Cambridge South East Transport Phase 2

Environmental Statement

Appendix 13.1 Lower Super Output Areas

31st July 2023

Introduction

13.1.1   There are two Local authorities of relevance to the assessment – Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire Borough Council. Within these, the relevant wards which fall within the study area are Queens Edith, Shelford, Sawston, Duxford, Trumpington and Linton. Profiles on the health of each of these wards are included in the following sections and at a more local level data has been collected for the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) intersecting the study area. Figure A13.1.1 shows the LSOAs within the local level study area.

Table A13.1.1 Baseline population data

Area	Total population	Age under 16	Age 16 to 24	Age 16 to 64	Age 65+
Cambridge City	124,798	17%	22%	69%	13%
South Cambridgeshire	159,086	20%	8%	60%	20%
East of England	6,236,072	19%	10%	61%	20%
England	56,286,961	19%	11%	62%	18%

Population

13.1.2   The total population of the LSOAs intersecting the study area is 25,333. It was estimated to be 124,798 in Cambridge City Council area and 159,086 in South Cambridgeshire. Key communities within and in close proximity to the study area include Cambridge, Stapleford, Great Shelford, Sawston, Babraham, Little Abington.

13.1.3   In the LSOAs considered, an average of 21.2% of the population are aged 0-15. This is higher than in Cambridge City, South Cambridgeshire and England as a whole.

13.1.4   The above table also shows that young people, aged 16 to 24, make up 8% of the population in South Cambridgeshire but a significantly higher proportion of 22% in Cambridge City.

13.1.5   The proportion of older people in the considered LSOAs is 21.3%, which is higher than local, regional, and national proportions.

Health indicators

13.1.6   As shown in Table A13.1.2, South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City perform relatively well on key population health indicators. Life expectancy (for both genders) is slightly higher across both areas compared to the England average. The South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City under-75 mortality rates (from all causes, cardiovascular diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases) are also less than the national rates. The percentage of people in employment and that are physically active is higher in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City when compared to the England rate. The only indicator which performs worse in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City than the national rate is the number of people reported killed and seriously injured on the road of all ages.

13.1.7   The suicide rate in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire is not significantly different to the England average.

13.1.8   When looking at levels of obesity, childhood obesity levels (based on children in Year 6 of primary school) and levels of adults classified as overweight or obese are significantly better than the England average for both of the Local authorities.

Table A13.1.2 Key population health indicators

Indicator	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	England
Life expectancy at birth (Male), 2017-19	82.9	80.3	79.8
Life expectancy at birth (Female), 2017-19	85.8	83.7	83.4
Under 75 mortality rate: all causes (per 100,000), 2017-19	230.0	292.0	326.0
Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases (per 100,000), 2017-19	45.0	62.0	70.4
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (per 100,000), 2017-19	108.0	103.0	129.2
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (per 100,000), 2017-19	19	28	34.2
All ages killed and seriously injured (KSI) rate	63.6	55	42.6
Percentage of physically active adults (over 19)	73%	75.2%	67.2%
Percentage of people in employment	85.2%	78.5%	75.6%

