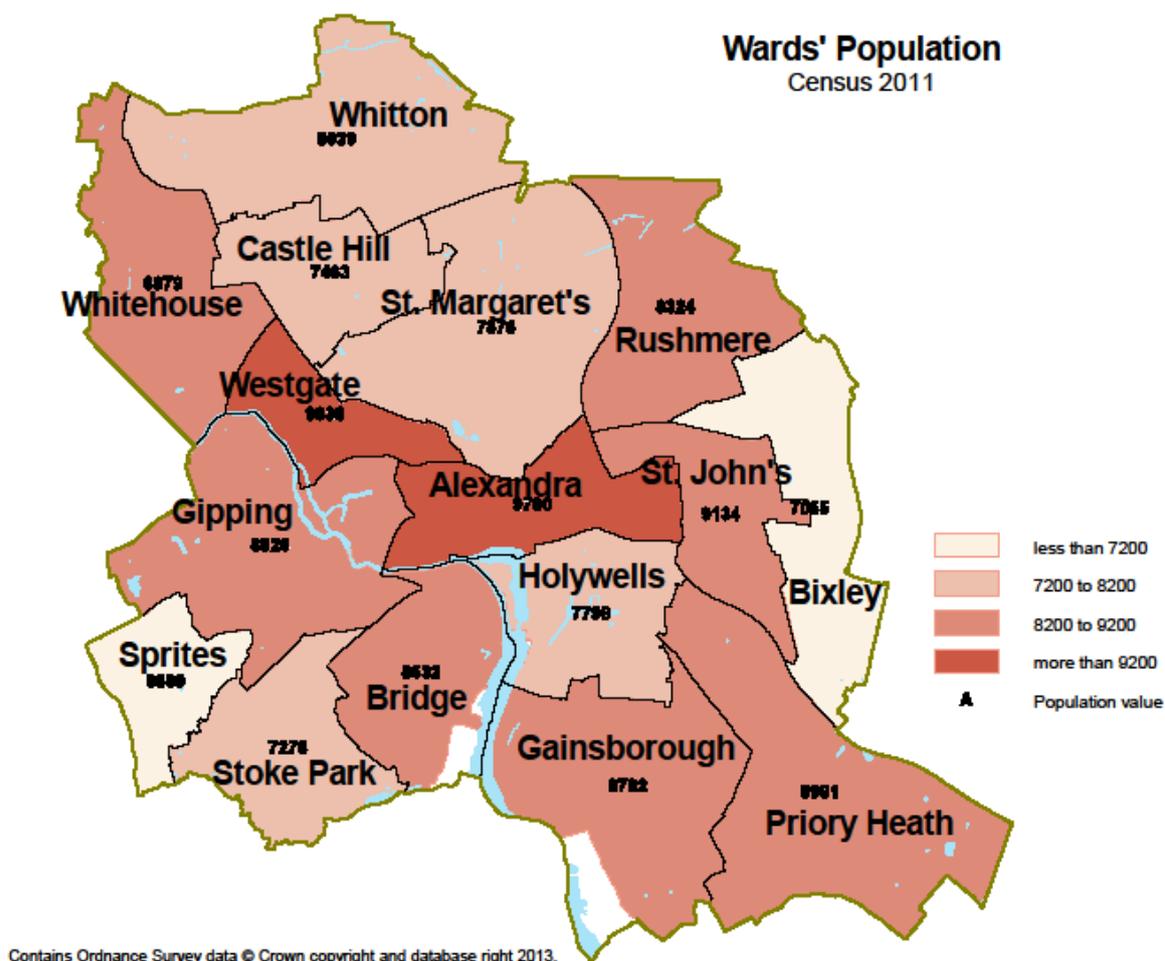
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## 1 Demography (Updated May 2013, Tibbs Pinter)

- Ipswich is growing at a rate of 1.4% per year since 2001 and has a population of 133,400.
- Ipswich is young with 9,250 children under 5. 3,434 (37.1%) of these children live in areas of Ipswich categorised as being in the poorest 20% of households in the Country.
- Ipswich works with a working age population (16-64) 4.7% more than the Rest of Suffolk, but many households are not in work.
- Ipswich cares with 10,718 (8.0%) residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot and 3,139 (2.3%) residents who provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week.
- 42% of households in Ipswich are in the poorest two categories representing those with modest lifestyles but able to get by (15%), and those experiencing the most difficult social and economic conditions (27%).

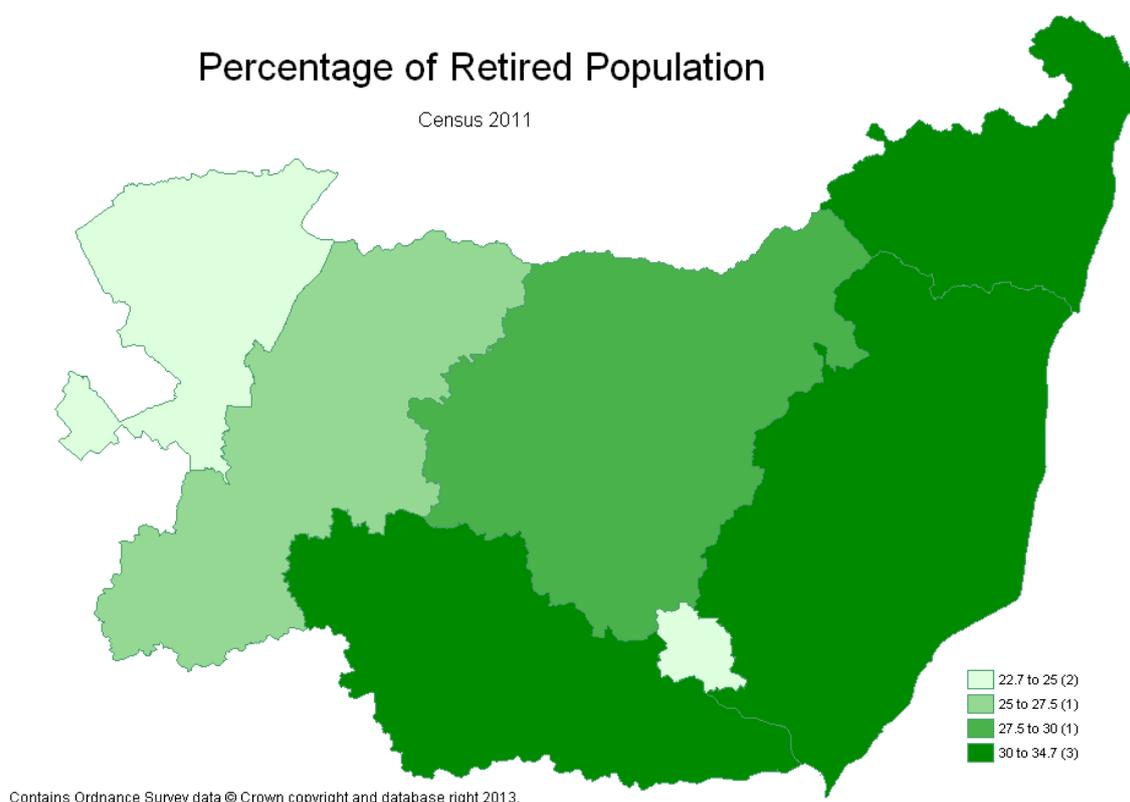
- 1.1 The population of Ipswich is 133,400. Ipswich has grown by 16,326 residents (13.9%) between 2001 and 2011, which ranks it the 10th (out of 64) fastest growing Primary Urban Area in England. Ipswich has 18.3% of the Suffolk Population (728,200), and accounts for 27.4% of the population increase for Suffolk since 2011.



- 1.2 Ipswich has 9,250 children under 5 (2011) with the largest densities in the wards of Gainsborough 753 (8.6%), Whitehouse 709 (8%), and Westgate 793 (8%). This is 20.8% of the total for Suffolk (44,522). 3,434 (37.1%) of these children live in areas of Ipswich

categorised as being in the poorest 20% of households in the Country (2010). 2,984 (86.9%) of these live in South Ipswich.

- 1.3 Ipswich, at 65.7% (87,566), has a larger proportion of more working-age adults (16-64) than the Suffolk average of 63.0% (477,954). The greatest concentrations are in the wards of Alexandra 7,278 (75.0%), Westgate 7,256 (73.0%), and Gipping 6,015 (68.2%) It also has a lower proportion of people over 65yrs 14.9% (19,830) than the rest of Suffolk average 21.1% (125,200), and subsequently a much lower proportion of the population in older and elderly-old age. However, it does have a significant population 35 (0.08%) of those aged over 100 when compared with national levels 10,576 (0.06%).
- 1.4 Ipswich has 42,400 residents aged over 50 which is expected to grow to 50,000 by 2020 partly as a result of the baby boomer population ageing. There is a growing number of early retirees who have developed a wealth of skills and experience during their working life combined with a small but long-term population of those economically-inactive. 6,750 of those over 65 live in one person households: many as a result of loss of family, mobility or income.



- 1.5 A classification of residential neighbourhoods ACORN (Jan2010) indicates that 42% of households in Ipswich are in the poorest two categories representing those with modest lifestyles but able to get by (15%), and those experiencing the most difficult social and economic conditions (27%). These categories are typical of neighbourhoods with low qualifications, low-incomes, concentrations of single-adult households (pensioners and lone parents), and high numbers of black and Asian community members. This is very high compared to the Suffolk combined total of 25%.
- 1.6 Ipswich has a dependency ratio of 52.3% (2011) which is comparable to other urban areas and significantly lower than the rest of Suffolk average of 64.0%. This suggests

that there is approximately 1 more person eligible for work for every 3 dependant children and pensioners in Ipswich than in the rest of Suffolk.

AC	Population (2011)	Working Age 16-64 (2011)	Working Age/Pop %	Benefit Claimants (Nov 2012)	Benefit/Working Age Pop %
North West	23,366	15,330	62.9%	2,215	14.4%
North East	23,755	14,998	61.2%	1,485	9.9%
Central	26,428	19,373	70.4%	2,840	14.7%
South West	30,305	20,730	66.0%	3,310	15.1%
South East	24,415	17,135	67.0%	2,745	16.0%
<b>Ipswich</b>	<b>133,384</b>	<b>87,566</b>	<b>65.7%</b>	<b>12,415</b>	<b>14.2%</b>
Rest of Suffolk	594,779	362,656	61.0%	38,975	10.7%
East England	5,846,965	3,714,151	63.5%	427,040	11.5%
England	53,012,456	34,329,091	64.8%	4,729,450	13.8%

- 1.7 The largest category for Ipswich is for those who are "comfortably off" (38%) who represent the home-owning, stable, and fairly comfortable backbone of modern Britain.

#### A classification of residential neighbourhoods ACORN (Jan2010)

AC / WARD 2010	ACORN: % Population Wealthy Achievers	ACORN: % Population Urban Prosperity	ACORN: % Population Comfortably Off	ACORN: % Population Moderate Means	ACORN: % Population Hard Pressed
<b>SUFFOLK</b>	38.7	3.7	30.3	11.6	14.3
<b>IPSWICH</b>	11.7	9.1	37.1	14.1	27.3
<b>NW</b>					
Castle Hill	17.2	0.0	65.8	4.9	12.1
Whitehouse	4.9	5.2	33.7	23.2	32.9
Whitton	10.1	0.0	34.7	2.4	52.8
<b>NE</b>					
Bixley	48.7	4.5	36.6	8.7	0.0
Rushmere	14.9	0.3	57.4	7.6	18.9
St John's	6.5	6.2	44.8	34.4	6.0
<b>CENTRAL</b>					
Alexandra	2.2	24.0	41.0	17.0	14.6
St Margaret's	44.8	17.4	22.9	9.8	2.6
Westgate	3.1	20.9	22.5	38.0	15.1
<b>SW</b>					
Bridge	6.5	9.6	36.6	18.8	28.1
Gipping	5.1	14.5	13.3	10.3	56.5
Sprites	10.0	0.5	27.3	6.3	55.3
Stoke Park	13.0	0.8	27.7	13.8	43.6
<b>SE</b>					
Gainsborough	0.8	2.3	38.8	4.5	53.5
Holywells	1.6	23.0	57.9	16.6	0.8
Priory Heath	8.5	8.2	36.7	1.2	45.4

- 1.8 81.4% (108,571) of the Ipswich population described themselves as being in Good and Very Good health. This is comparable with figures for the Rest of Suffolk at 81.7% (485,695) and England 81.4% (43,147,169).
- 1.9 5.1% (6,760) of the population in Ipswich described themselves as being in Bad or Very Bad health. This slightly higher than the Rest of Suffolk at 4.7% (28,049) within which Waveney has the highest number of residents described as being in Bad or Very Bad health at 6.6% (7,545).
- 1.10 Ipswich has 10,718 (8.0%) residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot and 3,139 (2.3%) residents who provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week. These are comparable with other areas. The wards with the highest levels of long-term sick or disabled residents are: Gipping 380 (5.8%), 366 (4.8%), Bridge 352 (5.5%), and Priory Heath 344 (5.3%).

