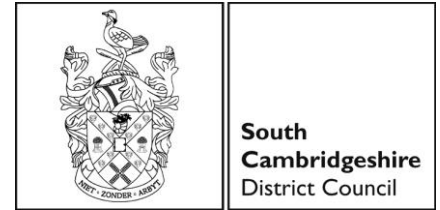


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29 January 2024

To: The Leader – Councillor
Deputy Leader (Statutory) – Councillor Brian Milnes
Members of the Cabinet – Councillors Bridget Smith, Henry Batchelor,
John Batchelor, Bill Handley, Dr. Tumi Hawkins, Peter McDonald and
John Williams

Quorum: Three, including the Leader or Deputy Leader

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend the next meeting of **Cabinet**, which will be held in the **Council Chamber - South Cambs Hall** at South Cambridgeshire Hall on **Tuesday, 6 February 2024 at 10.00 a.m.**

Yours faithfully
Liz Watts
Chief Executive

Agenda

Pages

- 1. Apologies for Absence**
To receive apologies for absence from Cabinet Members.
- 2. Declarations of Interest**
To receive declarations of interest from Cabinet Members.
- 3. Minutes of Previous Meeting**
To authorise the Chair to sign the minutes of the meeting held on 5 December 2023 as a true and accurate record.
- 4. Announcements**
- 5. Public Questions**
If you would like to ask a question or make a statement, then please refer to the

[Document called Public Speaking Scheme \(Physical Meetings\)](#)

and contact Democratic Services by no later than 11.59pm on 31 January 2024.

- 6. Update from Scrutiny and Overview Committee** **15 - 16**

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15.	Summary General Fund Revenue Budget 2024/2025	483 - 578
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17.	Housing Revenue Account Revenue and Capital Budget 2024/2025	589 - 628
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19.	Localised Council Tax Support Scheme 2024-25	647 - 648

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Further information for members of the public can be found at the below link.
[Link to further information for members of the public attending South Cambridgeshire District Council meetings.](#)

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[Link to the Public Speaking Scheme](#)

Further information for Councillors
[Declarations of Interest – Link to Declarations of Interest - Information for Councillors](#)

Councillors are reminded that Democratic Services must be advised of substitutions in advance of meetings. It is not possible to accept a substitute once the meeting has started.

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Agenda Item 3

South Cambridgeshire District Council

Minutes of a meeting of the Cabinet held on
Tuesday, 5 December 2023 at 10.00 a.m.

PRESENT:

Cabinet Members in attendance:

Bridget Smith	Leader of Council
Henry Batchelor	Lead Cabinet Member for Environmental Services and Licensing
Bill Handley	Lead Cabinet Member for Communities
John Williams	Lead Cabinet Member for Resources
John Batchelor	Lead Cabinet Member for Housing

Officers in attendance for all or part of the meeting:

Liz Watts	Chief Executive
John Murphy	Monitoring Officer
Peter Maddock	Head of Finance
Anne Ainsworth	Chief Operating Officer
Kevin Ledger	Senior Policy and Performance Officer
Katherine Southwood	Business Support Key Projects Team Leader
Pippa Turvey	Democratic Services Team Leader
Laurence Damary-Homan	Democratic Services Officer
James Green	Liberal Democrat Political Assistant
Peter Campbell	Head of Housing
Lesley McFarlane	Development Officer, Health Specialist
Stuart Morris	Team Leader (Planning Policy and Strategic Planning)
Jonathan Dixon	Planning Policy Manager

Councillor Anna Bradnam was in attendance, by invitation.

Councillor Lisa Redrup was also in attendance.

1. Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence had been received from Councillors Tumi Hawkins, Peter McDonald, and Brian Milnes.

2. Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

3. Minutes of Previous Meeting

Cabinet authorised the Leader to sign, as a correct record, the minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday, 7 November 2023.

4. Announcements

There were no announcements from the Leader of the Council.

5. Public Questions

A question had been submitted by a member of the public, however, they were not in attendance. The Leader, therefore, invited them to submit their question to the next meeting of Cabinet should they wish.

6. Update from Scrutiny and Overview Committee

Cabinet noted the Scrutiny and Overview report summarising the meeting held on 16 November 2023. Councillor Anna Bradnam was in attendance on behalf of the Committee and advised that she would update Cabinet at the relevant agenda items.

7. 2023-24 Quarter Two Performance Report

Councillor John Williams, Lead Cabinet Member for Resources, introduced the report and moved the recommendations. In so doing, Councillor Williams advised that the Council continued to show positive improvement. One area in which the Council had reported a 'red' performance against its target had been the average number of days to re-let all housing stock. It was explained that the Council had set high targets for itself in this area and was still ahead the national average of 32 days.

The recommendations were seconded by Councillor John Batchelor, who welcomed the recorded improvement during each quarter, particularly where call answer time had more than halved.

Councillor Anna Bradnam made the following comments on behalf of the Scrutiny and Overview Committee:

- Members asked a number of questions at the Scrutiny and Overview Committee and were satisfied with the progress being made by the Council.

Resolution

Cabinet:

- (1) Noted the Key Performance Indicator results and comments at Appendix A to the report and the progress in delivery of 2023-24 Business Plan outputs at Appendix B to the report.

Options Considered

No alternative options were considered.

Reasons for Decision

The decision was required to enable management and members to understand the organisation's performance. The information included within performance reports contributed to the evidence base for the ongoing review of priorities and enabled, where appropriate, redirection of resources to reflect emerging priorities and address areas of concern.

8. Rural England Prosperity Fund

Councillor John Williams, Lead Cabinet Member for Resources, introduced the report and moved the recommendations. In so doing, Councillor Williams emphasised the importance of this fund as a district that had neither a city nor a market town, as well as the value of supporting start-up businesses.

The recommendations were seconded by Councillor Bridget Smith, who commented that, as the authority who knew the needs to local business, it was sensible for Government to devolve this responsibility to district level.

Resolution

Cabinet gave authority to proceed with proposal of fund delivery to:

- i) Allocate £292,034 of the fund to a series of capital projects within the district in the current financial year (2023/24).
- ii) Allocate £876,101 of the fund to a Grant scheme available for communities and businesses to apply for in financial year 2024/25.
- iii) Agree governance arrangement, grant funding level, and match funding levels outlined in the report.

Options Considered

1. To proceed with Capital project and grants scheme as outlined in the report.
2. Do not accept outlined proposal, and not proceed with the REPF.
3. Do not proceed with Capital Projects and risk lose funding for financial year 23/24 and proceed with grants scheme for 24/25.
4. Propose other capital projects that are ready to start and could spend the REPF before the end of March 2024 to add to the capital projects list.

Reasons for Decision

1. Due to delays on receiving clear guidelines on how local authorities were able to spend the funds, dividing the funding across a programme of capital projects in 23/24 and a grant scheme programme in 24/25 would allow the Council to allocate and spend funds within the specified timeframes set out by Department for Levelling Up Housing and Communities (DLUHC).
2. On the 17 November 2023 the DLUHC indicated that there was an

opportunity for spend to be rolled over into the financial year, however, this may impact access to next financial year funding. It would be the preferred option to proceed with projects as soon as possible.

9. Health and Wellbeing Strategy Refresh 2024-2028

Councillor Bill Handley, Lead Cabinet Member for Communities, introduced the report and moved the recommendations. In so doing, Councillor Handley advised that the updated strategy included lessons learnt during the COVID pandemic and the cost-of-living crisis, which had impacted the way health services were delivered. Members of the Scrutiny and Overview Committee had been involved in the development of strategy, including a workshop in the Summer and consideration at the most recent committee meeting.

The recommendations were seconded by Councillor John Batchelor.

Councillor Anna Bradnam made the following comments on behalf of the Scrutiny and Overview Committee:

- During discussion the committee had asked the Lead Cabinet Member to look again at how the Council could support community transport schemes, particularly in finding volunteer drivers.
- The committee also considered mental health services, recognising the complexity of this work and the importance of working with the integrated health system.
- Scrutiny and Overview Committee had emphasised that, if there was anything the committee could do to support communication of support services, this would be welcomed.

Cabinet Members raised the following points during consideration of the report:

- The comments from the Scrutiny and Overview Committee were appreciated and had been taken onboard.
- It was considered that the Council's relationship with the Integrated Care Services was good and could be built on.
- Further comment was made that public health was a top priority for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority.

Resolution

Cabinet approved the Health and Wellbeing Strategy and its appendices.

Options Considered

Recommended option – for Cabinet to agree the new Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2024-28 and its appendices.

Alternative option – for Cabinet to make recommendations for further alterations to the new Health and Wellbeing Strategy for 2024-28, providing

details.

Reasons for Decision

The original Health and Wellbeing Strategy was developed in July 2019 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and prior to the Health and Care Act July 2022 (which saw the formation of 42 Integrated Care Systems across England). A cost-of-living crisis had also since developed, therefore the Strategy was no longer reflective of the environment in which people now lived, worked and aged.

The pandemic had created greater inequalities across a range of factors, affecting people's living standards and health outcomes, which had prompted a greater focus for the Council on cost-of-living support for the most vulnerable.

Working as a signatory to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Integrated Care System (CPICS), the Council's activities must align with achieving the goals outlined in the CPICS Health and Care Strategy to create greater synergy in achieving shared goals.

10. Proposed Fees & Charges 2024/2025

Councillor John Williams, Lead Cabinet Member for Resources, introduced the report and moved the recommendations. In doing so, Councillor Williams commented that it wasn't right for council taxpayers to be subsidising the work of developers. As such, the proposed fees and charges would aid in recovering costs through planning fees for developers. Other increases were in line with inflation, in order to allow the Council to continue to deliver services to a high standard.

The recommendations were seconded by Councillor Henry Batchelor, who advised that the fee lines coloured in 'peach' were those set nationally. Some were blank and these were yet to be set by government.

Non-Cabinet Members raised the following points during consideration of the report:

- It was commented that pre-application planning advice provided great benefit to those who used it, and it was hoped that any increase in fees would not discourage its use.

Cabinet Members raised the following points during consideration of the report:

- It was noted that seeking pre-application planning advice was in applicants' interest.
- Comment was made that focus would be on large-scale developments covering the relevant costs.
- It was recognised that a balance was needed between cost recovery and accessible services, however it was felt that the right balance had been found.

- Finally, it was noted that people were generally willing to pay for quality services.

Resolution

Cabinet:

- (1) Approved the fees and charges as detailed in Appendix A to the report to take effect from 1 April 2024 (unless otherwise stated) or the earliest feasible date thereafter.
- (2) Noted the proposed variations to fees and charges in comparison to the prevailing inflation rate detailed in the report.

Options Considered

While the Council could choose to do so, the option of not adopting the revised fees and charges from 1 April 2024 was not considered to be appropriate. The Council was required by law to set a balanced budget and the additional income from fees and charges contributed to this, albeit marginally. In determining the new fee scales, due regard had been given to the sensitivity of price increases on service demand.

Reasons for Decision

To ensure that the Council received income from fees and charges where allowable to contribute to the funding of services, to enable discretionary services to be provided and to assist the Council in preparing its Revenue Budget for 2024/2025.

11. General Fund Revenue Bids and Savings

Councillor John Williams, Lead Cabinet Member for Resources, introduced the report and moved the recommendations. In doing so, Councillor Williams advised that budgets were continually reviewed, including areas that were underspent, to ensure that money provided for in the budget was spent. It was advised that the aim of 25% income from commercial investments had been met. Further comment was made that revenue bids were mostly in relation to creating new posts or making temporary posts permanent, growing the Council's offer to residents.

The recommendations were seconded by Councillor John Batchelor.

Councillor Anna Bradnam made the following comments on behalf of the Scrutiny and Overview Committee:

- The committee had been encouraged by the report and the work undertaken.
- A few questions had been raised during debate at the meeting, particularly in relation to the move to digital phone lines. The committee raised concerns about whether a move away from an analogue system would render red-button alarm systems useless.
- It was further advised that, following questioning, the committee had

been reassured that the addition of an Empty Homes Officer was vital and would provide value for money.

Cabinet Members raised the following points during consideration of the report:

- Comment was made that the addition of a traffic light system for climate impact was beneficial.
- It was noted that the alarm system 'Lifeline' was a commercial operation, though the practicality of whether this would be impacted by a change to digital phone lines was still being investigated.
- Further comment was made that many services were moving to a digital platform.
- Members were advised that the Empty Homes Officer had previously been a temporary position and was now to be made permanent, as a result of the positive impact of seen as a result of the position.

Resolution

Cabinet:

1. Noted the growth bids put forward (both one off and ongoing), detailed at Appendix A and B to the report and approved those for 2024/2025 should be included in the Budget to be proposed in February 2024.
2. Noted the proposed range of service efficiency savings/additional income detailed in Appendix C to the report and approved those for 2024/2025 should be included in the Budget to be proposed in February 2024.

Options Considered

The option existed of not approving new revenue funding bids and savings.

Reasons for Decision

To enable the Cabinet to consider the new revenue bids and savings for 2024/2025.

12. Capital Programme Update and New Bids

Councillor John Williams, Lead Cabinet Member for Resources, introduced the report and moved the recommendations. In so doing, Councillor Williams drew attention to the purchase of an ex-demonstration mechanical road sweeper and commended officers' ingenuity.

The recommendations were seconded by Councillor Bridget Smith.

Resolution

Cabinet:

- (1) Considered the capital programme bids for new projects outlined at Appendix A to the report and approved the new capital schemes.
- (2) Recommended to Full Council the revised capital programme for the period 2023/2024 to 2028/2029, at Appendix B to the report for the General Fund and at Appendix C to the report for the Housing Revenue Account, to reflect the new scheme bids, amendments to the programme and the reprofiling of expenditure identified in the report.

Options Considered

The option existed of not approving new capital funding bids.

Reasons for Decision

To enable the Cabinet to consider the new capital project bids for 2024/2025 and the updated capital programme incorporating new items and reprofiling of expenditure.

13. 2023-2024 Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring (Quarter 2)

Councillor John Williams, Lead Cabinet Member for Resources, introduced the report and moved the recommendations. In so doing, Councillor Williams highlighted the money that hadn't been spent on agency staff, in comparison to the £250,000 that had been spent in Quarter 2 in the previous year. It was suggested that this was due to the four-day week trial and an indicator of its success.

The recommendations were seconded by Councillor Bill Handley, who expressed a wish to promote that success through official communication streams.

Cabinet Members raised the following points during consideration of the report:

- It was felt important not to lose sight of the original problem the four-day week was intended to solve, including reliance on agency staff.
- It was further noted that agency staff would always be necessary for time limited pieces of work.

Resolution

Cabinet:

- (1) Noted the 2023/24 revenue position against the approved revenue budget to date shown in Appendix B to the report, the projected major variances with reasons for these variances at Appendices C1 to C7 to the report and the action being taken to address the underlying issues.
- (2) Noted the latest Capital Programme 2023/24 position [and variances, if any] as shown in Appendix D to the report.

Options Considered

The report provided monitoring information to ensure awareness of budget trends and emerging budget issues.

Reasons for Decision

To advise the Cabinet of the latest monitoring information in respect of the 2023/24 revenue and capital budgets and emerging budget issues, for the second quarter period to 30 September 2023.

14. Response to the Uttlesford Draft Local Plan 2023-2041 (Regulation 18) Consultation

Stuart Morris, Team Leader (Planning Policy and Strategic Planning), introduced the report and advised that the Council was still under a duty to co-operation. The local plan proposal being responded to was still a draft and it was anticipated that the final plan would be available in 2024. The key points for the Cabinet to note were that no new housing was proposed close to South Cambridgeshire. The most significant development would be additional employment land within Chesterford Research Park. The Local Plan did recognise the water stressed faced within the district, however impact on transportation was still unclear, with clarification requested within the proposed response.

Councillor Bridget Smith, Leader of the Council, moved the recommendations and noted that it was advantageous if neighbouring local plans complemented each other.

The recommendations were seconded by Councillor Henry Batchelor and noted that it was a relief plans for development near the South Cambridgeshire boundary had been relocated.

Non-Cabinet Members raised the following points during consideration of the report:

- Comment was made in relation to monitoring water use. It was recognised that water meters couldn't be utilised with large-scale developments, but it was felt to be important to continue to monitor water usage following promises that levels would not rise.

Cabinet Members raised the following points during consideration of the report:

- It was noted that water usage was one of the key points being discussed in relation to this plan.

Resolution

Cabinet:

- (1) Agreed the proposed joint response to the Draft Uttlesford Local

- Plan 2021 – 2041 (Regulation 18) Consultation.
- (2) Agreed that any subsequent material amendments be made by the Lead Member for Planning.
 - (3) Agreed that any subsequent minor amendments and editing changes that do not materially affect the content be delegated to the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development in consultation with the Lead Member for Planning.

Options Considered

The options available to members were:

- a. Agree the proposed response to the consultation without amendments.
- b. Agree the proposed response to the consultation with amendments.
- c. Decide not to submit a response to the consultation – this option was not recommended as the plan would progress without awareness of potential impacts on Greater Cambridge.

Reasons for Decision

The contents of the Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 (Regulation 18) Consultation, referred to in the report, could in principle impact on Greater Cambridge and have implications for the emerging joint Greater Cambridge Local Plan. The proposed response sought to minimise negative and maximise any positive impacts of Uttlesford's Local Plan on Greater Cambridge.

**The Meeting ended at
10.49 a.m.**

Agenda Item 6



Report to: Cabinet 6 February 2024

Lead Cabinet Members: All

From: Councillor Graham Cone, Chair of the Scrutiny and Overview Committee
Councillor Stephen Drew, Vice-Chair of the Scrutiny and Overview Committee

Update from Scrutiny and Overview Committee

Purpose

1. This report informs Cabinet about the outcome of discussion among members of the Scrutiny and Overview Committee at the meeting on 18 January 2024.

Draft 2024-25 Business Plan Action Plan

2. Having received responses to questions posed by Committee members, the Scrutiny and Overview Committee commends the draft Business Plan Action Plan to Cabinet subject to paragraph 3 below.
3. The Scrutiny and Overview Committee recognises the importance of working with partners (such as the Federation of Small Businesses) and Central Government and recommends that, in making its own recommendation to Full Council, the Cabinet
 - a. emphasises the need to train and recruit more child-minders in order to help parents back into work.
 - b. encourages efforts, especially in new communities, to recruit more foster carers and explores options for enabling its own council house tenants wishing to do so to foster additional children.
 - c. endorses inclusion in the Business Plan of 'Cambourne 25'.
 - d. supports an undertaking to review the accessibility and readability of the Business Plan.
 - e. supports an assurance that space at South Cambridgeshire Hall will only be rented out to businesses that do not cause reputational harm to South Cambridgeshire District Council.
 - f. considers the recruitment by South Cambridgeshire District Council of an Arts and Culture Officer to work especially in new communities and to help secure funding from the Cambridge and Peterborough Combined Authority.

Detailed Directorate Draft Budgets 2024-25

4. Having received responses to questions asked by Committee members and having reviewed the draft budgets at appendices 1 to 7, the Scrutiny and Overview Committee commends the detailed directorate draft budgets to Cabinet.

General Fund Medium Term Financial Strategy

5. Having received responses to questions asked by Committee members and having reviewed the first draft of the MTFS that had been considered by Cabinet on 7 November 2023 and Full Council on 30 November 2023, the Scrutiny and Overview Committee commends the draft MTFS to Cabinet subject to updated information which would become available through the budget process.

Ermine Street Housing – Additional Growth

6. Having received responses to questions asked by Committee members, including details about how South Cambridgeshire District Council will obtain the money to lend to Ermine Street Housing, the process for conveying the loan or loans and ultimate responsibility for the debt, the Scrutiny and Overview Committee commends to Cabinet Ermine Street Housing's request for additional funding.

Report Author:

Ian Senior – Scrutiny and Governance Adviser
Telephone – 01954 713028

Agenda Item 7



South
Cambridgeshire
District Council

Report to:	Cabinet	06 February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	Cllr Bridget Smith (Leader)	
Lead Officer:	Anne Ainsworth (Chief Operating Officer)	
Key Decision:	No	

Draft 2024-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Executive Summary

1. The Council agreed four key priorities during the development of its 2020-25 Business Plan. Beneath these sits an Action Plan detailing the objectives the Council will seek to deliver under each of the four priority areas.
2. It was agreed that the Business Plan Action Plan would be reviewed annually to ensure that priorities continue to deliver the outcomes needed for local people. When developing the latest updates, the four priority areas have remained unchanged, but a review has been undertaken of the Action Plan.
3. The updates that have been made reflect work that has been ongoing throughout 2023-24, the continuing evolution of Council priorities, and planned works coming forward from service areas. The updated version of the plan for 2024-25 is intended to provide clear priorities that will make sure we can easily track progress and delivery of the agreed outputs, outcomes and priorities.
4. Following Cabinet, the plan will be submitted to Council on 27 February 2024 for consideration and approval.

Recommendations

5. It is recommended that Cabinet:
 - a. Consider the proposed Business Plan Action Plan for 2024-25 (**Appendix A**) and recommend any changes that may be required, prior to submission to Council for approval.
 - b. Authorise the Chief Executive to make any minor wording changes required to final drafts, in consultation with the Leader.

Details

6. Each of the four priority areas at **Appendix A** contain a number of objectives, outputs for delivery in 2024-25, and longer-term outcomes that the Council is seeking to progress.
7. A selection of output achievements from the 2023-24 financial year so far are detailed under each of the four priority headings.
8. In addition, an appendix has been included containing outcome information for each of the Business Plan objectives.

Reasons for Recommendations

9. The business plan action plan outlines clear and measurable objectives, outcomes and outputs for delivery in 2024-25 and beyond. It is used to ensure officer and financial resources are allocated appropriately.

Implications

10. In the writing of this report, taking into account financial, legal, staffing, risk, equality and diversity, climate change, and any other key issues, the following implications have been considered:-

The Business Plan Action Plan is used to ensure officer and financial resources are allocated appropriately. It also reflects a number of key strategy documents and aims, such as the Council's Equality Scheme, Zero Carbon and Doubling Nature Action Plan, Local Plan, Housing and Asset Management strategies, Medium Term Financial Strategy and others.

Consideration of this broad range of policy areas is evident throughout **Appendix A**.

11. The contents of the business plan action plan also reflect the Council's strategic risks. For example, generating income and ensuring best use of Council resources; attracting, retaining and developing the best talent; working with partners to address water scarcity in the region; compliance with landlord safety checks, are a few of the many objectives within the draft business plan action plan that directly relate to risks within the Council's Strategic Risk Log.

Consultation responses

12. A public engagement exercise has previously been undertaken, the findings of which were used to help develop the four key priority areas within the business plan. These four areas remain unchanged.

Alignment with Council Priority Areas

13. This report does not change any of the Council's four priority areas but establishes clear priorities falling within each of these for coming financial year.

Background Papers

[2023-24 Business Plan Action Plan \(scams.gov.uk\)](https://www.scams.gov.uk/2023-24-Business-Plan-Action-Plan)

Appendices

Appendix A: Draft 2024-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Report Author:

Kevin Ledger – Senior Policy and Performance Officer

Telephone: (01954) 713018

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Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

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DRAFT

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan Context

South Cambridgeshire sits at the heart of one of the most economically successful and fast-growing areas in the UK. Ensuring growth is well managed to create a place where people want to live, work, and learn is a key challenge for us.

A vibrant rural district of 350 square miles surrounding Cambridge City, we are home to world-leading centres of science and technology such as [Granta Park](#), the [Babraham Institute](#) and [Genome Campus at Hinxtton](#).

In addition to hosting some of the most renowned science parks, we are home to some 8,320 businesses, the majority of whom are small to medium enterprises. The highest employment within the knowledge intensive (KI) sector is science and technology, whereas within the non-KI sectors, manufacturing, wholesale, retail trade and construction are key employment areas.

Although we are home to some of England's oldest villages, we are also developing some of the most exciting and largest new towns in the country. This includes Cambourne, Northstowe and Waterbeach. Greater Cambridge (the city of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire) has seen 19,000 new homes delivered between April 2011 and March 2023. This brings with it the environmental and housing-based pressures associated with one of the fastest growing areas of the UK.

There are many factors that affect our ability to deliver sustainable growth, but water is currently the most pressing. We are in a water stressed area, and until central Government and water companies can provide assurance that the strategy for increasing the water supply to Greater Cambridge allows us to balance our obligation to the environment against the need to provide homes and jobs, we cannot confirm if the need for the additional new homes and jobs can be met. We will continue to work closely with all partners in an attempt to solve this issue.

The involvement of local communities in our work is critical, and we continue to engage communities extensively, whether on the emerging Local Plan, our Statement of Community Involvement, through our Housing Engagement Board and Tenant Participation Panel, through our regular meetings, briefings and training sessions provided to parish councils, or our Community Forums which bring community representatives, developers and the public sector together to address local issues arising out of development in an area.

Work with our partners is crucial to the success of South Cambridgeshire, and we have well-developed relationships with our local partners, such as the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (C&P) Combined Authority, the C&P Integrated Care System, C&P Public Service Board, the Oxford to Cambridge Pan Regional Partnership, the Greater Cambridge Partnership and our neighbouring councils.

Key Statistics:

Between the last two censuses (held in 2011 and 2021), **the population of South Cambridgeshire increased by 9%**, from around 148,800 in 2011 to around 162,100 in 2021. This compares with an 8.3% population increase for the whole of the East of England and a 6.6% increase for the whole of England.

82.7% of South Cambridgeshire residents aged 16-64 were **economically active in the 12 months ending Q1 2023**. This compares with a mean of 82.9% for 16 of our CIPFA Nearest Neighbours.

The number of people aged between 65 to 74 years rose by around 3,400 (an increase of 26.2%), while the number of residents between 20 and 24 years fell by around 850 (a 12.0% decrease). The average (median) age of South Cambridgeshire residents increased by one year, from 41 to 42 years of age.

The unemployment rate amongst South Cambridgeshire residents aged 16+ was 2.2% in the 12 months ending Q1 2023. This is the lowest amongst 8 of our CIPFA nearest neighbours. Top quartile for this group is 2.7%.

Of South Cambridgeshire households, **68.9% owned their home in 2021**, down from 70.3% in 2011. In 2021, 14% rented privately, compared with 12% in 2011. The percentage of South Cambridgeshire households that lived in a socially rented property increased from 14.3% to 14.5%.

77.4% of South Cambridgeshire residents aged 16-64 were **educated to level 3 or higher as of 2021**. This is the highest amongst 16 of our CIPFA nearest neighbours. Top quartile for this group was 69.6%.

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Our People

We employ around 450 desk-based staff working on benefits, business support and development, the climate emergency and nature, community, safety and health, council tax, environmental health, housing, licensing, planning, recycling, and bins. Approximately 150 staff, generally refuse loaders and HGV drivers, are employed at Greater Cambridge Shared Waste, our shared service with Cambridge City Council.

Our Vision

At South Cambridgeshire District Council, we aspire to create a better district to the benefit of everyone in our communities. We recognise the many challenges that face the district and will continue to work to overcome them to help realise its full potential.

We are committed to growing local businesses and economies and ensuring that housing is truly affordable for everyone in our communities. We are green to our core, considering the environment in everything we do, and we will continue, as a modern and caring council, to be led by evidence and to put the interests of all residents first.

Growing local businesses:

Already recognised as a nationally significant area for development, we will sustainably **grow local businesses and economies** of all sizes and help bring new jobs and opportunities into people's communities. We will continue to develop sustainable local economies, which serve the needs of local communities. South Cambridgeshire is already truly world leading and we will work to strengthen this position, whilst being mindful of the inequalities that exist and which access to work will go some way to address.

Truly affordable housing

We know that thriving, vibrant communities require **housing that is truly affordable for everyone to live in**. We will continue to build these communities, where people can live close to their work, education, leisure, and health care with affordable, fast, and reliable public transport, so they can genuinely afford to lead a happy and healthy life. We understand that access to high quality housing, especially affordable housing, is essential for people to contribute fully to their communities. In this vein we will also continue to increase our council housing stock, year on year.

Green to our core

Underpinning the development we need in our district, and everything we do as Council, is the commitment to **be green to our core**. We will consistently seek to promote a cleaner, greener, zero-carbon future for our communities. We recognise the climate and ecological emergencies and are playing our part in tackling them head on. We must safeguard and enhance for future generations the natural world and help our communities do the same. We shall strive to be the most sustainable place to live and work in the country.

A modern and caring council

Moreover, we shall continue to be a **modern and caring council** that provides high quality services, reduces the burden on taxpayers and makes smart decisions to generate our own income. We will do our part in achieving a sustainable future for our communities: economically, socially, and environmentally. We will make decisions openly, transparently, and inclusively, letting evidence guide our decisions and putting residents first. We embrace diversity as we know it strengthens our communities, and we reject prejudice and discrimination of all kinds. To this end we will continue to fight to ensure that no matter their background, every single person who lives in South Cambridgeshire feels they can take a full part in the Council's decision making and can access the services we provide.

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan 2024-25 Action Plan

Growing Local Businesses and Economies (GLBE)

2023-24 Progress Summary:

- 258 business listings and 652 events listings in the year to date at Dec 2023
- Average of 1,874 monthly visitors to the Visit South Cambs website in the year to date at Dec 2023
- 6.5% increase on business newsletter subscriptions from Q3 2022-23 at Dec 2023
- 8 business support webinars provided attracting 122 registrations in the year to date at Dec 2023, on subjects ranging from apprenticeships to mental health wellbeing support for businesses.
- 95% occupancy rate at our commercial premises at Dec 2023
- Promotion of Green Business Progress, resulting in first sign-ups
- Refurbishment work has been completed on the ground floor of our South Cambs Hall premises and we are on target to rent this space by April 2024.
- 109 pop-up and market trading opportunities have been created as of end of Dec 2023, including 72 traders and 5 food vans at the Cambourne Christmas Market, which welcomed 1500 visitors.
- 6 new markets supported to set up between Dec 2022 and Dec 2023, with further conversations taking place regarding further new markets.
- Economic forecasts published associated with the Joint Local Plan as part of the evidence base to the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.

2024-25 Action Plan:

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
1) We will support businesses to start up and grow within the South Cambridgeshire area	<p>Increased South Cambridgeshire business survival rate per 100 enterprises (as per LG Inform statistics)</p> <p>70% of Visit South Cambs listed businesses are satisfied with the website offering (to be measured through satisfaction survey)</p> <p>70% of webinar / workshop attendees found SCDC Business workshops or webinars useful</p>	<p>1a) Run communication and marketing campaigns promoting local independent businesses</p> <p>1b) Provide support, resources and engagement to help local businesses to start up and grow</p>	<p>1ai) Number of local independent businesses and events promoted through the Visit South Cambs website exceeds 400 businesses and 700 events for the year (Q4)</p> <p>1a ii) Visit South Cambs website visitor numbers exceed 1800 per month (Q4)</p> <p>1bi) Deliver 12 business support webinars and/or workshops, including 2 specifically aimed at helping businesses to start up or grow (Q4)</p> <p>1bii) Increase Business newsletter subscriptions by 20% from Apr 2022 levels (1078 subscriptions) as a measure of continued growth of relationships between the Council and local businesses (Q4)</p>

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
	Increased South Cambridgeshire business birth rates per 100 enterprises (as per LG Inform statistics)	<p>1c) Identify funding opportunities to help businesses to start-up and grow</p> <p>1d) Provide space for businesses, including via our commercial premises and the provision of space for start-ups and small businesses at our South Cambs Hall office building</p> <p>1e) Identify and provide pop-up or market trading opportunities for small businesses</p>	<p>1ci) £200k Shared Prosperity funding administered to help businesses to start-up and grow over two years (Q4)</p> <p>1cii) Signpost/deliver any additional funding that comes forwards in helping businesses to start-up and grow (Q4)</p> <p>1di) Space rented to start-ups or small businesses at our South Cambs Hall office building (Q1)</p> <p>1dii) Maintain occupancy at our commercial premises (Ongoing)</p> <p>1diii) Support for the development of Northstowe Employment Zone as an attractive location for investment by national and global businesses</p> <p>1ei) Create 150 pop-up and market trading opportunities for small business (including through the South Cambridgeshire Christmas market) (Q4)</p>
2) We will support local businesses to become more environmentally sustainable	<p>Year-on-year reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from industry and commerce in South Cambridgeshire, as reported in Dep for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) statistics</p> <p>70% of businesses indicate that support has helped them take steps towards making their business greener</p>	2a) Provide advice and resources to help businesses to understand what they can do to become greener, including identifying funding opportunities	<p>Through the Green Business Programme (a joint project with Cambridge City and Huntingdonshire District Councils, to be delivered by Allia and PECT):</p> <p>2ai) Provide 53 businesses with access to sustainability experts to help reduce carbon footprints and cut utility bills (Q4)</p> <p>2aii) Deliver £90,000 of match funding capital grants of up to £5,000 to help 18 Businesses to become greener (Q4)</p> <p>2aiii) Provide and promote resources and support to help businesses to become greener, such as thermal imaging cameras and webinars with internal and external sector experts (ongoing)</p> <p>2aiiii) Provide information, communications and support to businesses to design-out waste, adopt circular economy practices and increase recycling (ongoing)</p>
3) We will work with partners to	Increased numbers of apprenticeships being undertaken in South Cambs district	3a) Promote skills development opportunities and support through the implementation of the South	3ai) Host a skills event in conjunction with partners at South Cambs Hall showcasing in house and partner skills and career pathways (Q3)

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
support the economically inactive back into work	<p>Number of long-term unemployed people helped back into employment</p> <p>Participant satisfaction with support received to get back into work</p>	<p>Cambs specific actions within the CPCA Employment and Skills Strategy, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and contributing to employer and skills events • Encouraging businesses to take up apprenticeship schemes • Supporting partners with development and promotion of skills development services 	<p>3a ii) Communications campaign to businesses to encourage uptake of all-age apprenticeships (Q2)</p> <p>3a iii) Provide £268k from SCDC's portion of Shared Prosperity Funding, and support to the CPCA for the development of an all-age careers service, a skills brokerage service and funding for paid internship and apprenticeship opportunities</p> <p>3a iv) Lead a 'work and health pilot project' to support long term unemployed people with a disability or long-term condition gain skills and/or support to get back into work, by developing a series of employment hubs and engagement with employers to secure good quality jobs</p>
4) We will work with partners (including the Federation of Small Businesses) to promote the vibrancy and health of South Cambridgeshire high streets and commercial areas	<p>Increased footfall at key high street and commercial locations within the district</p> <p>Net increase in retail space</p> <p>Net increase in employment space</p>	<p>4a) Delivery of funding for the improvement of existing and fledgling high streets</p> <p>4b) Work to promote the district's high streets, commercial areas and markets</p> <p>4c) Take evidence-based land use planning decisions to ensure appropriate employment provision, in the right place, to meet business needs</p>	<p>4a i) £200,000 allocated through the Shared Prosperity Fund over 24-25 to local communities and businesses to enhance the look, desirability and safety of existing and fledgling high streets</p> <p>4b i) 8 high streets / villages featured in communication and marketing campaigns run throughout the year (Q4)</p> <p>4b ii) Provide support leading to the set-up of 6 new markets and events in the district (Q4)</p> <p>4c i) Publish detailed evidence on the specific locational and employment floorspace needs of key employment sectors, together with a detailed understanding of the employment floorspace supply meeting those needs (Q1)</p>

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan Housing That Is Truly Affordable For Everyone To Live In (HTTA)

2023-24 Progress Summary:

- Delivery of 46 new homes for rent and / or shared ownership expected by end of financial year.
- 66 homes for refugees to be purchased for refugees by end of year.
- Stock condition surveys have been completed to inform retrofit plans for the next 5, 10 and 15 years.
- Community forums and liaison meetings are taking place to encourage two-way local engagement with residents and developers in areas experiencing high levels of growth.
- Draft Housing Strategy public consultation due to commence 15 Jan 2024.
- Empty Homes Database has been finalised and 15 properties back in use as at Dec 2023, with more to follow by year end.
- An Allotments Toolkit has been drafted and is currently being reviewed (as at Jan 2024), ready for launch.

2024-25 Action Plan:

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
1) We will continue to deliver new, high quality Council homes	<p>375 new Council homes delivered over the 5-year period from 2023-28</p> <p>Customers are satisfied with new build rent and shared ownership homes</p> <p>Properties that we build through our investment partnerships meet new carbon reduction standards</p>	<p>1a) Maintain ambitious target to deliver new build council homes in line with the New Build Council Housing Strategy (2023)</p> <p>1b) Use our SCIP partnership to deliver an exemplar site, including enhanced carbon reduction standards</p>	<p>1ai) 75 new homes completed for rent and / or shared ownership (Q4)</p> <p>1aii) Demonstrate a delivery pipeline to meet new build delivery target for the next 5 years (ongoing)</p> <p>1bi) Following planning permission granted in January 2024, take next steps to progress SCIP development</p>
2) We will engage with local people to set out where and how new homes and communities are built, to minimise disruption and to help new residents to settle in	<p>Surveyed Community forum attendees indicate satisfaction with meetings</p> <p>Communities across the District are able to provide feedback on the policies and strategy underpinning future Development across the District</p> <p>Annual housing completions meets the 1,675 dwellings a year annual delivery rate required over the current local plan period 2011 to 2031</p>	<p>2a) Run community liaison meetings and forums where significant new developments are planned</p> <p>2b) Consult communities on the development of a Joint Local Development Plan for the Greater Cambridge area identifying the quantity and location of new homes across the district</p> <p>2c) Produce a Housing Strategy setting out how we will meet housing challenges in the district, including</p>	<p>2ai) Community forums are run where significant new developments are planned, allowing issues to be raised and discussions about how developments are moving forward (Q4)</p> <p>2bi) Publish draft Local Plan for public consultation with our communities (timetable currently subject to review given Local Infrastructure and water supply challenges)</p> <p>2ci) Approval of new Housing Strategy (Q1)</p>

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
	% of dwelling completions in Greater Cambridgeshire that are affordable exceeds 35% (noting affordable housing obligations on developers apply only to developments of 10 homes or more)	ensuring we have the right homes in right places – by June 2024	
3) We will improve the energy efficiency of existing Council housing to reduce carbon impact and running costs	All Council properties below a 'C' EPC rating are improved to a 'C' rating by 2025, or highest potential rating above EPC 'C' where measures allow	3a) Produce a plan for the improved energy efficiency of Council Housing 3b) Undertake works to improve energy efficiency of our Council housing properties	3ai) Use EPC and stock data to create a costed 5-, 10- and 15-year plan for the improved energy efficiency of Council housing (Q3) 3bi) Improve all Council properties below a 'C' EPC rating by 2025
4) We will support energy efficiency improvements in private sector housing	Improved energy efficiency of South Cambs private housing stock Increased roll out of low carbon measures at domestic properties in South Cambs	4a) With partners and under the 'Action on Energy Cambridgeshire' branding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver government-funded energy improvements to homes occupied by eligible households • Establish a route for able-to-pay households to access high quality home energy efficiency improvements from the council's commercial partners 4b) Ensure Private Rental Sector meets legislative requirements in relation to energy efficiency	4ai) Delivery of HUG2 (Home Upgrade Grant) scheme to upgrade off-gas properties (Q4) 4aaii) Promotion of the self-funding offer for housing retrofit through Action on Energy Cambridgeshire (including marketing initiatives) (Q4) 4aiii) Produce a retrofit guide for South Cambridgeshire housing archetypes to support householders to realise retrofit improvements (Q3) 4bi) Run Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) project to identify Private Rental Sector properties which fall below minimum standards and actions required (Q4) 4bii) Establish a private-rented sector landlord forum to share best practice and advise on support for improvement measures (Q4)
5) We will work to create healthy and	Increased rates of active travel Increased access to open space	Through the development of the Greater Cambridge area Local Plan:	5ai) Publication for consultation the Regulation 18 Joint Local Plan preferred options capturing spatial and local planning policy considerations (the timetable for publication of the regulation 18 JLP is

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
connected communities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5a) Seek to create diverse and connected neighbourhoods where people can live close to where they work, play and access health providers and education and • 5b) Review approaches to open space and recreation provision, to underpin the delivery of healthy places and sustainable ways of living 5c) Work with partners to influence the delivery of significant improvements in public transportation to our villages and towns 5d) Support improved access to green spaces that provide health and wellbeing benefits to our residents 	<p>under review pending resolution of infrastructure and the governments Cambridge 2040 programme impacts)</p> <p>5a) Updated Joint Local Plan spatial framework, including definition of housing and employment numbers building on updated infrastructure capacity assessments and the assessment of the Government's Cambridge 2040 programme impacts (Q3)</p> <p>5b) Work with the health community initiative on the development of a contemporary open spaces policy for the Joint Local Plan that places wellbeing as a central policy objective (Q3)</p> <p>5c) Provide advice and guidance to underpin the successful implementation of the GCP and Cambridgeshire County Council's Transport Strategy to underpin the continued implementation of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.</p> <p>5c) Support the implementation of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority Transport and Connectivity Plan (2023), that aims to reduce private car use and congestion, and accompanies the adopted Local Plan (Ongoing)</p> <p>5ciii) Work with partners to influence improved links between villages in the north of the district to existing transport routes (e.g., guided bus ways) (ongoing)</p> <p>5civ) Work with the CPCA to ensure that communities within the district are well served by community transport</p> <p>5cv) As East-West Rail progresses, ensure that the district benefits from improved accessibility at Cambourne, whilst being the voice of residents in areas that will be affected along the route, ensuring that they are well represented, and securing all possible mitigations</p> <p>5di) Build on the publication of the allotment toolkit to support parish and town councils, groups, and societies to increase the number of people who can easily use them.</p>

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Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
		5e) Continue to meet annual housing delivery targets identified in the 2018 South Cambridgeshire Local Plan	5dii) Complete delivery of six Shared Prosperity Fund projects to bring about improvements to green spaces, contributing to the health and wellbeing of our residents (Q4) 5ei) Deal with applications for appropriate new residential development effectively and promptly, meeting national targets for speed and quality of decision making (Ongoing)
6) We will take action to bring empty homes back into use	40 empty homes brought back into use (empty longer than 6 months) between Apr 2023 and end March 25	6a) Engage and correspond with empty homeowners and take appropriate action, where necessary	6ai) Bring 20 empty homes back into use which have been empty for longer than 6 months (Q4)

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Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan Being Green To Our Core (GTOC)

2023-24 Progress Summary:

- Planted 35 tree across two sites on our own estate, as part of the Treescapes fund.
- Created wildflower areas on four sites located across the district on our own estate.
- Awarded £125k of Zero Carbon Communities funding to eligible projects (for carbon reduction and community engagement on climate and nature), reaching the £500k milestone of Zero Carbon Communities funding awards.
- Secured Bronze status as a Carbon Literate Organisation and introduced an ongoing carbon literacy training programme for colleagues.
- Shared carbon impact assessment tool with service areas and put guidance in place to utilise during bids/savings MTFs process.
- Preliminary works completed to enable the Water Renewable Energy Network (WREN) project to be delivered in 24-25
- Process introduced to ensure that Climate and Environment Impacts are considered within annual bids and savings process
- Inaugural Climate Conference was run in November 2023, with attendance from 70+ people, with over 10 parishes represented
- The Awarded Watercourses Team has delivered a project with the Wild Trout Trust to improve biodiversity on waterways in the district (the river Shep and the river Mel)
- Application process concluded for the 2023-24 6 Free Trees scheme, building on the success of previous years' schemes
- The most recent round of the Cambridgeshire Solar Together project (run in partnership with Action on Energy partners) was concluded, having completed 569 solar PV installations and 547 batteries, equating to 460 tonnes of carbon avoided and £5.49m of self-funded investment made

2024-25 Action Plan:

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
1) We will create and implement planning policies that address the climate and ecological emergencies (including working towards net zero by 2050)	Reduction in South Cambridgeshire greenhouse gas emissions Increased biodiversity in South Cambridgeshire	1a) Create policies that will help us to achieve net zero carbon as part of work on the Greater Cambridge Local Plan and North East Cambridge Area Action Plan 1b) Create processes and policies that will help us to double nature as part of wider work on green infrastructure and the Greater Cambridge Local Plan	1ai) Publish the updated Spatial development Strategy (regulation 18) of the Joint Local Plan based upon consideration of infrastructure capacity and the Cambridge 2040 programme impacts (Autumn 2024) 1a ii) Contribute (with partners) to the completion of the Local Area Energy Plan for Cambridgeshire, setting out a blueprint to meet future energy demand (Q2) 1bi) As per 1ai) 1bii) Contribute (with partners) to the completion of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough setting out plans for nature and habitat recovery, including within South Cambs 1biii) Continue to develop our processes, resources and guidance to ensure delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
		1c) Implement and communicate to all stakeholders the Council's agreed hierarchy for achieving Biodiversity Net Gain	1biii) Subject to successful funding bid to HLF, assist parish councils to identify locations within their areas that could be improved (Q4) 1ci) Continue to deliver our engagement programme with the development community, stakeholders and parish councils to explain the opportunities around Biodiversity Net Gain.
2) We will work with the City Council, water industry and stakeholders to address water scarcity in the Greater Cambridge area	Sustainable forms of new development that safeguard the environmental quality of our rivers and streams (monitored through SCDC Strategic Risk scoring)	2a) Engage with the Environment Agency, DEFRA, DLUHC, Water Industry, Lead Local Flood Authority and local stakeholders [including the Cam Valley Forum] to develop a response to water scarcity challenges caused by development in the district	2ai) Work with the Cambridge Water Scarcity Group and other stakeholders to develop solutions to address short term water supply issues and longer-term strategies to identify solutions which protect the environment and enable growth needs to be met.
3) We will support nature recovery as part of our 'doubling nature' agenda	Completing a pilot with at least 2 Parish reviews of Tree Protection Orders including designation of new trees and digitisation of all records Increasing the number of trees provided by SCDC since 2020	3a) Review arrangements for the protection of Trees and Hedgerows across the District, including commencing a programme of work with Parish Councils to review and update the register of Tree Protection Orders (TPOs) 3b) Identify and deliver new opportunities to plant trees, establish wildflower strips and in other ways enhance nature, in consultation with residents	3ai) Continue with our review of the process to designate and record Tree Protection Orders across the district including the pilot project in two parishes (Harston and Boxworth) 3bi) Continue to identify and deliver opportunities for tree planting on HRA land (Q4) 3bii) Audit small amenity areas on HRA land and identify 5 sites with the most potential for biodiversity enhancements. Develop specific measures for these sites and select at least one for practical action, to be used as a storytelling/communications piece (Q2) 3biii) Undertake a pilot using alternative methods to control weed growth, avoiding harmful environmental impacts

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
		<p>3c) Support local communities to plant trees and help deliver ‘doubling nature’ at the parish level</p> <p>3d) Share information and local case studies through our Zero Carbon Communities programme of events, e-bulletins and webpages</p>	<p>3biv) Engage with communities on sustainable agriculture and food production (Q4)</p> <p>3ci) Provide grants to villages to plant trees and help biodiversity projects to deliver ‘doubling nature’ at the parish level (Q4)</p> <p>3cii) Deliver trees to at least 50 parish councils through our ‘6 Free Trees’ initiative (Q4)</p> <p>3di) Deliver conference sessions and webinars promoting local case studies and information relating to ‘doubling nature’(Q4)</p>
<p>4) We will decarbonise the Council’s estate and operations</p>	<p>Reduction in total carbon emissions from our estate and operations</p> <p>Reduction in fleet related carbon emissions from 2018-19 baseline</p> <p>Reduction in carbon emissions from our community rooms from 2018-19 baseline</p> <p>Reduction in carbon emissions from our office building from 2018-19 baseline</p> <p>Reduction in carbon emissions for our commercial buildings</p> <p>Reduction in carbon emissions from business travel</p>	<p>4a) Procure low emissions vehicles or alternative fuels (e.g., HVO biofuel) as replacements for our existing fleet</p> <p>4b) Deliver the Waterbeach Renewable Energy Network (WREN) project - to deliver solar PV, battery storage and electric vehicle charging at the Council’s Waterbeach depot</p> <p>4c) Increase the energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions for buildings owned and operated by the Council (including through on-site renewable energy generation)</p> <p>4d) Improved energy performance of our Commercial buildings</p> <p>4e) Reduce carbon emissions from SCDC business travel by reducing mileage and promoting low carbon alternatives.</p>	<p>4ai) Deployment of at least 20% alternative fuels as proportion of total fuel usage by refuse fleet (Q4)</p> <p>4bi) WREN main works programme starts (Q2)</p> <p>4biii) WREN commissioned and operational (Q2 25-26)</p> <p>4ci) Realisation of year 1 benefits (reduced energy costs and carbon emissions) from Greening of South Cambs Hall project (Q4)</p> <p>4cii) Complete energy retrofit assessments of communal rooms, identify feasible improvements and a costed agree delivery plan for decarbonisation (to take place alongside the refurbishment review) (Q4)</p> <p>4di) Review Asset Register for commercial assets and schedule opportunities for energy efficiency improvements and / or delivery of on-site renewable energy generation, at tenant breaks (Ongoing)</p> <p>4ei) Communications to help reduce carbon emissions through business travel (Q4)</p>

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
5) We will support parish councils and local communities to respond to the climate emergency	<p>10 tonnes p.a of estimated CO2 emissions reduction through projects receiving Zero Carbon Communities funding (consistent with figures for 2022-23 projects)</p> <p>2,500 people p.a. expected to be engaged through engagement projects receiving Zero Carbon Communities funding (consistent with figures for 2022-23 projects)</p> <p>Increase in the number of publicly accessible EV chargers in South Cambridgeshire</p> <p>Increase in the number of EV charger installations SCDC have helped to fund throughout South Cambridgeshire</p> <p>75% of ZCC events participants gain in knowledge, make useful contacts, feel encouraged or inspired</p>	<p>5a) Award Zero Carbon Communities grants to community projects that support carbon reduction and community engagement around climate change</p> <p>5b) Promote delivery of EVCPs in Parishes via Electric Vehicle Charge Point Grants Programme</p> <p>5c) Provide a programme of networking and information sharing (Zero Carbon Communities and Green Connect)</p> <p>5d) Exploration of options for a public EV network through county EV strategy or private procurement exercise</p> <p>5e) Help communities to prepare for global temperature increases of up to 2 degrees</p> <p>5f) Promote sustainable food practices within South Cambs communities</p>	<p>5ai) Funding of £125k (up from £100k during 21-22) awarded to eligible projects (Q4)</p> <p>5bi) Award up to £50k funding via Electric Vehicle Charge Point Grants Programme to eligible applicants (Q4)</p> <p>5ci) Deliver at least four webinars, four e-bulletins and a one-day conference, covering subjects including carbon-friendly diets, community energy and behavioural change on climate change (Q4)</p> <p>5di) Work with partners (including the CPCA), to establish and deliver a strategy for EV infrastructure to ensure South Cambs residents and businesses have access to provision and funding (ongoing)</p> <p>5ei) Regular communication with communities about climate adaptation and preparation for extreme weather events (ongoing)</p> <p>5fi) Creation of a sustainable food network to improve collaboration between sustainable food projects within the Council and across the district</p>
6) We will work to promote and protect air quality in the district	<p>Reduced risk of non-compliance with measures designed to protect air quality</p> <p>Planning developments (across GC) improve AQ rather than worsen it.</p>	<p>6a) Maintain a comprehensive air quality strategy to promote and protect air quality in the district</p> <p>6b) Run communications to promote and educate on air quality within the district</p> <p>6c) Undertake inspections and monitoring to ensure compliance with key air quality protection policies</p>	<p>6ai) Develop a new joint air quality strategy with Cambridge City Council (Q1)</p> <p>6bi) Monitor and publish reports on air quality in targeted areas utilising portable equipment (Zephyrs) (Ongoing)</p> <p>6bii) Communications campaign highlighting the impacts of air quality, to coincide with Clean Air Day (Q1) and Clean Air Night (Q4)</p> <p>6biii) Undertake educational events to at least 4 schools to highlight the impacts of air pollution and tackle vehicle idling.</p> <p>6ci) Undertake all Environmental Permit processes in accordance with programmed inspection (Ongoing)</p>

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
		(including Environmental Permits and Taxi Licencing policies)	6cii) Compliance of taxi fleet with current taxi policy (Ongoing)
7) We will reduce consumption of resources and waste	Reduction in household waste / materials from 21-22 levels (kgs per household) Increase in household recycling rates from 21-22 levels (kgs per household) Reduction in household residual waste in the district from 21-22 levels (kgs per household)	7a) Identify and implement strategies for overall waste / materials reduction, decreased residual waste and increased recycling	7ai) Work with RECAP partners on new Joint Waste Municipal Strategy setting out how authorities across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will collect and dispose of waste over the next 10 years (Q4) 7aii) Provide support for schemes (such as repair cafes, reuse, refill, kit hire and food waste redistribution schemes) that help the transition to a circular economy (Ongoing) 7aiii) Carry out communications campaigns focussed on increasing recycling rates and reducing non-recyclable waste from Circular Resource Plan (Ongoing)
8) We will build carbon reduction, nature recovery and climate adaptation perspectives into decision making across the Council	External recognition that Carbon reduction and nature recovery perspectives are embedded within our decision making	8a) Work towards becoming a carbon literate organisation 8b) Establish a monitoring and improvement programme for Scope 3 emissions 8c) Incorporate climate adaptation perspectives into existing business planning and resilience processes	8ai) Secure Silver status as a Carbon Literate Organisation 8bi) Take steps with supply chain to reduce emissions associated with contract delivery (including through monitoring and contract management arrangements). 8bii) Investigate options for reducing the carbon impact of our Housing stock renovation processes, including reuse. 8ci) Develop a climate risk register, identifying climate related risks and control measures (ongoing)
9) Our Councillors and Senior Officers act as climate and environment advocates to promote action by stakeholders	Maximum influence of SCDC in the area of climate and environment, encouraging others to take action	9a) Promoting action on climate change mitigation and environment, including showcasing good practice 9b) Promote and influence the work of the Oxford to Cambridge Pan Regional Partnership	9ai) Articles and presentations promoting action on climate change mitigation and environment, including showcasing good practice (Q4) 9aii) Representation at key regional, national and international events relating to climate change and environment (Q4) 9b) Support the development and delivery of environmental projects through the Partnership

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objective	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25. See Appendix A for latest available data)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
beyond South Cambridgeshire			

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Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan A Modern and Caring Council (MCC)

2023-24 Progress Summary:

- Report produced assessing the findings from the 3-month 4 Day week trial.
- Assessed the outcomes of the 'Essential Tools for Managers' training pilot for new and first line managers
- 9 apprentices are on target to complete courses between Levels 2 and 7 by April 2024. We now have 34 apprentices, which represents 4.9% of our workforce.
- 8 new services made easier for customers to access online via self-service, with another 4 due to go live by end of April 2024
- Launch of online webchat functionality allowing customers to interact with Council contact centre staff online during business hours
- Commencement of work to design and build the Council's websites, to make it easier for customers to carry out transactions and find information online
- Launched an internal SCDC consultation toolkit to achieve a consistent approach to consultation.
- Ran a workshop to promote the Mobile Wardens scheme and planned the development of the new scheme which will run from 2024-27
- Provided funding to support activities that benefit the health and wellbeing of our residents, in the form of Service Support Community Chest and Let's Get South Cambridgeshire Active grants
- Rolled out and promoted of a network of Domestic Abuse Champions across the organisation
- Awarded £167,400 of Service Support Grant funding to the voluntary sector
- Delivered the Northstowe Interim Community facility
- Phase 1 Sports Pavilion delivered (at Northstowe)

2024-25 Action Plan:

Objectives	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
1) We will ensure the Council is structured and appropriately resourced to deliver efficient and effective services	Increase customer satisfaction from 2022-23 baseline levels £2 mil of savings delivered through the Transformation programme by end 2024-25	1a) Complete reviews of all services, identifying and implementing opportunities for improved efficiency and service delivery by end of 2024-25 financial year 1b) Assess the impact of the initial 4 Day Week trial on the efficiency and quality of service delivery and the health and wellbeing of colleagues	1ai) Service Review for Waste and Environmental Services completed and recommendations made (Q4) 1aai) Achieve savings target of £2m by end of 24-25 1bi) Report produced assessing the findings from the 1-year 4 Day week trial (Provisionally Q2 - TBC)
2) We will attract, retain and develop the best talent and ensure we are an employer of choice	Increase in the % of advertised roles successfully recruited to Wellbeing survey score of 4 out of 5 'good days at work'	2a) Offer a wide range of development initiatives to ensure we're growing our own talent and providing development opportunities for staff	2ai) 14 apprenticeship courses completed by colleagues (Q4) 2aai) Promote apprenticeships, internal training, coaching and mentoring as development opportunities for colleagues (Q4)

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objectives	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
	Annual (voluntary) staff turnover of 13% or less	2b) Promote SCDC as an employer of choice and work to improve visibility of career options to under-represented groups, including care leavers and through the armed forces covenant	<p>2aiii) First cohort of approximately 20 managers to complete a new management development programme (Q2)</p> <p>2bi) Jointly organise a careers fair (alongside County Council and Job Centre Plus) and attend further fairs to promote SCDC as a local employment option (Q4)</p> <p>2bii) Develop and deliver a new work experience programme for 15-16 year olds (Q2)</p> <p>2biii) Promotion of the Council’s Bronze membership of the Armed Forces Covenant to encourage applications from members of the Armed Forces, veterans and family members to South Cambs roles(Q1)</p> <p>2biv) Create a training course about the Armed Forces Covenant and promote this to all employees on to support recruitment (Q4)</p> <p>2bv) Work with the Job Centre Plus and use key communication channels to promote support we offer for under-represented groups (Q4)</p>
3) We will generate income through our services and commercial activities and work to ensure best use of Council resources	<p>Increase in gross income as a proportion of gross expenditure</p> <p>Greater take up of our Commercial Shared Waste services by businesses</p> <p>Increase Council Tax income through identification of fraudulent single person discount</p> <p>Increase Business Rates income through identification of incorrectly registered properties</p>	<p>3a) Explore and pursue ways of increasing income generation through our services</p> <p>3b) Generate rental income from our office spaces</p> <p>3c) Reduce Fraud and error within Council systems and processes</p>	<p>3ai) Increase Greater Cambridge Commercial Waste Service customers by 150 over the course of the year (Q4)</p> <p>3aii) Improve cost recovery for discretionary services provided within the Shared Planning Service through the effective use of Planning Performance Agreement and pre-application charging regimes and appropriate partnership working arrangements where possible (Q4)</p> <p>3bi) Generate rental income from our South Cambs Hall office space</p> <p>3bii) Maximise returns from commercial space owned by the Council</p> <p>3ci) Complete anti-fraud initiative pilots to inform future efforts to reduce fraud and error (including single person discount and business rates relief fraud initiatives)</p> <p>3cii) Explore opportunities to offer fraud investigation services and advice on prevention to third party organisations (Q4)</p>

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objectives	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
			5div) Undertake joint roadside checks initiatives with the Police, HMRC and other partners (ongoing)
6) We create places where people feel safe, and communities thrive	SCDC tenant satisfaction that SCDC provides a home that is safe and secure is maintained above 80% (measured through annual SCDC tenant satisfaction survey)	<p>6a) Undertake all landlord safety checks (including electrical safety, gas installations and where appropriate fire risk assessments, lifts, building safety and water safety tests)</p> <p>6b) Provide support to help people to live safely in their homes</p> <p>6c) Target support to improve health and wellbeing outcomes for vulnerable residents</p> <p>6d) Assist in the relocation and support for refugees and asylum seekers in the district</p>	<p>6ai) 100% compliance with landlord safety checks to council housing (including, electrical safety, gas installations and where appropriate fire risk assessments and water safety tests) (Q4)</p> <p>6aii) Introduce a new method for reporting performance to tenants ensuring compliance with the Regulator of Social Housing</p> <p>6bi) Support 200 new clients through the housing department’s visiting support service (Q4)</p> <p>6bii) Spend disabled facilities grant and repairs grant to allow people to live independently and safely in their homes (Q4)</p> <p>6biii) Support tenants facing mental health issues to maintain their tenancies and prevent homelessness</p> <p>6biv) Undertake inspection visits to caravan sites to ensure that sites are suitable</p> <p>6bv) Work with the expanded network of Mobile warden schemes and associated Parish/Town Councils to complete the review of funding arrangements and to agree a 3 year scheme that is affordable and fair for all (Q2)</p> <p>6ci) Run a series of outdoor activity events to support young people to improve their mental health (Q4)</p> <p>6cii) Provide funding to support activities that benefit the health and wellbeing of our residents, in the form of Service Support grants, Community Chest grants and Let’s Get South Cambridgeshire Active grants (Q4)</p> <p>6di) Plan and deliver innovative schemes to increase the number of homes available to help Homes for Ukraine guests transfer from hosted accommodation to independent living. A varied range of support to include help with rental payments and deposits, furniture scheme</p>

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objectives	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
		<p>6e) Provide support to residents through the cost-of-living crisis</p> <p>6f) Work as part of the South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership to identify and take action to combat local crime and anti-social behaviour issues</p> <p>6g) Ensure that staff are equipped to identify and respond appropriately to safeguarding issues encountered</p> <p>6h) Food business operators are monitored and supported via the statutory food inspection regime, ensuring consumers have confidence in the food that they buy and eat</p>	<p>packages, a landlord incentive scheme and further wellbeing support. (Q4)</p> <p>6dii) Support further requests to aid and support refugees, should they be located in the district (Q4)</p> <p>6diii) Continue to participate in the Government's Local Authority Housing Fund to enable the Council to offer more properties to refugees and temporary accommodation to families (ongoing)</p> <p>6ei) Implement the agreed cost of living support package for 2024-25 (including delivery of 20 community hubs across the district and continuation of a mobile food hub truck) and ensure schemes are embedded and self-sustaining following initial council support and investment (Q4)</p> <p>6fi) Implement Shared Prosperity funded schemes to protect cash points on high streets, at viable locations where local communities and Town and Parish Councils are supportive of enhancing their high street (Q4)</p> <p>6gi) Completion rates for mandatory e-learning relating to safeguarding (including Safeguarding, Suicide Prevention, Modern Day Slavery and Prevent) exceed 80% of desk-based staff (Q4)</p> <p>6gii) Deliver a programme of safeguarding communications and awareness (Q4)</p> <p>6hi) All high-risk food safety inspections are undertaken each quarter (target 90%) (ongoing)</p>
<p>7) We will continue to deliver a range of high quality community buildings at Northstowe</p>	<p>Use of interim and permanent Northstowe facilities by community groups and individuals once delivered</p>	<p>7a) Delivery of Community Centre</p> <p>7b) Delivery of Civic Hub (containing health, library and community facilities)</p> <p>7c) Delivery of phase 2 sports pavilion</p>	<p>7ai) Start on site for delivery of community centre (Q3)</p> <p>7bi) Full stakeholder consultation prior to submission of planning application for the Civic Hub (Q3)</p> <p>7ci) Start consultations with all stakeholders in advance of design phase for Phase 2 Sports Pavilion (Q4)</p>

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Objectives	What are the outcomes we want to work towards? (This may stretch beyond 24-25)	How we will achieve the Objective	2024-25 Outputs
<p>8) We will ensure Members have the tools, knowledge, and skills they need to serve their communities and help to deliver the Council's vision and strategic objectives</p>	<p>Members feel confident that they have been given the skills and knowledge they need to fulfil their role within South Cambridgeshire communities.</p> <p>Members to have a strong understanding of the Council's vision and their strategic role within it.</p>	<p>8a) Creation of a Member Development Plan, which includes a reviewed Induction Programme (for implementation after future elections) and considers immediate and ongoing development needs.</p>	<p>8ai) The formation of a Member Development Plan which addresses the remainder of the current electoral term (until May 2026).</p>

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Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Appendix A – Latest Contextual Outcome Data

Growing local businesses

Objective 1:

- 11.2% business closure rate in 2022 (Source: [Deaths rate of enterprises \(per 100 enterprises\) in South Cambridgeshire | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#))
- 8.1% business birth rate in 2022 (Source: [Births rate of new enterprises \(per 100.0 enterprises\) in South Cambridgeshire | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#))
- 89% (25 of 28 webinar attendees rated sessions as either good, very good or excellent (Source: internal data from Business Webinar Survey)

Objective 2:

- 67.6% reduction from 2005 levels of greenhouse gas emissions for South Cambs industry and commerce in 2021, compared with a 71.6% reduction in 2020 (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero)
- 29% commercial waste service recycling rate (dry recycling and food waste) in 2022-23 (Source: internal data from Shared Waste Service)

Objective 3:

- 4 apprenticeships started per 1,000 of the South Cambs population (710 total) compared with an average of 4.6 per academic year between 2016 and 2021 (Source: [Number of apprenticeships per 1,000 population in South Cambridgeshire | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#))

Objective 4:

- 27,036 sqm increase in employment floorspace in South Cambs in 2022-23 (including 10,974 sqm of new office and research space at land north of Melbourn Science Park and a 9,723 sqm office building at land adjacent to Cambridge North Station) (Source: Authority Monitoring Report, 2024 – available at [Agenda for Cabinet on Tuesday, 6 February 2024 \(scambs.gov.uk\)](#), item 10)
- 966 sqm net increase in of retail floorspace in South Cambs in 2022-23 (Source: Authority Monitoring Report, 2024 - available at [Agenda for Cabinet on Tuesday, 6 February 2024 \(scambs.gov.uk\)](#), item 10))

Housing That Is Truly Affordable For Everyone To Live In

Objective 1:

- 46 new homes expected to be delivered by end of Q4 2023-24. A further 66 properties will be purchased for refugees using LAHF funding

Objective 2:

- 2,339 dwellings delivered in Greater Cambridgeshire during the 2022-23, exceeding required annual delivery rate of 1,675 (Source: Authority Monitoring Report - available at [Agenda for Cabinet on Tuesday, 6 February 2024 \(scambs.gov.uk\)](#), item 10)
- 34% of dwellings delivered in 2022-23 were affordable (Source: Authority Monitoring Report, 2024 - available at [Agenda for Cabinet on Tuesday, 6 February 2024 \(scambs.gov.uk\)](#), item 10)

Objective 3:

- 1,596 of our 5,197 housing stock (31%) are currently below an EPC C rating and due for improvement action in 24-25. Of these 1,374 are within a few points of band C. Overall, the average SAP rating of our stock is 77.75 (EPC C) (Source: internal data from Housing Department)

Objective 4:

- 5.44% of domestic properties in South Cambs have solar PV installed, ranking third amongst English local authority areas, while [The Times](#) reports that South Cambs has the fastest rate of installation in England since 2020 (across all installation types – not just domestic) (Source: [The MCS Data Dashboard - MCS \(mcscertified.com\)](#));
- 1.92% of domestic properties have a heat pump (air, water or other) installed, ranking eighth amongst English local authority areas (Source: [The MCS Data Dashboard - MCS \(mcscertified.com\)](#))

Objective 5:

- Exploring available data

Objective 6:

- 15 empty homes brought back into use between March and December 2023, with more expected by end of Q4 (Source: Environmental Health and Licensing Team)
- 1,319 empty homes in total including 301 second homes (Source: SCDC Empty Homes Report, Sep 2023)

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

Being Green To Our Core:

Objective 1:

- 33.6% reduction in South Cambridgeshire greenhouse gas emissions from 2005 levels ([UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2005 to 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2020))
- The Authority Monitoring Report, 2024 (available at [Agenda for Cabinet on Tuesday, 6 February 2024 \(scambs.gov.uk\)](https://www.scambs.gov.uk/agenda-for-cabinet-on-tuesday-6-february-2024), item 10) reports that in South Cambridgeshire during the monitoring year (2022-2023)
 - The size and number of Local Nature Reserves and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) remained the unchanged
 - The number and size of Local Geological Sites increased significantly due to the designation of three new sites at Fowlmere Springs, Heydon Chalk Pit and Stapleford Parish Pit
 - The size of Special Sites of Scientific Interest is unchanged, but there was a slight increase in the quality of SSSIs.

