Superfast Broadband for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Public Consultation

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Executive summary

Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council are embarking on a Superfast broadband project to deliver access to improved broadband connectivity to areas where it is acknowledged that the market is unlikely to deliver Superfast broadband. The project aims to deliver the following objectives:

- to influence and, where permitted, intervene in the market to provide by 2015 access for at least 90% of all premises in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to Superfast Broadband
- provide better broadband connectivity of at least 2Mbits/s to the remaining premises using a combination of optical fibre, 4G and other technologies as appropriate

The Councils have agreed to commit a significant amount of funding up to GBP23 million towards the project, with an additional GBP6.75 million from Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK).

This document seeks feedback from broadband operators on whether there will be any changes to superfast broadband and basic broadband provision information detailed in Section 2 of this document to help determine the target intervention area. It is important that any operator already delivering or planning to deliver broadband services make their plans known, if not already detailed in this consultation document. Comments from other interested parties are also welcomed.

The responses received from this consultation will form an input to the Connecting Cambridgeshire project’s State Aid notification. For these reasons, the information provided by respondents needs to be robust and supported by detailed evidence.
1 Project background

1.1 Introduction

In December 2010, the UK Government launched a strategy entitled “Britain’s Superfast Broadband Future”. A key objective of the strategy is to put in place a framework capable of better supporting the roll-out of Superfast Broadband (SFBB) and improved basic broadband. The strategy’s vision is a Britain in 2015 where (a) the majority of residential and business premises are able to receive broadband services with speeds of more than 24Mbits/s, targeting as many premises as possible to have Next Generation Access (NGA) capable of delivering access line speeds in excess of 30 Mbits/s and (b) there is a Universal Service Commitment (USC) to provide access line speeds of at least 2Mbits/s to every premise.

The Government has committed GBP530 million of funding, to be administered and allocated by the Government’s broadband delivery arm, Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK), towards delivering the broadband vision in the UK and encouraging further investment by the public sector and industries. See Section 4.2 for further details.

Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council recognise the need for socio-economic benefits that broadband access brings to the region. They also acknowledge that the market, under normal conditions, is unlikely to deliver superfast broadband (SFBB) to 100% of premises in the region as in some areas it may not be commercially attractive for service providers. Accordingly, the Councils have agreed to commit a significant amount of internal funding of up to GBP23 million towards a Superfast broadband project to deliver Superfast broadband to at least 90% of premises in the area and basic broadband to all premises. BDUK recently awarded GBP6.75 million towards the Superfast broadband Connecting Cambridgeshire project. The total project is anticipated to require between GBP60 million and GBP100 million of capital funding. This figure is based on initial research, which has also indicated the level of investment expected from the private sector.

1.2 Project aims and objectives

The plan for the delivery of the broadband project is built on a strong partnership with the leadership and financial backing of Cambridgeshire County Council, Peterborough City Council alongside the support and engagement of Cambridgeshire ACRE (Action with Communities in Rural England) and the districts of East Cambridgeshire, Fenland, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire. The project’s aims are to facilitate an improved GVA, increase business connectivity, increase digital inclusion and virtually eliminate “not spot” areas in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The plan to deliver the broadband project has been approved by BDUK to deliver the following objectives, namely:
• to influence and, where permitted, intervene in the market to provide by 2015 access for at least 90% of all premises in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to Superfast Broadband
• provide better broadband connectivity of at least 2Mbits/s to the remaining premises using a combination of optical fibre, 4G and other technologies as appropriate

1.3 Project outcomes

The outcomes of the project are to provide:

• **Support for economic growth in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by:**
  - Helping to make the area an attractive location for new businesses by consolidating, enhancing and spreading the reputation of Cambridge and the surrounding area for technology innovation and enterprise by ensuring a connected area with 21st Century digital infrastructure services
  - Ensuring that businesses have access to superfast broadband services to help them compete and succeed in a globally competitive economy
  - Facilitating remote and home working through improved broadband coverage across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with consequent reduction in traffic congestion and other inhibitors to growth
  - Targeted support to businesses to help them exploit the potential of superfast broadband

• **Support the health and well-being of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough residents by:**
  - Enabling streamlined and innovative public service delivery, including support for an ageing population, via telehealth and other initiatives
  - Helping to improve the life chances of all residents by maximising digital inclusion and ensuring that all communities, including the most deprived, have access to digital services
  - Improving access to on-line and home based training, education and life-long learning opportunities

1.4 Project specification

1.4.1 Geographical scope

The broadband project will cover the geographical scope of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough’s administrative boundaries as defined within the blue boundary in Figure 1.1: which also highlights the district authority boundaries.
The region covers an area of 3,397km² much of which is rural farmland, with large areas being heavily drained and pumped to prevent flooding. The topography is largely flat - the highest areas (reaching just 157metres) being the chalk hills to the south and south east, but to the north and north east some areas fall below sea level, with an extensive network of drainage channels, some of which are elevated by up to 10-15metres.