## 2 Diversity (Updated May 2013, Rowena Kerr)

- Ipswich is increasingly multicultural with 17.1% of the community from non-white British ethnicities, and over 70 languages being spoken.
- 2.1 Ipswich is one of the most diverse areas in the East of England. Ipswich is distinctive in terms of its ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity and other characteristics. While diversity brings rich cultural dimensions to the community, it also presents challenges in meeting diverse needs and overcoming barriers in service delivery.
- 2.2 Ethnic Diversity  
Since the Census 2001, the proportion of black and other ethnic groups has increased by about 7.8% and represents about 17% (22,800) of the population of Ipswich. The White British population in Ipswich is 82.94% of residents. Apart from mixed race groups, the other ethnic groups in the highest proportions are:

Polish	1.53%
Indian	1.35%
Bangladeshi	1.26%
Caribbean	1.17%
African	0.77%

### Resident population by broad ethnic group (2011)

Area	Persons All Ages ('000)										
	Population	White British		Mixed		Asian or Asian British		Black or Black British		Other	
Luton	203.2	90.5	44.6%	6.5	3.2%	55.1	27.1%	17.3	8.5%	33.8	16.6%
<b>Ipswich</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>82.9%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
Harlow	81.9	68.7	83.9%	1.4	1.6%	2.9	3.6%	2.8	3.4%	6.1	7.5%
Gloucester	121.7	102.9	84.6%	3.0	2.5%	4.8	3.9%	3.0	2.5%	8.0	6.6%
Colchester	173.1	151.6	87.5%	2.3	1.3%	3.9	2.2%	2.3	1.4%	13.0	7.5%
Exeter	117.8	104.2	88.3%	1.5	1.2%	3.3	2.8%	0.6	0.5%	8.2	7.0%
Rest of Suffolk	594.8	550.8	92.6%	5.4	0.9%	4.7	0.8%	2.6	0.4%	31.3	5.3%
East England	5,847.0	4,986.2	85.3%	84.8	1.5%	219.5	3.8%	103.5	1.8%	453.0	7.8%
England	53,012.5	42,279.2	79.8%	909.7	1.7%	3,324.0	6.3%	1,568.8	3.0%	4930.8	9.3%

### 2.3 Linguistic Diversity

Over 70 main languages were identified as being spoken in Ipswich (Census 2011). The top 10 main languages spoken in Ipswich are, in rank order:

English; Polish; Portuguese; Lithuanian; Bengali  
Kurdish; Russian; Tagalog/Filipino; Turkish; Latvian

2.4 There are households in Ipswich where no one has English as the main language. Against the family of comparators, with the exception of Luton, Ipswich is the second highest at 5.39% (3,086). Across the regional cities, Ipswich is higher than Norwich (4.55%) but lower than Cambridge (10.53%). Ipswich also exceeds the regional average for East of England of 4.44%.

### 2.5 Faith Diversity

More people stated that they have no religion in the 2011 Census (35%) compared to the last Census 10 years ago (20.34%). Less people in Ipswich stated their religion as Christianity (53.08%) compared to the last Census at 68.10%.

The number of people following different religions and faiths has also increased, including Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism.

#### Resident population by faith (2011)

LA Name	Persons All Ages ('000)									
	Christian		Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	
Luton UA	96.3	47.4%	0.7	0.7	0.3	50.0	2.3	0.9	33.6	16.5%
Ipswich	<b>70.8</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>35.0%</b>
Exeter	63.5	53.9%	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.7	40.9	34.7%
Harlow	45.4	55.4%	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	37.8	33.9%
Colchester	99.9	57.7%	1.0	1.3	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.8	54.4	31.4%
Gloucester	75.9	62.4%	0.3	0.7	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.5	31.9	26.2%
Rest of Suffolk	372.8	62.7%	1.6	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.3	2.3	169.2	28.5%
East England	3,488.1	59.7%	22.3	34.8	34.8	148.3	18.2	25.0	1,631.6	27.9%
England	31,479.9	59.4%	238.6	806.2	261.3	2,660.1	420.2	227.8	13,114.2	24.7%

### 2.6 Civil Partnership

There are 260 people in registered same-sex civil partnership. The proportion (0.24%) is slightly higher than the average for Suffolk (0.2%) and the East of England (0.18%).

## 3 Skills and Education (Updated April 2012, Sally Lambe, Partial Update 2014)

- 49% of early years children achieved a good level of development in Suffolk (2013), which is below the average for England of 52%.
- 59.4% achieve Key Stage 2 Reading, Writing and Maths, which is 4.6% below the national average.
- 63.6% achieve Key Stage 4 Level 1 which is 12.5% lower than the national average.

### 3.1 Early Years Foundation

The number of young children achieving a good level of development in Suffolk has increased from 12,950 (44%) in 2005 to 15,453 (61%) in 2012. This was 3% lower than the average for England (64%) although only 1% lower than the regional average (62%).

- 3.2 The gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage and the rest was 29.7% for Suffolk (2012), which was slightly behind the regional and national averages.
- 3.3 49% (8,031) of children achieved a good level of development in Suffolk (2013). This is below the average for England at 52% (643,302). 41% (4,076) of Boys and 57% (3,955) of girls achieved this level in Suffolk compared to 44% (329,204) and 60% (314,098) for England.
- 3.4 Key Stage 2  
Key Stage 2 (2012) outcomes for Ipswich were Level 4+ English (75%) compared with England (82%) and the Region (80%); and Level 4+ Maths (77%) compared with England (80%) and Region (79%).

The outcomes for mathematics place the County Council in the poorest 10% of authorities in the Country, and outcomes for English place it in the poorest 15%. 59.4% (2011) of eligible pupils in Ipswich achieved the required levels of reading, writing and maths skills which was below the County and national averages.

#### Key Stage 2: Gaining Level 4+ (2010)

	Total Pupils	% Achieve English	% Achieve Maths	Num Read Write Maths	% Achieve RWM	Boys Read Write Maths	% Boys Achieve RWM	Girls Read Write Maths	% Girls Achieve RWM
Colchester	1,762	82.9%	80.7%	1,171	67.1%	581	63.6%	590	71.0%
Gloucester	1,266	83.8%	81.7%	747	64.8%	373	62.0%	374	68.0%
Luton	2,238	77.3%	76.0%	1,331	59.5%	630	54.4%	701	64.9%
Ipswich	1,331	76.6%	76.0%	790	59.4%	358	53.0%	432	66.0%
Exeter	911	77.7%	79.5%	535	58.7%	240	53.0%	295	64.4%
Harlow	862	71.8%	72.6%	461	53.5%	219	47.9%	242	59.8%
Suffolk	7,508	79.6%	78.5%	4,574	62.0%	2,182	57.4%	2,392	66.9%
East England	54,104	79.2%	79.0%	33,807	62.8%	15,886	57.4%	17,921	68.4%
England	415,900	79.5%	79.3%	263,672	64.0%	123,622	58.6%	140,050	69.7%

#### 3.5 Key Stage 4

The proportion of pupils gaining five or more A\*-C grades has increased from Ipswich 55.4% (2008), rest of Suffolk 65.2% (2008) to Ipswich 65.9% (2012), and rest of Suffolk 77.0% (2012).

- 3.6 The average proportion of pupils gaining five or more A\*-C grades including English and Maths over the five academic years (2008-2012) was 44.7% in Ipswich compared with 52% in Suffolk. Ipswich would be ranked the 14th lowest in authority in England on this measure as the 10th percentile would be 47.4. Forest Heath (42.4%) and Waveney (42.9%) are below Ipswich.

**Key Stage 4: Gaining Level 1 (2011)**

	Total Pupils	Num 5 A*-C GCSE	% 5 A*-C GCSE	Total Boys	Boys 5 A*-C GCSE	%Boys 5 A*-C GCSE	Total Girls	Girls 5 A*-C GCSE	%Girls 5 A*-C GCSE
<b>Gloucester</b>	1,448	1,119	77.3%	694	531	76.5%	754	588	78.0%
<b>Luton</b>	2,378	1,823	76.7%	1,225	935	76.3%	1,153	888	77.0%
<b>Harlow</b>	986	734	74.4%	525	363	69.1%	461	371	80.5%
<b>Colchester</b>	2,000	1,426	71.3%	1,023	683	66.8%	977	743	76.0%
<b>Exeter</b>	989	669	67.6%	508	313	61.6%	481	356	74.0%
<b>Ipswich</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>63.6%</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>70.5%</b>
<b>Suffolk</b>	7,801	5,771	74.0%	3,975	2,825	71.1%	3,826	2,946	77.0%
<b>East England</b>	65,694	48,781	74.3%	33,488	23,547	70.3%	32,206	25,234	78.4%
<b>England</b>	578,063	439,974	76.1%	294,468	213,291	72.4%	283,595	226,683	79.9%

3.6 Ipswich has a high proportion of absence for both primary schools (5.0%) and secondary schools (6.9%). These rates are high when compared with Suffolk (4.7%) primary and (6.0) secondary and the averages for England (4.3%) primary and (5.8%) secondary. This appears to be related to high rates of persistent absentees, rather than a generalised issue. There were 452 (5.1%) primary school persistent absentees and 728 (10.4%) and 728 (10.4%) secondary school persistent absentees.

3.7 In 2011, Ipswich had considerably lower working age skills levels, especially at degree level (28.9%); this is higher than the county as a whole (27.2%). It is below the national level (31.2%).

#### **4 Economic (Updated April 2012, Sally Lambe - Partial Update May 2013)**

- Ipswich has 15,700 (18.7%) economically inactive residents, which is 4.6% lower than the England average and 4,200 (26.7%) are actively wanting a job.
- The number of people living within the most deprived 20% of areas has risen by 2.5% (3,200) suggesting that Ipswich has become comparatively more deprived since 2007.
- The average gross weekly pay in Ipswich is £456 which is £57 lower than the England average. The average gross weekly pay for female workers is 27.0% (£141) lower than that for male workers in Ipswich.
- 6.0% (5,300) of Ipswich claimants are under the age of 34 which is higher than the rest of Suffolk at 3.5% (12,600)

##### **4.1 Employment (16-64)**

Ipswich has a strong employment base for business with a proportionally higher average working age population 87,600 (65.7%) which is higher than the average for the rest of Suffolk (61.0%) and the England average (64.8%). The largest working age populations reside in the Central 70.4% (19,400) and South East 67.0% (17,100) areas.

4.2 Ipswich has a higher level of economically inactive people 18.7% (15,700) than the rest of Suffolk average 16.6% (58,900) but significantly lower than the average for England of 23.3% (7,851,200). It also has higher proportion of economically inactive people who want a job 26.9% (4,200) than both the rest of Suffolk 23.9% (14,100) and England 24.2% averages.

## Economically Inactive 2012

Area	Jun-08		Jun-09		Jun-10		Jun-11		Jun-12	
	Total	%								
Colchester	24,500	21.6	23,900	20.9	30,200	25.7	25,200	21.0	28,400	22.8
Harlow	7,700	14.8	7,000	13.5	9,200	17.8	8,800	16.7	10,600	20.3
Ipswich	14,200	17.7	13,500	16.7	15,700	19.2	19,000	22.7	15,700	18.7
Luton	34,400	28.1	30,200	24.2	34,800	27.4	36,200	27.8	34,000	25.6
Exeter	19,900	25.2	13,400	17.1	13,900	17.9	15,800	20.3	18,900	24.1
Gloucester	12,300	16.4	18,300	24.0	14,500	19.1	15,500	20.4	14,600	19.2
Rest of Suffolk	66,300	18.7	68,900	19.4	76,900	21.7	74,200	20.9	58,900	16.6
East England	3,602,600	21.1	3,633,800	20.5	3,659,600	21.2	3,689,000	21.1	3,710,000	20.4
England	7,690,700	23.2	7,675,500	23.1	7,861,200	23.5	7,969,600	23.7	7,851,200	23.3

## Wants A Job 2012 (% of those Economically Inactive)

Area	Jun-08		Jun-09		Jun-10		Jun-11		Jun-12	
	Total	%								
Harlow	!	!	2,700	38.3	2,600	28.5	1,900	21.6	3,000	27.9
Ipswich	4,000	28.3	5,400	39.7	4,900	30.9	8,100	42.9	4,200	26.9
Gloucester	2,600	20.9	6,000	32.6	4,000	27.3	3,800	24.5	3,200	22.2
Colchester	3,700	15.3	4,900	20.5	7,900	26.1	5,700	22.5	6,200	21.9
Exeter	4,500	22.6	2,300	17.0	2,800	19.9	2,300	14.5	3,100	16.6
Luton	6,100	17.7	7,400	24.7	8,200	23.6	4,300	12.0	5,100	14.9
Rest of Suffolk	17,200	25.9	12,700	18.4	20,300	26.4	18,900	25.5	14,100	23.9
East England	758,400	21.7	745,500	22.4	775,300	24.6	773,300	25.0	757,100	25.7
England	1,779,300	23.1	1,804,000	23.5	1,873,300	23.8	1,886,700	23.7	1,899,300	24.2

## 4.3 Economic Structure

The economic structure of Ipswich (2008) predominantly consists of service sector activities, which accounts for 90.8% of the employment. This is high in comparison to Suffolk (80.8%) and Great Britain (83.5%). The concentration of employment in the category of 'Public administration, education & health' (31.4%) as opposed to 27% nationally suggests the current economic downturn and pressure on statutory funding may slow the progress out of recession for Ipswich.

