

QUARTERLY ECONOMIC BULLETIN

An economic summary for Herefordshire

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

News	1
Editorial: The Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme	3
The population of Herefordshire	4
Farm Business Survey	
Agricultural Census	5
Seasonal workers on farms	
House Prices	6
The estate agents survey	7
Unemployment	
Recently Published Research	8

Key Points for Herefordshire:

- The current (mid-2010) estimate of Herefordshire's total population is 179,300 (page 4).
- Farm business income in Herefordshire was £38,900 was per farm in 2009-10 (page 4).
- In 2010 there were a total of 2,649 working farm holdings in Herefordshire, a 12% decrease in the number of farm holdings in 2009 (3,013) (page 5).
- The total number of individual seasonal workers from overseas expected to be employed on farms during 2011 is 5,000, a 10% increase (400 workers) in the number in 2010 (page 5).
- The median price of a property in Herefordshire was £175,000 in the first quarter of 2011 (page 6).
- The area surrounding Ledbury was estimated to have the most expensive entry level property prices, whereas Leominster and Bromyard and surrounding areas were generally estimated to have the lowest (page 7).
- Female unemployment (980 claimants) is at its highest point since 1997 and higher than at any point during the recession (page 7).

LOCAL NEWS

SOURCED FROM THE PRESS

Development and investment

Hereford City is set to receive a boost after the Prime Minister announced that the Rotherwas business park is to become one of eleven new Enterprise Zones in the UK. Simplified planning rules, super-fast broadband and millions of pounds worth of tax breaks over the next four years are set to attract businesses specialising in activities linked to the defence, security and science-based industries and could mean the creation of 2,000 new jobs by 2015.

The Department for Transport has confirmed that Destination Hereford has been successful in its bid to the Local Sustainable Transport Fund. The project will receive £4.97m of funding over the next four years to promote sustainable travel amongst households and schools, support the Connect2 project, develop workplace connectivity and enhance rural access. Part of the package is to make improvements to connectivity within Hereford City, in particular improvements along Broad Street joining it with other newly refurbished areas.

The construction of 20 new affordable homes is underway in the village of Leintwardine. The £2.8m scheme being developed by Festival Housing will include 11 2-bedroom and 9 3-bedroom properties, and is due for completion in spring 2012.

Chocolate retailer Thorntons has reported that 180 of their shops and 1,000 jobs are at risk, but that it is too early to tell whether the Hereford store will be affected.

Security and risk management company Ambry Risk Ltd has opened its second office in the UK in the rural setting of the Brockhampton Estate. It's hoped that the arrival of the firm will help attract other businesses and provide employment in the village, where the estate was once the centre of the community.

NEWS (CONT.)

The purchase of a number of homes in Hereford City by the Ministry of Defence has indicated its commitment to keep the SAS at their base at Credenhill.

A boat building company has set up shop in Hereford, that will see new opportunities for local businesses and create new employment opportunities. Arranmore Marine, which produces leisurecraft, has set up its production line on Faraday Road and is already working with local suppliers.

Community and volunteering

A new community centre in Bridge Sollars has been officially opened. The New Bridge Community Centre, which received £202,000 worth of funding from the Big Lottery for its development, will be run by and for the community. Uniquely those responsible for running it are from outside the church's parish.

A savings package for bus services in the county has been agreed by Herefordshire Council that will

protect the majority of services, but will see a reduction in services on certain routes at less busy times. Other savings have come from some services being run entirely on a commercial basis, where previously they were part subsidised. Removing 24/7 concessionary fares has also produced some savings.

Broadband

Broadband champions wanted: The Borders Broadband project is looking for willing volunteers to promote the benefits of broadband to the communities of Herefordshire. The aim is to provide information to communities about the borders broadband project and stimulate demand for services to ensure the sustainability of private sector investment in the project. For more information about becoming a broadband champion please e-mail grahampowell@herefordshire.gov.uk

In other broadband news, BT has confirmed that Ledbury is in line to receive important upgrades to its infrastructure giving businesses and residents access to next generation services of up to 20 Mbps.