Objective 2:

- The Council's strategic risk posed by water constraints on ability to deliver the local plan currently has a risk likelihood score of 4 and impact score of 3, resulting in a total risk score of 12. This takes into account objections from the Environment Agency to planning applications for some of the major sites allocated in the 2018 adopted Local Plans that are otherwise ready to approve (SCDC Strategic Risk log as at Dec 2023. Latest published version available at [Agenda for Audit and Corporate Governance Committee on Thursday, 12 October 2023 \(scambs.gov.uk\)](https://www.scambs.gov.uk/agenda-for-audit-and-corporate-governance-committee-on-thursday-12-october-2023), item 7)

Objective 3:

- 677 trees planted through the 6 Free Trees Scheme since 2020 (with 2023-24's addition to be planted in Q4 2023-24) (Source: internal figures)

Objective 4:

- 16.0% reduction in total carbon emissions from our estate and operations from 2018-19 baseline, including 1.0% increase in fleet emissions, 42.6% decrease from our office building, 33.0% reduction from business travel (Source: unaudited internal calculations)

Objective 5:

- 36.14 per annum of estimated CO2 emissions reduction through projects receiving Zero Carbon Communities (ZCC) funding in 2023-24 (compared with 10.63 tonnes from 2022-23 projects) (Source: applicants' self-reported estimated carbon savings on ZCC application forms; all encouraged to use [standardised methodology](#))
- 7554 people expected to be engaged through projects receiving Zero Carbon Communities (ZCC) funding in 2023-24 (compared with 2512 for 2022-23 projects) (Source: applicants' self-reported estimate of people engaged by/exposed to the project; ZCC application forms)
- 102 publicly accessible EV chargers in South Cambridgeshire as of October 2023 (Source: [Electric vehicle charging device statistics: October 2023 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electric-vehicle-charging-device-statistics-october-2023))
- Funding provided by SCDC for the installation of 31 chargers at locations throughout the district at Dec 2023 (Source: internal figures)

Objective 6:

- No exceedances of any of the national air quality objectives were reported at any of the monitoring locations in 2022 (Source: [Air Quality Annual Status Report \(scambs.gov.uk\)](https://www.scambs.gov.uk/air-quality-annual-status-report))

Objective 7:

- % of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting is 51.76% at end Q3 2023, compared with 51.80% at 2021 (Source: internal performance figures, to be published a part of Q3 Performance Report in February)
- 303.29kgs of residual (black bin) waste had been collected per household in the year to date at end Q3 2023, compared with 314.33 kgs at Dec 2021 (Source: internal performance figures, to be published a part of Q3 Performance Report in February)
- 658 kgs of total waste had been collected per householder in the year to date at end of Q3 2023, compared with 680kgs (Source: internal performance figures, to be published a part of Q3 Performance Report in February)

Objective 8:

- [Climate Emergency UK scorecard](#) score of 34% in 2023 (compared with a District Council average of 29%)

Objective 9:

- Exploring available data

Appendix A – Draft 24-25 Business Plan Action Plan

A Modern and Caring Council:

Objective 1:

- The [Q4 22-23 Mystery Shopping Exercise \(see findings at agenda item 10\)](#) found that:
 - 96% of our Contact Centre Advisors showed knowledge of Council services and were able to answer enquiries to a high standard
 - 86% of calls were met by a warm and friendly responses
 - 91%+ scores were achieved in relation to a range of behaviours
- Customer satisfaction progress will be measured against baseline data over the coming year. This will include the Mystery Shopping Exercise, which is due to be repeated and reported on in 2024-25.
- Transformation savings – to be reported at end of 24-25 financial year, in line with target timescale.

Objective 2:

- 3.95 'good days at work' reported in 2022-23 staff wellbeing survey (survey to be repeated in the 24-25 financial year);
- Exploring available data
- 6.21% voluntary staff turnover in 2023-24 to date, as at end of December 2023 (Source: internal performance figures, to be published as part of Q3 Performance Report in February)

Objective 3:

- Exploring available data

Objective 4:

- To measure progress against baseline data in relation to the My South Cambs customer portal and the Council's websites, over the coming year.

Objective 5:

- 8 Neighbourhood Plans have been made (adopted) in South Cambs - an increase from 5 at the beginning of the 2022-23 financial year (Source: Authority Monitoring Report).

Objective 6:

- 86% satisfied that South Cambs provides a home that is safe and secure, 9% neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 5% dissatisfied (Source: [Tenant and Leaseholder Satisfaction Survey, Spring 2022 \(scambs.gov.uk\)](#))

Objective 7:

- At end December 2023 'The Cabin' Temporary Community Centre had received 95 bookings, including from 16 different community groups 18 private bookings from local residents and 13 regular bookings taking place each week, since opening 17 July 2023. One of the offices is rented out to Northstowe Town Council and licence agreements are also in place with the midwifery service, Cambridgeshire Community Service (health visitors) and Cambs County Council Child and Family Services (Source: South Cambridgeshire)

Objective 8:

- Exploring available data

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Agenda Item 8



**South
Cambridgeshire
District Council**

Report to:	Cabinet 6 February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	Cllr John Batchelor (Lead Cabinet Member for Housing)
Lead Officer:	Peter Campbell (Head of Housing), Peter Maddock (Head of Finance)
Key Decision:	No

Ermine Street Housing - Additional Growth

Executive Summary

1. This report recommends that an investment fund of £20 million be made available to the Council-owned company South Cambs Limited trading as Ermine Street Housing (ESH).
2. This will enable ESH to borrow further funds to take advantage of new investment opportunities as they arise and to purchase homes for single homeless people in the district using Government Homeless Reduction grants to cover the modelling viability gap for such purchases.

Recommendations

3. It is recommended that Cabinet recommends to Council approval to:
 - a. To allow Ermine Street Housing (ESH) additional borrowing from the Council of up to £20 million to take advantage of new investment opportunities where viability assessments provide a positive return with an interest rate of 1% above base rate. This arrangement is to be reviewed annually.
 - b. To allow ESH to purchase single person properties for homeless people to prevent the use of expensive temporary accommodation, using the interest rate applying to ESH (currently 4.25%). This rate recognises the initiative as a 'spend to save' investment, providing savings to homelessness budgets.
 - c. To allow the Head of Housing, in consultation with the Lead Cabinet Member for Housing, to authorise individual purchases (and

therefore borrowing) up to the value of £2 million as per the current arrangements.

- d. To note that this proposal is subject to the agreement of the Ermine Street Housing Board.

Overview and Scrutiny Committee 18 January 2024 comments

4. Clarification was required regarding the amount of the homeless grant that is available. The amount is up to £500,000 and is in addition to the proposed £20 million investment fund.
5. Relating to all purchases, a viability assessment is thoroughly tested to ensure the acquisition is viable and full property surveys including health and safety compliance will be carried out prior to completion. The homes acquired for homeless households will be leased to and managed by Shire Homes.
6. Drawdown from the investment fund for all purchases will only take place on completion of the conveyancing process and at that point the loan commences. The drawdowns are phased over a two-year period which could be extended. Purchases are subject to market conditions and availability and conveyancing time periods.
7. The £20m required would not be taken out in one go. The Council will take out loans as and when they are needed to finance amounts to be lent to Ermine Street Housing based on the amount required by them on a scheme-by-scheme basis. The loan may also not be required at the point of lending to Ermine Street and the counterparty used will be dependent on the rates available and the loan term required. However it is likely that lending will be sought from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLb).

Details and background to Ermine Street Housing

8. In November 2012, the Council set up a subsidiary housing company registered as South Cambs Limited, which has been trading under the name Ermine Street Housing (ESH) since 2014. It is an independent property company wholly owned by the Council.
9. The principal activities of ESH are to manage both purchased and leased properties for the purpose of residential lettings. ESH aims to provide a quality service in this sector.
10. The Council approved a Business Plan in November 2015, and recommended capital allocations of £100 million to acquire 500 properties over a 5-year period.
11. In March 2022 ESH achieved its target of 500 acquisitions. This was a positive result for ESH and the Council, and it was achieved within the budget of £100 million, having spent £89.5 million on property acquisitions and £5.1 million on cash flow loans, totalling £94.6 million.

12. However, further acquisition opportunities were presented to the Council, and it was agreed that ESH could pursue these opportunities in the financial year 2022-23.
13. As a result, a further 22 properties were added to the portfolio, taking the overall spend to £100 million at the end of March 2023, of which property acquisitions expenditure was £94.6 million and £5.4 million was the total amount for cash flow loans.
14. Loans for the property portfolio only cover the purchase cost of the acquisitions and do not include stamp duty, legal and surveying fees. These additional costs have been met by cash flow loans.
15. There is currently no arrangement in place for ESH to borrow any additional funds from capital funding allocations.
16. ESH acquires property on the open market, borrowing from the Council at an agreed interest rate. ESH then lets the property at market rents to facilitate a reasonable pay back on the investment. To date, all assets have been acquired with 100% borrowing. A viability modelling tool is used to determine the required yield of over 5% and payback period within 40 years.
17. The original financial objectives for the creation of ESH were:
 - i) to generate a revenue stream to enable to Council to continue to deliver its services at a time of reducing Government grant and
 - ii) to generate capital gains for the benefit of wider Council services.These two objectives have enabled an annual financial return to the Council and potential longer-term financial gains.
18. In 2023/24 financial year, the return on loans is forecast to be £4.25million income at an interest rate of 4.25%. The interest rate was proposed by the Council and is reviewed annually following discussions with ESH at the time that the Business Plan is being refreshed annually in quarter 3.
19. The Council recharges ESH for services and staff costs, Company staff are directly employed by the Council. ESH relies on the Council for accountancy support, financial services (for use of the General Ledger and other associated systems and for accountancy support) HR, ICT, insurance, internal audit, and specialist housing support, particularly health and safety compliance. The budget for the recharge in 2022-23 was £418,619 for staff costs and £429,700 including VAT for supports costs and overheads.
20. ESH's portfolio has the potential to increase in open market valuation, although the gains can only be realised on sale (with its associated marketing and legal costs and tax implications).
21. The Council, therefore, as sole shareholder, owns a company with assets appreciating in capital value. As at the 31 March 2023, ESH has 522 properties

purchased for £94,637,798 and the valuation carried out for the 2022-23 financial accounts valued the portfolio at £116million - an increase of £21million.

22. Actual cash flow loans at 31 March 2023 amount to £5.4 million, the total borrowings therefore are £100 million.
23. The Council commissioned an independent report into ESH by Savills in July 2020, which was reported to Cabinet in September 2020.
24. The report forecasts, based upon property and net present value assumptions, an asset gain of £106 million, which is the net gain, after tax and initial costs to acquire the portfolio. Therefore, if ESH were to be wound up at the end of 50 years, the net value of ESH to the Council would be £106 million less marketing and winding up costs.
25. The ESH Business Plan over 50 years, predicts that ESH would be debt free, and no further loans would be required to offset any remaining debt. This position is monitored annually with each refresh of the Business Plan and the position could change in years of high capital expenditure in accordance with the stock condition survey.

Current Opportunities – improved financial return.

26. The current housing market is providing some additional opportunities, but ESH is unable to pursue these opportunities because the original targets have been met in terms of borrowing and the size of the portfolio.
27. The opportunities have arisen because of ESH's established relationships with developers and estate agents operating in the defined travel to work area and they offer greater yields than those in the current portfolio and a reduced payback period, which would provide the Council opportunities to increase the interest rates on the borrowing, therefore providing additional income streams.
28. It is therefore proposed to set up an investment reserve enabling ESH to borrow additional funds to take advantage of the offers.
29. ESH access to the fund would be conditional on the usual viability criteria required for all acquisitions carried out by the Housing Accountant, and because of the value and greater yields there will be the opportunity for the Council to charge a higher interest, (to be reviewed annually, and only applying to the new acquisitions) providing additional income. It is proposed to use a benchmark of 1% above the current base rate for this viability assessment, which is equivalent to other investment opportunities available, but with the additional value of purchasing assets that are likely to grow in value.
30. In line with recent decisions, and to reflect Government guidance, any purchases will be in the defined travel to work area for the district.

31. The financial implications of additional loans for the Council assuming the current Bank of England base rate of 5.25% plus the 1% premium (i.e., an interest rate of 6.25%) for every £1million lent to ESH the return to the Council would be £62,500 per annum. See table below at paragraph 40.

Current Opportunities – Homelessness reduction grant

32. There is currently a national crisis associated with homelessness and the provision of temporary accommodation, threatening the viability of council budgets across the country. With over £1.7b being spent nationally on temporary accommodation between April 2022 and March 2023.

33. The Council mitigates against such financial pressures partially by using its own stock for temporary accommodation, and using accommodation provided by Shire Homes Limited, the private sector leasing company. Ermine Street Housing leases accommodation to Shire Homes which are used as HMOs (Houses in Multiple Accommodation) for single people and some family sized homes in the leased stock.

34. However, it is not viable for Ermine Street Housing to purchase single person accommodation within the district because the potential rental income will not cover the combined cost of loan interest payments and management costs creating a viability gap.

35. Moreover, although the Council does have access to its own housing stock, this remains in high demand, especially properties that are suitable for single people.

36. However, the Council does have additional grant funding that is ringfenced for homeless reduction initiatives and these funds could be made available to ESH to cover the 'viability gap' to purchase single person accommodation in the district. This accommodation would require more intensive housing management and would therefore be managed by Shire Homes.

37. This also has the advantage that Shire Homes can grant shorter length tenancies, whereas with only a few exceptions the Council needs to grant secure tenancies.

38. This option would alleviate the cost of bed and breakfast to the Council and offer substantial savings as a result.

39. With the grant funding, ESH would borrow the balance of funds from Council and the rental income would cover the interest payments and management costs, and the viability gap funding providing by the grant would result in the Council retaining an equity stake within the property as a percentage which could be redeemed with appreciation should it be agreed that ESH dispose of the asset.

40. As this funding will be used for accommodation for people facing homelessness, who will have a connection to the district, any properties acquired under this stream will be within the SCDC boundary.

41. The financial implications of this loan agreement are that for every £1million lent to ESH the return to the Council would be £42,500 per annum assuming ESH is charged 4.25% the same rates for the existing portfolio loans. This is below the current Bank of England base rate, but there will also be additional savings of around £12,000 achieved in temporary accommodation expenditure (assuming 4 units of accommodation), giving a total impact (i.e., the sum of the return and the savings) of £54,500 for every £1 million of expenditure. See table below at paragraph 40.
42. In addition, the Council will have an equity share and would benefit from the appreciating value of the homelessness acquisitions.

Reasons for Recommendations

43. To ensure that Council as owner and sole shareholder of ESH is fully aware of the details surrounding the additional borrowing and risks associated with the proposal.
44. To take advantage of investment opportunities that will provide additional incomes streams to the Council.
45. To provide additional accommodation for single homeless people resulting in savings to homeless expenditure budgets.

Options

46. Cabinet could decide not to invest or choose a different form of investment.

Implications

47. In the writing of this report, taking into account financial, legal, staffing, risk, equality and diversity, climate change, and any other key issues, the following implications have been considered: -

Financial and Fraud Risk

48. ESH acquires property on the open market, borrowing at market interest rates from the Council. ESH then lets the property at market rents to facilitate a reasonable pay back of the investment.
49. The Council benefits from both the interest uplift in respect of lending to ESH, and the ability to recharge staff employed by the Council to ESH where they are working on behalf of ESH, therefore delivering an efficiency saving to the Council. The Council will also make savings by further reducing the use of temporary accommodation.

Table 1

For every £1million invested	Existing interest rates charged to ESH	Potential interest rates for investment (Bank of England base rate 5.25% plus 1%)	Return to the Council	Savings to the Council (temporary accommodation based on 4 units)	Total
Investment properties		6.25%	£62,500		£62,500
Homelessness properties	4.25%		£42,500	£12,000	£54,500

50. There are potential benefits from capital growth with the increase the value of assets possibly outstripping general inflation. However, to realise these gains certain costs will be involved such as legal, marketing and tax liabilities.

51. ESH financial performance and forecast information is analysed in the annual Business Plan agreed by Cabinet.

Legal

52. There are no direct legal implications associated with this report. There are, however, legal and tax implications arising from using the homeless reductions grant funding. These implications would be covered in a future report.

Risks/Opportunities

53. Investment in the current portfolio provides a return to the Council, and risk is mitigated by ensuring that all acquisitions/investments meet the agreed viability criteria.

54. Furthermore, ESH is developing an asset management and disposal strategy following a stock condition survey ensuring that portfolio continues to perform providing value for money, ensuring the investment is sound.

55. Risk management is monitored by the Council and the ESH board of directors.

Climate Change

56. ESH mainly purchases properties that EPC rating C and above, where the rating is lower than a C, surveys have been carried out, and contractors have been appointed to assess the energy efficiency and carry out works to improve the ratings, these are short term measures.

57. In the longer term the asset management strategy and stock condition survey will be used to improve the energy efficiency of the portfolio, which move the ESH to Net Zero Carbon and provide energy savings for tenants.

Alignment with Council Priority Areas

Growing local businesses and economies

58. The Company employs a range of local businesses to undertake repairs and maintenance, cleaning, and lettings and management.

Housing that is truly affordable for everyone to live in

59. Company offers some sub-market rent accommodation and works with Shire Homes Ltd to provide temporary accommodation for homeless people and families.

Being green to our core

60. The energy efficiency measures being taken as mentioned above in paragraphs 52 and 53.

A modern and caring Council

61. The business activities of the Company generate income for the Council to invest in services for local people.

Background Papers

The following documents are relevant to this report:

- Business Case for Ermine Street Housing: Report to Cabinet – 12 November 2015
- Business Case for Ermine Street Housing: Report to Council – 26 November 2015
- Ermine Street Housing – Re-phasing of Lending: Report to Cabinet – 7 November 2018
- Ermine Street Housing – Re-phasing of Lending: Report to Council – 29 November 2018
- Ermine Street Housing – Review of Business Plan: Report to Cabinet – 5 February 2020
- Ermine Street Housing-Review of Business Direction -Report to Cabinet 2 September 2020 (the Savills Options Appraisal report).

Report Author:

Duncan Vessey – Head of Ermine Street Housing

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Agenda Item 9



**South
Cambridgeshire**
District Council

Report to:	Cabinet	6 th February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	John Batchelor – Lead Cabinet member for Housing	
Lead Officer:	Peter Campbell – Head of Housing	
Key Decision:	No	

Shire Homes Lettings

Executive Summary

1. This report is for information as an update to the Shire Homes Lettings scheme, demonstrating its cost effectiveness compared to temporary accommodation, as well as the additional benefits it provides to families and individuals in housing need.

Recommendations

2. Report is for information.

Details

3. Shire Homes Lettings Limited (a company wholly owned by South Cambridgeshire District Council) was set up in April 2017, to provide the Housing Advice and Homelessness Service with valuable access to settled accommodation in the private rented sector that helps to prevent homelessness. In so doing, the scheme minimises the number of households that will need temporary accommodation.
4. Many Councils are seeing unsustainable increases in demand for temporary accommodation and associated costs – in some cases this makes up half of their core budget. £1.7 billion is being spent on temporary accommodation by local

authorities. 96% of Councils are seeing an increased need for temporary accommodation. This includes South Cambridgeshire; however, this scheme is helping to minimise this increase for us.

5. The company provides good quality, affordable rented housing (leased), and aims to provide a quality service in this sector. The Housing Advice Service nominates households in housing need to the scheme to fulfil one of the following duties:
 - Prevent or relieve homelessness.
 - Provide temporary accommodation
 - Discharge of final duties

6. This scheme offers homeowners a hassle-free way to rent out their properties, with benefits including:
 - Guaranteed rental payments
 - No management fees
 - Day to day maintenance
 - Regular property visits
 - Full management service

7. As Shire Homes Lettings Limited was created to aid our statutory homelessness responsibilities. The company is not expected to generate any profit.

8. Shire Homes Lettings Limited pays the costs of leasing property from head landlords and meets the costs of managing and maintaining (response and void repairs only, with any major works or planned maintenance the responsibility of the owner) the properties that are leased. These costs are met by the rental income and a management fee paid by South Cambridgeshire District Council.

9. The company is not expected to return anything other than zero profit or loss at year end, with the management fee, covered by an extensive service level agreement between Shire Homes Lettings Limited and South Cambridgeshire District Council, meeting any of the deficit costs of operation.

10. The first property was signed in October 2017, and to date we have helped 144 households, plus 48 single people into rooms in an HMO. We currently lease 79 properties along with five HMOs providing an additional 21 rooms.

Alternative options:

11. The council use various forms of temporary accommodation to fulfil our statutory obligations including SCDC stock, specific Housing Association stock and hostel accommodation. When all other forms of temporary accommodation are full we are left with no choice but to use B&B accommodation which is both expensive and unsuitable for most households. This is not an acceptable long-term option for temporary accommodation and initiatives such as Shire Homes Lettings were developed to reduce the need for this. Due to Covid and the subsequent cost of living crisis the last few years have been challenging in terms of the need to use B&B, making the need for alternatives all the more important.

Compared to temporary accommodation in B&B:

12. On average B&B will cost approximately £60 per night per room but can vary.

13. The potential costs of the equivalent of the current occupants of the Shire Homes Lettings, (79 tenancies +21 occupants of HMO's) 100 households needing temporary accommodation, potentially B&B, gives a worst-case scenario of an additional £2,190,000 per year in B&B costs, of which approximately, £324,120 would be covered through housing benefits minus negative subsidy that is clawed back leaving potential additional costs to the Council of £1,865,880. We have also started charging occupants of B&B who do not make a claim for HB or are not entitled – this started from 1st October 2022 and initial indications show that approximately 16.5% of B&B costs for the remainder of 2022/23 were recouped through this. This would still leave a cost to the council of approximately £1,504,530.

Compared to temporary accommodation at Maple Court and the Bungalow:

14. Maple Court and the Bungalow are temporary accommodation sites managed by Sanctuary Housing Association. Maple Court is owned by Sanctuary and provides 30 units of temporary accommodation. The Bungalow is owned by the Council and leased to Sanctuary to provide 4 rooms of hostel accommodation.

15. 2022/23 costs - £37,435, which includes 34 units of temporary accommodation = £1,101 per unit per year.

16. 2022/23 cost for Shire Homes Lettings - £351,219 which includes 100 homes (including rooms in HMO's). During this same year £136,200 from the governments Homeless Prevention grant helped to fund this scheme, resulting in a cost per property/ room in HMO of = £2,150 per year.

Other benefits of private sector leasing:

17. Shire Homes, per unit of accommodation, does therefore work out as more expensive than this form of temporary accommodation, however, in addition to these costs, there are other factors that means a private sector leasing scheme is preferable to an increase in temporary accommodation:

- More choice on location for those in need.
- Properties are largely sourced from within the district boundaries.
- Prevents the housing register becoming overwhelmed with homeless applicants in Band A and creating a cycle of less flow through our usual temporary accommodation and an increase in unsuitable B&B accommodation.
- Properties are affordable, with rents within the local housing allowance limits.
- Homes are more settled with initial tenancies being for 6 or 12 months and usually renewable, giving families and vulnerable individuals a greater sense of security.
- Family homes are self-contained.
- Households are offered properties with the number of bedrooms appropriate to the family size, avoiding overcrowding.

- Affordable single person accommodation provided within HMO's along with support to maintain their tenancies.
- Reports show that temporary accommodation can interfere with children's right to education. A stable and decent home helps a child to succeed in their education, with adequate space to concentrate.
- Likewise temporary accommodation can impact on a child's play and in turn their health, wellbeing, and development.

Shire Homes Lettings Company

18. Company staff are employees of South Cambridgeshire District Council, with all costs of employment recharged directly to the company.



19. The current staffing structure consists of a small team of four with specific roles covering for single people (including HMO's and housing advice) and marketing and leasing to help to grow the scheme further.

20. The Marketing and Leasing officer post was created in September 2022 to address the need for more properties to increase the housing options available for those in housing need coming through the Council's Housing Advice Service. Since being appointed, the officer has increased the number of properties by 25. The service is finding it more and more difficult to access sufficient privately rented accommodation to prevent homelessness and therefore the provision of such accommodation through this scheme will help to reduce homelessness and

those in temporary accommodation and support the aims of the new Homeless Strategy.

21. The scheme is designed as a hassle-free option for landlords. Positive feedback from landlords includes: “Shire Homes give us confidence that our properties are being well managed and looked after. We are not disturbed with problems and we receive payments via BAC’s every month. We would certainly recommend any landlord to seriously consider letting Shire Homes manage their property”.

Implications

22. Financial – Shire Homes Lettings provides valuable access to affordable privately rented accommodation. It helps to minimise the use of B&B which is much more expensive. It is more expensive than some of our other temporary accommodation, however, there are other benefits to reducing the use of temporary accommodation. In addition, if households were provided with temporary accommodation instead of access to privately rented accommodation, this would increase demand on the housing register, block move on from existing temporary accommodation and increase expense on B&B.

23. Legal – the Council have a statutory duty to help applicants to prevent their homelessness and offer assistance should homelessness occur. We have an obligation to ensure there is sufficient accommodation to address these needs and avoid placing families in B&B. The scheme supports the aims of the new Homeless Strategy.

Alignment with Council Priority Areas

Housing that is truly affordable for everyone to live in

24. Shire Homes Lettings provides good quality, affordable accommodation in the private rented sector to prevent or resolve homelessness.

A modern and caring Council

25. Provision of this option for accommodation provides more stable and suitable accommodation for those in housing need and prevents the need to go into temporary accommodation.

Report Author:

Sue Carter – Service Lead, Housing Advice and Options

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Agenda Item 10



**South
Cambridgeshire**
District Council

Report to:	Cabinet	6 February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	Cllr Dr. Tumi Hawkins – Lead Cabinet Member for Planning	
Lead Officer:	Stephen Kelly	
Key Decision:	No	

Authority Monitoring Report for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023

Executive Summary

1. All Local Authorities are obliged to publish an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) each year (note: these were previously referred to as Annual Monitoring Reports). They describe progress against the Local Development Scheme and monitor the impact of planning policies included in development plan documents. Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council produce a joint AMR to monitor their development plans and policies collectively.
2. The AMR 2022-2023 demonstrates planning policies continue to have a positive impact on the sustainable development of Greater Cambridge and the quality of life of its residents. The AMR includes a wide-ranging commentary supported by a detailed set of data tables.

Recommendations

3. The Executive Councillor is recommended to:
 - 3.1. Agree the Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council - Authority Monitoring Report for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023 (included as Appendix A) for publication on the Councils' websites.

- 3.2. Delegate any further minor editing changes to the Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council - Authority Monitoring Report for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023 to the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development, in consultation with the Executive Councillor for Planning Policy and Transport.

Details

4. Local planning authorities are required to publish information monitoring progress of the implementation of their Local Development Scheme and planning policies included in their development plan documents at least on an annual basis in an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR is also required to give details of what action the Council has taken relating to the duty to co-operate, details of any neighbourhood development orders or neighbourhood development plans made, and once the Council has an adopted Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule, information relating to the collection and spending of CIL monies.
5. The AMR for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023 covers the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. The AMR includes indicators to measure the performance of the Councils' adopted planning policies as set out in the Cambridge Local Plan 2018, the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, and the four adopted Area Action Plans for Northstowe, Cambridge East, Cambridge Southern Fringe, and North West Cambridge. It also includes indicators to measure change in the area against the objectives set out in the Sustainability Appraisals that accompany each of the adopted plans and to look at the wider effects of its planning policies on the district. The AMR also includes details on the action the Councils have taken relating to the Duty to Co-operate and of any neighbourhood plans made.
6. Authority Monitoring Reports were formerly known as Annual Monitoring Reports. They were renamed by government.
7. The AMR for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023 accompanying this report has three chapters. Chapter 1 provides some background and context. Chapter 2 includes sections on the progress against the Local Development Scheme, what actions the Councils have taken relating to the duty to co-operate and the current status of Neighbourhood Plans. Chapter 3 sets out a topic by topic analysis of the Greater Cambridge area including the impact of various policies.
8. Key findings from the AMR for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023 include:
 - The Greater Cambridge Local Plan Development Strategy Update was agreed by both Councils in early 2023. This was informed by comments made to the Greater Cambridge Local Plan First Proposals (Preferred Options) consultation held in late 2021 and comprised decisions confirming: an updated need for jobs and homes; three key sites - North East Cambridge, Cambridge East, and Cambridge Biomedical Campus - as central building blocks for any development strategy; and the use of the First Proposals development strategy principles to inform identification of

further sites in a full development strategy to be confirmed at a later date. However, uncertainty regarding water supply, as well as delay to the submission of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Development Consent Order, has prevented progression of the emerging plan to the timings set out in the Local Development Scheme. A revision to the Local Development Scheme will be published in 2024.

- Three new Neighbourhood Plans were formally made in 2022-2023: West Wickham, Gamlingay and Fulbourn.
- The annual housing completions in 2022-2023 for Greater Cambridge was 2,339 dwellings. The average annual delivery rate required over the plan period 2011 to 2031 is 1,675 dwellings a year. The average annual delivery rate between 2011 and 2023 is 1,690.
- There were 794 affordable dwellings completed in Greater Cambridge in 2022-2023. This is 34% of all completions which is above the plan period average of 31%.
- In the 2022-2023 monitoring year there was a net loss of 5,698 sqm of employment floorspace in Cambridge and a net gain of 27,036 sqm in South Cambridgeshire. The largest completions were 10,974 square metres of new office and technology research facilities at land north of Melbourn Science Park and a 9,723 square metres office building at land adjacent to Cambridge North Station.
- There was a small net increase in retail space in South Cambridgeshire and an even smaller net decrease in Cambridge. The losses in Cambridge were largely due to planning permissions for a change of use from Class A1 (shops) to Class E (Commercial, Business and Service) where planning permission was required.
- Planning policies in both Council areas continue to have a positive impact on climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. The percentage of permissions including water efficiency and carbon reduction conditions increased significantly in 2022-2023.
- Levels of all measured pollutants were below their respective national air quality objectives levels in 2022-2023.
- Both Councils have policies that seek to protect and enhance priority species and habitat. These policies continued to be effective throughout the monitoring year.
- There have been no significant changes to the number of listed building or entries on the Historic England Buildings at Risk register in either Cambridge or South Cambridgeshire.
- Quality of life indicators continue to be generally favourable for the Greater Cambridge area.

9. The report is supplemented by two appendices. Appendix 1 lists all of the indicators across the plans and provides data where it is available. A traffic light system is used for target based indicators to quickly illustrate whether the target is being met and where potential issues may be arising. The appendix identifies only one red flag. This relates to policy 6 which seeks to increase retail floorspace by 14,141 square metres over the period 2011 to 2022 reflecting the adopted Cambridge Local Plan. Changes in shopping trends mean that although there was a gross increase in retail floorspace in Cambridge, in net terms, there was a decrease of 7,642 square metres. There

were also a small number of amber flags. The majority of these were concerned with allocations such as West Cambridge and Clifton Road where schemes are still being progressed. Appendix 2 provides the detailed data behind the quantifiable indicators.

Reasons for Recommendations

10. Local authorities have a statutory duty to publish an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) under The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and accompanying regulations.

Options

11. To not publish the Authority Monitoring Report for Greater Cambridge 2021-2022.
12. Reason for Rejection: Government requires that local planning authorities to publish an Authority Monitoring Report on an annual basis.

Implications

13. In the writing of this report, taking into account financial, legal, staffing, risk, equality and diversity, climate change, and any other key issues, the following implications have been considered: There are no significant implications.

Risks/Opportunities

14. The Planning risk management log contains a risk around housing delivery delays. The AMR gives some assurance that to date we are exceeding the required delivery rate required under the current Local Plan.

Consultation responses

15. In compiling the report Council officers and external organisations have provided information and data for the indicators included in the AMR. The final report will be published on the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service website.
16. Local planning authorities are not required to undertake consultation on their Authority Monitoring Report prior to publication. However, the report is a joint report for South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council and needs signing off by both Councils. The report was signed off by Cambridge City Council at their Planning and Transportation Scrutiny Committee on 16 January 2024.

Alignment with Council Priority Areas

Growing local businesses and economies

17. The AMR monitors the contribution our development plans are making to support the local economy.

Housing that is truly affordable for everyone to live in

18. The AMR monitors the contribution our development plans are making to housing, and in particular affordable housing, in the area.

Being green to our core

19. The AMR monitors the contribution our development plans are making to climate change adaption and mitigation measures.

Background Papers

20. Background papers used in the preparation of this report:
21. The adopted Cambridge Local Plan 2018, the adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, and the four adopted Area Action Plans for Northstowe, Cambridge East, Cambridge Southern Fringe, and North West Cambridge, and their accompanying Sustainability Appraisals are published on the Councils websites:

www.cambridge.gov.uk/development-plan-for-cambridge

www.scambs.gov.uk/planning/local-plan-and-neighbourhood-planning/the-adopted-development-plan/.

Appendices

Appendix A: Authority Monitoring Report for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023 (and two appendices)

Report Author:

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Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council

Authority Monitoring Report for Greater Cambridge

Covering the period 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023

Published March 2024



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1. Introduction and Context

A. Greater Cambridge Today

- 1.1 The Greater Cambridge area covers the city of Cambridge and its largely rural hinterland of South Cambridgeshire. Hence, the areas' population spans a world-renowned city, emerging new towns and about 100 small towns, villages and hamlets. Much of the Census 2021 results have been published and these estimate the population of Greater Cambridge to be 307,800. This was divided between 145,700 people in Cambridge and 162,100 people in South Cambridgeshire. However, the land take ratio is significantly different. Cambridge has an area of approximately 4,070 hectares compared with 90,163 hectares for South Cambridgeshire. Greater Cambridge is bordered by a number of market towns, which fall outside the area, including Ely, Newmarket, Haverhill, Royston, St Neots and Huntingdon, and is located around 60 miles north-east of London.
- 1.2 Cambridge has an iconic historic core, heritage assets, river and structural green corridors, with generous, accessible and biodiverse open spaces and well-designed architecture. South Cambridgeshire's villages vary greatly in size, with each having a unique character. Greater Cambridge has a reputation for design excellence and has focused on new development that is innovative and promotes the use of sustainable modes of transport. It is also a centre of excellence and world leader in the fields of higher education and research. It has fostered a dynamic and successful knowledge-based economy, while aiming to retain the high quality of life in the city and surrounding villages that underpins that economic success. Cambridge is also an important centre for a wide range of services.

B. The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)

- 1.3 Local authorities have a statutory duty to publish an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR provides an opportunity to monitor recent trends in land use, development, and other issues (such as transport, socio-economic changes and biodiversity), and to consider the effectiveness and appropriateness of current planning policies and targets.
- 1.4 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and accompanying regulations introduced the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an AMR. The AMR sets out the Councils' progress in producing new planning policy documents against the timetable included in the approved Local Development Scheme and in implementing planning policies included in their Local Development Framework (or Local Plans).

- 1.5 The Localism Act 2011 and Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 set out revised requirements for monitoring. Local planning authorities are still required to publish information monitoring progress on the implementation of their Local Development Scheme and planning policies included in their development plan documents at least on an annual basis, although the requirement to submit the AMR to the Secretary of State by 31 December has been removed.
- 1.6 The Localism Act 2011 also created the duty to co-operate which places a legal duty on local planning authorities and other specified organisations to co-operate with each other to address strategic issues relevant to their areas. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 require the AMR to give details of what action the Council has taken relating to the duty to co-operate.
- 1.7 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 also introduced the requirements that the AMR includes: (i) details of any neighbourhood development orders or neighbourhood development plans made; and (ii) if a Council has an adopted Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule, information relating to the collection and spending of CIL monies. Both Councils publish an annual Infrastructure Spending Statement showing information relating to section 106 contributions secured, allocated, used and retained by the Council.
- 1.8 This AMR covers the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. It is a joint AMR for Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council and therefore the adopted planning policies for the period covered by this AMR are those contained in the:
- Cambridge Local Plan (2018) - adopted 18 October 2018;
 - South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) – adopted on 27 September 2018;
 - Cambridge East Area Action Plan (AAP) – adopted in February 2008;
 - Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP – adopted in February 2008;
 - North West Cambridge AAP – adopted October 2009; and
 - Northstowe AAP – adopted in July 2007.

C. Monitoring in Greater Cambridge

- 1.9 Monitoring in Cambridgeshire is currently carried out through a partnership between the Policy & Insight Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and the planning departments at the five district councils. Greater Cambridge consists of the two local planning authorities of Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council. The Policy & Insight Team maintains a

database of planning permissions involving the creation or removal of residential, business, retail and leisure uses plus any planning permissions for renewable energy generators. A survey of all extant planning permissions included in the database takes place each year, involving officers from the County Council and district councils, to collect information on their status: built, under construction or not yet started.

- 1.10 The Policy & Insight Team provides the district councils with the necessary results for their AMR indicators and a site-by-site list of planning permissions and their status. The Business Intelligence (Research) Team also publish summary tables and topic reports on housing, business, retail and renewable energy completions and commitments on their [website](#). For some indicators the data for previous years has been revised from the data previously published; this is a result of the on-going assessment of data by the Business Intelligence (Research) Team to remove any inaccuracies.
- 1.11 Data required for other indicators is obtained from various teams at Cambridgeshire County Council, Cambridge City Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC), and other external organisations such as Natural England and the Environment Agency. A number of data series published by the Office for National Statistics are used as contextual indicators. These are usually sourced from [Nomis](#), a service provided by the Office for National Statistics.

D. Structure of the document

- 1.12 Chapter 2 of the document provides a commentary on the progress against the Local Development Scheme, actions on duty to co-operate, updates on neighbourhood planning, the Community Infrastructure Levy and on the Statement of Community Involvement. Chapter 3 is broken into several topics, such as Housing and Employment. It provides textual updates and the headline findings in relation to the monitored indicators. Appendix 1 lists all of the indicators by document. A Red, Amber, and Green (RAG) column is included in the table for each indicator and where the indicator includes a target a colour is assigned to indicate whether the target is on track. Appendix 2 contains tables and charts with data which relate to the indicators listed in Appendix 1 and the commentary in the main report.

2. Commentary

A Progress against the Local Development Scheme

- 2.1 The Councils adopted their current Local Plans in Autumn 2018. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan was adopted on 27 September 2018 and the Cambridge Local Plan on 18 October 2018.
- 2.2 The Councils' current adopted Local Plans both include a policy which makes a commitment to an early review of those Plans. The policies are for a new Local Plan to be prepared jointly by Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District Councils for their combined districts (Greater Cambridge).
- 2.3 The Councils are also jointly preparing the North East Cambridge Area Action Plan (NECAAP). Significant government Housing Infrastructure Funding has been secured to facilitate the relocation of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant which will enable the development of a major brownfield site and comprehensive planning of the North East Cambridge area. A Development Consent Order (DCO) process will be undertaken to enable the relocation. As at December 2023 an application proposing the relocation of the treatment plant has been submitted and is under-going examination which is scheduled to complete by April 2024.
- 2.4 A Local Development Scheme (LDS) was agreed in October 2018 setting out a timetable for the preparation of a Greater Cambridge Local Plan and the NECAAP, and a revised LDS was agreed in July 2020.
- 2.5 The July 2020 LDS added in a Preferred Options stage in Autumn 2021 for the Local Plan to enable public consultation on the emerging preferred approach to key strategic issues, and time for those views to be considered before detailed policies are drafted. It also set out that the future timetable for the Local Plan would be influenced by the decision on whether the Local Plan should progress ahead of or in parallel with the NECAAP.
- 2.6 The latest [LDS](#) became effective on 1 August 2022. This made additional changes to the Local Plan and NECAAP timetables to account in particular for changes in circumstances in relation to:
- evidence to demonstrate an appropriate water supply;
 - a change to the timetable of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant (CWWTP) Development Consent Order (DCO); and,

- allowing for an appropriate time in the process to deal with the stages following each consultation, noting the complexity of issues and the volume of comments raised by the Local Plan First Proposals (Preferred Options) consultation.

2.7 The changes were as follows:

- An additional stage was proposed to bring a report to members in January 2023 to confirm the Preferred Options for the Greater Cambridge Local Plan strategy and sites.
- Draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan (Regulation 18) consultation to take place in Autumn 2023 (rather than Summer 2022).
- If the CWWTP DCO is approved in Winter (early) 2024 (rather than Autumn 2023), it is anticipated that the Proposed Submission Local Plan and the Proposed Submission NECAAP will be published for consultation in Autumn 2024.
- Both plans could be submitted for Examination in Summer/Autumn 2025 assuming no new issues are raised in representations that would require material changes to be made.
- Following submission of the plans, the timing of the remainder of the plan-making processes are in the hands of the Inspectors, including how the examinations for the separate plans would be sequenced.

2.8 Accounting for comments made to the [Greater Cambridge Local Plan First Proposals \(Preferred Options\) consultation](#) held in late 2021, the [Greater Cambridge Local Plan Development Strategy Update](#) was agreed by both Councils in early 2023. The Development Strategy Update comprised decisions confirming: an updated need for jobs and homes; three key sites - North East Cambridge, Cambridge East, and Cambridge Biomedical Campus – as central building blocks for any development strategy; and the use of the First Proposals development strategy principles to inform identification of further sites in a full development strategy to be confirmed at a later date.

2.9 In addition to the above, the Development Strategy Update identified ongoing uncertainties regarding whether adequate water supply could be provided without unacceptable environmental harm to accommodate a full development strategy. Resolution of the issues is ongoing, including through the work of the Cambridge Water Scarcity Group, established by the government to explore short and long-term issues regarding water availability. Uncertainty regarding water supply, as well as delay to the submission of the CWWTP DCO, prevented progression of the plan to the timings set out at 2.7 above. A revision to the Local Development Scheme will be published in 2024.

2.10 Public consultation on the draft NECAAP ran from 27 July to 5 October 2020. The comments received are [published](#) and the Council's responses to them are set out in the [Statement of Consultation](#). The comments received were considered, and along with additional evidence base studies, informed the Proposed Submission version of the NECAAP. The [Proposed Submission NECAAP](#) was considered by councillors through a series of meetings at both Councils between November 2021 and January 2022. As above, progression to Proposed Submission consultation is dependent on a successful outcome to the CWWTP DCO.

B Action taken on Duty to Co-operate

2.11 For the joint Greater Cambridge Local Plan and the North East Cambridge Area Action Plan which have been in preparation during the monitoring year, the two authorities have continued to work together as one, and continue to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with the other Duty to Cooperate bodies to address strategic cross-boundary matters. The authorities continue to address the Duty to Cooperate in all relevant aspects of the plans, including governance, consultation, and evidence gathering.

2.12 In terms of governance, to support constructive and ongoing engagement for both plans, a non-statutory Joint Local Planning Advisory Group meets to discuss each plan at key plan-making stages to provide efficient and effective coordination of spatial planning for the Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire districts. The group includes members of Cambridge City Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council, and Cambridgeshire County Council (which is also under the duty to cooperate).

2.13 Supporting member engagement for the Local Plan, a Greater Cambridge Local Plan transport sub group - comprising the Councils, County Council, Combined Authority, Greater Cambridge Partnership, National Highways and Network Rail - meets to facilitate the preparation of a robust Transport Evidence Base supporting the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. This group has also addressed transport matters relating to North East Cambridge Area Action Plan. Supporting member engagement for the North East Cambridge Area Action Plan, a Public Partners Stakeholder Group – comprising the Councils, County Council, Combined Authority and Greater Cambridge Partnership - has met regularly throughout preparation of the plan to discuss relevant planning issues, including cross-boundary matters.

2.14 In terms of consultation and engagement for the Greater Cambridge Local Plan, officers have engaged with a wide range of relevant bodies to explore substantive issues via Duty to Cooperate roundtable meetings, and via

bilateral meetings, which also addressed duty to cooperate matters relevant to the North East Cambridge Area Action Plan. To support the [Greater Cambridge Local Plan First Proposals consultation](#) in autumn 2021 the Councils published a [draft Statement of Common Ground](#) and [Duty to Cooperate Statement of Compliance](#), and offered the opportunity for further meetings with relevant bodies. Ahead of publishing the [Proposed Submission North East Cambridge Area Action Plan](#), the Councils worked with relevant bodies to resolve strategic cross-boundary matters, as documented in a [draft Statement of Common Ground](#) and [Duty to Cooperate Statement of Compliance](#).

- 2.15 In terms of evidence, the Councils have continued to engage with neighbouring authorities and relevant prescribed Duty to Cooperate bodies on an ongoing basis across relevant functional geographies. Examples for the Greater Cambridge Local Plan include working with the County Council and Combined Authority on the development of the Local Plan transport evidence base, as well as engaging with the relevant prescribed bodies on the development of environmental evidence. An example for the North East Cambridge Area Action Plan was engaging with Historic England on the scope and outputs of the North East Cambridge Heritage Impact Assessment.

C Details of Neighbourhood Development Orders or Neighbourhood Development Plans Made

- 2.16 Neighbourhood planning was introduced by the Localism Act in 2011. Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area.
- 2.17 Before a neighbourhood plan can be prepared a neighbourhood area must be designated. At December 2023 there were 16 designated neighbourhood areas in South Cambridgeshire:
- Babraham
 - Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth
 - Bourn
 - Girton
 - Harston
 - Haslingfield
 - Horseheath
 - Linton and Hildersham – these two parishes have joined together to form a single neighbourhood area
 - Melbourn

- Orwell
- Pampisford
- Sawston
- Stapleford and Great Shelford – these two parishes have joined together to form a single neighbourhood area
- Swavesey
- Thriplow
- Whittlesford

2.18 There is one designated neighbourhood area in Cambridge:

- South Newnham

2.19 The Neighbourhood Forum for South Newnham was originally designated on 22 March 2017 and was re-designated on 21 July 2022 so that it can continue to prepare the plan.

2.20 A total of eight neighbourhood plans have been ‘made’ (adopted) in South Cambridgeshire, following successful referendums. One neighbourhood plan was made in March 2023. Four neighbourhood plans were made in 2021-2022, and two neighbourhood plans were made in Autumn 2022. The full list of neighbourhood plans made in South Cambridgeshire are:

- Great Abington Former LSA Estate Neighbourhood Plan – 21 February 2019
- Cottenham Neighbourhood Plan – 20 May 2021
- Histon & Impington Neighbourhood Plan – 20 May 2021
- Foxton Neighbourhood Plan – 5 August 2021
- Waterbeach Neighbourhood Plan – 23 March 2022
- West Wickham Neighbourhood Plan – 23 September 2022
- Gamlingay Neighbourhood Plan – 24 November 2022
- Fulbourn Neighbourhood Plan – 30 March 2023

2.21 Initial discussions have taken place with several parish councils about whether a neighbourhood plan would be the right tool for them to achieve the aspirations they have for the future of their villages. There is growing interest from parish councils to prepare neighbourhood plans. Further information can be found in relation to neighbourhood planning on the [Greater Cambridge Planning website](#).

D Information relating to the Collection and Spending of Community Infrastructure Levy Monies

- 2.22 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge on new development, which helps fund a wide range of strategic infrastructure, such as public transport, parks and community facilities, needed to support growth. Both councils had previously sought to introduce a CIL and had submitted draft charging schedules for Examination in 2014. The intention was for these to be examined following the conclusion of the Examinations into the Local Plans. The councils each agreed to withdraw their CIL draft charging schedules in 2017 reflecting a number of changes in circumstances and to jointly reassess the position.
- 2.23 The position will be kept under review. The Councils will update the Local Development Scheme if they intend to commence preparation of a CIL scheme.
- 2.24 [Cambridge City Council](#), [South Cambridgeshire District Council](#), and [Cambridgeshire County Council](#), publish individual Infrastructure Funding Statements to comply with the 2019 CIL Regulation amendments.

E. Greater Cambridge Statement of Community Involvement

- 2.25 The Statement of Community Involvement sets out how and when the councils will involve the community and key stakeholders in preparing, altering, and reviewing our plans and guidance for development in Greater Cambridge. It also explains how the councils will involve the community in planning application stages and includes guidance on neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood development orders. Both councils have jointly prepared a [Statement of Community Involvement](#). This was adopted by SCDC in July 2019 and by Cambridge City Council in June 2019.
- 2.26 In June 2020 both councils jointly issued an [Addendum to the Statement of Community Involvement](#). This addendum was superseded by an [Updated Addendum](#) published in December 2020. The Addenda set out elements impacted by restrictions related to the coronavirus pandemic, and how the Councils will continue to enable full involvement of people in planning matters.
- 2.27 The councils consulted on an updated Statement of Community Involvement in October-November 2023. This update sets out how people can engage in the planning process and how the councils will often go above the minimum consultation requirements in order to widen community participation and achieve the best planning outcomes. It also sets out how developers should seek to carry out effective and easy engagement with local communities to help shape development proposals from an early stage. It is anticipated that

the updated Statement of Community Involvement will be adopted by the councils in spring 2024.

3. Topics

A. Housing Monitoring

- 3.1 The development strategy for Greater Cambridge supports the economic success of the Cambridge area through continued jobs growth, with housing provision at a level, and of a quality, to meet objectively assessed needs. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) requires (in Policy S/5) that provision is made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the objectively assessed need. The Cambridge Local Plan (2018) requires (in Policy 3) that provision is made for 14,000 dwellings in the city during the same plan period 2011-2031.
- 3.2 Therefore, together the Local Plans set a housing requirement of 33,500 homes between 2011 and 2031 for Greater Cambridge. This results in an average delivery rate of 1,675 dwellings a year for Greater Cambridge. The latest housing trajectory for Greater Cambridge is set out in the [Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory and Five Year Housing Land Supply](#) report published in April 2023. This shows that 37,674 dwellings are expected to be delivered between 2011 and 2031 (14,199 in Cambridge and 23,475 in South Cambridgeshire), which is 12% (4,174 dwellings) more than the housing requirement and allows flexibility to respond to changing conditions.
- 3.3 Both Local Plans set out that “the housing trajectories for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire, as updated each year in the Authority Monitoring Report, will be considered together for the purposes of phasing of housing delivery, including for calculating 5-year housing land supply in development management decisions that concern housing development” (Policy S/12 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan and Policy 3 of the Cambridge Local Plan). Both Local Plan Inspectors’ Reports recognised that given the nature of the development strategy for Greater Cambridge as a whole, delivery would be higher in Cambridge in the early years of the plan period and higher in South Cambridgeshire later in the plan period, and therefore that housing supply and delivery should be considered jointly.
- 3.4 The [Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory and Five Year Housing Land Supply](#) report (published in April 2023) shows that the Councils jointly have 6.1 years of housing land supply for the 2023-2028 five year period, using the Liverpool methodology and applying a 5% buffer. Collectively this means that for Greater Cambridge, the Councils can demonstrate a five year housing land supply.
- 3.5 The most up to date housing trajectory and five year land supply calculations are published on the [Greater Cambridge Shared Planning website](#).

- 3.6 **Housing completions:** Between 2011 and 2023 (the first twelve years of the plan period for both adopted Local Plans), 20,284 net additional dwellings were completed (9,355 dwellings in Cambridge and 10,929 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire). In the 2022-2023 monitoring year, 2,339 net additional dwellings were completed in Greater Cambridge, with 1,500 net additional dwellings in South Cambridgeshire and 839 net additional dwellings in Cambridge. The largest contributions were in: the Cambridge Urban area (589 dwellings) including 172 dwellings at the Timberworks, Cromwell Road; at five year housing land supply sites in rural areas (512 dwellings); and, in new settlements (505 dwellings). Cambourne West (263 dwellings) achieved slightly more completions than Northstowe (237 dwellings).
- 3.7 The combined annual completions in 2022-2023 for Greater Cambridge was 2,339 dwellings. The average annual delivery rate required between 2011 and 2031 to meet the needs identified by the adopted Local Plans is 1,675 dwellings a year.. Updated to include this year, the average annual completions since 2011 is now 1,690 dwellings.
- 3.8 South Cambridgeshire achieved its highest level of completions during the plan period by some margin. This was driven by both new settlements (Cambourne West and Northstowe) and village sites.. In Cambridge completions were some way off their peak but still at their highest level since 2018-19. After the Timberworks (see paragraph 3.6) the next largest scheme contributor was Lot S3 at Eddington (142 dwellings).
- 3.9 Actual net completions in 2022-2023 (2,339 dwellings) were above the anticipated net completions included in the April 2023 housing trajectory (1,742 dwellings). Delivery was above the housing trajectory estimations in both local authorities. However, the largest difference was in South Cambridgeshire where a projection of 1,033 dwellings compared with an actual completion level of 1,500 dwellings. Over half of this difference can be explained by higher than projected completions in Cambourne West and Northstowe.
- 3.10 The **Housing Delivery Test (HDT)** is an annual assessment of actual housing delivery over the previous three years against the housing requirement for the district for that same period. It is required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). HDT results are published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) each year.
- 3.11 The most recent results for 2018-2019 to 2020-2021 were published in January 2022 and are 133% for Cambridge and 145% for South Cambridgeshire. There are no consequences from the HDT results published

in January 2022 for Cambridge or South Cambridgeshire. A statement setting out the results and the implications for both Councils is published on the [Greater Cambridge Shared Planning website](#).

- 3.12 There has been a delay in publishing the results for the period 2019-2020 to 2021-2022. However, given recent performance in Greater Cambridge in terms of housing completions there are unlikely to be any implications for either Cambridge or South Cambridgeshire. When results are published for both the 2019-2020 to 2021-2022 and 2020-2021 to 2022-2023 periods they will be added to the [Greater Cambridge Shared Planning website](#).
- 3.13 **Previously Developed Land:** Making efficient use of land, including through the reuse of Previously Developed Land (PDL), is central to the approach to delivering sustainable development. South Cambridgeshire has an indicator to monitor completions on PDL. The proportion of housing completed on PDL was higher in 2022-2023 (18.0%) than in 2021-2022 (15.8%) but was still low compared to the early years of the plan period. PDL completions are predominantly occurring, both in actual terms and proportionally, in the villages. In 2022-2023, almost half of all PDL completions were in Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres, Group Villages and Infill Villages. There was a significant increase in the number of PDL completions on ‘five year supply’ sites in 2022-2023 due to progress on the Barrington cement works site. In contrast, PDL completions accounted for only 1% of completions in new settlements in 2022-2023. These dwellings were at the Northern Woods parcel at Waterbeach (21/02400/REM).
- 3.14 **Subdivision of existing dwelling plots:** Policy 52 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) sets out criteria by which new dwellings requiring the subdivision of existing dwelling plots should be considered. A review of all applications for subdivision of garden plots over the 2022-2023 monitoring year was carried out. There were a total of 14 permissions granted on garden land. Eleven were considered to be compliant with Policy 52 and were clearly assessed as such in the officer report. A further two were approved on appeal where the Inspector concluded that the proposals were compliant with Policy 52. One scheme was considered to be unacceptable as the proposal did not adhere to the criteria in Policy 52. However, permission was granted as the proposal was considered to be in keeping with the neighbouring areas and provided clear elements of inclusive design (i.e., meeting the needs of disabled people, elderly people, or children), and therefore contributed to the delivery of a successful place as well as providing an adequate level of residential amenity for future occupiers.

- 3.15 **Housing density:** Over the plan period (2011-2023), the average net density of dwellings completed in South Cambridgeshire has fluctuated. In the last monitoring year (2022-2023), the average net density was 39.8 dwellings per hectare (DPH) on sites greater than nine dwellings. This is slightly higher than the average of 35.5 DPH over the plan period. The higher density in 2022-2023 was partly due to the completion of a parcel at Trumpington Meadows that achieved a density of 57 DPH.
- 3.16 Density in the city has also fluctuated over the plan period. The average density achieved in 2022-2023 of 112.1 DPH was lower than in 2021-2022 but still significantly higher than plan period average of 79.0 DPH. The largest completion was the Timberworks site (19/0288/FUL) which delivered 295 dwellings at 98.2 DPH. The highest density was achieved at Murdoch House, Station Road (now known as Three and Four Station Square) where 89 dwellings were completed at a density of 436.3 DPH (15/1759/FUL).
- 3.17 **Affordable Housing:** The availability of housing that is affordable and accessible to those in need in Greater Cambridge is a major issue. In Cambridge, the median house price has risen from 8.7 times the median income in 2011 to 12.3 times the median income in 2022. There was a significant increase between 2011 and 2015 with the ratio remaining little changed in recent years. In South Cambridgeshire, the median house price has risen from 7.6 times the median income in 2011 to 10.4 times the median income in 2022. South Cambridgeshire has experienced a small increase in the ratio in recent years and it is now at its highest level since the Local Plan base date (2011).
- 3.18 The affordable housing policies in South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) require the provision of 40% affordable housing on all developments of 11 or more, or on developments of 10 or less if the total floorspace exceeds 1,000 square metres (see Policy H/10 – although a lower threshold of 10 dwellings, in line with the NPPF was agreed by members at their November 2018 Planning Committee). Policy H/11 allows the provision of affordable housing on small sites adjoining villages as rural exception sites. Policy H/11 allows consideration to be given to rural exception sites providing a minimum amount of market housing if it can be demonstrated that a 100% affordable housing scheme is unviable.
- 3.19 Similarly, Policy 45 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) requires the provision of affordable housing on schemes for 11 units or more, or on developments of less than 11 units if the total floorspace exceeds 1,000 square metres. However, similar to South Cambridgeshire, a lower threshold of 10 dwellings in line with the NPPF was agreed by members at their November 2018 Planning Committee. The Cambridge Local Plan has two thresholds with 25%

affordable housing required on developments of 11 (10) - 14 units and 40% affordable housing required on sites of 15 or more units.

- 3.20 In total, South Cambridgeshire delivered 472 affordable dwellings (net) in 2022-2023. At 32% of all completions this was above the plan period average for the district (27%). Almost 40% of the affordable housing completions in 2022-2023 were delivered through four strategic sites: West Cambourne (87 dwellings); Northstowe (47 dwellings); Marleigh (30 dwellings); and Trumpington Meadows (20 dwellings). There were 322 affordable dwellings (net) completed in Cambridge. In total, affordable dwellings comprised 38% of all dwellings completed in 2022-2023 which is also above the plan period average of 35% for Cambridge. This is due to delivery on a number of Cambridge Investment Partnership (CIP) schemes which typically deliver very high levels of affordable housing. The biggest contributors (all CIP schemes) in 2022-2023 were: Campkin Road (75 dwellings); Colville Road Phase 2 (69 dwellings); Timberworks (56 dwellings); and Ironworks (45 dwellings). Two edge of Cambridge strategic sites also delivered affordable housing: Darwin Green (32 dwellings) and Trumpington Meadows (26 dwellings)
- 3.21 A total of 1,740 dwellings were permitted in South Cambridgeshire during the 2022-2023 monitoring year. Permissions in 2022-2023 included 1,311 dwellings within schemes eligible to provide affordable dwellings (for example excluding schemes of less than 10 dwellings, student apartments, houses in multiple occupation, and prior notification approvals). Of these, 22% are to be affordable dwellings which is well below the policy requirement of 40%. Five permissions for 10 or more dwellings will deliver the 40% affordable housing policy requirement including a rural exception scheme in Fen Drayton which will deliver 100% affordable housing. Five permissions will deliver less than 40% affordable housing and each has been reviewed to understand the reasons:
- Teversham Road, Fulbourn (S/3290/19/RM) was granted planning permission on appeal in June 2022. However, the level of affordable housing (30%) was not contested as the level had been agreed at the outline application stage due to viability issues;
 - Bishops site, Impington (21/02902/FUL) will deliver no affordable housing. A previous scheme was permitted with no affordable housing due to viability reasons. A new viability assessment was undertaken for the revised scheme but this confirmed that only a small in lieu financial contribution was possible;
 - Land south of Babraham Road, Sawston (21/03955/FUL) will deliver only 27% affordable dwellings. This is due to relevant planning history and material planning reasons which relate to two adjacent rural

exception schemes that are considered to deliver part of the affordable housing requirement;

- Lot S1/S2 at North West Cambridge (21/04036/REM) is a Build To Rent scheme of 373 dwellings which will all be private rent. The outline permission for North West Cambridge agrees a tenure split of 50:50 market housing to key worker housing for Cambridge University staff. This scheme provides no key worker housing as this will be delivered elsewhere within the overall development through a series of clusters; and
- Lot 4 at North West Cambridge (22/01168/REM) will also deliver no key worker housing as this will be delivered elsewhere within North West Cambridge as agreed through the outline permission.

3.22 A total of 876 dwellings were permitted in Cambridge in 2022-2023. This included 731 dwellings within schemes eligible to provide 40% affordable dwellings (that is schemes of 15 dwellings or more). Of these, 45% are to be affordable dwellings, in excess of the policy requirement. This comprised four sites. Two Cambridge Investment Partnership schemes at Aylesborough Close and Colville Road (Phase 3) will deliver 100% and 91% affordable housing respectively. Two parcels at Darwin Green will both deliver 40% affordable housing. One scheme meets the threshold of 25% affordable housing for developments of 10-14 dwellings. Land at Aragon Close and Sackville Close is a Cambridge Investment Partnership scheme which will deliver all 14 dwellings as affordable housing. [Cambridge Investment Partnership](#) is an equal partnership between Cambridge City Council and Hill Investment Partnerships and tends to deliver higher than policy compliant levels of affordable housing on most of its schemes.

3.23 **Housing development by settlement category:** Over the plan period so far (2011-2023), the majority of completions across the whole plan area have been in Cambridge Urban Area and on the Edge of Cambridge (4,826 and 5,801 respectively). In the rural area of South Cambridgeshire, 'five year supply sites' (permitted as a departure to the development plan while the Council was unable to demonstrate a five year housing land supply) now account for the largest share of completions (2,210) followed by Rural Centres (1,944), New Settlements (1,749) and Minor Rural Centres (1,393).