However, Ipswich has a strong 'Finance, IT, other business activities' sector (2008) at 26.3% of employment as opposed to 22.0% nationally. The University Campus Suffolk and Suffolk New College will be key assets for increasing the numbers of employees with degree-level education and increasing skills.

## 4.4 Index of Multiple Deprivation

According to IMD 2010, 26.6% of the town's population lives within the most deprived fifth of areas in England, with Ipswich ranking 72nd out of 294 local authorities in terms of the extent of deprivation.

Within the town there are nine areas that are ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally. These are located in the wards of Whitton, Whitehouse, Alexandra, Gipping, Sprites, Stoke Park, Gainsborough and Priory Heath. There are two areas located in Gainsborough Ward and Priory Heath Ward ranked within the top 5% most deprived areas nationally. Currently 2.4% of the town's population lives in these areas.

The nine areas ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally are also ranked in the top 20% most deprived areas nationally in terms of employment deprivation and

income deprivation. These areas are also distinguished by other socio economic traits, which prevent residents from economic participation.

The number of locations within the most deprived 20% of areas nationally has increased from 19 areas as recorded in the IMD 2007 to 21 areas in 2010. In absolute terms, the number of people living within the most deprived 20% of areas has risen by 2.5% suggesting that Ipswich has become comparatively more deprived since 2007.

#### 4.5 Weekly Pay

On average, the gross full time weekly pay for employees in Ipswich is £456 (2012). This is 2.9% (£13) lower than the rest of Suffolk average and 11.1% (£57) lower than the average for England. Part of the reason for this is because the gross weekly pay for female workers at £381 is significantly 27.0% (£141) behind that for males in Ipswich (£522) and 15.9% (£72) behind the average for females in England (£446.30).

4.6 In November 2012 Ipswich had 13,400 (15.2%) residents claiming benefits compared with the rest of Suffolk 38,000 (10.5%), and the average for England of 4,729,500 (13.8%). Some of these claimants have greater needs such as those on incapacity benefit 2.5% (2,000), disability allowances 1.3% (1,200) or are registered carers 1.0% (850). 6.0% (5,300) of Ipswich claimants are under the age of 34 which is higher than the rest of Suffolk 3.5% (12,600) and England indicators 4.8% (1,648,100).

#### Weekly Pay-Gross For Full Time Workers

Area	2008			2010			2012		
	All workers	Male	Female	All workers	Male	Female	All workers	Male	Female
Exeter	£401	£444	£331	£441	£464	£386	£443	£468	£401
Gloucester	£418	£520	£360	£428	£481	£393	£446	£476	£406
Ipswich	<b>£441</b>	<b>£472</b>	<b>£358</b>	<b>£468</b>	<b>£537</b>	<b>£363</b>	<b>£456</b>	<b>£522</b>	<b>£381</b>
Harlow	£426	£517	£383	£447	£495	£385	£466	£498	£421
Luton	£434	£505	£348	£462	£507	£405	£483	£515	£422
Colchester	£499	£568	£369	£518	£581	£447	£525	£578	£484
Rest of Suffolk	£451	£484	£374	£471	£517	£390	£469	£509	£400
East England	£499	£550	£424	£523	£547	£452	£531	£580	£461
England	£485	£530	£418	£506	£547	£443	£513	£553	£453

## 5 Housing (Updated April 2014, Lynne Davis)

- Ipswich is growing and the number of dwellings has increased by 15.5% (8,000) since 2001, which is 6.0% higher than the national average.
- Ipswich is affordable and has an average house price of £154,991, which is one of the lowest when compared to other local authority comparators, and national averages.
- Ipswich moves and approximately 50% of households have lived in their homes for less than 4 year before changing address.

### 5.1 Housing Stock

Since 2001, the number of dwellings in Ipswich has increased by 15.5% (8000). Although generally there have been increases, 2013 represents a smaller increase than 2012. This still represents a greater increase than that experienced in Suffolk 12.2% (36,170), the East of England 10.4% (239,410) and England 9.5% (2,029,000) as a whole.

	Total Dwelling Stock 2001	Total Dwelling Stock 2013	Percentage Change 2001-2013
Norwich	56,960	63,970	12.3%
Cambridge	43,450	49,100	13.0%
Colchester	65,330	76,230	16.7%
Gloucester	46,780	53,740	14.9%
Ipswich	<b>51,680</b>	<b>59,680</b>	<b>15.5%</b>
Exeter	47,620	51,560	8.3%
Luton	72,100	76,370	5.9%
Harlow	33,780	36,260	7.3%
Suffolk	295,130	331,300	12.2%
East England	2,308,000	2,547,410	10.4%
England	21,207,000	23,236,000	9.5%

- 5.2 In 2013, the local authority housing stock represented 13.6% of the total dwelling stock in the town with 8,110 dwellings. Registered Provider stock made up a further 8.0% (4,770) of the total stock, with the remainder 78.2% (46,650) private sector stock. Ipswich has a larger than average proportion of socially rented stock 21.6% (12,880) when compared to county 12.7% (48,120), regional 13.8% (401,630) and national 17.5% (4,048,404) averages. When compared to its statistical neighbours, Norwich has highest number of socially rented stock at 32.5% (20,820).

	Local Authority Stock 2012	%	Registered Provider Stock 2012	%	Private Sector Stock 2012	%	Total Stock 2012
Harlow	9,830	27.2%	1,730	4.8%	24,500	67.9%	36,060
Ipswich	<b>8,160</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>46,530</b>	<b>78.3%</b>	<b>59,420</b>
Luton	8,120	10.6%	3,720	4.9%	64,530	84.5%	76,370
Exeter	5,060	9.8%	4,000	7.8%	42,140	82.3%	51,200
Gloucester	4,570	8.6%	2,990	5.6%	45,740	85.8%	53,300
Colchester	6,260	8.4%	4,390	5.9%	64,000	85.7%	74,650
Suffolk	19,620	6.1%	28,500	8.7%	329,690	87.3%	377,810
East England	165,360	5.7%	236,270	8.1%	2,502,080	86.2%	2,903,710
England	1,689,404	7.3%	2,359,000	10.2%	18,990,000	82.2%	23,111,000

- 5.3 Affordability.

Based on provisional data for three quarters' returns in 2012 <sup>A</sup>, Ipswich currently no longer has the lowest average house price when compared to its statistical neighbours and Suffolk as a whole. In 2010 the mean average house price in the town was £148,902, and represents just 62% of the national average. The average price in Ipswich represents 72.2% of the Suffolk average. Since 2008, house prices in the town have fallen by 1.5%, this is compared to the increase experienced in Suffolk during the same period of 24.1% and the increase experienced nationally of 8.9%.

- 5.4 The price to income ratio for Ipswich is 5.82 (2012). This indicates that properties in Ipswich were slightly more affordable for Ipswich residents in 2012 than the Suffolk average (7.73) as well as regional (7.48) and national averages (6.59). These findings compared similarly to those in the previous years, in that lower quartile costs to incomes are still unaffordable. In Ipswich however, the ratio between lower quartile house prices to lower quartile income levels has decreased from 7.41 in 2006 to its current level of 5.82 in 2012.

### Mean House Prices (2010-2012)

	Mean Price 2010	% of national average	Mean Price 2011	% of national average	Mean Price 2012	% of national average
Gloucester	£157,159	65.4%	£150,017	63.4%	£154,359	63.9%
Ipswich	<b>£148,902</b>	<b>62.0%</b>	<b>£148,142</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<sup>A</sup> £154,991	<b>64.1%</b>
Colchester	£206,108	85.9%	£202,557	85.7%	£208,438	86.2%
Luton	£160,361	66.8%	£160,602	67.9%	£160,787	66.5%
Harlow	£187,990	78.3%	£192,824	81.5%	£189,673	78.4%
Exeter	£205,822	85.7%	£211,745	89.5%	£213,204	88.2%
Suffolk	£206,106	85.9%	£199,150	84.2%	£199,828	82.6%
East England	£237,668	99.0%	£232,724	98.4%	£235,832	97.5%
England	£240,033		£236,578		£241,868	

### 5.5 Vacant Dwellings

Although the proportion of vacant dwellings in Ipswich rose from 2.2% of all dwellings reported in 2009/2010 to 3.3% (2010/11), there was a slight reduction to 2.9% of dwellings reported in 2011/12. The rise was greater than that experienced in Suffolk as well as regionally and nationally. Ipswich still has a higher proportion of vacant dwellings than neighbouring Colchester but is now lower than Suffolk and national averages.

Vacant Dwellings	LA Reported 2012	“Other” Public Sector	Registered Provider	Total	% of All Dwellings 2011/12	% Reported in 2010/11
Ipswich	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Colchester	70	100	40	1,910	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Suffolk	180	22	184	10,196	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
East England	2,758	328	1,407	71,246	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
England	25,899	6,377	25,330	709,426	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

### Vacant Dwellings in Ipswich 2012

Ipswich BC Empty Domestic Properties 15 April 2014			
Band	Empty < 6 Mths	Empty > 6 Mths	Total
A	435	144	579
B	336	167	368
C	139	63	202
D	61	23	84
E	27	11	38
F	8	4	12
G	3	3	6
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>1424</b>

401 are marked as second homes or possible holiday homes

5.6 Although there was a slight decrease in Ipswich of properties empty for less than 6 months, the total number of empty properties has slightly increased from 2012/2013 by 8.6%.

5.7 2012 Revenue and Benefits data show that up to 50% of homes in Ipswich are lived in for a relatively short periods.

- 19% (11,224) of households in Ipswich have occupied their home for less than a year;
- 31% (18,453) less than 2 years;
- 47% (27,553) for less than 4 years; and

**IBC Change of Occupancy Details for Council Tax Period (April 2013)**

Period	IBC Change of Occupancy		
	Number	%	Cumulative
<b>0 - 6 months</b>	6,364	10.7%	10.68%
<b>6 months - 1 year</b>	4,975	8.4%	19.03%
<b>1 - 2 years</b>	7,082	11.9%	30.92%
<b>2 - 3 years</b>	5,294	8.9%	39.81%
<b>3 - 4 years</b>	5,042	8.5%	48.27%
<b>4 - 5 years</b>	3,752	6.3%	54.57%
<b>5 - 6 years</b>	3,026	5.1%	59.65%
<b>6 - 7 years</b>	2,745	4.6%	64.26%
<b>7 - 8 years</b>	2,319	3.9%	68.15%
<b>8 - 9 years</b>	1,678	2.8%	70.97%
<b>9 - 10 years</b>	1,701	2.9%	73.82%
<b>10+ years</b>	15,596	26.2%	100.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	59,574	100	

5.8 This compares to 13% occupying less than a year in Mid-Suffolk and Babergh, who also have 50% stay up to 7 years and 37% for more than 10 years. The reasons for this are that Ipswich has a younger population, with more privately rented properties and more “short-term” accommodation such as small flats. The consequences of this high turnover are:-

- Difficulty in encouraging a sense of community in certain high-turnover areas;
- More work for the Council e.g. Electoral Registration and Council Tax Billing;
- A more transient population may not readily identify with “Ipswich”;
- School changes affecting children’s educational attainment.