Whilst dominated by the two major settlements of Cambridge and Peterborough, there are many small settlements/hamlets such as the District surrounding Cambridge, South Cambridgeshire, having no settlement with a population over 8,000. Given our topography, unsurprisingly we are one of the more sparsely populated areas in the county with an overall population density of 2.31 people per hectare, well below the national average of 3.97. Parts of our area are almost half that density, East Cambridgeshire has a density of 1.24 people per hectare.

There are no homes or business premises on 23.4% of the kilometre squares covering the area and 40% of the area contains 10 or less homes or businesses per square kilometre. DEFRA’s classification of urban and rural areas shows that just over a quarter of the area is made up of ‘hamlets and isolated dwellings’ – the sparsest category, and over 75% of the area is made up of “hamlets and isolated dwellings” and “villages”.

This low density and the lack of existing communications infrastructure in many of our rural areas means that the telecommunications market does not currently view large parts of our geography as a financially viable investment. By working with these communities and businesses we will demonstrate that there is a market incentive for investment and where financial incentive is required this project will provide appropriate levels of gap funding.
1.4.2 Technology scope

This will be an open access infrastructure, and will be technology-neutral, though we expect fibre-optic infrastructure to be a significant component of any solution. We will consider alternative technologies, particularly for the remaining premises not receiving a Superfast broadband solution. We will actively seek innovative and future-proofed solutions from our chosen private sector provider.

1.5 Project approach

A detailed infrastructure delivery plan will be developed by the private sector provider during the procurement exercise. The procurement exercise is currently underway using the OJEU Competitive Dialogue (CD) process. The early stages of the CD process have been completed including the publication of the OJEU Prior Information Notice (PIN) and the contract notice.

1.6 Market engagement and demand stimulation

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough partnership has been actively seeking to stimulate demand and raise awareness of superfast broadband in our areas through the following activities:

- Working with the East of England Development Agency to promote EREBUS (Eastern Region Broadband Uplift Scheme), an online tool to register demand for superfast broadband in the East of England.
- Holding public meetings “Digital Debate Events” with local residents, businesses and community groups to raise awareness, understand issues and stimulate demand.
- Direct delivery - Community Outlets/Access Points (CAPs) – since 2002 Cambridgeshire has been linking up rural communities through shared technology access points.
- Launch of the Get Cambridgeshire Connected campaign, hosted on the Connecting Cambridgeshire website for online Demand Registration, supplemented by publicity in the press and TV, and widely available hard copy demand registration leaflets.

A complementary communications strategy, community engagement/support programme and a business support programme will accompany our investment in Superfast Broadband. This will include sector and community specific engagement to address:

- Small to Medium Enterprises operating from business registered premises
- Small to Medium Enterprises operating from non-business registered premises
- High Tech CAD organisations
- High Density Graphics organisations
- Direct community engagement via District Authorities
- Direct rural engagement with Parishes via Cambridgeshire ACRE
- Direct contact with County, District and City Councillors
The Connecting Cambridgeshire project recently contracted Analysys Mason to undertake a Market Consultation with operators, which has been used to inform the coverage information in this consultation document.
2 Existing and future broadband infrastructure in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

The current and expected broadband situations in our area are detailed in this section of the document. Our knowledge of the situations is based on the data from BDUK, the responses received from operators during the open market consultation exercise, and the findings from broadband analysis carried out by Analysys Mason.

A structured open-market consultation exercise was undertaken between 19 March 2012 and 20 April 2012 in line with EC guidelines for State aid approval. In total, 56 suppliers were contacted and were formally requested to provide information to help us understand where there has already been private-sector investment in broadband in the area, where private-sector investment is currently being made and where it is being planned, without public-sector intervention, for the next three years, as a minimum (and preferably up to 2020). Of the 11 suppliers who completed the questionnaire, 2 have provided data that will potentially change the intervention area.

