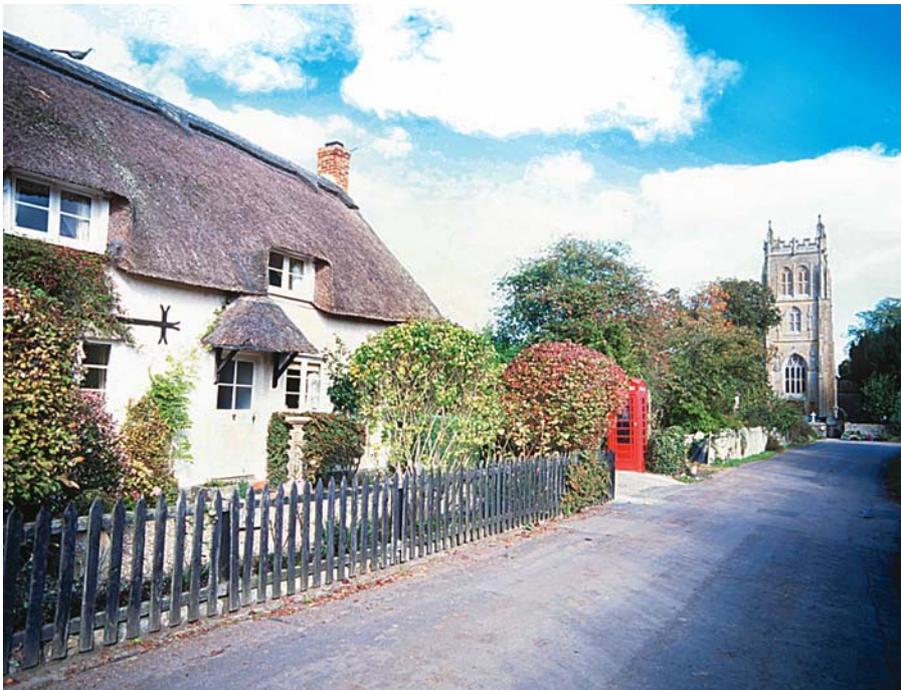




# **An Introduction to South Somerset**

**- Making A Difference Where it Counts.**



**Statistics and Characteristics of the District of South Somerset**

**August 2007**

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## An Introduction to South Somerset

### Demographics

South Somerset forms much of the eastern side of the County of Somerset. It comprises nearly a third of the County with a population of around 156,100 (Mid 2005 estimate – Office of National Statistics) and covers an area of 370 square miles. Taking both population and area together, South Somerset is the largest District in England. It consists of a mixture of both sparsely inhabited rural areas and a network of market towns.

	<b>Population (Census 2001)</b>	<b>No. of Households (Census 2001)</b>
<b>Rural Population</b>		
Dispersed settlements, hamlets and villages	62,685	25,849
<b>Market Town Population</b>		
Bruton	2,926	1,044
Castle Cary	2,178	1,012
Crewkerne	6,728	2,971
Iminster	4,572	2,037
Martock	4,535	1,930
Langport	1,052	458
Somerton	4,509	1,992
South Petherton	3,177	1,436
Wincanton	4,639	2,040
Total market town	33,866	14,920
<b>Urban Population</b>		
Chard	12,008	5,194
Yeovil	42,140	17,806
Total urban	54,418	23,000

<b>Settlement Size</b>	<b>% of South Somerset Residents</b>
Less than 500 residents	9%
500-999 residents	15%
1000-2499 residents	16%
2500-4999 residents	20%
5000-9999 residents	13%

10,000-14,999 residents	8%
15,000-49,999 residents	19%
50,000 residents or more	0%

*Source: Census 2001.*

A third of the population lives in the principal town of Yeovil, yet 40% live in settlements of fewer than 2,500 people. Population density is only 1.6 people per hectare, compared to the England and Wales average of 3.4. Besides Yeovil there are a further 9 rural towns serving the dispersed population, with larger centres including Chard, Crewkerne, Ilminster, Somerton & Wincanton. This presents a real challenge in providing equity of service across such a diverse area. Parished throughout, the District has 121 parishes with 102 parish and town councils.

### **People and Quality of Life**

South Somerset is the largest District in Somerset by both area and population. West Somerset has the smallest population (35,500). The population of the remaining three Districts (Mendip (107,300), Sedgemoor (109,900) and Taunton Deane (106,800)) are very similar.

Population projections are crudely based on current birth rates, death rates and migration patterns. It is predicted that the population of South Somerset will reach 181,400 residents by the year 2028. This is an increase of 25,300 residents (16.2%) from the latest estimate (156,100 mid 2005 – ONS).

In addition the proportion of elderly is rising steadily (with 25% over 60yrs); with 51% working age individuals (20-59 yrs) compared to the national average of 54%; and a slightly lower than average population of people under 19yrs (24%). This demographic profile impacts on factors such as health and mobility - 17% of the population are living with a long-term limiting illness (Census 2001).

<b>Age Profile (Census 2001)</b>	<b>South Somerset</b>	<b>South West</b>	<b>England</b>
0-15yrs	20%	19%	20%
16-29yrs	14%	16%	18%
30-44yrs	21%	21%	23%
45-59yrs	20%	20%	19%
60-74yrs	15%	15%	13%
75-89yrs	9%	8%	7%
90yrs and over	1%	1%	1%

All Districts in Somerset have a higher than average proportion of residents aged over 65 years. In West Somerset, residents over 65 years account for over one quarter of the total resident population. In South Somerset, this age group makes up one fifth of the population. The wards with the greatest proportions of elderly residents in South Somerset predominantly cover rural

areas of the District. However, in terms of actual numbers, the greatest concentrations of elderly residents can be found in Yeovil and Crewkerne and Chard Combe ward has more than double the national average proportion of very elderly residents (17% of the population are aged over 75 years compared to 8% nationally). As death rates are actually exceeding birth rates, population growth predicted in South Somerset over the next 20 years can be almost entirely attributed to the in-migration of elderly residents.