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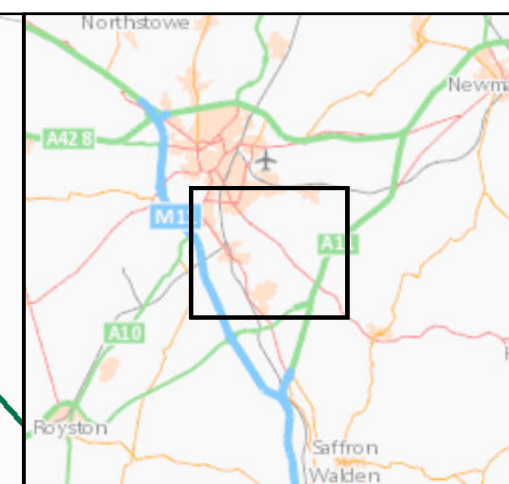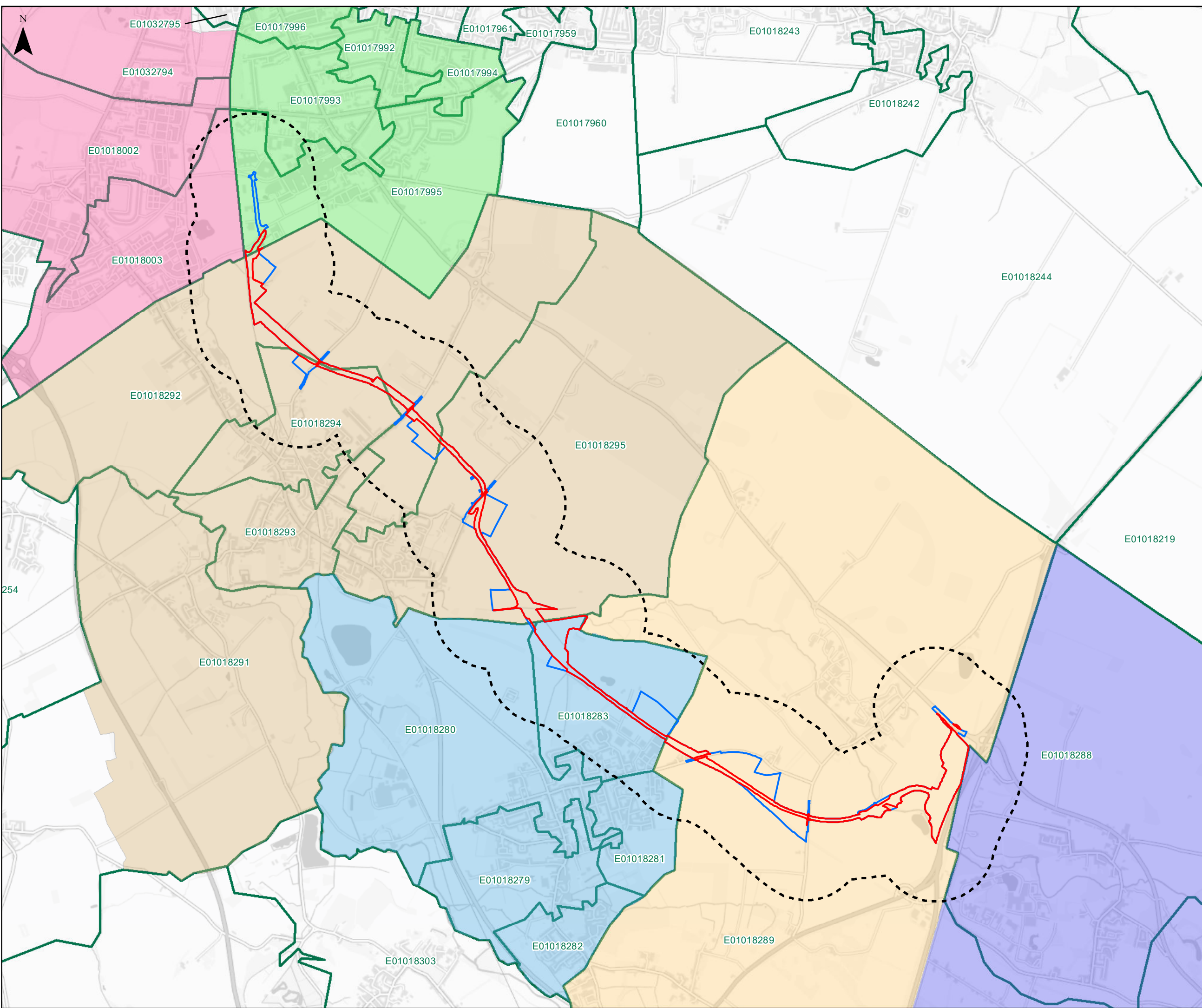
Permanent Site Boundary
Temporary Site Boundary
Study Area 500m Buffer
LSOAs within proximity to RLB

Wards within proximity to RLB

Duxford
Linton
Queen Edith's
Sawston
Shelford
Trumpington

Metres
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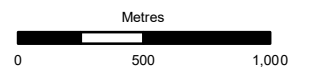
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GREATER CAMBRIDGE PARTNERSHIP

Project

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH EAST TRANSPORT
PHASE 2

Title

WARDS AND LOWER SUPER
OUTPUT AREAS

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Deprivation indices

13.1.10 The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 are commonly used for the measurement and comparison of relative levels of deprivation (poverty). Table A13.1.3 outlines the deprivation data by decile.

Table A13.1.3 Deprivation indicators

Deprivation Quintiles	Cambridge City	South Cambridgeshire	East of England	England
Most deprived	3%	0%	10%	20%
Second most deprived	9%	1%	18%	20%
Third most deprived	30%	10%	25%	20%
Fourth most deprived	31%	33%	22%	20%
Least deprived	25%	56%	25%	20%

13.1.11 In the LSOAs considered 46.2% are within the least deprived decile in terms of IMD. Similar data relating to deprivation indicators shows 25% of Cambridge City to be in the least deprived quintile and 56% in South Cambridgeshire.

13.1.12 In Cambridge the population of White British (66%) is significantly lower than in most other Cambridgeshire districts (around 90%) and England (79.8%) with greater proportions in the 'White Other', 'Mixed / Others' and 'Asian: Chinese' groups than England. The largest ethnic group in South Cambridgeshire is White British making up 87.3% of the population compared to 79.8% in England. The proportion of people from the Asian: Indian / Pakistani / Bangladeshi group and the Black group in South Cambridgeshire is smaller than the proportion found at national level (1.9% compared to 5.6% and 0.7% compared to 3.0% respectively).

13.1.13 Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire both have statistically significantly higher levels of emergency hospital stays for self-harm than found nationally, and in Cambridge also higher than England levels of hospital stays for alcohol-related harm.

13.1.14 Cambridge has some pockets of deprivation. Around 2.5% of LSOAs in Cambridge are categorised as being within the most deprived 20% of areas nationally, although Cambridge has similar levels of relative overall deprivation as the county average. South Cambridgeshire has lower levels of relative overall deprivation compared to the county average and none of the LSOAs within it categorised as being within the most deprived 20% of areas nationally.