**6 Benefits (Original April 2012, John Booty – Partial Update May 2014)**

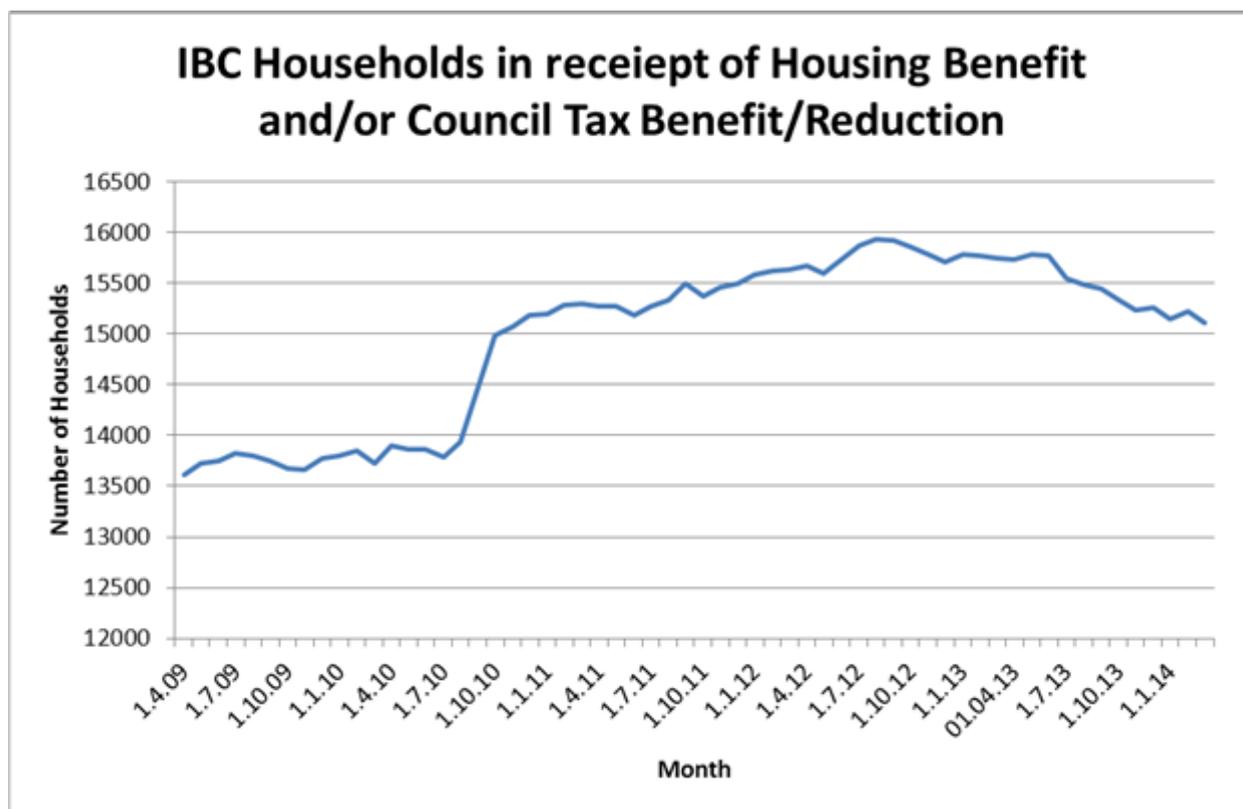
- *Those in receipt of Housing and/or Council Tax Benefit has increased by 15% to over 15,700 in the past 3 years.*
- *76 households have been identified in Ipswich as receiving benefit at a level to be capped.*
- *There are about 7,425 children living in households in Ipswich where no one works.*

**6.1 Increasing Caseload**

The number of Households in Ipswich in receipt of either Housing Benefit or Council Tax Benefit or both has increased by approximately 15% to over 15,700 in the last 3 years and continues to steadily increase.

The increase is principally Private Tenants rather than Social Housing Tenants or Owner Occupiers and appears to be driven by:

- Rising rents
- Static or decreasing wages
- Greater incidence of part-time working.



- 6.2 76 households have been identified in Ipswich as receiving a benefit level that potentially meets the criteria for capping. This compares to 23 in Babergh and 24 in Mid Suffolk. Of these Ipswich households, 63 have 249 children between them.

Type	Private Sector	Social Sector	Total	%	Number of Children
Errors	4	5	9	10.59%	
High Rent	4	2	6	7.06%	
No HB/CTB Claim	1	6	7	8.24%	
0 Children	0	0	0	0.00%	
1 Child	1	1	2	2.35%	2
2 Children	1	5	6	7.06%	12
3 Children	3	8	11	12.94%	33
4 Children	12	12	24	28.24%	96
5 Children	5	9	14	16.47%	70
6 Children	4	2	6	7.06%	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	
TOTAL EXCL. Err	31	45	76	89.41%	249

- 6.3 Children with no experience of work in their Household.  
Ipswich has 5,097 (8.2%) households with children where no one in the household is earning. In 470 (0.8%) of these Households there is also a disabled person. This indicates that there are about 7,450 children growing up in a Household where no one

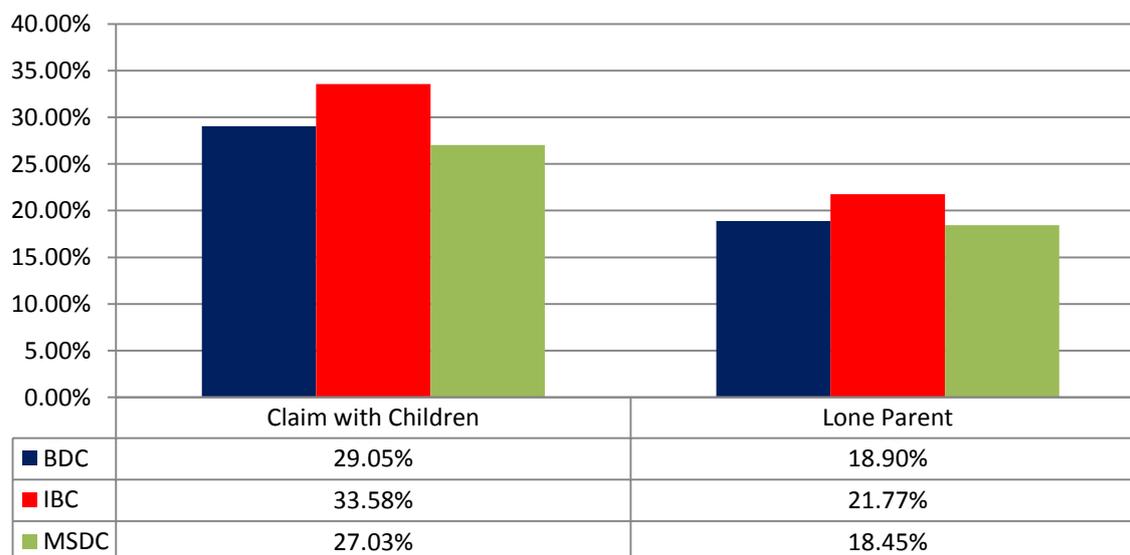
works. Clearly, for some of these Households the lack of an “earner” may be temporary, but most appear to be long term. This leaves a substantial number of Children without the experience of work at home, which may limit their expectations.

33.58% (5,097) of the live Ipswich HB and/or CTR Claims include children in the household (defined as receiving Child Benefit)

Included in that number, 21.77% (3,305) of the live claims have a lone parent as claimant

Families With No Earnings as at 28 Feb 2012 - HB or CTB			% Households
IBC	With Children, No Earnings	4876	8.24%
	With Disabled Person and No Earnings	3526	5.96%
	With Disabled Person, Children and No Earnings	470	0.79%
BDC	With Children, No Earnings	1823	4.70%
	With Disabled Person and No Earnings	1393	3.59%
	With Disabled Person, Children and No Earnings	189	0.49%
MSDC	With Children, No Earnings	1107	2.65%
	With Disabled Person and No Earnings	837	2.00%
	With Disabled Person, Children and No Earnings	145	0.35%

### SRP % of all HB and/or CTR Claims with dependant children and with lone parent Apr 2014

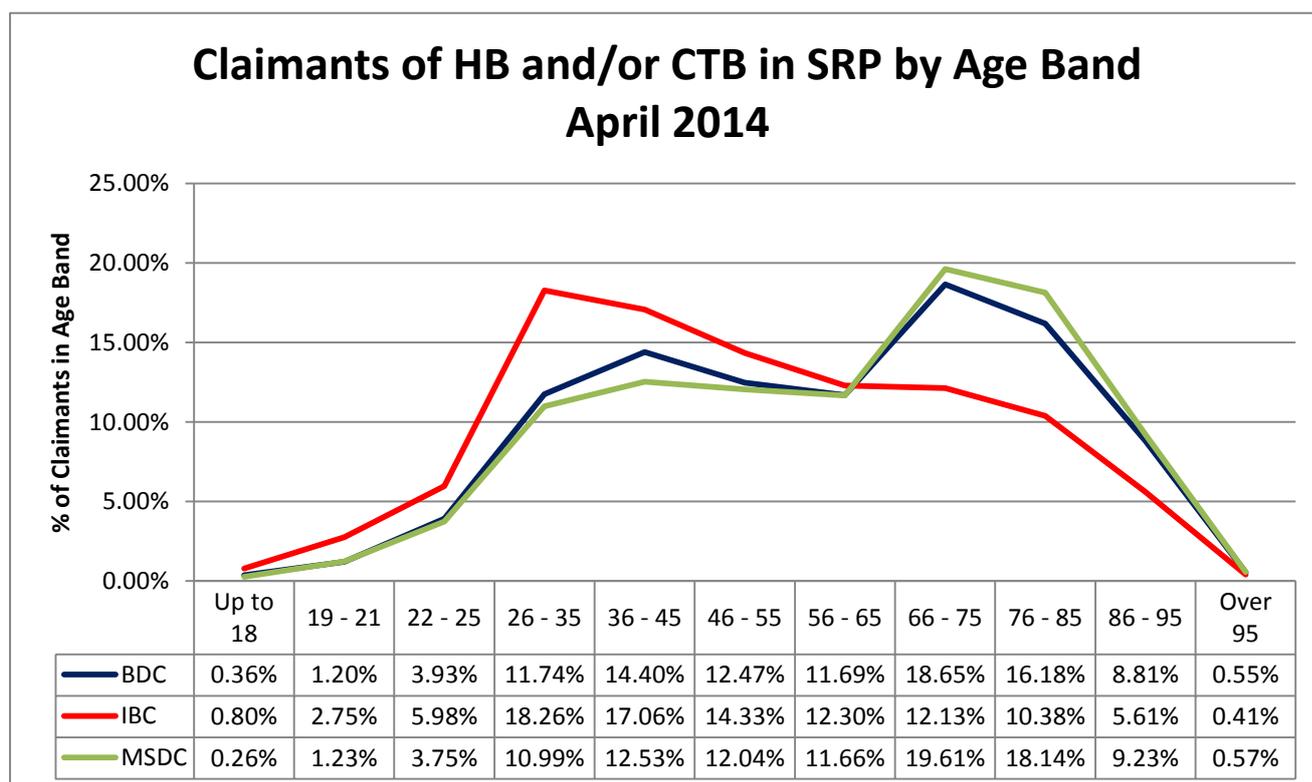


## 6.4 Households receiving Housing Benefit,

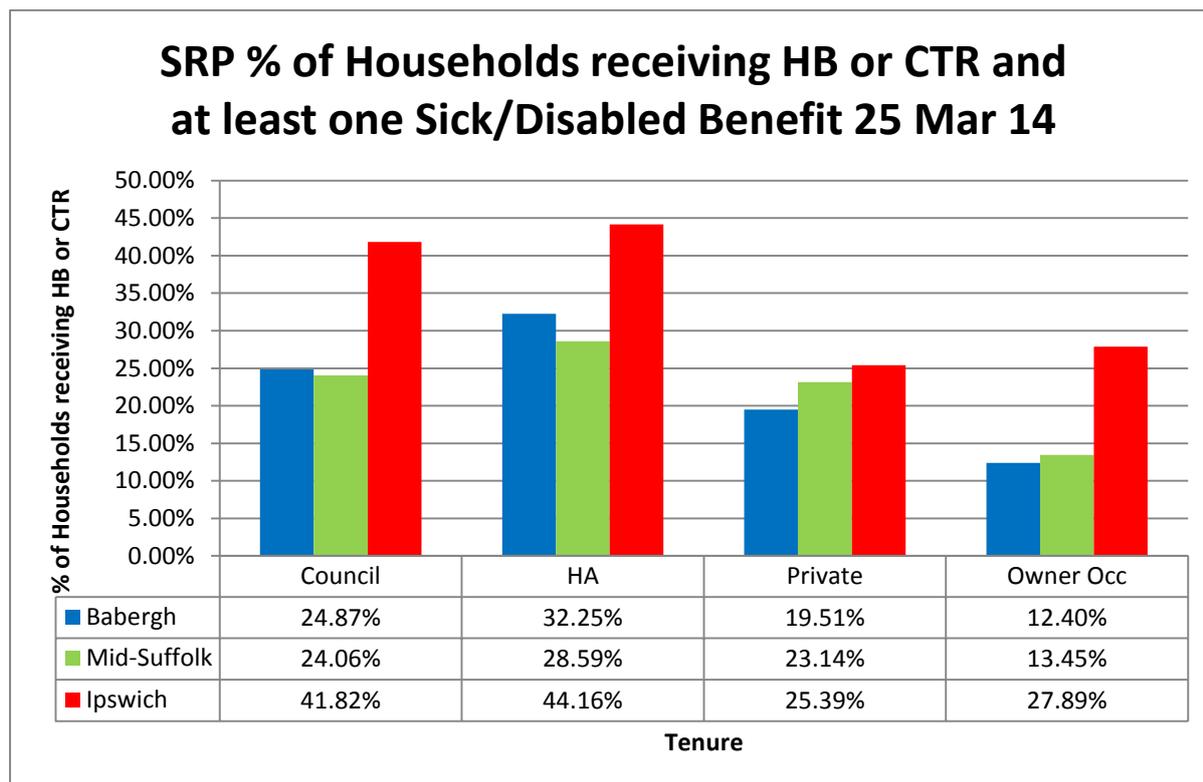
**Households in the 3 SRP Councils receiving Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction as well as at least one Sick (ESA) or Disabled (ESA or DLA) Benefit – as at 25 Mar 14.**