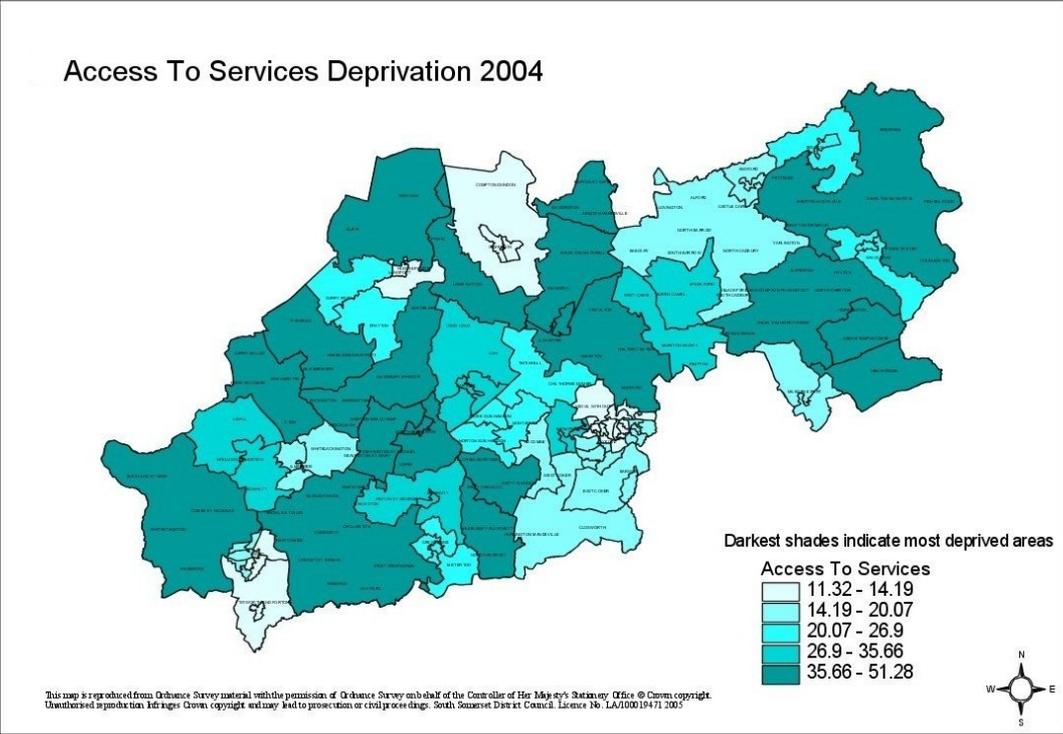
All but 4 wards in South Somerset have a lower than average number of 16-29 year olds. The wards of Parrett and Neroche have the lowest proportion of 16-29 year olds at only 9% - half of the national average.

According to Census 2001, the largest BME (black/minority/ethnic) groups in South Somerset are Chinese (0.28%) and Asian (0.23%).

1,965 migrant workers applied for National Insurance numbers in South Somerset between 2003-2006. Data from the Workers Registration Scheme (WRS 2004-2007) indicates that the majority of overseas workers coming to South Somerset from EU accession countries are male (63%), aged 18-34yrs (78%) and 84.9% were from Poland. Recent research by South Somerset District Council identified 35 different languages within a sample of our migrant worker population. The main languages identified were Polish, Portuguese and Indian languages.

In terms of deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004), our most deprived towns are Yeovil and Chard. Yeovil and Chard stand out nationally on measures of deprivation covering income, employment, health, education, crime and environment.

However, in terms of access to services, our rural areas are amongst some of the most deprived parts of the country. This is measured in terms of road distance to GP premises, supermarket/convenience stores, primary schools and Post Offices.



In the above map, the darker areas indicate access to services deprivation.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is due for update in 2007 – contact South Somerset District Council for more recent information.

## **Economy**

A particular feature of South Somerset is the number of small market towns. South Somerset is dominated by the market town economy. It is estimated that 60,000 people work in nearly 5,000 South Somerset businesses.

Manufacturing is vital to the local economy and employs a large proportion of the South Somerset workforce. The Yeovil area is one of the most important aerospace engineering areas in Britain. Much of this is based upon the work of AgustaWestland and associated companies. Haynes Publishing (car manuals), Oscar Mayer (ready meals) and Screwfix Direct (DIY items) are important national businesses in their respective fields.

Transport and tourism are important in South Somerset. The A303 and the Exeter-to-Waterloo railway line pass through the district and there are major tourist attractions such as Cricket St Thomas Wildlife Park and the Yeovilton Fleet Air Arm Museum.

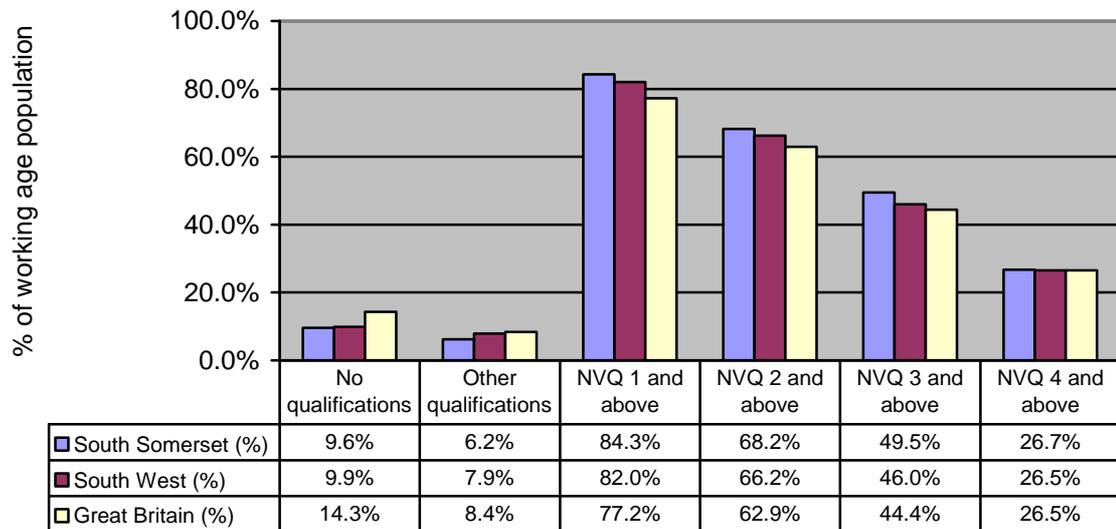
Good agricultural land can be found throughout South Somerset stretching from Blackmoor Vale through to the Blackdown Hills. Food and dairy businesses have developed to make the best use of local produce.