13.1.15 Ward level health profiles can be found in Appendix 13.2.

Health related behaviours

Physical activity / Walkers, cyclists and horse riders

13.1.16 There are 14 Public Rights of Way (PRoW) identified to be intersecting the study area, as shown on Figure A13.1.2. Those that intersect the Site include footpaths linking Sawston to the outskirts of Babraham, along the Francis Crick Avenue in Cambridge and from Babraham heading south easterly. A bridleway also travels from Stapleford towards the outskirts of Babraham and a restricted byway north easterly from Sawston.

13.1.17 A National Cycle Network intersects the Study Area towards the north, connecting Cambridge to areas further south including Great Shelford and Sawston.

Risk taking behaviour

13.1.18 Table A13.1.4 and Table A13.1.5 set out figures relating to alcohol and drug use. It can be seen that Cambridgeshire has higher number of people drinking more than 14 units per week, but has a lower number of people admitted for alcohol related conditions compared to England. National statistics for drug use were not provided in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) but across Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole drug related mortality was similar as shown in Table A13.1.6 and Table A13.1.7.

Table A13.1.4 Drinking behaviours among adults 18+, 2011-14

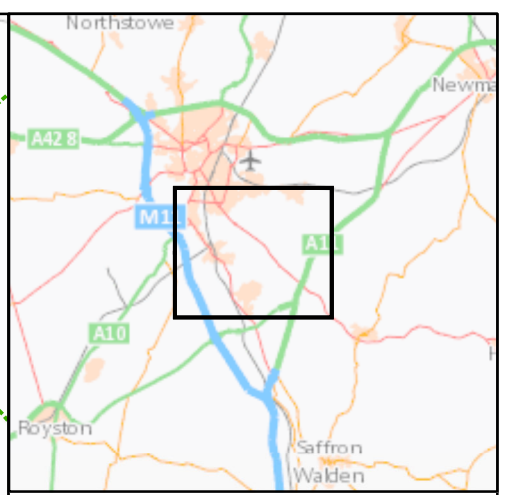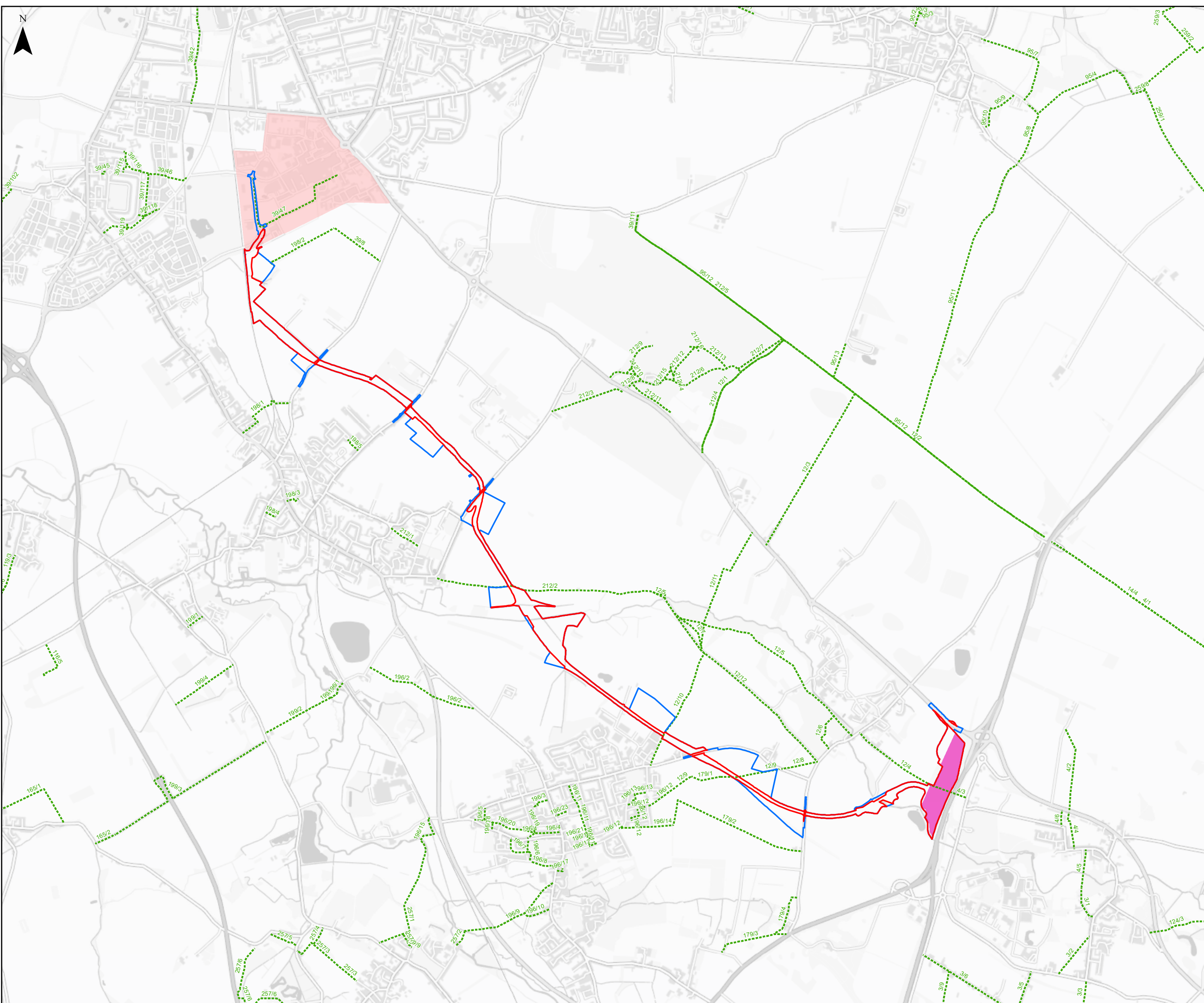|	Abstainers		Binge drinking in the previous week		Drinking more than 14 units per week	
	%	No. of people	%	No. of people	%	No. of people
Cambridgeshire	9.5*	49,093	17.6	90,853	27.1	140,099
England	15.5	6,731,135	16.5	7,182,738	25.7	11,191,067
*Statistically significantly worse than the England average value						