3.24 **Student Accommodation:** Policy 46 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) relates to student accommodation. This requires that new student accommodation developments demonstrate there is a proven need for student accommodation to serve a particular institution and a formal agreement must be entered into with the institution to confirm the accommodation is suitable. Student accommodation is to serve students who

are attending full-time courses of one academic year or more. The policy indicator requires a review of whether applications are built to meet the specific needs of a named institution or institutions.

- 3.25 There were only two permissions related to student accommodation granted in 2022-2023. Both involve the loss of accommodation to office use with the resulting loss of 10 bedrooms.
- 3.26 There was more activity in terms of completions in 2022-2023. In total, four schemes saw an aggregate of 142 new student bedrooms completed. Another scheme saw the loss of one student bedroom. The largest two schemes accounted for the vast majority of the completions. Lucy Cavendish College completed a development including 72 bedrooms, a college cafe and social learning space (20/03342/FUL) and Emmanuel College completed a development including 50 bedrooms, a student bar, and lecture and education facilities (19/1651/FUL).
- 3.27 There has been a net increase of 4,717 student rooms over the first twelve years of the plan period (2011-2023). The trigger of 3,104 rooms set by the indicator in the plan relates to the findings of the Assessment of Student Housing Demand and Supply study (January 2017) for Cambridge City Council and is the demand for a ten year period from 2016 to 2026. Since the 2016/2017 monitoring year an additional 2,204 (net) student rooms have been provided.
- 3.28 **Greater Cambridge Partnership (formerly City Deal) – 1,000 Additional New Homes on Rural Exception Sites:** The [Greater Cambridge City Deal](#) was signed with Government in June 2014 and brings up to £500 million of grant funding to help deliver infrastructure to support growth in the area with its highly successful economy. Through the City Deal, the partners have committed to the delivery of 1,000 additional new homes on rural exception sites by 2031.
- 3.29 The latest housing trajectory (April 2023) shows that 37,674 dwellings are anticipated to be completed in Greater Cambridge between 2011 and 2031, which is 4,174 dwellings more than the housing requirement of 33,500 dwellings. By 2023 it is projected that there will have been 1,190 affordable housing completions on rural exception sites and other schemes outside of village boundaries. Adding these to the 651 affordable dwellings in the pipeline post-2023 gives a total of 1,841 affordable dwellings anticipated by 2031, exceeding the 1,000 dwellings identified in the City Deal.
- 3.30 The methodology, agreed by the Executive Board for monitoring the 1,000 additional homes, means that only once housing delivery exceeds the level

needed to meet the Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan requirements (33,500 homes between 2011 and 2031) can any affordable homes on eligible sites be counted towards the 1,000 additional new homes.

- 3.31 The Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory (April 2023) shows that it is anticipated that there will be a surplus, in terms of delivery over and above that required to meet the housing requirements in the Local Plans, in 2024-2025. Until 2024-2025, affordable homes that are being completed on eligible sites are contributing towards delivering the Greater Cambridge housing requirement of 33,500 dwellings.
- 3.32 On the basis of known rural exception schemes and other sites of 10 or more dwellings with planning permission or planning applications with a resolution to grant planning permission by South Cambridgeshire District Council's Planning Committee, approximately 479 eligible affordable homes are anticipated to be delivered between 2024 and 2031 towards the target of 1,000 by 2031. This figure is lower than 1,841 dwellings referred to in paragraph 3.30 as it excludes all completions before 2024-25 as explained in paragraph 3.32.
- 3.33 There are still a further eight years until 2031 during which affordable homes on other eligible sites will continue to come forward as part of the additional supply, providing additional affordable homes that will count towards this target. Quarterly updates on anticipated delivery towards this City Deal commitment are provided to the [Greater Cambridge Partnership Board and Assembly](#)
- 3.34 **Gypsy & Traveller Sites:** Local planning authorities are required to make provision for Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots to meet identified needs. The [Cambridgeshire, King's Lynn & West Norfolk, Peterborough and West Suffolk Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment](#) (GTANA) was completed in October 2016 and was used to inform the pitch and plot requirements included in the adopted Local Plans. The GTANA (2016) concluded for South Cambridgeshire that the overall level of additional need for those households who meet the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller could be met through existing available sites and it identified a need for nine additional Travelling Showpeople plots in South Cambridgeshire over the period 2016-2021 and 12 plots over the period 2016-2036. Although no Travelling Showpeople plots were delivered in the 2022-2023 monitoring year, four plots were delivered in 2016-2017. No gypsy & traveller pitches were completed in 2022-2023 leaving the total at ten since 2016. A new GTANA is being prepared as part of the evidence base for the new Greater Cambridge Local Plan.

3.35 **Accessible Homes:** An accessible home supports the changing needs of residents from raising children through to mobility issues faced in old age or through disability. Both Local Plans make provision for accessible dwellings. Policy 51 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) requires that:

- a) all housing development should be of a size, configuration and internal layout to enable Building Regulations requirement M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings' to be met unless it has been demonstrated that it would be unviable to do so, and
- b) that 5% of affordable housing on sites capable of providing 20 or more self-contained affordable homes, meet M4(3) of Building Regulations.

There is no indicator which monitors the use of Policy 51 in the Cambridge Local Plan, however a review of part b) of the policy has been undertaken. This found four reserved matters or full planning permissions which included more than 20 affordable dwellings.

Two Cambridge Investment Partnership schemes at Aylesborough Close (22/01995/FUL) and Colville Road (21/02759/FUL) were both deemed to meet the policy requirement although less than 5% of affordable homes will meet the M4(3) standard. Both schemes are over-delivering on their affordable housing requirements and would meet the 5% requirement if they only delivered 40% affordable housing.

3.36 Two reserved matters applications were permitted at Darwin Green (known as BDW2 and BDW4 – 21/04431/REM and 21/05433/REM). Both permissions related to an outline permission granted before the 2018 Local Plan was adopted and therefore Policy 51 could not be applied. Nevertheless, the planning permissions have secured 5% of affordable dwellings to be built to M4(3) standard on BDW4 and 20 affordable homes and 30 market homes to be built to Lifetime Homes standard on BDW2.

3.37 Policy H/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) requires that 5% of new dwellings meet M4(2) of Building Regulations. All developments of 20 or more houses are therefore required to provide an element of accessible dwellings. An evaluation of all of the developments of 20 or more dwellings approved in the 2022-2023 monitoring year was undertaken. Ten permissions were reviewed. Several reserved matters permissions related to existing outline permissions permitted before the 2018 Local Plan was adopted and therefore the policy requirement could not be applied. However, some of these schemes did agree to meet the standard regardless. All permissions where the policy requirement did apply will deliver at least 5% of dwellings to M4(2) standard. Two permissions that form part of the Eddington

development (21/04036/REM and 22/01168/REM) plan to deliver 100% of dwellings to this standard. The permissions approved in 2022-2023 should result in almost 500 dwellings built to M4(2) standard in South Cambridgeshire.

B. Employment Monitoring

- 3.38 Cambridge is an acknowledged world leader in higher education, research and knowledge-based industries. It has a prosperous and dynamic economic base in high technology, research and development and related service sector industries. The success of the high technology industry in the area and the clustering of high technology, biotech and research and development industries around Cambridge University and Addenbrooke's Hospital is termed the "Cambridge Phenomenon". Both Local Plans identify targets for jobs to be provided over the period between 2011 and 2031. In South Cambridgeshire the target is 22,000 jobs and in Cambridge the target is 22,100 jobs. Over the plan period (2011-2021) there have been 38,000 additional jobs created across Greater Cambridge: 18,000 in South Cambridgeshire and 20,000 in Cambridge. This data is taken from the ONS Jobs Density data series via NOMIS. It is a workplace-based measure and comprises employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. It should be noted that this dataset has a significant time lag and can be subject to significant revisions. The release of data for 2021 saw the employment estimate for Cambridge in 2020 revised down from 133,000 to 121,000 jobs.
- 3.39 Employment sites within villages are a scarce resource that should be retained to provide local employment. Policies therefore resist the re-use of employment sites for non-employment uses, unless there is proven limited or no market demand for the site within its existing use; the community benefit of the new proposal outweighs the adverse effects of the loss of employment; or the existing use is generating environmental problems that will remain similar with any other alternative employment use (see Policy E/14 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018)).
- 3.40 The Cambridge Local Plan supports a forecast growth of 8,800 jobs in the B use classes. Growth of this scale is expected to generate demand for around 70,200 square metres of additional B use floorspace. Policy 40 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) supports new office and research facilities in the city centre, eastern gateway, around both train stations, in the Biomedical Campus and West Cambridge Site, and on suitable windfall sites around the city. The loss of B use floorspace (or sui generis research floorspace), both within and outside of Protected Industrial Sites, is protected by Policy 41 which only permits loss of this floorspace where it facilitates modernisation or

redevelopment to allow continued employment use (within the B use class) or if the loss has been justified through a marketing exercise.

- 3.41 In the 2022-2023 monitoring year, there was a net loss in business completions of -5,698 square metres/ -1.08 hectares in Cambridge and a net gain of 27,036 square metres/ 12.94 hectares in South Cambridgeshire. The largest completions were 10,974 square metres of new office and technology research facilities at land north of Melbourn Science Park (S/2941/18/FL) and a 9,723 square metres office building at land adjacent to Cambridge North Station (S/4478/17/FL). The biggest loss saw a 4,564 square metre storage and distribution facility replaced by a builders' merchant in Coldhams Lane (21/01137/FUL). For the whole of the plan period (2011-2023), business completions (net) were 150,007 square metres/ -12.81 hectares in Cambridge and 254,244 square metres/ 124.62 hectares for South Cambridgeshire. In Cambridge 0.21 hectares of employment land was lost in 2022-2023 to other uses on unallocated sites. In South Cambridgeshire 0.88 hectares of employment land was lost to other uses in 2022-2023. However, there remain significant employment land commitments in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. At the end of March 2023 there was 94,930 square metres of employment land with full or reserved matters planning permission either under construction or not started in Cambridge. There was 194,146 square metres of employment land with full or reserved matters planning permission either under construction or not started in South Cambridgeshire.
- 3.42 At the end of the monitoring year, March 2023, there were 2,075 people claiming unemployment related benefits in Cambridge (1.9% of residents aged 16-64). There were 1,755 people claiming unemployment related benefits in South Cambridgeshire (1.8% of residents aged 16-64). Unemployment has fallen significantly post-Covid (and has continued to fall since the end of the monitoring year) but remains higher in both Districts than it was during 2015-2018 when unemployment was at its lowest point during the Local Plan period.
- 3.43 The business population in South Cambridgeshire fell in 2022. Enterprise births were at their lowest level since the data series was revised in 2016. Enterprise deaths were at their highest level. In contrast, the business population in Cambridge was stable in 2022. Although enterprise deaths did increase but these were still marginally lower than enterprise births.

C. Allocations Monitoring

- 3.44 For the purposes of the AMR, the Councils monitor progress on the delivery of allocations within both Local Plans.

3.45 Indicator M34 of the South Cambridge Local Plan (2018) monitors progress on employment sites. The updates are as follows:

- **Cambridge Science Park (Policy E/1):** This site has played an important role in supporting the research and development and high tech sectors since the 1970's. Its accessibility has been significantly enhanced by the Guided Bus and Cambridge North Station. Early parts of the site were built at low densities and were built forty years ago. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan identifies the opportunity for their redevelopment and densification, to make better use of the site. It should be noted that the policy does not allocate a specific amount of floorspace. This area is also included within the Area Action Plan being prepared for North East Cambridge. The Greater Cambridge Employment Land and Economic Development Evidence Study (November 2020) concludes that intensification of employment uses should be sought through the Area Action Plan. Details of completions and commitments in the Science Park are included in tables 58 and 59 of Appendix 2.
- **Land south of Cambridge Biomedical Campus (Edge of Cambridge) (Policy E/2):** an extension of 8.9 hectares to the Cambridge Biomedical Campus is identified for biomedical/ biotechnology research and development uses, and related higher education and sui-generis medical research institute uses. To date there have been no planning applications for the allocation.
- **Fulbourn Road East (Fulbourn / Edge of Cambridge) (Policy E/3):** a site adjoining the Peterhouse Technology Park of 6.9 hectares is allocated for employment uses. The Greater Cambridge Employment Land and Economic Development Evidence Study (November 2020) concludes that the site should be retained for employment use. A hybrid planning application for a total of 56,473 square metres of commercial floorspace for Use Classes E(g) i (offices), ii (research and development), iii (light industrial) and B8 (storage and distribution - limited to data centres) uses covering the whole allocation was allowed on appeal in November 2022. An application has been submitted for amendments to the design of the approved buildings (23/03182/S73) and is being considered by the Council.
- **Papworth Hospital:** The hospital closed in May 2019 and relocated to the Addenbrooke's Biomedical Campus. No planning applications have yet been received for the redevelopment of the existing Papworth Hospital site, but pre-application discussions are underway.

- **Histon and Impington Station Area: The Bishops Site, Cambridge Road, Impington:** the site has full planning permission (21/02902/FUL) for the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of 38 dwellings. The site has been cleared, and a material start has been made on the previous full planning permission (S/0671/17/FL) for 35 dwellings so that it will not lapse. **Former station site including derelict Histon & Impington Railway Station, 94-96 Station Road, Impington:** the site has full planning permission (S/0783/17/FL) for the restoration and redevelopment of the former station building with a ground floor commercial unit and two dwellings and the erection of 10 dwellings. At March 2021 all 12 dwellings and the commercial unit had been completed. **Station Road Garage, Station Yard, Station Road, Histon:** the site had outline planning permission (S/2010/17/OL) for 32 dwellings and amenity space, however a reserved matters planning application was not submitted within the required time and therefore the outline planning permission has lapsed.
- **Bayer CropScience Site (Hauxton):** The site is allocated for housing and B1 employment uses. Outline planning permission was granted for a scheme including up to 380 dwellings, up to 4,000 square metres of B1a use and up to 250 square metres of retail use in February 2010 (which has now lapsed). Detailed masterplanning of the site resulted in the site being anticipated to provide 285 dwellings, rather than 380 dwellings as anticipated in the outline planning permission. At February 2020, all 285 dwellings had been completed. The Greater Cambridge Employment Land and Economic Development Evidence Study (November 2020) concludes that the site should be retained for employment use.
- **Papworth Everard West Central: Land south of Church Lane:** The site has reserved matters planning permission for 53 dwellings (S/0307/17/RM) and a full permission for 8 live-work units, or a range of business uses (S/0623/13/FL). At March 2023 all 61 dwellings had been completed. **Catholic Church site:** the site has planning permission for the demolition of the existing dilapidated church and erection of four new apartments (21/01191/AEA). At November 2021, the church had been demolished and the new dwellings completed.
- **Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston (Policy H/1a):** The site is allocated for residential development and B1 employment uses. The allocation envisages that an area of 1.5 hectares bound by East Way, Middle Way and Grove Road will be developed for B1 uses, and that the remainder of site, 9 hectares of B2/B8 uses and vacant land, will be lost

to residential uses. However, the landowners of the north-western part of the site are implementing a detailed planning permission (S/1962/10) for 27 units for B1c, B2 and B8 uses and the erection of 14m high wind turbine, and therefore this part of the allocation is no longer available for residential development. About half of the site was completed by March 2019 but the remainder is unimplemented. The Greater Cambridge Employment Land and Economic Development Evidence Study (November 2020) concludes that “given the active commercial interest in the site and recent completions, the residential component is unlikely to be brought forward in full if not in entirety. A removal of the mixed use allocation should be considered and employment otherwise retained under the wider existing policy framework”.

- **Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay (Policy H/1f):** the site is 4.09 hectares of mixed B1/B2/B8, which is proposed for residential led development. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan requires redevelopment to provide 25% employment land, therefore resulting in a loss of around 3 hectares. Outline planning permission for the demolition of 5 dwellings and industrial and office units, and the erection of up to 90 dwellings was granted in December 2016 and reserved matters planning permission was approved in June 2020. The planning permission covers approximately 75% of the site. The site is currently under construction and, as at March 2023, 23 dwellings had been completed.

3.46 Indicator M7 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan monitors progress on the delivery of new mixed-use developments or redevelopment at a number of sites. The updates are as follows:

- **Orchard Park** is a mixed-use development on the northern edge of Cambridge between Kings Hedges Road, Histon Road and the A14. Outline planning permission for the whole site was approved in June 2005, and has largely been implemented, but that planning permission has now lapsed.
 - **Parcel L2:** the site has full planning permission for 75 dwellings (20/03802/FUL). The site is being brought forward by Cambridge Investment Partnership (CIP - Hill Investment Partnerships and Cambridge City Council) and construction commenced in December 2021. At March 2023 all 75 dwellings were under construction.
 - **Parcel Com4:** The western part of the allocated site has full planning permission (S/4191/19/FL) for 80 dwellings, which was approved in August 2020. A variation of conditions application (22/03407/S73) to remove the basement parking to make the scheme viable was refused by South Cambridgeshire District

Council's planning committee on 13 September 2023. On the eastern part of the allocated site a planning application (22/01632/FUL) for an 80 room aparthotel and 137 room hotel with the addition of mixed-use facilities, the erection of a building above a basement, car parking, landscaping, and other associated works is being considered by the Council. The application is anticipated to go to South Cambridgeshire District Council's planning committee with a recommendation of approval either in December 2023 or January 2024, subject to drainage issues being resolved with the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA).

- **Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road / Progress towards housing provision as identified in Policy 20 and allocation R43 for up to 1,780 dwellings (Cambridge indicator):**
 - **NIAB frontage site:** the site has detailed planning permission for 187 dwellings. 153 of these dwellings have been completed and a planning permission for a non-residential development on the site of the remaining 34 dwellings has now been completed, such that the remaining 34 dwellings can no longer be delivered.
 - **NIAB Main (Darwin Green 1):** The site has outline planning permission for up to 1,593 dwellings, a primary school, community facilities, and retail units (use classes A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5), which was approved in December 2013 (07/0003/OUT).
 - Parcel **BDW1** (16/0208/REM, 173 dwellings) has been completed.
 - **The Local Centre** (15/1670/REM) has detailed planning permission for 114 dwellings, library, community rooms, health centres and retail units. At October 2023, the scheme had been completed and occupied apart from the internal fit out of the library and medical centre. No commercial units have been let out.
 - Parcels **BDW5 & BDW6** have detailed planning permission for 410 dwellings, allotments and public open space (21/03619/REM), which was approved in December 2021. Construction commenced in Autumn 2022 and by October 2023 the first 21 occupations had taken place.
 - Parcel **BDW2** has detailed planning permission for 323 dwellings and public open space (21/04431/REM) and pre-commencement conditions have been discharged. Construction commenced in Autumn 2022 but was put on hold when faults with foundation slabs were found. Demolition of 86 structures including 33 completed houses is due to commence in December 2023 with construction re-commencing 12 weeks later.

- Parcel **BDW3** has detailed planning permission for 210 dwellings and public open space (21/05434/REM), which was approved in April 2023.
 - Parcel **BDW4** has detailed planning permission for 342 dwellings and public open space (21/05433/REM), which was approved in December 2022.
- **NIAB 2 & 3 (Darwin Green 2 & 3):** The Site Specific Policies DPD (adopted in January 2010) originally allocated the site as a sustainable housing-led urban extension to Cambridge, and this allocation has been carried forward into the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 (adopted in September 2018, Policy SS/2). The site is allocated for approximately 1,000 dwellings and a secondary school. An outline planning application (22/02528/OUT) for up to 1,000 dwellings, secondary school, primary school, community facilities, retail uses, open space and infrastructure works, was submitted in May 2022 and is being considered by the Council. However, the applicant has appealed the application on the grounds of non-determination. The Council's position, as agreed by the Joint Development Control Committee on 30 October 2023, is that it would have refused the application on the grounds of conflict with planning policies which require development to demonstrate that the quality of water bodies will not be harmed. The Environment Agency has also objected to this application and will be a participant at the public inquiry for the appeal which is scheduled to take place in January 2024.
- **Cambridge East – Land north of Newmarket Road (also referred to as WING or Marleigh) / Progress towards housing provision as identified in Policy SS/3 (1a) for 1,300 dwellings:** Outline permission was granted in November 2016 for 1,300 homes, a primary school, a food store and community facilities (S/2682/13/OL).
 - **Phase 1a** (S/1096/19/RM) has detailed planning permission for 239 dwellings and non-residential floorspace including the 'Market Square'. At March 2023, 203 dwellings had been completed and 36 dwellings had not been started. The first phase of development includes a mix of non-residential uses including a local centre/community building with offices above and sports facilities and buildings. As at March 2023, completions included a primary school, community hall, café and 963 square metre convenience store.
 - **Phase 1b** (20/02569/REM) has detailed planning permission for 308 dwellings, non-residential floorspace, and the laying out of playing fields, open space and allotments. At March 2023, 50 dwellings had been completed, 38 dwellings were under construction and 220 dwellings had not been started.

- **Phase 2** (21/02450/REM) has detailed planning permission for 421 dwellings. At March 2023, 30 dwellings had been completed, 173 dwellings were under construction and 218 dwellings had not been started.
 - **Phase 3:** a Planning Performance Agreement was signed with Hill/Marshall in August 2022 for the last phase. Planning applications for Phase 3 are expected to be submitted in late 2023, including a reserved matters application to cover the remaining 332 units pursuant to the outline and a full application seeking an uplift of about 90 dwellings as part of the Phase 3 development.
- **Cambridge East / Delivery of allocation R47 as specified by the Cambridge East - Land North of Cherry Hinton SPD for approximately 780 residential units** (this is also monitored by the indicator associated with Policy 13 of the Cambridge Local Plan 2018): This land is allocated in the Cambridge Local Plan 2018 (Policy 13 / Site R47) and in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 (Policy SS/3) for 1,200 dwellings. It is anticipated that approximately 780 dwellings will be in Cambridge and approximately 420 dwellings will be in South Cambridgeshire. The Cambridge East – North of Cherry Hinton SPD was adopted by both Councils in November 2018.
 - An outline planning application (18/0481/OUT & S/1231/18/OL) for a maximum of 1,200 homes, retirement living facility, a local centre, primary and secondary schools, community facilities, open spaces, and allotments was granted in December 2020. Enabling works have been undertaken and a Section 73 variation to the outline planning permission was approved in September 2022 to make minor material amendments to the outline parameter plans. The design code (Condition 78) and the phasing plan (Condition 8) of the outline consent were both approved in October 2022.
 - Reserved matters applications (22/03137/REM & 22/03140/REM) for phase 1 site-wide infrastructure including details of internal roads, footpaths, cycle paths, market square, village green, other key public open spaces, landscaping and associated infrastructure were approved in April 2023 and conditions are currently being discharged.
 - Detailed planning permissions (22/04037/REM and 22/04102/REM) for 9 show homes and a temporary marketing suite building were approved in December 2022 and as at March 2023 were under construction.
 - The Councils' Joint Development Control Committee in April 2023 approved reserved matters planning applications (22/05037/REM and 22/05018/REM) for the first phase of 351 dwellings. The agent has advised that approximately 150 dwellings are in Cambridge and

201 dwellings are in South Cambridgeshire. A number of discharge of condition applications are being considered.

- A further reserved matters planning application has now been submitted (23/03347/REM) for a further 136 dwellings. The dwellings are within Cambridge. The application is currently going through the consultation process and due for determination in winter 2023-2024.

- **Cambridge Northern Fringe East:** The Councils are preparing an Area Action Plan (AAP) for development of the area west of the new Cambridge North Station, together with Cambridge Science Park. The Proposed Submission AAP was considered by Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District councillors through their respective committee processes in late 2021/early 2022. Prior to formal public consultation on the [Proposed Submission AAP](#), the Councils have paused the AAP process until a decision has been made on the separate Development Consent Order process for the relocation of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant. This is because the AAP is being prepared on the basis that the existing Waste Water Treatment Plant will be relocated off-site, which will enable this new district to come forward, and the Development Consent Order is an important part of showing that the AAP can be delivered. Therefore, it is currently expected that the consultation period on the Proposed Submission AAP will take place around 2024. The comments received at this stage would be submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the AAP for consideration by the independent Planning Inspector as part of the examination of the AAP.
 - A hybrid planning application was submitted in June 2022 for proposed development on part of the Chesterton Sidings parcel (to the north of Cambridge North Station) for up to 425 residential units (Build to Rent and market housing) and commercial development (22/02771/OUT). The applicant appealed the application on the grounds of non-determination and a public inquiry was held in June 2023. As a called in appeal the final decision will be issued by the secretary of state.

- **Northstowe:** Northstowe is a new settlement to the north west of Cambridge, adjacent to the villages of Longstanton and Oakington. The new town was originally planned in the Northstowe Area Action Plan (adopted in July 2007) with an area of reserve land to the west of the town. The reserve land is allocated in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 (adopted in September 2018, Policy SS/5) to provide flexibility for the phasing and delivery of the new town. In July 2012, the

Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee endorsed (with some revisions) the site wide masterplan (Development Framework Document) as a material consideration for all subsequent planning applications.

- **Phase 1:** Outline planning permission for up to 1,500 dwellings, a primary school, a mixed-use local centre, leisure, community, health and employment uses, a household recycling centre, recreational space, infrastructure works and the demolition of existing buildings and structures was granted in April 2014. A temporary community building (23/00113/FUL) was completed and occupied in 2023. The dwellings on phase 1 are being delivered by five housebuilders. As at March 2023, 1,388 dwellings had been completed. All residential parcels have received reserved matters consent. The primary school is completed and occupied.
- **Phase 2:** Outline planning permission for up to 3,500 dwellings, a secondary school, two primary schools, a town centre including employment uses, and sports hub was approved in January 2017. The first phase (2a) including 406 dwellings, non-residential floorspace and open space was granted reserved matters approval in February 2020. At March 2023, 43 dwellings had been completed. Further progress has been delayed by Homes England having to seek a new development partner for this phase. A variation of conditions application (21/02585/S73) to make design amendments to the age restricted accommodation (60 dwellings) was permitted in November 2021. Phase 2b has detailed planning permission (21/02310/REM) for 300 dwellings, non-residential floorspace and open space, which was approved in October 2021. At March 2023, all 300 dwellings had not been started but the ground had been cleared. All pre-commencement conditions have been discharged. A reserved matters application for the sports pavilion (21/03350/REM) was also permitted in November 2021. The first phase of the education campus within Phase 2 has been completed – a new secondary school and an area special school.
- **Phase 3:** Outline planning applications for phase 3a (4,000 dwellings / 20/02171/OUT) and phase 3b (1,000 dwellings / 20/02142/OUT) were permitted in March 2022. Some of the infrastructure relevant to phase 3a was consented as part of the infrastructure related to phase 2, and this includes the central primary access road, dedicated bus only route, and southern access road west that connects Northstowe to the B1050. These works are complete.
- **Land west of Station Road:** Outline planning permission (20/03598/OUT) for the demolition of an existing dwelling and the erection of up to 107 dwellings and employment and community

uses was granted in July 2022. The developer has advised in early 2023 that the site had been marketed, and was in the process being sold to a housebuilder.

- **Digital Park:** Outline planning permission (S/3854/19/OL) for up to 80 dwellings following the demolition of existing buildings was granted in June 2023.

- **Waterbeach New Town (Policy SS/6):** The site is allocated for a sustainable new town of approximately 8,000 to 9,000 dwellings. The policy for the new town requires appropriate employment provision to meet the needs of the town, provision of access to local jobs, and support for continued development of the economy of the Cambridge area. The Waterbeach New Town SPD (adopted in 2019) states that the New Town will provide a significant amount of employment land, including an appropriate mix of offices, light industrial and research and development uses. These will be in an appropriate location focused upon the new town centre, the rail station district and other local centres. The development will be expected to provide serviced and safeguarded employment land at appropriate phased timescales during the life of the development.
 - **Urban & Civic (the western part of the site):** Outline planning permission for up to 6,500 dwellings (including up to 600 residential institutional units), business, retail, community, leisure and sports uses, a hotel, schools, and open spaces was granted in September 2019 (S/0559/17/OL). Detailed planning permission (20/01649/REM) for the delivery of 'green' (landscape), 'grey' (highways and earthworks) and 'blue' (surface and foul drainage) infrastructure and associated works for Key Phase 1 North (KP1N) was approved in August 2020 and the majority of this infrastructure is in place. The first phase Design Code was approved in June 2020. Northern Woods (21/02400/REM) was granted detailed planning permission for 89 dwellings in July 2021. At March 2023, 5 dwellings had been completed and the remaining 84 dwellings were under construction. Eastern Woods (21/03866/REM) was granted detailed planning permission for 111 dwellings in December 2021. At March 2023, 45 dwellings were under construction.
 - **RLW Estates (the eastern part of the site):** An outline planning application (S/2075/18/OL) for up to 4,500 dwellings, business, retail, community, leisure and sports uses, new primary and secondary schools and sixth form centre, and public open spaces was considered by South Cambridgeshire District Council's planning committee in January 2021 where it was resolved to grant outline planning permission subject to completion of a s106

agreement. The draft planning conditions include a Grampian condition requiring connection to/from the A10 and the opening of the relocated railway station prior to any residential occupations. However, the issuing of the s106 agreement has been delayed by discussions with the Environment Agency (EA). Greater Cambridge Shared Planning has been taking a cautious approach to major applications for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development where we are either in receipt of an objection from the EA, or the EA have advised that they have an intention to object, albeit haven't formalised this position. The EA's concerns are focused on water supply as it affects larger planning applications for housing and employment proposals that require an Environmental Statement. The Councils are continuing to engage with the water companies, the EA and DEFRA as well as with the Government's Cambridge 2040 Water Scarcity Group to understand and explore ways in which the water supply situation can be addressed as quickly and effectively as possible. Full planning permission (S/0791/18/FL) for a relocated railway station and associated facilities and infrastructure was approved in January 2020. The agent (on behalf of RLW Estates) advised in early 2023 that the s106 agreement is almost finalised with only the County Council items to be agreed. The agent also advised in early 2023 that a material start had been made on the full planning permission for the relocated railway station so that the planning permission will not lapse.

- **Bourn Airfield New Village (Policy SS/7):** The site is allocated for a new village of approximately 3,500 dwellings. In addition to employment opportunities from the redevelopment of the 9 hectare former Thyssen Krupp site which adjoins the new village site, the new village will incorporate employment opportunities which are outlined in the Bourn Airfield New Village SPD (adopted in 2019). An outline planning application (S/3440/18/OL) for approximately 3,500 dwellings, employment, retail, hotel and leisure uses, residential institutions, education and community facilities, and open space was considered by South Cambridgeshire District Council's planning committee in February 2021 where it was resolved to grant planning permission subject to completion of a s106 agreement. The issuing of the s106 agreement has been delayed by discussions with the Environment Agency (EA). Greater Cambridge Shared Planning has been taking a cautious approach to major applications for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development where we are either in receipt of an objection from the EA, or the EA have advised that they have an intention to object, albeit

haven't formalised this position. The EA's concerns are focused on water supply as it affects larger planning applications for housing and employment proposals that require an Environmental Statement. The Councils are continuing to engage with the water companies, the EA and DEFRA as well as with the Government's Cambridge 2040 Water Scarcity Group to understand and explore ways in which the water supply situation can be addressed as quickly and effectively as possible.

- An application for full permission for Phase 1 and outline permission for Phase 2 of the redevelopment of the former Gestamp Factory site for up to 26,757 square metres of light industry, research and development, and warehouse and distribution, with supplementary restaurant and cafe, day nursery/creche, and gym was granted in January 2021 (20/02568/FUL). Phase 1 has been completed. A full application for phase 2 was approved in January 2023 (22/03561/FUL). This will increase the initial proposed commercial floorspace from 26,757 square metres to 31,130 square metres and will include use classes E(g)(ii) Research and Development, E(g)(iii) Industrial processes and B8 Warehouse and Distribution.
- **Cambourne West (Policy SS/8):** the site is allocated for a fourth linked village at Cambourne, and also seeks to relocate the amount of employment land currently remaining undeveloped on the southern side of the business park within the new Cambourne West site.
 - **Land north west of Lower Cambourne (West Cambourne):** Outline planning permission for Cambourne West was granted in December 2017 for up to 2,350 dwellings and a mix of retail, employment, community & leisure and educational uses (S/2903/14/OL). The outline planning permission covers a larger site than the allocation in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.
 - **Parcels 1.1a & 1.1b** (S/4537/19/RM) have detailed planning permission for 200 dwellings. At March 2023, 87 dwellings had been completed, 25 dwellings were under construction and 88 dwellings had not been started.
 - **Parcel 1.2** (20/01536/REM) has detailed planning permission for 190 dwellings. At March 2023, 144 dwellings had been completed, 21 dwellings were under construction and 25 dwellings had not been started.
 - **Parcels 1.3a & 1.3d** (20/02543/REM) have detailed planning permission for 150 dwellings. At September 2023, 13 dwellings were built, 47 dwellings were under construction and 90 dwellings had not been started.

- **Parcels 1.3b, 1.3c, 1.3e, 1.4a & 1.4b** (20/01640/REM) have detailed planning permission for 286 dwellings. At March 2023, 112 dwellings were completed, 16 dwellings were under construction and 158 dwellings had not been started.
- **Parcel 1.5** (22/04745/REM) for 41 dwellings was granted reserved matters permission in May 2023.
- **Parcel 2.1** (22/04785/REM) for 118 dwellings was granted reserved matters permission in July 2023.
- **Land within the Business Park:** The South Cambridgeshire Investment Partnership undertook a consultation exercise in Summer 2022 concerning their proposals for a sustainable neighbourhood including up to 260 dwellings. Subsequently, a full planning application (23/00123/FUL) for 256 dwellings and change of use of the existing marketing suite to café was submitted in January 2023 and is being considered by the Council. Following consultation on the application, further information has been requested from the applicants, and once received, this additional information will need to be subject to consultation.

3.47 Indicator M28 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan monitors progress on residential allocations. Many of these have been covered in the above updates on employment and mixed use allocations. The remaining updates are as follows:

- **Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals:** Prior approval permission for the demolition of 18 buildings including the water tower was given in December 2018, and the first phase of demolition has been completed (S/4469/18/PN). Outline planning permission for up to 203 dwellings, land for community provision, and open space following the demolition of existing buildings on site was approved in November 2019 (S/0670/17/OL). A reserved matters application for 203 dwellings and land for community provision was permitted in April 2022 (20/05199/REM). At November 2023 conditions were still being discharged.
- **Land North of Babraham Road (Sawston):** The site has full planning permission for 158 dwellings and landscaping (S/3729/18/FL). At March 2023, all 158 dwellings had been completed.
- **Land South of Babraham Road (Sawston):** A full application for 280 dwellings (21/03955/FUL) was approved in August 2022. At March 2023, 23 dwellings were under construction and the remainder were not started.

- **Land North of Impington Road, Histon & Impington:** The site has full planning permission for 26 dwellings and open space. All dwellings were completed in 2020-2021.
- **Land off New Road, Land rear of Victoria Way, Melbourn:** The allocation has been developed in two parts, with 69 dwellings completed on land south west of Victoria Way and 22 dwellings and open space following the demolition of an existing dwelling completed on land at 36 New Road. At March 2022, the whole allocation had been completed.
- **Land East of Rockmill End, Willingham:** The site has detailed planning permission for 72 dwellings, public open space, local equipped area of play and a pumping station (S/0122/18/RM). The planning permission covers a larger site than the allocation. At January 2022, the development had been completed.
- **Land at Bennell Farm, Comberton: East of the access road:** The site has detailed planning permission for 90 dwellings and open space (S/4552/17/RM). At March 2023, the development had been completed.
West of the access road: A second full permission was allowed on appeal in September 2022 for 41 dwellings (20/01992/FUL). This proposal results in additional dwellings on land allocated in the adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan on a part of the site that was originally intended for other uses. At March 2023, development had not started.

3.48 The indicators associated with Policies 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 27 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) monitor the progress of allocations within the plan. A number of these indicators crossover with those in the South Cambridge Local Plan (2018) and are therefore reported above. The remaining updates are as follows:

- **Delivery of an urban country park and other appropriate development at land South of Coldhams Lane:**
 - Two hybrid applications (21/02326/FUL and 21/05476/FUL) both proposing a mix of commercial development and a range of landscaping and ecological enhancements were submitted and then subsequently withdrawn, the latter most recently withdrawn in March 2023. The land is now in mixed ownership with Mission Street owning Parcel A and the Anderson Group owning Parcels B and C and a new hybrid application is proposed. A Planning Performance Agreement (PPA) was originally agreed between the applicants and GCSP in February 2023 and has been updated

since to reflect the need for further discussions. A presentation was made by the applicants to the City Council Pre-Application Developers Presentations meeting on 9 October 2023. Current proposals envisage a maximum of 93,000 square metres of research and development/office space on Parcel A and enablement of managed public access into both Parcels B and C for leisure and wildlife/nature purposes. The detailed element of the future application will include the first building plots on Parcel A (3 buildings) and new public access points into Parcels B and C which will be retained and managed in perpetuity for community open recreation and nature/wildlife reserves. The application is expected to be submitted in the last quarter of 2023.

- **Delivery of allocation M15 as specified by the consented planning application (06/0796/OUT) and 16/0176/OUT and completion of the development. Cambridge Biomedical Campus:**
 - An application by Astra Zeneca (20/05027/REM – Phase 1b) which included an office building of 13,502 sqm; a Hive of 3,593 sqm; associated car, motorbike and cycle parking including a Travel Hub of 2,970 sqm; a temporary Multi Use Games Area; hard and soft landscaping; and internal roads, supporting facilities and ancillary infrastructure was approved in June 2021. This superseded a previous application (19/1970/REM). As at May 2023 the multi-storey car park was nearing completion, but work was yet to commence on the office and hub buildings.
 - A new reserved matters application for the proposed Cambridge Children’s Hospital was approved in March 2021 (21/04336/REM).
 - Outline planning permission (16/0176/OUT) for phase 2 (covering 7 parcels) was granted in September 2017. Full permission has been granted for the Abcam building (parcel 1) and is now (largely) built and occupied (16/0165/FUL). Reserved matters permission has been granted for 1000 Discovery Drive (parcel 2) including the erection of a five-storey mixed use laboratory and office building and associated plant, internal roads, car parking, cycle parking, landscaping and public open space (20/03950/REM) and this building is nearing completion.
 - An application for a Cambridge Cancer Research Hospital was submitted in January 2023 (23/00240/FUL). A screening direction has confirmed that the proposals are Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development and an Environmental Statement on water resources is required. Greater Cambridge Shared Planning has been taking a cautious approach to major applications for EIA development where we are either in receipt of an objection

from the Environment Agency (EA), or the EA have advised that they have an intention to object, albeit haven't formalised this position. The EA's concerns are focused on water supply as it affects larger planning applications for housing and employment proposals that require an Environmental Statement. The Councils are continuing to engage with the water companies, the EA and DEFRA as well as with the Government's Cambridge 2040 Water Scarcity Group to understand and explore ways in which the water supply situation can be addressed as quickly and effectively as possible.

- Delivery of progress towards housing provision as identified in **Policy 18 (Southern Fringe Area of Major Change)** and allocations **R42 a, b, c and d** (which includes up to 2,250 dwellings at Clay Farm, up to 600 dwellings at Trumpington Meadows, 286 dwellings at Glebe Farm, and up to 347 dwellings at the Bell School Site):
 - The **R42a** allocation covers Clay Farm. All 2,188 dwellings with detailed planning permission and all non-residential development (schools, community buildings and a local centre) with detailed planning permission have been completed.
 - The Trumpington Meadows housing development makes up allocation **R42b**. Outline planning permission for approximately 1,200 dwellings, a primary school, recreation / leisure uses, and community and other local facilities was granted in October 2009, with the dwellings split equally between Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. By March 2023 there were only 38 dwellings still to be built within the Cambridge part of this site (12 dwellings on Lots 1-5 and 26 dwellings on Lots 10&11) and these were all under construction.
 - The Glebe Farm housing development is built on allocation **R42c** and was completed in 2015-2016.
 - The Bell School housing development makes up site **R42d**. The residential development on this site was completed in the 2019-2020 monitoring year. The remainder of the site has extant detailed planning permission for student accommodation.
- Delivery of the **M13 allocation at West Cambridge**: A full application (19/1763/FUL) for the extension of the Whittle Laboratory, including a new National Centre for Propulsion and Power (4,251 square metres of Academic (D1) Floorspace), demolition of 1,149 square metres of D1 floorspace and all associated infrastructure including landscaping, drainage, substation and car and cycle parking was permitted in July 2021. All pre-commencement conditions have now been discharged. A

larger outline application for the site (16/1134/OUT) which seeks outline permission for up to 383,300 square metres of academic floorspace, commercial / research institute floorspace, nursery use, retail / food and drink uses, assembly and leisure uses, and sui generis uses (including Energy Centre and Data Centre) following demolition of existing buildings) was considered by Cambridge City Council's Planning Committee in July 2021 where they resolved to grant planning permission subject to conditions and the completion of a s106 agreement. However, although the s106 agreement has been completed the issuing of the decision notice has been delayed by discussions with the Environment Agency (EA). Greater Cambridge Shared Planning has been taking a cautious approach to major applications for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development where we are either in receipt of an objection from the Environment Agency (EA), or the EA have advised that they have an intention to object, albeit haven't formalised this position. The EA's concerns are focused on water supply as it affects larger planning applications for housing and employment proposals that require an Environmental Statement. The Councils are continuing to engage with the water companies, the EA and DEFRA as well as with the Government's Cambridge 2040 Water Scarcity Group to understand and explore ways in which the water supply situation can be addressed as quickly and effectively as possible.

- Delivery of progress on mixed use developments at **Station Area West (1) and (2) (allocations M14 and M44) and Clifton Road Area (allocation M2):**

- At **M14**, an outline planning permission (08/0266/OUT) granted in April 2010 provided for a comprehensive redevelopment of the Station Road area, comprising up to 331 residential units, 1,250 student units, Class B1a (Office) floorspace, Classes A1/A3/A4 and/or A5 (retail) floorspace, a polyclinic, Class D1 (art workshop) floorspace, Class D1 (community room) floorspace, Class D1 and/or D2 (gym, nursery, student/community facilities) floorspace, use of block G2 as either student accommodation or doctors surgery, and a hotel, along with a new transport interchange and station square, and a new multi storey cycle and car park. This outline planning permission has now lapsed, however, much of the scheme has been completed.

The following blocks were completed in 2022-2023:

- Block I1 (office floorspace, retail / cafe/ restaurant floorspace and 65 residential units) (15/1759/FUL)

The current status of outstanding blocks is:

- Block J4 - under construction (office space) (15/2271/FUL).
 - A full planning application for Blocks B2 (aparthotel) and F2 (office space) was permitted in April 2022 (21/00264/FUL). However, a revised full application for Blocks B2 and F2 was approved by Cambridge City Council's planning committee on 5 July 2023 subject to the completion of a s106 agreement (23/01474/FUL). This revised full application changes the previously consented aparthotel into an office use for Block B2.
 - G1 & G2 do not have detailed planning permission.
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- At **M44**, a planning application (20/03429/FUL) proposing 26,674 square metres of commercial office floorspace as well as 1,566 square metres of flexible use on the ground floor for retail/restaurant/café use was allowed on appeal in March 2022. As at March 2023 a section 73 application (23/02071/S73) to make various alterations to the scheme was awaiting determination and other conditions were being discharged. There also remains an extant permission for a mixed use scheme including 156 dwellings which is only partially completed.
 - At **M2**, the Greater Cambridge Employment Land and Economic Development Evidence Study (November 2020) concludes that the local planning authority should seek to retain the allocation including maximising the amount of B1 employment floorspace given the city centre location and requirements for office space. However, to date there have been no planning applications for the redevelopment of the site.
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- To deliver progress on allocation **R4** (48 dwellings) at **Mitchams Corner**: Full planning permission (20/03843/FUL) was granted in April 2021 for extensions to Carlyle House to provide additional office space. However, in the planning statement submitted with the planning application for extensions to the building it refers to the site being allocated for residential development, and highlights that the proposed extensions do not preclude the site from coming forward for residential development in the future. No planning applications have been submitted for the redevelopment of the site as proposed through its allocation.
 - To deliver progress on **R10** (167 dwellings), **R21** (128 dwellings and 1 hectare of employment land) and **R9** (49 dwellings) in the Mill Road opportunity area:

- **R9 (Travis Perkins, Devonshire Road):** The site is currently occupied by Travis Perkins. An application for the demolition of existing depot building and redevelopment of site to provide three new buildings comprising Class E (g) (i) / E (g) (ii) floorspace with associated plant and cycle parking, two new residential buildings comprising 70 residential units with associated plant and cycle parking, one new building comprising flexible commercial space (Class E) to include a creche with associated cycle parking, flexible community space (Class F.1 / F.2), hard and soft landscaping and associated access was granted in May 2023 (22/01982/FUL). Pre application discussions for alterations to the full planning consent are currently underway.
 - **R10 (Mill Road Depot, Mill Road):** Following the grant of permissions (17/2245/FUL, 18/1947/S73 and 19/0175/FUL), the site has approved plans for 236 dwellings. By 31 January 2023 the development had been completed.
 - **R21 (315-349 Mill Road and Brookfields):** Part of the site has been developed for a scheme of 270 student rooms (14/1496/FUL) which was allowed on appeal. No planning applications have been submitted for the redevelopment of the remainder of the site as proposed through its allocation.
- To deliver progress on **M5** (20 dwellings and 0.5 hectares of employment land) and **E5** (1.4 hectares of employment land) at Cambridge Station, Hills Road Corridor and City Centre opportunity area:
 - **M5 (82-88 Hills Road and 57-63 Bateman Street):** The landowner of M5 has indicated that the site will be available before 2031. The site has been proposed through the Call for Sites as part of the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan with the landowner requesting that an adjacent site – 90 Hills Road – be added to the allocation.
 - **E5 (1 and 7-11 Hills Road):** No planning applications have been submitted for the redevelopment of the site as proposed through its allocation.
 - To deliver **Old Press/Mill Lane** as defined in the masterplan/outline planning permission and SPD: A planning application for redevelopment to include 94 student rooms, 1,478 square metres of college offices, 1,773 square metres of teaching space, 1,004 square metres college leisure and community space, and 363 square metres of A1/A2/A3/A4 uses) was granted in March 2021 (18/1930/FUL). As at May 2023 demolition works had been completed and construction of new buildings had reached roof level. This application relates to the southern part of the allocation. No

planning applications have been submitted for the redevelopment of the northern part of the allocation.

- To deliver progress on **GB3 & 4** (25,193 square metres employment land): a full planning application on **GB3** for the erection of a new building comprising 9,976 square metres of E(g) floorspace was permitted in August 2022 (20/05040/FUL). An amendment (23/00159/S73) was granted in April 2023 and work has commenced on site. The redevelopment of **GB4** was completed in 2017-2018.
- Progress of allocations **GB1 & GB2**: These allocations are land north and south of Wort's Causeway:
 - **GB1 (north of Wort's Causeway)**: Outline planning permission for up to 200 dwellings and public open space was approved in January 2022 (20/01972/OUT). A reserved matters application addressing layout, scale, appearance and landscaping issues was submitted in November 2023 (23/04191/REM).
 - **GB2 (south of Wort's Causeway)**: An outline planning application for up to 230 dwellings, community facilities, other infrastructure, and the demolition of all existing buildings was approved in May 2021. Non-material amendments (19/1168/NMA1) to conditions on the outline planning permission were approved in August 2021. A reserved matters application for phase 1 – infrastructure delivery – (21/04186/REM) was permitted in October 2022. A second reserved matters application for 80 dwellings – phase 2 (22/02646/REM) was granted permission in August 2023.
- Indicator **M29** of the South Cambridge Local Plan and the indicator associated with **Policy 54** of the Cambridge Local Plan monitor the delivery of residential moorings on the allocation associated with Policy **H/7** (SCDC) and allocation **RM1** (Cambridge): No relevant planning applications have been submitted.

3.49 **The North West Cambridge Area Action Plan** allocates land within both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire to meet the development needs of Cambridge University. The area is now known as Eddington.

- Indicator NWC01 within the Area Action Plan monitors a target to provide an adequate supply of land for housing for development including (1) for 2,000 university students, and (2) for 3,000 open market and affordable dwellings.
- Indicator NWC04 within the Area Action Plan monitors a target to provide (1) 100,000 square metres of employment and academic development; and (2) approximately 60,000 square metres of higher education uses,

including academic faculty development and a university conference centre, within Use Class D1.

- Outline planning permission for 3,000 dwellings, 2,000 student bedspaces, up to 40,000 square metres of commercial floorspace, 60,000 square metres of academic floorspace, 5,300 square metres of retail floorspace, 6,500 square metres of senior living floorspaces, and other uses was approved in February 2013 (S/1886/11 & 11/1114/OUT). These permissions were amended by applications S/2036/13/VC & 13/1402/S73 which were approved in November 2013.
- Construction of Lots M1/M2 (15/1663/REM & S/2219/15/RM) for 249 dwellings is nearing completion – 206 dwellings had been completed by March 2023 with a further 29 under construction. Only 14 dwellings remained not started. Lot S3 (18/1195/REM) for 186 dwellings made significant progress in 2022-23 with 142 completions, leaving the remaining 44 dwellings under construction. A material start has been made on Lot M3 (17/0285/REM) for 106 dwellings and commercial space (use class D1) and therefore the planning permission remains extant. Approval was given for Lot 4 (22/01168/REM) for 88 dwellings in June 2022 and by March 2023 construction had started on all dwellings. Approval was given for Lots S1/S2 (21/04036/REM) for 373 dwellings in October 2022 and by March 2023 construction had still to start. In total, as of March 2023 there had been 1,034 dwellings completed across the Area Action Plan.
- There had also been 325 student bedrooms completed in 2016-17.
- There were no non-residential completions in 2022-2023. However, at March 2023 the following non-residential uses had been completed:
 - o 2, 200 square metres of B1(a) offices;
 - o 2,410 square metres of D1 community facilities;
 - o a 150 room hotel and 180 room aparthotel;
 - o 1,322 square metres of restaurant and pub uses (A3/A4); and
 - o 3,472 square metres of retail space.
- The University of Cambridge has advised that phase 1 of the development has been delivered through the outline planning permissions approved in February 2013, but that they plan to bring forward new outline planning applications for phases 2 and 3.

D. Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and other policy documents Monitoring

- 3.50 For the purposes of the AMR, the Councils monitor progress on the delivery of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and other policy documents. The indicators associated with Policies 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 22, 24, 26 and 28 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) monitor the progress on the production of

SPDs, AAPs, masterplans associated with allocations within the plan, and other policy documents. The updates are as follows:

- Production of **Spaces and Movement Strategy**: The Making Space for People: Vision and Principles consultation took place in September and October 2019. This document set out a high level vision for Central Cambridge and identified a number of key aims, objectives and strategies that would help deliver the vision. The preparation of the document and wider Making Space for People project is on-going to take into account the representations received from the consultation, the coronavirus recovery measures that have since been introduced across the City and feedback from the Planning and Transportation Scrutiny Committee on 12 January 2021. The ideas and approaches identified in the Making Space for People work have been fed into wider GCP City Centre Access workstreams (now called 'Making Connections') which includes on-going GCP and Cambridgeshire County Council consultation on the Cambridge Sustainable Travel Zone and Road Network Hierarchy Review and Bus Strategy. The Councils will continue to work with key partners, such as the GCP and Cambridgeshire County Council, on embedding place making, pedestrian priority and high-quality public realm into their workstreams and will review whether a spatially specific 'Making Space for People' SPD is needed to support the delivery of GCP partner projects.
- Production of the Grafton Area Supplementary Planning Document: **The Grafton Area Masterplan and Guidance SPD** covers the area referred to in Policy 12 of the Cambridge Local Plan 2018 (Fitzroy Street/Burleigh Street/ Grafton Area of Major Change). The SPD was adopted in October 2018.
- Adoption of Cambridge East – Land North of Cherry Hinton Supplementary Planning Document by 31 March 2019: Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council produced the **Land North of Cherry Hinton SPD** in partnership with local stakeholders. The Land North of Cherry Hinton SPD was adopted by South Cambridgeshire District Council in November 2018 and by Cambridge City Council in December 2018.
- Adoption of Mitcham's Corner Development Framework SPD before a planning application is submitted: **The Mitcham's Corner Development Framework** was adopted in January 2017.
- Adoption of Mill Road Depot Planning and Development Brief SPD before a planning application is submitted. The **Mill Road Depot Development**

Framework SPD was adopted in December 2018. The first planning application on the site was submitted in December 2017 and determined on 11 June 2018.

- Approval of **Old Press/Mill Lane masterplan/outline planning permission** by 31 March 2021: An application for the redevelopment of the Mill Lane area was submitted in January 2019 (18/1930/FUL). This was considered by planning committee on 11 June 2019 where members resolved to approve the application in accordance with the officer recommendation. S106 discussions delayed the permission but a decision notice was issued on 19 March 2021. The permission allows for the redevelopment of the site to form an expansion of Pembroke College comprising repurposing of existing buildings, demolition and erection of new buildings for a mix of uses comprising: 94 student residential units; 1478 square metres B1 College office floorspace; 1773 square metres D1 teaching space; 1004 square metres D2 College leisure and community floorspace; 363 square metres commercial A1, A2, A3, A4 retail, food and drink floorspace; and ancillary uses comprising landscaping and hard surfacing, formation of new courtesy crossing at Trumpington Street, highways, vehicular and cycle parking, and associated works and infrastructure.
- The adoption of a Flooding and Water SPD: The [Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD](#) was adopted by South Cambridgeshire District Council in November 2018 and adopted by Cambridge City Council in December 2018.
- Production of Sustainable Design and Construction SPD including water efficiency guidance: The [Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD](#) was adopted by both councils in January 2020.
- The [Biodiversity SPD](#) was adopted by South Cambridgeshire District Council on 7 February 2022 and by Cambridge City Council on 11 January 2022. The adopted SPD takes into consideration comments received during public consultation, which took place between 23 July and 17 September 2021. The [Statement of Consultation](#) includes a summary of representations and the councils' response.
- The [Little Shelford Village Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document](#) was adopted on 1 January 2022. The adopted SPD takes into consideration comments received during public consultation, which took place between 27 September and 25 October 2021. The [Statement of](#)

[Consultation](#) includes a summary of comments and the councils' response.

E. Climate Change, Sustainability Measures and Pollution

- 3.51 **Climate change and sustainability:** In 2019 both Councils declared a Climate Change Emergency. The Councils are committed to encouraging and enabling a reduction in the use of fossil fuels and increasing the proportion of energy used that is generated from renewable sources.
- 3.52 The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) requires all developments to embed the principles of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures within their design (Policy CC/1). The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) also includes Policy CC/2 that sets out guidance for proposals to generate energy from renewable sources and Policy CC/3 that requires all development proposals for new dwellings or 1,000 square metres of floorspace to include renewable or low carbon energy technologies that will reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% compared to Building Regulations. Policy CC/4 requires that all residential developments achieve a minimum water efficiency of 110 litres per person per day and that non-residential schemes be accompanied by a water conservation strategy to demonstrate a minimum water efficiency equivalent to 2 credits in the BREEAM standard. The Cambridge Local Plan (2018) includes Policy 28 which states that all development should take the available opportunities to integrate the principles of sustainable design and construction into the design of proposals. All new developments are required to achieve a 44% reduction in carbon emissions relative to Part L of 2006 Building Regulations and water efficiency rate of 110 litres per person per day. Non-residential developments are expected to meet BREEAM 'Excellent'.
- 3.53 From 2011-2021 the mean level of household consumption of gas has decreased in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. In the same period, the mean level of household consumption of electricity has decreased in South Cambridgeshire and slightly increased in Cambridge. The generating potential of renewable energy sources in Greater Cambridge has increased between 2011-2021. In 2022-2023 there were small increases in the generating potential of renewable energy sources in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. In Cambridge this was the result of an increased capacity in photovoltaic energy. In South Cambridgeshire there were increases in capacity in both photovoltaic and biomass energy.
- 3.54 A review of all relevant permissions granted in the monitoring year was undertaken to understand whether water efficiency measures were being conditioned in line with the requirements of Policies 28 and CC/4 of the

adopted Local Plans 2018 and the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (adopted in January 2020). This involved reviewing whether a condition relating to water efficiency measures had been included on the decision notice of the eligible permissions as required by the policies in each plan. The review found that for 2022-2023 in South Cambridgeshire 98% of eligible residential permissions included a condition relating to water efficiency and in Cambridge 100% of eligible residential permissions included a condition relating to water efficiency. For Cambridge, this is an increase from 2021-2022 of 25% in the use of a condition to secure water efficiency measures.

- 3.55 The review of non-residential permissions found that for 2022-2023 in South Cambridgeshire 88% of eligible permissions included a condition relating to BREEAM and water efficiency and in Cambridge 100% of eligible permissions included a condition. For some non-residential schemes, different bespoke approaches may be allowed as an alternative to BREEAM, including Passivhaus, approaches using the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) 2030 climate challenge, or London Energy Transformation Initiative (LETI) targets but any conditions relating to these have not been counted within the figures.
- 3.56 Using the same methodology as the review of water conditions, eligible permissions were reviewed to check for a condition requiring carbon reduction, low carbon technologies or renewable energy in line with Policy CC/3 and Policy 28. In Cambridge 98% of residential permissions and 100% on non-residential permissions included a condition requiring carbon reduction measures. In South Cambridgeshire 98% of eligible residential permissions and 75% of non-residential permissions included a condition requiring renewable or low carbon technologies.
- 3.57 Officers are reviewing the way these policies are monitored as the current methodology is imperfect as some of the schemes may have dealt with water efficiency or carbon reduction measures as part of the application process but this may not have been conditioned. Officers are also reviewing the application process to ensure that the policy requirements are considered on all eligible applications.
- 3.58 **Flood risk:** The NPPF requires a risk based sequential approach to flood risk that avoids development being permitted in high risk areas and steers development to areas with a lower risk from flooding. Policy CC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) and Policy 32 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) state that development will only be permitted where: the sequential and exception tests established by the NPPF demonstrate that the

development is acceptable; suitable flood protection, mitigation and discharge measures are included in the proposal; and there would be no increase in flood risk elsewhere. Measures to address flooding could mean avoiding development within the area at flood risk within the site boundary, taking a sequential approach within the site such as putting uses that are not sensitive to flooding (like open space) in these areas, or taking measures to ensure development was safe. Policy 31 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) requires an integrated approach to Water Management including a requirement for all flat roofs to be green or brown and all surfaces to be permeable. In 2022-2023 there were 31 developments completed where the site outline included land within Flood Zone 2 or 3 in Greater Cambridge: 18 in South Cambridgeshire and 13 in Cambridge. In total, 21 were residential developments and 10 were business or mixed use schemes. For all of these developments, flood risk was considered in detail as part of the determination of the planning application, with Flood Risk Assessments submitted, consultation undertaken with Environment Agency and Lead Local Flood Authority, and conditions applied to the planning permissions where necessary. In 2022-2023, no planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flooding defence or water quality grounds.

- 3.59 **Carbon dioxide emissions and air quality:** A key factor affecting climate change is carbon dioxide emissions and the aim nationally, and indeed internationally, is to reduce levels of emissions of this greenhouse gas. The rate of carbon dioxide emissions per dwelling from domestic sources, has shown a reduction over the Local Plan period. The rate of carbon dioxide from industrial and commercial emissions has also decreased during the Local Plan period.
- 3.60 South Cambridgeshire's only Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was declared along the A14 between Bar Hill and Milton in 2008, but this was revoked in 2022 owing to consistent air quality improvements in that area. However, there are still air quality monitoring points in South Cambridgeshire, and in 2022 concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and the particulate PM₁₀ slightly increased compared to the previous year. Overall, levels of all measured pollutants are currently below their respective national air quality objectives levels. There has been a significant decrease in concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and the particulate PM₁₀ at all monitoring locations compared to 2011.
- 3.61 The centre of Cambridge has been in an AQMA since 2004. In the 2022 monitoring year, there was an increase in concentrations of the particulate PM₁₀ at monitoring stations in Cambridge compared to the previous year. It is less clear how concentrations of nitrogen dioxide have changed within this

monitoring year because some monitoring stations levels have stayed the same, some have slightly increased, and one has slightly decreased. Overall, levels of all measured pollutants are currently below their respective national air quality objectives levels. There has been a significant decrease in concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and the particulate PM₁₀ at all monitoring locations compared to 2011.

F. Biodiversity Monitoring

- 3.62 Both Councils are committed to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the district and any new development should aim to maintain, enhance, restore, or add to biodiversity. Policy NH/4 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) states that planning permission for development which would adversely impact on the population or conservation status of protected species, priority species or habitat, unless the impact could be adequately mitigated or compensated for, should be refused. Policy 70 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) seeks to protect and enhance priority species and habitat and states that development which will cause significant harm to a protected species, priority species or priority habitat, without adequate mitigation, should be refused.
- 3.63 The Greater Cambridge Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document was adopted in 2022 and is a material planning consideration in determining planning applications in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. The aim of the document is to provide accessible, accurate and up-to-date guidance on the planning regulations surrounding biodiversity.
- 3.64 The protection and enhancement of sites of internationally and nationally important nature conservation areas must be balanced with the need for development and in some instances the Councils may allow sensitively located and carefully designed developments (see South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) Policy NH/5 and Cambridge Local Plan (2018) Policy 69). National planning policy also provides tiered protection for sites of biodiversity or geological importance.
- 3.65 In Cambridge during the monitoring year (2022-2023), the size and number of Local Geological Sites (LGS), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), County Wildlife Sites (CWS) and the City Wildlife Sites (CiWS) has remained at the same level as the previous year. The size and quality of Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI) has also remained at the same level as the previous year.
- 3.66 In South Cambridgeshire during the monitoring year (2022-2023), the size and number of LNR's and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) remained the same. However, the number and size of LGS increased significantly due to

the designation of three new sites at Fowlmere Springs, Heydon Chalk Pit and Stapleford Parish Pit. The overall size of CWS also increased during the monitoring period, as one new CWS has been designated at Croft Close Set-aside. The size of SSSIs in South Cambridgeshire has not changed in the monitoring year, but there was a slight increase in the quality of SSSIs.

- 3.67 **Development in locations of environmental importance:** In 2022-2023 there were seven applications in Cambridge for residential or business use permitted that were either in or adjacent to County Wildlife Sites, City Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves or Sites of Special Scientific Interest. All were assessed against the Cambridge Local Plan policies concerned with protecting and enhancing the character of the city, in particular, 'Policy 69 Protection of sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance' and were considered to be acceptable.
- 3.68 In 2022-2023 there was one application in South Cambridgeshire for residential or business use permitted that was in a County Wildlife Site. The development was assessed as being acceptable.

G. Community, Leisure, Open Space and Green Belt Monitoring

(i) Recreational facilities, Open Space and Green Belt

- 3.69 Recreational facilities, including outdoor play space, informal open space and supporting built recreation facilities are important to local communities for their recreational amenity but also for their impact on the quality of the environment. In high density new housing developments where gardens are smaller, open space and recreation facilities are particularly important. Both Councils therefore require developers to contribute towards providing new open space within their development or contributions towards enhancing existing facilities for the benefit of the new occupants. Policy SC/7 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) and Policy 68 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) set requirements for open space in new developments.
- 3.70 The Recreation and Open Space Study was published by South Cambridgeshire District Council in July 2013. It investigates the current quantity and quality of recreation and open space provision in the district, how this is meeting local need, and reviews the standards for open space necessary to ensure that new spaces are provided to meet the needs generated by new development. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) carries forward the majority of the open space allocations from the superseded Site Specific Policies DPD and identifies two new sites at Histon and Great Shelford (Policy SC/1). The Open Space and Recreation Strategy was published by Cambridge City Council in October 2011. The strategy

covers most open spaces in the city including both public and private land. The strategy sets out to ensure that there is adequate open space to meet the needs of those who live, work, visit and study in Cambridge. A joint updated open space strategy will be prepared by both Councils in the future.