New round of Business booster and Training voucher schemes

The booster grant is aimed at supporting a range of initiatives including research and development, marketing, product development, diversification, etc. Successful bidders will be offered a grant of between £250 and £4,000, to be match funded by the applicant. The training voucher is for supporting new starters, personal development, vocational/specialist training or enabling employees to move to a new role. It is particularly suitable for training a group of staff, or for more innovative training approaches, not available through Train2Gain or other existing schemes. The voucher will cover up to 75% of the total cost to a maximum of £750. The deadline for the first round of Business Booster applications is the 23rd of September. For more information please visit http://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/business/business_support/90.asp or contact the Economic Development Team on 01432 383 633

National News

The number of home repossessions fell in the second quarter of 2011 and were down 7% on the same quarter of 2010. The low rate of repossessions is thought to be the result of lower interest rates and efforts by banks to keep people in their homes. There is a risk however, that repossessions will increase when interest rates rise or if banks change their behaviour towards those in arrears. Data at county level shows relatively low rates of repossession in Herefordshire.

Data from the Bank of England for July showed mortgage approval rates (49,000 approved for new purchase) to be higher than in any month for more than a year, but that overall lending to consumers

and companies by banks remained at low levels. However, approval rates remain much lower than the long running average of 90,000 per month.

Work by the UK Commission for Employment and Skills has highlighted a gap in management and leadership skills in the UK. Their forecasts suggest that 2.2m new managers will be needed by 2017 compared with 2007. Businesses are set to suffer from a loss of these skills as the post war baby boomers retire, with many younger workers lacking the necessary skills. An increase in demand for these skills generally will also contribute to the gap. The lack of skills has meant recruiting to such posts has become more difficult and may be one of the reasons why employers have been more likely to hold onto workers during the recession than previously.

EDITORIAL: THE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS SCHEME – VITAL FOR HORTICULTURE AND THE ECONOMY OF HEREFORDSHIRE

Anthony Snell, Grower and Chairman of the NFU West Midlands Horticulture Board



As a Herefordshire soft fruit grower employing about 300 Eastern European SAWS students to pick our crops during the summer months, as a business we believe the well regulated scheme has been a most important factor to enable Herefordshire and the UK to increase production and ultimately consumption of fruit and vegetables, to improve the nation's health, maintain food security, and benefit the economy of Herefordshire.

How do the SAWS workers benefit our economy in Herefordshire?

The primary benefit is the ready availability of the fresh, affordable fruit and vegetables in our shops and supermarkets.

The largely young workforce pays tax, National insurance, have little recourse on our National Health Service and go home at the end of their work period.

They also spend a large proportion of their earnings in our county benefitting many local businesses. Saturday is normally the day off for the workforce and taxi services, bus companies, tourist areas and shops all benefit.

Unbelievably it is cheaper for the students to buy fashion clothes in Hereford than it is in Bulgaria! and, judging by the heavily laden bags, a lot of money is spent in our local cities.

What is the way forward for SAWS?

The well regulated scheme must be allowed to continue, as it hugely benefits our economy and Herefordshire businesses.

Why is SAWS so important

As a local business we would love to be able to employ local people to pick our crops, saving us considerable cost in accommodation, and administration, where all contracts and health and safety documentation must all be carefully translated and explained to all, at considerable cost. However the nature of the seasonal work requires a largely young, physically fit workforce prepared to be flexible in working hours to meet the crop harvest requirements that can change rapidly due to weather and market requirements. It is important to remember for that this is not permanent employment and when the work is finished the SAWS students go home.

Unfortunately the unemployed, perhaps understandably, are not interested in this physically demanding, part-time work and the complexity of the 'generous' benefit system certainly compound the challenge.

In common with others we have found recruiting local labour to be difficult—local unemployed people are unwilling to take on the work, often because of concern about loss of benefits.

Any scheme should have robust entry and exit checks to ensure there are none of the negative economic and social side-effects associated with unregulated labour.

As a county we should welcome, and appreciate the economic advantages the SAWS students bring to our region.

What is the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme (SAWs)?

SAWs is a quota-based scheme enabling UK farmers to recruit Bulgarians and Romanians to carry out planting and gathering crops, on-farm processing and packing of crops and handling livestock. Workers are permitted to work for a single employer for a fixed period of 5 weeks up to 6 months. SAWS is due to end this year, although it could be extended until the end of 2013 under EU laws about migration controls on new member states. The government will be making a decision later this year.

THE POPULATION OF HEREFORDSHIRE

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes official estimates of population for local authorities annually. It also publishes 'experimental estimates' of the population by ethnic group.