The Royal Naval air station at Yeovilton provides significant employment to both military and civilian personnel.

In South Somerset there are 90,200 people (57.8% of the population) that are of working age (2005 estimate - Office of National Statistics). 17% of these are economically inactive (not in employment or unemployed i.e. those who have retired early or those who look after the home). It is estimated that 2,600 working age people are unemployed (3.5% of working age population) – ONS Annual Population Survey 2005/06.

## Skills and Qualifications

Qualifications (Jan 2005-Dec 2006)



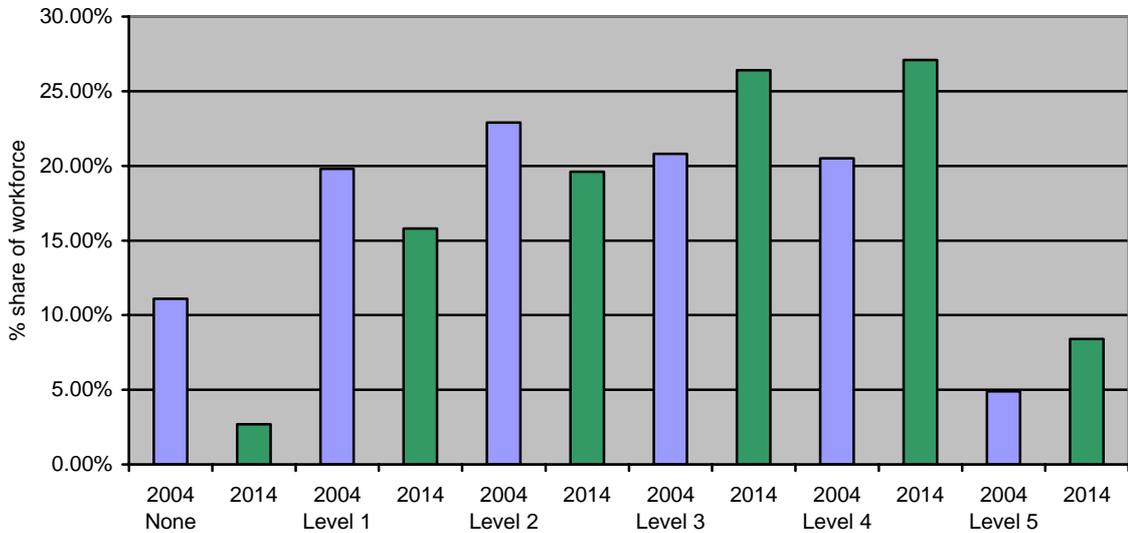
Source: Annual Population Survey 2005 – NOMIS

South Somerset is doing better than Great Britain as a whole in terms of the proportion of people qualified to at least NVQ Level 1, 2 or 3. However, this advantage ceases at NVQ Level 4 suggesting that there are issues around progression from NVQ Level 3 to NVQ Level 4.

In terms of actual numbers, in South Somerset there are 8,500 working age people with no qualifications and a total of 14,000 working age people who are not qualified to at least NVQ Level 1. There are 28,200 working age people without at least an NVQ Level 2 qualification.

Nationally the overall qualification profile is set to improve dramatically between 2004-2014. More people will be qualified to higher levels. The numbers with little or no qualifications will fall. This trend will be seen across almost all sectors.

**Projected Changes in Workforce Qualifications in the South West  
(2004-2014)**

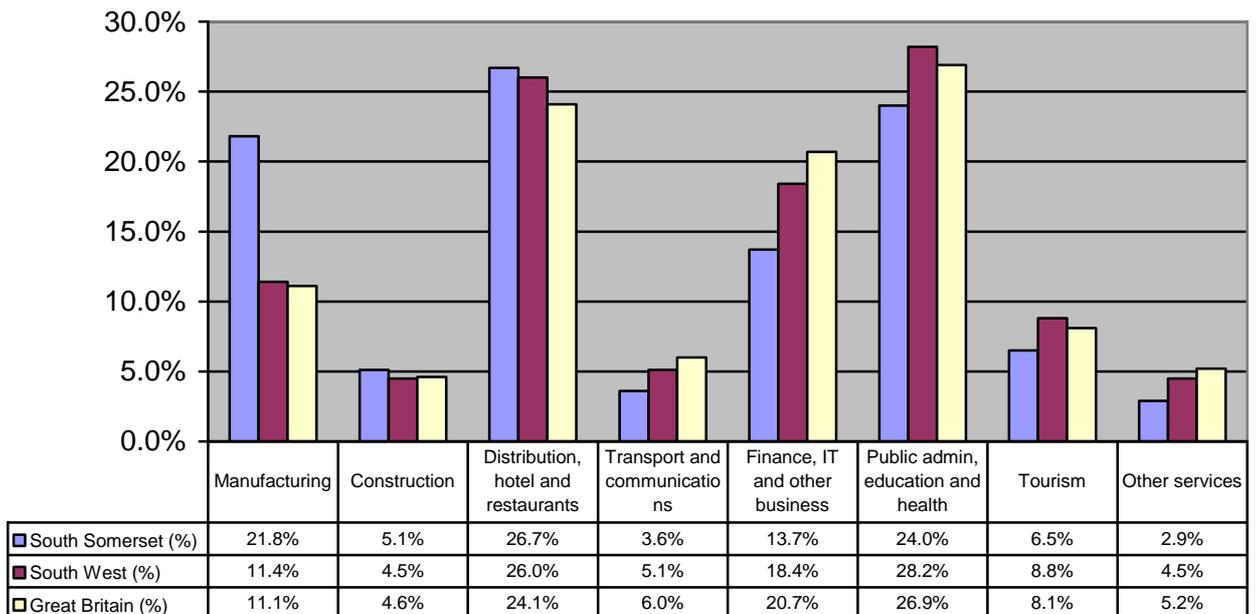


The chart above shows that in 2004, people qualified to Level 2 made up the largest proportion of the workforce, in 2014 it is estimated that the majority of the workforce will be qualified to Level 3 or 4.

There will be an increase in people with professional/managerial occupations and a decrease in people in elementary/manual occupations.