2.1 Basic broadband coverage

ADSL remains the most common technology used to provide broadband in our areas. The analysis of BDUK data shows that nearly 14% of premises in Cambridgeshire and 13% in Peterborough fail to meet the USC target of at least 2Mbit/s. The actual situation may be worse than this due to the way in which access networks are routed, as the performance of ADSL depends on the length of the copper line (‘the local loop’) between the local serving exchange and the premises. See Figure A.1 and Figure A.2 in Annex A for a detailed map showing the basic broadband provision in our areas. Figure 2.1 provides performance metric charts of current fixed broadband services.

*Figure 2.1: Performance metrics of current fixed broadband services in our areas [Source: BDUK, 2011]*
2.2 Next Generation Access (NGA) coverage

Our areas are currently provided with NGA by the two main competing infrastructure operators in the UK, BT and Virgin Media. In Figure A.3 in Annex A, we provide a map of NGA in our areas, which includes the future plans of these and other operators that responded to the market consultation, insofar as these are known.

2.3 Mobile broadband coverage

Mobile broadband is currently used to complement fixed broadband in our areas and is currently offered by all four UK mobile network operators. The mobile market in our areas has experienced a rapid increase in take-up since 2008. There is a high level of competition between the mobile operators in the region, leading to a decline in the price of mobile services. We currently do not have information on operators’ plans for increasing mobile broadband provision in our area, however our prediction is that mobile broadband take-up among our residents and businesses will continue to rise in the short term.

2.4 Broadband competition (Local Loop Unbundling)

In the UK, the regulatory framework encourages competition in the telecoms market by allowing rival operators to compete with BT by ‘unbundling’ the copper access lines from BT’s local exchanges. Through this arrangement, known as local loop unbundling (LLU), fixed operators can offer their services over BT’s lines. Within our areas, there are currently about 115 BT telephone exchanges, and around 43% of them offer some level of exchange-based infrastructure competition through LLU. The vast majority of our areas have more than one LLU operator offering broadband services (82% of all premises are served by LLU operators). See Figure A.4 in Annex A for an LLU distribution map of the area.
2.5 Public sector networks and existing infrastructure

There are public sector networks extending across the area. A potential opportunity is for the broadband Project to examine whether some of the demand from the public sector can be met by the broadband project solution. Opportunities to make future use of the existing public sector networks will be reviewed.
3 Alignment to EU State Aid guidance on intervention area

Based on the information on the broadband operators current and future investment plans, Analysys Mason undertook analysis of the current and future Superfast Broadband coverage in our areas by 2015. See Figure A.3 in Annex A for the detailed map of the analysis. The analysis has employed the European Commission definition of NGA black, grey and white (BGW) premises, as follows:

- **NGA black**: premises in areas where two or more NGA operators exist now, or are planned to exist by 2015.
- **NGA grey**: premises in areas where one NGA operator exists now, or is planned to exist by 2015.
- **NGA white**: premises in areas where no NGA operator exists now, or is planned to exist by 2015.

We have employed the EC definition of basic black, basic grey and basic white (BGW) premises as follows:

- **Basic black**: premises in areas where more than one operator own network infrastructure
- **Basic grey**: premises in areas where one operator owns network infrastructure
- **Basic white**: premises with no service or less than 2Mbit/s

The result of the analysis shows that our areas fall short of the requirements to meet our objectives detailed in Section 1.2. This is represented by the premises in the **White area** of the basic BGW map and the NGA BGW map. These White areas indicate there is a market failure to provide Superfast Broadband and basic broadband and there is no credible evidence to suggest that this position will change for at least the next 3 years without any public sector intervention. The broadband project will only tackle these White areas.
4 Alignment with strategic policies and context

There is widespread consensus on the social and economic impact of broadband connectivity, which supports business efficiencies and growth, preserves and ensures that economies can remain competitive and enables our citizens to enhance their skills and benefit from online services, including key public services.

Below, we outline the policy context at a European level, at a national level for the UK, and at a local level in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, as well as demonstrating how the broadband project aligns with these objectives.