Based on the definition of 'usual residence', the **current (mid-2010) estimate of Herefordshire's total population is 179,300**. This estimate reflects an increase of 200 people between mid-2009 and mid-2010, a result of more people arriving in Herefordshire than leaving. There was no 'natural change' (i.e. there were as many births as deaths, both 1,800 over this period).

Age group	Herefordshire		England & Wales
	Number	% of total	% of total
Children (<16)	30,800	17.2%	18.7%
16 to 64	108,700	60.6%	64.7%
65 and over	39,800	22.2%	16.6%
Total	179,300	100.0%	100.0%

Herefordshire has an older age profile than England and Wales as a whole, with a noticeably higher proportion of its population in the older age groups. People aged 65 and over make up 22% of the county's population compared to only 16% nationally.

The proportion of under 16s (17%) is similar to nationally (19%). Despite rising numbers of births throughout the last decade, numbers of children living in the county continue to fall.

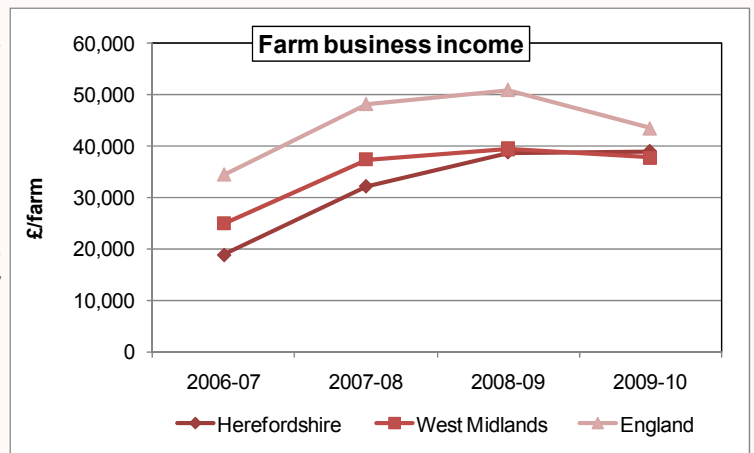
Estimates suggest that in mid-2009, 5.9% of Herefordshire's resident population (10,600 people) is **from an ethnic group other than 'white British'**. This is still very low compared to both England and the West Midlands region as a whole (17.2% and 17.6%, respectively) but reflects an increase of 141% between 2001 and 2009, compared to a growth of 2% in the county's total population.

The **Population of Herefordshire** report is available from www.herefordshire.gov.uk/factsandfigures/population.aspx. This provides an overview of the county's population, including recent and forecast changes and the distribution around the county. It will be updated to reflect the new population estimates during September 2011.

FARM BUSINESS SURVEY 2009-10

The Farm Business Survey is undertaken each year by DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) and collects full management accounting data on the agricultural activities of farm businesses and some information about non-agricultural activity. Results for the **2009-10 accounting year** are based on returns covering 59,500 farms across England that occupy a farmer for at least half of their time.

- Farm business income in Herefordshire was £38,900 per farm in 2009-10, compared to £37,657 across the West Midlands and £43,348 across England.
- The gap in farm income between Herefordshire and the West Midlands and England has closed as a result of incomes increasing locally and decreasing regionally and nationally.
- Farm income in Herefordshire showed a general increase on all measures between 2006-07 and 2009-10.



- Across England specialist pig, specialist poultry and horticulture all saw increases in farm business income over the last year - horticulture saw the largest increase (+68%) from an average of £29,300 per farm in 2008-09 to £49,300 in 2009-10.
- Income from diversified activity was £4,939 per farm in Herefordshire in 2009-10. Almost all of this income was derived from rental activity on the farm (49%) or from food processing and retailing (42%).

[Click here for the full article](#)

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS (DEFRA)

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2010

The Agricultural Census, a sample survey of between 40,000 and 70,000 holdings, is carried out every June by DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) where farmers are required to state what agricultural activity is happening on the land as of June each year. The 2010 survey was in fact a full census covering all farm holdings. Amongst the findings for 2010, were the following:

- Herefordshire employed a total of 9,377 people in agriculture in 2010, 46% were farmers, partners, directors and spouses, 3% were managers, 34% were casual workers and 17% other workers. This is a 5% decrease on numbers of workers compared to 2009.
- The highest rate of employment per holding for Herefordshire's agricultural workers was for casual workers at 1.22 i.e. for every farm holding in Herefordshire there was an average of 1.22 casual workers employed in 2010. This was considerably higher than in the West Midlands (0.56) and England as a whole (0.35). The next highest rates by labour type in Herefordshire were for part time and full time farmers (including partners, directors and spouses) (0.83 and 0.8 respectively).
- In 2010 there were a total of 2,649 working farm holdings in Herefordshire (covering 172,246 hectares (ha)), a 12% decrease in the number of farm holdings in 2009 (3,013).
- The majority of the land was used for either permanent grass (43%) or crops and bare fallow (GAEC12 land - 39%). Although the area of land used for horticulture is much greater in Herefordshire than elsewhere, it still only accounted for 4% of land use in 2010.
- Of the cropped land, 62% is used for cereals - Wheat accounts for the largest proportion of any single crop (45% of the total arable area) and saw a large increase in 2010 (+2,964 ha or +11%). Of the horticultural crops, top fruit (orchard crops such as apples and pears) accounted for by far the largest area of horticultural crops (70% of total) in 2010, and was 10% higher than in 2009. Small fruit (such as strawberries, blackberries and wine grapes) was the next biggest crop (20%).
- Overall there was a decrease in livestock numbers between 2009 and 2010.

[Click here for the full article](#)

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS (DEFRA)

SEASONAL WORKERS ON FARMS 2011

In order to inform service planning, the Herefordshire Partnership has, each year since 2006, gathered information from farmers on the number of seasonal workers from other countries that they expect to employ on their farms over the course of the year. Key points from the **2011** survey were:

- Information was received from 19 farms, including four of the largest growers in the county.
- A total of 5,000 individual seasonal workers from overseas were expected to be employed during the course of 2011, a 10% increase (400 workers) in the overall number compared with 2010 - the first rise since 2008.
- The maximum number of seasonal workers expected to be working on the farms in any single month was 3,100 in May, dropping to 2,900 in June— prior to 2010 peak months were May-June.
- As in previous years the majority (60%) of seasonal workers were expected to be men. Most of the workers (82%) were expected to be under 35. None were expected to bring any dependents.
- Workers were expected to come mainly from Bulgaria (42%), Romania (20%) and Poland (17%). 2011 was the first year that a greater proportion were expected to be Romanian than Polish. The majority are still expected to be employed via the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme (SAWS), which has been exclusive to Bulgarians and Romanians since January 2008.
- 16 farms (94%) actively recruit workers they have employed before. Based on their responses, around 1,900 (38%) of the workers expected in 2011 have worked in the county before.
- Of the 17 farms that said that they intend to recruit seasonal workers from overseas in future years, seven expressed concerns about the future supply of workers. Most comments referred to the possible end of SAWS and/or increased competition for labour with other countries.

[Click here for the full article](#)

SOURCE: HEREFORDSHIRE PARTNERSHIP RESEARCH TEAM

HOUSE PRICES

HM Land Registry collects data on house prices from all house sales in England and Wales which forms the basis of the data below. The most recent data for house prices is quarter 1 in 2011 and for the House Price Index, June 2011.

The published data includes various measures of property price – the mean, the median and the lower quartile. The median and lower quartile figures are shown in the table below for Herefordshire, the West Midlands and England & Wales.

In the 1st quarter of 2011, the *provisional* median price of a property in Herefordshire was **£175,000**. In comparison, the median property prices for England & Wales and the West Midlands were £173,000 and £138,000 respectively.

The preferred measure for house price affordability is the ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings. Out of the West Midlands

authorities, Herefordshire fared worse in terms of affordability in 2010.

Volume of Sales

The Land Registry figure for the number of house sales in Herefordshire during April 2011 was 150. In the 6 months prior to May 2011 (November 2009 to April 2010) the volume of sales averaged 147 per month, which is a decrease of 10% from the same period last year (162 sales per month). For comparison, England & Wales experienced a decrease of 12% and the West Midlands region saw a decrease of 8% between the 6 months prior to May 2011 and the same period of the previous year.

Year of 1st Quarter	Median property prices			Lower quartile property prices		
	England & Wales	West Midlands	Herefordshire	England & Wales	West Midlands	Herefordshire
2009	£156,000	£130,000	£165,000	£110,000	£97,500	£130,000
2010	£182,500	£140,000	£195,000	£120,000	£103,000	£150,000
2011^a	£173,000	£138,000	£175,000	£120,000	£100,000	£136,000

Source: HM Land Registry

^aFigures for 2011 are provisional.