Source: *Working Futures 2004-2014 – Institute for Employment Research*

**Employee Jobs by Sector (2005)**



Source: *Annual Business Inquiry (employee analysis) 2005 – NOMIS*

The dominant sectors in South Somerset are 'distribution, hotels and restaurants, manufacturing (with almost twice the proportion of employees than the region or Great Britain as a whole) and the public sector. The differences in terms of manufacturing and finance/IT/business clearly demonstrate the distinctiveness of the South Somerset economy. Manufacturing is a declining sector with typically a low-skilled workforce and a growing reliance on migrant labour.

In terms of actual employee jobs in South Somerset, the numbers per sector are set out below:

#### Employee Jobs in South Somerset (2005)

<b>Sector</b>	<b>South Somerset (numbers)</b>
Manufacturing	14,200
Construction	3,300
Distribution, hotel and restaurants	17,400
Transport and communications	2,400
Finance, IT and other business activities	8,900
Public admin, education and health	15,600
Tourism	4,200
Other services	1,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,900</b>

Source: Annual Business Inquiry (employee analysis) 2005 – NOMIS

#### Earnings

<b>Gross Annual Pay</b>	<b>South Somerset (£)</b>	<b>South West (£)</b>	<b>Great Britain (£)</b>
Full-time workers	20,883	22,022	23,379
Male full-time workers	22,438	24,502	25,506
Female full-time workers	18,819	18,658	20,155

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2006.

#### Self-employment in South Somerset

12,000 working age people in South Somerset are self-employed (10.9% of all working age people). This is slightly higher than the rate for the South West (10.4%) and Great Britain (9.2%).

Source: Annual Population Survey (2005/06) - NOMIS

#### Economic Growth in Somerset

Whilst manufacturing and agricultural sectors show decline, sectors such as construction and financial services are growing. Higher value added businesses have only seen limited growth.

*Source: Somerset Economic Digest 2006 – Somerset County Council*

Economic growth still lags behind regional and national rates. But the number of VAT businesses registrations (395) in South Somerset is exceeding de-registrations (350).

*Source: DTI Small Business Service 2005 – NOMIS.*

According to the Somerset Economic Strategy and the Somerset Local Area Agreement, the key small business sectors for the County that have shown recent growth above that of other sectors are creative industries, environmental technologies and tourism.

The greatest job creations have been seen in the retail sector over the past couple of years – mainly in large stores or supermarkets. Major job losses have been seen in engineering, manufacturing, food and packaging businesses.

#### Economic Inactivity in Somerset

*Source: Somerset Economic Digest 2006 – Somerset County Council*

19.1% of the working age population in Somerset are not working or looking for work – this includes those looking after the home, students and the disabled. This is below national and regional levels. In South Somerset, things are even better with only 18% of the working age population being economically inactive.

Unemployment rates (in terms of those seeking work) remain low in South Somerset at only 1.1% (1,000 people). The national rate is 2.5%. However, there has been a slight increase in unemployment in recent years. 79% of claimants find work within 6 months.

#### Socio-economic Status of Household Reference Person

The household reference person is stated as the lead name for a household – usually the principle earner.

	South Somerset	South West	England
Higher managerial and professional	28%	27%	29%
Lower managerial and professional	23%	25%	24%
Intermediate occupations	6%	7%	8%
Small employers and own account workers	15%	14%	12%

Lower supervisory and technical occupations	15%	11%	11%
Semi-routine occupations	11%	11%	11%
Routine occupations	12%	11%	11%
Never worked or long-term unemployed	1%	2%	3%
Not classified	3%	6%	7%

*Source: Census 2001 – Office of National Statistics.*

South Somerset has a higher than average proportion of small employers and own account workers and a slightly lower than average proportion of people working in the more professional roles.

## Housing

Census 2001 recorded 63,769 households in South Somerset. Our latest estimate is 70,449 (Council Tax estimate SSDC 26.03.2007).

	South Somerset	South West	England
Privately owned households	74%	72%	69%
Shared Ownership	0.49%	0.62%	0.65%
Social Housing	14%	14%	19%
Private rent or other	11%	13%	10%

*Source: Census 2001 – Office of National Statistics*

In South Somerset, 16% of households do not have access to a car – due to the rural nature of our district this compares favourably to the national figure of 27% (Census 2001). Also, 10% of South Somerset households do not have central heating – this is slightly higher than the national figure of 9% (Census 2001).

## Household Composition

	South Somerset	South West	England
Single pensioner	16%	15%	14%
Single person	13%	14%	16%
Pensioner couple	12%	11%	9%
Married, no children	16%	14%	13%
Married with children	24%	23%	24%
Cohabiting, no children	4%	5%	5%
Cohabiting with children	3%	3%	4%
Lone parents	7%	8%	9%
Other	4%	6%	7%

*Source: Census 2001 – Office of National Statistics*

South Somerset has a high proportion of single-pensioner and pensioner-couple households and a slightly lower than average proportion of lone-parent households.

## House Affordability

Average House price in South Somerset: £201,322 (UK house price guide August 2007).

Average wage in South Somerset: £20,883 (Nomis 2006)

House price: Income ratio = 9.64 – the average house price is almost 10 times the average wage!

## **Environment**

The district has a vibrant environmental heritage. This includes the Levels and Moors, the Blackdown Hills (Area Of Natural Beauty) and our two Green Flag country parks in Yeovil and the heritage site of Ham Hill. Many village settlements are built from local stone.

The 'southern arc' of South Somerset is composed mainly of the Jurassic clays, sands and limestones. These rocks create a landform of wide clay vales or rolling lowland occasionally broken up by outcrops of limestone, which have been extensively quarried for local building materials. The central lowlands were once extensive marshes over which peat developed. Now drained, they form peat moors and grazing lands with characteristic rectilinear drainage patterns.

The South East side of the District (bordering Wiltshire) is mainly oolitic limestones, which form a geological formation reaching as far as the Cotswolds and southwards to Crewkerne. Outcrops at Ham Hill (Hamstone) and Castle Cary have been quarried for building stone.

The District can be broken up into distinct regions based upon geology and topology:

- Fivehead and Ham Hill escarpments, valleys and moors
- Blackdown hills plateau, escarpment, footslopes and valleys
- Windwhistle ridge, footslopes and valleys
- Ham Hill plateau, Yeovil sands, escarpments and valleys
- Escarpments, ridges and vales east of Yeovil
- Central plain, moors and river basins.