Council	Benefit	TENURE							
		Council Homes		Housing Association		Private Rented		Owner Occupied	
Ipswich	DLA Care High	369	6.9%	244	8.2%	164	3.9%	158	6.1%
	DLA Care Low	546	10.2%	220	7.4%	180	4.3%	182	7.0%
	DLA Care Mid	680	12.8%	409	13.7%	259	6.2%	231	8.9%
	DLA Mob	1360	25.5%	763	25.6%	543	12.9%	444	17.1%
	ESA IR	1192	22.4%	795	26.7%	708	16.9%	254	9.8%
	ESA C	179	3.4%	105	3.5%	88	2.1%	71	2.7%
	Households	2230	41.8%	1315	44.2%	1066	25.4%	724	27.9%
	Total Caseload	5332		2978		4199		2596	

6.5 This shows a clear peak for Ipswich in the 26-35 age range – the oldest claimant is 106. This is due to the better availability of single-person and young-person accommodation in Ipswich as compared to the more rural areas.



## 6.7 Sick or Disabled Claimants



Note that a “Sick or Disabled” Benefit in this context means DLA or ESA where:-

DLA = Disability Living Allowance

ESA = Employment and Support Allowance

## 7 Health and well being (Updated May 2013, Lois Seddon)

- *In the most deprived areas of Ipswich life expectancy is 8.6 years less than those living in the least deprived areas.*
- *Suffolk has a seemingly high rate of adults over 18 suffering from depression (14.5%). The GP practices at Barack Lane (26.7%) and Norwich Road (19.9%) have the highest rates.*

7.1 Health inequalities are closely linked to levels of deprivation and adult health outcomes are closely linked to the cumulative risk exposure that relates to child poverty. Deprivation is higher in Ipswich than the England average and about 5,600 children live in poverty.

7.2 The effects of these health inequalities within Ipswich means men in the most deprived areas of Ipswich will live 8.6 years less than those who live in the least deprived areas of the town and nearly 5.3% of Ipswich children are already on a health inequality trajectory. Health inequalities manifest in diseases such as cancer, heart disease and stroke and generally the trends in early death rates from these diseases for Ipswich people currently follow the same trends as the England average.

7.3 Health Inequalities within Ipswich which result in life expectancy being 8.4 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Ipswich than in the least deprived areas

7.4 In Ipswich current participation in physical activity in adults (16+ years) is 9.1%, which is low. This compares with England’s best at 18.2%; worst at 5.7% % and average at 11.2%.

**The regional comparators are as follows:**

Harlow – 8.2  
 Colchester – 11.5  
 Gloucester 11.5  
 Exeter – 12.7

- 7.5 Mental health is affected by wider determinants such as social deprivation; NEET and adult unemployment, and risk factors such as homelessness; life limiting long term illness and low level of participation in physical exercise. In terms of mental health Suffolk is significantly worse with 14.4% of people 18+ years registered with GPs as suffering from depression. This compares with the England best which is 4.75%, and the England worst of 20.3%.

% of people 18+ years registered with GPs as suffering from depression	
	%
<b>Suffolk</b>	<b>14.35</b>
Devon (Exeter)	12.53
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	9.43
Essex (Colchester and Harlow)	9.68
Luton	7.58
England (Average)	11.68

- 7.6 While there is no specific town - level data set available, information from the GP practice profiles helps provide some insight to the state of mental health across Ipswich populations. The GP Practice Profiles record the percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression.

Ipswich GP Practice	% of adults aged 18 and over with depression (2011/12)
Chesterfield Drive	18.4
Deben Road	10.2
Norwich Road	19.9
Barrack Lane	26.7
Burlington Road	6.62
Ivry Street	14.6
Orchard Street	8.26
Woodbridge Road	16.6
Lattice Barn	17.7
Derby Road	18.1
Felixstowe Road	14.9
Landseer Road	4.77
Hawthorne Drive	19.8
Ravenswood	8.59

**8 Leisure (Updated June 2014, Claire Parket)**

- *There has been no statistical change in adult participation rates for Ipswich since 2005 (16.5%).*
- *Ipswich has a large proportion (10.2%) of 'Retirement Home Singles' aged 81+ which require leisure activities.*
- *Stretched single mums and stay at home mums at 7.3% are another opportunity to increase participation rates.*

- 8.1 Despite the usage increase recorded through IBC facilities since 2005, Sport England's Active People Survey (APS) shows that Ipswich Adult participation, Club membership and participation in Organised Competition within Ipswich has had no statistical change since 2005.

**The percentage of those 16+ who participate in sport and active recreation at moderate intensity for at least 30minutes on at least 12days out of the last 4weeks.**

Area name	APS1 (Oct 2005 - Oct 2006)		APS2/3 (Oct 2007 - Oct 2009)		APS4/5 (Oct 2009 - Oct 2011)	
	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base
Luton	18.5%	997	15.1%	998	14.9%	997
Ipswich	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>991</b>
Harlow	19.3%	1,022	19.2%	1,003	18.9%	995
Gloucester	18.9%	996	21.1%	1,004	22.3%	999
Colchester	23.6%	1,000	26.6%	991	22.5%	994
Exeter	20.0%	1,000	28.3%	999	24.9%	992
Suffolk	20.1%	7,100	21.9%	3,499	22.1%	3,500
East England	21.0%	41,437	21.7%	42,395	21.8%	40,886
England	21.5%	208,201	22.4%	211,401	22.4%	211,005

## 8.2 IBC Sport Facilities

78% of sports facilities in Ipswich accessible for private or public use are provided by the Local Authority. The remaining 22% are provided by private providers (Sport England 2014); this compares to 83% and 17% respectively against the England average.

- 8.3 There are 250,000 icard holders. Dec2012). 86% (213,910) of these are held by Ipswich residents (IP1-IP4). 28% (70,314) – the largest proportion of icard holders – live in the IP4 area, and 10% (26,483) of i-card holders live in the IP2 area, largely in the South West and Maidenhall catchment area; this area has the shortest life expectancy in Ipswich. It is likely that the deprivation in this area, contributing to the low physical activity involvement, is a contributory factor to a lower life expectancy than other parts of Ipswich.

- 8.4 More than half of Ipswich adults (53.6%) are classed as inactive, which is worse than the national average of 47% (Active People Survey). These statistics do not however, include walking, gardening, dancing and other forms of moderate exercise. Less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week is classified as 'inactive'.

*Adult (16+) Participation in Sport & Active Recreation by year, frequency and gender*

Indicator	Year	Ipswich (%)		
		All	Male	Female
0 days / 0x30	2005/06	52.7	48.3	56.9
	2011/13	53.6	47.2	59.6
1-11 days / 1-2x30	2005/06	30.5	35.7	25.4
	2011/13	28.4	34.8	22.4
12+ days / 3x30-	2005/06	16.9	16.2	17.7
	2011/13	18	18	17.9
20+ days / 5x30	2005/06	8.2	7.2	9.3
	2011/13	9.7	8.5	10.8

Source:Active People Survey 2005/06 & 2011/13

- 8.5 A significant proportion of the Ipswich population is falling in the category of people doing none or little exercise per week. The table above indicates that almost 60% of female adults in Ipswich do no sporting activity; this compares to 47% for men. The number of women doing no exercise has increased in Ipswich between 2005/6 and 2011/13 from 56.9% to 59.6%, whereas the number of men doing no exercise per week has decreased marginally from 48.3% to 47.2%. Contrarily, a higher percentage of women (10.8%) do the most exercise at 5 X 30 minutes per week compared to men at 8.5%. The lower percentage of women doing none or little exercise could be culpable to a range of factors that stop women taking part in physical activity; these could include lower average pay meaning more hours need to be worked, a growing younger population creating care issues, high conceptions rates, and an increase in single parent families

	Any sport		At least once a week		Three (or more) times a week		Some, but less than three times a week		No sport	
	2005/06 (APS1)	2012/13 (APS7)	2005/06 (APS1)	2012/13 (APS7)	2005/06 (APS1)	2012/13 (APS7)	2005/06 (APS1)	2012/13 (APS7)	2005/06 (APS1)	2012/13 (APS7)
England	45.70%	48.00%	34.20%	35.70%	15.50%	17.40%	25.80%	24.90%	54.30%	52.00%
East	47.00%	48.30%	34.80%	35.10%	15.10%	16.50%	26.90%	25.50%	53.00%	51.70%
Exeter	49.30%	51.00%	36.70%	30.80%	14.80%	14.80%	30.20%	27.10%	50.70%	49.00%
Colchester	50.40%	49.50%	37.70%	35.20%	16.60%	18.40%	28.10%	23.90%	49.60%	50.50%
Ipswich	43.30%	48.00%	32.60%	34.00%	14.20%	15.60%	25.20%	27.20%	56.70%	52.00%
Harlow	46.00%	45.40%	34.50%	31.50%	15.50%	17.00%	25.90%	22.00%	54.00%	54.60%
Luton	45.60%	39.30%	34.60%	27.80%	14.80%	13.30%	26.60%	21.30%	54.40%	60.70%

Adult (16+) participation with comparative local authorities (Active People Survey)

- 8.6 A further split between demographics and sport participation is seen through social grades. In Ipswich those categorised as social grade 5-8 (lower income) participate in sport less (44.60) than those classed as social grades 1-4 (higher income) at 50.60%. This gap is also evident in Ipswich's comparators with all of them following the national trend of lower participation rates for the lower income individuals.

			Time period 2005/06 (APS1)	Time period 2012/13 (APS7)
England	Social Grade	NS SEC 1-4	49.50%	52.20%
England	Social Grade	NS SEC 5-8	37.40%	39.60%
East	Social Grade	NS SEC 1-4	50.50%	52.60%
East	Social Grade	NS SEC 5-8	40.00%	40.10%
Colchester	Social Grade	NS SEC 1-4	53.90%	49.80%
Colchester	Social Grade	NS SEC 5-8	44.10%	45.70%
Exeter	Social Grade	NS SEC 1-4	51.00%	61.00%
Exeter	Social Grade	NS SEC 5-8	43.40%	36.80%
Gloucester	Social Grade	NS SEC 1-4	48.30%	44.70%
Gloucester	Social Grade	NS SEC 5-8	37.80%	36.00%
Harlow	Social Grade	NS SEC 1-4	47.40%	49.80%
Harlow	Social Grade	NS SEC 5-8	45.30%	41.20%
Ipswich	Social Grade	NS SEC 1-4	48.40%	50.60%
Ipswich	Social Grade	NS SEC 5-8	35.50%	44.60%
Luton	Social Grade	NS SEC 1-4	53.00%	40.20%
Luton	Social Grade	NS SEC 5-8	36.40%	32.00%

Source: Participation in 'any sport' by social grade from APS 2005/6 & 2012/13  
(Social grade 1-4 = higher income. Social grade 5-8 = lower income.)

8.7 Ipswich has similar participation rates to its comparative local authorities; and gaps between social grades are fairly consistent. However, due to the urban nature of Ipswich and its position within rural Suffolk, there are significant differences between Ipswich and the neighbouring local districts. The participation rate between men and women in Ipswich is around 18%, but they are significantly lower rates than those of the rest of Suffolk. There are several contributory demographics of Ipswich which may contribute to these lower participation rates, such as deprivation, which are characteristic of urban centres.

8.8 Whilst Ipswich has an aging population, 26% (34190) of its population is over 55 compared to 35% (206,859) of the rest of Suffolk. This demographic structure could be a contributor to the lower levels of participation in over 55's.