House Price Index

The Land Registry's House Price Index (HPI), shows a similar story, and indicates that as of June 2011, prices have **decreased** slightly since a year ago. This is the second quarter where the HPI shows an annual decrease. For Herefordshire the annual decrease is 1.2%, similar to the decrease across the West Midlands (1.3%); England & Wales as a whole showed a sharper decrease of 2.5%, see table. This

compares to *increases* of 3-8% that were seen in the year to June 2010.

	Annual change (%)		
	Eng & Wales	West Mids	Hfds
Jun 09-10	8.4%	4.9%	2.8%
Jun 10-11	-2.5%	-1.3%	-1.2%

Source: HM Land Registry

Private Rental Levels

The Rent Service (TRS) publishes Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates monthly - these represent the amount payable in Housing Benefit to cover rental of different dwelling sizes. The LHA rates are based on on-going surveys of the rental market by TRS, who then use 30th percentile values as the basis for their figures (ie. three in ten properties for rent in the area should be affordable to people on Housing Benefit)

Private rental levels in Herefordshire have remained the same since April 2011 apart from 2 bed properties which have shown a very slight increase.

Comparisons with earlier figures are not possible due to a change in TRS methodology.

Monthly LHA	(Calculated from the weekly LHA rental levels published by TRS)				
	1 Bed-room Shared	1 Bed-room	2 Bed-room	3 Bed-room	4 Bed-room
April 11	£246	£396	£496	£597	£702
Aug 11	£246	£396	£501	£597	£702

More private renters nationally

The latest English Housing Survey Household Report was released in July 2011, indicating that the number

of private renters in England had increased by 55% over 6 years, from 2.1m in 2003/4 to 3.35m in 2009/10 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingsurveys/englishhousingurvey/ehspublications/>

ESTATE AGENTS SURVEY

[Click here for the full article](#)

Herefordshire Council undertakes regular surveys of local estate and lettings agents. These provide information on minimum (Entry Level) prices and rental levels by property size. Supplementary information is provided about areas of high and low demand in Herefordshire. The survey questionnaire was distributed to 33 estate and lettings agents in Herefordshire in December 2010. In total, 19 responses were received, representing offices from most areas of the county.

Entry-Level House Prices

The average (mean) of the estimates was calculated for each location and dwelling size (the lowest and highest for each are shown in the table below). The area surrounding Ledbury was estimated to have the most expensive entry level property prices, whereas Leominster and Bromyard and surrounding areas were generally estimated to have the lowest. Prices had, for the most part, increased in Hereford city and in the areas of Ledbury and Ross-on-Wye (including the towns and surrounding rural vicinities) over the previous year and a half since the last survey. On the other hand, prices had largely fallen in the areas of Bromyard, Leominster and in the Golden Valley area. Increasing price disparity between different areas within the UK is a feature noticed by recent commentators e.g. a report for the [thisismoney](#) website in April 2011.

	Range of Entry-Level House Prices	
One bed flat	£60,000 in Leominster	to £125,000 in Ledbury surrounds
Two bed flat	£72,500 in Leominster	to £150,000 in Ledbury surrounds
Two bed house	£100,000 in Bromyard	to £185,000 in Ledbury surrounds
Three bed house	£130,000 in Bromyard	to £275,000 in Ledbury surrounds
Four bed house	£172,100 in Hereford city (south)	to £355,000 in Ledbury surrounds

Minimum Monthly Rental Levels

The average (mean) of the estimates was calculated for each location and dwelling size (the lowest and highest for each are shown in the table below). As with purchase prices, the area surrounding Ledbury was estimated to have the most expensive private rental levels; Leominster and Leominster surrounds were estimated to have the lowest.

In general, rental levels had increased over the previous year and a half since the last survey, except for most property sizes in the Leominster area and one-bed & three-bed properties in the Bromyard area. In other words rentals have shown similar signs of polarisation to purchase prices, with some evidence of cheaper areas becoming cheaper, and more expensive areas becoming even more expensive.