4.1 European strategies

The Europe 2020 Strategy, Digital Agenda for Europe and EU Sustainable Development Strategy highlight the importance of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, and of maximising the potential of ICT to secure the future of the EU economy and society.

4.1.1 Digital Agenda

The Digital Agenda for Europe outlines a number of key priority areas to which our broadband project will contribute, including:

• bringing basic broadband Internet to all of Europe’s citizens (including those living in rural, remote and isolated areas) by 2013
• increasing access to fast and ultrafast Internet, with minimum Internet speeds of 30Mbit/s for all citizens and 100Mbit/s for half of all households by 2020
• unleashing the potential of ICT, for example, by reducing energy consumption, enabling businesses (particularly SMEs) to exploit the possibilities of cloud computing, empowering all Europeans with digital skills and connecting them to online services, including commerce, social, health and education services
• creating a single digital market and enabling citizens to enjoy commercial services and cultural entertainment across borders.

4.1.2 Europe 2020 Strategy

The Europe 2020 Strategy, put forward by the EC, sets out a vision of Europe’s social market economy for the twenty-first century. It shows how the European Union can come out stronger from the economic crisis, and how it can be turned into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy, delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. To deliver rapid and lasting results, stronger economic governance will be required. There are three priorities at the heart of Europe 2020, all of which can be partially addressed through superfast broadband development:
- **smart** growth – developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation
- **sustainable** growth – promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy
- **Inclusive** growth – fostering a high-employment economy delivering economic, social and territorial cohesion.

### 4.1.3 EU Sustainable Development Strategy

The Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy\(^1\), was adopted by the European Council in June 2006. It is an overarching strategy for all EU policies which sets out how we can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

The detrimental effects of motor traffic growth include pollution and congestion. Pollution from cars is now causing very serious concern among environmental and health experts. There are also high economic, environmental and social costs associated with congestion: as more people use their cars, traffic increases, congestion worsens, journey conditions become less pleasant and take longer, and the environment worsens. Our broadband project delivers on the objectives of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy in the area of climate change and clean energy. The Councils, in line with EC policy, are determined to tackle the negative effects of growth in motor traffic using the benefits of the broadband project.

### 4.2 National strategy

Increasing access to broadband for households, business and communities in poorly served areas across the UK is a key policy focus for the current UK government. In recognition of the importance of broadband connectivity, and to support the EU agenda and targets, the UK government has outlined its vision of providing the UK with the best superfast broadband in Europe, and confirmed the following policy objectives (to be delivered within the lifetime of the current parliament):

- providing universal minimum Internet speeds of 2Mbit/s
- increasing and expediting the roll-out of next-generation or superfast broadband in the so-called final third (i.e. those parts of the country which fall outside of market plans).

The UK government’s ambitious plan for the country is part of a GBP530 million strategy\(^2\) to make sure the UK has the best broadband network in Europe by 2015. Published by BIS, *Britain’s Superfast Broadband Future* sets out the government’s vision for superfast broadband in the UK. The UK government recognises that a reliable and secure superfast broadband network is vital to the country’s economic growth, the development of the high-tech and creative industries, and the reform of public services. Superfast broadband, the government states, can help improve the

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quality and delivery of public services to people in more rural and remote areas, helping them become more skilled, productive and earn a higher wages.

4.3 Local policies and strategies

Improved broadband to the area will help the Councils to meet their commitments as laid out in the Strategic Plan. These are to:

- support economic growth
- facilitate the transformation of public services and
- increase social inclusion

4.3.1 Supporting Economic Growth

Together, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough constitute a significant and distinctive economic geography that makes a net positive contribution to the UK economy. It boasts some of the country’s most globally competitive clusters which, if provided with the right supportive environment, can help to lead the UK’s economic recovery over the coming years.

Our businesses make a significant contribution each year to the UK economy, much of this in sectors with high growth potential. We recognise that meeting the needs and ambitions of these businesses requires a step change in communication provision, allowing them to remain or become internationally competitive, unlocking their ability to create jobs and wealth for residents, and to offset the impact of public sector job losses.