*Source: South Somerset District Council, (1993). The Landscape of South Somerset.*

## **Sport and Leisure**

	<b>South Somerset Statistics</b>
Participation Rates (Source – Active People Survey, Sport England, 2006)	<p>20.3% of the adult population take part regularly in Sport and Active Recreation (the national figure is 21%, regional – 21.9%). The district of South Somerset currently has the lowest percentage of adults participating at this level in the county. The highest is currently Mendip at 23.3%.</p> <p>26.5% of adults have built sport or active recreation into their daily lives, but are not yet achieving 3 x 30 sessions per week (the national figure 28.3%, regional – 28.9%). Taunton Deane currently has the highest participation rates at this level at 30%</p> <p>53.3% adults have not taken part in any moderate intensity sport or active recreation of at least 30 minutes within the last 4 weeks (the national figure is 50.6%, regional – 49.2%). This means that South Somerset currently has higher than average levels of sedentary residents.</p>
Most Popular Sports (Source – Active People Survey, Sport England, 2006)	<p>In Somerset, the most popular sports participated in are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Team Games (males 16-34)</li> <li>Aquatic Sports (Males 35+)</li> <li>Keep Fit (Females – all ages)</li> <li>Horse Riding (Females – all ages)</li> <li>Racquet Sports, Running and Outdoor Activities e.g. walking (Males and Females - all ages)</li> </ul>
Number of Existing Facilities	<p>There are 13 Badminton Court (x4) sized sports halls in South Somerset. There are 11 development, 3 teaching and 1 leisure swimming pool in South Somerset.</p> <p>With the exception of one area (north of Ilminster), all residents are within a 15 minute drive time of a sports hall and/or swimming pool (source: SSDC Facilities Audit Report, KKP, 2006)</p> <p>There are 98 Village/Community Halls in South Somerset where leisure activities take place. All residents within South Somerset are within a 10 minute drive time of a village hall (source: SSDC Facilities Audit Report, KKP, 2006)</p> <p>There are 54 SSDC owned and maintained play areas in the district There are 19 Multi-Use-Games-Areas (MUGA's) (local generic free play space) There are 21 skate parks, 22 Basketball Hoops and 13 BMX tracks (Source: <a href="http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/play">www.southsomerset.gov.uk/play</a> )</p>
Health Problems/Trends	<p>Based on standardised average annual years of life lost per 10,000 residents, South Somerset has higher than the national average figures for: Land Transport Accidents, Colorectal Cancer, Leukaemia, Accidental Falls, Hypertensive Disease and Hodgkin's Disease (all persons &lt;75 years of age) (Source: SMR, SRR, SYLL from Compendium, PCT's. South West 2007)</p>

<b>At least 3 days a week x 30 minutes moderate participation (all adults)</b>	
All	20.30%
Male	20.40%
Female	20.20%
16 to 34	25.00%
35 to 54	27.20%
55 and over	12.10%
White	20.40%
Non white	13.30%
Limiting disability	10.20%
No limiting disability	22.20%
NS-SEC 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2 (A)	24.70%
NS-SEC 3 (B)	22.50%
NS-SEC 4 (C1)	21.60%
NS-SEC 5,6,7,8 (C2DE)	16.70%

- Overall, there is little difference in participation levels between males and females (20.4 and 20.2% accordingly), when broken down by age and socio-economic status, there are significant differences in participation levels:

### **Volunteering in sport**

5.3% of the adult population in South Somerset contribute at least one hour a week volunteering to sport (the national figure is 4.7%, regional – 5.2%). West Somerset currently has the highest % of adults volunteering to sport in Somerset (7.6%).

*Source: Active people Survey 2007 – Sport England.*

### **Democracy**

South Somerset is fully Parished (121 Parishes) and the District is broken down into 39 electoral wards.

In the 2007 local election, 39% of registered electors voted. The election resulted in a Liberal Democrat majority with 38 out of 60 Councillors.

For more information about democracy in South Somerset visit [www.southsomerset.gov.uk/citizenship](http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/citizenship)

## Crime

Below are the crime figures for 2004-2007 in South Somerset:

Crime Category	Number of recorded crimes			
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	Total
Homicide	2	2	3	7
Grievous bodily harm	67	48	73	188
Actual bodily harm	2,080	1,697	1,562	5,339
Common assault	664	760	1,028	2,452
Harassment	1,454	1,011	969	3,434
Other violence against the person	425	309	279	1,013
Robbery	75	59	48	182
Sexual offences	284	204	238	726
Domestic burglary	847	645	657	2,149
Non-domestic burglary	1,678	1,423	1,367	4,468
Theft of motor vehicles	639	561	464	1,664
Theft from motor vehicles	1,659	1,233	1,333	4,225
Criminal damage	4,741	4,184	4,746	13,671
Fraud forgery	596	446	645	1,687
Other crimes	4,928	4,319	4,548	13,795
<b>Total crime</b>	<b>20139</b>	<b>16901</b>	<b>17,960</b>	<b>55,000</b>

Source: Avon and Somerset Police 2007. ([www.avonandsomerset.police.uk](http://www.avonandsomerset.police.uk))

The most common crimes in South Somerset over the past 3 years were criminal damage (25%), actual bodily harm (10%), non-domestic burglary (8%), theft from motor vehicles (8%) and harassment (6%).

There has been a significant increase in common assault offences yet offence rates for most other crimes have remained steady or decreased. In particular, there has been a large decrease in the recorded occurrence of harassment offences.

### Police Community Support Officers

In the current financial year (2007/08), there are 32 Police Community Support Workers (PCSOs) in South Somerset. In the next financial year (2008/09) this will increase to 38.

Source: Avon and Somerset Police 2007.