- 3.71 The Greater Cambridge Playing Pitch Strategy 2015-2031 and Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Indoor Sports Facility Strategy 2015-2031 were both published in 2016. The Playing Pitch Strategy assesses the provision of existing facilities and considers the need and location for both the provision of grass and artificial pitches in future, and includes action plans for each sport to ensure sufficient provision is available to 2031. The Indoor Sports Facility Strategy assesses the need for future provision of facilities to serve existing and new communities, and includes an action list of where new provision should be provided onsite and how offsite contributions should be used to support new and improved provision. The Councils have begun the process of updating the Playing Pitch and Indoor Sports Facility Strategies along with an Outdoor Courts and Rink Strategy. These will support the Councils' adopted and emerging Local Plans.
- 3.72 The main purpose of the Cambridge Green Belt is to preserve the unique character of Cambridge as a compact dynamic city, and to prevent surrounding communities from merging with each other and with Cambridge. There is therefore a presumption against inappropriate development (as defined in the NPPF) in the Cambridge Green Belt (see South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) Policy S/4 and Cambridge Local Plan (2018) Policy 4). During 2022-2023, there were no developments granted permission within the Green Belt, in either Cambridge or South Cambridgeshire, that were considered to be inappropriate.
- 3.73 Alongside this, South Cambridgeshire District Council is also committed to protecting Important Countryside Frontages, Protected Village Amenity Areas and Local Green Spaces. Policy NH/13 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) states that planning permission for development will be refused if it would compromise the purpose of an Important Countryside Frontage (ICF), which is to enhance the setting, character and appearance of the village by retaining a sense of connection between the village and its rural surroundings. In 2022-2023 one development was completed adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage. The development at Impington (two residential dwellings) was considered to be acceptable as it does not compromise the ICF and is therefore in accordance with Policy NH/13.
- 3.74 Policy NH/11 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) states that planning permission for development will not be permitted in or adjacent to a

Protected Village Amenity Area (PVAA) if it would have an adverse impact on the character, amenity, tranquillity or function of the village. There were four developments completed within or partly within a designated PVAA during 2022-2023. Each of these developments were considered to be compatible with their locations and to accord with the requirements of Policy NH/11. Two developments were completed adjacent to a PVAA during the monitoring year. In all these cases, the impact of the new development on the character of the area, including the adjacent PVAA was considered to be acceptable, in accordance with adopted policies.

- 3.75 Policy NH/12 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) states that Local Green Spaces will be protected from development that would adversely impact on their character and particular local significance. In 2022-2023 there were no developments completed adjoining or within a Local Green Space (LGS).
- 3.76 Policy SC/8 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) seeks to protect recreation areas, allotments and community orchards from being lost through new developments. There were no developments completed in 2022-2023 that resulted in the loss of recreation areas, allotments, or community orchards.

(ii) Community and Leisure Facilities and Local Services

- 3.77 **Community and leisure facilities:** The Cambridge Local Plan (2018) supports proposals for new or enhanced community and leisure facilities (see Policy 73) where there is a local need and the range, quality and accessibility of the facilities are improved. New City-wide or sub-regional facilities are also supported subject to there being a need for the facilities and them being in a suitable location, in accordance with the sequential test as set out in the NPPF. The loss of community and leisure facilities will be resisted unless the facilities can be replaced within a new development or relocated at least at their existing scale, range, quality and accessibility or if the facility is no longer needed (demonstrated by appropriate marketing). In the 2022-2023 monitoring year, there has been a net increase of 39,500 square metres of D1 (community use) floorspace and a net increase of 1,570 square metres of D2 (recreation and leisure use) floorspace in Cambridge. The significant increase in D1 floorspace is largely due to the development of academic facilities (that also fall with the D1 use class), and includes 35,200 square metres of academic floorspace to accommodate the relocation of the Cavendish Laboratory as part of the University of Cambridge West Cambridge development (17/1799/FUL). However, the figures do also include the redevelopment of the Meadows Community Centre (19/1756/FUL) and new community facilities as part of Darwin Green (15/1670/REM) and at the

Timber Works scheme at Cromwell Road (19/0288/FUL). There remain significant commitments, particularly for D1 uses, in the pipeline.

- 3.78 **Public Houses:** The Cambridge Local Plan (2018) (see Policy 76) seeks to protect the loss of Safeguarded Public Houses unless they have been demonstrated to be no longer needed within the community and that all reasonable efforts have been made to preserve the facility. Appendix C of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) includes a list of Safeguarded Public Houses in Cambridge; there are a total of 102 public houses on the list. This list will be reviewed and where necessary updated as part of the preparation of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. In 2022-2023 Little Rose in Trumpington Street returned to use as a public house from its previous use as a Loch Fyne seafood restaurant (22/03083/FUL). Full planning permission was also granted for a mixed scheme including ground floor use as either class E or a pub (22/00278/FUL) on the former Jenny Wren site, where the pub on this site was demolished in 2019.
- 3.79 **Retail:** South Cambridgeshire District Council seeks to encourage the provision and retention of village services and facilities within villages. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) seeks to protect the loss of village services and facilities (see Policy SC/3) and through Policies E/21 and E/22 requires proposals for retail development to be considered against a hierarchy of preferred locations and be in scale with the proposed location's position in the hierarchy. An additional 966 square metres (net) of retail floorspace was completed in South Cambridgeshire in 2022-2023, with a further 52,796 square metres (net) committed at March 2023 through allocations and planning permissions, including provision within the new settlements. This includes over 39,000 square metres of floorspace with outline planning permission within the different phases of Northstowe (20/02171/OUT, S/2011/14/OL and S/0388/12/OL).
- 3.80 Policy 6 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) sets a hierarchy of retail centres starting with the City Centre, working its way down to District Centre, Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centres. In accordance with the sequential approach set out in the NPPF, retail and other town centre uses are directed to these centres. Retail developments proposed outside of these centres must be subject to a Retail Impact Assessment where the proposed gross floorspace is greater than 2,500 square metres or at a lower threshold where the proposal could have a cumulative impact.
- 3.81 The Cambridge Local Plan (2018) identifies capacity to support 14,141 square metres (net) of comparison retail floorspace in Cambridge between 2011 and 2022. This was intended to be through the redevelopment of the Grafton area

and other appropriate redevelopment/infill development in the historic core. Between 2011 and 2022 there had been a net loss of 7,707 square metres of all types of retail space. However, within this period there had been 25,220 square metres of all types of retail floorspace completed. A planning application has been submitted to redevelop the Grafton Centre (23/02685/FUL), with a proposed net increase of 13,852 square metres of Class E floorspace (which covers a range of uses). However, this includes a net decrease in retail counter-balanced by more than 35,000 square metres of life science floorspace supporting a range of scientific specialisms.

- 3.82 Since the start of the plan period (2011), due to loss of retail floorspace, overall there has been a net decrease of 8,168 square metres of retail in Cambridge. There was also a net decrease in the monitoring year (2022-2023) of 461 square metres. The largest single gain in 2022-2023 was 513 square metres as part of the Darwin Green development (15/1670/REM). The majority of losses were the result of changes of use to Class E which does include retail but offers a greater degree of flexibility. There is still a further 11,982 square metres (net) retail floorspace committed at March 2023 through allocations and planning permissions. Much of this is accounted for by the Cambridge University development at West Cambridge (C/97/0961).
- 3.83 District Centres are important in providing for the day-to-day needs close to where people live and work. The indicator associated with Policy 72 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) monitors the percentage of A1 uses in District Centres with a target of retaining at least 55% of units in A1 use. In 2013 only one of the six District Centres surveyed met the target of at least 55% of units in A1 use. This had risen to three District Centres in 2019 (the first survey since 2013) but fell back to two centres in 2020 due to an increase in vacant units from the previous year, likely as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Autumn 2021 survey found four of the District Centres met the 55% target, the greatest increase in A1 use since the 2013 baseline survey. The Autumn 2023 survey also found that four District Centres met the 55% target.
- 3.84 Historically, the District Centre at Cherry Hinton High Street (DC3) has not been meeting the 55% A1 unit use as there are a higher proportion of other uses such as betting shops, a laundrette, restaurants and public houses, and takeaway units. In autumn 2023, the survey recorded a further loss of retail units in this District Centre as three A1 units have temporarily relocated whilst construction takes place.
- 3.85 **Visitor Accommodation:** Policy 77 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) states that new hotels and expansions of existing hotels will be supported in a number of identified areas, in other city centre areas and on the frontage of main roads or in close proximity to mixed use areas or within walking distance

of good public transport links. Policy E/20 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) does not identify any specific sites for new hotel accommodation. However, it does support tourist accommodation within development frameworks where the scale and type of development is directly related to the role and function of the centre.

- 3.86 There were no new hotels completed in Cambridge in 2022-2023. However, a couple of completed schemes did result in a net loss of hotel accommodation in Cambridge. The Regent Hotel has been converted from a hotel to serviced apartments, and in planning terms this is a change from the C1 (Hotels) use class to a sui generis use class (21/01297/FUL). However, in practice the result has been a small increase in visitor accommodation (from 22 to 26 units). A nine bedroom guest house has also been converted to a House in Multiple Occupation (19/1506/FUL).
- 3.87 At 31 March 2023 there remained substantial commitments in Cambridge: 45,616 square metres (net) of hotel floorspace. This included 25,480 square metres under construction. Hotels under construction at 31 March 2023 were the 56 bedroom Hobson boutique hotel (18/1876/FUL), a 125 bedroom Premier Inn at Lion Yard (18/0829/FUL) and a 229 room aparthotel at the former Park Street multistorey car park (19/1159/FUL).

H. Design and Conservation Monitoring

- 3.88 Cambridge's historic and natural environment defines the character and setting of the city and contributes significantly to quality of life. Policy 61 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) outlines the standards by which proposals which impact on the historic environment will be assessed. Policy 62 actively seeks the retention of local heritage assets (such as buildings of local interest – BLIs). The Council aims to ensure a balanced approach between protecting the heritage assets of Cambridge and ensuring that they contribute to tackling climate change and reducing the carbon emissions of the city. Policy 63 specifies how proposals to address climate change which impact on heritage assets will be considered.
- 3.89 Cambridge has six Scheduled Monuments, 12 Historic Parks and Gardens, and there are 17 Conservation Areas designated in the city. This represents 23.7% of the city's area. The total area has not changed in this monitoring year, and it totals 965 hectares.
- 3.90 The indicator associated with Policy 62 monitors the number of BLIs in Cambridge. 465 buildings are designated as being BLIs in Cambridge and this number has not changed for a number of years. The 465 buildings, like the number of entries on the National Heritage List for England, in some cases

uses a single entry to cover more than one building so the actual total of individual properties is greater. The identification of buildings and structures worthy of identifying as being of local interest is supported by Historic England. As a result, a process for identifying and adopting locally listed buildings (BLIs) in South Cambridgeshire District has been agreed. The drawing up of that list is imminent and will be published, likely in early 2024.

- 3.91 Cambridge has 833 listed building entries on the National Heritage List for England. This is a net increase of two entries since the last report with three new entries being added, and one entry being de-listed. The three new entries are Robinson College – grade II*, the Rayne Building at Darwin College – grade II, and the Dining Room at Darwin College – grade II. Newnham Grange at Darwin College – grade II – has been de-listed.
- 3.92 There are 67 grade I listed buildings in the city of Cambridge. This is an increase of one since the last report with The Church of Our Lady the Assumption and the English Martyrs (the Catholic Church) being regraded from grade II* to grade I. The II* buildings remain at 54 as reported last year, with the addition of Robinson College which is a new entry. There are now 712 grade II listed buildings with the changes as noted above at Darwin College. As has been stated before, for the size of the city, Cambridge has a greater than average number of higher grade listed buildings. Some of the entries, such as those for the colleges or terraced houses include more than one building or property; therefore the overall number of buildings is considerably higher.
- 3.93 Cambridge has two entries on the Historic England Buildings at Risk register: the Old Cheddars Lane Pumping Station, and the Church of St Andrew the Less on Newmarket Road. This has not changed from the previous year's list.
- 3.94 Policy NH/14 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) supports development proposals when they sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets. There are 2,694 listed buildings in South Cambridgeshire. This is a reduction of two since the last report with the grade II* Tannery at Sawston and the grade II Rectory Cottage at Conington both being removed from the National Heritage List for England. There are currently 49 buildings at grade I, 172 at grade II* and 2,472 at grade II on the list. Of these 2,694, only four are on the Historic England Heritage at Risk register which is a reduction of one on last year's report. The grade I listed Bourn Mill has been repaired and has now been removed from the at risk list.
- 3.95 There are 108 Scheduled Monuments and 12 Historic Parks and Gardens in South Cambridgeshire which is no change since last year. The district has a total of 85 Conservation Areas which typically cover the core of the historic

buildings in the towns and villages. These numbers have not changed over recent years with five of them still remaining on the Heritage at Risk Register.

I. Transport Monitoring

- 3.96 Cambridge City Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council worked together closely on transport issues as they prepared the Cambridge Local Plan 2018 and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and a transport strategy for the Greater Cambridge area. The [Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Transport Strategy](#), adopted in March 2014, identifies transport schemes required to support the development in the now adopted plans for each district. It is recognised that there is a close link between planning for growth and development and for transport and accessibility to ensure that growth can be accommodated in the most sustainable way and that people can access the services and facilities they need in an efficient and affordable way. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority are now the Local Transport Authority for the area and a new [Local Transport & Connectivity Plan](#) was adopted on 30 November 2023.
- 3.97 Both Councils are partners of the [Greater Cambridge Partnership](#) (formerly known as the City Deal), which is a delivery body for the Greater Cambridge City Deal. The [Greater Cambridge City Deal](#) was signed with Government in June 2014 and is one of the largest of several city deal programmes taking place across the country. It brings together key partners to work with communities, businesses and industry leaders and up to £500 million of grant funding to help deliver infrastructure to support growth in one of the world's leading tourism and business destinations. As part of this, the Greater Cambridge Partnership is seeking to deliver a range of transport schemes, particularly focused on public transport, cycling and walking opportunities for Cambridge and the surrounding network of towns and villages. These schemes include those identified as required to support the allocations set out in the adopted plans, as well as additional schemes to address wider transport challenges within Greater Cambridge.
- 3.98 The Greater Cambridge Partnership (GCP) transport programme includes the following:
- Public transport schemes
 - Cambourne to Cambridge
 - Cambridge South East Transport
 - Waterbeach to Cambridge
 - Cambridge Eastern Access
 - City Access programme

- Active travel projects
- Other transport schemes, including Waterbeach station relocation

Full details regarding each project and its current status can be found on the [Greater Cambridge Partnership](#) website.

3.99 In relation to other key transport projects affecting Greater Cambridge, a Transport and Works Act Order for **Cambridge South Station** was approved by the Secretary of State for Transport in December 2022. Enabling works started in 2023, with a target of the station opening in 2025.

3.100 **East West Rail** is a proposed scheme to re-establish a rail link between Oxford and Cambridge, including a new rail line between Bedford and Cambridge. Following review of feedback from previous consultations, East West Rail Co announced [a route update](#) in May 2023 confirming the preferred Bedford-Cambridge route, and a preference for stations at Tempsford and north of the A428 at Cambourne. A statutory consultation (a legal requirement of the application process for a Development Consent Order (DCO)) is currently planned for the first half of 2024.

3.101 The Secretary of State for Transport granted the application for the dualling of **A428 between the Caxton Gibbet and A1 (Black Cat junction)** in 2022. Early works for construction started in September 2023, and it is anticipated that the road will open in 2027.

J. Health, Wellbeing, and Inclusive Communities Monitoring

3.102 Good health both for individuals and communities is related to a wide range of planning issues, including good quality housing and developments, well designed street scenes, well laid out neighbourhoods, quality and efficiency in transport systems, access to appropriate employment, opportunities to experience leisure and cultural services and activities, and green and open space. The Sustainability Appraisal which accompanies the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) includes a number of general wellbeing monitoring indicators.

3.103 The latest Public Health data suggest there has been a marginal fall in life expectancy rates both locally and nationally over the last few years. The life expectancy for those born in 2021 is little different now to those born in the 2010-12 period. However, the data does show that for those born in 2021, the life expectancy for males in Cambridge (80.6) and South Cambridgeshire (82.6) is higher than in England (78.7). The gap in life expectancy for females between Cambridge (84.0) and South Cambridgeshire (85.7), and England (82.8) is equally marked.

- 3.104 Residents are also likely to lead their lives in relatively good health. Only 15% of all usual residents in South Cambridgeshire and 17% in Cambridge have a disability under the Equality Act compared with 18% in England when measured on an age standardised basis.
- 3.105 The percentage of adults who are physically active in Cambridge is higher than in the East of England. South Cambridgeshire has similar physical activity levels. For 2021-2022, the latest data available, the respective figures were 81.1% in Cambridge, 68.9% in South Cambridgeshire and 68.0% in East of England.
- 3.106 Crime rates rose in 2022 in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. There was also an increase nationally. Recorded crimes per 1,000 population in South Cambridgeshire (49.4) were at their highest level experienced since the Local Plan base date (2011) but have remained well below national rates over this period. England recorded 84.2 crimes per 1,000 population in 2022. In contrast, Cambridge continues to experience crime rates (113.5 per 1,000 population) well above the England rate.

K. Developer Contributions Monitoring

- 3.107 New developments can create additional demands for physical infrastructure and social facilities and can have an adverse impact on the environment. Both Councils, in accordance with government guidance, therefore require developers to make schemes acceptable in planning terms by making a contribution towards any necessary improvements or new facilities, and also by providing mitigation for any loss or damage created by the proposed development (see South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) Policy TI/8 and Cambridge Local Plan (2018) Policy 85).
- 3.108 Where infrastructure and community facilities cannot reasonably be provided on the development itself, it may be appropriate to secure a financial contribution for off-site provision. Developer contributions are secured through section 106 agreements, a legal agreement between the developer, the appropriate local authority, and other relevant parties, as a result of negotiations on a planning application.
- 3.109 In 2022-2023 for developments in Cambridge, a total of £740,079 was secured and £2,949,447 was received by both Cambridge City Council and Cambridgeshire County Council. In 2022-2023 for developments in South Cambridgeshire, a total of £6,006,109 was secured and £22,837,746 was received by both South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council.

- 3.110 In 2022-2023, no additional money was secured through the signing of section 106 agreements to accompany new planning permissions at the strategic sites of Cambridge Southern Fringe, Northstowe, North West Cambridge, Cambridge East, West Cambridge or Darwin Green. However, in 2022-2023, Cambridgeshire County Council received £1,525,148 from these developments, and Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council received £3,134,621 from these developments.
- 3.111 [Cambridge City Council](#), [South Cambridgeshire District Council](#), and [Cambridgeshire County Council](#) publish individual Infrastructure Funding Statements that provide further details on developer contributions secured and received.

Appendix 1: List of indicators

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RAG Rating Key:

Colour Rating	Meeting Target?
Green	On track
Amber	Running below target
Red	Missed target/Trigger

Cambridge Local Plan 2018

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
2	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace	To deliver an increase of at least 12 hectares of employment land	Net -5,698sqm / -1.08ha	Net 150,007sqm / -12.81ha	Amber
2	Number of new jobs created	To deliver a net increase of 22,100 jobs in the Cambridge Local Authority Area between 2011 and 2031.	-3,000 (2020-2021). The 2022 data is yet to be published.	20,000 (2011-2021)	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
3	<p>Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • net additional dwellings completed in previous years and the current year; • predicted completions in future years; • progress against the housing target for the plan period; and • rolling five year supply plus relevant buffer (jointly with Cambridge City Council). 	<p>To deliver a net increase of 14,000 residential units in Cambridge between 2011 and 2031. Housing trajectory to demonstrate that this can be achieved</p>	<p>839 dwellings completed 2022-2023</p> <p>Information about the housing trajectory, predicted future completions and the five year supply is provided in the Housing Monitoring chapter.</p>	<p>9,335 dwellings completed 2011-2023</p> <p>A year by year breakdown is provided in Table 1 in Appendix 2.</p>	Green

<p>3</p>	<p>Total dwellings completed annually and cumulatively in Greater Cambridge by development sequence</p>	<p>To focus development within Cambridge, on the edge of Cambridge, at new settlements and within the more sustainable villages in South Cambridgeshire categorised as Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres.</p>	<p>2,339 dwellings completions in Greater Cambridge in 2022-2023.</p>	<p>20,284 dwellings completions in Greater Cambridge between 2011-2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,826 in the Cambridge Urban Area • 5,801 on the Edge of Cambridge • 1,749 in New Settlements • 1,944 in Rural centres • 1,393 in Minor Rural Centres • 727 in Group Villages • 195 in Infill Villages • 3,649 in the countryside <p>Completions in the countryside include rural exception sites for affordable housing (426 dwellings), sites allocated in the Local Plan (295),</p>	<p>Contextual indicator</p> <p>Breakdown of completions by settlement category in Table 2 in Appendix 2</p>
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Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
				'five year supply' sites (2,210 dwellings), and dwellings permitted in accordance with countryside policies (594) such as barn conversions and agricultural workers dwellings, and traveller sites (124).	

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
4	Amount of inappropriate development on the green belt	To restrict inappropriate development in the Green Belt unless very special circumstances have been accepted that outweigh any harm caused.	In the 2022-2023 monitoring year there were no applications for inappropriate development permitted in the Green Belt without very special circumstances having been accepted that outweighed any harm caused.	<p>In the 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 monitoring years there were no applications for inappropriate development permitted in the Green Belt without very special circumstances having been accepted that outweighed any harm caused.</p> <p>Historic data from the 2011-2012 to 2017-2018 monitoring years is not captured.</p>	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
5	Proportion of journeys made by car, public transport, taxi, delivery vehicles and cycles	To increase the proportion of sustainable journeys.	It is anticipated that the next Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report will be published in spring 2024, and this will provide the data to update this dataset in the Authority Monitoring Report 2023-2024.	<p>For journeys across the River Cam screenline, in October 2021, trips had increased for motorcycles and pedal cycles compared to April 2011, but there had been a decrease in cars and taxis, light goods vehicles and heavy goods vehicles.</p> <p>For journeys across the Radial Cordon, in autumn 2021, trips had very slightly increased for light goods vehicles and pedal cycles compared to autumn 2011, but there had been a decrease in motor cycles, cars and taxis, heavy goods vehicles, and buses</p>	Contextual indicator

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
5	Delivery of schemes in the Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire (TSCSC), the Local Transport Plan (LTP) (or successor documents) and City Deal Projects	Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of the development strategy against the development sequence, to inform the local plan review.	Transport updates are provided in Transport Monitoring section.	Transport updates are provided in Transport Monitoring section.	Transport updates are provided in Transport Monitoring section.
6	Amount of additional retail floor space	To increase retail floorspace in the city from 2011 to 2022 by 14,141 sqm (net).	Net increase of - 461 sqm.	Gross increase of 26,085 sqm (25,220 sqm, 2011-2022). Net decrease of 8,168 sqm (7,707 sqm, 2011-2022).	Red
10	Production of Spaces and Movement Supplementary Planning Document.	Production of Spaces and Movement Supplementary Planning Document	The ideas and approaches identified in the Making Space for People work have been fed into wider GCP City Centre Access workstreams (now called 'Making Connections').	Updates on SPDs are provided in 'Section D: SPDs and other policy documents'	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
11	Percentage of A1 uses on primary shopping frontages	Retention of 70% A1 uses on primary shopping frontage unless adequate justification can be evidenced.	N/A – data not collected.	N/A – data not collected.	N/A – data not collected.
11	Percentage of A1 uses on secondary shopping frontages	Retention of 50% A1 uses on secondary shopping frontage unless adequate justification can be evidenced.	N/A – data not collected.	N/A – data not collected.	N/A – data not collected.
12	Amount of additional retail floorspace within Grafton AOMC	Delivery of up to 12,000 sqm of retail floorspace.	0	0 – further explanation in the text of the Retail Monitoring section.	Amber
12	To produce the Grafton Area Supplementary Planning Document	To produce the Grafton Area Supplementary Planning Document.	The Grafton Area Masterplan and Guidance SPD was adopted with the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) in October 2018.	Updates on SPDs are provided in 'Section D: SPDs and other policy documents'	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
13	Adoption of Cambridge East - Land North of Cherry Hinton Supplementary Planning Document	Adoption of Cambridge East - Land North of Cherry Hinton Supplementary Planning Document by 31 March 2019.	Following the adoption of both the Cambridge Local Plan in October 2018 and the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan in September 2018, the Land North of Cherry Hinton SPD was adopted by South Cambridgeshire District Council in November 2018 and by Cambridge City Council in December 2018.	Updates on SPDs are provided in 'Section D: SPDs and other policy documents'	Green
13	Delivery of allocation R47 as specified by the Cambridge East - Land North of Cherry Hinton SPD for approximately 780 residential units	Delivery of allocation R47 as specified by the Cambridge East - Land North of Cherry Hinton SPD for approximately 780 residential units.	Show homes under construction. Reserved matters application for phase 1 (351 dwellings) approved.	Updates on Cambridge East are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
15	Adoption of Cambridge Northern Fringe East Area Action Plan	Adoption of Cambridge Northern Fringe East Area Action Plan.	The Proposed Submission AAP was considered by Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District councillors through their respective committee processes in late 2021/early 2022. Prior to formal public consultation on the Proposed Submission AAP, the Councils have now paused the AAP process until a decision has been made on the separate Development Consent Order process for the relocation of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant.	Updates on NECAAP are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
16	Adoption of South of Coldham's Lane masterplan before a planning application is submitted	Adoption of South of Coldham's Lane masterplan before a planning application is submitted.	Updates on 'South of Coldham's Lane' are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Updates on 'South of Coldham's Lane' are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Green
16	Delivery of urban country park and appropriate development as defined in the masterplan	Delivery of urban country park and appropriate development as defined in the masterplan.	PPA is in place and a presentation was made to City Council on 9 October 2023.	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
17	Delivery of allocation M15 as specified by the consented planning application (06/0796/OUT) and completion of the development	Delivery of allocation M15 as specified by the consented planning application (06/0796/OUT) and completion of the development. Target of up to 60,000 sqm of clinical research and treatment (D1) 130,000 sqm of biomedical and biotech research and development (B1(b)) 25,000 sqm of either clinical research and treatment (D1) or higher education or sui generis medical research institute uses.	Development is underway across various permissions in phases 1 and 2.	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
18	Progress towards development of allocation R42	Progress towards housing provision as identified in Policy 18 and allocations R42 a, b, c and d, which includes up to 2,250 dwellings at Clay Farm; up to 600 at Trumpington Meadows; 286 at Glebe Farm and up to 347 at the Bell School Site.	<p>R42a (Clay Farm) - the final 52 dwellings had been completed by March 2022.</p> <p>R42b (Trumpington Meadows) – by March 2023, there were only 38 dwellings still to be built and all of these were under construction.</p> <p>R42c (Glebe Farm) - all 287 dwellings were completed by March 2016.</p> <p>R42d (Bell School) – all 270 dwellings had been completed by March 2020.</p>	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
19	Completion of West Cambridge Masterplan	Approval of West Cambridge masterplan/outline planning permission by 31 March 2019.	<p>An outline application (16/1134/OUT) for up to 383,300 sqm of academic, commercial, research and other uses was considered by the Planning Committee in July 2021 where they resolved to grant planning permission subject to conditions and a S106 agreement.</p> <p>An application (19/1763/FUL) for the extension of the Whittle Laboratory, was permitted in July 2021. All pre-commencement conditions have now been discharged.</p>	Updates on West Cambridge are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Amber

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
19	Delivery of allocation M13 as defined in the masterplan/outline planning permission.	Delivery of allocation M13 as defined in the masterplan/outline planning permission.	No progress as the S106 agreement related to the outline planning application has only recently been agreed.	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Amber
20	Progress towards housing provision as identified in Policy 20 and allocation R43 for up to 1,780 dwellings	Progress towards housing provision as identified in Policy 20 and allocation R43 for up to 1,780 dwellings	<p>NIAB frontage site: completed.</p> <p>NIAB Main (Darwin Green 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BDW 1 completed - Local Centre almost completed - BDW 2, 5 & 6 under construction - BDW 3 & 4 reserved matters permission approved 	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Green

<p>21</p>	<p>Progress towards mixed use development and principal land uses as identified in Policy 21 for allocations Station Area West (1) and (2) (allocations M14 and M44) and Clifton Road Area (allocation M2).</p>	<p>Progress towards mixed use development and principal land uses as identified in Policy 21 for allocations Station Area West (1) and (2) (allocations M14 and M44) and Clifton Road Area (allocation M2).</p>	<p>M14 (Station area): largely complete.</p> <p>M44 (Betjeman House): a planning application (20/03429/FUL) proposing 26,674 square metres of commercial office floorspace as well as 1,566 square metres of flexible use on the ground floor for retail/ restaurant/café use was permitted on appeal in March 2022. As at March 2023 a section 73 application (23/02071/S73) to make various alterations to the scheme was awaiting determination.</p> <p>M2 (Clifton Road area): no planning applications for the</p>	<p>Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.</p>	<p>Amber</p>
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Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
			redevelopment of the site.		
22	Adoption of Mitcham's Corner Development Framework SPD before a planning application is submitted.	Adoption of Mitcham's Corner Development Framework SPD before a planning application is submitted.	The Mitcham's Corner Development Framework was adopted in January 2017.	Updates on SPDs are provided in 'Section D: SPDs and other policy documents'.	Green
22	Progress towards housing provision as identified in Policy 22 and allocation R4 for approximately 48 dwellings	Progress towards housing provision as identified in Policy 22 and allocation R4 for approximately 48 dwellings	Henry Giles House - no planning application(s) has been submitted for the redevelopment of the site as proposed through its allocation.	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Amber
24	Adoption of Mill Road Depot Planning and Development Brief SPD before a planning application is submitted.	Adoption of Mill Road Depot Planning and Development Brief SPD before a planning application is submitted.	Mill Road Depot Development Framework was adopted alongside the Cambridge Local Plan in October 2018.	Updates on SPDs are provided in 'Section D: SPDs and other policy documents'.	Green

24	Progress towards housing provision as identified in Policy 24 and allocations R10 (for approximately 167 dwellings), R21 (for approximately 128 dwellings and up to 1 hectare employment floorspace) and R9 (for up to 49 dwellings).	Progress towards housing provision as identified in Policy 24 and allocations R10 (for approximately 167 dwellings), R21 (for approximately 128 dwellings and up to 1 hectare employment floorspace) and R9 (for up to 49 dwellings).	<p>R9 (Travis Perkins): 22/01982/FUL for the demolition of existing depot building and redevelopment of site to provide three new buildings comprising Class E (g) (i) / E (g) (ii) floorspace, two new residential buildings comprising 70 residential units, one new building comprising flexible commercial space (Class E) to include a creche, flexible community space (Class F.1 / F.2), cycle parking, hard and soft landscaping and associated access was granted in May 2023.</p> <p>R10 (Mill Road Depot): By January 2023 all 236</p>	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'	Green
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Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
			<p>dwelling had been completed.</p> <p>R21 (315-349 Mill Road and Brookfields): 270 student rooms have been completed. No planning application(s) has been submitted for the redevelopment of the remainder of the site as proposed through its allocation.</p>		

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
25	Progress towards development of sites M5 (20 residential units over 0.5 ha of employment) and E5 (1.4ha of employment uses) as identified in Policy 25.	Progress towards development of sites M5 (20 residential units over 0.5 ha of employment) and E5 (1.4ha of employment uses) as identified in Policy 25.	<p>M5: The site has been proposed through the Call for Sites as part of the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan with the landowner requesting that an adjacent site – 90 Hills Road – be added to the allocation.</p> <p>E5: No planning application(s) has been submitted for the redevelopment of this site as proposed through its allocation.</p>	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Amber

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
26	Approval of Old Press/Mill Lane masterplan/outline planning permission by 31 March 2021.	Approval of Old Press/Mill Lane masterplan/outline planning permission by 31 March 2021.	A planning application (18/1930/FUL) for redevelopment to include 94 student rooms, college offices, teaching space, college leisure and community space, and A1/A2/A3/A4 uses was granted in March 2021.	Updates on SPDs are provided in 'Section D: SPDs and other policy documents'.	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
26	Delivery of Old Press/Mill Lane as defined in the masterplan/outline planning permission and SPD.	Delivery of Old Press/Mill Lane as defined in the masterplan/outline planning permission and SPD.	<p>A full planning permission for the southern part of the allocation was granted in March 2021. As at May 2023 demolition works had been completed and construction of new buildings had reached roof level.</p> <p>No planning application(s) has been submitted for the redevelopment of the northern part of the allocation.</p>	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Amber

<p>27</p>	<p>Progress of GB1 & 2 towards the housing targets of 200 and 230 residential units.</p>	<p>Progress of GB1 & 2 towards the housing targets of 200 and 230 residential units.</p>	<p>GB1 (north of Wort's Causeway): Outline planning permission (20/01972/OUT) for up to 200 dwellings and public open space was approved in January 2022. A reserved matters application addressing layout, scale, appearance and landscaping issues was submitted in November 2023 (23/04191/REM).</p> <p>GB2 (south of Wort's Causeway): A reserved matters application for phase 1 – infrastructure delivery (21/04186/REM) - was permitted in October 2022. A second reserved matters application</p>	<p>Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.</p>	<p>Green</p>
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Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
			for 80 dwellings – phase 2 (22/02646/REM) – was granted permission in August 2023.		
27	Progress of GB3 & 4 towards the identified employment floorspace target of 25,193 sqm by the end of the plan period.	Progress of GB3 & 4 towards the identified employment floorspace target of 25,193 sqm by the end of the plan period.	<p>GB3: Full planning permission (20/05040/FUL) for the erection of a new building comprising 9,976 sqm of E(g) floorspace was permitted in August 2022. An amendment (23/00159/S73) was granted in April 2023 and work has commenced on site.</p> <p>GB4: redevelopment was completed in 2017-2018.</p>	N/A	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
28	Number of non-residential completions delivered at BREEAM 'very good/excellent and maximum credits for water consumption	An increase in the number of non-residential completions (where applicable) delivered at BREEAM 'very good'/'excellent' and maximum credits for water consumption.	A review of non-residential permissions found that 100% of eligible permissions included a condition relating to BREEAM and water efficiency.	<p>This is a new policy and therefore data for 2011-2021 is not available.</p> <p>In 2020-2021, 81% of eligible permissions including a condition.</p> <p>In 2021-2022, 60% of eligible permissions included a condition but some schemes used different bespoke alternative approaches to reduce water use.</p> <p>In 2022-2023, 100% of eligible permissions included a condition.</p>	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
28	Percentage of new dwellings which achieve 110L water per person per day	That all new dwellings permitted will be designed to achieve water consumption levels of 110 litres per person per day or less	100% of eligible dwellings permitted included a water efficiency condition.	<p>This is a new policy and therefore data for 2011-2021 is not available.</p> <p>In 2020-2021, 97% of eligible dwellings permitted included a water efficiency condition.</p> <p>In 2021-2022, 75% of all new dwellings were meeting the target.</p> <p>In 2022-2023, 100% of eligible dwellings were meeting the target.</p>	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
28	Production of Sustainable Design and Construction SPD including water efficiency guidance	Production of Sustainable Design and Construction SPD including water efficiency guidance.	The Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD was adopted by both councils in January 2020.	N/A	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
28	Number of schemes connected to strategic district heating	Connection of all schemes located within the strategic district heating area to district heating where available.	0	There have been no connections to the site wide strategic district heating network. The area was based on some work undertaken by Cambridge City Council and the University of Cambridge on a city centre district heating project. However, while technically feasible, the project did not come to fruition because the costs were just too great to make it a viable investment. A number of smaller heat networks are being planned for parts of the city, including a heat network serving the University's New Museums Site.	N/A

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
31	The adoption of a Flooding and Water SPD	The adoption of a Flooding and Water SPD which will enforce the requirement for developers to submit a drainage strategy by 31 March 2019	The Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD was adopted in autumn/winter 2018 by both Councils following the adoption of the two new Local Plans.	N/A	Green
31	Number of planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on water quality grounds	No planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on water quality grounds without appropriate conditions.	0	0	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
32	Number of planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding grounds	No planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding grounds without appropriate conditions and / or submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment	0	In 2016-2017, one planning application was initially objected to by the Environment Agency. However, the Agency noted that they would remove their objection if a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) was submitted by the applicant. The applicant submitted a FRA and planning permission was granted by the Council. However, there is no record of the Environment Agency removing their objection, even though the applicant conformed to Agency's requirements.	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
36	Air quality	To improve air quality especially within Air Quality Management Areas	In Cambridge, the recorded nitrogen dioxide levels in 2022-2023 were considerably lower than in previous years. The levels of PM ₁₀ in Cambridge are also lower than previous years.	The average nitrogen dioxide concentration and PM ₁₀ levels have been below legal limits since monitoring records started in 2014 up to the current monitoring year (2022-2023).	Green
40	Amount of additional business floorspace	Increase in business floorspace by 70,000 sqm	Net decrease of 5,698 sqm	Net increase of 150,007 sqm	Green
41	Amount of employment land lost to other non-employment uses	To limit the amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses.	0.21 ha (This excludes employment land lost on land allocated for alternative uses)	18.82 ha (This excludes employment land lost on land allocated for alternative uses)	N/A – no target

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
43	Progress development of specific sites for university development	To progress development of specific sites mentioned in the policy including New Museums, Mill Lane/Old Press, Eastern Gateway or near East Road, West Cambridge and Cambridge Biomedical Campus against the relevant SPDs or planning permissions.	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	N/A
43	Amount of available land for university growth	To ensure there is sufficient land to support the growth of the Universities.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
45	Amount of and mixture of tenure of affordable housing completion	To deliver affordable housing on developments as set out in Policy 45. To deliver a mix of housing to meet the needs of different groups in the community. To increase the delivery of affordable housing to respond to the high level of need identified	322 affordable units completed in the 2022-2023 monitoring year. This accounts for 38% of all completions in Cambridge over the same period.	3,237 completions over the period 2011-2023. This accounts for 35% of all completions in Cambridge over the same period.	Contextual indicator – no target

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
46	Amount of student accommodation delivered which is specific to an educational institutions and speculative	Target: To ensure student accommodation built meets the specific needs of a named institution or institutions.	0 planning application approved for student rooms in 2022-2023 which was linked to a named institution.	1 planning application approved for student rooms in 2021-2022 which was linked to a named institution. 3 planning applications approved for student rooms in 2020-2021. All linked to named institutions. 3 planning applications approved for student rooms in 2019-2020. All linked to named institutions. New policy introduced in 2018 so not monitored in 2018-2019.	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
46	Amount of student accommodation delivered which is specific to an educational institutions and speculative	Trigger: Amount completed of student accommodation exceeds recognised need of 3,104 to 2026 as guided by the Assessment of Student Housing Demand and Supply for Cambridge City Council or successor document.	141 completed student rooms (net) in 2022-2023.	Between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2022 a total of 2,204 student rooms have been completed.	Green
49	Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller sites	To monitor the number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Travellers sites. Sufficient sites coming forward to meet identified needs of those that meet the planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers and those that do not meet the definition but can demonstrate a cultural need for caravan accommodation.	0 in January 2023	Table 17 in Appendix 2 provides data from previous years.	N/A contextual indicator

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
52	Number of new residential developments on existing residential plots	To ensure no subdivision of existing dwelling plots in order to provide further residential accommodation.	14 dwellings were completed on garden land in Cambridge in the 2022-23 monitoring year.	170 dwellings were completed on garden land in Cambridge in the period between 2011 and 2023.	Analysis of the use of policy 52 is presented in the text of 'Section A: Housing Monitoring'.
54	Delivery of RM1	Delivery of allocation RM1 as specified in Appendix B of the Cambridge Local Plan 2014.	No relevant planning applications have been submitted.	N/A	Amber
62	Amount of local heritage assets lost	To retain local heritage assets	In the 2022-2023 monitoring year there were 465 Buildings of Local Interest; no change on the 2021-2022 monitoring year.	Trend data from 2011 is unavailable due to a change in counting methods. However, there has been a small increase in the number of Buildings of Local Interest since 2016, which was the start of the new method of counting.	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
67	Amount of Protected Open Space available	Retention of protected open space within the Local Authority area unless appropriate mitigation can be implemented or justified.	Some provisional open space data is provided in Table 95 in Appendix 2. This has been calculated using aerial photography and has not been subject to a site visit so may need to be revised in future.	Trend data is unavailable.	Unable to compare with previous years.
68	Amount of new protected open space secured through new development	Net gain of protected open spaces through new development.	Data unavailable this year.	Trend data unavailable.	Unable to compare to previous years.
69	Change in the areas of local nature conservation importance	No loss in the areas of local nature conservation importance as a result of new development where no mitigation has been provided.	No change in the 2022-2023 monitoring year for Local Nature Reserves, County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites.	No loss in Local Nature Reserves since 2011. Slight increase in total areas of County Wildlife Sites since 2011. Small decrease in total areas of City Wildlife Sites since 2011.	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
70	Amount of land within SSSI and quality of SSSI	No loss of land within SSSI as a result of new development where no mitigation has been provided. No deterioration of SSSI as a result of new development.	No change in the 2022-2023 monitoring year.	Level of SSSI land has remained at 15.03 hectares between 2011-2023. 93.5% of which has been in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition since beginning of plan period.	Green
72	Percentage of A1 uses within district centres	To ensure that the proportion of retail (A1) uses in the district centres does not fall below 55%. Retention of an appropriate balance and mix of uses within Local and Neighbourhood Centres.	In Autumn of 2023, 4 of the 6 District Centres report 55% or more in A1 use.	Previous surveys: 2013: 1 out of 6 2019: 3 out of 6 2020: 2 out of 6 Spring 2021: 2 out of 6 Autumn 2021: 4 out of 6	Green

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
73	Amount of community and leisure floorspace gained/lost	To deliver new types of community and/ or leisure facilities.	There has been a net increase of 39,500 sqm of D1 floorspace and a net increase of 1,570m of D2 floorspace in the 2022-2023 monitoring year.	There has been a net increase of 265,719 sqm of D1 floorspace and a net increase of 30,532 sqm of D2 floorspace over the period 2011-2023.	N/A contextual indicator
76	Number of public houses (as identified with appendix c) lost?	To retain public houses identified within Appendix C of the Cambridge Local Plan.	This list of Safeguarded Public Houses in Appendix C of the Cambridge Local Plan will be reviewed and where necessary updated as part of the preparation of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.	No data available from 2011 to 2021.	N/A no data available
77	Number of hotel bed spaces approved	Development of up to 1,500 additional bedspaces, as identified in the Cambridge Hotel Futures Study or successor document.	In the 2022-2023 monitoring year there were no additional bed spaces approved.	Data from previous years unavailable. However, 50,447 sqm of hotel floorspace has been completed in net terms over the period 2011-2023.	Data from previous years unavailable.

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
77	Location of new hotels	Monitor the location of new hotels in line with the identified locations set out in Policy 77 and the requirements of National Town Centre Policy (NPPF 2012, paragraph 24).	No new hotels permitted in 2022-2023.	N/A	N/A contextual indicator
78	Number of hotel bed spaces lost	To protect the loss of hotel accommodation	One permission reduces the number of hotel bed spaces by 12 and another increases the number of hotel bed spaces by 19. An aparthotel was permitted in the Station Road area (21/00264/FUL). However, an alternative application for the same site has more recently been permitted which excludes the aparthotel.	A change of use to serviced accommodation at the Regent Hotel resulted in the loss of 22 bedrooms in 2022-2023. Data not collected in previous years.	N/A – no specific target

Policy no	Indicator description	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
85	Amount of S106 money secured for infrastructure through development	To secure sufficient infrastructure capacity to support and meet all the requirements arising from the new development.	In 2022-2023 for developments in Cambridge, a total of £740,079 was secured and £2,949,447 was received by both Cambridge City Council and Cambridgeshire County Council.	Details of S106 money secured and received are available in Appendix 2.	N/A

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018)

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M1	<p>Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> net additional dwellings completed in previous years and the current year; predicted completions in future years; progress against the housing target for the plan period; rolling five year supply plus relevant buffer (jointly with Cambridge City Council). 	S/5	<p>To deliver a net increase of 19,500 homes in the district between 2011 and 2031. Housing trajectory to demonstrate that this can be achieved. To demonstrate a five year supply of housing land (plus relevant buffer) jointly with Cambridge City Council. Housing trajectory and accompanying five year supply calculations to show whether this can be demonstrated.</p>	<p>1,500 dwellings completed in 2022-2023.</p> <p>Information about the housing trajectory, predicted future completions and the five year supply is provided in 'Section A: Housing Monitoring'.</p>	<p>10,929 dwellings completed 2011-2023.</p> <p>A year by year breakdown is provided in Table 1 in Appendix 2.</p>	Green

M2	Total dwellings completed annually and cumulatively in Greater Cambridge by development sequence, including by settlement category within the rural area	S/6, S/7, S/8, S/9, S/10, S/11	Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of the development strategy against the development sequence, to inform the Local Plan review.	2,339 dwellings completed in Greater Cambridge in 2022-2023.	<p>20,284 dwellings completions in Greater Cambridge between 2011-2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,826 in the Cambridge Urban Area • 5,801 on the Edge of Cambridge • 1,749 in New Settlements • 1,944 in Rural centres • 1,393 in Minor Rural Centres • 727 in Group Villages • 195 in Infill Villages • 3,649 in the countryside <p>Completions in the countryside include rural exception sites for affordable housing (426 dwellings), sites allocated in the Local Plan (295),</p>	Contextual indicator Breakdown of completions by settlement category in Table 2 in Appendix 2
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Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
					'five year supply' sites (2,210 dwellings), and dwellings permitted in accordance with countryside policies (594) such as barn conversions and agricultural workers dwellings, and traveller sites (124).	
M3	Affordable housing completions	S/5	Contextual indicator, to provide information on delivery of affordable housing.	472 affordable dwelling completions in 2022-2023.	2,958 affordable dwelling completions between 2011 and 2023.	N/A contextual indicator
M4	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land		Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of the development strategy and the use of previously developed land.	3.91ha of employment completions (of a total of 15.38ha) were on previously developed land in the 2022-2023 monitoring year.	146.47ha of employment completions (out of a total of 216.07ha) were on brownfield land between 2011 and 2023.	N/A contextual indicator

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M5	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land		Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of the development strategy and the use of previously developed land.	18% of new and converted dwellings were on previously developed land in the 2022-2023 monitoring year.	The percentage of dwellings on previously developed land has fluctuated within a range of 15% (2020-2021) and 47% (2013-2014). However, the overall percentage across the plan period is 24%.	N/A contextual indicator
M6	Number of new jobs created Amount and type of completed and committed employment floorspace and land	S/5	Delivery of additional 22,000 jobs in the district between 2011 and 2031. Maintain employment land supply to enable delivery of forecast jobs in 'B' use classes.	2,000 (2020-2021). The 2022 data has yet to be published. Net 27,036sqm / 12.94ha of employment land completed in the 2022-2023 monitoring year.	18,000 (2011-2021) Net 254,244sqm / 124.62ha of employment land completed over the plan period (2011-2023).	Green
M7	Progress and development on strategic site allocations	SS/1 – SS/8, TI/1	To deliver new mixed use development or redevelopment at Orchard Park, land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road (NIAB / Darwin Green), Cambridge	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	N/A

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
			East, Waterbeach New Town, Bourn Airfield New Village, and Cambourne West.			
M8	Renewable energy capacity installed and with planning permission by type	CC/2, CC/3	To increase the generation of renewable energy within the district.	0.1349 MW of renewable energy capacity was installed in the 2022-2023 in South Cambridgeshire. A total of 51.611 MW renewable energy capacity had planning permission at 31 March 2023.	A total of 298.7449 MW of renewable energy capacity was installed between 2011-2012 and 2022-2023.	Green

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M9	Proportion of development proposals permitted, for all new dwellings and new non-residential buildings of 1,000m ² or more, reducing carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% using on site renewable and low carbon energy technologies	CC/3	That all development proposals for all new dwellings and new non-residential buildings of 1,000m ² or more will reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% using on site renewable and low carbon energy technologies.	96% of eligible applications included a condition requiring carbon reduction measures.	<p>100% of eligible permissions granted in both the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 monitoring years included a permission requiring carbon reduction measures.</p> <p>91% of eligible permissions granted in 2021-2022 included permission requiring carbon reduction measures.</p> <p>96% of eligible permissions granted in 2022-2023 included permission requiring carbon reduction measures.</p>	Green

M10	Number of planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on water quality grounds	CC/7	No planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on water quality grounds without appropriate conditions.	0 in the 2022/2023 monitoring year.	Since the Local Plan was adopted in 2018, 1 permission (application reference: 21/01111/FUL) has been granted in the 2021-2022 monitoring year by the Council against the Environment Agency's advice. the delegation report states that whilst the Environment Agency raised an objection relating to foul water drainage, the Council considered that the proposed water storage tank would not involve the discharge of foul water. Given the nature of the proposal, the Council stated that the proposal would produce clean water that would not	Green
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Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
					<p>present a risk to the surrounding landscape and Riddy Brook and therefore permitted the application.</p> <p>1 application was allowed on appeal in 2019-2020 against the Environment Agency's advice and the Council's decision (application reference: S/2844/14).</p>	

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M11	Number of planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding grounds	CC/9	No planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding grounds without appropriate conditions and / or submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment.	0 in the 2022/2023 monitoring year.	In 2020-2021, one planning application (S/2082/19) was initially objected to by the Environment Agency. However, they noted that they would remove their objection if conditions were attached. The Council applied conditions to the permission in accordance with the Environment Agency's advice and this should have led to the withdrawal of the objection.	Green
M12	Proportion of new homes permitted achieving water consumption levels equivalent to 110 litres per person per day or less	CC/4	That all new dwellings permitted will be designed to achieve water consumption levels of 110 litres per person per day or less.	98% of eligible dwellings permitted included a water efficiency condition.	99% of eligible permissions granted in both the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 monitoring years included a water efficiency condition.	Green

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
					<p>91% of eligible permissions granted in 2021-2022 included a water efficiency condition.</p> <p>96% of eligible permissions granted in 2022-2023 included a water efficiency condition.</p> <p>98% of eligible permissions granted in 2022-2023 included a water efficiency condition.</p>	
M13	Proportion of non-residential developments permitted demonstrating a minimum water efficiency standard equivalent to the BREEAM non-residential standard for 2 credits for water use levels	CC/4	That all suitable non-residential developments permitted will be designed to achieve a minimum water efficiency standard equivalent to the BREEAM non-residential standard for 2 credits for water use levels.	A review of non-residential permissions found that 88% of eligible permissions included a condition relating to BREEAM and water efficiency. Officers are reviewing the way this policy is monitored as the current methodology is imperfect as some of the schemes may have dealt with water efficiency as part of the application	<p>75% of eligible permissions granted in the 2020-2021 monitoring years included a BREEAM and water efficiency condition.</p> <p>80% of eligible permissions granted in 2021-2022 included permission requiring BREEAM</p>	Green

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
				process but this may not have been conditioned. Officers are also reviewing the application process to ensure that the policy requirements are considered on all eligible applications.	and water efficiency measures. 88% of eligible permissions granted in 2022-2023 included permission requiring BREAM and water efficiency measures.	
M14	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas	NH/4, NH/5	That there is no new development completed within or that will adversely affect internationally or nationally important nature conservation area(s).	In the 2022/2023 monitoring year no new development was permitted that was considered would adversely affect nationally or internationally important nature conservation sites in South Cambridgeshire.	Between 2004 and 2023 no new development was permitted that was considered would adversely affect nationally or internationally important nature conservation sites in South Cambridgeshire.	Green

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M15	Amount of inappropriate development permitted in the Green Belt	S/4, NH/8, NH/9, NH/10	To restrict inappropriate development in the green belt, unless very special circumstances have been accepted that outweigh any harm caused.	In the 2022/2023 monitoring year there were no applications for inappropriate development permitted in the Green Belt without very special circumstances having been accepted that outweighed any harm caused.	<p>In the 2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 monitoring years there were no applications for inappropriate development permitted in the Green Belt without very special circumstances having been accepted that outweighed any harm caused.</p> <p>Historic data from the 2011-2012 to 2017-2018 monitoring years is not captured.</p>	Green

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M16	Amount of development completed within or adjacent to a Protected Village Amenity Area (PVAA) that would have an adverse impact on its character, amenity, tranquillity or function	NH/11	That land within or adjacent to a Protected Village Amenity Area (PVAA) is protected from development that would have an adverse impact on the character, amenity, tranquillity or function.	In 2022-2023, there were no developments completed either within or adjacent to a PVAA that were assessed as having an adverse impact.	There were no developments completed either within or adjacent to a PVAA that were assessed as having an adverse impact in 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022 or 2022/2023.	Green
M17	Amount of development completed within a Local Green Space that would adversely impact on its character and particular local significance	NH/12	That land designated as a Local Green Space is protected from development that would adversely impact on its character and particular local significance, and that where inappropriate development is completed very special circumstances have been demonstrated and discussions have been undertaken with the local community.	There were no developments completed that had an adverse impact on the character or local significance of Local Green Spaces in 2022/2023.	There were no developments that had an adverse impact on the character or local significance of Local Green Spaces in 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022 or 2022/2023.	Green

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M18	Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development	NH/13	That land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage is protected from development that would compromise its purposes.	There were no developments completed that had an adverse impact on Important Countryside Frontages in 2022/2023.	There were no developments completed that had an adverse impact on Important Countryside Frontages in 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022 or 2022/2023.	Green

<p>M19</p>	<p>Change in areas of biodiversity importance (international, national and local designations)</p>	<p>NH/4, NH/5</p>	<p>That there is no loss in the areas of biodiversity importance as a result of new development where no mitigation has been provided.</p>	<p>In the monitoring period of 2022/2023, the total area of Special Sites of Scientific interest remain unchanged, the quantity of Special Areas of Conservation remain unchanged and the quantity of Local Nature Reserves remain unchanged.</p> <p>The area of County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites in South Cambridgeshire increased, due to the designation of new sites.</p> <p>The percent of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition has increased compared to last year.</p>	<p>There has been a slight decrease in the quantity of land designated as Special Areas of Scientific Interest between 2011-2023.</p> <p>There has been a slight decrease in land which is designated as a Special Area of Conservation between 2018-2023.</p> <p>The number of Local Nature Reserves has remained unchanged from 2018-2023.</p> <p>There has been a substantial increase in the land which constitutes County Wildlife Sites between 2018-2023.</p> <p>There has been a substantial increase</p>	<p>Green</p>
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Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
					<p>in the land which constitutes Local Geological Sites between 2016-2023.</p> <p>There has also been a substantial increase in the percent of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition between 2011-2023.</p>	

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M20	Average net density of all completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings at urban extensions, new settlements, Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres, and Group Villages	H/8	To deliver an average net density of 30 dwellings per hectare (dph) on developments completed in Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres and Group Villages. To deliver an average net density of 40 dph on developments completed in urban extensions to Cambridge and in new settlements.	In 2022-2023 the average density was as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56.8 dph in the Urban extensions to Cambridge • 35.8 dph in new settlements • 45.1 dph in Rural Centres • 29.67 dph in Minor Rural Centres • 35.4 dph in Group Villages 	Over the period of 2011-2023 the average density was as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51.8 dph in the Urban extensions to Cambridge • 35.0 dph in new settlements • 35.7 dph in Rural Centres • 36.1 dph in Minor Rural Centres • 28.4 dph in Group Villages 	Green
M21	Housing completions by number of bedrooms	H/9	Contextual indicator, to provide information on delivery of a mix of housing to meet the needs of different groups in the community across all housing developments.	In the 2022-2023 monitoring year 41% of housing completions were 1 or 2 bedrooms, 32% were 3 bedrooms and 26% were 4 bedrooms.	Details for the full period are available in Table 28 in Appendix 2.	N/A contextual indicator

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M22	Market housing permitted on developments of over 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms	H/9	All development proposals of over 10 dwellings permitted will consist of at least 30% 1 or 2 bedroom homes; at least 30% 3 bedroom homes; and at least 30% 4 or more bedroom homes.	In the 2022-2023 monitoring year on developments of over 10 dwellings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44% of completions were 1 or 2 bedrooms, • 32% were 3 bedrooms, and • 25% were 4 bedrooms. 	Figures have varied over the monitoring period. 1 and 2 bed dwellings have reached their target in 6 out of 12 years. 3 bed dwellings have reached their target in 10 out of 12 years. 4 bed dwellings have reached their target in 11 out of 12 years.	Amber
M23	Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites	H/11	Contextual indicator, to provide information on the delivery of affordable housing on rural exception sites.	37 affordable housing completions on Rural Exception sites in 2022-2023 monitoring year.	425 affordable completions on Rural Exception Sites over the period 2011-2023.	N/A contextual indicator
M24	Progress towards City Deal commitment to deliver an additional 1,000 new homes on rural exception sites	-	To contribute to the delivery of an additional 1,000 new homes on rural exception sites between 2011 and 2031, as set out in the City Deal agreement (see paras 3.29-3.34).	Cannot monitor this indicator yet - as set out in the text of 'Section A: Housing Monitoring'.	Cannot monitor this indicator yet - as set out in the text of 'Section A: Housing Monitoring'.	N/A

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M25	Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed	H/20, H/21, H/22	To deliver permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitches, as set out in Policy H/20, which identifies that no pitches are required under the evidence base supporting the Local Plan (Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2016). To deliver at least 11 Travelling Showpeople plots between 2011 and 2031, as set out in Policy H/20.	There were 0 private permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitch and 0 Travelling Showpeople plots completed in the 2022-2023 monitoring year.	114 permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches have been completed between 2011 and 2023. 10 Travelling Showpeople Plots have been completed between 2011 and 2023.	Green

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M26	Meeting the needs of those that meet the planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers and those that do not meet the definition but can demonstrate a cultural need for caravan accommodation	H/20, H/21, H/22	Sufficient sites coming forward to meet identified needs of those that meet the planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers and those that do not meet the definition but can demonstrate a cultural need for caravan accommodation.	New Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment being prepared.	N/A	N/A
M27	Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites	H/20, H/21, H/22	Contextual indicator, to provide information for the on-going review of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs.	0 in January 2023.	Table 18 in Appendix 2 provides data from previous years.	N/A contextual indicator
M28	Progress and development on residential allocations at villages (Policy H/1), and at Bayer CropScience Site (Hauxton), Papworth Everard West Central, Fen Drayton Former LSA Estate,	H/1 – H/5, E/8	Various targets for particular residential allocations	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	N/A

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
	Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals, and Histon & Impington Station area					
M29	Development of Residential Moorings at Chesterton Fen Road, Milton	H/7	To deliver residential boat moorings at Chesterton Fen Road, Milton as allocated through Policy H/7.	No relevant planning application(s) have been submitted.	N/A	Amber

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M30	Number of homes completed to the accessible and adaptable dwellings M4(2) standard	H/9	That 5% of homes completed on developments of 20 or more dwellings are built to the accessible and adaptable dwellings M4(2) standard.	All schemes met the standard where appropriate.	<p>This policy has only been monitored since the Local Plan was adopted in October 2018.</p> <p>2021-2022: all schemes met the standard where appropriate</p> <p>2020-2021: all schemes met the standard where appropriate</p> <p>2019-2020: all schemes met the standard where appropriate</p> <p>2018-2019 (part of): 13% of all dwellings on eligible schemes met M4(2) standard.</p>	Green

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M31	Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites where the policy requiring affordable dwellings applies	H/10	That all developments of 11 dwellings or more, or on development sites of less than 11 dwellings if the total floorspace exceeds 1,000m ² , permitted will provide 40% of the dwellings on site as affordable dwellings, unless the exceptions listed in Policy H/10 can be demonstrated.	On schemes which were eligible to provide affordable housing in South Cambridgeshire in the 2022-2023 monitoring year, 22% of dwellings permitted were affordable. Further details are set out in paragraph 3.22 but there were sound planning reasons for each scheme that delivered less than 40%.	Historic data available in Tables 15a and 15b in Appendix 2.	Green
M32	Amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total within development frameworks to residential development 	E/14	To limit the amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses.	In the 2022-2023 monitoring year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.88ha of employment land was lost to other uses, 0.16ha was lost within the development frameworks, and 0.99ha was lost to residential development. 	In total over the period 2011-2023: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36.24ha of employment land has been lost to non-employment uses, 21.29ha was lost within the development frameworks, and 20.02ha has been lost to residential uses. 	N/A contextual indicator

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M33	Amount of completed and committed floorspace for retail	E/21 – E/23	Contextual indicator, to provide information on delivery of retail developments.	There was a net increase of 966sqm of retail floorspace in the 2022-2023 monitoring year: 224sqm of convenience, 0sqm of durable and 742sqm of unspecified. In March 2023 there was 52,796sqm (net) of committed retail floorspace.	Over the period of 2011-2023 there was a net increase of 9,826sqm of retail floorspace completed.	N/A contextual indicator
M34	Progress and development on allocations at Cambridge Science Park, land south of Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Fulbourn Road East, for employment uses (Policies E/4 and E/5), Papworth Hospital, Histon & Impington Station area, Dales Manor Business Park (Sawston), Green End Industrial Estate (Gamlingay)	E/1 – E/6, E/8, H/1:a, H/1:f, H/2, H/4	Various targets for employment allocations.	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	Updates on allocations are provided in 'Section C: Allocations Monitoring'.	N/A

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M35	Progress of open space allocations	SC/1	To deliver the extensions to existing recreation grounds and new sites for open space allocated through Policy SC/1.	Data unavailable this year	Data unavailable this year	-
M36	Loss of recreation areas, allotments and community orchards resulting from new developments	SC/8	To restrict the loss of recreation areas, allotments and community orchards to other uses.	No recreation areas, allotments or community orchards were lost as a result of developments completed in the 2022-2023 monitoring year without recreational areas being re-provided as part of the new development.	This policy was created in the 2018 Local Plan. There were no losses in the monitoring year 2019/20. There were also no losses in 2020/21, 2021/2022 or 2022/23 without recreational areas being re-provided as part of the new development.	Green

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	2022-2023: Meeting target?	2011-2023: Meeting target?	RAG rating: Meeting target?
M37	Provision of open space, outdoor recreation and children's play space resulting from new developments	SC/7	Contextual indicator, to provide information on the provision of allotments, community orchards, sports pitches, other outdoor sports facilities, and children's play space in new residential developments.	Data unavailable this year	Data unavailable this year	-
M38	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	TI/8	Contextual indicator, to provide information regarding securing of necessary facilities and / or contributions to support all new development.	In 2022-2023, for developments in South Cambridgeshire, a total of £6,006,109 was secured and £22,837,746 was received by both South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council.	Details of S106 money secured and received are available in Appendix 2	N/A Contextual indicator

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) Sustainability Appraisal

Issue	Indicator	Target	Meeting target?
Land	Percentage of new and Converted Dwellings on Previously Developed Land	The Core Strategy included a target that between 1999 and 2016 at least 37% of new dwellings should either be located on previously developed land or utilise existing buildings.	In the 2022-2023 monitoring year 18% of new and converted dwellings were on previously developed land.
Land	Amount and Type of Completed Employment on Previously Developed Land	-	In the 2022-2023 monitoring year 3.91ha of employment land was completed on Previously Developed Land. See Table 57 in Appendix 2 for further details of types of employment land.
Land	Average Density of New Residential Development Completed	-	In the 2021-2022 monitoring year the average density was 39.8 DPH.

Issue	Indicator	Target	Meeting target?
Pollution (air quality)	Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (at monitoring points)	Member States are required to reduce exposure to PM2.5 in urban areas by an average of 20% by 2020 based on 2010 levels. It obliges them to bring exposure levels below 20 micrograms/m ³ by 2015 in these areas. Throughout their territory Member States will need to respect the PM2.5 limit value set at 25.	In 2022, 16 at Impington, 12 at Orchard Park School and 13 at Girton.
Pollution (air quality)	Annual mean number of days when PM10 levels exceeded a daily mean of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}$	-	In 2022, 2 days at all monitoring locations.
Pollution (air quality)	No of declared Air Quality Management Areas and locations within 10% of threshold	-	N/A
Pollution (Water quality)	% of surface waters meet the Water Framework Directive 'good' status or better for water quality	'Good' status or better for water quality in all river basins by 2015.	In 2022-2023, there is only one river that has 'good' status. 18 are moderate, and 1 is poor. The data shows that there has been no change in the ecological status of rivers between 2019-2023.

Issue	Indicator	Target	Meeting target?
Waste reduction and recycling	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed	The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2008-2022 sets targets for the reduction of household waste sent to landfill of: x 55 to 60% of household waste by 2020.	100,434 tonnes of household waste was collected in 2022/2023. On average in 2022/2023, 401kg of waste per household was collected. 26% of waste collected in 2022/2023 was composted. 23% of waste collected in 2022/2023 was recycled.
Construction waste	Tonnage of construction and demolition waste produced and proportion that is recycled / reused.	N/A	We will aim to provide this data in future years.
Biodiversity loss from development	Number of development schemes completing relevant biodiversity avoidance or mitigation measures.	N/A	It is not possible to monitor this indicator as a significant proportion of applications determined employ biodiversity avoidance and mitigation measures.
Biodiversity loss from development	Amount of new development within, or likely to adversely affect internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas.	N/A	Between 2011 and 2023, overall new development has not been completed within, or has been considered to adversely affect, nationally or internationally important nature conservation sites in South Cambridgeshire.