Our plan to deliver superfast broadband will help to overcome a key barrier to the continued success and development of our economic area in the following ways:

► Supporting small businesses growth

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough economy is characterized by the large number of micro and small enterprises. Analysis shows that approximately 84% of businesses have less than ten employees and approximately 97% have less than 50 employees. Many of these companies offer significant potential for growth. Access to superfast broadband will assist these companies in reaching their potential by helping them to access new markets, recognise efficiency savings and make use of, and develop, innovative new products and services. Our plan recognises this opportunity and will support businesses through raising awareness in the demand stimulation and registration work streams and via a business support programme, for which ERDF funding is currently being sought, which will offer both 1-2-1 consultancy and access to grant funding for superfast broadband related projects.
► **Supporting the rural economy**

Our rural businesses currently face significant barriers to growth including proximity to market, access to finance and difficulties accessing quality business support. Ensuring that as many of these businesses as possible have access to superfast broadband will help them to overcome these barriers enabling them to remain in rural areas and at the same time meet their growth ambitions, providing much needed employment opportunities for our rural communities. The presence of superfast broadband will also mean that more of these rural locations will become viable options for growing businesses wishing to expand and relocate away from the traditional centres of Cambridge and Peterborough. This rationale also applies to potential national or international investors looking to take advantage of the existing rural economies or those wishing to locate within reach of the significant clusters surrounding Cambridge and Peterborough.

► **Inward Investment**

Improving our business environment and digital infrastructure will help to ensure that our local businesses have the ability to reach global markets. It will also mean that rural locations that have long been considered desirable places to live will now be equally attractive to potential investors, to those looking to take advantage of the existing rural economy and to those looking for a more economically viable location close to the major clusters surrounding Cambridge and Peterborough.

► **Improving business productivity**

Access to superfast broadband will allow rural businesses to increase productivity through the adoption of innovative business practices and smart technologies, the up-skilling of their workforces through access to training and education, the improvement of systems and processes through access to Knowledge Transfer Networks (KTN) improved supply chains and the use of e-commerce.

► **Supporting low carbon growth**

The existence of universal broadband, and access to superfast broadband from at least 90% of premises, will contribute significantly to ensuring that the much needed residential and business growth required in the area can progress in a sustainable manner. The need to travel will be reduced as a greater number of services will be available online, smart technologies can be employed in order to increase the energy efficiency of buildings, meetings can increasingly be held using video conferencing and other efficiencies recognised such as supply chain optimisation.

► **Supporting key growth sectors**

The broadband project will support our key growth sectors, as identified by the Greater Cambridge Greater Peterborough Enterprise Partnership proposal. These sectors include ICT, Healthcare and Life Sciences, Creative Industries, Low Carbon and Environmental Goods and Services and High Value Engineering and Manufacturing. Most of the businesses involved in these sectors rely on the movement of large amounts of data and access to the best digital infrastructure available is essential to guarantee that they remain internationally competitive. The knowledge economy
accounts for 32% of businesses in Cambridge but just 6% of businesses in the district of Fenland, for example. Providing superfast broadband access to rural areas such as Fenland will be an essential tool in order to rebalance the economy.

4.3.2 Facilitate the transformation of public services

► Education and skills support

Online learning resources have a key role in modern education provision. Tackling the learning divide between urban and rural communities in terms of access to online learning resources and collaboration is key to supporting education and skills development in primary, secondary, FE/HE colleges and the adult skills agenda. Superfast broadband will help to bridge the gap in what residents can access inside of a school, college or library and what they can access within their own home. A 2009 Price Waterhouse Coopers report indicates that digitally excluded children would realise a 4.5% increase in educational attainment with access to such resources.

► Business support

The closure of the regional Business Link East service in November 2011 saw an end to the provision of free one-to-one business support and a move to a national, web-based approach. This could potentially disadvantage our rural enterprises, 4,188 of whom would not have access to superfast broadband without our intervention and many of whom have relied on one-to-one support, particularly in the face of a difficult economic environment. Our plan will help support the transition to the new business support delivery channels by providing our businesses with the infrastructure required to access the new national business support website as well as a myriad of other online resources such as ERWIN.co.uk (Everything Regulation Whenever It’s Needed) and Source Cambridgeshire, the new public sector online procurement system.

► Delivering telehealth in rural communities

A specialist Assistive Technologies and Telehealth unit, based in Cambridge, serves over 3,000 people in their homes by providing and monitoring a range of sensors and terminals. Cambridgeshire Community Services is planning to expand this unit in order to provide a greatly expanded telehealth service, especially to people in Care Homes. Currently these services are bandwidth constrained and operate over landlines, but as telehealth monitoring expands and becomes popular, the use of SKYPE video calling and other bandwidth intensive applications will make it necessary to use broadband as the carrier.