	Range of Minimum Monthly Rental Levels	
One bed flat	£300 in Leominster + surrounds	to £517 in Ledbury surrounds
Two bed flat	£350 in Leominster + surrounds	to £642 in Ledbury surrounds
Two bed house	£400 in Leominster + surrounds	to £692 in Ledbury surrounds
Three bed house	£500 in Leominster + surrounds	to £808 in Ledbury surrounds
Four bed house	£500 in Leominster + surrounds	to £1,100 in Ledbury surrounds

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) supplies data on numbers and rates of unemployment (% of the working age population claiming Jobseekers Allowance).

- The claimant count (Jobseekers Allowance claimants) for Herefordshire saw an increase between June and July 2011. In July 2011 the count was 2,667, a 5% increase on June (2,545), and a 9% increase on July 2010 (2,455). Compared to January 2008 (1,517), before any increase associated with the downturn was seen, the claimant count was still up 76%.
- The seasonally adjusted claimant count saw a decrease, from 2,802 in June to 2,733 in July (-2%), the first decrease since December 2010.
- The unemployment rate in July was 2.5%, low compared to West Midlands region (4.8%) and England as a whole (3.7%). Youth (18-24s) unemployment was at 7.0% up from 6.0% in June.
- A large increase in female unemployment +12% or has (980 claimants) put it at its highest point since 1997 and higher than at any point during the recession (103 claimants).

[Click here for the full article](#)

RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH

NATIONAL RESEARCH

Missing out: Why ordinary workers are experiencing growth without gain

The Resolution Foundation (July 2011)

It is a central assumption of modern, democratic economies that economic growth leads to rising living standards for the great majority of people. Now, evidence is emerging that questions that assumption. Median wages in the UK were stagnant from 2003 to 2008 despite GDP growth of 11 per cent in the period. Similar trends are evident in other advanced economies from the US to Germany. For some time, the pay of those in the bottom half of the earnings distribution has failed to track the path of headline economic growth.

- In 1977, of every £100 of value generated by the UK economy, £16 went to the bottom half of workers in wages; by 2010 that figure had fallen to £12, a 26 per cent decline.
- Over the period, the share of value that went to employees declined, while the share going to profits increased.
- Within the share of value that went to workers, a portion is paid out in the form of wages and salaries (wage share) and a portion is taken up by the social contributions of employers (from employer National Insurance payments to pension contributions). The decline in the former over the period, and the increase in the latter, explains one-sixth of the fall in share experienced by the bottom half of employees.
- Lastly, wages and salaries are shared out between employees across the earnings distribution. In the years analysed here, growing wage inequality meant that a smaller share found its way to employees in the bottom half, explaining the majority (70 per cent) of the decline in the share of value added accounted for by the bottom half of earners.

The growing share of value that goes to profits rather than to workers has been driven by a shift in the economy from industry (covering manufacturing jobs in the main), where a relatively high share of value is distributed to workers, to the finance & business activities sector, where more value is retained as profits rather than being distributed to workers. In the case of wage inequality the change has been driven by growth in pay dispersions across all sectors, with the finance, business activities and retail sectors recording particularly high levels of wage inequality in 2010.

For more info visit <http://tinyurl.com/GWGRF>

Sources of economic growth: Trade and investment analytics papers Topic 6 of 8

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills

- Economic growth is the continuous improvement in the capacity to satisfy the demand for goods and services, resulting from increased production scale, and improved productivity (innovations in products and processes).
- Factors that improve productivity are particularly important sources of growth for developed economies with mature industries, but facing increasing global competition and rapid technological progress.
- Consumption has made a strong contribution to the growth of UK demand in recent decades, but the negative impact of the global financial crisis on consumer expenditure will persist for some time. Business investment is likely to become an increasingly important driver of growth. The UK's net trade position is expected to improve.
- Specialised and knowledge-intensive service and manufacturing sectors are likely to contribute strongly to future growth, building on the UK's relative specialisation in Finance, Business Services, Communications, and Computer and Information Services.

For the full report visit <http://tinyurl.com/EconGr>

LOCAL RESEARCH

Further to analysis of the **Indices of Deprivation 2010** published in the May edition of the bulletin, analysis has now been completed for all the domains and sub-domains of deprivation, including: Income; Employment; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education, Skills and Training; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; and Living Environment. Please see www.herefordshire.gov.uk/factsandfigures for the full analysis

For more information or any queries please contact:

Herefordshire Partnership Research Team
P.O. Box 4, Plough Lane, Hereford, HR4 0XH

Phone: 01432 383 634

Email: researchteam@herefordshire.gov.uk
www.herefordshire.gov.uk/factsandfigures