Issue	Indicator	Target	Meeting target?
Biodiversity - Protected sites	Change in area of sites of biodiversity importance (SPA, SAC, RAMSAR, SSSI, NNR, LNR, CWS)	Better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition.	<p>There has been a slight decrease in the quantity of land designated as Special Areas of Scientific Interest between 2011-2023.</p> <p>There has been a slight decrease in land which is designated as a Special Area of Conservation between 2018-2023.</p> <p>The number of Local Nature Reserves has remained unchanged from 2018-2023.</p> <p>There has been a substantial increase in the land which constitutes County Wildlife Sites between 2018-2023, due to new sites being designated.</p> <p>There has been a substantial increase in the land which constitutes Local Geological Sites between 2016-2023, due to new sites being designated.</p> <p>There has also been a substantial increase in the percent of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition between 2011-2023.</p>

Issue	Indicator	Target	Meeting target?
Biodiversity - Protected sites	% SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	Better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition.	In 2022, 96.2% are in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition meaning it is being met in South Cambridgeshire.
Landscape	% planning permission granted which are inconsistent with local landscape character	N/A	Data not available
Landscape	Areas inconsistent with landscape character	N/A	Data not available.
Townscape	% of total built-up areas falling within Conservation Areas	N/A	21.01% of development frameworks covered by Conservation Areas.
Heritage assets	Number of Listed Buildings and number that are at risk	N/A	In 2023, 2,694 listed buildings; 4 at risk (0.1%).
Heritage assets	Number of other historic assets, and historic assets at risk	N/A	In 2023, 5 Conservation areas, 4 places of worship and 13 scheduled monuments at risk.
Places	Satisfaction rating for Quality of the built environment	N/A	Data no longer collected.

Issue	Indicator	Target	Meeting target?
Places	Buildings for Life Assessments – Number of Developments achieving each standard	N/A	Data no longer collected.
Climate Change	Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector and per capita	N/A	The most recent data available is reported in Table 85a in Appendix 2.
Climate Change	Renewable energy capacity installed by type (in MegaWatts)	N/A	In 2022-23 there was 0.1MW of biomass capacity installed and 0.0349MW of photovoltaic capacity installed.
Climate Change	Kilowatt hours of gas consumed per household per year, Kilowatt hours of electricity consumed per household per year	N/A	Data provided in Tables 78 and 79 in Appendix 2.
Climate Change	Water consumption per head per day (Cambridge Water Company area)	N/A	In the 2022-2023 monitoring year the average water consumption per head per day was 136 litres.
Climate Change	Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures	N/A	No development was completed within flood zones 2 or 3 without mitigation measures.

Issue	Indicator	Target	Meeting target?
Health	Life expectancy at birth % of residents with a long-term illness (Census data)	N/A	The most up to date information from 2021 shows life expectancy at birth to be 82.6 for males and 85.7 for females. 14.% of residents are disabled under the Equality Act on an age standardised basis in 2021.
Crime	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 people	Annual targets in community safety plan.	In 2022-2023 there were 49.4 crimes per 1,000 people.
Crime	Percentage of people feeling safe after dark	Annual targets in community safety plan.	This data is no longer collected.
Housing	Total and percentage of Dwellings completed that are affordable	40% of dwellings permitted on sites of three or more dwellings.	472 affordable completions on all sites in the 2022-2023 monitoring year. This accounts for 31% of all completions.
Housing	House price to earnings ratio	N/A	See Table 12 in Appendix 2
Housing	Delivery of Extracare Housing	N/A	Data not available.
Housing	Number of new Gypsies and Travellers pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots	85 new Traveller pitches by 2031 and 4 new Travelling Showpeople plots by 2016.	See Table 18 in Appendix 2
Inclusive communities	% of residents who feel their local area is harmonious	N/A	This data is no longer collected.
Inclusive communities	% of residents that definitely agree or tend to agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	N/A	This data is no longer collected.

Issue	Indicator	Target	Meeting target?
Inclusive communities	Index of multiple deprivation	N/A	In 2019 South Cambridgeshire has an average deprivation score 8.49.
Inclusive communities	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services	N/A	Data unavailable.
Inclusive communities	% of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	N/A	This data is no longer collected.
Inclusive communities	% of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that they can influence decisions affecting their local area	N/A	This data is no longer collected.
Economic Activity	Number of People in Employment	Local Plan seeks to meet objectively assessed needs of 22,000 jobs, 2011 to 2031.	See Table 36 in Appendix 2.
Economic Activity	Annual net change in VAT registered firms	N/A	See Table 65a in Appendix 2.
Economic Activity	Industrial composition of employee jobs	N/A	See Table 60 in Appendix 2.
Work Opportunities	Percentage of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance	N/A	In March 2023 1,755 people were claiming Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit who are required to seek work and be available for work. This is 1.8% of all residents aged 16-64.

Issue	Indicator	Target	Meeting target?
Work Opportunities	% of Residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home (Census data)	N/A	56% of South Cambridgeshire employed residents 16+ worked at home or within 5km of home in 2021. This data is not comparable with previous Census data due to the impact of Covid on homeworking.
Work Opportunities	Economic Activity Rate	N/A	The economic activity rate for 16-64 year olds in South Cambridgeshire was 82.7% in 2022-2023.
Work Opportunities	Median Gross Household income	N/A	Median gross household income is not available. The median gross annual full-time earnings for employees was £39,958 in 2022 (on a residence basis).
Investments	Investment Secured for Infrastructure and Community Facilities through developer contributions	N/A	In 2022-2023, for developments in South Cambridgeshire, a total of £6,006,109 was secured and £22,837,746 was received by both South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council.
Investments	Percentage of 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ passes at A* to C grade	N/A	See Tables 121a-121c in Appendix 2. However, data for 2022-2023 is not comparable with previous years due to Coronavirus pandemic impact on exams.
Transport	Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over 12 hour period	N/A	In October 2021, the total number of motor vehicles crossing the boundary on the day of monitoring was 174,183. Data unavailable for 2022/2023, see notes in Table 112 in Appendix 2.
Transport	Cycling trips index	N/A	Data unavailable

Issue	Indicator	Target	Meeting target?
Transport	Congestion – average journey time per mile during the am peak environment	N/A	Data unavailable
Transport	Investment secured for transport infrastructure through developer contributions	N/A	Only a total figure which includes transport, community facilities and open space contributions is provided in Appendix 2.
Transport	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	N/A	16 fatalities and 91 serious collisions during 2022. Data provided in Table 115a in Appendix 2.
Travel - Sustainable transport Car Parking Standards (to ensure standards are helping to meet the objectives of the Local Plan with regards to generating a modal shift towards more sustainable modes of transport)	Number of development schemes implementing minimum or greater provision of cycle parking	100%	Data unavailable
Travel - Reducing journeys made by car	Amount of development within 15 minutes walking distance (1000 meters) and 10 minutes cycling distance (2km) of rural centres	N/A	Data unavailable.

North West Cambridge AAP

Indicator no.	Indicator	Type of indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
NWC01	number of student accommodations completed	CORE	<p>To provide an adequate supply of land for housing for development (1) for 2,000 University students, and (2) for 3,000 open market and affordable dwellings.</p> <p>The total housing completions and annual rate of completions for North West Cambridge will be monitored against the North West Cambridge AAP housing trajectory in each Council's Annual Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>0 student bedrooms completed in 2022-2023</p> <p>0 student bedrooms completed in 2021-2022</p> <p>0 student bedrooms completed in 2020-2021</p> <p>0 student bedrooms completed in 2019-2020</p> <p>0 student bedrooms completed in 2018-2019</p> <p>0 student bedrooms completed in 2017-2018</p> <p>325 student bedrooms completed in 2016-2017 on Lot 5</p> <p>Overall 325 student bedrooms completed.</p>

Indicator no.	Indicator	Type of indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
NWC01	number of housing completions	CORE	N/A	<p>142 units completed in 2022-2023</p> <p>0 units completed in 2021-2022</p> <p>35 units completed in 2020-2021 at M1 & M2</p> <p>22 units completed in 2019-2020 at M1 & M2</p> <p>409 units completed in the 2018-2019 at M1 & M2 (145 units) and Lot 2 (264 units).</p> <p>353 units completed in the 2017-2018 monitoring year at M1 & M2 (4 units), Lot 1 (117 units) and Lot 3 (232 units).</p> <p>73 units completed in the 2016-2017 monitoring year at Lot 8.</p> <p>Overall 1,034 units completed.</p>

Indicator no.	Indicator	Type of indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
NWC02	housing density	CORE	At least 50 dwellings per hectare average net density.	<p>No parcels completed in 2022/23.</p> <p>No parcels completed in 2021/22.</p> <p>Density of 28 dph achieved in 2020/21, on M1.</p> <p>No parcels completed in 2019/20.</p> <p>Density of 194 dph achieved in 2018/19, on Lot 2.</p> <p>Density of 160 dph achieved in 2017/18, on Lots 1 & 3.</p> <p>Density of 152 dph achieved in 2016/17, on Lot 8.</p> <p>Overall density of 160 dph achieved so far.</p>

Indicator no.	Indicator	Type of indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
NWC03	% affordable housing	CORE	At least 50% affordable housing must be provided to meet the needs of Cambridge University and College Key Workers	<p>No affordable units completed in 2022-2023</p> <p>No affordable units completed in 2021-2022</p> <p>No affordable units completed in 2020-2021</p> <p>No affordable units completed in 2019-2020</p> <p>264 affordable units completed in the 2018-2019 monitoring at Lot 2</p> <p>349 affordable units completed in the 2017-2018 monitoring year at Lot 1 (117 units) and Lot 3 (232 units)</p> <p>73 units completed in the 2016-2017 monitoring year at Lot 8</p> <p>Overall 686 affordable units completed out of 1,034 units (66%)</p>

Indicator no.	Indicator	Type of indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
NWC04	employment land supply by type	CORE	(1) 100,000m2 of employment and academic development; (2) Approximately 60,000m2 of higher education uses, including academic faculty development and a University Conference Centre, within Use Class D1.	No completions from these uses at 31 March 2023
NWC05	employment uses in local centre	CORE	100% of completed development for B1 uses in the local Centre in units not exceeding 300 m2.	200 sqm of B1a completed at Lot 1 in 2017-2018 No completions in other years
NWC06	distance to public transport	LOCAL	Majority of development within 400m of a bus stop.	It is not possible to monitor this indicator until the development has completed.
NWC07	amount of completed non-residential development which complies with parking standards	CORE	Car parking standards are set out in Appendices 1 and 2.	Data unavailable.
NWC08	public open space and recreation facilities	LOCAL	Standards for provision of public open space and recreation facilities are set out in Appendix 3. Protection of Traveller's Rest Pit SSSI and surrounding geodiversity.	It is not possible to monitor this indicator until the development has completed.

Indicator no.	Indicator	Type of indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
NWC09	amount of development in line with the code for sustainable homes	LOCAL	Amount of residential development designed in line with the Code for Sustainable Homes: (1) Percentage approved on or before 31 March 2013 designed to meet Code level 4 or higher, up to a maximum of 50 dwellings; (2) Percentage approved after 1 April 2013, designed to Code level 5 or higher. Amount of non-residential development designed in line with BREEAM: (1) Percentage approved designed to "Excellent" standards.	Data unavailable – The code for sustainable homes has now been superseded.
NWC09	Percentage approved on or before 31 March 2013 designed to meet Code level 4 or higher, up to a maximum of 50 dwellings	LOCAL	N/A	Data unavailable.
NWC09	Percentage approved after 1 April 2013, designed to Code level 5 or higher	LOCAL	N/A	Data unavailable.
NWC09	Amount of non-residential development designed in line with BREEAM:	LOCAL	N/A	Data unavailable.

Indicator no.	Indicator	Type of indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
NWC10	Percentage approved designed to "Excellent" standards.	CORE	(1) Percentage of the non-residential development and student accommodation energy requirements provided by renewable energy (at least 20% required if renewable CHP is not viable) (2) Percentage of the development served by a CHP plant or a District Heating Scheme fuelled by renewable energy sources.	Data unavailable.
NWC10	Distance to public transport	CORE	N/A	Data unavailable.
NWC10	Percentage of the development served by a CHP plant or a District Heating Scheme fuelled by renewable energy sources.	CORE	N/A	Data unavailable.
NWC11	Percentage of residential development approved on or before 31 March 2013 which reduces water consumption by 30%, based on 2006 per capita levels; and	LOCAL	1) Percentage of residential development approved on or before 31 March 2013 which reduces water consumption by 30%, based on 2006 per capita levels; and (2) Percentage of residential development approved after 1 April 2013, which reduces water consumption by 47% based on 2006 per capita levels.	Data unavailable.

Indicator no.	Indicator	Type of indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
NWC11	Percentage of residential development approved after 1 April 2013, which reduces water consumption by 47% based on 2006 per capita levels.	LOCAL	N/A	Data unavailable.
NWC12	S106 moneys secured for infrastructure and community facilities	CORE	Trigger points set out in S106 agreements or planning obligations.	See Tables 130 & 131 in Appendix 2.

North West Cambridge AAP Sustainability Appraisal

Indicator description	Indicator type	Meeting target
Total deliverable amount of affordable housing Occupancy rates of affordable housing (key worker)	Significant effects indicators	See Indicator NWC03. Occupancy rate data unavailable but may be possible to monitor once the development is complete.
Occupancy rates	Significant effects indicators	Data unavailable.
Average house prices	Significant effects indicators	In September 2022 the average house price for Cambridge was £475,000 and for South Cambridgeshire was £417,000.
No of journeys by (i) type and (ii) mode	Significant effects indicators	Data unavailable.
No of jobs on site	Significant effects indicators	Data unavailable.
type of jobs on site	Significant effects indicators	Data unavailable.
Nox levels	Significant effects indicators	All of the monitoring stations in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are under the 40-g/m ³ threshold. Data at monitoring points around Greater Cambridge level provided in Table 72 in Appendix 2.

Indicator description	Indicator type	Meeting target
PM levels	Significant effects indicators	<p>Below 40µg/m³ in all measuring points in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge.</p> <p>Data at monitoring points around Greater Cambridge level provided in Table 74 in Appendix 2.</p>
Incidents of flooding	Significant effects indicators	Data unavailable.
No of buildings achieving the required levels of building sustainability	Significant effects indicators	Data unavailable.
Per capita water consumption	Significant effects indicators	Development at North West Cambridge was conditioned to achieve 80L per person per day.

Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP

Indicator no	Indicator	Type of indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
CSF01	Total Housing Completions / Annual Rate	core	At least 600 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire.	In 2022-2023 there were 53 dwellings completed. Over the period 2011-2023, 623 dwellings have been completed. All dwellings within South Cambridgeshire have been completed.
CSF02	Housing Density	core	At least 50 dwellings per hectare.	Parcels 10 & 11 were completed in 2022-2023 achieving a density of 56.8 dph. The overall density of Cambridge Southern Fringe (within South Cambridgeshire) is above the target at 59.1.
CSF03	Housing Mix	core	1) At least 50% of homes with 1 or 2 bedrooms 2) Approximately 25% of homes with 3 bedrooms 3) Approximately 25% of homes with 4 or more bedrooms.	In 2022-2023: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of units were 1 & 2 bedrooms • 8% were 3 bedrooms • 13% were 4 bedrooms For the whole plan period (2011-2023): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% were 1 & 2 bedrooms • 20% were 3 bedrooms • 20% were 4 bedrooms
CSF04	Employment Land supply by type	core	Cambridge Southern Fringe will need to provide small scale local employment, as part of a development with an appropriate mix of uses.	The Local Centre was completed in 2017/18 providing D1, A2, A3 and retail uses.

Indicator no	Indicator	Type of indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
CSF05	Distance to public transport	Local	All development within 600m of a stop on dedicated local Busway or 400m of other local bus stops.	It is not possible to monitor this indicator until the development has completed.
CSF06	Distance to public open space	Local	Formal sports pitches within 1000m; No home more than 100m from a LAP; No home more than 240m from a LEAP; No home more than 600m from a NEAP or SIP.	It is not possible to monitor this indicator until the development has completed.

Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP Sustainability Appraisal

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting target
Brownfield land stock	Important local context indicator	Dynamic, depends on consumption of existing stock and future needs.	Data unavailable.
Housing completed on brownfield land in last year	Important local output indicator	37% (Structure Plan target). Also 42% - suggests brownfield stock is being used to quickly.	No dwellings were built on brown field sites in 2022/23.
Hectarage of employment land completed on brownfield land in last year	important local output indicator	Dynamic, depends on consumption of existing stock and future needs.	No B1-B8 employment land completed.
Gas consumption (KwH) per home per year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Any increase (since this suggests adverse trend on a wide scale).	Data shows a decrease in consumption between 2011-2021 in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. Data at district level provided in Table 78 in Appendix 2.
Electricity consumption (KwH) per home per year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Any increase (since this suggests adverse trend on a wide scale)	Data shows a slight increase in consumption from 2011-2021 in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. Data at district level provided in Table 79 in Appendix 2.
% of new homes achieving the EcoHomes 'good' standard	important local output indicator	75%	Data unavailable.
Water consumption per household per year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	75%	Data at district level provided in Table 66 in Appendix 2.

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting target
% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	Local context indicator	Any reversal in improvement rate shown in recent years (review once achievement is over 90%).	93.5% in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition in Cambridge in 2022/2023. 96.2% favourable or unfavourable recovering condition in South Cambridgeshire in 2022/2023.
Achievement of BAP targets for habitats & species	Local output indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable.
% of rights of way open and in good condition	Local output indicator	Initially at least 65%, but should be increased over time.	Data unavailable.
Levels of usage of rights of way and other sites	Local output indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable.
% of listed buildings at risk	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	To be determined.	0.1% in South Cambridgeshire in 2023.
% of developments in or within 400m of a conservation area, SMR or similar	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	To be determined.	Data unavailable.
Satisfaction with quality of the built environment	Local output indicator	75% satisfaction; 20% concern with deterioration.	Data unavailable.
CO2 emissions per dwelling / year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined.	There has been a decrease in emissions in both South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge between 2011-2021. Data at district level provided in Table 83 in Appendix 2.

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting target
Background NO ₂ /NO _x levels	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	40g/m ³ .	All of the monitoring stations in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are under the 40g/m ³ threshold. Data at monitoring points around Greater Cambridge level provided in Table 72 in Appendix 2.
Background PM levels	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	40g/m ³ to end 2005 then 20g/m ³ .	All of the monitoring stations in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are under the 40g/m ³ threshold and 20-g/m ³ , except for Parker Street in Cambridge. Data at monitoring points around Greater Cambridge level provided in Table 74 in Appendix 2.
% of main water courses in good or fair quality	local context indicator	–	Data is in Table 80 of Appendix 2.
Number of substantiated public complaints about odours, noise, light and other problems	local context indicator	–	Data unavailable and indicator not monitored.
Household waste collected per household / year	Local output indicator	To be determined (based on BVPI target).	Data at district level provided in Table 81 in Appendix 2.
% household waste from which value is recovered	Local output indicator	40% (2005).	Data at district level provided in Table 82 in Appendix 2.

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting target
Number of properties at risk from flooding	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	to be determined.	Data unavailable.
Life expectancy at birth	local context indicator	Any reduction.	Data at district level provided in Table 116 in Appendix 2.
Exercise levels	local context indicator	to be determined.	Data at district level provided in Table 117 in Appendix 2.
Number of people commuting on foot or cycle	local context indicator	To be determined, though should be at least 30% for travel plans.	Data unavailable.
Recorded crimes per 1000 people	local context indicator	any increase?	Data at district level provided in Table 118 in Appendix 2.
% of residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark	local context indicator	Any reduction.	Data unavailable.
Hectarage of strategic open space	Local output indicator	To be determined (not clear what national targets exist at present).	Data unavailable.
% of population in categories 1-3 for access to a range of basic amenities	Local output indicator	Any reduction, and any failure to meet spatial targets in AAPs (for example, policies NS/6 & NS/8 in Northstowe AAP).	Data unavailable.
Available capacity in local primary and secondary schools	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined based on discussions with Education Authority.	Data unavailable.

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting target
% of residents who feel their local neighbourhood is harmonious	Local output indicator	Any reduction.	Data unavailable.
House price / earnings ratio	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined, but initially set at 5 as indicative of wider national conditions.	Data at district level provided in Table 12 in Appendix 2.
% of homes judged unfit to inhabit or of sub-standard quality	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable.
House completions available under 'affordable' funding / tenancy	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	50% (or target in Development Control Policies if this changes).	Between 2011-2012 and 2022-2023 there have been a total of 260 affordable completions in Cambridge Southern Fringe which is 42% of all completions.
% of adults who feel they can influence decisions	local context indicator	to be determined.	Data unavailable.
Usage levels for community facilities in new development	Local output indicator	to be determined.	Data unavailable.
Unemployment level	Local output indicator	0.5% increase in any 12-month period.	Data at district level provided in Table 62 in Appendix 2.
% of economically active residents working within 5kms of home	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Reduction below 35%.	56% of South Cambridgeshire employed residents 16+ worked at home or within 5km of home in 2021. This data is not comparable with previous Census data due to the impact of Covid on homeworking.

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting target
% of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C GCSE grades	local context indicator	To be determined (through discussion with Education Authority).	See Tables 121a-121c in Appendix 2 for data at district level. However, data for 2022-2023 is not comparable with previous years due to Coronavirus pandemic impact on exams.
Level or value of developer contributions in the current year	Local output indicator	to be determined.	Data at district level provided in Table 127 in Appendix 2.
Net annual growth in VAT registered firms	local context indicator	Shrinkage of >0.1% in the year.	Data at district level provided in Table 65a in Appendix 2.
Economic activity rate	local context indicator	Change of -2% or more.	Data at district level provided in Table 64 in Appendix 2.
Sectoral split of employment	Local output indicator	To be determined (threshold needs to reflect shifts in sectoral balances).	Data at district level provided in Table 60 in Appendix 2.

Northstowe AAP

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
NS01	Total Housing Completions / Annual Rate	Core	4,800 by 2016 / 650 per year	237 dwellings completed in the 2022-2023 monitoring year. 1,388 dwellings completed 2016-2017 to 2022-2023.
NS02	Housing Density	Core	–	3 parcels were completed in 2022-2023 which included 279 dwellings completed at a density 35.8 dph. The overall density for completed parcels to date is 35.0 dph.
NS03	Housing Mix	Core	1) 25% to 30% of homes with 1 or 2 bedrooms 2) In the range of 35% to 40% of home with 3 bedrooms 3) In the range of 30% to 35% of homes with 4 or more bedrooms.	In 2022-2023: 1&2 bedrooms = 19% 3 bedrooms = 48% 4 bedrooms = 33% Over the period 2011-2012 to 2022-2023: 1&2 bedrooms = 25% 3 bedrooms = 43% 4 bedrooms = 32%.
NS04	Employment Land Supply by type	Core	Provide for approximately 20 hectares of employment land over the AAP period.	No employment land delivered yet at Northstowe.

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Targets	Meeting target?
NS05	Distance to Public Transport	Local	All development within 600m of a stop on dedicated local busway or 400m of other local bus stops.	It is not possible to monitor this indicator until the development has completed.
NS06	Distance to public Open Space	Local	Formal sports pitches within 1,000m; No home more than a 1 minute walk (that is 100m actual walking distance) from a Local Area for Play (LAP); No home more than a 5 minute walk (that is. 400m actual walking distance) from a Local quipped Area for Play (LEAP); No home more than a 15 minute walk (that is. 1,000m actual walking distance) from a Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) or Space for Imaginative Play (SIP).	It is not possible to monitor this indicator until the development has completed.

Northstowe AAP Sustainability Appraisal

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting target?
Brownfield land stock	Important local context indicator	Dynamic, depends on consumption of existing stock and future needs	Data unavailable
Housing completed on brownfield land in last year	Important local output indicator	37% (Structure Plan target). Also 42% - suggests brownfield stock is being used to quickly.	All homes completed at Northstowe so far have been on greenfield land.
Hectareage of employment land completed on brownfield land in last year	Local output indicator	Dynamic, depends on existing stock and future needs (see above).	No employment land delivered yet at Northstowe.
Gas consumption (KwH) per home per year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Any increase (since this suggests adverse trend on a wide scale).	Gas consumption has decreased in South Cambridgeshire between 2011-2021. Data at district level provided in Table 78 in Appendix 2.
Electricity Consumption (KwH) per home per year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Any increase (since this suggests adverse trend on a wide scale).	Electricity consumption has decreased in South Cambridgeshire between 2011-2021. Data at district level provided in Table 79 in Appendix 2.
% of new homes achieving the EcoHomes 'good' standard	Important local output indicator	75%?	Data unavailable.
Water consumption per household per year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Any increase (since this suggests adverse trend on a wide scale).	Data at district level provided in Table 66 in Appendix 2.

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting target?
% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	Local context indicator	% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable condition in recent years (review once achievement is over 90%?).	96.2% in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition in South Cambridgeshire.
Achievement of BAP targets for habitats & species	Local output indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable.
% of rights of way open and in good condition	Local output indicator	Initially at least 65%, but should be increased over time.	Data unavailable.
Levels of usage of rights of way and other sites	Local output indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable.
% of listed buildings at risk	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	To be determined.	0.1% in South Cambridgeshire in 2023.
% of developments in or within 400m of a conservation area, SMR or similar	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	To be determined.	Data unavailable
Satisfaction with quality of the built environment	Local output indicator	75% satisfaction.	Data unavailable.
CO2 emissions per dwelling / year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined.	Data at district level provided in Table 83 in Appendix 2.
Background NO ₂ /NO _x levels	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	40 < g/m ³ .	All of the monitoring stations in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are under the 40-g/m ³ threshold. Data at monitoring points around Greater Cambridge level provided in Table 72 in Appendix 2.

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting target?
Background PM ₁₀ levels	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	40 < g/m ³ to end 2005 then 20 < g/m ³ .	All of the monitoring stations in South Cambridgeshire are under the 40-g/m ³ and 20-g/m ³ threshold. Data at district level for monitoring locations around Greater Cambridge provided in Table 74 in Appendix 2.
Number of substantiated public complaints about odours, noise, light and other problems	Local context indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable.
Household waste collected per household per year	Local output indicator	To be determined (based on BVPI target).	Data at district level provided in Table 81 in Appendix 2.
% household waste from which value is recovered	Local output indicator	40% (2005)	Data at district level provided in Table 82 in Appendix 2.
Number of properties at risk from flooding	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable.
Life expectancy at birth	Local context indicator	Any reduction.	Data at district level provided in Table 116 in Appendix 2.
Exercise levels	Local output indicator	To be determined.	Data at district level provided in Table 117 in Appendix 2.
Number of people commuting on foot or cycle	Local output indicator	To be determined, though should be at least 30% for new development.	Data unavailable.
Recorded crimes per 1000 people	Local context indicator	Any increase (?).	Data at district level provided in Table 118 in Appendix 2.
% of residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark	Local context indicator	Any reduction.	Data unavailable.

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting target?
Hectarage of strategic open space	Local output indicator	To be determined (not clear what national targets exist at present).	Data unavailable.
% of population in categories 1-3 for access to a range of basic amenities	Local output indicator	Any reduction, and any failure to meet spatial targets in AAPs (for example policies NS/6 & NS/8 in Northstowe AAP).	Data unavailable.
Available capacity in local primary and secondary schools	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined based on discussions with ed. authority	Data unavailable.
% of residents who feel their local neighbourhood is harmonious	Local output indicator	Any reduction.	Data unavailable.
House price / earnings ratio	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined, but initially set at 5 as indicative of wider national conditions.	Data at district level provided in Table 12 in Appendix 2.
% of homes judged unfit to inhabit or of sub-standard quality	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable.
House completions available under 'affordable' funding / tenancy	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	50% (or target in Core Strategy if this changes).	Between 2011-2012 and 2021-2023 there 281 affordable completions in Northstowe. This was 20% of total completions.
% of adults who feel they can influence decisions	Local context indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable.

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting target?
Usage levels for community facilities in new development	Local output indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable.
Unemployment level	Local output indicator	+0.5% increase in any 12-month period.	Data at district level provided in Table 62 in Appendix 2.
% of economically active residents working within 5kms of home	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Reduction below 35%.	56% of South Cambridgeshire employed residents 16+ worked at home or within 5km of home in 2021. This data is not comparable with previous Census data due to the impact of Covid on homeworking.
% of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C GCSE grades	Local context indicator	To be determined (through discussion with education authority).	Data at district level provided in Tables 121a – 121c in Appendix 2. However, Coronavirus pandemic impact on exams means time series not comparable.
Level or value of developer contributions in the current year	Local output indicator	To be determined.	Data at district level provided in Tables 128 and 129 in Appendix 2.
Net annual growth in VAT registered firms	Local context indicator	Shrinkage of >0.1% in the year.	Data at district level provided in Table 65a in Appendix 2.
Economic activity rate	Local context indicator	Change of – 2% or more.	Data at district level provided in Table 64 in Appendix 2.
Sectoral split of employment	Local output indicator	To be determined (threshold needs to reflect shifts in sectoral balances).	Data at district level provided in Table 60 in Appendix 2.

Cambridge East AAP

Indicator No.	Indicator	Related policies	Targets	Meeting Targets
CE01	total housing completions	CE/7	CE01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 137 dwellings were completed in 2022-2023. 84 dwellings were completed in 2021-2022. 62 dwellings completed in 2020-2021. <p>283 dwellings were completed over the period 2020-2021 to 2022-2023</p>
CE02	density	CE/7	At least 50 dwellings per hectare.	No parcels completed to date.
CE03	housing mix	CE/7	No specific target - Cambridge East should provide a mix of housing sizes that address the level of need for smaller 1 and 2 bedroom homes in the Cambridge area whilst at the same time creating a balanced community for the long term.	Over the period 2020-2021 to 2022-2023: 1&2 bedrooms = 40% 3 bedrooms = 29% 4 bedrooms = 30%
CE04	amount of/type of employment land completions	CE/8	Equivalent of 20-25 hectares of employment.	No employment land completed to date.
CE05	Distance to public transport	CE/11	All development within 600m of a stop on dedicated local busway or 400m of other local bus stops. The Total housing	N/A

Indicator No.	Indicator	Related policies	Targets	Meeting Targets
			completions and annual rate of completions for Cambridge East will be monitored through the Cambridge East housing trajectory.	
CE06	Distance to protected open space	CE/20	Formal sports pitches within 15 minutes walk; No home more than one minute's walk (that is. 100m actual walk distance) from a LAP; No home more than five minutes walk (that is. 400m actual walk distance) from a LEAP; No home more than 15 minutes walk (that is. 1,000m actual walk distance) from a NEAP or SIP.	N/A
CE07	renewable energy installed by type	CE/24	Renewable energy to provide at least 10% of predicted energy requirements.	N/A
CE08	Infrastructure secured through S106	CE/9	Targets to be detailed through s.106 agreement or planning obligations.	Data at district level provided in Tables 132 and 133 in Appendix 2.

The first completions at Cambridge East – Land north of Newmarket Road occurred in 2020-2021. As at March 2023 construction had begun on the show homes at Cambridge East – Land north of Cherry Hinton. Therefore, most of the indicators are

not yet capable of being monitored. More indicators will be monitored in future years as the development progresses.

Cambridge East AAP Sustainability Appraisal

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting Target?
Brownfield Land stock	important local context indicator	Dynamic, depends on consumption of existing stock and future needs.	Not monitoring
Housing completed on brownfield land in last year	important local output indicator	SCDC 37% (Structure Plan target). Also 42% - suggests brownfield stock is being used too quickly. CCC 60% target by 2004/5.	There have been no completions on brownfield land to date.
Hectarage of employment land completed on brownfield land in last year	Local output indicator	Dynamic, depends on existing stock and future needs.	There have been no employment land completions to date.
Gas consumption per home per year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Any increase (since this suggests adverse trend on a wide scale).	Data shows there is a decrease between 2011-2021 in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. Data at district level provided in Table 78 in Appendix 2.
Electricity consumption (KwH) per home per year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Any increase (since this suggests adverse trend on a wide scale).	Data shows that there is an increase in electricity consumption between 2011-2021 in Cambridge and a decrease between 2011 and 2021 in South Cambridgeshire. Data at district level provided in Table 79 in Appendix 2.
% of new homes achieving the EcoHomes 'Good' standard	important local output indicator	75%?	N/A

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting Target?
Water consumption per household per year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Any increase (since this suggests adverse trend on a wide scale).	Data at district level provided in Table 66 in Appendix 2.
% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	Local context indicator	Any reversal in improvement rate shown in recent years (review once achievement rate is over 90%).	For 2022/23 93.5% were favourable or in a recovering condition for South Cambridgeshire and 96.2% were the same status in Cambridge.
Achievement of BAP targets for habitats & species	Local output indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable
% of rights of way open and in good condition	Local output indicator	Initially at least 65% but should be increased over time.	Data unavailable
Levels of usage of rights of way and other sites	Local output indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable
% of Listed Buildings at risk	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	To be determined.	Not monitoring
% of Developments in or within 400m of a conservation area, SMR or similar	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	To be determined.	Data unavailable
Satisfaction with the quality of the build environment	Local output indicator	SCDC 75% satisfaction 20% concern deterioration CCC not known.	Not monitoring
CO2 emissions per dwelling per year	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined.	Data at district level provided in Table 83 in Appendix 2.

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting Target?
Background No2 / Nox levels	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	SCDC 40 g/m3 CCC not known.	All of the monitoring stations in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are under the 40g/m3 threshold. Data at district level from monitoring locations around Greater Cambridge provided in Table 72 in Appendix 2.
Background PM10 levels	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	SCDC 40A/m3 to end of 2005 then 20g/m3 CCC Not known.	All of the monitoring stations in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are under the 40g/m3 and 20-g/m3 threshold, except for Parker Street in Cambridge. Data at district level from monitoring locations around Greater Cambridge provided in Table 74 in Appendix 2.
% of main water courses in good or fair quality	local context indicator	SCDC 94% CCC Not known.	In 2022-2023, there is only one river that has 'good' status. 18 are moderate, and 1 is poor. The data shows that there has been no change in the ecological status of rivers between 2019-2023.
No. substantiated public complaints about odours, noise, light and other problems	Local context indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting Target?
Household waste collected per household per year	Local output indicator	SCDC To be determined (based on BVPI target) CCC 460 kg by 2006/7.	Data at district level provided in Table 81 in Appendix 2.
% household waste from which value is recovered	Local output indicator	SCDC 40% (2005) CCC Not known.	Data at district level provided in Table 82 in Appendix 2.
No. of properties at risk from flooding	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined.	Data unavailable
Life expectancy at birth	Local context indicator	Any reduction.	Data at district level provided in Table 116 in Appendix 2.
Exercise levels	Local output indicator	To be determined.	Data at district level provided in Table 117 in Appendix 2.
No of people commuting on foot or cycle	Local output indicator	To be determined, though should be at least 30% for new development.	Data unavailable
Recorded crimes per 100 people	Local context indicator	Any increase?	Data at district level provided in Table 118 in Appendix 2.
% of residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark	Local context indicator	Any reduction.	Not monitoring
Hectarage of strategic open space	Local output indicator	To be determined (not clear what national targets exist at present).	N/A
% of population in categories 1-3 for access to a range of basic amenities	Local output indicator	Any reduction and any failure to meet spatial targets in applications.	Not monitoring
Available capacity in local primary and secondary schools	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	to be determined based on discussions with the education authority.	Not monitoring

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting Target?
% of residents who feel their local neighbourhood is harmonious	Local output indicator	any reduction.	Not monitoring
House price / earnings ratio	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be determined, but initially set at 5 as indicative of wider national conditions.	Data at district level provided in Table 12 in Appendix 2.
% of homes judged unfit to inhabit or of sub-standard quality	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	to be determined.	Not monitoring
House completions available under 'affordable' funding / tenancy	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	SCDC 50% (or target in Development Control Policies) CCC 40%.	88 affordable dwellings were completed over the period 2020-2021 to 2022-2023 which is 31% of total dwellings.
Data at district level provided in Appendix 2 (Table 82).	Local context indicator	to be determined.	Not monitoring
Data at district level provided in Appendix 2 (Table 82).	Local output indicator	to be determined.	Not monitoring
Unemployment level	Local output indicator	0.5% increase in any 12-month period.	Data at district level provided in Table 62 in Appendix 2.
% of economically active residents working within 5km of home	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	SCDC Reduction below 35%.	56% of South Cambridgeshire employed residents 16+ worked at home or within 5km of home in 2021. This data is not comparable with previous Census data due to the impact of Covid on homeworking.

Indicator	Type	Threshold	Meeting Target?
% of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C GCSE grades	Local context indicator	to be determined (early discussions with education authority).	Data at district level provided in Tables 121a – 121c in Appendix 2. However, Coronavirus pandemic impact on exams means time series not comparable.
Level or value of developer contributions in the current year	Local output indicator	to be determined.	Data at district level provided in Tables 132 and 133 in Appendix 2.
Net annual growth in VAT registered firms	Local context indicator	SCDC: Shrinkage of >0.1% in the year CCC: Not known.	Data at district level provided in Table 65a in Appendix 2.
Economic activity rate	Local context indicator	Change of –2% or more.	Data at district level provided in Table 64 in Appendix 2.
Sectoral split of employment	Local output indicator	To be determined.	Data at district level provided in Table 60 in Appendix 2.

The first completions at Cambridge East – Land north of Newmarket Road occurred in 2020-2021. As at March 2023 construction had begun on the show homes at Cambridge East – Land north of Cherry Hinton. Therefore, most of the indicators are not yet capable of being monitored. More indicators will be monitored in future years as the development progresses.

Appendix 2: Tables and Charts

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Housing data

Total housing completions annually and for the plan period in Greater Cambridge

Period	Cambridge - Total	Cambridge - Market	Cambridge - Affordable	South Cambridgeshire - Total	South Cambridgeshire - Market	South Cambridgeshire - Affordable	Grand Total	Market Total	Affordable Total
2011 – 2012	363	303	60	693	525	168	1,056	828	228
2012 – 2013	472	416	56	556	487	69	1,028	903	125
2013 – 2014	1,325	903	422	630	480	150	1,955	1,383	572
2014 – 2015	724	527	197	868	539	329	1,592	1,066	526
2015 – 2016	922	622	300	678	549	129	1,600	1,171	429
2016 – 2017	1,207	749	458	549	433	116	1,756	1,182	574
2017 – 2018	1,127	460	667	736	556	180	1,863	1,016	847
2018 – 2019	885	540	345	1,143	802	341	2,028	1,342	686
2019 – 2020	476	277	199	1,058	714	344	1,534	991	543

Period	Cambridge - Total	Cambridge - Market	Cambridge - Affordable	South Cambridgeshire - Total	South Cambridgeshire - Market	South Cambridgeshire - Affordable	Grand Total	Market Total	Affordable Total
2020 – 2021	401	336	65	1,319	1016	303	1,720	1,352	368
2021 – 2022	614	467	147	1,199	842	357	1,813	1,310	503
2022 – 2023	839	517	322	1,500	1028	472	2,339	1,543	794
All Years Total	9,355	6,117	3,238	10,929	7,971	2,958	20,284	14,087	6,195

Table 1– Total (net) housing completions in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire over the plan period
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Total housing completions by settlement hierarchy

Area	Cambridge	South Cambridgeshire	Greater Cambridge
Cambridge Urban Area	4,532	294	4,826
Edge of Cambridge	4,810	991	5,801
New Settlement	N/A	1,749	1,749
Rural Centre	N/A	1,944	1,944
Minor Rural Centre	N/A	1,393	1,393
Group Village	N/A	727	727
Infill Village	N/A	195	195
Countryside - Local Plan allocation	N/A	295	295
Countryside - rural exception site	N/A	426	426
Countryside	13	581	594
Countryside - five year supply site ¹	N/A	2,210	2,210
Countryside – traveller sites	0	124	124
Grand Total	9,355	10,929	20,284

Table 2 – Total (net) housing completions by settlement hierarchy for the plan period
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

¹ 'Five Year Supply' sites: these were planning applications that were permitted as a departure to the development plan while South Cambridgeshire District Council was unable to demonstrate a five year housing land supply. This does not include planning applications that would have normally been permitted as a departure to the development plan

Total housing completions

Northstowe

Period	Total Completions
2016 – 2017	13
2017 – 2018	140
2018 – 2019	278
2019 – 2020	243
2020 – 2021	258
2021 – 2022	219
2022 – 2023	237
All Years Total	1,388

Table 3 – Total housing completions at Northstowe

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

North West Cambridge

Period	Lots M1 & M2	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 8	Lot S3	All Lots
2016 – 2017	0	0	0	0	73	0	73
2017 – 2018	4	117	0	232	0	0	353
2018 – 2019	145	0	264	0	0	0	409
2019 – 2020	22	0	0	0	0	0	22
2020 – 2021	35	0	0	0	0	0	30
2021 – 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022 – 2023	0	0	0	0	0	142	142
All Years Total	206	117	264	232	73	142	1,034

Table 4 – Total housing completions at North West Cambridge

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Cambridge Southern Fringe

Period	Clay Farm	Trumpington Meadows	Bell School
2011 – 2012	0	2	0
2012 – 2013	16	137	0
2013 – 2014	271	141	0
2014 – 2015	393	67	0
2015 – 2016	149	105	21
2016 – 2017	467	89	122
2017 – 2018	539	123	45
2018 – 2019	109	148	50
2019 – 2020	93	72	32
2020 – 2021	99	128	0
2021 – 2022	52	48	0
2022 – 2023	0	92	0
All Years Total	2,188	1,152	270

Table 5 – Total housing completions at Cambridge Southern Fringe
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Total student housing in Cambridge

Completions by bedroom

Period	Gross	Net
2011 – 2012	32	26
2012 – 2013	868	860
2013 – 2014	186	174
2014 – 2015	710	675
2015 – 2016	784	778
2016 – 2017	1,085	1,085
2017 – 2018	89	-6
2018 – 2019	552	552
2019 – 2020	357	286
2020 – 2021	122	109
2021 – 2022	48	37
2022 – 2023	142	141
All Years Total	4,975	4,717

Table 6 – Number of student housing completions (by bedroom) in Cambridge
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Committed student rooms at 31 March 2023

Area	Gross	Net
Cambridge	707	697

Table 7 – Committed Student Rooms at 31 March 2023
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Note: commitments include an allocation for 256 student room

Affordable housing completions

Total affordable housing completions

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridge	Greater Cambridge
2011 – 2012	60	168	228
2012 – 2013	56	69	125
2013 – 2014	422	150	572
2014 – 2015	197	329	526
2015 – 2016	300	129	429
2016 – 2017	458	116	574
2017 – 2018	667	180	847
2018 – 2019	345	341	686
2019 – 2020	199	344	543
2020 – 2021	65	303	368
2021 – 2022	146	357	503
2022 – 2023	322	472	794
All Years Total	3,237	2,958	6,195

Table 8 – Total (net) affordable housing completions

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Total affordable housing completions as a percentage of all completions

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridge	Greater Cambridge
2011 – 2012	17%	24%	22%
2012 – 2013	12%	12%	12%
2013 – 2014	32%	24%	29%
2014 – 2015	27%	38%	33%
2015 – 2016	33%	19%	27%
2016 – 2017	38%	21%	33%
2017 – 2018	59%	24%	45%
2018 – 2019	39%	30%	34%
2019 – 2020	42%	33%	35%
2020 – 2021	16%	23%	22%
2021 – 2022	24%	30%	28%
2022 – 2023	38%	32%	34%
All Years Total	35%	27%	31%

Table 9 – Affordable housing completions as a percentage of all completions
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Total affordable housing completions on rural exception sites

Period	South Cambridge
2011 – 2012	99
2012 – 2013	13
2013 – 2014	81
2014 – 2015	41
2015 – 2016	28
2016 – 2017	35
2017 – 2018	0
2018 – 2019	34
2019 – 2020	36
2020 – 2021	12
2021 – 2022	9
2022 – 2023	37
All Years Total	425

Table 10 – Affordable housing completions (gross) on Rural Exception Sites
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Note: Table 2 shows 426 completions (net) on rural exception sites. This includes 6 completions and 5 demolitions of market dwellings. Completions for 2022-2023 includes 20 dwellings on an entry level exception site.

Total affordable housing completions by type - Cambridge City

Period	Local Authority/ Social Rent	Intermediate/ Affordable Rent	Key Workers	Total
2011 – 2012	40	20	0	60
2012 – 2013	-31	87	0	56
2013 – 2014	206	216	0	422
2014 – 2015	84	113	0	197
2015 – 2016	171	129	0	300
2016 – 2017	259	125	74	458
2017 – 2018	154	144	369	667
2018 – 2019	53	28	264	345
2019 – 2020	144	55	0	199
2020 – 2021	32	33	0	65
2021 – 2022	25	122	0	147
2022 – 2023	158	164	0	322
All Years Total	1,295	1,236	707	3,238

Table 11 – Affordable housing completions by type - Cambridge City

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

House prices and earnings

House price to earnings ratio

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridge
2011	8.69	7.58
2012	9.33	7.42
2013	9.64	7.14
2014	10.82	7.76
2015	12.30	9.66
2016	13.38	9.47
2017	13.33	10.30
2018	13.04	9.73
2019	12.69	9.09
2020	12.46	9.81
2021	12.21	10.07
2022	12.28	10.44

Table 12 – Ratio of median house price (existing dwellings) to median gross annual (where available) residence-based earnings by local authority district, England and Wales

Source: Source: ONS, Release date 23 March 2023 (House price to residence-based earnings ratio dataset)

Median gross annual residence-based earnings (£)

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridge
2011	29,434	31,353
2012	29,490	32,770
2013	31,109	34,307
2014	31,430	33,508
2015	31,345	31,567
2016	31,014	35,425
2017	32,247	35,432
2018	32,980	37,414
2019	34,275	40,052
2020	34,919	38,726
2021	36,868	39,441

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridge
2022	38,666	39,958

Table 13 – Median gross annual (where available) residence-based earnings by local authority district, England and Wales (£)

Source: ONS, Release date 23 March 2023 (House price to residence-based earnings ratio dataset)

Median house prices (£)

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridge
2011	255,750	237,500
2012	275,000	243,000
2013	300,000	245,000
2014	340,000	260,000
2015	385,500	304,998
2016	415,000	335,557
2017	430,000	365,000
2018	430,000	364,000
2019	435,000	364,000
2020	435,000	379,995
2021	450,000	396,995
2022	475,000	417,000

Table 14 – Median house price by local authority district, England and Wales, year ending September (£)

Source: ONS, Release date 23 March 2023 (House price to residence-based earnings ratio dataset)

Affordable housing policy

Affordable housing permissions in South Cambridgeshire as a percentage of all eligible permissions

Period	Affordable dwellings permitted as a % of all dwellings completed on sites where policy HG/3 is applicable
2011 – 2012	40%
2012 – 2013	39%
2013 – 2014	37%
2014 – 2015	23%
2015 – 2016	38%
2016 – 2017	41%

Table 15a – Affordable housing permissions in South Cambridgeshire as a percentage of all eligible permissions where Policy HG/3 of the Development Control Policies DPD (2007) was applicable

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Period	Affordable dwellings permitted as a % of all dwellings permitted on sites where the affordable housing policy of Local Plan is applicable (Policy H/10)
2017 – 2018	33%
2018 – 2019	33%
2019 – 2020	32%
2020 – 2021	29%
2021 – 2022	40%
2022 - 2023	22%

Table 15b16 – Affordable housing permissions in South Cambridgeshire as a percentage of all eligible permissions in accordance with the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) Policy H/10

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Note: for (a) the data includes planning permissions where Policy HG/3 of the Development Control Policies DPD (2007) applied and where the target was to achieve a 40% affordable housing contribution either onsite or offsite through a commuted sum contribution.

For (b) the data includes planning permissions where Policy H/9 of the submission version and H/10 of the adopted version (post 28 September 2018) of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan applies and where the target is to achieve a 40% affordable housing contribution either onsite or offsite through a commuted sum contribution.

In September 2018 Policy H/10 was adopted as part of the South Cambridge Local Plan (2018). In November 2018 Members agreed to require affordable housing on sites of 10 or more dwellings, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) rather than 11 or more dwellings as set out in the submission version of Policy H/9 and adopted version of Policy H/10. The data included for 2018-2019 therefore uses two different thresholds: 11+ dwelling permitted between 1 April 2018 and 13 November 2018, and 10+ from 14 November 2018-31 March 2019.

Affordable housing permissions in Cambridge as a percentage of all eligible permissions

Period	Affordable dwellings permitted as a % of all dwellings permitted on sites where the affordable housing policy of Local Plan is applicable (Policy H/10)
2018 – 2019	54%
2019 – 2020	37%

Table 17a – Affordable housing permissions in Cambridge as a percentage of all eligible permissions in accordance with the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) Policy 45
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Period	Affordable dwellings permitted as a % of all dwellings permitted on sites of 10/11-14 dwellings where the affordable housing policy of Local Plan is applicable (Policy 45)	Affordable dwellings permitted as a % of all dwellings permitted on sites of 15+ dwellings where the affordable housing policy of Local Plan is applicable (Policy 45)
2020 – 2021	23%	47%
2021 – 2022	n/a	41%
2022 – 2023	100%	45%

Table 18b – Affordable housing permissions in Cambridge as a percentage of all eligible permissions in accordance with the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) Policy 45
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Note: for (a) the data includes planning permissions for all sites within both the 11(10)-14 and 15+ thresholds.

For (b) the data includes planning permissions presented separately for the 11(10)-14 and 15+ thresholds.

Policy 45 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) requires the provision of affordable housing on schemes for 11 units or more, or on developments of less than 11 units if the total floorspace exceeds 1,000 square meters. However, similar to South Cambridgeshire, a lower threshold of 10 dwellings in line with the NPPF was agreed by members at their November 2018 Planning Committee. The Cambridge Local Plan has two thresholds with 25% affordable housing required on developments of 11(10)-14 units and 40% affordable housing required on sites of 15 or more units.

Gypsy & Traveller community

Caravan Count – Cambridge

Period	Month	Social rented	Permanent Planning Permission	All Private Caravans	No. of Caravans on Sites on Gypsies own land: 'Tolerated'	No. of Caravans on Sites on Gypsies own land: 'Not tolerated'	No. of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Gypsies: 'Tolerated'	No. of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Gypsies: 'Not tolerated'	Total	Travelling Showpeople Caravans
2011	Jan	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	-
2011	July	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	-
2012	Jan	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	-
2013	Jan	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	4	-
2013	July	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	-
2014	Jan	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	4	-
2014	July	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	-
2015	Jan	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	4	0
2016	Jan	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-
2017	Jan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2018	Jan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2019	Jan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Period	Month	Social rented	Permanent Planning Permission	All Private Caravans	No. of Caravans on Sites on Gypsies own land: 'Tolerated'	No. of Caravans on Sites on Gypsies own land: 'Not tolerated'	No. of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Gypsies: 'Tolerated'	No. of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Gypsies: 'Not tolerated'	Total	Travelling Showpeople Caravans
2019	July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2020	Jan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2022	Jan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2023	Jan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 19 – Traveller Caravan Count for Cambridge

Source: Traveller caravan count, ONS

Note: The twice-yearly Traveller Caravan Count takes place in January and July, recording the number of caravans on both authorised and unauthorised sites across England. Each January count now includes a count of caravans occupied by travelling showpeople in each local authority in England. There was no Traveller Caravan Count in July 2020 and January 2021 due to Coronavirus restrictions.

Caravan Count - South Cambridgeshire

Period	Month	Social rented	Temporary Planning permission	Permanent planning permission	All private caravans	No. of caravans on sites on Gypsy owned land 'Tolerated'	No. of caravans on sites on Gypsy owned land 'Not tolerated'	No of caravans on land not owned by Gypsies 'Tolerated'	No of caravans on land not owned by Gypsies 'Not tolerated'	Total	Travelling Showpeople caravans
2011	Jan	58	126	324	450	0	11	0	0	519	-
2011	July	59	108	286	394	0	4	0	0	457	-
2012	Jan	53	102	351	453	0	16	0	0	522	-
2013	Jan	44	77	357	434	0	5	0	0	483	-
2013	July	41	56	340	396	0	4	4	0	445	-
2014	Jan	44	48	412	460	0	5	0	0	509	-
2014	July	36	9	436	445	0	6	0	0	487	-
2015	Jan	32	10	410	420	0	27	0	0	479	69
2016	Jan	39	0	394	394	0	0	0	0	433	32
2016	July	43	29	340	369	0	0	0	0	412	-
2017	Jan	41	0	483	483	32	0	0	0	556	32
2017	July	46	1	504	505	37	0	0	0	588	-
2018	Jan	52	2	499	501	8	0	0	0	561	51
2018	July	43	0	583	583	0	1	0	0	627	-
2019	Jan	54	1	543	544	0	0	0	0	598	32

Period	Month	Social rented	Temporary Planning permission	Permanent planning permission	All private caravans	No. of caravans on sites on Gypsy owned land 'Tolerated'	No. of caravans on sites on Gypsy owned land 'Not tolerated'	No of caravans on land not owned by Gypsies 'Tolerated'	No of caravans on land not owned by Gypsies 'Not tolerated'	Total	Travelling Showpeople caravans
2019	July	47	1	573	574	0	0	0	0	621	-
2020	Jan	47	1	534	535	0	0	0	0	582	32
2021	July	50	1	556	557	0	0	0	0	607	-
2022	Jan	43	1	546	547	0	0	0	0	590	40
2022	July	45	1	554	555	0	15	0	0	615	-
2023	Jan	44	27	550	577	0	0	0	0	621	40

Table 20 – Traveller Caravan Count for South Cambridgeshire

Source: Traveller caravan count, ONS

Note: The twice-yearly Traveller Caravan Count takes place in January and July, recording the number of caravans on both authorised and unauthorised sites across England. Each January count now includes a count of caravans occupied by travelling showpeople in each local authority in England. There was no Traveller Caravan Count in July 2020 and January 2021 due to Coronavirus restrictions.

Gypsy & Traveller pitches completed in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Private	Public
2011-2012	10	1
2012-2013	29	0
2013-2014	54	0
2014-2015	4	0
2015-2016	5	1
2016-2017	8	0
2017-2018	0	0
2018-2019	1	0
2019-2020	0	0
2020-2021	1	0
2021-2022	0	0
2022-2023	0	0
All Years Total	112	2

Table 21 – Gypsy & Traveller pitches completed in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Gypsy & Traveller Pitches for Emergency Stopping in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Private	Public
2011-2012	0	0
2012-2013	0	0
2013-2014	0	0
2014-2015	0	0
2015-2016	0	0
2016-2017	0	0
2017-2018	0	0
2018-2019	0	0
2019-2020	0	0
2020-2021	0	0
2021-2022	0	0
2022-2023	0	0
All Years Total	0	0

Table 22 – Gypsy & Traveller pitches for emergency stopping completed in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Permanent Travelling Showpeople Plots

Period	Private	Public
2011-2012	0	0
2012-2013	0	0
2013-2014	0	0
2014-2015	6	0
2015-2016	0	0
2016-2017	0	0
2017-2018	4	0
2018-2019	0	0
2019-2020	0	0
2020-2021	0	0
2021-2022	0	0
2022-2023	0	0
All Years Total	10	0

Table 23 – Travelling Showpeople plots completed

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Brownfield development

Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land in South Cambridgeshire

Period	South Cambridgeshire
2011-2012	31.4
2012-2013	22.5
2013-2014	46.4
2014-2015	31.7
2015-2016	32.3
2016-2017	27.2
2017-2018	26.8
2018-2019	22.4
2019-2020	18.0
2020-2021	14.7
2021-2022	15.8
2022-2023	18.0
All Years Total	23.8

Table 24 – Percentage of gross new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing completions on garden land in Cambridge

Period	Cambridge
2011-2012	10
2012-2013	10
2013-2014	14
2014-2015	18
2015-2016	29
2016-2017	10
2017-2018	10
2018-2019	15
2019-2020	18
2020-2021	11
2021-2022	11
2022-2023	14
All Years Total	170

Table 25 – Housing completions on garden land in Cambridge

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing densities

Average density in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Density
2011-2012	35.8
2012-2013	29.1
2013-2014	29.9
2014-2015	40.3
2015-2016	30.1
2016-2017	32.2
2017-2018	45.1
2018-2019	42.5
2019-2020	31.9
2020-2021	37.3
2021-2022	30.6
2022-2023	39.8
All Years Total	35.5

Table 26 – Average density in South Cambridgeshire (Dwellings per hectare on completed sites of more than nine dwellings)

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Average density in Cambridge

Period	Density
2011-2012	94.1
2012-2013	194.4
2013-2014	91.7
2014-2015	81.5
2015-2016	67.0
2016-2017	78.8
2017-2018	74.3
2018-2019	90.8
2019-2020	55.6
2020-2021	69.8
2021-2022	123.3
2022-2023	112.1
All Years Total	79.0

Table 27 – Average density in Cambridge (Dwellings per hectare on completed sites of more than nine dwellings)

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Average densities by settlement category in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Urban Extension (within South Cambridgeshire)	New Settlement	Rural Centre	Minor Rural Centre	Group Village	Infill Village	Countryside
2011/12	62.9	N/A	28.9	42.6	32.5	28.1	N/A
2012/13	27.6	N/A	35.9	35.9	19.8	N/A	N/A
2013/14	20.9	N/A	39.8	22.1	30.2	18.3	33.5
2014/15	76.0	N/A	41.1	41.2	22.1	N/A	N/A
2015/16	N/A	N/A	28.0	33.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
2016/17	50.7	N/A	29.2	28.1	31.8	25	N/A
2017/18	59.1	N/A	98.3	37.0	23.9	N/A	12.8
2018/19	90.3	35.8	40.3	41.2	29.2	N/A	116.7
2019/20	N/A	43.0	32.9	26.8	32.9	N/A	31.4
2020/21	62.3	32.9	53.4	34.6	27.4	n/a	69.2
2021/22	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.7	25.4	14.5	N/A
2022/23	56.8	35.8	45.1	29.6	35.4	28.3	67.8
All Years Total	51.8	35.0	35.7	36.1	28.4	23.3	35.3

Table 28 – Average density by settlement category in South Cambridgeshire (Dwellings per hectare on completed sites greater than nine dwellings)

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Average densities in Trumpington Meadows and Eddington

Period	Trumpington Meadows (Cambridge & South Cambridgeshire)	Eddington (Cambridge & South Cambridgeshire)
2011/12	N/A	N/A
2012/13	N/A	N/A
2013/14	N/A	N/A
2014/15	50	N/A
2015/16	30.5	N/A
2016/17	43.4	152.1
2017/18	59.1	160.1
2018/19	51.9	194.1
2019/20	N/A	N/A
2020/21	98.0	27.8
2021/22	N/A	N/A
2022/23	56.8	N/A
All Years Total	55.1	160.0

Table 29 – Average densities in Trumpington Meadows and Eddington (Dwellings per hectare on completed sites greater than nine dwellings)

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Note: there were no built out parcels in 2019/20 and 2021/22

Housing completions by number of bedrooms

Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms (%) in South Cambridgeshire

Period	1 or 2 bedroom	3 bedrooms	4 or more bedrooms	Unknown bedrooms
2011/12	45%	23%	31%	1%
2012/13	32%	34%	29%	4%
2013/14	41%	27%	28%	4%
2014/15	43%	34%	22%	1%
2015/16	29%	33%	37%	1%
2016/17	35%	34%	30%	1%
2017/18	40%	33%	27%	1%
2018/19	42%	28%	28%	2%
2019/20	39%	32%	29%	1%
2020/21	46%	29%	25%	0%
2021/22	39%	29%	31%	0%
2022/23	41%	32%	26%	0%
All Years Total	40%	31%	28%	1%

Table 30 – Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms (%) in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms in Trumpington Meadows (South Cambridgeshire only)

Period	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 or more bedrooms
2014/15	8	15	6	0
2015/16	0	0	0	2
2016/17	0	5	16	41
2017/18	33	58	21	11
2018/19	2	62	13	29
2019/20	14	38	13	7
2020/21	20	63	27	18
2021/22	2	12	22	12
2022/23	4	38	4	7
All Years Total	83	291	122	127

Table 31 – Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms in Trumpington Meadows (South Cambridgeshire only)

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms (%) in Trumpington Meadows (South Cambridgeshire only)

Period	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 or more bedrooms
2014/15	27%	52%	21%	0%
2015/16	0%	0%	0%	100%
2016/17	0%	8%	26%	66%
2017/18	27%	47%	17%	9%
2018/19	2%	59%	12%	27%
2019/20	19%	53%	18%	10%
2020/21	16%	49%	21%	14%
2021/22	4%	25%	46%	25%
2022/23	8%	72%	8%	13%
All Years Total	13%	47%	20%	20%

Table 32 – Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms (%) in Trumpington Meadows (South Cambridgeshire only)

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council Anywhere

Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms in Northstowe

Period	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 or more bedrooms
2016/17	0	6	3	4
2017/18	0	17	81	42
2018/19	9	81	114	74
2019/20	8	60	99	76
2020/21	3	83	123	49
2021/22	0	25	70	124
2022/23	1	45	113	78
All Years Total	21	317	603	447

Table 33 – Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms in Northstowe
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms (%) in Northstowe

Period	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 or more bedrooms
2016/17	0%	46%	23%	31%
2017/18	0%	12%	58%	30%
2018/19	3%	29%	41%	27%
2019/20	3%	25%	41%	31%
2020/21	1%	32%	48%	19%
2021/22	0%	11%	32%	57%
2022/23	0%	19%	48%	33%
All Years Total	2%	23%	43%	32%

Table 34 – Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms (%) in Northstowe
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Market housing completions (GROSS) on developments of more than 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms – South Cambridgeshire

Period	1 or 2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 or more bedrooms	Unknown bedrooms
2011/12	33%	31%	36%	0%
2012/13	40%	24%	35%	0%
2013/14	35%	21%	44%	0%
2014/15	26%	33%	40%	1%
2015/16	24%	33%	41%	1%
2016/17	21%	35%	42%	2%
2017/18	28%	31%	41%	0%
2018/19	30%	33%	37%	0%
2019/20	24%	36%	40%	0%
2020/21	36%	35%	30%	0%
2021/22	25%	32%	43%	0%
2022/23	44%	32%	25%	0%

Table 35 – Market housing completions (GROSS) on developments of more than 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms – South Cambridgeshire
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Ranges of housing densities

Housing on completed sites of more than nine dwellings by range of density (%) in South Cambridgeshire

Period	<30 DPH	30-50 DPH	>50 DPH	Total completed
2011-2012	31.0%	36.6%	32.4%	887
2012-2013	38.9%	51.6%	9.6%	450
2013-2014	48.4%	44.7%	7.0%	488
2014-2015	4.0%	79.7%	16.3%	947
2015-2016	26.4%	73.6%	0.0%	496
2016-2017	52.6%	23.9%	23.5%	685
2017-2018	13.9%	3.8%	82.3%	266
2018-2019	2.8%	81.5%	15.7%	713
2019-2020	19.0%	81.0%	0.0%	741
2020-2021	8.4%	75.0%	16.6%	996
2021-2022	31.6%	7.3%	9.9%	355
2022-2023	14.0%	45.9%	40.1%	1,447
All Years Total	22.8%	55.6%	21.6%	8,471

Table 36 – Housing on completed sites of more than nine dwellings by range of density (%) in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing on completed sites of more than nine dwellings by range of density (%) in Cambridge

Period	<30 DPH	30-50 DPH	>50 DPH	Total completed
2011-2012	0.0%	8.5%	91.5%	283
2012-2013	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	119
2013-2014	4.1%	12.0%	84.0%	443
2014-2015	0.0%	19.6%	80.4%	735
2015-2016	1.0%	31.9%	67.1%	1,246
2016-2017	0.0%	1.4%	98.6%	739
2017-2018	0.0%	34.2%	65.8%	1,047
2018-2019	0.0%	4.0%	96.0%	656
2019-2020	0.0%	26.1%	73.9%	1,034
2020-2021	0.0%	7.0%	93.0%	430
2021-2022	0.0%	1.2%	98.8%	728
2022-2023	0.0%	7.8%	92.2%	811
All Years Total	0.4%	16.7%	82.9%	8,271

Table 37 – Housing on completed sites of more than nine dwellings by range of density (%) in Cambridge

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Employment data

Number of jobs created

South Cambridgeshire

Period	Total jobs	Jobs created	Cumulative net – additional jobs
2011	80,000	-	-
2012	74,000	-6,000	-6,000
2013	75,000	1,000	-5,000
2014	84,000	9,000	4,000
2015	87,000	3,000	7,000
2016	91,000	4,000	11,000
2017	97,000	6,000	17,000
2018	93,000	-4,000	13,000
2019	99,000	6,000	19,000
2020	96,000	-3,000	16,000
2021	98,000	2,000	18,000

Table 38 – Number of Jobs created in South Cambridgeshire
Source: Job density data series, ONS (via Nomis)