## **What Residents Think About Living in South Somerset**

Between September and December 2006 1,514 South Somerset residents completed a survey (constructed by independent market research company Ipsos Mori) to find out what they think about local council services and also their views on living in South Somerset:

### **Living in South Somerset**

- Four-fifths (80%) of residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live, a figure which compares well with the consortium average (76%) and the Ipsos MORI district average (77%);
- Almost three quarters of residents agree that South Somerset district council has contributed to making the local area a better place to live (72%) and cleaner and greener (77%), both scores are higher than the Ipsos MORI district average (71% and 74% respectively);
- In terms of what makes a good place to live, levels of crime and affordable decent housing are key priorities for improvement;
- Three quarters of residents are satisfied with the quality of the natural environment in South Somerset; this falls to under half (44%) looking at satisfaction with the built environment.
- Almost nine in ten residents (85%) feel safe in South Somerset during the day; this falls to less than half (45%) after dark however.
- 65% of residents agree the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get along.
- Seven in ten (70%) of residents disagree they can influence local decisions compared to 30% who agree.
- Some 24% of residents are dissatisfied with opportunities for participation on local issues compared to 27% who are satisfied. Around half (49%) are neutral on this issue.

*Source: Ipsos Mori for South Somerset District Council, (2007). Best Value General User Survey 2006-07.*

To find out what local residents think about council services, please visit [www.southsomerset.gov.uk/councilperformance](http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/councilperformance) and click on 'User Satisfaction Survey 2006-07'.

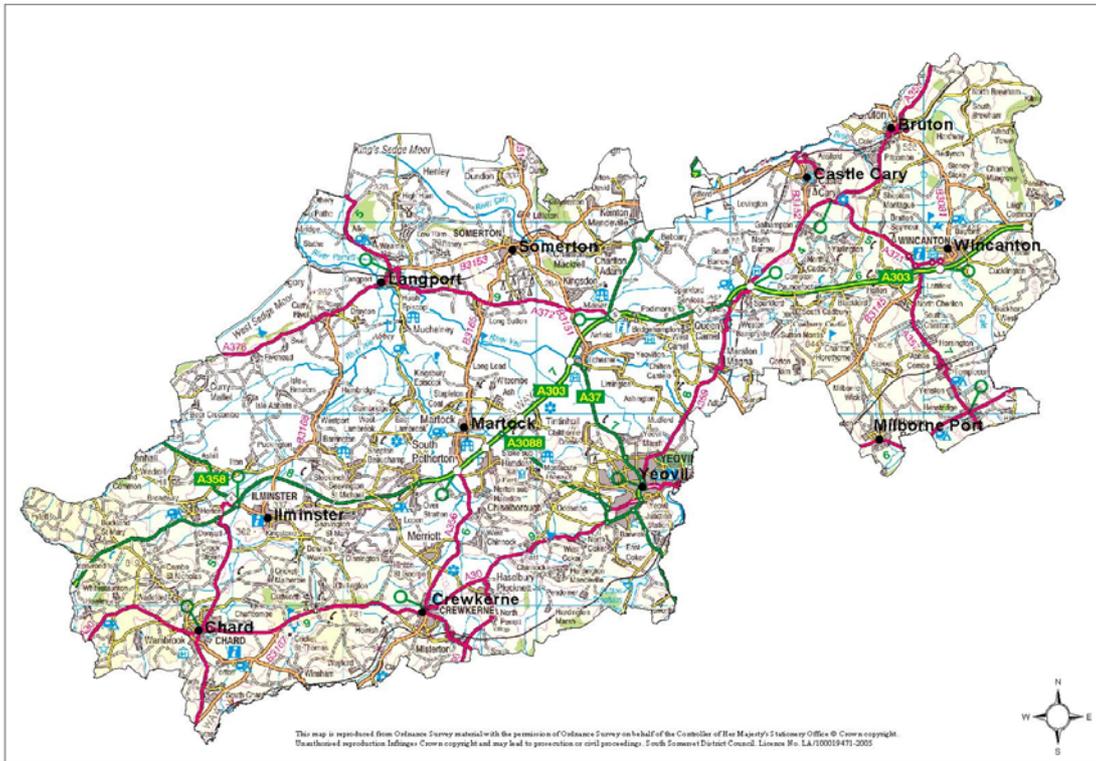
## **Key Issues for the Future in South Somerset**

- Rapidly increasing population from in-migration of those aged 55+
- Increasing demand for one and two bedroom properties
- Ageing population will lead to increased demand for supported housing, residential and care home bed space, healthcare services, outreach local services, public transport and community social/leisure/education facilities.
- More people are developing lifestyle related illnesses – but life expectancy is increasing. Therefore more people (especially older people) will be living with long-term illnesses and health problems than ever before.
- The birth rate is declining – implications for rural schools
- New generations of older people have different needs to previous generations – more likely to want lifelong learning and are more mobile in their leisure and travel preferences.
- The working age population is declining
- Young families are being priced out of the local housing market – difficulty in attracting workers (especially key workers) – low wages and high house prices.
- The number of young people in South Somerset is declining as they pursue housing, jobs and Higher Education outside of the district – less skilled young people entering the local labour market.
- A need for service provision to adapt to meet the needs of older residents (assisted rubbish collection etc).
- Lack of graduate opportunities
- Low skills economy dominated by small-businesses who are least likely to invest in training staff
- Increasing need for workers to be qualified to at least level 2 – gaps in numeracy, literacy and ICT skills.
- Also skills gaps in management skills, communication skills and customer-handling skills
- Road traffic and hence CO2 emissions are increasing
- South Somerset has a high rate of pedestrian and cyclist casualties
- Increasing demand for car parking
- Climate change is affecting biodiversity and farming and increasing risk of flooding and storm damage. There may also be increasing pressures on water use.
- Warmer summers could pose greater risks to elderly and vulnerable people.
- Energy use is increasing (mainly due to increasing population)
- Obesity rates have tripled over the past 20 years and the trend is for them to increase.
- There has been a 50% increase in gym and health club over the past 6 years and the trend will continue.
- Work and commuting patterns are making inroads into time traditionally allocated for sporting activities
- Cancers that have shown increases in incidence rates in recent years in South Somerset are prostate cancer and skin cancer.