District	Male 3 x 30	Female 3 x 30	District	55+ 3x30
Babergh	29.6%	21.4%	Babergh	15.6%
Forest Heath	30.1%	24.7%	Forest Heath	13.8%
Ipswich	18.0%	17.9%	Ipswich	11.8%
Mid Suffolk	24.8%	25.8%	Mid Suffolk	16.9%
St. Edmundsbury	29.7%	17.9%	St. Edmundsbury	17.3%
Suffolk Coastal	29.8%	23.9%	Suffolk Coastal	18.9%
Waveney	25.7%	17.3%	Waveney	11.6%
<i>Participation rates based on gender (Suffolk Sport 2014)</i>			<i>Participation rates 3x30 minutes Over 55 years (Suffolk Sport 2014)</i>	

Number of adults (16+) wanting to do more sport	Ipswich		East of England		England	
	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate
All adults	53.8	52.2%	2,671.2	55.9%	24,447.1	57.5%
Active adults	13.3	38.0%	588.1	35.1%	5,525.0	36.4%
Inactive adults	9.7	14.2%	645.7	20.8%	5,747.1	21.0%

Source: Active People Survey 7, 2012/13 - Measure: Proportion and number of adults (16+) wanting to do more sport

#### 8.9 Demand

According to the Active People Survey (2012/13), individuals in Ipswich which already partake in sport are the ones who would like to do more sport. 38% of people already active would like to take part in more sport, yet only 14.2% of those who are inactive want to do more sport.

#### 8.10 Costs of Inactivity

Inactivity in Ipswich carries a fairly significant economic burden with it. Inactive individuals cost the economy just under £2,500,000 in 2009/10, with coronary heart disease accounting for 55% (£1,364,638) of the estimated total cost to the local economy.

Disease category	Ipswich	Luton	Colchester	Exeter	Gloucester	Harlow
Cancer lower GI e.g. bowel cancer	£194,329	£164,800	£203,537	£212,228	£146,935	£83,044
Breast Cancer	£150,665	£77,110	£215,395	£191,752	£114,649	£108,978
Diabetes	£447,020	£719,700	£647,421	£332,539	£332,136	£308,762
Coronary heart disease	£1,364,638	£1,695,560	£2,146,246	£934,125	£804,852	£840,612
Cerebrovascular disease e.g. stroke	£315,631	£312,480	£470,019	£567,625	£303,256	£175,897
Total Cost	£2,472,283	£2,969,650	£3,682,618	£2,238,269	£1,701,829	£1,517,292
Cost per 100,000 population	£1,877,134	£1,591,646	£2,023,356	£1,856,222	£1,446,503	£2,012,935

### 8.11 Club Membership

Club participation in Ipswich is lower than its comparators with 19.5% of the adult population in club membership; Luton is the only comparator lower at 19.2%. This suggests opportunities to promote club usage on a wider scale and suggests opportunities to build referral pathways between zero based activities and club membership, and between different sectors including NHS, schools and the voluntary sector. There is however a slightly higher participation level for organised competition with 14.4% of the adult population taking part in 2012/13; an increase from 8.9% in 2009/10. This suggests that there Ipswich has a good provision of facilities and competitions for an urban centre of its size, but with only a small proportion of individuals becoming involved; there is still a need to promote club membership and sport club participation.

Indicator	Ipswich		Colchester		Exeter		Harlow		Gloucester		Luton	
	2009/10	2012/13	2009/10	2012/13	2009/10	2012/13	2009/10	2012/13	2009/10	2012/13	2009/10	2012/13
KPI3 - Club Membership in the last 4 weeks	21.3%	19.5%	25.3%	30.0%	22.7%	22.1%	22.9%	17.9%	27.0%	18.6%	17.6%	19.2%
KPI4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 mths	14.5%	15.2%	16.6%	18.3%	20.1%	21.9%	16.7%	14.0%	15.9%	16.3%	11.0%	11.8%
KPI5 - Took part in organised competition in last 12 months	8.9%	14.4%	16.8%	13.1%	12.9%	15.5%	16.3%	10.6%	9.8%	8.7%	11.4%	8.1%
KPI6 <sup>+</sup> - Satisfaction with local provision	73.9%	66.0%	70.3%	61.7%	71.0%	69.7%	62.8%	60.1%	70.6%	63.2%	66.0%	64.7%

Source: Sport England Active People Survey

## 9 Civic Participation (Updated May 2013, Emily Yule. Partial Update 2014)

- *Low electoral turnout, particularly with young people and young families.*
- *Statistical increase in proportion of the population volunteering. 3% in 2009/10 to 7.3% in 2012/13.*

### 9.1 Electoral Turnout

Turnout has steadily been decreasing across the borough over the last 5 years, with the only increase in 2010 due to the General Election. This is not unique to Ipswich, and is a representative picture of voter apathy across the country. However, as the table below demonstrates turnout in Ipswich is lower than the national average and most of our comparator councils.

	Turnout on 03 May 2012 (%)
Luton	41.1
Exeter	33.6
Gloucester	32.0
National	31.1
Colchester	29.5
Ipswich	29.1
Harlow	28.4

- 9.2 On average, the electoral turnout decreased in Ipswich by -3.6% for the Borough elections between 2008 (32.6%) and 2012 (29.1%). There was an increase of 28% in 2010 and the General Election was probably a significant factor for this. However, turnout for the PCC ( ) and the County elections (28.9%) were lower.
- 9.3 Turnout for the Borough Elections in 2012 were highest in St Margaret's (40%), and Rushmere (37%), and lowest in Gipping (23%) and Whitehouse (20%)

Area Committee	Ward	% Turnout				
		May-08	May-10	May-11	May-12	Nov-12
NWAC	Castle Hill	34.9	68.4	41.9	29.6	16.8
	Whitehouse	26.5	50.3	30.0	20.3	11.9
	Whitton	30.6	56.8	37.8	29.9	14.6
NEAC	Bixley	38.6	71.4	49.3	33.2	19.3
	Rushmere	39.0	68.5	49.1	37.3	15.8
	St John's	36.6	65.4	42.9	32.4	17.5
CENTRAL AC	Alexandra	30.6	55.1	38.4	28.7	15.4
	St Margaret's	46.1	71.2	53.9	40.0	21.2
	Westgate	29.2	51.3	33.2	24.4	13.2
SWAC	Bridge	29.3	54.5	33.5	23.1	12.4
	Gipping	26.2	51.6	32.4	22.6	13.4
	Sprites	35.6	62.1	39.9	29.9	16.1
	Stoke Park	29.0	60.5	39.1	31.4	14.2
SEAC	Gainsborough	28.9	56.7	32.8	25.4	12.5
	Holywells	30.8	61.8	39.6	30.4	15.1
	Priory Heath	30.5	56.7	35.1	26.4	13.8

- 9.4 The percentage of postal voters rose in all divisions between 2009 and 2013, indicative of a general move towards postal voting as an accessible, convenient and secure method of voting. Turnout is typically higher amongst postal voters; however this has not impacted on the overall turnout. As expected the higher proportion of postal voters are in the areas with an older population.

Electoral Division	% Postal Voters	% Electors Over 70
Bixley	22.09	21.99
Bridge	15.32	10.57
Chantry	16.49	13.71
Gainsborough	15.43	13.30
Priory Heath	16.77	9.63
Rushmere	19.63	15.38

<b>St Helen's</b>	14.25	6.57
<b>St John's</b>	18.06	11.93
<b>St Margaret's &amp; Westgate</b>	17.91	12.67
<b>Whitehouse &amp; Whitton</b>	16.82	14.34

9.5 The turnout figures suggest a correlation between affluence and participation in electoral events. This is particularly evident in the less affluent areas of Gainsborough, St Helen's and Whitehouse & Whitton. Lower turnout in these areas may also be attributed to a more transient population, younger residents and a higher proportion of non-English speaking communities, although anecdotal evidence from Presiding Officers at the polling stations indicates that many Eastern European citizens do attend the polling station to vote.

9.6 The electoral role (2012) indicates that there are 72 nationalities other than those of the British Isles living in Ipswich. This indicates that of the 97,537 residents registered to vote, 93.8% (91,490) consider themselves British. The largest populations registered were Polish (1,438), Portuguese (649), Lithuanian (613), and Indian (612).

#### 9.7 Volunteering General

Adult participation in volunteering is however, higher in Ipswich than most of its comparators with 7.3% of the adult population taking part in at least one hour a week. This is a significant rise from the 2009/10 proportion, where 3% of adults in Ipswich participated for the same time per week. Ipswich's comparators follow this upwards trend, however, there is still 92.7% of the population which doesn't partake in any volunteering, showing a significant need to increase community involvement and participation. 66% of the population is satisfied with the local provision for clubs and volunteering opportunities; this is a drop from 2009/10 (73.9%) but still higher than most of Ipswich's comparative local authorities.

Indicator	Ipswich		Colchester		Exeter		Harlow		Gloucester		Luton	
	2009/10	2012/13	2009/10	2012/13	2009/10	2012/13	2009/10	2012/13	2009/10	2012/13	2009/10	2012/13
KPI2^ - Proportion of the Adult Population volunteering at least one hour a week	3.0%	7.3%	3.6%	8.8%	4.6%	5.0%	3.4%	4.8%	4.1%	6.0%	2.8%	6.0%

9.8 According to ICVS, 1456 people were placed into formal volunteer positions in Ipswich (2010), 10 of which were for 'one-off' events. This represents at least 1446 volunteer hours per month. Most of these volunteers were female (63%) under 49 years of age (63%) who were unemployed seeking work (22%).

#### 9.9 Volunteering Sport

Volunteering figures in sport for Ipswich were so low that they did not meet the statistical threshold of the APS survey to be reported. This would indicate that volunteering rates in sport were at best about half the rate across Suffolk as a whole.

Club membership in Ipswich was 17.5% (APS6) compared with Suffolk 32.2%, the East 23.7% and England as a whole 22.8%.

## 10 Community Safety (Updated May 2013, Lorraine Arthur)

- Ipswich accounted for 30% of the total recorded crime in Suffolk (2012)
- Out of the 1185 violence with injury offences recorded, 709 of these were experienced in the night-time economy hours, measured during the hours of 18:00-06:00.
- Over 60% (203) of Suffolk's robberies occur in Ipswich, and 51.3% (104) of these occur in Central Ipswich.

10.1 Ipswich accounted for 30% of total recorded crime in Suffolk (2012). This has remained fairly constant over the last five years. Central Ipswich experienced the most crime in 2012, accounting for 40% of the Ipswich total.

Total recorded crime per thousand population					
YEAR	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Ipswich</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>92</b>
Exeter	106	94	94	93	83
Harlow	87	80	76	80	80
Gloucester	113	103	86	88	79
Luton	93	80	85	87	77
Colchester	68	62	61	64	62
<b>Suffolk</b>	65	64	63	63	57
<b>East England</b>	69	64	61	60	55
<b>England</b>	84	78	73	71	69
Area Committees					
<b>NW Ipswich</b>	81	78	68	74	67
<b>NE Ipswich</b>	44	46	44	46	41
<b>Central</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>SW Ipswich</b>	97	90	91	95	86
<b>SE Ipswich</b>	91	85	87	92	76

10.2 The top two offending types in the context of volume are theft and handling (excluding vehicle crime) and violence with injury. Concerning theft and handling, in 2011 32% of Suffolk based offences were recorded in Ipswich, typically in the central area where 49% of this offending type was reported.

10.3 Whilst violent crime figures have fluctuated slightly since 2008, there was a 12% reduction in the number of recorded crime over 2012/2013. Out of the 1185 offences recorded, 709 of these were experienced in the night-time economy hours, measured during the hours of 18:00-06:00.

Violence with injury recorded offences					
Crimes per thousand population					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Ipswich</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Exeter	8.1	7.6	7.2	7.9	8.3
Harlow	7.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.4
Luton	8.9	9.7	10.0	9.2	7.2
Colchester	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.8
Gloucester	9.0	10.0	8.1	8.0	6.6

Rest of Suffolk	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	4.5
East England	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8
England	8.3	7.6	7.4	6.7	5.9
Area Committees					
NW Ipswich	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.4
NE Ipswich	3.0	4.5	3.2	4.0	3.3
Central	19.9	25.9	22.0	22.5	19.3
SE Ipswich	7.0	8.0	7.9	7.4	5.8
SW Ipswich	7.2	9.0	9.8	10.9	9.6

- 10.4 There has been an decrease in robbery offences in from 203 to 154 total offences for Ipswich from 2011-2012, with over 54% of Suffolk's robberies occurring in the Ipswich area. Most of these are taking place in Central Ipswich.