Note: the total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

Cambridge

Period	Total jobs	Jobs created	Cumulative net – additional jobs
2011	98,000	-	-
2012	100,000	2,000	2,000
2013	108,000	8,000	10,000
2014	113,000	5,000	15,000
2015	114,000	1,000	16,000
2016	115,000	1,000	17,000
2017	118,000	3,000	20,000
2018	122,000	4,000	24,000
2019	123,000	1,000	25,000
2020	121,000	-2,000	23,000
2021	118,000	-3,000	20,000

Table 39 – Number of Jobs created in Cambridge

Source: Job density data series, ONS (via Nomis)

Note: the total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Amount and type of completed and committed employment floorspace and land

Gross Amount and Type of Completed Employment Floorspace (square metres)

Cambridge

Period	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2011-2012	0	6,193	11,845	0	348	965	19,351
2012-2013	0	11,164	0	0	69	1	11,234
2013-2014	0	5,730	0	539	2,361	1,296	9,926
2014-2015	106	1,366	2,210	123	0	2,328	6,133
2015-2016	487	17,330	6,688	3,064	2,686	4,511	34,766
2016-2017	0	15,490	603	1	2,343	0	18,437
2017-2018	0	75,149	24,539	0	2,869	2,787	105,344
2018-2019	0	428	79,843	0	0	886	81,157
2019-2020	11,109	539	2,554	40	0	0	14,242
2020-2021	17,245	12,589	1,115	768	84	0	31,801
2021-2022	124	8,260	238	0	124	124	8,870
2022-2023	892	2,776	719	0	0	0	4,387
All Years Total	29,963	157,014	130,354	4,535	10,884	12,898	345,647

Table 40 – Gross Amount and Type of Completed Employment Floorspace (square metres) in Cambridge

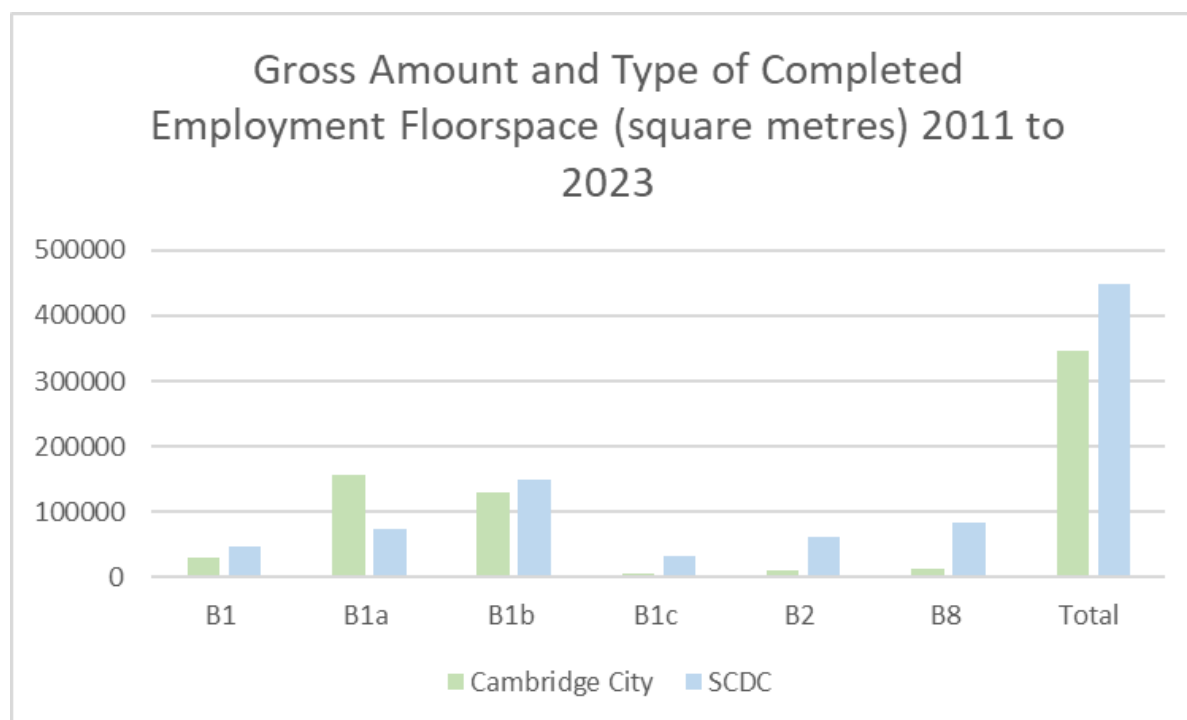
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

South Cambridgeshire

Period	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2011-2012	0	564	5,461	172	5,767	4,947	16,911
2012-2013	4,821	1,112	1,428	870	8,359	6,561	23,151
2013-2014	128	1,775	4,154	853	2,261	7,420	16,591
2014-2015	330	3,727	33,613	1,754	4,845	7,696	51,965
2015-2016	5,529	9,972	17,372	2,668	14,104	3,354	52,999
2016-2017	1,043	10,619	8,673	990	2,635	8,979	32,939
2017-2018	8,305	11,955	9,703	7,516	10,587	14,836	62,902
2018-2019	11,736	6,394	38,583	3,755	4,890	6,751	72,109
2019-2020	12,422	3,258	3,165	790	180	9,615	29,430
2020-2021	1,660	1,868	20,120	1,975	4,121	3,318	33,062
2021-2022	409	1,033	6,226	7,819	1,769	8,243	25,498
2022-2023	125	21,873	141	3,104	2,926	2,707	30,876
All Years Total	46,507	74,151	148,639	32,266	62,443	84,426	448,433

Table 41 – Gross amount and type of completed employment floorspace (square metres) in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council



Net amount and type of completed employment floorspace (square metres)

Cambridge

Period	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2011-2012	-224	-2,250	7,632	-4,695	-425	912	950
2012-2013	0	2,397	0	-1,574	-1,170	-161	-508
2013-2014	-81	-4,328	-1,300	-465	-1,255	-5,429	-12,858
2014-2015	106	-12,401	1,590	-262	-561	-9,433	-20,961
2015-2016	425	1,313	4,182	1,748	2,686	-66	10,288
2016-2017	0	12,762	603	-469	2,055	-1,856	13,095
2017-2018	-6,526	65,941	23,562	0	-2,307	-1,028	79,642
2018-2019	-6,782	-4,784	78,709	-1,425	-1,817	602	64,503
2019-2020	11,109	-11,303	350	40	0	-202	-6
2020-2021	17,245	6,285	1,115	598	-840	-724	23,679
2021-2022	-676	-1,681	238	0	124	-124	-2,119
2022-2023	892	-2,152	719	-593	0	-4,564	-5,698
All Years Total	15,489	49,798	117,400	-7,097	-3,510	-22,072	150,007

Table 42 – Net amount and type of completed employment floorspace (square metres) in Cambridge

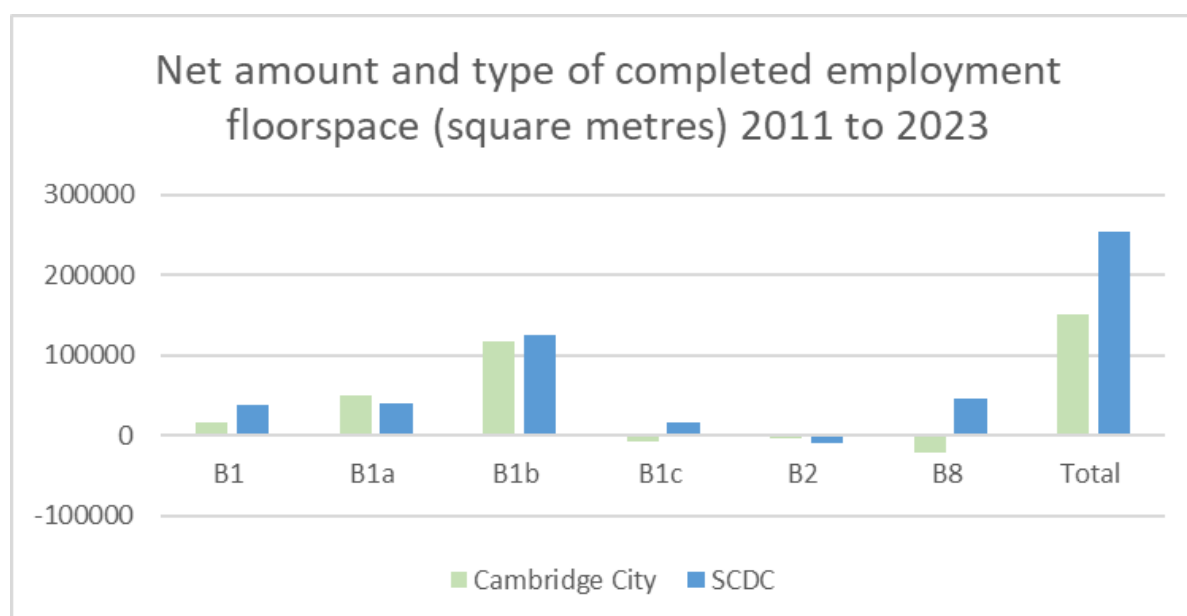
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

South Cambridgeshire

Year	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2011-2012	0	-5,057	5,461	-104	-6,178	3,000	-2,878
2012-2013	4,467	-1,725	1,317	-3,717	-668	2,623	2,297
2013-2014	128	449	-13,495	-456	-22,668	6,819	-29,223
2014-2015	-432	1,268	33,569	458	-1,835	6,330	39,358
2015-2016	5,529	6,920	17,372	1,877	13,114	-5,757	39,055
2016-2017	1,043	2,055	5,243	439	2,245	6,429	17,454
2017-2018	8,305	6,636	9,703	7,005	9,106	10,881	51,636
2018-2019	4,954	5,877	36,716	2,283	4,890	4,900	59,620
2019-2020	12,234	2,263	3,165	-646	-2,411	8,337	22,942
2020-2021	1,660	149	20,120	798	-8,508	2,577	16,796
2021-2022	66	-1,156	6,226	6,487	1,474	-2,944	10,152
2022-2023	125	21,282	141	663	2,119	2,707	27,036
All Years Total	38,079	38,959	125,538	15,087	-9,320	45,900	254,244

Table 43 – Net amount and type of completed employment floorspace (square metres) in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council



Gross Amount and Type of Completed Employment Land (Hectares)

Cambridge

Period	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2011-2012	0.00	0.56	2.07	0.00	0.16	0.20	3.00
2012-2013	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.50
2013-2014	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.31	0.43	0.22	1.65
2014-2015	0.01	0.62	0.22	0.07	0.00	0.31	1.23
2015-2016	0.29	1.09	0.75	0.98	0.38	0.83	4.32
2016-2017	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.10	0.66	0.00	1.52
2017-2018	0.00	10.37	1.83	0.00	0.45	0.45	13.09
2018-2019	0.00	0.01	11.88	0.00	0.00	0.84	12.74
2019-2020	2.32	0.25	1.43	0.01	0.00	0.00	4.01
2020-2021	0.44	0.95	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.00	1.56
2021-2022	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48
2022-2023	0.38	0.63	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68
All Years Total	3.44	16.86	18.83	1.56	2.11	2.91	45.69

Table 44 – Gross amount and type of completed employment land (hectares) in Cambridge

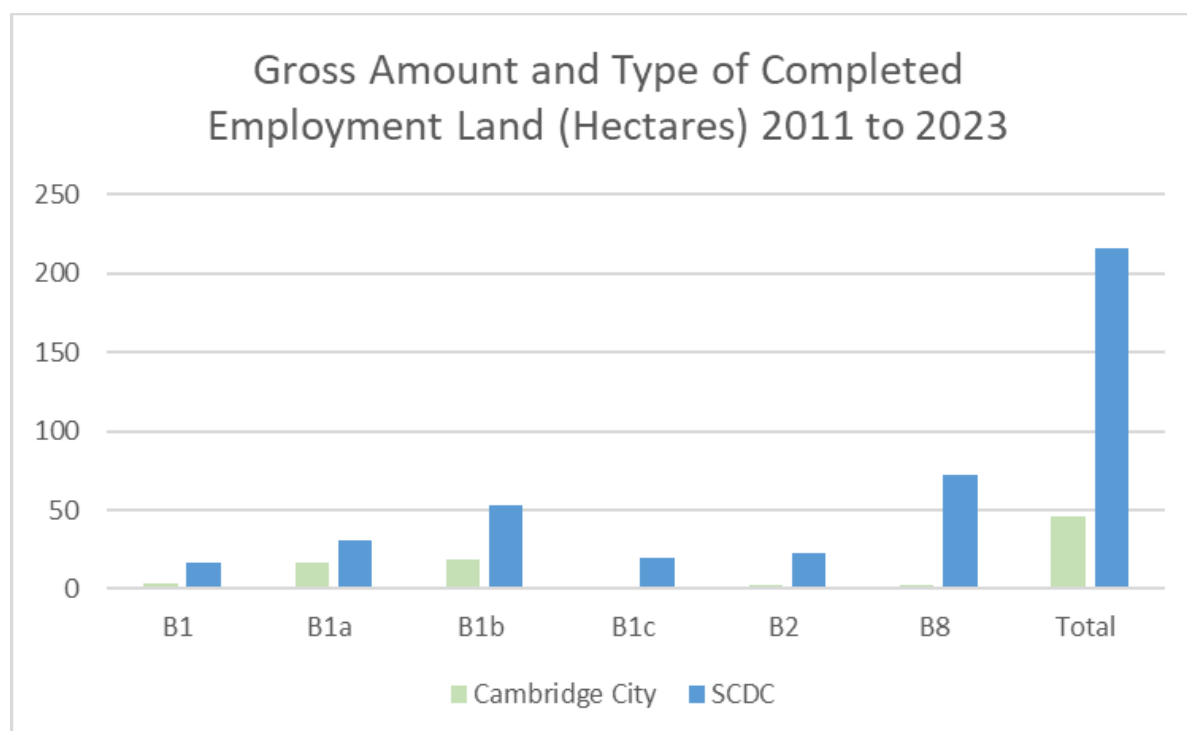
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

South Cambridgeshire

Year	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2011-2012	0.00	0.88	2.83	0.02	2.50	25.98	32.21
2012-2013	1.66	0.53	0.08	0.84	1.65	2.02	6.78
2013-2014	0.03	0.77	1.41	0.63	0.10	2.03	4.96
2014-2015	0.02	1.06	8.23	0.79	2.78	4.02	16.91
2015-2016	7.94	3.96	4.90	0.93	4.16	7.04	28.92
2016-2017	0.56	2.11	1.67	0.45	4.44	3.17	12.41
2017-2018	0.75	6.38	2.23	2.26	2.16	5.46	19.24
2018-2019	1.38	0.78	12.75	1.15	2.42	4.62	22.18
2019-2020	3.11	1.55	0.29	0.08	0.00	4.72	8.52
2020-2021	0.74	1.09	8.35	0.73	1.62	1.47	13.99
2021-2022	0.54	0.58	10.69	11.04	0.45	11.26	34.56
2022-2023	0.26	10.80	0.02	0.70	1.23	2.37	15.38
All Years Total	16.99	30.49	53.45	19.63	23.05	72.46	216.07

Table 45 – Gross amount and type of completed employment land (hectares) in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council



Net Amount and Type of Completed Employment Land (Hectares)

Cambridge

Period	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2011-2012	-0.09	-4.07	-1.50	-3.68	0.01	0.04	-9.28
2012-2013	0.00	-1.53	0.00	-0.27	-0.58	0.04	-2.34
2013-2014	-0.02	-3.75	-0.26	-0.13	0.26	-0.94	-4.85
2014-2015	0.01	-1.54	-0.01	-0.04	-0.18	-2.16	-3.92
2015-2016	0.29	-7.77	0.45	0.81	0.38	-0.81	-6.66
2016-2017	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.06	0.63	-1.01	0.08
2017-2018	-0.59	9.25	0.54	0.00	-0.46	-1.16	7.59
2018-2019	-2.32	-1.44	11.23	-0.81	-1.13	0.77	6.31
2019-2020	2.32	-0.91	0.86	0.01	0.00	-0.01	2.27
2020-2021	0.44	-0.04	0.06	0.06	-0.25	-0.24	0.03
2021-2022	-0.17	-0.77	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.02	-0.97
2022-2023	0.38	-0.73	0.58	-0.45	0.0	-0.87	-1.08
All Years Total	0.25	-12.88	11.95	-4.44	-1.33	-6.36	-12.81

Table 46 – Net amount and type of completed employment land (hectares) in Cambridge

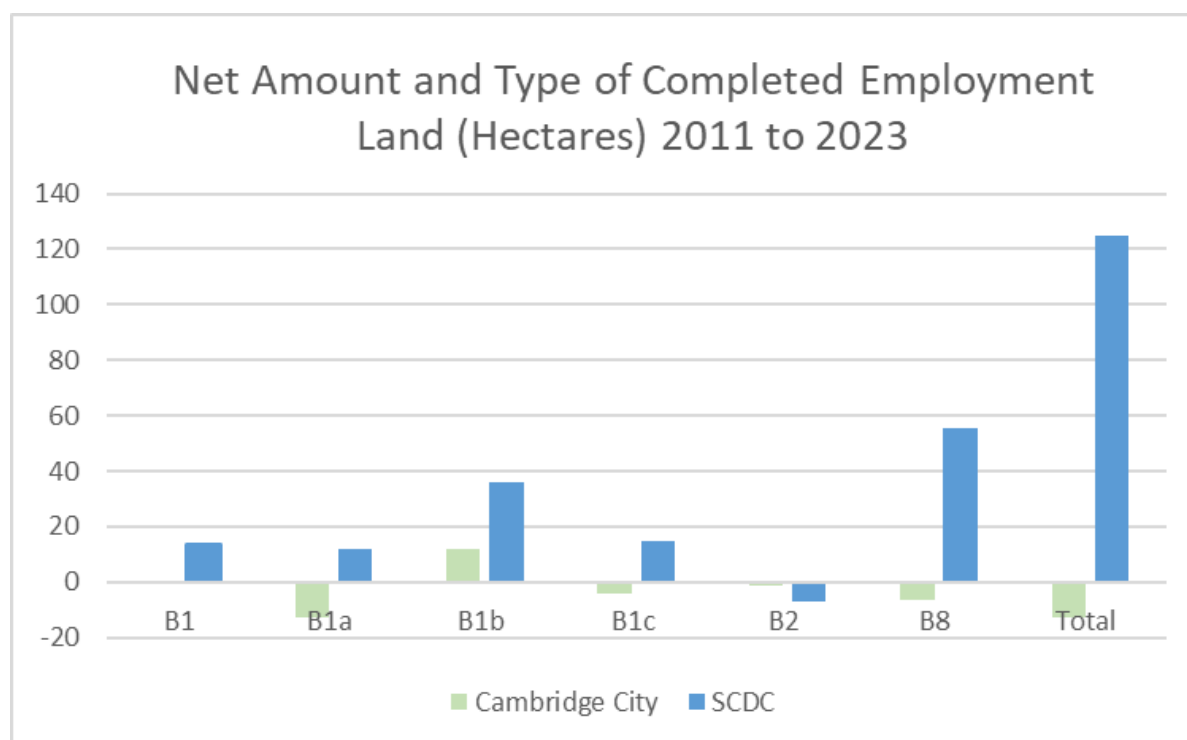
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

South Cambridgeshire

Period	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2011-2012	0.00	-3.62	2.83	-0.12	0.05	25.04	24.18
2012-2013	1.60	-1.28	0.07	-0.01	-1.41	0.05	-0.98
2013-2014	0.03	0.48	-14.79	-0.17	-12.97	1.20	-26.23
2014-2015	-0.10	0.03	7.85	0.10	0.38	2.27	10.54
2015-2016	7.94	3.12	4.90	0.64	3.95	3.76	24.31
2016-2017	0.56	-0.60	0.65	0.32	3.41	2.15	6.50
2017-2018	0.75	3.39	2.23	2.14	1.20	4.73	14.45
2018-2019	-1.04	0.48	12.75	0.89	1.96	2.72	17.76
2019-2020	2.84	0.91	0.29	-0.22	-2.13	2.04	3.74
2020-2021	0.74	-0.66	8.35	0.43	-2.33	1.05	7.58
2021-2022	0.19	-0.17	10.69	10.42	0.39	8.33	29.85
2022-2023	0.26	9.64	0.02	0.07	0.57	2.37	12.94
All Years Total	13.77	11.73	35.83	14.49	-6.91	55.71	124.62

Table 47 – Net amount and type of completed employment land (hectares) in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council



Gross Amount and Type of Committed Employment Floorspace (square metres) by status

Cambridge

Permission type	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
Outline planning permission	0	231	76,241	0	0	0	76,472
Detailed planning permission - not started	255	44,674	40,408	1,640	3,810	4,814	94,600
Detailed planning permission - under construction	5,673	16,608	9,000	0	0	0	31,281
Allocated, with no planning permission	3,405	23,159	11,084	0	2,432	0	40,080

Table 48 – Gross amount and type of committed employment floorspace (square metres) in Cambridge at March 2023

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

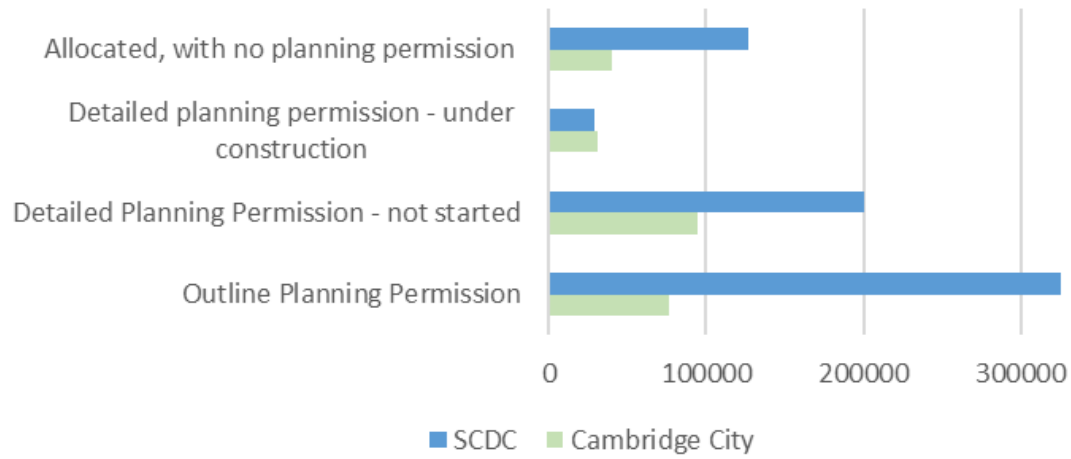
South Cambridgeshire

Permission type	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
Outline planning permission	104,153	37,197	31,619	22,819	58,794	71,003	325,584
Detailed planning permission - not started	41,303	14,444	98,890	13,256	13,380	18,619	199,891
Detailed planning permission - under construction	207	8,007	15,156	3,062	0	2,140	28,572
Allocated, with no planning permission	48,893	22,900	43,685	2,323	4,540	4,540	126,881

Table 49 – Gross amount and type of committed employment floorspace (square metres) in South Cambridgeshire at March 2023

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Gross Amount and Type of Committed Employment Floorspace (square metres) by status, at March 2023



Net Amount and Type of Committed Employment Floorspace (square metres) by status

Cambridge

Permission type	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
Outline planning permission	0	231	76,241	0	0	0	76,472
Detailed planning permission - not started	255	24,882	40,408	1,640	3,810	3,965	74,960
Detailed planning permission - under construction	5,673	9,184	9,000	0	0	-3,887	19,970
Allocated, with no planning permission	-597	13,047	11,084	-425	-28,041	-4,491	-9,423

Table 50 – Net amount and type of committed employment floorspace (square metres) in Cambridge at March 2023

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

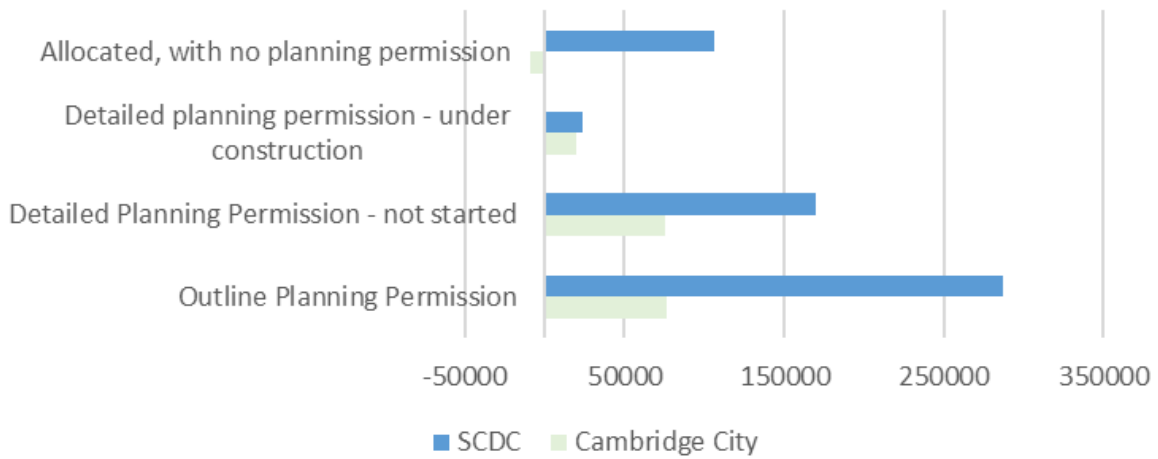
South Cambridgeshire

Permission type	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
Outline planning permission	102,456	37,197	31,619	22,819	22,794	70,579	287,464
Detailed planning permission - not started	37,953	3,507	97,610	11,961	6,263	12,897	170,191
Detailed planning permission - under construction	-442	8,007	15,156	3,062	-3,785	1,957	23,955
Allocated, with no planning permission	34,566	22,900	43,685	2,323	1,170	1,170	105,814

Table 51 – Net amount and type of committed employment floorspace (square metres) in South Cambridgeshire at March 2023

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Net Amount and Type of Committed Employment Floorspace (square metres) by status, at March 2023



Gross Amount and Type of Committed Employment Land (Hectares) by status

Cambridge

Permission type	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
Outline planning permission	0.00	0.15	11.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.40
Detailed planning permission - not started	0.02	2.90	2.91	0.31	0.95	0.17	7.27
Detailed planning permission - under construction	0.22	1.01	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.83
Allocated, with no planning permission	0.50	2.88	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.01

Table 52 – Gross amount and type of committed employment land (hectares) in Cambridge at March 2023

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

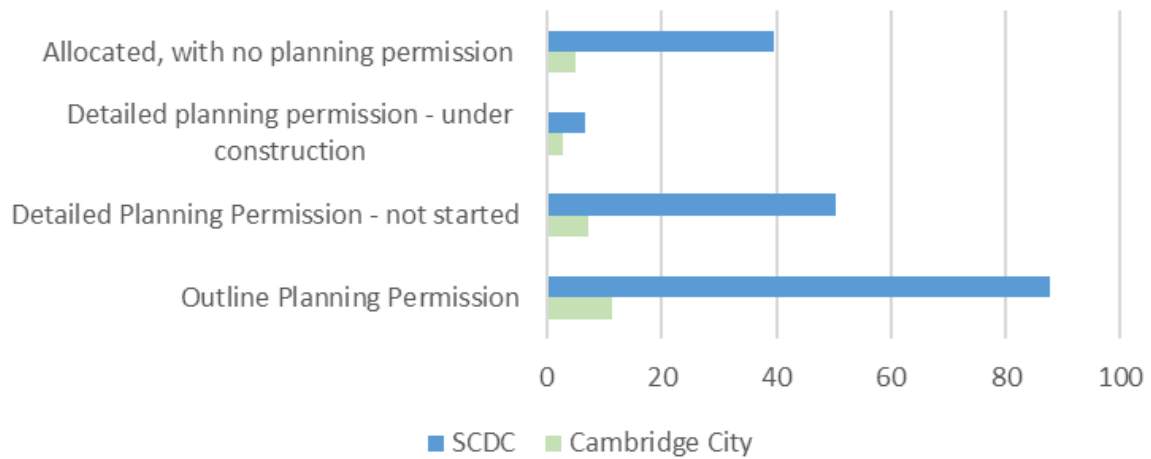
South Cambridgeshire

Permission type	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
Outline planning permission	17.95	7.75	16.56	14.19	10.03	21.29	87.77
Detailed planning permission - not started	5.83	5.18	23.93	4.80	3.90	6.85	50.49
Detailed planning permission - under construction	0.02	2.13	3.09	0.59	0.00	0.66	6.50
Allocated, with no planning permission	12.00	8.79	15.97	0.94	0.93	0.93	39.55

Table 53 – Gross amount and type of committed employment land (hectares) in South Cambridgeshire at March 2023

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Gross Amount and Type of Committed Employment Land (Hectares) by status, at March 2023



Net Amount and Type of Committed Employment Land by status

Cambridge

Permission type	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
Outline planning permission	0.00	0.15	11.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.40
Detailed planning permission - not started	0.02	0.31	2.91	0.31	0.95	0.09	4.59
Detailed planning permission - under construction	0.22	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.28	3.70
Allocated, with no planning permission	-0.38	1.84	1.63	-0.85	-7.16	-0.92	-5.84

Table 54 – Net amount and type of committed employment land (hectares) in Cambridge at March 2023

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

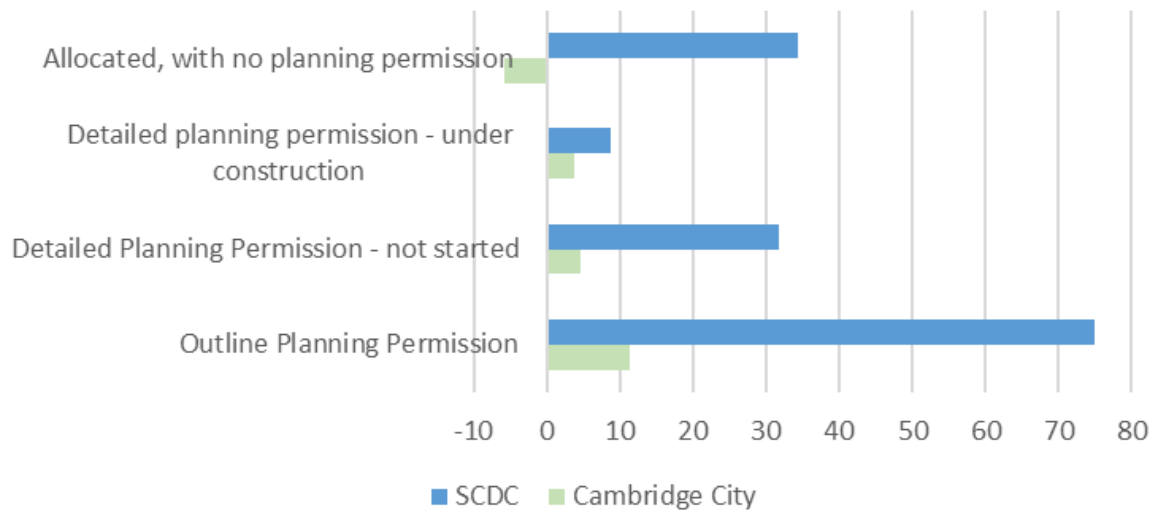
South Cambridgeshire

Permission type	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
Outline planning permission	16.71	7.75	16.56	14.19	-0.17	19.87	74.91
Detailed planning permission - not started	3.42	0.55	21.95	3.97	0.14	1.81	31.84
Detailed planning permission - under construction	0.80	2.13	3.09	0.59	1.42	0.66	8.69
Allocated, with no planning permission	8.50	8.79	15.97	0.94	0.08	0.08	34.27

Table 55 – Net amount and type of committed employment land (hectares) in South Cambridgeshire at March 2023

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Net Amount and Type of Committed Employment Land (hectares) by status, March 2023



Amount of employment land (B uses) lost to other non-employment uses

Amount of employment land (hectares) lost to non-employment uses*

Period	Within Cambridge	Within South Cambridgeshire	Within development frameworks in South Cambridgeshire
2011 – 2012	-0.80	-7.65	-3.54
2012 – 2013	-1.46	-4.38	-1.28
2013 – 2014	-5.06	-5.10	-3.92
2014 – 2015	-1.07	-1.12	-0.96
2015 – 2016	-5.37	-2.66	-1.97
2016 – 2017	-0.80	-2.59	-1.26
2017 – 2018	-1.46	-4.40	-1.57
2018 – 2019	-0.28	-0.88	-0.83
2019 – 2020	-0.45	-2.61	-2.29
2020 – 2021	-1.06	-2.98	-2.92
2021 – 2022	-0.80	-0.99	-0.59
2022 – 2023	-0.21	-0.88	-0.16
All Years Total	-18.82	-36.24	-21.29

Table 56 – Amount of employment land (hectares) lost to non-employment uses*
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

* Cambridge figures exclude business land lost on land allocated for alternative uses as this has been accounted for, see final section of Policy 41

Note:

2013-2014 in Cambridge includes: change of use of Compass House to educational use (3.48 hectares, 13/0992/FUL) which was in accordance with policy at the time of consideration of planning application.

2015-2016 in Cambridge includes: conversion of Castle Court to student accommodation via prior approval (0.582 hectares, C/01703/15), and change of use of Elizabeth House to education use and student rooms (1.908 hectares, 13/1305/FUL, principle of change of use established through earlier permission approved in December 2012).

2011-2012 in South Cambridgeshire includes: demolition of SCA Packaging (2.4 hectares, S/2530/11) which was vacant and marketing had deemed the use of the

site for other purposes acceptable (proposal for residential development on the site completed), and prior notification for demolition of Syngenta building (1.5 hectares, S/1867/11) as office building no longer economically viable.

2013-2014 in South Cambridgeshire includes: demolition of Monsanto buildings to enable Trumpington Meadows (0.76 hectares) and prior notification of demolition of former concrete products factory in Sawston (2.65 hectares, S/2646/13/PD) which was redundant.

2019-2020 in South Cambridgeshire includes: Prior Notification for Demolition of Printworks, Garages, Houses and Remediation of Soils on land between Church Lane and Ermine Street South, Papworth Everard (2.13 hectares) (S/2417/16/PN).

2020-2021 in South Cambridgeshire includes: demolition of existing industrial and office units and 5 dwellings and the erection of up to 90 dwellings together with all associated works at Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay (2.69 hectares) (S/4085/19/RM).

Amount of employment land (hectares) lost to residential development

Period	Within South Cambridgeshire
2011-2012	-1.62
2012-2013	-2.69
2013-2014	-1.79
2014-2015	-0.87
2015-2016	-2.36
2016-2017	-2.23
2017-2018	-2.17
2018-2019	-0.85
2019-2020	-0.48
2020-2021	-2.98
2021-2022	-0.99
2022-2023	-0.99
All Years Total	-20.02

Table 57 – Amount of employment land (hectares) lost to residential development
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land

Gross amount and type of completed employment land (hectares) on brownfield sites in Cambridge

Period	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2011-2012	0	0.56	2.07	0	0.16	0.20	3.00
2012-2013	0	0.44	0	0	0.01	0.05	0.50
2013-2014	0	0.43	0	0.31	0.43	0.22	1.40
2014-2015	0.01	0.62	0	0.07	0	0.31	1.01
2015-2016	0.29	1.09	0.75	0.98	0.38	0.83	4.32
2016-2017	0	0.76	0	0.10	0.66	0	1.52
2017-2018	0	8.83	0.58	0	0.45	0.45	10.31
2018-2019	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.69	0.70
2019-2020	2.32	0.25	1.43	0.01	0	0	4.01
2020-2021	0.44	0.95	0.06	0.09	0.02	0	1.56
2021-2022	0	0.48	0	0	0	0	0.48
2022-2023	0.38	0.63	0.58	0	0	0	1.60
All Years Total	3.44	15.07	5.48	1.56	2.11	2.75	30.40

Table 58 – Gross amount and type of completed employment land (hectares) on brownfield sites in Cambridge

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Gross amount and type of completed employment land (hectares) on brownfield sites in South Cambridgeshire

Period	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2011-2012	0	0.76	2.83	0.02	0.57	25.98	30.17
2012-2013	1.66	0.15	0.08	0	1.65	2.02	5.56
2013-2014	0.03	0.25	0.27	0.48	0.10	0.79	1.92
2014-2015	0.02	1.06	5.54	0.52	1.89	0.91	9.94
2015-2016	7.74	1.54	2.63	0.05	4.16	5.98	22.10
2016-2017	0	0.15	1.67	0	4.14	1.47	7.44
2017-2018	0.75	6.38	0	0.65	0.55	2.39	10.73
2018-2019	1.29	0.66	4.32	1.08	1.53	3.41	12.29
2019-2020	2.65	1.30	0.29	0.08	0	0.07	4.39
2020-2021	0.65	0.46	1.29	0.73	0.24	0.94	4.31
2021-2022	0.01	0.03	10.69	11.12	0.75	11.10	33.71
2022-2023	0	0.65	0.02	0.94	1.48	0.81	3.91
All Years Total	14.81	13.41	29.64	15.67	17.06	55.87	146.47

Table 59 – Gross amount and type of completed employment land (hectares) on brownfield sites in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Completions and Commitments at Cambridge Science Park

Commitments for Cambridge Science Park (Square Metres) (South Cambridgeshire only)

Site	B1	B1a	B2	B8	Retail	Total
Cambridge Science Park	1,824	9,050	2,560	2,515	911	16,860

Table 60 – Commitments for Cambridge Science Park at March 2023 (South Cambridgeshire only)

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Gross completions at Cambridge Science Park (Square Metres) (South Cambridgeshire only)

Period	B1 (unknown)	B1a	B1b	Total
2012-2013	0	0	504	504
2013-2014	0	0	0	0
2014-2015	0	108	4,184	4,184
2015-2016	0	0	4,785	4,177
2016-2017	0	0	4,991	4,991
2017-2018	8,305	4,406	0	8,565
2018-2019	11,237	4,587	0	15,824
2019-2020	11,109	0	1,584	18,394
2020-2021	0	0	0	10,100
2021-2022	0	0	0	0
2022-2023	0	0	0	0
All Years Total	30,651	9,101	16,048	55,800

Table 59 – Gross completions at Cambridge Science Park (square metres) (South Cambridgeshire only)

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

The labour market

Employment by industry (%) in South Cambridgeshire

Industry	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2022
1: Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.3
2: Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
3: Manufacturing (C)	14.1	14.5	12.5	12.5	12.1	11.1	12.5
4: Construction (F)	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.6	5.6	5.7
5: Motor trades (Part G)	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.7
6: Wholesale (Part G)	5.6	5.1	4.4	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.0
7: Retail (Part G)	6.3	5.8	5.6	4.5	4.4	5.0	4.5
8: Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	4.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0
9: Accommodation & food services (I)	4.2	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.4	5.1
10: Information & communication (J)	6.3	7.2	6.2	8.0	8.8	10.0	9.1
11: Financial & insurance (K)	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
12: Property (L)	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4
13: Professional, scientific & technical (M)	16.9	18.8	22.5	22.7	25.3	24.4	23.9
14: Business administration & support services (N)	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.8	5.1
15: Public administration & defence (O)	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.7
16: Education (P)	8.5	7.2	6.2	8.0	7.7	7.8	6.8
17: Health (Q)	9.9	10.1	12.5	11.4	7.7	6.7	9.1
18: Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R, S, T & U)	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 60 – Employment by industry (%) in South Cambridgeshire
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS (via NOMIS)

The claimant count in Cambridge

Month/Year	Claimant count	Claimants as a % of residents aged 16-64
March 2010	1,905	2.2
March 2011	1,725	1.9
March 2012	1,830	2.1
March 2013	1,660	1.9
March 2014	1,150	1.3
March 2015	780	0.9
March 2016	755	0.9
March 2017	750	0.8
March 2018	765	0.9
March 2019	1,000	1.2
March 2020	1,425	1.6
March 2021	3,560	3.3
March 2022	2,145	2.0
March 2023	2,075	1.9
September 2023	2,010	1.9

Table 61 – The claimant count in Cambridge
Source: The claimant count, ONS (via NOMIS)

Note: the claimant count includes the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work and replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed.

Although beyond the timeframe of this AMR, data has been included for September which is the latest period at the point the data was compiled.

The claimant count in South Cambridgeshire

Month/Year	Claimant count	Claimants as a % of residents aged 16-64
March 2010	1,515	1.6
March 2011	1,300	1.4
March 2012	1,380	1.5
March 2013	1,290	1.4
March 2014	780	0.8
March 2015	545	0.6
March 2016	485	0.5
March 2017	465	0.5
March 2018	495	0.5
March 2019	655	0.7
March 2020	1,035	1.1
March 2021	3,090	3.1
March 2022	1,835	1.9
March 2023	1,755	1.8
September 2023	1,700	1.7

Table 62 – The claimant count in South Cambridgeshire

Source: The claimant count, ONS (via NOMIS)

Note: the claimant count includes the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work and replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed.

Although beyond the timeframe of this AMR, data has been included for September which is the latest period at the point the data was compiled.

Residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home (%), 2021

Area	Residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home (%)
Cambridge	79
South Cambridgeshire	56
Cambridgeshire	57

Table 63 – Residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home (%), 2021

Source: 2021 Census of Population (via NOMIS)

Economic activity rates for population aged 16-64

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire
2011-2012	74.8	85.0	79.6
2012-2013	80.6	84.1	81.2
2013-2014	81.0	80.6	81.9
2014-2015	80.7	84.7	83.3
2015-2016	80.9	83.6	82.4
2016-2017	74.2	84.1	80.8
2017-2018	82.4	84.8	82.3
2018-2019	79.1	86.7	83.4
2019-2020	82.9	82.4	80.5
2020-2021	81.5	78.2	80.9
2021-2022	82.2	86.5	82.5
2022-2023	81.6	82.7	82.7

Table 64 – Economic activity rates for population aged 16-64

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS (via NOMIS)

Note: each year covers the period April to March

Business demography

Births and deaths of active enterprises in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Enterprise births	Enterprise deaths	Active enterprises
2016	890	700	8,230
2017	880	820	8,335
2018	1,020	755	8,595
2019	1,015	835	8,805
2020	755	855	8,660
2021	890	830	8,670
2022	685	955	8,505

Table 65a – Births and deaths of active enterprises in South Cambridgeshire
Source: Business Demography, UK (ONS)

Births and deaths of active enterprises in Cambridge

Period	Enterprise births	Enterprise deaths	Active enterprises
2016	695	520	5,370
2017	585	530	5,380
2018	545	485	5,335
2019	615	495	5,380
2020	595	470	5,415
2021	570	475	5,415
2022	560	555	5,430

Table 65b – Births and deaths of active enterprises in Cambridge
Source: Business Demography, UK (ONS)

Note: the 2021 data release made substantial revisions back to 2016. Therefore, previous years have not been included to avoid discontinuities. The change in the number of active enterprises in one year does not equal the difference between births and deaths in the previous year because businesses can still be active in the year they start or close.

For further details of this dataset see the [ONS website](#).

Climate change data

Water consumption per household per year

Water consumption per head per day (litres) in areas covered by Cambridge Water

Period	Un-measured	Measured	Average
2010-2011	154	131	141
2011-2012	150	129	138
2012-2013	141	123	130
2013-2014	146	125	133
2014-2015	143	122	131
2015-2016	163	117	133
2016-2017	175	120	137
2017-2018	179	128	145
2018-2019	134	165	149
2019-2020	162	118	131
2020-2021	175	141	151
2021-2022	163	132	141
2022-2023	155	129	136

Table 66 – Water consumption per head per day (litres)
Source: South Staffs Water (Cambridge Water)

Renewable energy installed by type

Installed capacity (megawatts) – Cambridge

Period	Wind	Biomass	Landfill Gas	Sewage Gas	Photovoltaic	Hydro-power	Total
2011-2012	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.6727	0.0000	1.6728
2012-2013	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.4506	0.0000	0.4506
2013-2014	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5470	0.0000	0.5470
2014-2015	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.6151	0.0000	0.6151
2015-2016	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.8457	0.0000	0.8457
2016-2017	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1880	0.0000	0.1880
2017-2018	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1361	0.0000	0.1361
2018-2019	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5446	0.0030	0.5476
2019-2020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0126	0.0000	0.0126
2020-2021	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3848	0.0000	0.3848
2021-2022	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0116	0.0000	0.1116
2022-2023	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0746	0.0000	0.0746
All Years Total	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.5833	0.0030	5.5864

Table 67 – Installed capacity (megawatts) in Cambridge

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Note: This year the data is presented excluding domestic photovoltaic panels. This has a very small impact on the total installed capacity but does produce a more consistent dataset as many domestic photovoltaic panels are completed under permitted development rights and are therefore not included in our monitoring records. This approach has been back dated to the base date of the data.

Installed capacity (megawatts) – South Cambridgeshire

Period	Wind	Biomass	Landfill Gas	Sewage Gas	Photovoltaic	Hydro-power	Total
2011-2012	0.0702	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.9054	0.0000	5.9756
2012-2013	30.2300	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	26.4051	0.0000	56.6351
2013-2014	0.0250	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.8756	0.0000	5.9006
2014-2015	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	89.0406	0.0000	89.0406
2015-2016	0.0000	0.3010	0.0000	0.0000	70.0008	0.0000	70.3018
2016-2017	0.0000	0.2000	0.0000	0.0000	42.4472	0.0000	42.6472
2017-2018	0.0000	0.1980	0.0000	0.0000	22.9476	0.0000	23.1456
2018-2019	0.0050	0.9950	0.0000	0.0000	1.1708	0.0000	2.1708
2019-2020	0.0000	2.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5533	0.0000	2.5533
2020-2021	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2021-2022	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2395	0.0000	0.2395
2022-2023	0.0000	0.1000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0349	0.0000	0.1349
All Years Total	30.3302	3.7940	0.0000	0.0000	264.6207	0.0000	298.7449

Table 68 – Installed capacity (megawatts) in South Cambridgeshire
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Note: This year the data is presented excluding domestic photovoltaic panels. This has a very small impact on the total installed capacity but does produce a more consistent dataset as many domestic photovoltaic panels are completed under permitted development rights and are therefore not included in our monitoring records. This approach has been back dated to the base date of the data.

Renewable energy commitments

Potential Installed Capacity (Megawatt) – Cambridge

Type	Outline planning permission	Detailed planning permission - under construction	Detailed planning permission - not started	Allocated, with no planning permission	All stages total by type
Wind	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Biomass	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landfill gas	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Sewage gas	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Photovoltaic	0.0000	0.0500	0.4002	0.0000	0.4502
Hydro-power	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
All Types Total by stage	0.0000	0.0500	0.4002	0.0000	0.4502

Table 69 – Renewable energy commitments in Cambridge at March 2023
 Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Potential Installed Capacity (Megawatt) – South Cambridgeshire

Type	Outline planning permission	Detailed planning permission - under construction	Detailed planning permission - not started	Allocated, with no planning permission	All stages total by type
Wind	0.0000	0.0100	0.0050	0.0000	0.0150
Biomass	0.0000	0.5970	0.0000	0.0000	0.5970
Landfill gas	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Sewage gas	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Photovoltaic	0.0000	0.0495	50.9495	0.0000	50.9990
Hydro-power	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
All Types Total by stage	0.0000	0.6565	50.9545	0.0000	51.6110

Table 70 – Renewable energy commitments in South Cambridgeshire at March 2023
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council Anywhere

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds

Period	South Cambridge Flood Defence	South Cambridge Water Quality	Cambridge Flood Defence	Cambridge Water Quality
2011 – 2012	0	2	0	0
2012 – 2013	0	1	0	0
2013 – 2014	0	0	0	0
2014 – 2015	0	0	0	0
2015 – 2016	0	0	0	0
2016 – 2017	0	0	1*	0
2017 – 2018	0	0	0	0
2018 – 2019	0	0	0	0
2019 – 2020	0	0**	0	0
2020 – 2021	1***	0	0	0

Period	South Cambridge Flood Defence	South Cambridge Water Quality	Cambridge Flood Defence	Cambridge Water Quality
2021 – 2022	0	1****	0	0
2022 – 2023	0	0	0	0

Table 71 – Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds

Source: Environment Agency

Note: data has been revised from previous years after reviewing the new data release from the Environment Agency. The Agency has also stated that the data might not be exhaustive, because between 2011- 2016, they were logging 65 – 70% of decisions nationally.

* Note: Planning application 16/0617 was initially objected to by the Environment Agency. However, the Agency noted that they would remove their objection if a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) was submitted by the applicant. The applicant submitted a FRA and planning permission was granted by the Council. However, there is no record of the Environment Agency removing their objection, even though the applicant conformed to Agency’s requirements.

** Note: Planning application S/2844/14 was initially objected to by the Environment Agency and refused by South Cambridgeshire Council who followed their advice. However, it was granted permission at appeal in 2019.

*** Note: Planning application S/2082/19 is listed incorrectly by the Environment Agency as being permitted by the Council against their advice. However, the Agency submitted a letter to the Council stating that they would withdraw their objection if conditions were attached. The Council applied conditions to the permission in accordance with the Environment Agency’s advice and this should have led to the withdrawal of the objection.

****Note: In relation to planning Application 21/01111/FUL, the delegation report states that whilst the Environment Agency raised an objection relating to foul water drainage, the Council considered that the proposed water storage tank would not involve the discharge of foul water. Given the nature of the proposal, the Council stated that the proposal would produce clean water that would not present a risk to the surrounding landscape and Riddy Brook and therefore permitted the application.

Air Quality

Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre) (at monitoring points)

South Cambridgeshire

Period	Bar Hill	Impington	Orchard Park School	Girton
2011	43	31	25	N/A
2012	39	31	21	27
2013	N/A	27	22	26
2014	N/A	23	19	25
2015	N/A	22	18	24
2016	N/A	23	18	23
2017	N/A	23	18	23
2018	N/A	19	14	18
2019	N/A	16	15	17
2020	N/A	13	11	12
2021	N/A	16	11	12
2022	N/A	16	12	13

Table 72 – Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre) in South Cambridgeshire

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council 2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report

Note: the annual objective is to achieve an average concentration of <40 (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre)

Cambridge

Period	Gonville Place	Montague Road	Newmarket Road	Parker Street	Regent Street
2014	37	24	26	40	39
2015	35	23	25	39	34
2016	36	27	24	39	32
2017	31	24	26	37	29
2018	30	25	25	32	26
2019	28	22	22	33	27
2020*	20	16	18	24	22
2021	21	18	20	23	23
2022	22	18	17	24	23

Table 73 – Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre) in Cambridge

Source: Cambridge City Council 2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report

Notes:

The annual objective is to achieve an average concentration of <40 (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre)

* Due to a development in Gonville Place, the Council only was able to collect data for five months until May 2022. The data is therefore annualised to give an annual average.

Annual number of Days when PM10 levels exceeded a daily mean of 50 (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre)

South Cambridgeshire

Period	Bar Hill	Impington	Orchard Park School	Girton
2011	26	119	10	N/A
2012	0	180	4	16
2013	N/A	21	7	23
2014	N/A	4	7	2
2015	N/A	2	1	1
2016	N/A	1	1	1
2017	N/A	2	1	1
2018	N/A	1	1	1
2019	N/A	2	1	3
2020	N/A	0	0	0
2021	N/A	0	0	0 (22) *
2022	N/A	2 (28)*	0 (26)*	0 (19)*

Table 74 – Annual number of days when PM10 levels exceeded a daily mean of 50 (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre) in South Cambridgeshire

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council 2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report

Note: the annual objective is to have no more than 35 days when PM10 levels exceed a daily mean of 50 (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre)

* Note: the Air Quality Report states that if the period of valid data is less than 85%, a number is provided in a bracket. This number signifies the 90th percentile of the daily average for this pollutant and not the number of exceedances over the relevant threshold.

Cambridge

Period	Gonville Place	Montague Road	Parker Street
2014	5	4	5
2015	2	4	4
2016	1	2	4
2017	3	3	4
2018	1	1	1
2019	2	6	5
2020*	0	0	0
2021	0	0	2
2022	1	0	2

Table 75 – Annual number of days when PM10 levels exceeded a daily mean of 50 (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre) in Cambridge

Source: Cambridge City Council 2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report

Notes:

The annual objective is to have no more than 35 days when PM10 levels exceed a daily mean of 50 (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre)

* Due to a development in Gonville Place, the Council only was able to collect data for five months until May 2022. The data is therefore annualised to give an annual average.

Annual average concentration PM10 levels (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre)

South Cambridgeshire

Period	Impington	Orchard Park School	Girton Road
2015	18	16	11
2016	17	16	17
2017	16	14	17
2018	17	14	17
2019	16	14	17
2020	15	12	14
2021	15	12	15
2022	18	13	15

Table 76 – Annual average concentration of PM10 levels (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre) in South Cambridgeshire

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council 2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report

Note: the annual objective is to an average concentration of PM10 levels of less than 50 (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre)

Cambridge

Period	Gonville Place*	Montague Road	Parker Street
2014	19	20	22
2015	21	22	23
2016	20	22	22
2017	18	20	21
2018	19	21	23
2019	19	22	21
2020	15	19	17
2021	14	15	18
2022	16	17	21

Table 77 – Annual average concentration of PM10 levels (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre) in Cambridge

Source: Cambridge City Council 2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report

Notes:

The annual objective is to an average concentration of PM10 levels of less than 50 (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre)

* Due to a development in Gonville Place, the Council only was able to collect data for five months until May 2022. The data is therefore annualised to give an annual average.

Energy consumption

Gas consumption (kilowatt-hour) per home per year

Mean consumption kilowatt-hour per meter: Domestic *

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridgeshire
2011	14,242	15,045
2012	14,238	15,060
2013	13,844	14,576
2014	13,529	14,231
2015	13,618	14,260
2016	13,488	14,155
2017	13,625	14,368
2018	13,331	13,956
2019	13,328	13,957
2020	13,582	14,152
2021	12,820	13,210

Table 78 – Kilowatt-hour of gas consumed per consumer per year

Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (January 2023)

*Note: The BEIS data covers the period to 2021, there is no data for 2022. The figures for this table have substantially changed compared to the previous year. The BEIS have explained that they have incorporated new data into their methodology which has led to the change.

Electricity consumption (kilowatt-hour) per home per year

Mean consumption (kilowatt per meter): Domestic *

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridgeshire
2011	3951	5000
2012	3952	4940
2013	3949	4823
2014	3971	4809
2015	3956	4752
2016	3965	4703
2017	4010	4646
2018	3926	4545
2019	3973	4537
2020	4277	4881
2021	4089	4587

Table 79 – Kilowatt-hour of electricity consumed per consumer per year
Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (January 2023)

*Note: The BEIS data covers the period to 2021, there is no data for 2022.

Water quality, waste and emissions

Percent of surface waters meet the Water Framework Directive 'good' status or better for water quality

Overall ecological status of water catchment areas

Water Catchment Areas	Overall Change in ecological status of water bodies 2019-2022	Number of water bodies with bad ecological status in 2022	Number of water bodies with poor ecological status in 2022	Number of water bodies with moderate ecological status in 2022	Number of water bodies with good ecological status in 2022	Number of water bodies with high ecological status in 2022
Cam Lower	No change			7		
Cam Rhee and Granta	No change		1	10	1	
South Level and Cut-Off Channel Operational Catchment (Old West River only)	No change			1		

Table 80 – Ecological Status of rivers in Greater Cambridge Source: Environment Agency's River Catchment Data Explorer. The data has only been included if the water bodies fall under the jurisdiction of South Cambridgeshire District Council or Cambridge City Council.

Household waste collected per household per year

Household waste collected per household per year (Kilogram)

Period	South Cambridgeshire
2011 – 2012	419.9
2012 – 2013	435
2013 – 2014	401.2
2014 – 2015	397
2015 – 2016	398
2016 – 2017	449
2017 – 2018	449
2018 – 2019	420
2019 – 2020	408
2020 – 2021	425
2021 – 2022	418
2022 – 2023	401

Table 81 – Household waste collected per household per year (Kilogram) in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Service

Percent of household waste collected which is recycled in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Composted	Recycled
2017 – 2018	28%	22%
2018 – 2019	28%	23%
2019 – 2020	27%	23%
2020 – 2021	27%	24%
2021 – 2022	29%	22%
2022 – 2023	26%	23%

Table 82 – Percent of household waste collected which is recycled in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Service

Carbon Dioxide emissions (CO₂e) per dwelling per year

Carbon Dioxide emissions from domestic sources (kiloton CO₂e)*

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridgeshire
2011	207	324
2012	224	346
2013	220	339
2014	187	290
2015	183	280
2016	178	268
2017	166	251
2018	162	249
2019	155	237
2020	154	235
2021	160	244

Table 83 – Carbon Dioxide emissions from domestic sources (kiloton CO₂e)

Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (June 2023) (figures rounded to nearest whole number)

*Note: The BEIS data covers the period to 2021, there is no data for 2022. The figures for this table have substantially changed compared to the previous year. The BEIS have explained that they have incorporated new data into their methodology which has led to the change.

Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita from domestic sources (tonnes)

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridgeshire
2011	5.9	8.8
2012	6.2	9.3
2013	6.0	9.0
2014	5.0	8.3
2015	4.7	8.1
2016	4.2	7.9
2017	4.0	7.5
2018	2.8	7.4
2019	3.5	7.1
2020	3.1	6.7
2021	3.4	7.3

Table 84 – Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita from domestic sources (tonnes)
Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (June 2023)

*Note: The BEIS data covers the period to 2021, there is no data for 2022. The figures for this table have substantially changed compared to the previous year. The BEIS have explained that they have incorporated new data into their methodology which has led to the change.

Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector and per capita

Local Authority territorial carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions estimates 2005-2021 (kiloton CO₂e) by sector and per capita for South Cambridgeshire

Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Industry and Commercial Electricity	183.3	232.5	213.3	183.9	156.5	126.6	107.0	98.8	83.3	77.7	81.8
Industry and Commercial Gas	72.7	79.3	78.9	69.1	82.3	86.8	72.6	74.1	79.4	71.3	87.3
Large Industrial Installations	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Industrial and Commercial Other Fuels	94.1	99.2	103.8	100.1	84.3	81.5	71.7	63.9	72.4	54.3	62.4
Agriculture	30.0	34.1	30.1	29.4	29.4	27.7	29.5	30.9	28.5	26.3	29.5
Industry and Commercial Total	350.2	411.2	396.1	353.2	323.3	294.9	251.5	237.1	235.1	203.3	231.7
Transport Total	508.3	505.8	505.1	510.0	534.6	556.4	563.4	556.0	542.2	519.9	578.5
Total all sectors	1,312	1,401	1,371	1,280	1,261	1,237	1,189	1,176	1,141	1,080	1,182
Per Capita Emissions	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.1	6.7	7.3

Table 85a – Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector and per capita for South Cambridgeshire
Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (June 2022)

*Note: The BEIS data covers the period to 2021, there is no data for 2022. The figures for this table have substantially changed compared to the previous year. The BEIS have explained that they have incorporated new data into their methodology which has led to the change. The fall between the 2019 and 2020 figures in the latest dataset reflects the general fall in road traffic in 2020 due to the pandemic.

Note: 'Total all sectors' has been rounded upwards to avoid decimal figures

Local Authority territorial carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions estimates 2005-2021 (kiloton CO₂e) by sector and per capita for Cambridge

Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Industry and Commercial Electricity	180.5	201.5	187.3	159.4	137.3	109.8	83.1	63.9	54.9	45.8	53.7
Industry and Commercial Gas	41.4	45.9	46.5	36.1	36.9	46.2	41.9	22.6	19.9	19.9	23.7
Large Industrial Installations	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Industrial and Commercial Other Fuels	12.3	12.2	10.7	11.5	12.1	12	12.5	13.3	12.6	11.1	12.2
Agriculture	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.1	4.5	4.2	3.5	2.8
Industry and Commercial Total	234.2	259.7	244.6	207.1	186.4	168.2	137.6	100.0	87.6	76.9	89.8
Transport Total	116.5	114.1	113.3	113.2	116.1	115.3	114.5	109.2	104.4	81.1	89
Total All Sectors	716	771	746	645	615	574	546	532	491	440	485
Per Capita Emissions	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.4

Table 85b – Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector and per capita for Cambridge
Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (June 2022)

*Note: The BEIS data covers the period to 2021, there is no data for 2022. The figures for this table have substantially changed compared to the previous year. The BEIS have explained that they have incorporated new data into their methodology which has led to the change. The fall between the 2019 and 2020 figures in the latest dataset reflects the general fall in road traffic in 2020 due to the pandemic.

Note: 'Total all sectors' has been rounded upwards to avoid decimal figures

Biodiversity data

Total area designated as SSSIs (Hectares)

Period	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City
2011	952	15.03
2012	952	15.03
2013	952	15.03
2014	952	15.03
2015	952	15.03
2016	952	15.03
2017	948	15.03
2018	951.2	15.03
2019	951.2	15.03
2020	951.2	15.03
2021	951.2	15.03
2022	951.2	15.03

Table 86 – Total area designated as SSSIs (hectares)

Source: CPERC

Percent of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition

Period	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Greater Cambridge
2011	83%	93.5%	72%
2012	88%	93.5%	79%
2013	88%	93.5%	78%
2014	89%	93.5%	76%
2015	86%	93.5%	80%
2016	96%	93.5%	80%
2017	96%	93.5%	81%
2018	92%	93.5%	80%
2019	92%	93.5%	78%
2020	95.8%	93.5%	77.8%
2021	95.8%	93.5%	77.8%
2022	96.2%	93.5%	76.3%

Table 87 – Percent of SSSIs in ‘favourable’ or ‘unfavourable recovering’ condition
Source: CPERC, data updated after receiving revised data

Change in area of sites of biodiversity importance (SPA, SAC, RAMSAR, SSSI, NNR, LNR, CWS)

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within South Cambridgeshire

Period	SAC area in South Cambridgeshire (hectares)
2018-19	67.1
2019-20	66.2
2020-21	66.2
2021-22	66.2
2022-23	66.2

Table 88 – SAC within South Cambridgeshire
Source: CPERC

Note: There are no SACs within the city of Cambridge.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR) within Greater Cambridge

Period	LNR area in Cambridge City (hectares)	LNR area in South Cambridgeshire (hectares)
2011-12	77.1	N/A
2012-13	77.1	N/A
2013-14	77.1	N/A
2014-15	77.1	N/A
2015-16	77.06	N/A
2016-17	77.06	N/A
2017-18	77.06	N/A
2018-19	77.06	36.88
2019-20	77.06	36.88
2020-21	77.06	36.88
2021-22	77.06	36.88
2022-23	77.06	36.88

Table 89 – Local Nature Reserves within Greater Cambridge
Source: CPERC County Wildlife

County Wildlife Sites (CWS) within Greater Cambridge

Period	South Cambridgeshire (hectares)	Cambridge (hectares)
2011-12	N/A	N/A
2012-13	N/A	95.31
2013-14	N/A	95.31
2014-15	N/A	95.31
2015-16	N/A	95.31
2016-17	N/A	96.91
2017-18	N/A	96.91
2018-19	1702.8	96.91
2019-20	1702.8	96.91
2020-21	1774.1	96.91
2021-22	1775.8	96.91
2022-23	1780.6	96.91

Table 90 – Total area of County Wildlife Sites (CWS) within Greater Cambridge (hectares)

Source: CPERC

Note: The large increase in 2020-21 was due to Magog Down being designated as a CWS. One new CWS has been designated in South Cambridgeshire in 2022-23: Croft Close Set-aside (4.82ha).

City Wildlife Sites (CiWS) within Cambridge

Period	Number of CiWS	Total Area of CiWSs (hectares)
2011-12	51	168.6
2012-13	51	168.6
2013-14	51	168.6
2014-15	50	164.74
2015-16	50	164.74
2016-17	49	163.14
2017-18	49	163.14
2018-19	49	163.14
2019-20	49	163.14
2020-21	49	163.14
2021-22	49	162.39
2022-23	49	162.39

Table 91 – City Wildlife Sites (CiWS) within Cambridge
Source: CPERC

Note: there are no CiWS in South Cambridgeshire

Local Geological Sites (LGS) in Greater Cambridge

Period	Total Area of LGSs in South Cambridgeshire (hectares)	Total Area of LGSs in Cambridge (hectares)
2011-12	-	-
2012-13	-	-
2013-14	-	-
2014-15	-	-
2015-16	-	8.08
2016-17	1.18	8.08
2017-18	1.18	8.08
2018-19	1.18	8.08
2019-20	1.18	8.08
2020-21	1.18	8.08
2021-22	3.02	8.08
2022-23	43.81	8.08

Table 92 – Local Geological Sites (LGS) in Greater Cambridge
Source: CPERC

Notes:

2022-23 figures include three new sites: Fowlmere Springs (South Cambridgeshire), Heydon Chalk Pit (South Cambridgeshire), and Stapleford Parish Pit (South Cambridgeshire).