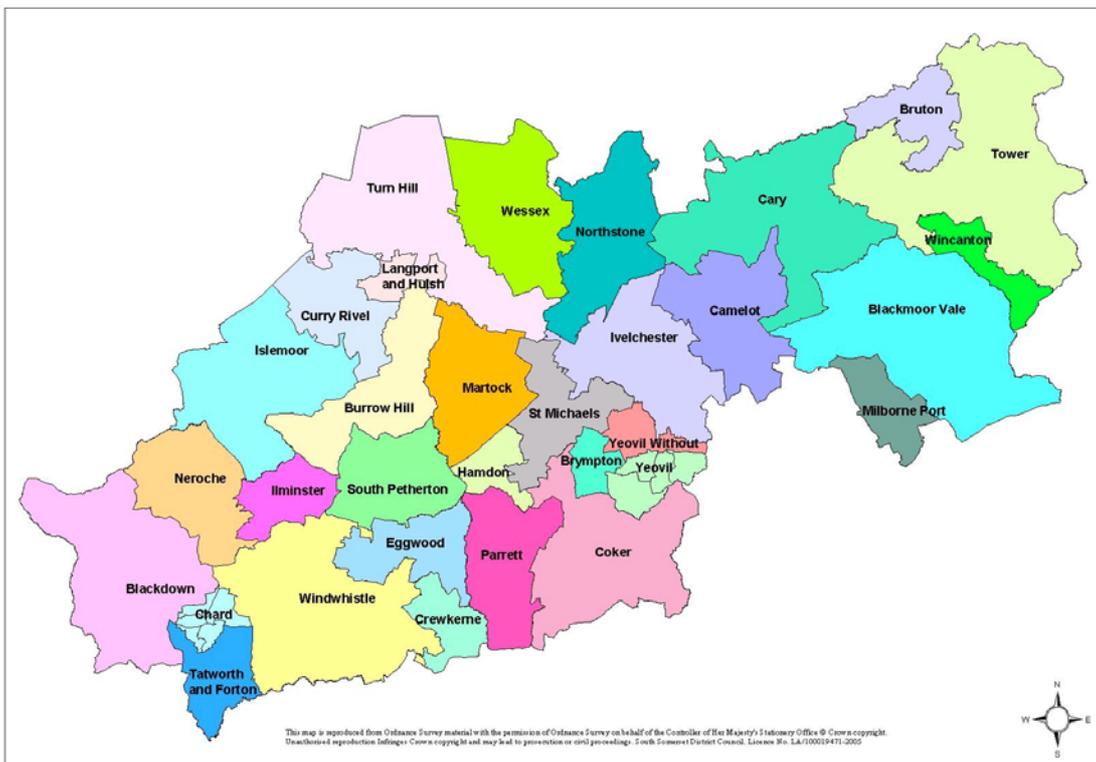
- Rates of chronic illness and mental illness are predicted to increase by 2020.
- Sectors such as manufacturing may find that the local workforce becomes over-qualified for their needs thus increasing the likelihood of relocation abroad or of recruiting migrant labour.
- Locally, there is also considerable interest from service sector businesses such as gyms and crèches to move into premises on industrial estates rather than town centre premises. However, to accommodate this, sites suitable for new industrial businesses would be lost.
- Growth in engineering is a positive trend for South Somerset.
- Violent crime and anti-social behaviour are issues for South Somerset – there are also increasing incidences of fraud/forgery crimes. A particular issue is criminal damage (especially to motor vehicles).

*Source: Caller, T. (2007). Key Issues for the Future in South Somerset. South Somerset Together (LSP). [www.southsomerset.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/statistics)*