Services being developed by companies based in and around Cambridge, including Philips’s MOTIVA “channel”, will reach patients in their homes with Internet television channels and applications which will help them live with and manage their long term health conditions. As these services take off, it will be essential that broadband is available in all relevant homes to ensure that these services are provided equally to all patients, irrespective of location. Care Homes and sheltered housing schemes will need broadband systems shared by many residents, running multiple TV-like channels.
As Council and NHS agencies look for economies and efficiencies, the use of technologies such as digital pens and mobile broadband connections to file patient reports and call up records are becoming more widespread. A pilot project in Huntingdonshire is proving successful and staff are beginning to find that the lack of mobile broadband in some Fenland areas is a constraint.

4.3.3 Overcoming barriers to sustainable communities

► Reducing digital exclusion

Ensuring that our rural communities have the same access to services and opportunities as our urban areas will be essential part of our project. The Department for Communities and Local Government’s March 2010 report on Next Generation Access showed that 41% of residents across our area live in areas at high risk of digital exclusion. Without the intervention of this project the gap between those who are and aren’t digitally connected will only widen as more and more public services, educational and healthcare resources and forums for democratic participation move to online platforms.

► Building new communities and sustainable developments

Our new partnership brings together businesses, local authorities, universities and social enterprises with a shared ambition for growth, but who also recognise that any growth must be sustainable and the benefits made available to all. It must be driven by a low carbon economy, matched by increased delivery of new and affordable housing, and supported by high quality infrastructure. Delivery of superfast broadband will be a key strand in helping to meet economic and social aims, allowing us to ensure any new communities and developments build on existing successes such as Cambridgeshire’s Quality Charter for Growth and the Peterborough Cultural Trust.
5 Consultation process and conclusion

The target areas for intervention (‘White’ areas) detailed in Figure A.3 will be revised and finalised based on the market analysis and feedback received from this consultation. It is therefore important that any operators already delivering or planning to deliver broadband services, or have infrastructure in the area that is not represented in this document, or have not previously provided detailed information to the Councils, make their plans known. Comments are welcomed from businesses and residents also, in particular with respect to the BGW map and basic broadband map in Annex A.

This request is to ensure that any intervention is appropriate and compliant with State Aid. The consultation takes the form of a limited number of requests for information as follows:

• Does your organisation currently/expect to have broadband infrastructure in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area?

• Which locations/postcodes does your organisation currently/expect to deploy broadband infrastructure? Please provide details and supporting evidence including maps (ideally in GIS format) showing the locations and a list of postcodes, number of premises passed (for fixed network) or covered (for wireless/satellite)

• Please provide details of the upstream and downstream bandwidth information in your current/expected broadband infrastructure.

• Please provide detail of the technical solutions used/expected to be used in your current/planned broadband network

• Please provide details of the services and tariffs offered on your current/expected broadband network

• Please provide a statement that demonstrates the robustness of all the information provided. Supporting evidence might include public and stock exchange announcements, board sign-off of investment or roll-out plans, planned coverage maps, planned technology topologies, planned service definitions and pricing.

All responses to this documentation should be returned to the Connecting Cambridgeshire Project Manager by email at sfbb@cambridgeshire.gov.uk with Public Consultation in the title or by post to:

Connecting Cambridgeshire Project Manager
Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court, 3rd Floor, CC1307
Castle Hill, Cambridge CB3 0AP
Responses are required by no later than 25\textsuperscript{th} June 2012. Please confirm in your response your organisation name and type, if applicable, and the name and position of the person providing the information.

All information provided to the Councils will remain confidential. It may be necessary to share information with the Councils’ advisers and with Ofcom, the UK government, and the EC, for the purposes of securing State Aid approval.
Annex A  Maps

Figure A.1: Basic broadband speed distribution [Source: BDUK, Ofcom, Analysys Mason 2012]
Figure A.2: Basic broadband Black Grey White (BGW) map [Source: Analysys Mason, Operators, BDUK, 2012]
Figure A.3: NGA Black Grey White (BGW) map [Source: Analysys Mason, Operators, BDUK, 2012]
Figure A.4: Distribution of LLU operators [Source: Analysys Mason, Samknows, BDUK, 2012]