Local Geological Sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are now designated at CWS Panel meetings in line with the procedures for County Wildlife Sites.

Community and Leisure Facilities and Local Service

Delivery of community and leisure facilities (Gross completed floorspace) in Cambridge

Period	D1*	D2*
2011-2012	14,395	470
2012-2013	30,385	2,354
2013-2014	10,599	11,786
2014-2015	10,459	5,531
2015-2016	102,293	2,607
2016-2017	11,262	4,696
2017-2018	22,815	1,484
2018-2019	46,539	1,757
2019-2020	4,626	872
2020-2021	11,852	2,118
2021-2022	3,420	123
2022-2023	42,046	1,636
All Years Total	310,690	35,434

Table 93 – Delivery of community and leisure facilities (Gross completed floorspace in square metres) in Cambridge

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Notes:

Definitions from [The Planning Portal](#)

*D1 uses (Non-residential institutions) include clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, day centres, schools, art galleries (other than for sale or hire), museums, libraries, halls, places of worship, church halls, law court. Non-residential education and training centres.

*D2 uses (Assembly and leisure) include cinemas, music and concert halls, bingo and dance halls (but not night clubs), swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor sports and recreations (except for motor sports, or where firearms are used).

Changes to the Use Classes Order came into effect on 1 September 2020. Class D has been revoked:

- D1 is split out and replaced by the new Classes E(e-f) and F1
- D2 is split out and replaced by the new Classes E(d) and F2(c-d) as well as several newly defined 'Sui Generis' uses.

To maintain a consistent dataset, permissions are recorded against both the former and new use classes and reported here using the former use classes.

Delivery of community and leisure facilities (Net completed floorspace) in Cambridge

Period	D1*	D2*
2011-2012	12,049	351
2012-2013	29,238	2,054
2013-2014	-3,292	11,426
2014-2015	3,571	4,712
2015-2016	94,808	1,595
2016-2017	8,579	4,696
2017-2018	21,855	1,202
2018-2019	45,949	1,379
2019-2020	3,391	872
2020-2021	6,831	1,137
2021-2022	3,241	-463
2022-2023	39,500	1,570
All Years Total	265,719	30,532

Table 94 – Delivery of community and leisure facilities (Net completed floorspace in square metres) in Cambridge

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Notes:

Definitions from [The Planning Portal](#)

*D1 uses (Non-residential institutions) include clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, day centres, schools, art galleries (other than for sale or hire), museums, libraries, halls, places of worship, church halls, law court. Non-residential education and training centres.

*D2 uses (Assembly and leisure) include cinemas, music and concert halls, bingo and dance halls (but not night clubs), swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor sports and recreations (except for motor sports, or where firearms are used).

Changes to the Use Classes Order came into effect on 1 September 2020. Class D has been revoked:

- D1 is split out and replaced by the new Classes E(e-f) and F1
- D2 is split out and replaced by the new Classes E(d) and F2(c-d) as well as several newly defined 'Sui Generis' uses.

To maintain a consistent dataset, permissions are recorded against both the former and new use classes and reported here using the former use classes.

Open space in Cambridge City at May 2020

Area	Total Area (Hectares) *	Semi-Natural Woodland (Hectares)	Number of Play Areas
Clay Farm	10.37	3.54	2
Glebe Farm	2.61	0	4
Orchard Park	2.49	0	1
Trumpington Meadows	3.99	0	1
All Areas Total	19.45	3.54	8

Table 95 – Open Space in Cambridge City at May 2020

Source: Aerial photography

Notes:

This information was collected using aerial photography alone and has not been subject to a site visit so may be revised in future. The data provided will be used to provide a baseline to compare against future years and we will work to improve the data available in future years.

* New areas identified since Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2011. Some of these are existing sites that have not previously been assessed. Some of these are new sites that have been provided as part of new development. Areas include amenity areas either side of pathways.

Aerial Photography for Eddington is too limited to identify the majority of new areas therefore no summary is provided. Similarly, there are parts of Clay Farm and Trumpington Meadows that cannot be identified by the latest aerial photography.

Retail and visitor accommodation data

Completed (gross) retail floorspace

Cambridge

Period	Retail – convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Annual Total-all Retail floorspace
2011-2012	265	1,695	0	1,960
2012-2013	346	1,673	0	2,019
2013-2014	73	2,987	350	3,410
2014-2015	332	1,499	457	2,288
2015-2016	1,985	871	474	3,330
2016-2017	4,268	0	730	4,998
2017-2018	2,936	209	268	3,413
2018-2019	661	441	0	1,102
2019-2020	40	228	75	343
2020-2021	398	0	175	573
2021-2022	603	204	977	1,784
2022-2023	804	0	61	865
All Years Total by type	12,711	9,807	3,567	26,085

Table 96 – Completed (gross) retail floorspace in Cambridge (square metres)
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

South Cambridgeshire

Period	Retail – convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Annual Total-all Retail floorspace
2011-2012	118	387	75	580
2012-2013	537	674	0	1,211
2013-2014	658	1,038	97	1,793
2014-2015	2,248	1,309	499	4,056
2015-2016	223	2,472	90	2,785
2016-2017	881	1,068	0	1,949
2017-2018	166	604	498	1,268
2018-2019	395	456	45	896
2019-2020	291	444	0	735
2020-2021	337	0	374	711
2021-2022	963	616	220	1,799
2022-2023	389	0	742	1,131
All Years Total by type	7,206	9,069	2,640	18,915

Table 97 – Completed (gross) retail floorspace in South Cambridgeshire (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Completed (net) retail floorspace

Cambridge

Year	Retail – convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Annual Total – all Retail floorspace
2011-2012	165	68	0	233
2012-2013	-412	-2,856	0	-3,268
2013-2014	-629	-613	209	-1,034
2014-2015	-3,681	462	457	-2,762
2015-2016	-85	-320	169	-236
2016-2017	3,589	-185	702	4,106
2017-2018	1,387	-112	-29	1,246
2018-2019	-1,684	-643	-717	-3,044
2019-2020	-230	36	-769	-963
2020-2021	197	-540	-2,946	-3,289
2021-2022	550	204	549	1,303
2022-2023	692	0	-1,153	-461
All Years Total by type	-833	-4,499	-2,308	-8,168

Table 98 – Completed (net) retail floorspace in Cambridge (square metres)
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

South Cambridgeshire

Year	Retail – convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Annual Total – all Retail floorspace
2011-2012	-61	-938	75	-924
2012-2013	147	534	0	681
2013-2014	559	595	66	1,220
2014-2015	1,756	1,159	499	3,414
2015-2016	-247	2,472	81	2,306
2016-2017	-126	251	0	125
2017-2018	71	-582	235	-276
2018-2019	187	129	16	333
2019-2020	145	16	0	161
2020-2021	273	0	-5	268
2021-2022	909	616	27	1,552
2022-2023	224	0	742	966
All Years Total by type	3,838	4,253	1,736	9,826

Table 99 – Completed (net) retail floorspace in South Cambridgeshire (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Gross committed retail floorspace

Cambridge

Permission type	Retail - convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Permission type totals
Outline planning permission	506	0	14,422	14,928
Detailed planning permission - not started	1,174	350	536	2,060
Detailed planning permission - under construction	91	0	476	567
Allocated, with no planning permission	0	0	0	0
Combined Total permissions by floorspace type	1,771	350	15,434	17,555

Table 100 – Gross committed retail floorspace in March 2023 – Cambridge (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

South Cambridgeshire

Permission type	Retail - convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Permission type totals
Outline planning permission	13,190	25,000	8,442	46,632
Detailed planning permission - not started	824	1,272	1,535	3,631
Detailed planning permission - under construction	566	0	0	566
Allocated, with no planning permission	0	0	2,850	2,850
Combined Total permissions by floorspace type	14,580	26,272	12,827	53,679

Table 101 – Gross committed retail floorspace in March 2023 – South Cambridgeshire (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Net committed retail floorspace

Cambridge

Permission type	Retail - convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Permission type totals
Outline planning permission	506	0	14,422	14,928
Detailed planning permission - not started	-1,678	350	-961	-2,289
Detailed planning permission - under construction	33	0	-690	-657
Allocated, with no planning permission	0	0	0	0
Combined Total permissions by floorspace type	-1,139	350	12,771	11,982

Table 102 – Net committed retail floorspace in March 2023 – Cambridge (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

South Cambridgeshire

Permission type	Retail - convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Permission type totals
Outline planning permission	13,190	25,000	8,442	46,632
Detailed planning permission - not started	700	684	1,460	2,844
Detailed planning permission - under construction	471	0	0	471
Allocated, with no planning permission	0	0	2,850	2,850
Combined Total permissions by floorspace type	14,360	25,684	12,752	52,796

Table 103 – Net committed retail floorspace in March 2023 – South Cambridgeshire (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Completed hotel floorspace in Cambridge

Period	Gross	Net
2011-2012	557	-175
2012-2013	1,134	-37
2013-2014	7,951	7,863
2014-2015	1,364	316
2015-2016	0	-4,328
2016-2017	16,450	16,450
2017-2018	2,982	2,816
2018-2019	2,313	1,110
2019-2020	10,965	10,965
2020-2021	301	-738
2021-2022	17,690	17,690
2022-2023	0	-1,485
All Years Total	61,707	50,447

Table 104 – Increase in completed hotel floorspace in Cambridge (square metres)
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Proportion of A1 uses within district centres in Cambridge

District Centre	2013	2019	2020	Spring 2021	Autumn 2021	Autumn 2022	Autumn 2023	Target
DC1: Arbury Court	50%	67%	67%	73%	73%	67%	67%	55%
DC3: Cherry Hinton High Street	39%	52%	41%	47%	48%	43%	33%	55%
DC4: Histon Road	70%	60%	52%	63%	63%	63%	59%	55%
DC5: Mill Road East	42%	57%	57%	54%	60%	63%	63%	55%
DC6: Mill Road West	37%	49%	49%	54%	56%	54%	57%	55%
DC7: Mitchams Corner	36%	48%	48%	49%	49%	45%	53%	55%

Table 105 – percentage of units in A1 uses in District Centres in Cambridge
 Source: Greater Cambridge Shared Planning team surveys and Cambridge Retail and Leisure Study Update (2013)

Notes:

The Spring 2021 survey included a comparative analysis of the new Use Class Order that came into effect in 2020. The closest fit to A1 use is a combination of E (a) 'Display or retail sale of goods, other than hot food', and E (b) 'Sale of food and drink for consumption (mostly) on the premises'. For the benefit of continuity, this dataset will continue to monitor A1 uses.

Design and Conservation data

Number of Buildings of Local Interest (BLIs) in Cambridge

Period	Cambridge
2012	1,032
2013	1,032
2014	1,032
2015	1,043
2016	455
2017	452
2018	460
2019	467
2020	465
2021	465
2022	465
2023	465

Table 106 – Number of Buildings of Local Interest (BLIs) in Cambridge
Source: Conservation Team - Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service

Note: in some cases a single entry is used to cover more than one building. The significant reduction in the number of BLIs between 2014/15 and 2015/16 was as a result of consolidating entries meaning that a single entry is sometimes used to cover more than one building.

Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Number of listed buildings	Number at risk	% of listed buildings at risk
2011	N/A	3	N/A
2012	2,672	3	0.1%
2013	2,672	3	0.1%
2014	2,660	6	0.2%
2015	2,675	7	0.3%
2016	N/A	7	N/A
2017	2,682	7	0.3%
2018	2,687	5	0.2%
2019	2,692	7	0.3%
2020	2,693	9	0.3%
2021	2,695	7	0.3%
2022	2,696	5	0.2%
2023	2,694	4	0.1%

Table 107a – Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Conservation Team – Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and 'Heritage at Risk: East of England Register' by Historic England

Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk in Cambridge

Period	Number of listed buildings	Number at risk	% of listed buildings at risk
2011	N/A	0	N/A
2012	N/A	0	N/A
2013	N/A	1	N/A
2014	N/A	2	N/A
2015	N/A	2	N/A
2016	823	2	0.2%
2017	825	2	0.2%
2018	826	3	0.4%
2019	827	3	0.4%
2020	829	2	0.2%
2021	830	2	0.2%
2022	831	2	0.2%
2023	833	2	0.2%

Table 107b – Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk in Cambridge
 Source: Conservation Team – Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and
 ‘Heritage at Risk: East of England Register’ by Historic England

Other heritage assets at risk in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Buildings and Structure	Place of Worship	Archaeology / Scheduled Monuments	Registered Parks and Garden	Registered Battlefield	Wreck Site	Conservation Area
2011	2	1	26	0	0	0	8
2012	2	1	25	0	0	0	10
2013	2	1	24	0	0	0	11
2014	2	4	24	0	0	0	5
2015	2	5	22	0	0	0	5
2016	2	5	21	0	0	0	5
2017	2	5	20	0	0	0	6
2018	2	3	20	0	0	0	5
2019	1	6	18	0	0	0	5
2020	1	8	14	0	0	0	5
2021	1	6	13	0	0	0	5
2022	1	4	13	0	0	0	5
2023	0	4	13	0	0	0	5

Table 108a – Other heritage assets at risk in South Cambridgeshire
 Source: 'Heritage at Risk: East of England Register' by Historic England

Other heritage assets at risk in Cambridge

Period	Buildings and Structure	Place of Worship	Archaeology / Scheduled Monuments	Registered Parks and Garden	Registered Battlefield	Wreck Site	Conser- vation Area
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2018	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
2019	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
2020	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2021	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2023	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 108b – Other heritage assets at risk in Cambridge

Source: 'Heritage at Risk: East of England Register' by Historic England

Transport data

Vehicles crossing the Cam

Vehicle type	April 2021 – 12 Hr flow	April 2021 – Modal split	October 2021 – 12 hr flow	October 2021 – Modal Split
Motorcycles	1,825	2%	2,081	2%
Cars & Taxis	36,922	39%	40,485	36%
Light goods	7,374	8%	6,742	6%
Heavy goods	830	1%	800	1%
Bus & coach	1,311	1%	1,336	1%
All motor vehicles	48,262	51%	51,443	45%
Pedal cycles	21,837	23%	30,429	27%
Pedestrians	24,884	26%	31,441	28%
Total (all modes)	94,983	100%	113,312	100%

Table 109 – Vehicles crossing the Cam – April 2021 and October 2021
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2021

Notes:

This is a survey by Cambridgeshire County Council of all vehicles crossing the River Cam (all bridges into the city centre) in April and October 2021.

It is anticipated that the next Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report will be published in spring 2024, and this will provide the data to update this dataset in the Authority Monitoring Report 2023-2024.

Traffic growth on Urban River Cam screenline

Vehicle type	April 2011	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	October 2020	April 2021	October 2021	Change April 2021 – April 2020	Change April 2021 – April 2019
Motorcycle	100	78	116	150	89	158	205	233	+130%	+37%
Car & taxi	100	96	91	92	28	74	73	80	+161%	-21%
Light goods	100	106	103	95	50	96	107	98	+114%	+13%
Heavy goods	100	109	77	121	43	114	85	82	+98%	-30%
Bus & Coach	100	94	86	88	26	72	74	76	+185%	-16%
All motor vehicles	100	97	93	94	32	78	79	85	+147%	-16%
Pedal cycles	100	131	121	135	31	72	83	116	+168%	-39%

Table 110 – Traffic growth on urban River Cam screenline

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2021

Notes:

April 2011 = 100. Traffic is monitored comprehensively in Cambridge by Cambridgeshire County Council along 2 screenlines. The Urban River screenline runs along the River Cam. Vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists crossing all bridges in the city centre are counted every spring.

Change April 2021 – April 2020: this compares data from the later stages of the COVID-19 pandemic with data from the early stages of the pandemic. Change April 2021 – April 2019: this compares data from the later stages of the COVID-19 pandemic with data from pre-pandemic.

It is anticipated that the next Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report will be published in spring 2024, and this will provide the data to update this dataset in the Authority Monitoring Report 2023-2024.

Residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home (%), 2021

Area	Residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home (%)
Cambridge	79
South Cambridgeshire	56
Cambridgeshire	57

Table 111 – Residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home (%), 2021

Source: 2021 Census of Population (via NOMIS)

Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over 12-hour period

Vehicle type	October 2021 12 hours	Modal split
Motorcycles	1,424	1%
Cars	145,038	78%
Light goods vehicles	22,561	12%
Heavy goods vehicles	3,533	2%
Bus & coach	1,627	1%
All motor vehicles	174,183	93%
Pedal cycles	8,840	5%
Pedestrians	3,881	2%
Total (all modes)	186,904	100%

Table 112 – Traffic Growth on the Cambridge Radial Cordon

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2021

Note:

It is anticipated that the next Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report will be published in spring 2024, and this will provide the data to update this dataset in the Authority Monitoring Report 2023-2024.

Traffic growth on the Cambridge Radial Cordon

Vehicle type	2011	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020-2021 change
Motor-cycle	100	73	71	61	42	60	+43%
Car & taxi	100	109	108	111	85	93	+9%
Light Goods	100	110	110	96	96	103	+7%
Heavy goods	100	99	113	107	108	82	-24%
Bus & Coach	100	93	87	84	63	76	+21%
All motor vehicles	100	109	108	108	86	93	+8%
Pedal Cycles	100	117	128	128	93	101	+9%

Table 113 – Traffic growth on the Cambridge Radial Cordon

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2021

Notes:

2011 = index 100. Traffic is monitored comprehensively in Cambridge by Cambridgeshire County Council along 2 screenlines. The Cambridge Radial Cordon monitors vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists on every entry and exit route to Cambridge. Seven sites are also monitored to count cyclists and pedestrians on paths between the radial routes This is counted in the autumn.

It is anticipated that the next Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report will be published in spring 2024, and this will provide the data to update this dataset in the Authority Monitoring Report 2023-2024.

Congestion – average journey time per mile during the am peak environment

Sept 2011 - August 2012	Sept 2012 - August 2013	Sept 2013 - August 2014	Sept 2014 - August 2015	Sept 2015 - August 2016	Sept 2016 - August 2017
3.84 minutes	3.78 minutes	4.45 minutes	4.87 minutes	4.87 minutes	4.75 minutes

Table 114 – Congestion - average journey time per mile during the am peak environment

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2018

Note: this data is no longer collected by Cambridgeshire County Council.

People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

South Cambridgeshire Casualty Trends

Period	Fatal	Serious	Slight
2011	7	80	483
2012	9	61	463
2013	5	70	428
2014	5	76	433
2015	9	63	426
2016	11	84	465
2017	10	95	386
2018	8	91	369
2019	6	81	350
2020	10	75	247
2021	9	70	283
2022**	16	91	280
All Years Total	105	937	4613

Table 115a – People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, South Cambridgeshire

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary & Cambridgeshire County Council

Notes:

Due to the nature of road traffic collision data, this information is subject to change.

Inclusion criteria: Collision must have been reported to the police within 30 days of taking place. Collision must include at least one injured party (i.e. excludes 'damage only' collisions). Collision must have taken place on the public highway. Collision must have involved at least one vehicle (e.g. bicycle, car, HGV, van, etc).

** When this analysis was undertaken (early September 2023), the DfT had not yet verified 2022 collision data.

Cambridge Casualty Trends

Year	Fatal	Serious	Slight
2011	2	49	379
2012	1	60	362
2013	2	40	337
2014	0	61	376
2015	1	49	318
2016	0	63	330
2017	2	66	298
2018	0	70	282
2019	1	77	290
2020	1	50	170
2021	1	66	210
2022**	0	71	233
Total	11	722	3585

Table 115b – People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, Cambridge
Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary & Cambridgeshire County Council

Notes:

Due to the nature of road traffic collision data, this information is subject to change.

Inclusion criteria: Collision must have been reported to the police within 30 days of taking place. Collision must include at least one injured party (i.e. excludes 'damage only' collisions). Collision must have taken place on the public highway. Collision must have involved at least one vehicle (e.g. bicycle, car, HGV, van, etc).

** When this analysis was undertaken (early September 2023), the DfT had not yet verified 2022 collision data.

Health and Wellbeing data

Life expectancy at birth (years)

Period	Males South Cambs	Males Cambridge	Males England	Females South Cambs	Females Cambridge	Females England
2010-2012	82.8	79.8	79.2	85.9	84.4	83.0
2011-2013	83.0	79.9	79.4	85.9	84.3	83.1
2012-2014	82.7	79.8	79.3	85.6	84.0	83.0
2013-2015	82.1	80.2	79.5	85.2	84.0	83.1
2014-2016	82.3	80.5	79.5	85.2	84.0	83.1
2015-2017	82.3	80.9	79.6	85.5	83.6	83.1
2016-2018	82.8	91.0	79.6	85.7	83.6	83.2
2017-2019	82.9	80.9	79.8	85.8	84.3	83.4
2018-2020	83.1	80.9	79.4	85.9	84.9	83.1
2021	82.6	80.6	78.7	85.7	84.0	82.8

Table 116 – Life expectancy at birth
Source: Public Health England

Exercise levels

Period	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	East of England
2017-2018	68.3%	80.1%	74.9%
2018-2019	73.0%	75.2%	75.0%
2019-2020	74.9%	75.0%	67.3%
2020-2021	73.4%	76.1%	65.7%
2021-2022	68.9%	81.1%	68.0%

Table 117 – Percentage of physically active adults in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (based on the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

Recorded Crimes per 1,000 people

Period	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	England
2011	30.9	90.4	67.8
2012	31.0	92.4	62.6
2013	30.1	82.4	58.8
2014	31.5	88.5	58.4
2015	31.4	88.5	62.0
2016	36.5	96.0	67.0
2017	48.2	116.7	77.1
2018	45.1	112.9	82.1
2019	46.8	122.8	82.2
2020	44.0	103.6	74.1
2021	43.4	101.3	77.8
2022	49.4	113.5	84.2

Table 118 – Recorded crimes per 1000 people
Source: data.police.uk via [Cambridgeshire Insight](#)

Percentage of residents with a long-term limiting illness

Area	2021	2021 (Age standardised proportions)
South Cambridgeshire	14.7%	14.8%
Cambridge	14.7%	16.7%
Cambridgeshire	16.2%	16.4%
England	17.3%	17.7%

Table 119 – Percentage of residents classified as disabled under the Equality Act with day to day activities limited either a little or a lot
Source: Census of Population 2021

Note: The age standardisation methodology allows more meaningful comparisons between areas with different age profiles. For example, applying the age standardisation methodology to Cambridge increase the percentage of residents with a long-term limiting illness because it has a relatively young population.

English Indices of Deprivation

South Cambridgeshire

Period	Income Deprivation Rank	Employment Deprivation Rank	Overall Deprivation Rank	Average Deprivation Score
2000	298 th	275 th	342 nd	7.33
2004	294 th	286 th	345 th	6.39
2007	275 th	276 th	350 th	6.55
2010	254 th	260 th	322 nd	7.11
2013	249 th	250 th	316 th	8.05
2019	246 th	244 th	300 th	8.49

Table 120 – Indices of deprivation – South Cambridgeshire

Source: English Indices of Deprivation from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG)

Note: the most deprived Local Authority is ranked 1

Key Stage 4 attainment results

South Cambridgeshire

Period	% pupils achieving the standard pass (a grade 4 or above) in English and mathematics	% pupils achieving the strong pass (a grade 5 or above) in English and mathematics	Ebacc Average Points Score	Attainment 8	Progress 8
2016-17	74.7	56.7	-	52.6	0.36
2017-18	72.0	54.3	4.73	51.7	0.31
2018-19	75.0	56.6	4.97	54.2	0.41
2019-20	80.1	63.3	5.19	56.9	N/A
2020-21	81.3	64.7	5.19	57.1	N/A
2021-22	79.6	63.1	5.22	56.4	0.38
2022-23	74.4	55.7	4.79	52.3	0.37

Table 121a – Key Stage 4 attainment results, South Cambridgeshire
Source: Department for Education (via Cambridgeshire County Council)

Cambridgeshire

Period	% pupils achieving the standard pass (a grade 4 or above) in English and mathematics	% pupils achieving the strong pass (a grade 5 or above) in English and mathematics	Ebacc Average Points Score	Attainment 8	Progress 8
2016-17	67.0	46.7	-	47.7	0.10
2017-18	66.2	46.1	4.26	48.0	0.13
2018-19	67.9	47.7	4.36	49.2	0.17
2019-20	72.8	51.2	4.54	51.3	N/A
2020-21	74.3	55.5	4.71	52.7	N/A
2021-22	72.6	53.9	4.65	51.7	0.22
2022-23	68.6	48.4	4.37	48.6	0.21

Table 121b – Key Stage 4 attainment results, Cambridgeshire
Source: Department for Education (via Cambridgeshire County Council)

England

Period	% pupils achieving the standard pass (a grade 4 or above) in English and mathematics	% pupils achieving the strong pass (a grade 5 or above) in English and mathematics	Ebacc Average Points Score	Attainment 8	Progress 8
2016-17	64.2	42.9	-	46.4	-0.03
2017-18	64.4	43.5	4.05	46.6	-0.02
2018-19	64.9	43.4	4.08	46.8	-0.03
2019-20	71.2	59.9	4.38	50.2	N/A
2020-21	72.2	51.9	4.45	50.9	N/A
2021-22	69.0	50.0	4.28	48.9	-0.03
2022-23	65.1	45.3	4.06	46.3	-0.03

Table 121c – Key Stage 4 attainment results

Source: Department for Education (via Cambridgeshire County Council)

Caveats

2022-23 data is based on the DfE's Provisional release published on 19 October 2023. Revised data will be published by the DfE in early 2024 so current data can be subject to small changes.

All data released as part of the DfE's KS4 Performance 2022-23 Publication is publicly available for all on the DfE website: [Key stage 4 performance, Academic year 2022/23](#)

This release includes all characteristics and geographical breakdowns that are usually published in November's 'provisional' release. Data for South Cambridgeshire is based on the School District identified in the Get Information about Schools data available at: [Get Information about Schools](#)

Year on Year Comparisons

In 2022-23 there was a return to pre-pandemic standards for GCSEs, AS and A levels, with protection built into the grading process to recognise the disruption that students have faced. In 2021-22 outcomes broadly reflected a mid-point between 2018-19 and 2020-21 and the DfE state that it is expected that performance in 2022-23 will generally be lower than in 2021-22.

For this reason, the DfE advises that users need to exercise extreme caution when considering comparisons over time, as they may not reflect changes in pupil performance alone.

In the DfE's 2022-23 release, comparisons are made with 2021-22 and 2018-19, though they identify the more meaningful comparison is with 2018-19 as this was the last year that summer exams were taken before the pandemic. Further details can be found in the full DfE publication.

The new 9 to 1 grading systems (rather than A*-G), although introduced for some GCSE subjects in 2015, was not applied to all GCSE subjects until 2020. Year on year comparisons will be limited until these qualifications are consistently included from 2020 onwards.

Due to the impact of Covid-19, in 2019-20 pupils were awarded either a centre assessment grade (known as CAGs, based on what the school or college believed the pupil would most likely have achieved had exams gone ahead) or their calculated grade using a model developed by Ofqual - whichever was the higher of the two.

Due to the impact of Covid-19, in 2020-21 pupils were only assessed on the content they had been taught for each course. Schools were given flexibility to decide how to assess their pupils' performance, for example, through mock exams, class tests, and non-exam assessment already completed. GCSE grades were then determined by teachers based on the range of evidence available and they are referred to as teacher-assessed grades, or TAGs.

Due to the impact of Covid-19, the 2021-22 academic year saw the return of the summer exam series, though adaptations were made to the exams (including advance information) and the approach to grading for 2022 exams broadly reflected a midpoint between results in 2019 and 2021. More information about these changes can be seen in the [Guide to GCSE results for England, summer 2022](#).

The changes seen in the headline attainment statistics likely reflect the changes in approach to grading in different years and resulting methodology changes for calculating the measures rather than demonstrating changes in standards.

Data Not Available (n/a)

Progress 8 Data - this was not published in 2020 and 2021 because of the cancellation of GCSE exams (due to COVID-19). Calculating Progress 8 has an element of modelling (estimating the average Attainment 8 score for pupils with similar prior attainment) and with the lack of exam data, the Progress 8 measure is not meaningful as a measure of progress for these years.

Ebacc Average Points Score - this was not introduced in performance tables until the 2017-18 academic year so is not available for previous academic years.

For further information, please refer to the [DfE's full publication](#), including a methodology paper.

Developer contributions data

Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions

S106 contributions secured in Cambridge

Period	Amount secured by Cambridge City Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council	Total amount secured in Cambridge
2014-2015	N/A	£4,850,668	£4,850,668
2015-2016	£389,561	£232,122	£621,683
2016-2017	£609,946	£1,169,524	£1,779,470
2017-2018	£984,813	£1,663,813	£2,648,626
2018-2019	£1,014,817	£1,990,544	£3,005,361
2019-2020	£3,169,190	£2,210,226	£5,379,416
2020-2021	£2,158,854	£15,039,555	£17,198,409
2021-2022	£1,780,145	£7,609,072	£9,389,217
2022-2023	£178,984	£561,095	£740,079

Table 122 – S106 contributions secured in Cambridge

Source: Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

S106 contributions received in Cambridge

Period	Amount received by Cambridge City Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council	Total amount received in Cambridge
2014-2015	£5,568,982	£20,823,607	£26,392,589
2015-2016	£3,748,873	£19,853,789	£23,602,662
2016-2017	£1,606,471	£6,753,430	£8,359,901
2017-2018	£2,782,309	£13,296,026	£16,078,335
2018-2019	£1,614,664	£5,350,950	£6,965,614
2019-2020	£2,029,300	£11,819,417	£13,848,717
2020-2021	£1,812,614	£1,819,896	£3,632,510
2021-2022	£1,118,130	£3,351,847	£4,469,977
2022-2023	£2,164,119	£785,328	£2,949,447

Table 123 – S106 contributions received in Cambridge

Source: Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

S106 contributions secured in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council	Total amount secured in South Cambridgeshire
2011-2012	£3,420,858	£12,283,691	unknown
2012-2013	£2,695,859	£1,834,895	£4,530,754
2013-2014	£2,064,069	£1,095,879	£3,159,948
2014-2015	£6,884,121	£28,931,394	£35,815,515
2015-2016	£1,500,653	£2,812,814	£4,313,467
2016-2017	£5,622,068	£3,453,030	£9,075,098
2017-2018	£6,461,238	£54,554,352	£61,015,590
2018-2019	£2,142,866	£1,042,232	£3,185,098
2019-2020	£4,027,031	£100,575,441	£104,602,472
2020-2021	£1,131,469	£13,740,332	£14,871,801
2021-2022	£597,185	£80,489,042	£81,086,227
2022-2023	£2,662,143	£3,343,966	£6,006,109

Table 124 – S106 contributions secured in South Cambridgeshire

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

S106 contributions received in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council	Total amount received in South Cambridgeshire
2011-2012	£505,461	£1,581,048	£2,086,509
2012-2013	£2,628,228	£586,509	£3,214,737
2013-2014	£3,179,086	£2,736,447	£5,915,533
2014-2015	£2,411,967	£7,286,983	£9,698,950
2015-2016	£2,980,441	£4,013,867	£6,994,308
2016-2017	£2,895,392	£1,368,210	£4,263,602
2017-2018	£1,287,849	£18,660,712	£19,948,561
2018-2019	£1,778,734	£12,301,571	£14,080,305
2019-2020	£18,456,568	£10,187,264	£28,643,832
2020-2021	£1,793,180	£6,833,427	£8,626,607
2021-2022	£1,451,208	£30,766,229	£32,217,437
2022-2023	£8,322,560	£14,515,186	£22,837,746

Table 125 – S106 contributions received in South Cambridgeshire

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

Cambridge Southern Fringe

Investment secured from Cambridge Southern Fringe

Period	Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	N/A	N/A
2014-2015	N/A	N/A
2015-2016	N/A	N/A
2016-2017	N/A	N/A
2017-2018	N/A	N/A
2018-2019	N/A	N/A
2019-2020	N/A	N/A
2020-2021	N/A	N/A
2021-2022	N/A	N/A
2022-2023	N/A	N/A

Table 126 – Investment secured by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council from Cambridge Southern Fringe

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

Notes:

Outline planning permission for Cambridge Southern Fringe - Trumpington Meadows was approved in 2009-2010, and therefore the investment secured was in that year.

Due to the method by which Cambridgeshire County Council monitors S106 funding, their data for Cambridge Southern Fringe may also include S106 monies from the parts of Trumpington Meadows which fall within Cambridge City Council's boundary, as well as the parts that fall within South Cambridgeshire District Council's boundary.

Money received from Cambridge Southern Fringe

Period	Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	£0	£2,374,503
2012-2013	£3,585	£5,817,617
2013-2014	£0	£1,461,362
2014-2015	£45,952	£3,489,230
2015-2016	£46,525	£838,691
2016-2017	£16,102	£27,584
2017-2018	£8,301	£4,779,465
2018-2019	£0	£1,308,261
2019-2020	£0	£62,492
2020-2021	£0	£0
2021-2022	£0	£65,918
2022-2023	£0	£158,299

Table 127 – Money received by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council from Cambridge Southern Fringe

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

Note:

Due to the method by which Cambridgeshire County Council monitors S106 funding, their data for Cambridge Southern Fringe may also include S106 monies from the parts of Trumpington Meadows which fall within Cambridge City Council's boundary, as well as the parts that fall within South Cambridgeshire District Council's boundary.

Northstowe

Investment secured from Northstowe

Period	Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	N/A	N/A
2014-2015	A total of £30 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 1.	A total of £30 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 1.
2015-2016	N/A	N/A
2016-2017	A total of £70 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 2.	A total of £70 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 2.
2017-2018	N/A	N/A
2018-2019	N/A	N/A
2019-2020	N/A	N/A
2020-2021	N/A	N/A
2021-2022	£8,163,980, for the development of Northstowe Phases 3a and 3b	£79,844,940, for the development of Northstowe 3a and 3b. This excludes monies secured for secondary education for Phase 3b as the actual amount will be determined through an education review.
2022-2023	N/A	N/A

Table 128 – Investment secured by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council from Northstowe

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

Money received from Northstowe

Period	Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	£0	£0
2012-2013	£0	£0
2013-2014	£0	£0
2014-2015	£0	£0
2015-2016	£386,766	£123,149
2016-2017	£0	£0
2017-2018	£559,263 (£172,497 for Phase 1 and £386,766 for Phase 2)	£16,672,466 (£925,599 for Phase 1 and £15,746,867 for Phase 2)
2018-2019	£127,433	£10,270,621
2019-2020	£16,642,114	£6,590,444
2020-2021	£0	£2,798,947
2021-2022	£11,010 for Phase 2	£18,966,099 for Phases 1 and 2
2022-2023	£2,615,519	£826,774

Table 129 – Money received by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council from Northstowe

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

North West Cambridge

Investment secured from North West Cambridge

Period	Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	£725,061 (does not include waste contribution, annual payments or bus stop maintenance payments)	£18,735,409
2013-2014	N/A	N/A
2014-2015	N/A	N/A
2015-2016	N/A	N/A
2016-2017	N/A	N/A
2017-2018	N/A	N/A
2018-2019	N/A	N/A
2019-2020	N/A	N/A
2020-2021	N/A	N/A
2021-2022	N/A	N/A
2022-2023	N/A	N/A

Table 130 – Investment secured by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from North West Cambridge

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

Money received from North West Cambridge

Period	Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	£0	£0
2012-2013	£0	£0
2013-2014	£36,238	£0
2014-2015	£18,105	£0
2015-2016	£72,293	£318,416
2016-2017	£20,230	£209,093
2017-2018	£265,639	£543,081
2018-2019	£134,741	£0
2019-2020	£84,372	£0
2020-2021	£0	£0
2021-2022	£0	£0
2022-2023	£218,474	£0

Table 131 – Money received by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from North West Cambridge

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

Cambridge East

Investment secured from Cambridge East

Period	Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	N/A	N/A
2014-2015	N/A	N/A
2015-2016	N/A	N/A
2016-2017	£746,300	£17,644,837
2017-2018	N/A	N/A
2018-2019	N/A	N/A
2019-2020	N/A	N/A
2020-2021	£1,873,431	£14,706,075
2021-2022	N/A	N/A
2022-2023	N/A	N/A

Table 132 – Investment secured by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from Cambridge East

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

Money received from Cambridge East

Period	Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	N/A	N/A
2014-2015	N/A	N/A
2015-2016	N/A	N/A
2016-2017	N/A	N/A
2017-2018	£269,919	£0
2018-2019	£0	£0
2019-2020	£0	£1,011,484
2020-2021	£0	£83,956
2021-2022	£0	£6,549,605
2022-2023	£300,628	£300,432

Table 133 – Money received by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from Cambridge East

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

West Cambridge and Darwin Green

Investment secured from West Cambridge and Darwin Green

Period	Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	£0	£22,138,321
2014-2015	£0	£0
2015-2016	£0	£0
2016-2017	£0	£0
2017-2018	£0	£636,000
2018-2019	£0	£0
2019-2020	£0	£0
2020-2021	£0	£0
2021-2022	£0	£0
2022-2023	£0	£0

Table 134 – Investment secured by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from West Cambridge and Darwin Green

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

Money received from West Cambridge and Darwin Green

Period	Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	£0	£0
2014-2015	£0	£0
2015-2016	£0	£0
2016-2017	£0	£0
2017-2018	£0	£0
2018-2019	£0	£0
2019-2020	£0	£7,823,763
2020-2021	£0	£639,129
2021-2022	£0	£1,972,444
2022-2023	£0	£239,643

Table 135 – Money received by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from West Cambridge and Darwin Green

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

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Agenda Item 11



**South
Cambridgeshire**
District Council

Report to:	Cabinet	06 February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	Cllr Bridget Smith - Leader	
Lead Officer:	Liz Watts - Chief Executive Officer	
Key Decision:	No	

State of the District – South Cambridgeshire

Executive Summary

1. This State of the District report provides a high-level overview of the key dimensions of society and economy in South Cambridgeshire. Using data from a number of sources, the report covers 6 areas: population, health and wellbeing, deprivation, the local economy, housing, and carbon emissions.

Recommendations

2. It is recommended that Cabinet reviews and notes the report.

Details

3. This report follows feedback from the 2023 Corporate Peer Challenge that recommended setting the context for decisions made to ensure effective communication to staff and key partners.
4. It outlines that South Cambridgeshire has a growing population, and ranks above average in most health and wellbeing indicators. Crime rates in the district are the lowest in the county, and deprivation compared to other districts in the UK continues to be low. The report shows that the local economy is strong, detailing employment and gross value added by sector, and finishes with statistics on housing and carbon emissions in the district.
5. The full report is attached as Appendix A.

Reasons for Recommendations

6. These recommendations are required to ensure robust and comprehensive information is readily available to aid effective communication and decision making within the council.

Implications

7. There are no significant implications.

Alignment with Council Priority Areas

8. Information provided in the State of the District report will support policy formation and decision making in all of the Council's priority areas.

Appendices

Appendix A: State of the District – South Cambridgeshire

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State of the District – South Cambridgeshire

January 2024

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Cambourne Business Park

Cambourne

Cambs

CB23 6EA



Introduction

South Cambridgeshire is a vibrant rural district of 350 square miles surrounding Cambridge City. It is home to world-leading centres of science and technology such as Granta Park, the Babraham Institute and the Genome Campus at Hinxton. In addition to hosting some of the most renowned science parks, it hosts over 8,000 businesses, the majority of whom are small to medium enterprises.

Although it is home to some of England's oldest villages, South Cambridgeshire is hosting the development of some of the most exciting and largest new towns in the country. This includes Cambourne, Northstowe and Waterbeach. Greater Cambridge (the city of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire) has seen 19,000 new homes from April 2011 to March 2023. This brings with it the environmental and housing based pressures associated with one of the fastest growing areas of the UK.

This State of the District report gives a high level overview of the key dimensions of society and economy in South Cambridgeshire. Using data from a number of sources, the report includes areas such as the local economy, health and wellbeing, and carbon emissions.

Population

According to the 2021 Census, South Cambridgeshire has a total population of 162,119, made up of 82,563 females and 79,558 males. Between the last two censuses (held in 2011 and 2021), the population of South Cambridgeshire increased by 9%, from around 148,800 in 2011. This compares with an 8.3% population increase for the whole of the East of England and a 6.6% increase for England (1).



The average (median) age of South Cambridgeshire residents increased by one year since the last census, from 41 to 42 years of age. This is slightly higher than the median age of England which is 40 (1). The population pyramid in figure 1 shows the distribution of population between each age.

There are 31,800 individuals over the age of 64 in South Cambridgeshire, making up 19.6% of the total population. This is a higher proportion than both Cambridgeshire at 18.6%, and England at 18.4% (1). The number of people aged between 65 and 74 years rose by around 3,400 (an increase of 26.2%) since 2011, while the number of residents aged between 20 and 24 years fell by around 850 (a 12.0% decrease) (2).

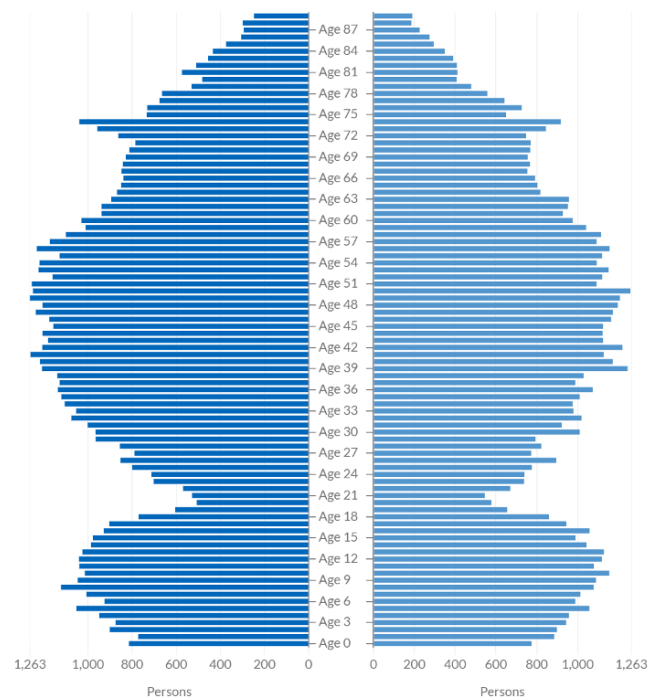


Figure 1 - Population distribution of South Cambridgeshire between ages

The area with the lowest proportion of people aged over 64 in the district is in Cambourne and the surrounding area. Generally, a younger population is found in the northwest of the district, covering new communities such as Cambourne and Northstowe (3).

89% of South Cambridgeshire identify with the high level 'white' category of ethnicity, higher than England at 81%, but similar to Cambridgeshire which is 88.6% (1). Of the 11% that do not identify as white, the second biggest ethnic group is Asian, Asian British, or Asian Welsh, of which 5.8% of South Cambridgeshire identify. Figure 2 shows the number of different broad ethnic groups in South Cambridgeshire, and how this compares to both Cambridgeshire, and England as a whole.

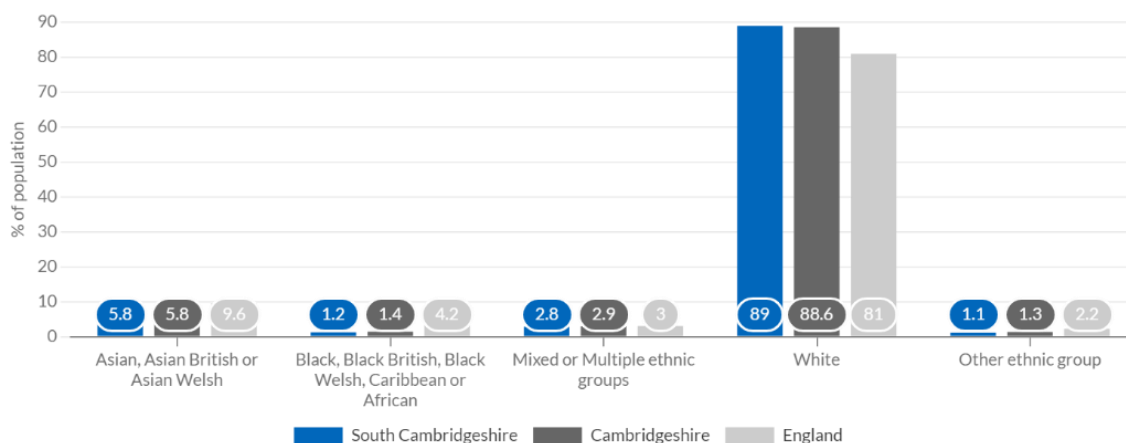


Figure 2 - Broad ethnic groups

According to Cambridgeshire County Council's population forecasts, the population of South Cambridgeshire is projected to grow to 222,345 by 2041. This is an increase of 37.2%, much higher than all other districts in Cambridgeshire. There is projected to be an additional 16,480 people aged over 64 in the district by 2041, taking the proportion of those aged over 64 to 21.7% in 2041, compared to 19.6% in 2021. The proportion of working aged people (aged 16-64) is projected to decrease slightly over the same period from 62% to 61% (4).

Health, wellbeing, and safety

The Office for National Statistics conducts an annual survey of the population to gauge feelings of anxiety, happiness, life satisfaction, and worthwhileness. In the 2021-22 survey, South Cambridgeshire ranked above the national average in all of these categories, suggesting that quality of life in South Cambridgeshire is above average for the United Kingdom. Since 2011, levels of anxiety, happiness, life satisfaction, and worthwhileness in South Cambridgeshire have generally stayed the same (5).

The Local Authority Health report undertaken by Public Health in 2019 outlined that South Cambridgeshire's life expectancy is increasing, and is higher than the national average (6). Additionally, life expectancy is not significantly different for people in the



most deprived areas of South Cambridgeshire than in the least deprived areas. The report also sets out that the emergency hospital admission rate for intentional self-harm in South Cambridgeshire is increasing, and is much higher than the regional and national rate.

The most prevalent conditions recorded on GP registers in South Cambridgeshire are high blood pressure (13.4%), depression (11.2%), and asthma (7.5%). This is compared to 13.1%, 11.7%, and 6.7% for Cambridgeshire, respectively (7).

72.8% of year 6 children (aged 10-11 years) in the district are of a healthy weight, with 25.4% being overweight, and 1.8% being underweight (8). These are better figures than the region in which 34.2% of year 6 children are overweight, and England as a whole in which 36.6% are overweight.

Generally, South Cambridgeshire residents reported better general health than Cambridgeshire and England. Figure 3 shows how people's self-reported health compares to both Cambridgeshire and England as a whole (9).

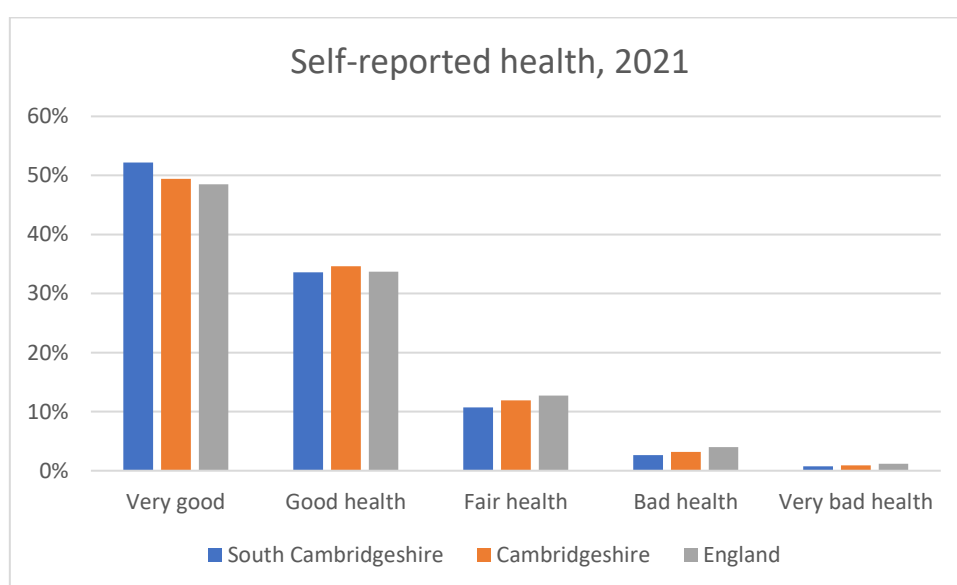


Figure 3 - Self-reported health



52.2% of residents reported that they had very good health, which is higher than that of England, where 48.5% reported that they had very good health. Additionally, the proportion of South Cambridgeshire residents that reported their health as bad or very bad is lower than both Cambridgeshire and England.

South Cambridgeshire remains a relatively low crime area, with the lowest overall crime rate of all districts in Cambridgeshire. Figure 4 shows how the total crime rate per 1,000 population in South Cambridgeshire compares the other districts in Cambridgeshire (10).

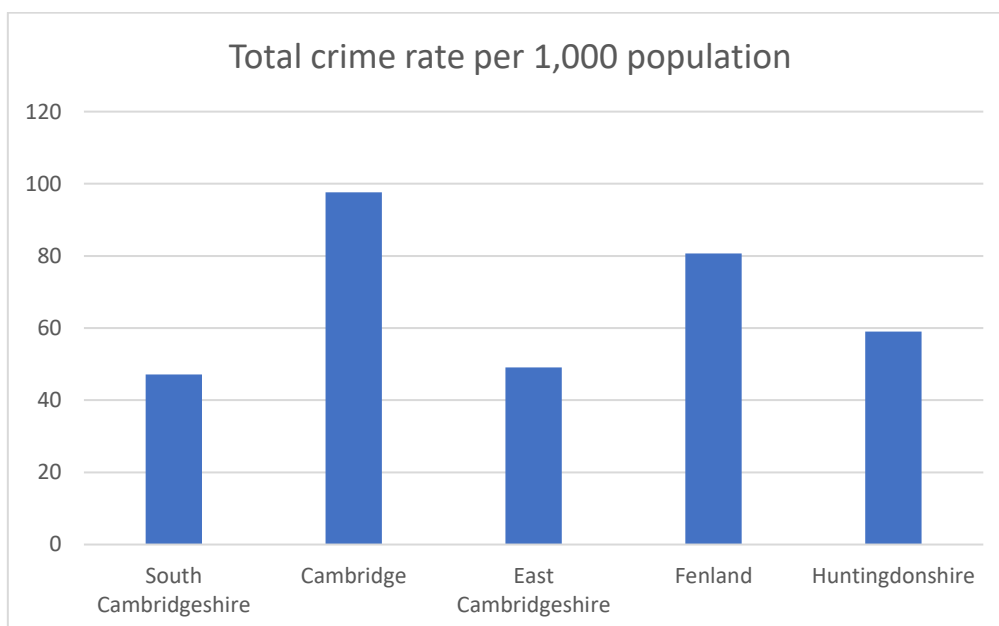


Figure 4 - Total crime rate per 1,000 population

The total crime rate per 1,000 population in South Cambridgeshire in 2022 was 47.1. This is an increase of 12% on the previous year, however this can likely be accounted for due to reduced crime figures through the pandemic. When compared to 2019 levels, the 2022 figures represent a 5% increase.



Deprivation

South Cambridgeshire ranks 301/317 of all local authorities nationally, where 1 is most deprived (11). This means South Cambridgeshire is the 16th least deprived district out of the 317 English Local Authorities.

Where the 1st decile is most deprived in the UK and the 10th decile is least deprived, 1% of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in South Cambridgeshire are in the 3rd decile, and 34.4% of LSOAs in the district are in the 10th decile (11). LSOAs are smaller output areas than wards, and consist of between 1,000 and 3,000 people. Figure 5 shows the percentage of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile, while figure 6 shows the spatial distribution of deprivation by LSOA, where darker colours represent more deprived areas.

Local authority profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

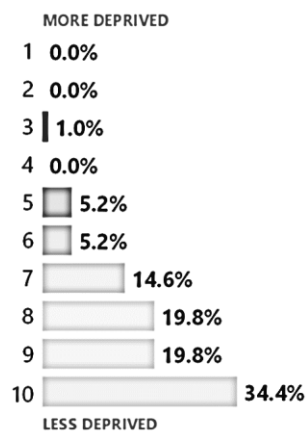


Figure 5 - % of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

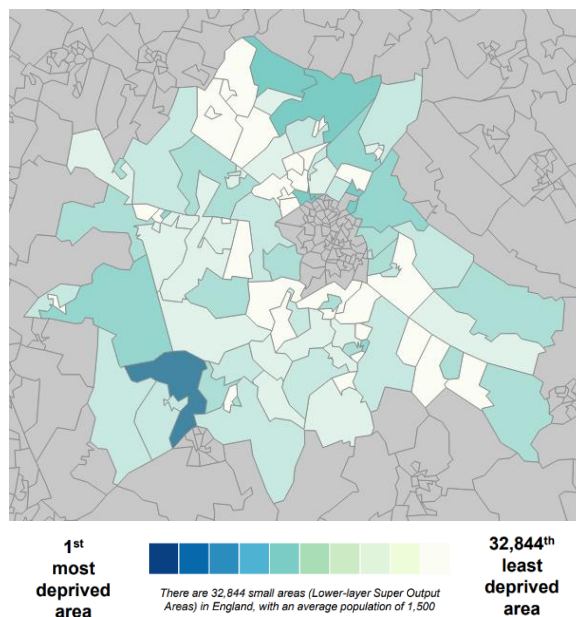


Figure 6 - IMD scores at LSOA level

The most deprived LSOA in South Cambridgeshire can be found in the south of the district covering areas of Bassingbourn, Melbourn, and The Mordens wards, which is in the 3rd decile nationally. The second most deprived LSOAs cover areas of Over & Willingham ward, Cottenham ward, and Milton & Waterbeach ward in the north of the district. Two LSOAs here rank in the 5th decile nationally.



The 'claimant count' refers to the number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance and those claiming Universal Credit that are required to seek work. Latest figures from November 2023 indicate that the claimant count in South Cambridgeshire is 1,760, equating the 1.8% of residents aged 16 to 64. This is compared to a claimant count of 2.2% in Cambridgeshire, and 3.8% in England as a whole (12).

In October 2023, there were 8,488 Universal Credit claimants in South Cambridgeshire. Of these, 3,804 were in employment, and 4,644 were not in employment (13).

The Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) definition of fuel poverty states that a household is fuel poor if they live in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F, or G, and their disposable income is below the poverty line. In South Cambridgeshire, there are 6,411 households that are in fuel poverty, which is 9.8% of all households (14). This is comparatively better than Cambridgeshire as a whole, in which 12.3% of households are in fuel poverty, and England, in which 13.2% of households are in fuel poverty.

A survey of education statistics and pupil disadvantage was undertaken by the ONS in 2017. It outlined that in South Cambridgeshire, 67.1% of those aged 19 have attained a level 3 qualification, equivalent to an A Level. Of those that were eligible for free school meals, just 27.4% attained a level 3 qualification. In England as a whole, a lower proportion, 57.1%, of 19 year olds attained a level 3 qualification, but a higher proportion, 36.2%, of those eligible for free school meals, attained this (15).

The Local Economy

The ONS annual population survey estimates that 81.7% of residents in South Cambridgeshire are in employment. This is higher than both the East of England at 81.1%, and Great Britain at 78.6%. Of the 83,300 residents that are in employment,



72,600 are employees, while 10,700 are self-employed. The unemployment rate stands at 3%, below regional and national rates (16).

There are an estimated 16,000 economically inactive people in South Cambridgeshire, which is 16.7% of 16-64 year olds, a lower proportion than Great Britain which is 21.4%. Of this, 6,400 are students, making up 39.7% of economically inactive 16-64 year olds in South Cambridgeshire. This is a significantly higher proportion than Great Britain in which 26.7% of economically inactive people are students, and the East of England, in which 24.9% are (16).

In South Cambridgeshire, 33.6% of residents have a level 1, 2, or 3 qualification as their highest level of qualification. This is the third lowest in the country outside of London, indicating that South Cambridgeshire residents are highly educated compared to the rest of the UK. Similarly, 47.8% of residents have a level 4 qualification or above, equivalent to the first year of a bachelor's degree, which is second highest proportion in the region, behind only Cambridge City, and one of the highest levels across all local authority districts in England (17).

Figure 7 shows how people reported they travelled to work in the 2021 census.

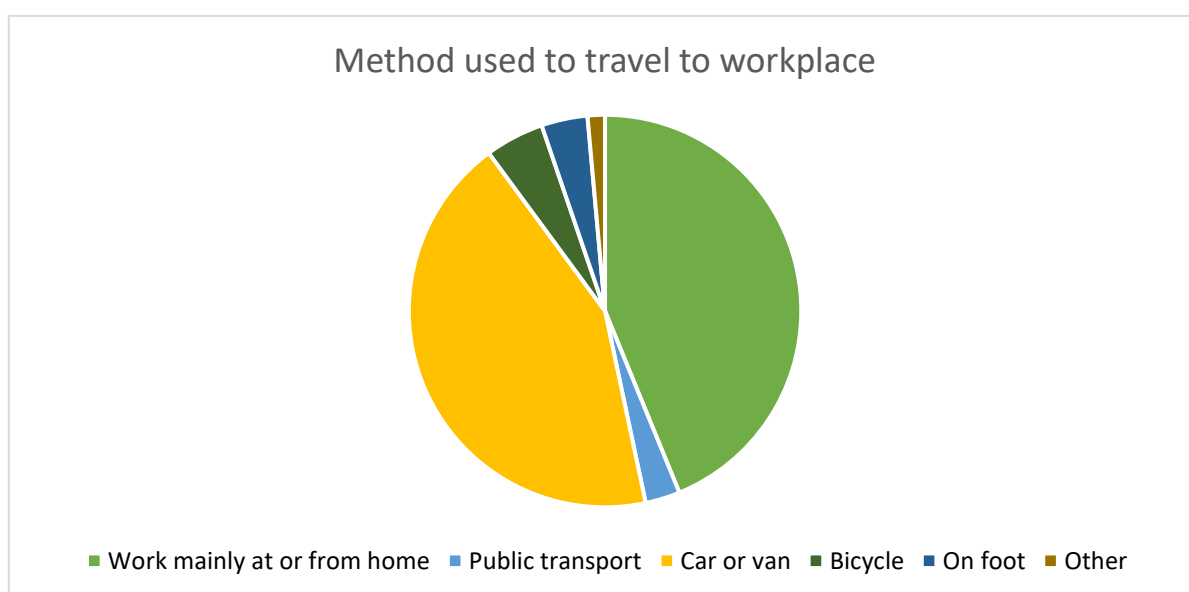


Figure 7 - Method used to travel to workplace



Of those in work, 43.8% reported that they work mainly at or from home, with 43.2% reporting that they drive or are a passenger in a car or van to work. There were just 2.9% that reported using public transport, with 8.7% reporting that they cycled or walked to work (18). This data collection is likely to have been affected by the pandemic in which a higher proportion of people began working from home.

Travel to Work Areas are areas where most people both live and work and therefore relatively few commuters cross a Travel to Work Area boundary on their way to work. South Cambridgeshire is situated within the extensive Cambridge Travel to Work Area, shown in figure 8, which reaches as far as Ely to the north, Haverhill to the east, and Hertford and Harlow to the south (19).

South Cambridgeshire residents who work tend to commute further than the national average, and this pattern increased substantively between 2011 and 2021 (in 2011, 47% of South Cambridgeshire residents commuting to work travelled 10km or more; this increased to 58% in 2021. Across England and Wales this measure was 38% in 2011 and 42% in 2021) (20).

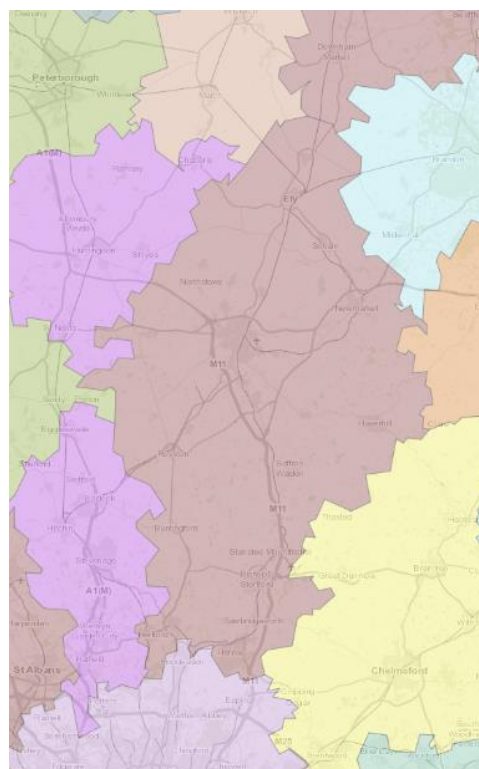


Figure 8 - Cambridge Travel to Work Area Map

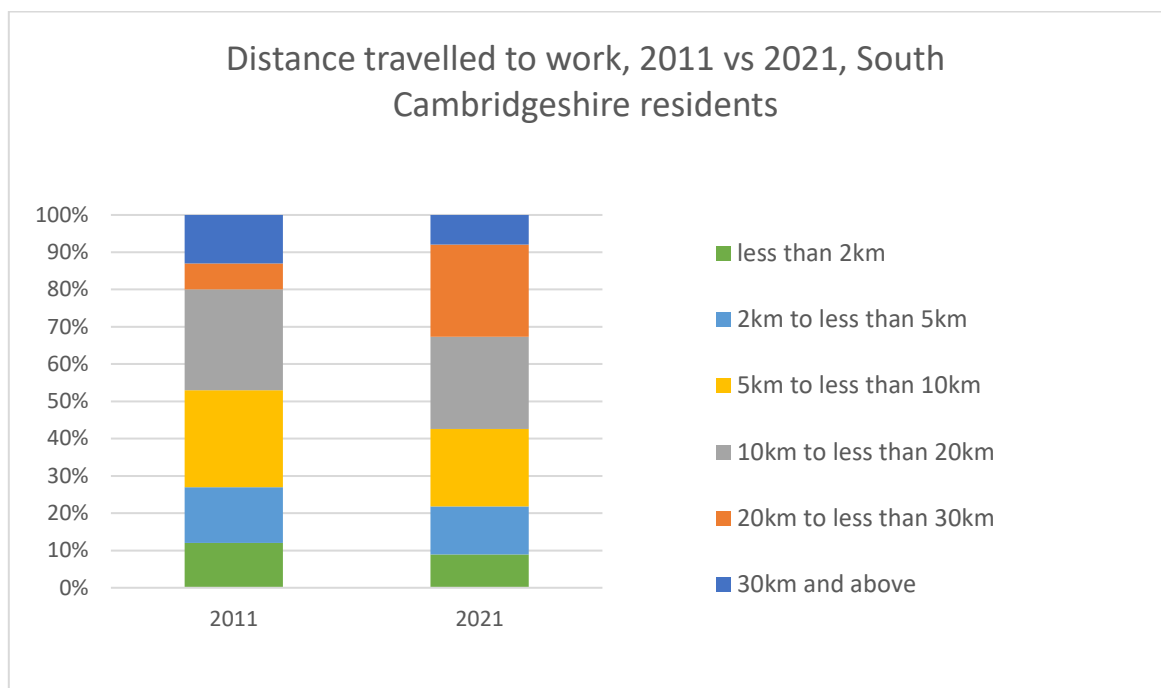


Figure 9 - Distance travelled to work, 2011 vs 2021, South Cambridgeshire residents

The highest numbers of commuters into and out of South Cambridgeshire travel for work to or from Cambridge and Huntingdonshire. Significant numbers of South Cambridgeshire residents and South Cambridgeshire workers also commute to or from other neighbouring or nearby districts. Around 1,000 South Cambridgeshire residents commuted to London in 2011. Given the COVID-19 context of Census 2021, it is not possible to understand whether this pattern has changed or not since then (20).



Top 10 commuting destinations of South Cambridgeshire residents			Top 10 commuting origins of South Cambridgeshire workers		
	2011	2021		2011	2021
1	South Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire	1	South Cambridgeshire	South Cambridgeshire
2	Cambridge	Cambridge	2	Cambridge	Cambridge
3	Huntingdonshire	Huntingdonshire	3	Huntingdonshire	Huntingdonshire
4	North Hertfordshire	North Hertfordshire	4	East Cambridgeshire	West Suffolk
5	Uttlesford	West Suffolk	5	St Edmundsbury	East Cambridgeshire
6	London	East Cambridgeshire	6	North Hertfordshire	North Hertfordshire
7	East Cambridgeshire	Uttlesford	7	Forest Heath	Uttlesford
8	Central Bedfordshire	Central Bedfordshire	8	Uttlesford	Central Bedfordshire
9	St Edmundsbury	East Hertfordshire	9	Central Bedfordshire	Fenland
10	Forest Heath	Stevenage	10	Fenland	Peterborough

Figure 10 - Top 10 commuting destinations and origins of South Cambridgeshire residents and workers

According to the Inter Departmental Business Register, South Cambridgeshire is currently home to 8,080 enterprises (16). Of these, 7,090 (87.7%) are micro enterprises containing 9 or fewer employees, 775 (9.6%) are small enterprises containing 10 to 49 employees, 170 (2.1%) are medium enterprises containing 50 to 249 employees, and 40 (0.5%) are large enterprises containing 250 or more employees. South Cambridgeshire has a higher share of small, medium, and large enterprises than the East of England as a whole, and a smaller proportion of micro enterprises. Over the past decade, 1,015 additional enterprises have appeared in South Cambridgeshire, an increase of 14.4%. This compares to an increase of 26.1% across Great Britain.