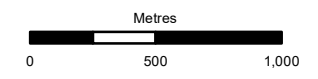**Table A13.1.5 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (broad definition), 2018/19**

	Directly Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population	Number of admission episodes
Cambridge	2,761*	2,632
South Cambridgeshire	2,137**	3,354
Cambridgeshire	2,320**	14,672
England	2,367	1,261,907
*Statistically significantly worse than the England average value		
**Statistically significantly better than the England average value		

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Table A13.1.6 Estimated numbers using any illegal drug, 2018/19

	Used in the last year		Using more than once a month	
	16-24 yr olds	16-59 yr olds	16-24 yr olds	16-59 yr olds
Cambridgeshire	14,968	34,887	3,613	8,907

Table A13.1.7 Directly age-standardised drug-related mortality, 2014-18

	Number of deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
Cambridge	42	7.2*
South Cambridgeshire	26	3.5*
Cambridgeshire	166	5.3*
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	240	5.8
*Statistically similar to the Cambridgeshire / Cambridgeshire & Peterborough average		

Diet and nutrition

13.1.20   No allotments, or other pathways linking diet and nutrition to the Proposed Scheme are identified in the study area. As such, it is not anticipated that diet and nutrition will be significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development and as such no further assessment is made of this aspect.

Social environment

13.1.21   There are a number of residential properties, community facilities and educational facilities within the study area as shown on Figure A13.1.3 and Table A13.1.8.

13.1.22   The settlements within the study area, where residential properties and other facilities are predominately located, include Great Shelford, Stapleford, Sawston, and Babraham. Community facilities within the study area include Stapleford Pavilion, which has a variety of uses including football, cricket, tennis and a play area, Frank Lee Leisure & Fitness Centre and recreation grounds.
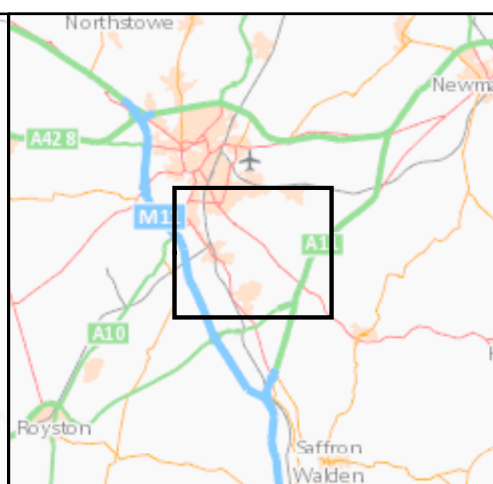
Private property and housing

13.1.23   There are approximately 1,886 residential properties within the study area, although none of these are intersected by the route alignment or are within the Site. The majority of these are located within and in the outskirts of the nearby settlements of Great Shelford, Stapleford, Sawston and Babraham, although there are also smaller clusters of residential properties and some which are located individually.

Open space, leisure and play / community land and assets

13.1.24   Although no community facilities, schools or nurseries / creches were identified within the Site there are a number within the study area as shown on Figure A13.1.3 and Table A13.1.8.