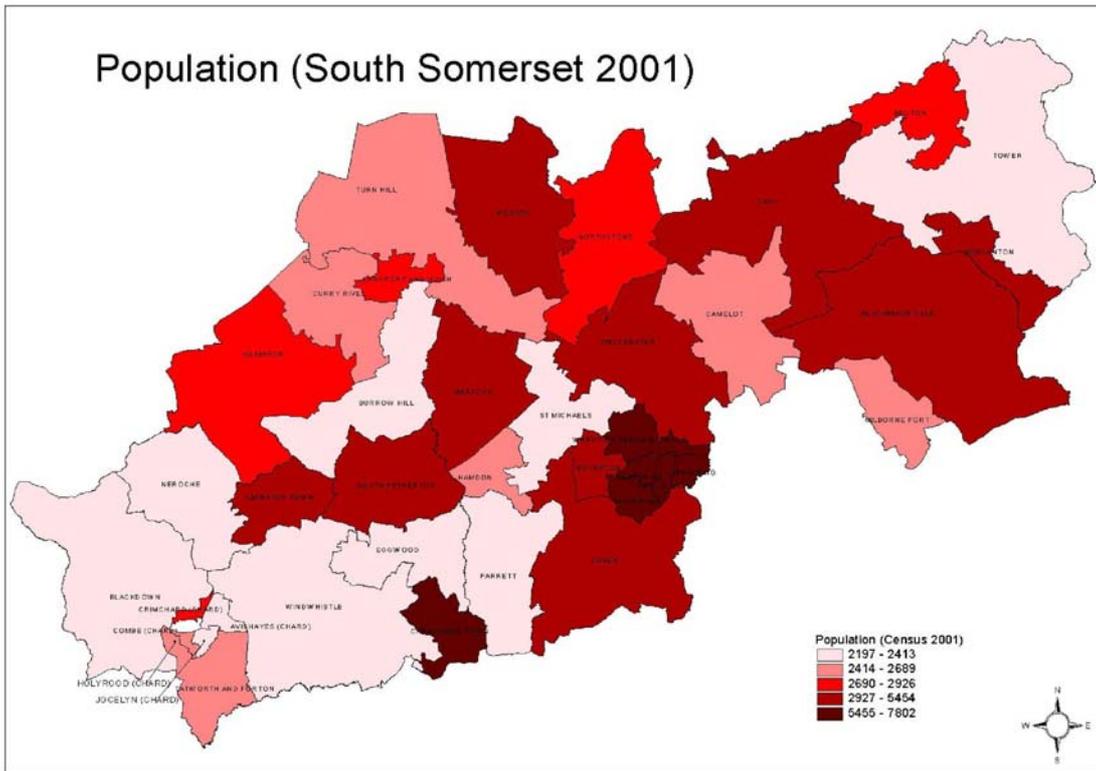
## Maps



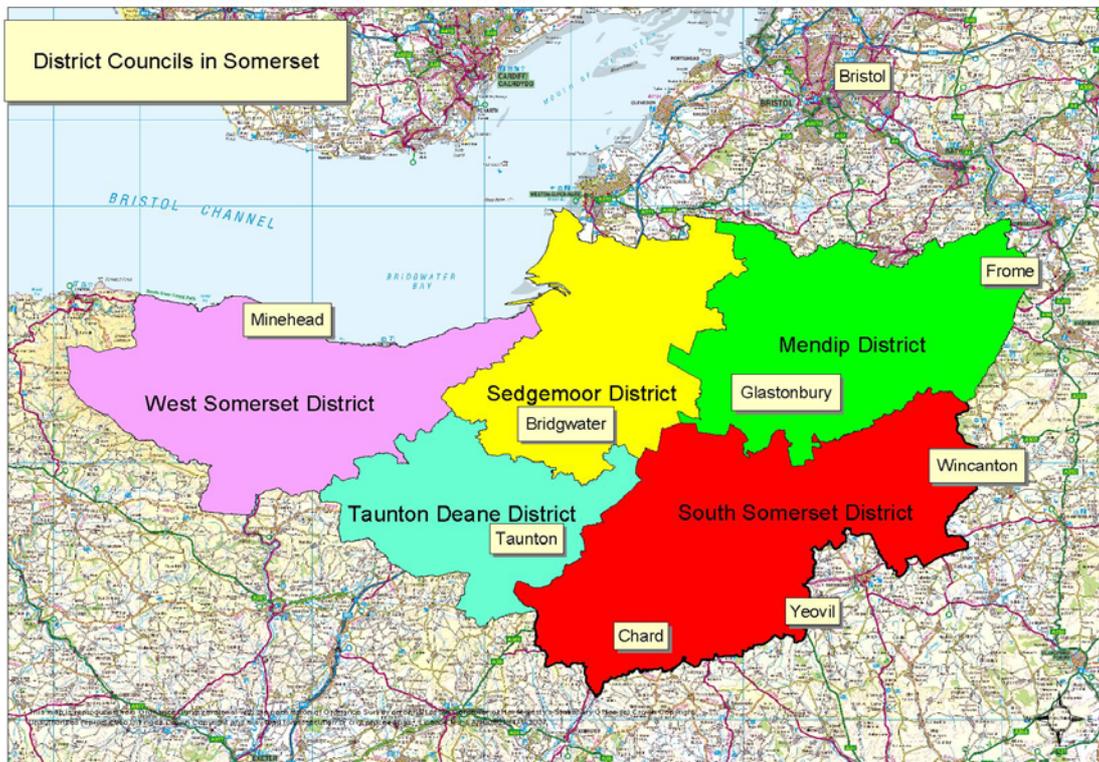
Above is a map identifying the main towns in South Somerset.



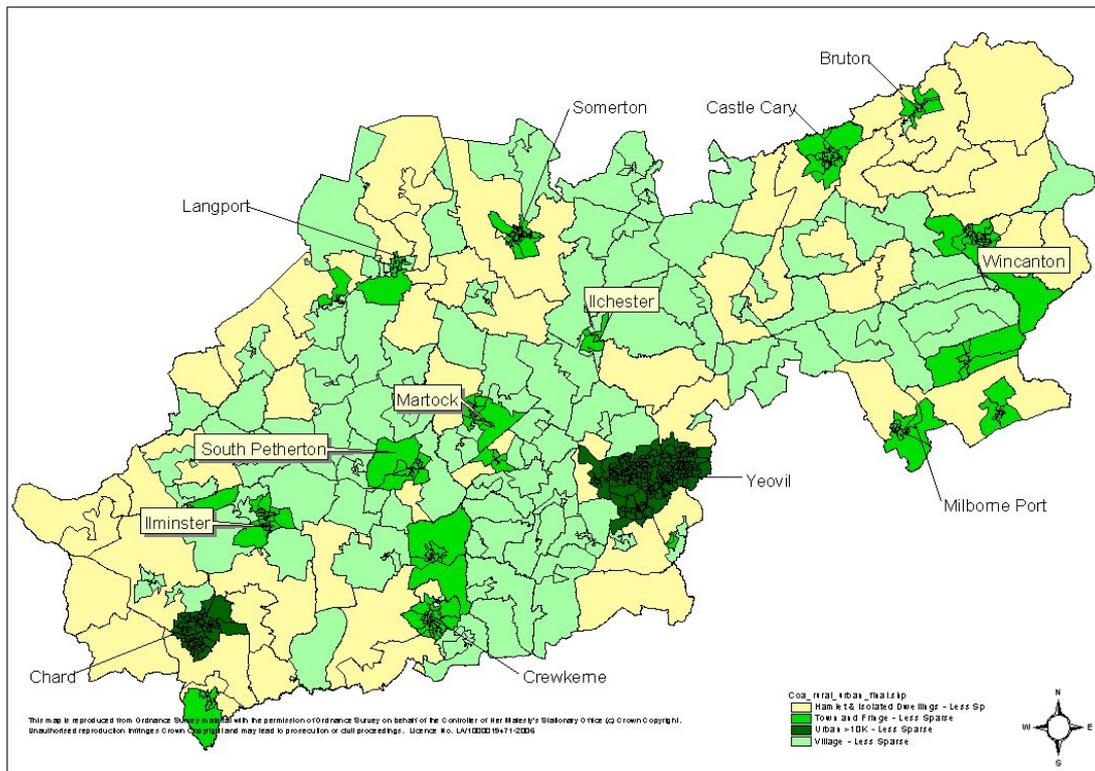
Wards in South Somerset



A map showing concentrations of population by ward in South Somerset – darker areas indicate larger populations.



A map showing District Council boundaries in Somerset.



A map of Census Output Areas according to Rural/Urban Classification (Defra 2004).

### **Further information**

For more statistics and information on South Somerset please see the following web pages:

[www.southsomerset.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/statistics)

[www.southsomerset.gov.uk/economicdata](http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/economicdata)

[www.somerset.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.somerset.gov.uk/statistics)

[www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) click on 'local authority', then type 'South Somerset').

[www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood) - type in 'South Somerset' and click in the circle next to 'Local Authority'.

If you cannot find the information that you are looking for, please contact us at [ssdc@southsomerset.gov.uk](mailto:ssdc@southsomerset.gov.uk) or ring us on 01935 462462.