Robbery – reported offences. Crimes per thousand population					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luton	2.9	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.53
Harlow	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.75
Ipswich	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.15
Gloucester	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.50
Colchester	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.81
Exeter	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.48
Rest of Suffolk	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.22
East England	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.56
England	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.26
Area Committees					
NW Ipswich	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.41
NE Ipswich	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.33
Central	2.7	2.4	2.2	3.9	2.00
SE Ipswich	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.88
SW Ipswich	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.8	0.86

#### 10.5 Begging

Over the last from January 2013 there have been increasing concerns, comments and complaints about street begging in the town centre. There has been a notable increase in the numbers of people who are situated at various locations, both during the day and at night openly begging. In May 2013 a Task and Target group was formed to look at developing a zero tolerance approach to street begging and rough sleeping in Ipswich. This group was comprised of a number of partner agencies, including the police, who implemented a four week operation to pro-actively address this issue. Following on from police advice, warning then enforcement details regarding support agencies in operation were provided to those spoken to or dealt with by police.

#### 10.6 Street Drinking

Street drinking in Ipswich has been an area of focus and concern for partners for a number of years. The street drinking community have presented a complex and challenging area of community safety work. There has been a great deal of work addressing the needs of the community with the objective to ultimately remove street drinking from Ipswich. A partnership approach was again adopted to look at holistically tackling this problem for Ipswich, the implementation of Op Afresh has seen a reduction in the number of complaints received as well as alcohol related anti-social behaviour

offences recorded (linked to the street drinking community). For April 2012 – end of March 2013 there was a 19% reduction in this area.

## 11 Built Environment (Updated May 2014, Martin Brooks)

- *There has been a very small increase in the amount of employment floor space across Ipswich.*
- *The poor economic climate has resulted in a fourth year of slow housing delivery across the Borough.*
- ***Opportunities for redevelopment have resulted in an increase in net retail space, but not in the town centre.***
- *64% of listed buildings in the Ipswich Hinterland are within 1km of the Town Centre.*

### 11.1 Employment land

The year from April 2012 to March 2013 saw a very small net increase of employment land in the Borough of 300 sq. metres, which is almost 1,100 sq. metres less than the increase recorded in the previous year. The total amount of available employment land available stood at 71.77 ha across the whole of Ipswich at October 2013. This total consists of 1.52 ha of unimplemented planning permissions outside existing dedicated employment areas, 18.73 ha of land allocated for employment and 51.52 ha of vacant land within identified employment areas (including unimplemented planning permissions).

Completions of development on allocated and existing employment sites stood at 0.93 ha. This figure for the yearly 'take-up' of employment land is at its highest since 2009, although the figure remains low overall when compared to the average annual 'take up' since 2011 of 1.83 ha per year.

In terms of floor space, the unimplemented planning permissions break down as follows:

Approved Use	Use Class Category	Floor Area Square Metres
Offices	B1	11432.4
Research & Development	B1	175.0
Light Industry	B1	161.0
General Industry	B2	935.0
Storage & Distribution	B8	1239.0
Unique & Combined Uses	Sui Generis	688.0
		14630.4

Figures from IBC Employment Land Availability report 2013

In addition, Outline planning consent exists for 7283 sq. metres of floor space, for which a specific use type will be agreed if and when full planning permission is granted. The number of vacant units within dedicated employment areas is 124 out of 959 (87% occupancy), which is six more than in 2011-12. However, although eight of the Borough's sixteen dedicated employment areas witnessed a drop in occupancy rates, six

experienced an increase. The number of vacant plots for employment land fell from twenty to eighteen.

The overall pattern is not clearly one of either decline or recovery, but the 'take-up' figures and number of planning permissions suggest there may be some optimism amongst developers and hope for improvement in future years.

#### 11.2 Completion of Dwellings

Over the year from April 2011 to March 2012, 283 new dwellings were completed in Ipswich Borough, net of any clearance, which represents a reduction of 54 (16%) on the previous years' figures. Of this years' housing completions 152 (54%) of the total were affordable homes.

The annual housing target for the Borough set out in the adopted Core Strategy and Policies development plan document is 700 dwellings per annum. Looking at the longer term, average annual completions April 2002 to March 2012 stand at 683, which is close to the Core Strategy target.

However, 2011-2012 is the third year of relatively low housing completions resulting from the recession. The Council needs to be as proactive as possible to encourage new residential development, including allocating sites through the Site Allocations and Policies (incorporating IP-One Area Action Plan) part of the Local Plan. To meet the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requirements of being able to provide a deliverable 5 year +5% housing land supply, work is ongoing on developing a Supplementary Planning Document for the Ipswich Northern Fringe.

#### 11.3 Town Centre Retailing

Ipswich town centre saw no change in the sq. m of shopping (A1) floor space between April 2012 and March 2013. The remainder of the Borough however, saw a net gain of 6,409 sq. m of retail floor area, which is mostly attributable to the John Lewis At Home and Waitrose at the former Crane's site on Futura Park, Ransome's Way. It is likely that next years figures will include phase 2 of the Futura Park development.

Whilst the National Planning Policy Framework and the Core Strategy both prioritise the town centre for new major shopping provision, the Futura Park development has enabled the cleansing of a heavily contaminated former industrial site and will provide sites for employment use. The need for new development in the town centre and district and local centres remains however.

The latest retail surveys reveal a vacancy rate of 16.4% in the town centre and 9.2% in District and Local centres. According to Colliers International, national retail vacancy rates for town centres were at an average of 16.1% in April 2013, so Ipswich is not atypical in this context. However, according to the 2013 Venuescore national hierarchy of shopping centres, Ipswich is now ranked 58th – a drop from the 2010 ranking of 50th. Centres that rose most in the rankings have benefitted from major retail development since 2010.

#### 11.4 Shortage of Primary School provision

There is a consistent pattern of increasing numbers of primary school pupils over the next five years. The total number of pupils will almost match capacity (currently 12381) by 2016-17 by which time 2.5 forms or 75 places should have been added out of the 6 forms previously identified as required for year-one pupils. Capacity for year-one pupils will

increase from 1785 in 2013-14 to 1850 in 2014-15. Using this number as a guide it is clear that by 2016-17 the Reception numbers (1902) will exceed this. A 5% surplus of school places is required to allow flexibility within the schools hence three year–one forms (90 places) will still be needed by then.

	RECEPTION	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total
<b>2013/14</b>	1701	1730	1615	1601	1544	1485	1396	<b>11072</b>
<b>2014/15</b>	1808	1778	1748	1650	1622	1589	1520	<b>11715</b>
<b>2015/16</b>	1843	1813	1783	1747	1655	1627	1594	<b>12062</b>
<b>2016/17</b>	1902	1845	1815	1779	1749	1657	1629	<b>12376</b>
<b>2017/18</b>	1862	1902	1845	1809	1779	1749	1657	<b>12603</b>

#### 11.5 Heritage & Conservation Areas

The Council is required to consider whether there are areas of particular architectural or historic interest that should be preserved and enhanced and, if so, to designate them as Conservation Areas. Ipswich Borough Council currently has 14 recognised conservation areas including land near Chantry Park; Holywells Park; the wet dock; Burlington Road; Christchurch Street; Norwich Road and Henley Road.

11.6 There is an abundance of architectural heritage within Ipswich and the Ipswich hinterland; Out of the 626 listed buildings within this 5km radius, 64% (398) are within 1km of the town centre. Within a 5km radius of the town centre there are 21 Grade I listed buildings including Christchurch Mansion, the Gateway to Wolsey's College of St Mary, and the Willis Building. There are 41 grade II\* listed buildings within 5km of the town centre including buildings on Silent Street, The Great White Horse hotel on Tavern Street and the Church of St Mary le Tower.

11.7 Grade II listed buildings are far more common and make up a large proportion of all listed buildings in Ipswich. Within 5km of the town centre, there are 564 grade II listed buildings, to which 61% (345) are within 1km of the town centre.

## 12 Transport (Updated, June 2014, Peter Ling)

- 63,000 (Census 2011) people travelling to work each day in Ipswich.
- People are travelling further to work than in 2001 (2.6km more)
- 67% of all journeys to work are less than 5km, however only 5% of all commuters cycle.

### 12.1 Traffic

Ipswich's holds its position as a major urban centre within Easter Anglia with 63,000 (Census 2011) residents commuting to work in Ipswich on a daily basis. This is a 2% (991) rise from 2001, significantly less than the population increase of 14% (16,200) in the same period.

12.2 The population of Ipswich grows with working commuters. The daytime population is 5% (6152) higher than the night-time resident population. Alexandra Ward has the biggest population increase through commuters with a population change of 131% from 9,700 (night-time population) to 22,433 (Daytime population); it is likely that a majority of this increase is through residents moving within Ipswich from another ward. Suffolk, on the other hand, shrinks between the daytime and night-time population by 3% (18,370).

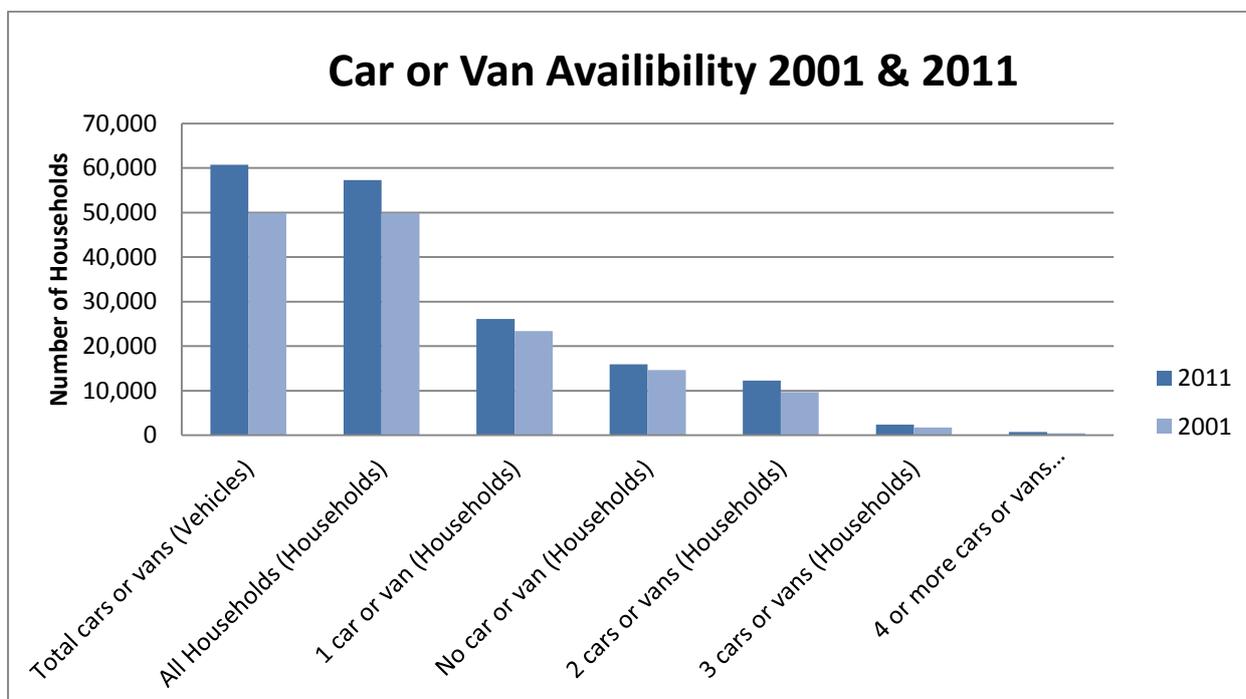
12.3 People living in Ipswich are on average travelling further to work in 2011 (13.3km) than in 2001 (10.7km). The average distance for an Ipswich resident travelling to work increased

between 2001 and 2011 by 2.6km (24%). Both of these factors suggest that an increasing number of residents are living in Ipswich and commuting further into the wider Ipswich hinterland.

- 12.4 The number of residents working at or from home has decreased by 39% (1400) over the period between 2001 (3616) and 2011 (2216).
- 12.5 The number of DVLA registered cars within the Ipswich postcode districts (IP1 to IP4) rose by 2% (5278) between 2010 and 2013; between 2012 and 2013 there was an increase of 2941 DVLA registered cars. The number of registered Motorcycles, scooters and mopeds dropped by 2% (240) in Ipswich between 2010 and 2013.
- 12.6 The number of households in Ipswich increased by 15% (7430) between 2001 and 2011 (Census); however the number of households with at least 1 car increased by 17% in the same period. Those households with 4 or more cars or vans increased disproportionately by 55% (242), and whilst this only accounted for 1% (686) of all households, similar trends can be seen elsewhere; households with 2 cars or vans increased by 26% (2564) and households with 3 cars or vans increased by 35% (607).