Transport modes, access and connections

13.1.25   In terms of active travel there are PRoW and a National Cycle Network within the Study area as previously discussed and shown on Figure A13.1.2 and Table A13.1.8

The Cambridge Academy for Science and Technology

The Frank Lee Leisure and Fitness Centre

The Papworth Royal Hospital

Hobson's Park

Nine Wells (LNR)

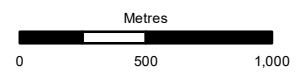Addenbrooke's Hospital

Stapleford Pavilion

Lynton Way Park

Icknield Primary School
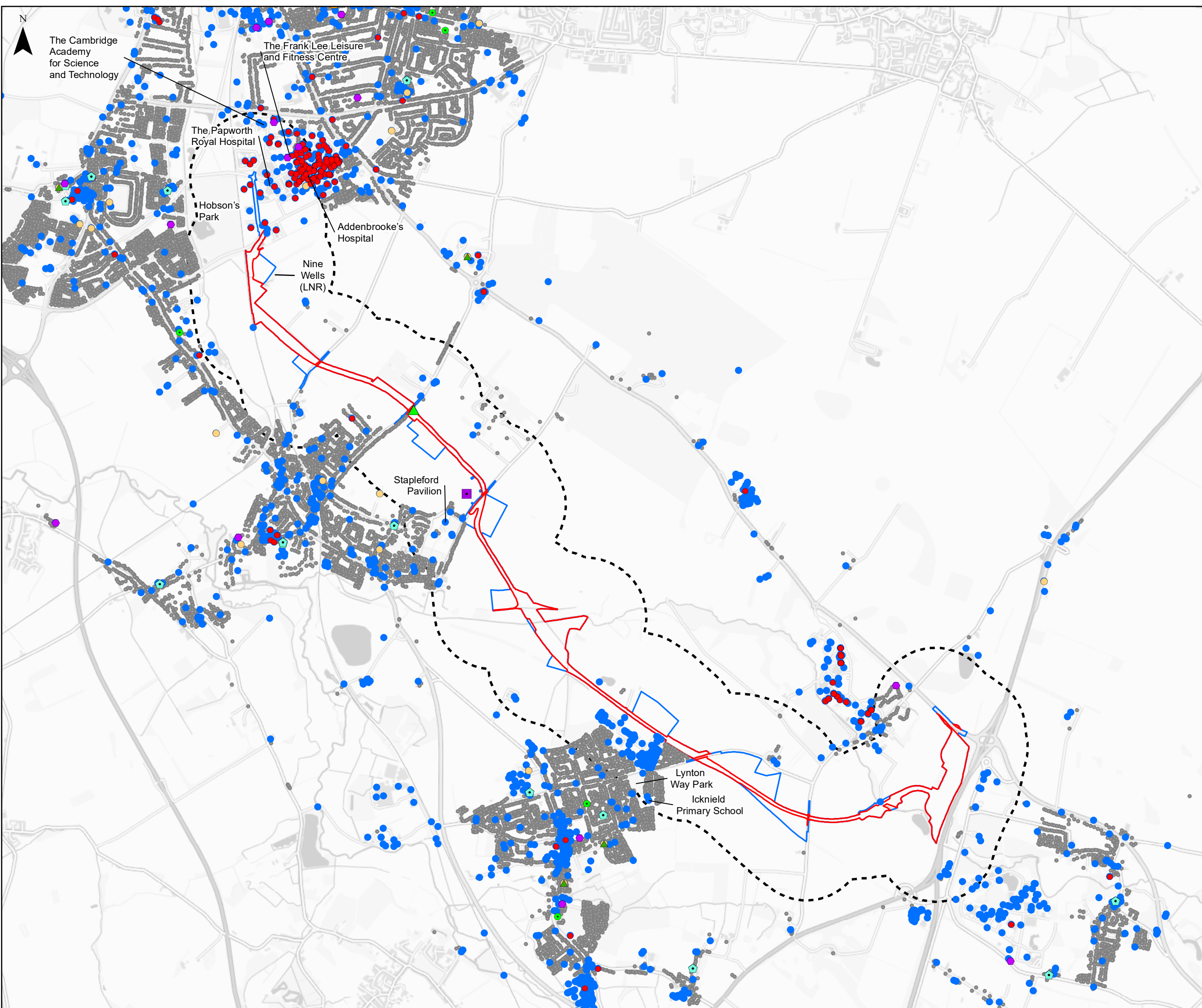
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- Temporary Site Boundary
- Study Area 500m Buffer
- Enclosure for dog walkers and trainers
- Stapleford Retirement Village
- Care / Nursing Home
- Children's Nursery / Crèche
- Church Hall / Religious Meeting Place / Hall
- Community Service Centre / Office
- Public / Village Hall / Other Community Facility
- Community Services
- Medical
- Commercial
- Residential

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CAMBRIDGE SOUTH EAST TRANSPORT PHASE 2

Title

WARD LEVEL HEALTH PROFILES

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Table A13.1.8 Receptors within study area

Receptor	Within RLB (count)	Within 250m of RLB (count)	250m – 500m of RLB (count)	Total within study area (count)
Residential Properties	0	287	1,599	1,886
Community Facility	0	3 including • Stapleford Tennis Club • Stapleford Pavilion (Recreation ground) • Nine Wells Nature Reserve	5 including • Recycling point • Frank Lee Leisure & Fitness Centre (Includes Tennis Courts) • Pavilions (Recreation Grounds) • The Perse School Pavilion	8
Place of Worship	0	0	0	0
School	0	0	2 including • The Icknield Primary School • Cambridge Academy for Science & Technology	2
Nursery/Creche	0	0	3 including • Bunnybrookes • The Babraham Institute Nursery • Bright Horizons Long Road Nursery	3
Health Care Facility	0	10 including • Royal Papworth Hospital • Heart And Lung Research Institute University of Cambridge • MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology • Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Astrazeneca UK LTD, Abcam and Cambridge Medipark Ltd) • Rangeford Retirement Village (note that this is still under development)	3 including • Addenbrookes Hospital (and all associated buildings) • Jeffrey Cheah Biomedical Centre • Cambridge Clinical Research Centre	12
Walking/cycling route	6 PRoW including • Footpaths • Bridleway • Restricted Byway • 1 National Cycle Network: • Route No. 11	11 PRoW including • Footpaths • Bridleway • Restricted Byway • 1 National Cycle Network: • Route No. 11	14 PRoW including • Footpaths • Bridleways • Restricted Byway • 1 National Cycle Network: • Route No. 11	14 PRoW including • Footpaths • Bridleways • Restricted Byway • 1 National Cycle Network: • Route No. 11
Bus/Railway Station	0	0	0	0

Receptor	Within RLB (count)	Within 250m of RLB (count)	250m – 500m of RLB (count)	Total within study area (count)
Local Business / Commercial	0	102 including • Offices • Industry (including warehouses and workshops) • Farms • Retail (including restaurants and petrol filling stations) • Ancillary Building (Astra Zeneca Travel Hub) • Hotel / Motel / Boarding / Guest House	76 including • Offices • Industry (including warehouses and workshops) • Farms • Retail (including restaurants and shops) • Animal Centres (Boarding Kennels and Stables) • Storage Land (Bourne Bridge Service Station) • Hotel / Motel / Boarding / Guest House	178

Health and social care services, built environment and community assets

13.1.26   There are several healthcare facilities in the study area with high sensitivity, which include Addenbrooke's Hospital, Rosie Hospital and Royal Papworth Hospital. These hospitals are located to the east of the Scheme and further details about each of them is provided below:

- Addenbrooke's Hospital is based on the Cambridge Biomedical Campus and is run by Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. The hospital provides emergency, surgical and medical care for local people and is also a regional centre for specialist health services such as organ transplantation, neurosciences, paediatrics and genetics.
- Rosie Hospital is also based on the Cambridge Biomedical Campus and is a women's hospital and a regional centre for maternity care, with theatre suite, foetal assessment unit, ultrasound department and neonatal intensive care unit.
- Royal Papworth Hospital is the UK's major heart and lung hospital, treating around 50,000 patients each year. Royal Papworth Hospital has the UK's largest Respiratory Support and Sleep Centre (RSSC). The Hospital is immediately east of the Scheme, on Papworth Road.

Community safety

13.1.27   The number and types of crimes across Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Local authorities and the LSOAs within them is shown in Table A13.1.10.

13.1.28   There are also a number of casualties from road traffic across the local authorities as shown in Table A13.1.9. The casualty victims vary from pedestrians, cyclists, motor cyclists, car occupants and others.

Table A13.1.9 Traffic casualties within Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire

Local Authority	Monthly road traffic casualties by all transport (August 2017)[1]
Cambridge City	34
South Cambridgeshire	51
Cambridgeshire	214

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[1] Cambridgeshire Road Traffic Collision Casualties by Mode of Transport Counts | Cambridgeshire Insight Open Data

Table A13.1.10 Crime statistics within Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire

Local Authority	LSOA	Crime (count) Sep-21 – Aug-22	Anti-Social Behaviour (Rate per 1000) Sep-21 – Aug-22	Domestic Abuse Crimes 2017/18 (Rate per 1000)	Violence and sexual offences (count) Sep-21 – Aug-22	Total recorded hate crime (Count) (June 2016 / 17)
Cambridge City	Cambridge 012A	318	11.8	8.5	140	288
	Cambridge 012B	412	24.2		169	
	Cambridge 013B	81	5.1		27	
	Cambridge 013D	314	24.2		123	
South Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire 012A	81	11.1	5.5	27	110
	South Cambridgeshire 012B	43	2.4		9	
	South Cambridgeshire 012C	83	10.7		46	
	South Cambridgeshire 012D	39	1.7		5	
	South Cambridgeshire 015B	88	8.1		34	
	South Cambridgeshire 015C	75	9.5		35	
	South Cambridgeshire 015E	27	4.8		9	
	South Cambridgeshire 017C	59	2.5		30	
	South Cambridgeshire 017D	133	16.6		31	

Economic environment

Education and training

13.1.29   The level of qualifications vary across the local authorities but both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire have higher numbers with a degree or equivalent and lower number with no qualifications than Cambridgeshire. Table 13.12 shows the percentage of people with a Level 4 qualification (e.g. NVQ, CertHE, HNC etc.) or higher for each ward, for Cambridgeshire, and for England.