	2011	2001
<b>Total cars or vans (Vehicles)</b>	60,701	49,889
<b>All Households (Households)</b>	57,298	49,868
<b>1 car or van (Households)</b>	26,112	23,365
<b>No car or van (Households)</b>	15,906	14,636
<b>2 cars or vans (Households)</b>	12,254	9,690
<b>3 cars or vans (Households)</b>	2,340	1,733
<b>4 or more cars or vans (Households)</b>	686	444

(Census 2001 & 2011)



12.7 The significant rise in multiple car households suggests that individuals have an increased reliance on a personal car rather than other means such as public transport, cycling, walking, or sharing a car with another member of the household.

#### 12.8 Accidents in Ipswich

There were a total of 422 road casualties in Ipswich throughout 2012 (Dft). There were 45 KSI (Killed or seriously injured) incidents (3 of which were child KSI incidents) and 377 slight casualties.

12.9 In 2013 there were a total of 324 road accidents in Ipswich; this was a 5% (18) drop from 2011; the average number of road accidents over the period between 2007 and 2013 were 326 accidents per year.

12.10 There are 5959 individuals within the Ipswich postcode districts (IP1-IP4) with at least 3 points on their license (Nov-2014). This makes up 7% of the total full driving licenses holders in the same area. Out of those 5959, 16% (951) have 6 points, 233 have 7 points or more, and 2 people have 15 points.

#### 12.11 Road transport

Road transport is responsible for a lower percentage of total CO2 emissions in Ipswich, that in the rest of Suffolk. The Suffolk average not including Ipswich is 31.8%; Ipswich is significantly lower at 18.1%.

Area	Road Transport as % of Total CO2 Emissions
Mid Suffolk	38.2
Babergh	37.6
Suffolk Coastal	35.7
Forest Heath	34.5
St. Edmundsbury	23.3
Waveney	21.7
Ipswich	18.1
<b>Suffolk Total</b>	<b>29.2</b>
<b>East of England Total</b>	<b>32.7</b>
<i>Source: Suffolk Local Plan Part 1 - Transport Strategy (SCC) Table 3- Road transport CO2 emissions 2007</i>	

12.12 A large proportion of journeys to work are comfortable distances for cycling; 67% of all journeys are less than 5km (Census 2001). However, only 5% of all journeys to work are made on a bicycle. The amount of people cycling to work has dropped by 3% between 2001 and 2011 suggesting the need for a safe and accessible cycling infrastructure and the promotion of alternative travel means to cars.

12.13 The 5% of all commuters who do cycle to work are more likely to cycle at least 5 times a week; this suggests that the people who do cycle, do so on a regular basis. (dft cycling stats). 11% (10,929) of journeys to work are however, made by foot, and whilst this is a larger proportion than those cycling, there is still the need to improve footpaths and accessibility for pedestrians to ensure that these numbers increase.

12.14 Ipswich Buses currently provides 25 services in the town with a maximum of 76 buses on route at any one time. The peak times for the bus services area between 08:00 to 09:00 and 1:530 to 17:00 and approximately 6.4 million passengers per year are transported on these services. Out of those, 19.9% use a pre-paid discount card, and 35% are OAPs with free travel permits. Park and ride services are well used with 640,000 passengers using it per year. Particular areas of concern for the current bus network include road-works causing delays, congestion, and commercial viability.

12.15 The Orwell Bridge remains a vital transport link into Ipswich with around 2,500 vehicles using it per hour ; 60,000 per day. It holds significant local value with 41% of the traffic as 'local' (trips within a single district, or between adjacent districts) and 48% as 'regional' (trips made wholly within the East of England).

### 13 Environment (Updated June 2014, Peter Ling)

- *CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Ipswich have reduced by 22% from 2005 to 2011.*
- *4 areas of Ipswich are directly affected by poor air quality which may be hazardous to health.*
- *Increases in fuel poverty strongly correlate with the parts of the town which are ranked in the top 20% of deprived areas nationally.*

#### 13.1 CO2 Emissions Reduction

Ipswich has the second lowest carbon footprint in Suffolk (2011). Total CO2 emissions have reduced by 22% (165,000 tonnes) from 729,000 tonnes to 564,000 tonnes between 2005 and 2011. This is a greater reduction, as a percentage of total emissions, than the rest of Suffolk (11% - 568,000 tonnes) and East of England (15% - 6,850,000 tonnes).

13.2 Industry and commercial electricity accounts for 26.4% (149,000 tonnes) of all CO2 emissions (2011). Domestic electricity and gas accounts for 40.4% (228,000 tonnes); 20% (113,000 tonnes) and 20.4% (115,000 tonnes) individually. Transport in Ipswich is responsible for 22% (124,000 tonnes) of all CO2 emissions; road transport on A roads produces 75,000 tonnes of CO2, 8% (6,000 tonnes) less than 2007.

Rank	City	Total CO2 emissions per capita, 2011 (t)	Total CO2 emissions per capita, 2010 (t)
<b>10 cities with the lowest emissions per capita</b>			
1	Hastings	3.9	4.3
2	Chatham	4.1	4.6
3	Ipswich	4.2	4.8
4	Luton	4.2	4.8
5	Southend	4.3	4.7
6	Brighton	4.3	4.8
7	Worthing	4.4	4.8
8	Birkenhead	4.7	5.3
9	Plymouth	4.7	5.2
10	Portsmouth	4.8	5.2
	<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Source: Centre for Cities (Cities Outlook 2014)			

13.3 On average, there are 4.2 tonnes of CO2 emissions produced in Ipswich, per person per year. Provided that planting 1 tree offsets around 1 tonne of CO2 emissions over a 10 year period, an individual resident of Ipswich would need to plant 4 trees a year to achieve carbon neutrality. At 4.2 tonnes per person in 2011, Ipswich is lower than comparable Local Authorities such as Norwich (5.1 tonnes), Exeter (4.9 tonnes) and Gloucester (4.9 tonnes). Compared to the 63 other major urban centres/cities in the UK (definition from Centre for Cities, Cities Outlook 2014), Ipswich has the 3rd lowest total CO2 emissions per capita; the UK total CO2 emissions per capita is 6.9 tonnes.

13.4 Ipswich Borough Council's Park Rangers led a mass tree planting session to plant 1000 trees at Whitton Recreation Ground on 22nd February 2014. The Friends of Christchurch Park planted 200 trees on the 1st March 2014. This total is enough to offset the carbon emissions of 300 Ipswich Residents from 2011.

### 13.5 Air Quality

It is estimated that air pollution attributed to 5.6% (63) of all deaths in 2010 from the population of Ipswich aged 25 and over; this is the equivalent to 653 life-years lost as a consequence. This is only slightly higher than the Suffolk average of 5.3% (366). Comparative Local Authorities have fractionally lower proportions of deaths where air pollution is a contributable factor; Norwich at 5.5% (61), Exeter at 4.2% (42), and Gloucester at 5.3% (52).

### 13.6 Ipswich Borough Council Emissions

IBC's own CO2 Emissions have reduced by 17.8% (1,842 tonnes of CO2) between 2007/8 and 2012/13 at an average of 3.8% (368 tonnes) per year.

### 13.7 Four areas are directly affected:

- The land in or around the junction of Norwich Road, Chevallier Street and Valley Road;
- The land in or around the junction of Crown Street, Fonnereau Road, St Margaret's Street and St Margaret's Plain;
- The land in or around the junction of Grimwade Street, St Helen's Street, and the Star Lane gyratory system - including Fore Street, Salthouse Street, Key Street, College Street, Bridge Street, Foundation Street and Slade Street.
- The Bramford Road and Chevallier Street junction.

### 13.8 New or previously unidentified local developments that may impact on air quality in the Local Authority area:

- Biogas plant at Anglian Water Services, Cliff Quay
- Donalds garage, West End Road – waste oil burning
- Biomass Combustion plant proposed for the Environment Agency, Cobham Road
- Tarmac Ltd, Ipswich Works have moved to Cliff Road, Ipswich.

### 13.9 Fuel Poverty

A household is defined to be in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of its annual income on heating.' The areas with the highest apparent levels of fuel poverty (based on 2001 Census and 2009 Housing Condition data) were often the areas with the highest numbers of single-pensioner households, and the largest older populations. They are also areas with the worst housing (according to the Indoors Housing Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010), likely to be due to an ageing housing stock that cannot be readily improved (where a building is listed or in a Conservation Area), so residents often can't heat or insulate to prevent heat loss.

13.10 The parts of the town suffering from fuel poverty strongly correlates with the parts of the town which are ranked in the top 20% of deprived areas nationally in terms of Indoor Housing Domain

#### 14 Waste Services (May 2014, Elisabeth Axmann)

- Factors already-mentioned in the 2013 State of Ipswich report still remain current:
  - Light-weighted product packaging, fewer packaged goods and printed press being purchased by the public during the economic downturn led to a reduction of household waste recycling rates for all councils.
  - A high turnover of households in certain areas makes dealing with waste presented in communal bins and communicating with these residents more resource intensive.
- Reported fly-tipping (and also other bulky waste clearings) carried out by the Waste Service has been increasing in recent years. This is probably due to various factors including the economic difficulties an increasing number of private individuals and organisations are facing and, therefore, not being able or willing to pay for legal collections of bulky waste. It may also be due to the reduction of free bulky household waste collections available per year to Ipswich residents receiving low income support.
- Lack of powers impacts negatively on the quantity and quality of recycling collected: central government does not support fining households for persistently not recycling, contaminating recycling, leaving bins on pavements, leaving excess residual waste next to bins, etc.

##### 14.1 Household Waste Collection

In 2012/13 the Council collected an average of 496kg of residual waste per household, which was sent to landfill. Although this is slightly worse than last year's result (492kg), it remains below the national median of 553kg. While the Council ranks fifth amongst the comparator authorities it is important to note that the extent of the recycling service offered by a local authority greatly influences both the amount of residual waste collected per household and the fraction of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting. For example, Harlow District Council offered a weekly food waste collection scheme and it can be seen from the chart below that this considerably reduced the amount of remaining residual waste in this local authority area.

	Residual household waste per household (kg/household)		Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	
	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13
Harlow	375	375	51%	46%
Exeter	442	442	36%	35%
Colchester	470	450	40%	40%
Gloucester	471	486	39%	38%
<b>Ipswich</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>41%</b>
Luton	703	687	33%	34%

14.2 Recycling materials are also collected via local bring sites across Ipswich including glass, drinks cartons, clothes and shoes. Unwanted electrical and electronic equipment and furniture are also collected for reuse or recycling.

14.3 In addition Ipswich Borough Council supports the Ipswich Furniture Project, a third sector organisation which collects furniture and electrical/electronic equipment for reuse and recycling. The Ipswich Furniture Project offers up-cycled furniture from its retail outlets at competitive prices providing a valuable social contribution to the town.

14.4 In 2012/13 the Council sent 40.8% of all household waste collected to be reused, recycled or composted, which has reduced from 42.5% the previous year. Although the Council's recycling rate was below the national median (43.2%), it still remains the second best result amongst the comparator authorities.

#### 14.5 Commercial Waste Collection

In 2012/13, the Council's "Wastesaver" commercial waste business continues to provide a collection service to more than 2,000 businesses in Ipswich, over a third of those are also provided with a recycling collection. The fraction of commercial recycling material collected by the Council was 32% in 2012/13, which has increased from 31% the previous year. This indicator is not gathered or reported on a national basis.

#### 14.6 Street Cleansing

Percentage of sites surveyed with an acceptable (or better) ...	2011/12	2012/13	Change
... grade of litter level	96.7%	96.0%	↓
... grade of detritus level	97.8%	99.5%	↑

#### 14.7 Fly-Tipping

In 2012/13, the Council reported and cleared up a 560 fly-tipping incidents, which has increased from 499 the previous year. The majority of these occurred on highway land (66%, 369), which is greatly reduced from the previous year (92%, 461), and the next largest fraction occurred on Council-owned land (11%, 64), which greatly increased from the previous year (2%, 10).

Fly-tipping incidents reported by local authorities in 2012-13

	Fly-tipping Incidents	Incidents on Highways	Incidents Council Land	White Goods Incidents	Other Electrical Goods
Colchester	1104	695	191	42	54
<b>Ipswich</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>
Gloucester	1258	497	699	1	4
Exeter	1085	422	255	18	45
Harlow	1608	10	1361	4	8
Luton	2650	635	1893	36	65

14.8 The total number fly-tipping incidents in Ipswich in 2012/13 was the lowest number amongst the comparator authorities, compared to second lowest the previous year. In Harlow DC and Luton BC, the two comparator authorities with the highest number of fly-tipping incidents, the vast majority of fly-tipping incidents occurred on Council-owned land (85% with 1,361 and 71% with 1,893, respectively).

14.9 The borough map below shows the number of fly-tips reported in 2012/13, broken down by ward. Westgate and Gipping Wards had the highest occurrences (i.e. over 60), whereas Bixley Ward had none that year

### Number of Fly-tips Cleared up by Waste Services in 2012/13