Table A13.1.11 Qualifications – GCSE (% aged 16-64) (2021-12)

Area	A: Degree of equivalent and above	B: Higher education below degree level	C: GCE A Level or equivalent	D: GCSE grades A-C or equivalents	E: Other qualifications (GCSE)	F: No qualifications
Cambridge	61.3	2	15.9	14.2	3.1	3.4
South Cambridgeshire	57.5	6.1	17.7	12.7	2.9	3.3
Cambridgeshire	40.8	5.5	23	20.5	5.3	5.9

Table A13.1.12 Highest level of qualification (2011)

Area	Proportion of people whose highest qualification is Level 4
Queens Edith	54%
Shelford	51.5%
Sawston	28.0%
Duxford	41.6%
Trumpington	56.6%
Linton	38.1%
Cambridgeshire	33%
England	27.4%

Employment and income

13.1.30   While the settlements of Babraham, Great Abington, Sawston, Stapleford and Great Shelford contain local-level services and businesses, the main employment centre in the wider area is Cambridge City. This is the main centre for study and regional-level services in the wider area, containing major universities as well as a major shopping and office centre.

13.1.31   Table A13.1.13 shows the percentage of economically active people within the wider study area. Employment is relatively high and unemployment is relatively low compared to the national average. The proportion of working age population (age 16-64) claiming jobseekers' allowance is also lower in the wider study area when compared to national and regional proportions. Table A13.14 shows the employment estimates by industry for the study area, the South Cambridgeshire, East Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City local authorities.

Table A13.1.13 Economic and employment baseline data

Area	Economically active (16-64)	Employment rate (16-64)	Unemployment (16-64)	Jobseekers allowance claimants
Cambridge	80.4%	77.2%	3.9%	3.3%
South Cambs.	78.3%	76.1%	2.8%	2.6%
East of England	80.4%	78.1%	3.7%	4.5%
England	79.5%	75.7%	4.8%	5.4%

Table A13.1.14 Industries of employment

Industry	Cambridge City	South Cambs	East of England	England
Manufacturing (C)	1.4%	12.4%	7.7%	8%
Construction (F)	1.3%	6%	6%	4.8%
Wholesale (Part G)	1.2%	3.7%	4.3%	4%
Retail (Part G)	6.8%	4.3%	9.3%	9.3%
Transport & storage (including postal) (H)	1.3%	1.8%	4.9%	5%
Accommodation & food services (I)	9.2%	4.7%	6.9%	7.6%
Finance & Insurance (K)	1.1%	1.2%	2.5%	3.6%
Professional, scientific & technical (M)	15.9%	26.6%	9.6%	9.1%
Business administration & support services (N)	4.6%	7.1%	10.3%	9.1%
Public administration & defence (O)	2.2%	1.4%	3.3%	4.1%
Education (P)	22.5%	7.7%	9.3%	8.7%
Health (Q)	17.6%	7.4%	12.2%	12.8%

Industry	Cambridge City	South Cambs	East of England	England
Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services (R,S,T,U)	4.6%	3.3%	4.5%	4.6%
Other (A, B, D, E, G^2, J, L,)	10.3%	12.4%	9.2%	9.3%

13.1.32   Table A13.1.14 shows the largest industry groups are high-skills industries such as health, professional, scientific, and technical industries and education. The Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire regions generally have a significantly higher proportion of population working in services and high value industries compared to East of England and England averages.

13.1.33   Education employs the highest proportion of population Cambridge City (22.5%), followed by health (17.6%). In South Cambridgeshire professional, scientific & technical employs the highest proportion of people with 26.6%.

Development land and business

13.1.34   Business properties are located within the study area on sites such as South Cambridge Business Park in Sawston, Cambridge Biomedical Campus and Granta Park Business Park in Great Abington. There are also individual businesses located outside of these locations. These include:

- WH Smith bookshop on Royal Papworth Hospital site
- Several on-site stores and amenities at Addenbrooke's Hospital; including Burger King, Costa Coffee, Starbucks, M&S Food, a ladies clothes shop, a convenience shop, personal bank
- Businesses along Hinton Way; including Kingfisher Cambridge South Chalets (serviced apartments) and a tyre shop.
- Businesses along the Haverhill Road and its surrounds in Stapleford; including Stapleford Granary and Stapleford Jubilee Pavilion (events space).
- Dales Manor Business Park in Sawston; with manufacturing and materials companies, food wholesalers and training providers.
- Businesses located along Bourne Bridge and Newmarket Road, which is located to the west of the A11. These businesses are Abington Boarding Kennels, Burger King, Shell and The Travelodge Cambridge.

13.1.35   Planning permission for a retirement village in Stapleford was approved on appeal in winter 2021. The retirement village is to be located off the Haverhill Road in the outskirts of Stapleford and will be adjacent to the Site.

Identification of sub-groups

13.1.36   From a review of the population and human health baseline for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local authorities as a whole, as well as data from within these areas (e.g. Ward level data and LSOA), it has been possible to identify a number of sub-populations within the population and communities of the local area, who, along with the population as a whole (wider groups) could be considered vulnerable in terms of their health and wellbeing. These groups and the rationale for their identification is outlined in Volume 2, Chapter 13.

13.1.37   The sensitivity of an individual or population sub-group encompasses their ability to withstand exposures and the range of associated impacts or effects, and the physiological (e.g. co-morbidities or disabilities) and socio-economic factors that increase their susceptibility to the exposure. The following table notes the wider and vulnerable groups sensitivity to health determinants from a review of baseline presented in Volume 2, Chapter 13.

Table A13.1.16 Health receptor sensitivity to health determinants

Community / Population within study area	Determinant	Sensitivity
Wider groups within Queens Edith, Shelford, Sawston, Duxford, Trumpington and Linton	Physical activity	Medium
	Risk taking behaviour	Medium
	Housing	Medium
	Relocation	Medium
	Open space, leisure and play	Medium
	Transport modes, access and connections	Medium
	Community safety	Medium
	Community identity, culture, resilience, and influence	Medium
	Social participation, interaction and support	Medium
	Diet and nutrition	Medium
	Education and training	Low
	Employment and income	Low
	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Medium
	Air quality	High
	Water quality or availability	Medium
	Land quality	Medium
	Noise and vibration	High
	Radiation	Medium
	Health and social care services	Medium

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^{2} Motor trades (Part G) only

Community / Population within study area	Determinant	Sensitivity
	Built environment	Medium
	Wider societal infrastructure and resources	Medium
Children and adolescent within Queens Edith, Shelford, Sawston, Duxford, Trumpington and Linton	Physical activity	Medium
	Risk taking behaviour	High
	Housing	High
	Relocation	High
	Open space, leisure and play	High
	Transport modes, access and connections	Medium
	Community safety	High
	Community identity, culture, resilience, and influence	Medium
	Social participation, interaction and support	Medium
	Diet and nutrition	Medium
	Education and training	High
	Employment and income	Low
	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Medium
	Air quality	Very High
	Water quality or availability	High
	Land quality	High
	Noise and vibration	High
	Radiation	High
	Health and social care services	High
	Built environment	Medium
	Wider societal infrastructure and resources	Medium
	Physical activity	Medium

Community / Population within study area	Determinant	Sensitivity
Older people within Queens Edith, Shelford, Sawston, Duxford, Trumpington and Linton	Risk taking behaviour	Medium
	Housing	High
	Relocation	High
	Open space, leisure and play	High
	Transport modes, access and connections	High
	Community safety	High
	Community identity, culture, resilience, and influence	Medium
	Social participation, interaction and support	Medium
	Diet and nutrition	Medium
	Education and training	Low
	Employment and income	Low
	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Medium
	Air quality	High
	Water quality or availability	Medium
	Land quality	Medium
	Noise and vibration	High
	Radiation	Medium
	Health and social care services	High
	Built environment	Medium
	Wider societal infrastructure and resources	Medium
People who are disabled and/or with other health problems within Queens Edith,	Physical activity	Medium
	Risk taking behaviour	Medium
	Housing	High
	Relocation	High

Community / Population within study area	Determinant	Sensitivity
Shelford, Sawston, Duxford, Trumpington and Linton	Open space, leisure and play	High
	Transport modes, access and connections	High
	Community safety	Medium
	Community identity, culture, resilience, and influence	Medium
	Social participation, interaction and support	Medium
	Diet and nutrition	Medium
	Education and training	Medium
	Employment and income	Medium
	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Medium
	Air quality	High
	Water quality or availability	High
	Land quality	High
	Noise and vibration	High
	Radiation	Medium
	Health and social care services	High
	Built environment	Medium
	Wider societal infrastructure and resources	Medium
Low-income groups within Queens Edith, Shelford, Sawston, Duxford, Trumpington and Linton	Physical activity	Medium
	Risk taking behaviour	Medium
	Housing	High
	Relocation	High
	Open space, leisure and play	High
	Transport modes, access and connections	High
	Community safety	Medium

Community / Population within study area	Determinant	Sensitivity
	Community identity, culture, resilience, and influence	Medium
	Social participation, interaction and support	Medium
	Diet and nutrition	High
	Education and training	High
	Employment and income	High
	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Medium
	Air quality	High
	Water quality or availability	Medium
	Land quality	Medium
	Noise and vibration	High
	Radiation	Medium
	Health and social care services	High
	Built environment	Medium
	Wider societal infrastructure and resources	Medium
Ethnic minority groups within Queens Edith, Shelford, Sawston, Duxford, Trumpington and Linton	Physical activity	Medium
	Risk taking behaviour	Medium
	Housing	Medium
	Relocation	High
	Open space, leisure and play	High
	Transport modes, access and connections	Medium
	Community safety	Medium
	Community identity, culture, resilience, and influence	High
	Social participation, interaction and support	Medium
	Diet and nutrition	Medium

Community / Population within study area	Determinant	Sensitivity
	Education and training	Medium
	Employment and income	Medium
	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Medium
	Air quality	High
	Water quality or availability	Medium
	Land quality	Medium
	Noise and vibration	High
	Radiation	Medium
	Health and social care services	High
	Built environment	Medium
	Wider societal infrastructure and resources	Medium

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