Median gross weekly pay in South Cambridgeshire is above that of both the East of England and Great Britain (16).

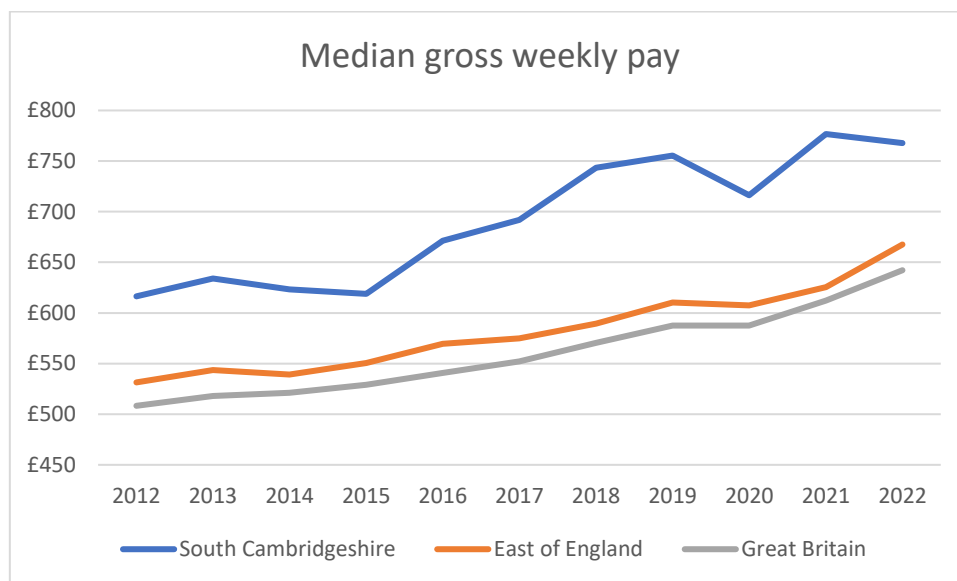


Figure 11 – Median gross weekly pay

The median gross weekly pay in South Cambridgeshire in 2022 was estimated to be £767.70, equating to an annual income of £39,920.40. This is an increase of 24.5% since 2012, which is a slightly lower rate than regional and national figures, however it is estimated that on average, employees in South Cambridgeshire earn £6,526 per annum more than the average employee in Great Britain.

Male full-time workers are earning £798.20 per week, while female full-time workers are earning £668.90 per week. Therefore, on average, male full-time workers are earning £6,723.60 (19.3%) more per annum than female full-time workers in South Cambridgeshire. This wage disparity is larger, although similar to the gender wage gap in Great Britain which is 17.4%. Despite the large disparity locally, this is a decrease from a 27.1% median wage difference in 2012.

The economy in South Cambridgeshire is dominated by the services sector, contributing to over two thirds of Gross Value Added (GVA, a measure of the output of local economy) contribution. Total GVA in South Cambridgeshire is £5.7bn, which is significantly higher than the other rural districts in Cambridgeshire. Figure 12 shows the breakdown of the local economy, and each sector's contribution to GVA and total employment (21).



Industry Sector Size by GVA and Employment, South Cambridgeshire 2021		
Sector	GVA contribution, £ million	% of total employment per sector
Agriculture, mining, electricity, gas, water, and waste	132	1.5
Manufacturing	1,271	11.6
Construction	468	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	449	11.0
Transportation and storage	69	2.0
Accommodation and food service activities	74	4.7
Information and communication	703	10.5
Financial and insurance activities	118	1.2
Real estate activities	667	1.0
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	766	24.4
Administrative and support service activities	189	7.0
Public administration and defence	94	2.0
Education	282	8.1
Human health and social work activities	260	7.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	24	2.9

Figure 12 - Industry Sector Size by GVA and Employment, South Cambridgeshire 2021

81.8% of residents are employed in the services sector, with the largest single sector, professional, scientific, and technical activities, contributing to 24.4% of total employment in the district.

Employment growth in South Cambridgeshire was 9.1% in 2022-23, up substantially from 4.0% in 2021-22, and significantly higher than UK figures (22).

South Cambridgeshire has seen a rise of around £1.1 billion in its total GVA over the past decade. This is the second biggest rise in Cambridgeshire, behind only Cambridge City, which saw a rise of £1.26 billion over the same period. The trends over time are seen below.

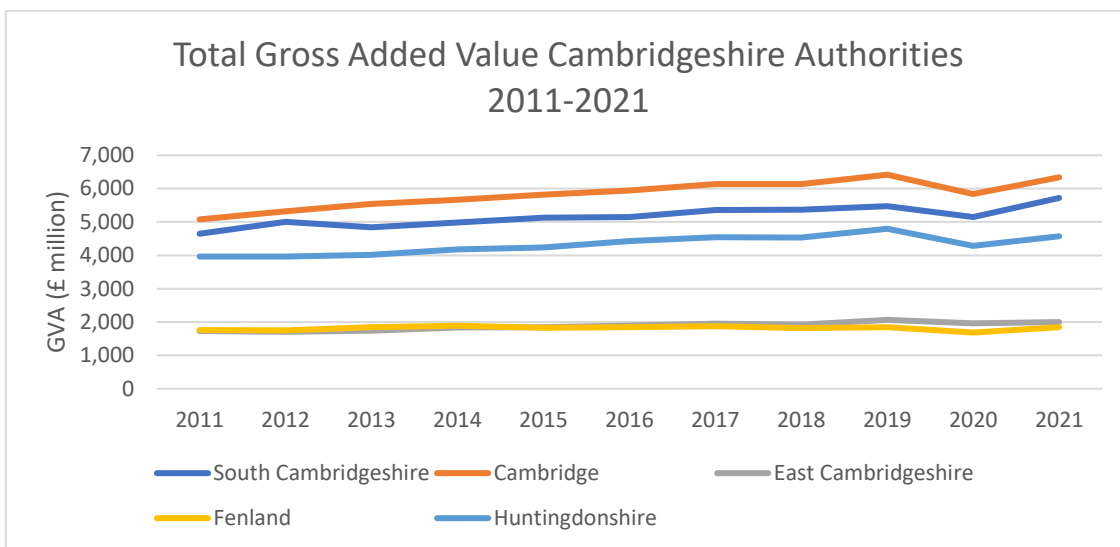


Figure 13 - Total Gross Added Value Cambridgeshire Authorities 2011-2021

South Cambridgeshire’s productivity, measured by GVA per job filled, was 4.8% above the UK in 2021, and the highest of all districts in Cambridgeshire. Productivity in the district has increased over the past 10 years, and has consistently been higher than all other districts in Cambridgeshire, however it has increased at a slower rate than other local districts, and slower than the UK as a whole (21).

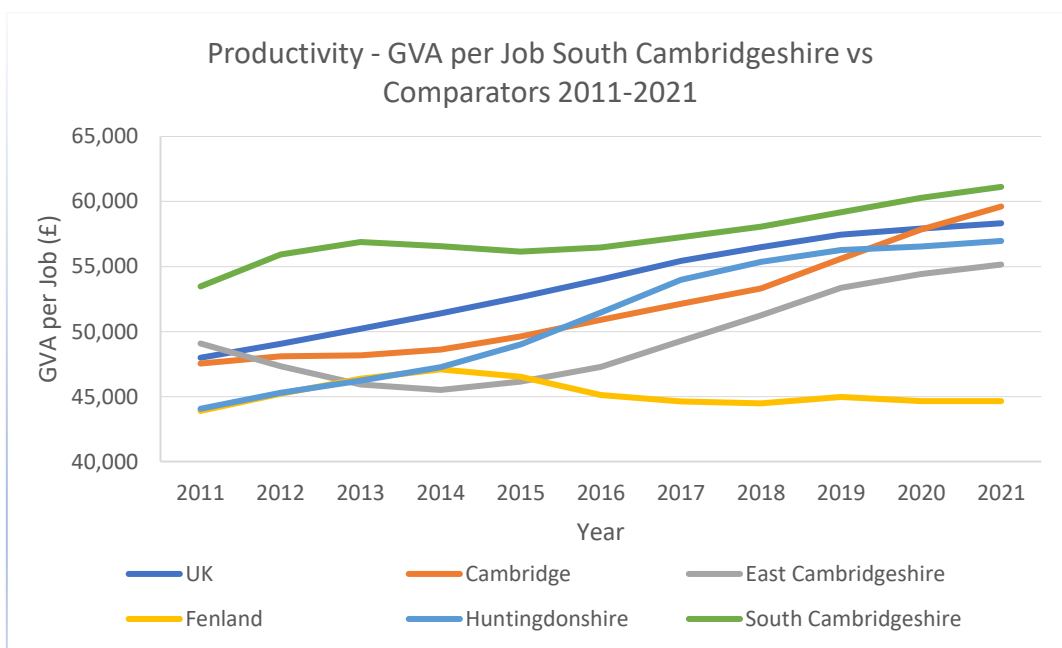


Figure 14 - Productivity - GVA per Job South Cambridgeshire vs Comparators 2011-2021



Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) is the total amount of money that a household has available for spending or saving after all taxes have been paid and all benefits have been received. Most recent figures show that in 2021, South Cambridgeshire's GDHI was £27,031 (23), higher than all other districts in Cambridgeshire.

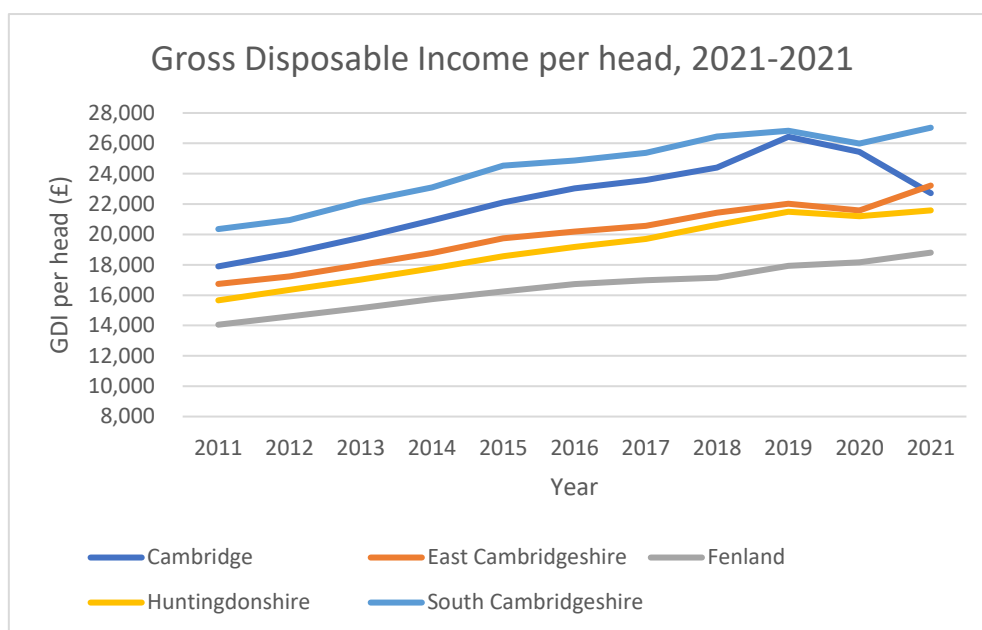


Figure 15 - Gross Disposable Income per head, 2021-2021

South Cambridgeshire has consistently had the highest GDHI of all Cambridgeshire districts since 2011 and these figures have increased at a similar rate. The slight downturn in 2020 was mainly as a result of COVID-19 lockdowns, and in the following year, South Cambridgeshire recovered comparatively better than Cambridge.

Housing

Latest figures estimate that there are 69,240 properties in South Cambridgeshire. Of these, 31% are detached houses, more than double the proportion of England as a whole (24).

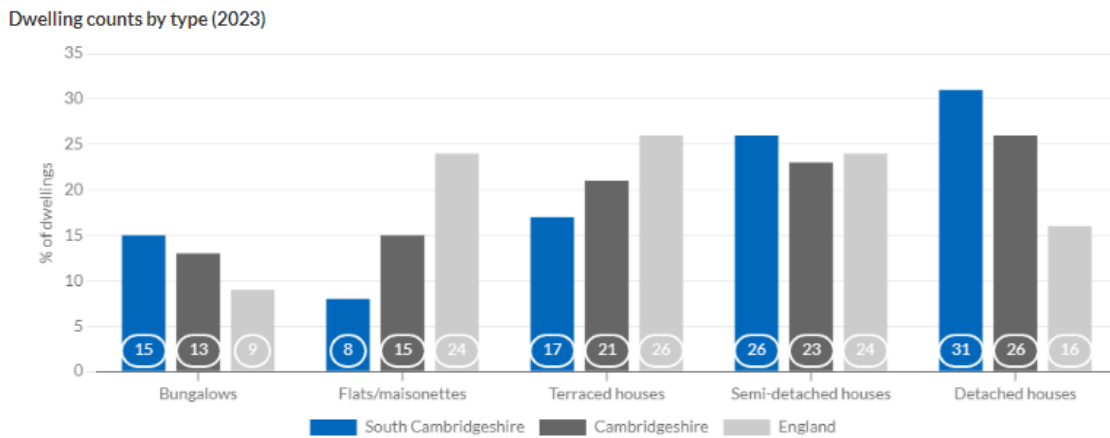


Figure 16 - Dwelling counts by type, 2023

South Cambridgeshire has 5,460 flats/maisonettes, accounting for 8% of total dwellings. This is significantly less than national figures in which 24% of total English dwellings are flats/maisonettes.

'Net additional dwellings' is the most accurate local measure of housing supply. South Cambridgeshire has seen its annual net additional dwellings more than double since 2016, from 545 in 2016-17, to 1213 in 2021-22. 2020-21 saw the highest number of net additional dwellings for over a decade, with a net increase of 1326 dwellings that year (24).

Housing continues to be more expensive in the district than other areas in the county, with average house prices 48.2% more than the English average (24).

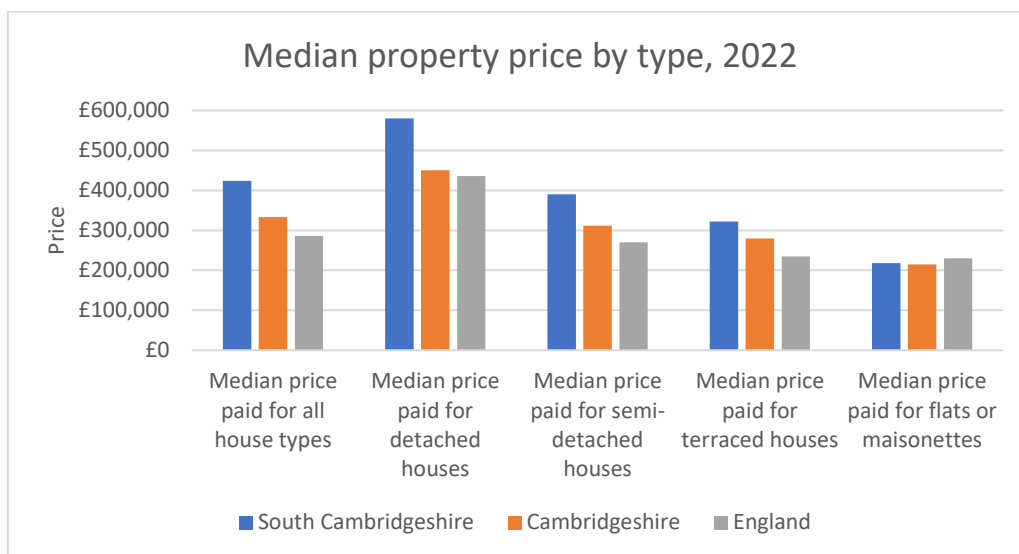


Figure 17 - Median property price by type, 2022

All property types apart from flats/maisonnettes are more expensive than the averages in both Cambridgeshire and England. You can expect to pay £580,000 for a detached house in South Cambridgeshire, nearly £150,000 more than the average detached house in England. Additionally, detached properties in South Cambridgeshire have seen the highest rate of price increase compared to other property types since 2020, with a price increase of 17.2%. This equates to an £85,000 price increase in the average detached house over the past few years.

The median private rental for a two bedroom property in the district is £282 per week which is second highest in the county behind only Cambridge City, and higher than the East of England average at £264 per week (25). The median property price to earnings ratio in South Cambridgeshire is 10.5, ranking 3rd highest in Cambridgeshire behind Cambridge City at 13.3 and East Cambridgeshire at 10.6 (25).

68.9% of households in South Cambridgeshire are owner occupiers, with 52% of these owning their home outright, and 48% having a mortgage or loan. 5,397 properties are rented from the Council, making up 8.1% of total dwellings, and 9,383 (14%) are rented privately (24).



Of the 69,240 properties in the district, it is estimated that around 27% (18,000) of them are not connected to mains gas. This is a higher proportion than England as a whole in which 15% of properties are not connected to mains gas, and higher than the East of England in which the figure stands at 20%. This is also the second highest proportion of properties not connected to mains gas in Cambridgeshire, behind only East Cambridgeshire in which 29% of properties are not connected (26).

It is estimated that 51.38% of domestic properties in South Cambridgeshire have an energy performance certificate (EPC) rating of C or higher (27). This is higher than the East of England in which 44.55% of domestic properties have an EPC of C or higher.

Carbon Emissions

South Cambridgeshire's per capita CO₂ emissions in 2021 were 8.4 tonnes, down from 10 tonnes per capita in 2011 (28). This represents a 16% reduction in CO₂ emissions per capita over the past decade, continuing the general trend of reduced emissions since 2005, as shown in figure 18.

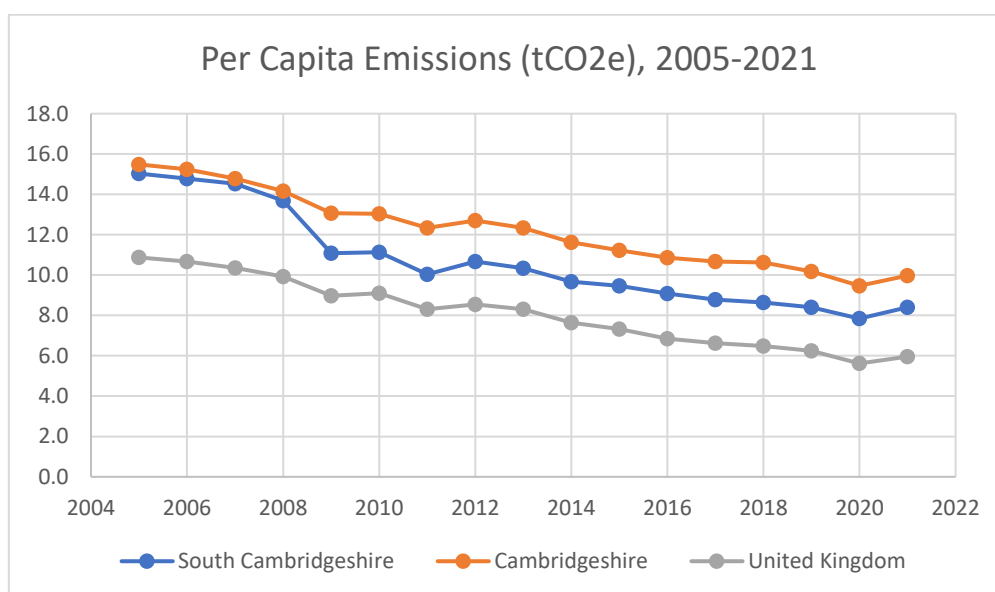


Figure 18 - Per Capita Emissions (tCO₂e)



Per capita emissions in the district continue to be higher than national figures, however that difference has reduced since 2005. South Cambridgeshire's figures are below that of Cambridgeshire's, and this difference has increased since 2005.

The highest contributing sector to South Cambridgeshire's total emissions is the transport sector, contributing to 42.8% of total emissions in 2021 (28).

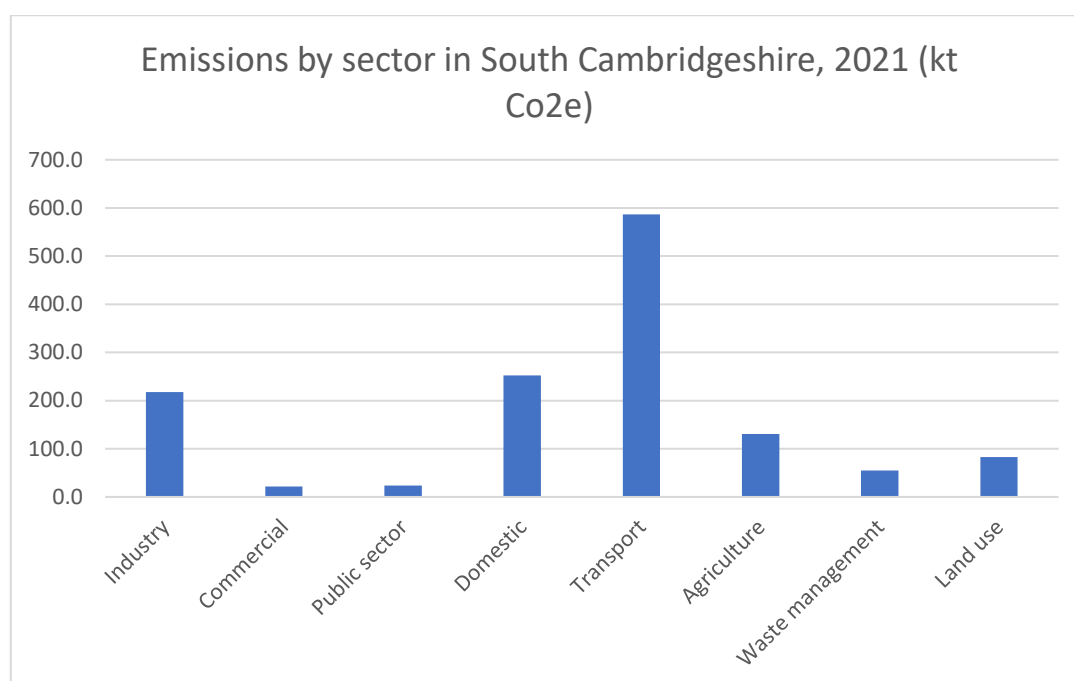


Figure 19 - Emissions by sector in South Cambridgeshire, 2021 (kt Co2e)

This is a higher proportion than Cambridgeshire in which 26.7% of total emissions are contributed by the transport sector, although that can be expected as South Cambridgeshire is one of the more rural districts in the county. The other significant contributors to total emissions in the district are industry and domestic emissions.



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Report to:	Cabinet	6 February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	Councillor John Williams Lead Cabinet Member for Resources	
Lead Officer:	Peter Maddock, Head of Finance	

Capital Strategy

Executive Summary

1. To undertake the annual review of the Capital Strategy and to consider a refreshed version of the Capital Strategy for adoption by the Council.

Key Decision

2. This is not a key decision.

Recommendation

3. **Cabinet is requested to consider the report and, if satisfied, recommend to Full Council the updated Capital Strategy attached at Appendix A to the report which sets the policy framework for the development, management and monitoring of capital investment, including Capital Prudential Indicators.**

Reason for Recommendation

4. To establish and approve an updated Capital Strategy that complies with CIPFA's revised Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (2021 edition) and Prudential Code Guidance Notes for Practitioners (2021 edition), CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance Notes (2021 edition) and revised Statutory Guidance on Local Government Investments (3rd Edition) issued in February 2018.

Details

Background

5. The Capital Strategy outlines the Council's approach to capital investment and seeks to ensure that it maximises the contribution of the Council's limited capital resources to priority areas. It also recognises the need to deliver value for money.
6. The Prudential Code (2017 edition) introduced the requirement for Local Authorities to have an annually approved Capital Strategy and, as such, it is reviewed on an annual basis to reflect the changing needs, priorities and circumstances of the Council. The annual review process has also sought to ensure that the Capital Strategy reflects the requirements of the Prudential Code.

7. The Prudential Code (2021 edition) updates the 2017 Code with revised reporting requirements that include changes to the Prudential Indicators and investment reporting, particularly around commercial investments. The new Code states that “an authority must not borrow to invest for the primary purpose of financial return”. This is a move away from the previous concept of “borrowing more than, or in advance of, need” which permitted a wider use of borrowing.
8. The Code also states that, “it is not prudent for local authorities to make any investment or spending decision that will increase the capital financing requirement, and so may lead to new borrowing, unless directly and primarily related to the functions of the authority”. The Council’s capital investment programme and treasury management activities are not affected by this change.
9. The Prudential Code requirements include:
 - greater focus on the Local Authorities’ approach to commercial investment activities, including processes ensuring effective due diligence and defining risk appetite including proportionality in respect of overall resources;
 - a requirement that the Capital Strategy is written in plain English and that it is concise enough to be read and understood by elected members that are not financial specialists;
 - a recommendation that the Capital Strategy includes the authorised limit and operational boundary indicators as well as other relevant prudential indicators;
 - a summary of the knowledge and skills available to the Council and confirmation that these are commensurate with the Council’s risk appetite.

Capital Strategy

10. The intention of the Prudential Code is to have an overarching document which sets the policy framework for the development, management and monitoring of all capital investment. The Strategy focuses on core principles that underpin the capital programme, the key issues and risks, and the governance framework required to ensure the capital programme is delivered and provides value for money.
11. The Capital Strategy was fully reviewed and refreshed as part of the 2023/2024 budget setting process having regard to established guidance and best practice and an updated version, reproduced at **Appendix A**, was approved by Council for adoption at its meeting on 21 February 2023.
12. In reviewing the Capital Strategy, the following guiding principles continue to be applied as these underpin the strategy and approach:
 - (a) The Council complies with the requirements of the Prudential Code when considering its capital investment requirements, linking this with the revenue budget. Compliance with the Prudential Code ensures that proposed investment is prudent, sustainable and affordable.
 - (b) Capital schemes are prioritised and that the forward capital programme only includes schemes that can be funded from approved borrowing levels, revenue contributions, grants and available and projected capital receipts during the life of the programme.

- (c) Capital investment requirements are considered in the context of a sustainable revenue budget and, as such, the revenue implications of proposed schemes are fully considered, including positive contributions from “invest to save” schemes.
- (d) Endeavours will be made to support revenue contributions to capital expenditure to ensure that funding is available for essential ongoing investment needs. Asset maintenance (property) and replacement equipment (ICT and vehicles) will be fully funded depreciating assets from revenue, subject to affordability.
- (e) Capital projects will be selected via an agreed capital project approval framework, incorporating a robust capital appraisal and feasibility process, and having full regard to affordability. Effective arrangements will be established for monitoring project deliverability, project outcomes and the achievement of value for money.
13. The annual review has identified some updates to the Capital Strategy as follows:
- The annual review and update of Prudential Indicators that are identified in the adopted Strategy at **Annex A**.
 - The inclusion of a statement confirming that the Council does not borrow to invest primarily for financial return, in line with the requirements of the 2021 edition of the Prudential Code.
 - Changes to reflect the time period of the updated Strategy and minor designation variations.
14. The Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) identifies that an annual review of the Capital Programme will be undertaken and that, in doing so, full regard will be given to the Prudential Indicators before any proposals/decisions are made in respect of a revised programme. The range of Prudential Indicators to be adopted are summarised at **Annex A** to the revised Capital Strategy.
15. An updated version of the Capital Strategy is attached at **Appendix A** with the proposed changes to the current version of the Strategy, approved on 21 February 2023, identified in red and crossed through text.

Investment Strategy

16. In addition to the Capital Strategy, the Council is now required to have a separately approved Investment Strategy. Guidance requires the Strategy to be approved by Full Council on an annual basis and, moreover, that any mid-year material changes to the Strategy must also be subject to Full Council approval.
17. The Investment Strategy was fully reviewed in response to new borrowing rules for commercial investments introduced from 26 November 2020 and an updated version was considered by Cabinet at its meeting on 6 December 2021. The Strategy has since been further reviewed and a revised version was approved by Cabinet on 20 March 2023 and subsequently by Council on 30 March 2023.

Treasury Management Strategy

18. The Council also has a separate Treasury Management Strategy covering treasury investments and borrowing and this is subject to review on an annual basis. A separate report is included on the agenda following the annual review.

Options

19. The option of not adopting the revised Capital Strategy is not considered to be appropriate. Local authorities are accountable to their communities for how they spend their money and for ensuring that this spending is prioritised and represents value for money. Local politicians and officers operate within local governance frameworks of checks and balances to ensure that decision-making is lawful, informed by objective advice, transparent and consultative. Good governance means that proper arrangements are in place to ensure that an authority's intended objectives are achieved and establishing a policy framework for the development, management and monitoring of all capital investment and the prioritisation of the Council's capital resources must be a key commitment to ensure that authorities remain financially sustainable and respond efficiently and effectively to service needs.

Implications

20. In the writing of this report, taking into account the financial, legal, staffing, risk management, equality and diversity, climate change, community safety and any other key issues, the following implications have been considered:

Financial and fraud risk

21. The Capital Strategy is one of the fundamental resource management strategies of the Council which should be reviewed annually to determine its ongoing appropriateness in relation to the capital control framework. The Capital Strategy provides the framework for:
- considering bids for inclusion in the Capital Programme;
 - maximising and allocating the finance available for investment;
 - determining the Council's capital investment priorities;
 - achieving Value for Money from capital schemes;
 - ensuring an ongoing review process;
 - enabling the implementation process of approved schemes;
 - partnership working;
 - cross cutting issues;
 - performance measurement;
 - Minimum Revenue Provision.
22. The Capital Strategy sets out how the Council determines its capital investment priorities in particular in relation to corporate priorities taking into account the capital resources available including borrowing in line with the Council's approved Prudential Indicators. There are no additional resource requirements as a result of the Capital Strategy, but it does provide the framework for assessing and prioritising the use of the Council's limited capital resources.
23. The level of fraud risk would be assessed as part of individual capital schemes and level of risk would vary from scheme to scheme.

Legal

24. The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations 2003 provides operational detail and specifically states that Authorities must have regard to CIPFA's Prudential Code when setting and reviewing borrowing limits. Local Authorities must

also have regard to the Investment Guidance issued by Secretary of State under section 15(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 2003.

Staffing

25. There are no additional staff resource implications as a result of the refreshed Capital Strategy.

Risk/Opportunities

26. The purpose of the Capital Strategy is to provide a key financial planning and resource management tool for the Council. An effective strategy for capital investment provides a framework for eliminating the risk of approving schemes which:
- are not affordable in either capital or ongoing revenue terms;
 - do not meet legal obligations or the Council's key stated priorities.

Equality & Diversity

27. In preparing this report, due consideration has been given to the Council's statutory Equality Duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations, as set out in Section 149(1) of the Equality Act 2010.
28. It is considered that the report has no relevance to the Council's statutory equality duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relation. An equality analysis is not needed. Individual capital bids may, however, have specific equality impacts that need to be considered and evaluated.

Climate Change

29. There are no environmental implications arising directly from the report. The environmental impacts of each capital scheme are considered as part of the implementation stage of a specific project.

Consultation Responses

30. Consultations have been undertaken with the Lead Cabinet Member for Resources and the Council's advisers on financial planning.

Alignment with Council Priority Areas

31. Timely and robust consideration and review of the Council's financial practices, policies and core strategies is vital to ensure that effective financial management arrangements are in place.

Background Papers

Where the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 require documents to be open to inspection by members of the public, they must be available for inspection:

- (a) at all reasonable hours at the offices of South Cambridgeshire District Council;
- (b) on the Council's website; and
- (c) in the case of documents to be available for inspection pursuant to regulation 15, on payment of a reasonable fee required by the Council by the person seeking to inspect the documents at the offices of South Cambridgeshire District Council.

The following documents are relevant to this report:

- HM Treasury Document entitled "Public Works Loan Board: future lending terms – Response to the consultation" issued on 25 November 2020.
- Medium Term Financial Strategy – Report to Council: 30 November 2023
- Medium Term Financial Strategy – Report to Cabinet: 7 November 2023
- Investment Strategy – Report to Cabinet: 20 March 2023
- Investment Strategy – Report to Council: 30 March 2023
- Capital Strategy – Report to Cabinet: 6 February 2023
- Capital Strategy – Report to Council: 21 February 2023

Appendices

A Capital Strategy

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**South
Cambridgeshire
District Council**



Capital Strategy

FEBRUARY 2023 2024

Councillor John Williams
Lead Member for Resources

Peter Maddock
Head of Finance

1. Introduction

The Capital Strategy forms a part of the Council's overall corporate planning framework. It provides the mechanism by which the Council's capital investment and financing decisions can be aligned with the Council's overarching corporate priorities and objectives over a medium term, five year, planning horizon.

It sets the framework for all aspects of the Council's capital expenditure; including planning, prioritisation, funding, management and monitoring. The strategy has direct links to the Corporate Asset Plan (CAP) and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Asset Management Plan and forms a key part of the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

The Capital Strategy includes sufficient detail to allow Members to understand how stewardship, value for money, prudence, sustainability and affordability will be secured and how this meets legislative requirements on reporting.

2. Strategic Aims

- 2.1 The Council's long term vision is set out in the 2020-2025 Business Plan in which four themes guide the approach, each focussed on enhancing South Cambridgeshire as a place where people, communities, businesses can grow and realise their potential.
- 2.2 The 2020-2025 Business Plan is seen as an overarching document that links individual Service Plans and Council Strategies, including the Capital Strategy. The Capital Strategy supports the achievement of the Council's vision through investment in the assets the Council owns, the delivery of key infrastructure to support growth and improvement in services, and through improvements to the services and systems that the Council utilises. The key aims of the Capital Strategy are to:
 - Provide a clear context within which proposals for new capital expenditure are evaluated to ensure that all capital investment is targeted at meeting the Council's vision, aims, approaches and actions;
 - Deliver projects that focus on delivering revenue benefits in the form of spend to save, spend to earn or generate growth in revenue income;
 - Set out how the council identifies, programmes and prioritises capital requirements and proposals arising from the Business Plan, Service Plans, CAP and other related strategies;
 - Consider options available for funding capital expenditure and how resources may be maximised, to generate investment in the area, to determine an affordable and sustainable funding policy framework whilst minimising the ongoing revenue implications of any such investment;
 - Identify the resources available for capital investment over the MTFS planning period; and
 - Establish effective arrangements for the management of capital expenditure including the assessment of project outcomes, budget profiling, deliverability, and the achievement of value for money.

3. Investment Priorities

- 3.1 Underlying the Capital Strategy is the recognition that the financial resources available to meet corporate priorities are constrained in the current economic and political climate. Central government support for capital investment has reduced significantly over the last few years, along with these reductions is the recognition that the Council must rely on internal resources and find ways in which investment decisions can be either self-sustaining or generate positive returns both in terms of meeting corporate objectives and producing revenue savings.

- 3.2 Against the background of limited central government support the capital programme identifies the total investment needed to support the achievement of Council's aims and objectives such as housing, economic development and climate emergency. The Council's capital investment plans are also important to the ongoing financial resilience of the authority given the key objective of investing in commercial assets to deliver a positive financial return for the benefit of the revenue budget.
- 3.3 Significant investment in council housing over the last few years has succeeded in producing a property portfolio generally at or above the decent homes standard and the delivery of a new build programme. Imposed reductions in property rent of 1% for 4 years from April 2016 and the threat of the need to sell high value voids impacted the Council's ability to continue this level of programme in the longer term, necessitating a strategic review of assets, service delivery and financing. In the short term the new build programme has been maintained by utilising resources previously ear-marked for potential debt redemption, but this does mean that the authority will need to refinance its housing debt when it matures. A commitment to repeal the sale of high value voids legislation and the removal of the HRA borrowing cap mean that a longer-term program of new build can now be developed.
- 3.4 Although the Council has commercial property investments, housing continues to make up the Council's largest asset, so there are limited opportunities to raise capital receipts through disposals, therefore, the limited capital resources available through grant, capital receipts and private sector contributions are prioritised to maximise outputs with minimum ongoing future revenue costs.
- 3.5 Capital investment in the Council's wholly owned subsidiary, Ermine Street Housing, and other loans for commercial & service investment purposes, offer the opportunity to realise interest receipts which will contribute to the Council's revenue funding.
- 3.6 Cambridgeshire is an area of growth with the Greater Cambridge Partnership (formerly City Deal) offering financial support to deliver infrastructure to facilitate the delivery of homes and business space, as set out in the draft local plans for Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire council areas. This will in turn contribute towards council funding in the longer term in the form of additional council tax and business rates receipts.
- 3.7 A further opportunity is the designation of Enterprise and Development Zones, including sites at Cambourne Business Park, Cambridge Research Park and Northstowe, which have the potential to offer incentives to enable the creation of new businesses and employment.
- 3.8 The major themes of the Capital Programme are, therefore, as follows:
- **Economic Investment:** The Council will continue to seek investments that generate longer term growth. These projects will yield a combination of revenue generation (business rates, rent or interest), jobs and capital infrastructure investment, based on sound business cases. This also includes investment to support the Business Plan priority "Green to the Core" with consequent carbon reduction and revenue payback benefits.
 - **Existing Housing:** Significant investment has been made in recent years to raise the standard of council dwellings to meet the government's decent homes standard. In addition to the decent homes investment, the authority has previously invested in energy conservation projects such as external wall insulation, solar energy initiatives and renewable heating sources.

- **New Housing Supply and Housing Partnerships:** The Council are managing a new build programme in-house, which is anticipated to deliver an average of just over 50 new homes per annum to meet local housing need. Opportunities to work with the Combined Authority to deliver new affordable homes in the district are also being fully explored.
- **Commercial Housing Enterprise Initiatives:** The Council has established a Housing Company (South Cambs Limited trading as Ermine Street Housing) to enable the supply of private rented housing stock.
- **Strengthen the Council's Asset Base:** An approved Investment Strategy aims to provide a robust and viable framework for the acquisition of commercial property investments in the pursuance of redevelopment and regeneration opportunities that contribute to Business Plan objectives and can deliver positive financial returns to the Council.
- **Maintaining Corporate Property Assets:** Significant investment is committed in the capital programme towards maintaining the Council's assets, including environmental improvements. To manage its maintenance liability, the Council is rationalising its office accommodation through sub-let of office space, providing a contribution to ongoing revenue savings. A process of on-going reviews will identify potential alternative use of office buildings and car park for capital investment to generate long term revenue savings.
- **Efficiency through Technology:** The Council is investing in technology to deliver a digital solution to the transformation of service delivery and in so will increase the accessibility of Council services and reduce operating costs. The Council's ICT service is shared with Cambridge City and Huntingdonshire District Councils, and appropriate investment into ICT hardware and software will continue to be undertaken on a case by case basis, the primary focus being improved technologies on a spend to save basis.
- **Refuse and Recycling Collection:** A shared trade and domestic waste collection service with Cambridge City Council, supported by capital investment, will achieve long term revenue savings through service rationalisation and vehicle efficiencies.
- **Community Projects:** Capital grants to other organisations will be considered where the council incurs no staff or other recurring costs; these organisations are, however, expected to raise additional capital resources from the National Lottery, Sports Council, etc. The Council has a funding toolkit on its website to assist organisations seeking funding.

4. Governance Arrangements

- 4.1 The Council has various mechanisms in place which seek to ensure that there is an integrated approach to addressing cross-cutting issues and developing and improving service delivery through its capital investment in pursuance of the Council's over-arching aims.
- 4.2 An integrated service and financial planning process is followed. Within this framework all proposals for capital investment are required to demonstrate how they contribute to the Council's aims and objectives. The evaluation process for investment proposals aligns corporate objectives with costs and benefits ensuring delivery of efficiency and value for money. Investment appraisal forms and the criteria for prioritising capital bids are available to managers on the Council intranet.

4.3 Specific governance processes include:

- Democratic decision making and scrutiny processes which provide overall political direction and ensure accountability for the investment in the capital programme. These processes include:
 - The Council which is ultimately responsible for approving investment and the capital programme;
 - The Cabinet which is responsible for setting the corporate framework and political priorities to be reflected in the capital programme, with Cabinet receiving regular monitoring reports;
 - The Scrutiny and Overview Committee which is responsible for scrutiny of the Capital Strategy and capital programme;
 - The need for compliance with Standing Orders and Financial Regulations.
- Officer groups which bring together a range of service interests and professional expertise. These include:
 - The Executive Leadership Team which has overall responsibility for the strategic development, management and monitoring of the capital programme;
 - Corporate Management Team, providing service manager review and monitoring of key areas;
 - Specific project boards with wide ranging membership, for example the Greater Cambridge Partnership Board;
 - Management teams which overview reports for investments prior to Executive Leadership Team and Cabinet approval;
 - Project Teams created to oversee significant capital projects as required.

4.4 Council assets are kept under review, valuations of land and property being undertaken by a professionally qualified valuer every five years, with an annual review at year end to ensure material changes in asset value are accounted for. The CAP and HRA Asset Management Plan will ensure that a comprehensive forward plan of maintenance and improvement work is identified to support funding allocations in the Council's forward capital programme.

5. Capital Programme Monitoring

- 5.1 Effective arrangements for the management of capital expenditure are essential, including the assessment of project outcomes, budget profiling, deliverability and the achievement of value for money. In terms of project outcomes and deliverability, the Cabinet will, therefore, receive an annual report covering:
- the details of schemes commenced on time;
 - the details of schemes completed on time;
 - how many schemes were completed within budget;
 - the extent to which predetermined investment objectives were met.
- 5.2 A post implementation review of key capital projects should be undertaken by the relevant Lead Officer and reported to Cabinet as part of the annual report.
- 5.3 Established monitoring processes should ensure that project risks, such as project slippage, lack of engagement from project managers, skills shortage, poor IT systems, are identified, evaluated and managed. Risks should be clearly identified in the Council's risk register and the impact of any such risks on key investment priorities should be reported to Cabinet as part of regular monitoring reports.

6. Capital Expenditure and Financing

- 6.1 Capital expenditure is where the Council spends money on assets, such as property or vehicles that will be used for more than one year. For local government this includes spending on assets owned by other bodies, i.e. loans and grants enabling them to acquire assets. The Council has limited discretion on what counts as capital expenditure; capital spending below £10,000 (the deemed de-minimus value) is not capitalised and, as such, is charged to revenue.
- 6.2 Details of gross capital expenditure approved in the current Capital Programme are set out in Annex A **Prudential Indicator 1: Estimates of Capital Expenditure**.
- 6.3 Under certain circumstances the Council acts as an intermediary for central government in relation to transferring specific capital grants to third parties. The Council is committed to actively working with partners in the public, private and voluntary sectors to maximise capital investment in order to promote the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the District and its residents.
- 6.4 Capital expenditure must be financed, either from external sources (government grants/external contributions), the Council's own resources (revenue, reserves, and capital receipts) or debt (borrowing and leasing). The main sources of capital funding are summarised below:
- **Central Government:**
 - Grants are allocated in relation to specific programmes or projects and the Council would seek to maximise such allocations, developing appropriate projects which reflect government and partnership led initiatives and agendas while addressing the needs of the District. In general terms, the major source of capital funding available to the Council has been grant approvals allocated by Central Government to specific or non-specific projects. This is, however, a diminishing resource and, where a priority is identified, alternative funds need to be sourced.
 - A significant amount of current funding is in the form of the New Homes Bonus (NHB) part of which is allocated to fund future capital infrastructure through the Greater Cambridge Partnership.
 - **Third Party Funding:**
 - Capital grants represent project specific funding for capital projects, in addition to those from central government, more usually received from quasigovernment sources or other national organisations. In developing capital proposals, the Council will seek to maximise such external contributions, subject to any related grant conditions being consistent with the Council's policy, aims and outcomes.
 - **Private Contributions:**
 - The Council will seek to maximise developer contributions (e.g. for the provision of affordable housing or sustainable community needs) through the Section 106 process and will also review the potential of the new Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to support on-going investment.

- The Council will continue to work with the private sector to utilise or re-purpose redundant assets to facilitate regeneration and employment creation.
- **Borrowing:**
 - The Council has discretion to undertake prudential 'unsupported' borrowing under the Prudential Code. This discretion is subject to compliance with the Code's regulatory framework which requires any such borrowing to be prudent, affordable and sustainable.
 - Given the pressure on the Council's revenue budget in future years, prudent use will be made of this discretion in cases where there is a clear financial benefit such as invest to save, spend to earn or regeneration schemes which do not increase expenditure in the longer term.
- **Capital Receipts:**
 - Unallocated capital receipts received prior to April 2012 are available for general use and, as such, will be used for General Fund and/or HRA capital expenditure. Capital receipts received after April 2012 primarily relate to HRA property and land sales, the use of which is subject to detailed national regulations and associated guidance. The Capital Programme will detail anticipated capital receipts and the proposed use of these within the constraints imposed.
 - Most disposals relate to dwellings sold under the government right to buy scheme; the scheme allows the retention of some of the receipts subject to certain conditions i.e. used to fund the delivery of new social housing to a maximum of 30% of any dwelling funded through this method, with the balance being funded from the Council's own resources or by borrowing.
 - Capital receipts from asset disposal are a finite funding source and it is important that a planned and structured manner of disposals is created to support the priorities of the Council. Cash receipts from the disposal of surplus assets are to be used to fund new capital investment as and when received, with restrictions on the use of HRA receipts for any other purpose.
- **Lease Finance:**
 - Where alternative funding is not available for vehicles or minor equipment, and the revenue budget does not allow for a full capital repayment, and there is a robust business case then the option of leasing may be considered.
- **Revenue Contributions:**
 - Capital expenditure may be funded directly from revenue as specific budget provision, however, the pressures on the Council's revenue budget and Council Tax levels limits the extent to which this may be exercised as a source of capital funding for the General Fund. Revenue is used extensively to support the HRA programme, whilst maintaining the minimum level of reserves.

- 6.5 External contributions include Section 106 developer contributions or CIL. Local Authorities in receipt of CIL or S106 contributions must now produce an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) as a result of recent changes to legislation - the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No.2) Regulations 2019. It sets out income receivable and how the money is being spent or plans to be spent. A link to the Council's IFS is included in the Strategy.
- 6.6 Council resources will be allocated to programmes based on asset values to manage long term yield and revenue implications. Where possible, capital receipts will be focussed on assets with short term life span, e.g. vehicles and equipment, and the unsupported borrowing on long term assets e.g. land and buildings.
- 6.7 Debt is only a temporary source of finance, since loans and leases must be repaid, and this is, therefore, replaced over time by other financing, usually from revenue which is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). The Council sets aside the MRP for debt repayment in accordance with its MRP policy as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy.
- 6.8 The Council's cumulative outstanding amount of debt finance is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This increases with new debt financed capital expenditure and reduces with MRP and capital receipts used to replace debt. The planned Capital Financing Requirement is set out in Annex A **Prudential Indicator 2: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement.**

7 Asset Management

- 7.1 To ensure that General Fund capital assets continue to be of long term use, the Council has a **Corporate Asset Plan (CAP)**. The CAP priorities are to:
1. Manage assets strategically as a corporate resource and continue to embed the Corporate Landlord model;
 2. Support and empower local people by providing the right property, in the right place, at the right time;
 3. Provide value for money and secure efficiencies for the future;
 4. Support economic growth and regeneration by supporting and responding to local business needs;
 5. Work effectively with partners to maximise sharing and delivery opportunities;
 6. Reduce the environmental impact of the estate through initiatives such as energy reduction/efficiencies.
- 7.2 Asset condition assessments will be regularly undertaken to inform the identification of capital replacements within the CAP.
- 7.3 A separate HRA Asset Management Plan also exists to ensure the effective management of the Council's HRA assets.
- 7.4 Asset disposals: Where a capital asset is no longer needed by the Council, it may be sold so that the proceeds, known as capital receipts, can be used to fund investment on new assets or to repay outstanding debt. The Council has also been permitted to spend capital receipts on service transformation projects based on the Direction issued by the Secretary of State under Sections 16(2)(b) and 20 of the Local Government Act 2003: Treatment of costs as Capital Expenditure. Further statutory guidance, effective from 1 April 2022, requires the Council to establish a Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Policy.

- 7.5 The Council's Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Policy is, therefore, as follows: The Council may treat as capital expenditure, expenditure which although in normal circumstances is a revenue cost is deemed to be Capital Expenditure consistent with Capitalisation Directions issued by DLUHC for the period 2022/2023 to 2024/2025. The Capitalisation Direction sets out the categories of revenue that can be deemed capital and the reporting requirements applicable. All revenue expenditure that is capitalised should give rise to ongoing revenue savings, i.e. transformational in nature. The type of revenue spend, limits on spending and the savings arising from this are required to be set out in a schedule and approved by Full Council (as part of the Capital Strategy). The spending limits cannot be exceeded without further approval by Full Council. Whilst this option is available for use, there is no expectation that the Council will make use of the Capital Receipts flexibility.

8 Treasury Management

- 8.1 Treasury management is concerned with keeping sufficient but not excessive cash available to meet the Council's spending needs. Surplus cash is invested until required, while a shortage of cash will be met by borrowing, to avoid excessive credit balances or overdrafts. The Council typically has cash available in the short-term as revenue income is received before it is spent, but in the long-term capital expenditure is incurred before being financed. The short term revenue cash balances are offset against capital expenditure to reduce overall borrowing.
- 8.2 The Council's main objective when borrowing from external sources is to achieve a low but certain cost of finance while retaining flexibility should plans change in future. These objectives are often conflicting and the Council, therefore, seeks to strike a balance between less costly short term loans and long term fixed rate loans where the future cost is known but is higher.
- 8.3 Projected levels of the Council's total outstanding debt (which comprises borrowing and lease liabilities) compared with the Capital Financing Requirement are shown in Annex A **Prudential Indicator 3: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement**. Debt remains below the Capital Financing Requirement as required by statutory guidance.
- 8.4 The Council is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year. In line with statutory guidance, a lower "operational boundary" is also set as a warning level should debt approach the limit. The Limits are set out in Annex A **Prudential Indicator 4: Authorised Limit and the Operational Boundary for External Debt**.
- 8.5 Treasury investments arise from receiving cash before it is paid out again. Investments made for service reasons or for pure financial gain (i.e. commercial venture with a long term revenue stream anticipated) are not considered to be part of treasury management. The Council's policy on treasury investment is to prioritise security and liquidity over yield; that is to focus on minimising risk rather than maximising returns. Cash that is likely to be spent in the near term is invested securely, for example with the government, other local authorities or selected high-quality banks, to minimise the risk of loss. Money that will be held for longer terms is invested more widely, including in bonds, shares and property, to balance the risk of loss against the risk of receiving returns below inflation.
- 8.6 Decision on treasury management investment and borrowing are made daily and are, therefore, delegated to the Head of Finance, being the Council's Chief Finance Officer and appropriately qualified staff, who must act in line with the Treasury Management Strategy that is approved annually by Council.

- 8.7 Due regard will be given to the prevailing rules in relation to local authority borrowing from the PWLB and, in particular, the impact of borrowing for the acquisition of commercial assets on the Council's wider borrowing requirements. Due regard will be given to the guidance published by HM Treasury on 25 November 2020 entitled, "Public Works Loan Board: future lending terms – Response to the consultation". The new borrowing rules restrict the ability of local authorities to borrow from PWLB for pure investment in commercial property.
- 8.8 As a condition of accessing the PWLB, Local Authorities must submit a high-level description of their capital spending and financing plans for the following three years, including their expected use of the PWLB. As part of this, the Head of Finance will need to confirm that there is no intention to buy investment assets primarily for yield at any point in the next three years. This assessment is based on their professional interpretation of guidance issued. When applying for a new loan, the Local Authority must confirm that the plans they have submitted remain current and provide assurance that they do not intend to buy investment assets primarily for yield.
- 8.9 **The Council does not intend to borrow to invest for the primary purpose of financial return and, therefore, retains full access to the PWLB. The Council acknowledges that, if in the future it ~~if the Council~~ intends to buy commercial assets primarily for yield (even by using reserves) then they will be prevented from taking any PWLB borrowing and will need to consider alternative sources of funding. It is not, therefore, permitted to reprofile the capital programme so that borrowing is only used on allowed projects, with internal borrowing used for commercial activities.**

9	Investment Strategy
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- 9.1 In addition to the Capital Strategy, the Council is now required to have a separately approved Investment Strategy.
- 9.2 With central government financial support for local public services declining, Council investment in commercial property, although not purely for financial gain does nevertheless generate a financial return. In addition, the Council may lend to its wholly owned company Ermine Street Housing for financial gain.
- 9.3 A key objective of the Investment Strategy was to invest in commercial assets to achieve a positive financial return, however, following the PWLB consultation response of November 2020 there is now a presumption against investments made purely for yield. The capital programme currently assumes spend of £406 **51** million between ~~2022/2023~~ **2023/2024** and ~~2027/2028~~ **2028/2029**. This will be reviewed annually in light of progress against the Strategy and availability of potential investments that meet the new criteria. This Investment Strategy still continues to be important to the Council's capital investment plans and to the ongoing financial resilience of the authority.
- 9.4 With financial return of the existing investments being a key objective (i.e. not a subsidised provision), the Council acknowledges higher risk on commercial property investment than with treasury investments. The principal risk exposures include vacancy rates due to market conditions and external economic influences; potential reduction in both rental and capital values due to market changes; obsolescence due to changing demand and technological changes; and the impact of Minimum Energy Efficiency Regulations 2015. These risks are managed in accordance with the Council's approved CAP through proactive estates management practices and regular reviews of the performance of and continued requirement for each asset.

10 Revenue Budget Implications

- 10.1 Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue budget, interest payable on loans and MRP are charged to revenue, offset by any investment income receivable. The net annual charge is known as financing costs. **Financing costs (before deducting investment income – a change under the revised Prudential Code 2021) are, this is** compared to the net revenue stream i.e. the amount funded from Council Tax, Business Rates and general Government Grants. Forecasts are set out in Annex A **Prudential Indicator 5: Proportion of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream.**
- 10.2 Due to the very long term nature of capital expenditure and financing, the revenue budget implications of capital expenditure incurred in the next few years could potentially extend for up to 50 years into the future. The Capital Programme is formulated within the financial constraints of the Council's Prudential Indicators set out in Annex A to this Strategy.
- 10.3 In assessing affordability, the Council takes a whole life costing approach to capital investment decisions whereby the Council not only has to consider the availability of internal and external resources but also has to quantify the impact of such investment decision on future revenue budgets and tax-payers.
- 10.4 The Council is committed to achieving value for money when making investment decisions and compliance with the regulations relating to the Prudential Framework for Capital Finance and reporting requirements set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. The Head of Finance as the Council's Chief Finance Officer is required, under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, to report on the robustness of estimates (in relation to the proposed budget) and the adequacy of financial reserves. This Section 25 Report takes into account the Council's capital investment plans and, as such, incorporates the Prudential Code requirements of the proposed capital programme being prudent, affordable and sustainable.

11 Knowledge and Skills

- 11.1 The Council employs professionally qualified and experienced staff in senior positions with responsibility for making capital expenditure, borrowing and investment decisions. The Chief Executive is a qualified accountant with ~~46~~ **17** years' experience. The Head of Finance is a qualified accountant and has ~~29~~ **30** years' experience. A designated Accountancy Assistant with relevant experience completes the structure which will ensure the Council meets the requirements of MiFiD II Professional Investor. The Council supports junior staff to study towards relevant professional qualifications including CIPFA and RICS.
- 11.2 Where Council staff do not have the knowledge and skills required, use is made of external advisors and consultants that are specialists in their field. The Council currently contracts Link Asset Services as its Treasury Management Advisor and, where property consultants are required, they will be RICS qualified. The use of consultants is regarded as more cost effective than employing such staff directly, and the approach adopted ensures that the Council has access to knowledge and skills commensurate with its risk appetite.
- 11.3 Councillors undertake training on the Capital Strategy and supporting Investment Strategy and Treasury Management Strategy, and regular reports on treasury management performance are submitted to the established Audit & Corporate Governance Committee.

12 Reference Documents and Relevant Documents

12.1 This Strategy covers the requirements of the updated 2021 Prudential Code, including the Prudential Indicators. The key reference documents include:

- CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities 2021 ~~2017~~ Edition
- CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities Guidance Notes for Practitioners 2021 ~~2018~~ Edition
- CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance Notes 2021 ~~2017~~ Edition
- CIPFA Guidance on Prudential Property Investment
- CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK 2022/2023 ~~2019/2020~~
- Statutory Guidance on Local Government Investment (3rd Edition) 2018
- Statutory Guidance on the Minimum Revenue Provision 2018

12.2 Reference is made to a number of relevant documents that provides more details of the projects, risks, funding and timescales. The links are as follows:

- Business Plan:
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/your-council-and-democracy/performance-and-plans/council-plans-and-reports/our-business-plan/>
- Revenue and Capital Estimates: [2023/2024 budget to be considered at the meeting]
- Corporate Asset Plan:
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/your-council-and-democracy/performance-and-plans/council-plans-and-reports/corporate-asset-plan/>
- HRA Asset Management Plan:
- Medium Term Financial Strategy:
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/your-council-and-democracy/performance-and-plans/council-plans-and-reports/medium-term-financial-strategy/>
- Investment Strategy:
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/your-council-and-democracy/performance-and-plans/our-investment-strategy/>
- Treasury Management Strategy: [Draft document to be considered at the meeting]
- Infrastructure Funding Statement
[Infrastructure Funding Statement - South Cambs District Council \(scams.gov.uk\)](https://www.scams.gov.uk/your-council-and-democracy/performance-and-plans/council-plans-and-reports/infrastructure-funding-statement/)
- Standing Orders:
<https://scams.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s106702/01%20-%20Standing%20Orders>

- Financial Regulations:

<https://scams.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s106707/06%20-%20Financial%20Regulations>

Recommended **Capital** Prudential Indicators

The Prudential Indicators and Limits are based on currently known information and, in particular, the approved capital programme. Consequently, the indicators and limits set out below are subject to change (e.g. if any amendments are made to the capital programme).

These indicators and limits are to ensure the Council manages its finances in a clear and transparent manner, and that the impact of capital expenditure decisions on current and future budgets is understood.

1. Estimates of Capital Expenditure (National Indicator)

This indicator provides the level of gross capital expenditure that is estimated to be incurred. The estimated expenditure includes schemes where funding has already been approved.

	2022/2023 Actual £000	2023/2024 Forecast £000	2024/2025 Forecast £000	2025/2026 Forecast £000	2026/2027 Forecast £000
Capital Expenditure	36,925	76,921	58,514	62,397	41,693

2. Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement (National Indicator)

This indicator provides a limit for which net external borrowing will not be exceeded, except on a short-term basis. The Council has met this requirement in previous years and there are no difficulties envisaged in the current or future years based on current plans and policies known at this time.

	2022/2023 Actual £000	2023/2024 Forecast £000	2024/2025 Forecast £000	2025/2026 Forecast £000	2026/2027 Forecast £000
Capital Financing Requirement	371,408	379,972	389,054	398,222	407,140

3. Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement (National Indicator)

Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short term. As can be seen from the indicator, the Council expects to comply with this in the medium term.

	2022/2023 Actual £000	2023/2024 Forecast £000	2024/2025 Forecast £000	2025/2026 Forecast £000	2026/2027 Forecast £000
Debt (including Leases)	245,123	245,123	261,123	273,123	283,123
Capital Financing Requirement	371,408	379,972	389,054	398,222	407,140
Difference	126,285	134,849	127,931	125,099	124,017

4. **Authorised Limit and the Operational Boundary for External Debt (National Indicator)**

This Authorised Limit determines the maximum total amount the Council will be able to borrow. The limit for Other Long-Term Liabilities has been included to allow the Council to enter into Finance Leases; the limit needs to accommodate the new leasing Accounting Standard IFRS 16 (adopted by CIPFA in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting from 1 April 2020) which requires all leases and rental agreements to be held on the Council's Balance Sheet as an asset and lease liability. The Operational Boundary indicator represents the prudent level of borrowing and will be reviewed annually. The figures from 2022/2023 onwards have been reduced due to the reduction in the capital programme relating to the investment strategy allocations.

	2022/2023 Limit £000	2023/2024 Limit £000	2024/2025 Limit £000	2025/2026 Limit £000
Authorised limit – borrowing	421,408	429,972	439,054	448,222
Authorised limit – other long term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Authorised limit – total external debt	421,408	429,972	439,054	448,222
Operational boundary – borrowing	416,408	424,972	434,054	443,222
Operational boundary – other long term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Operational boundary – total external debt	416,408	424,972	434,054	443,222

5. **Estimates of the Proportion of Financing Costs to net revenue stream (National Indicator)**

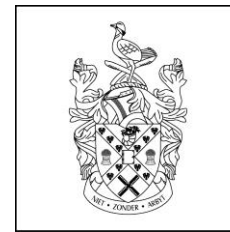
This indicator provides the ratio of financing costs to the Council's estimated net revenue expenditure budget (i.e. the expenditure financed by the revenue support grant, business rate redistribution, council tax and collection fund surplus share). **Under the updated Prudential Code 2021, investment income is no longer netted off from financing costs. Prior year comparators have, therefore, been updated.**

The profile of financing costs is set out below and has been incorporated into the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy forecasts.

	2022/2023 Actual £000	2023/2024 Forecast £000	2024/2025 Forecast £000	2025/2026 Forecast £000	2026/2027 Forecast £000
Financing Costs	1,588	1,979	3,418	2,782	3,182
% of Net Revenue Stream	6.4	6.0	11.8	9.1	14.4

The national indicators for capital expenditure, capital financing requirement and debt expenditure as a percentage of net revenue stream show increases which need to be set against the context of significant income contributions to the revenue budget from commercial property investment. This is identified in the "Net Commercial Income to Net Service Expenditure" ratio at paragraph 8.4.2 of the separate Investment Strategy.

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Report to:	Cabinet	6 February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	Councillor John Williams Lead Cabinet Member for Resources	
Lead Officer:	Peter Maddock, Head of Finance	

Treasury Management Strategy

Executive Summary

1. To undertake the annual review of the Treasury Management Strategy and to consider a refreshed version of the Strategy for adoption by the Council.

Key Decision

2. This is not a key decision.

Recommendation

3. **That Cabinet is requested to consider the report and, if satisfied, to recommend to Council the updated Treasury Management Strategy attached at Appendix A to the report which sets the policy framework for the Council's treasury management activity, including (i) the Treasury Management Policy Statement, (ii) Minimum Revenue Provision Policy and (ii) Treasury Indicators.**

Reason for Recommendation

4. To establish and approve an updated Treasury Management Strategy that complies with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA) revised Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities.

Details

Treasury Management Strategy

5. Treasury management at the Council is conducted within the framework of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2021 Edition (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Authority to approve a treasury management strategy before the start of each financial year. This report fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the Local Government Act 2003 to have regard to the CIPFA Code.
6. In addition to the annual report to Council on the treasury management strategy in advance of the financial year, a quarterly review of treasury management performance and an annual review after the close of the financial year are submitted to the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee for consideration.

7. By adopting the key recommendations of the CIPFA Code, the Council maintains as the cornerstones for effective treasury management:
- A treasury management policy statement, stating the policies, objectives and approach to risk management of its treasury management activities.
 - A treasury management strategy, with supporting suitable treasury management practices, setting out the manner in which the Council will seek to achieve the policies and objectives in the treasury management policy statement, and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities.
8. The Treasury Management Strategy was fully reviewed and refreshed as part of the 2023/2024 budget setting process having regard to established guidance and best practice but has now been fully reviewed to ensure that it remains current and compliant with the latest guidance and legislation that has been issued, including the requirements of the 2021 CIPFA Treasury Management Code. An updated version is attached at **Appendix A** with the proposed changes to the version approved by Council on 21 February 2023 identified in red and crossed through text. This includes changes to the Treasury Management Prudential Indicators.

Treasury Management Policy Statement

9. The adopted Treasury Management Strategy incorporates a Treasury Management Policy Statement. This is reproduced below, as amended in the Strategy to ensure that it is appropriate and applicable during 2024/2025:

This statement relates to the management of the Council's borrowing, investments and cash flows, including its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.

The Council has arrangements in place to meet the statutory requirements relating to the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities.

The Council requires that the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk will be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the organisation and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.

The Council acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives. It is, therefore, committed to the principles of achieving best value in treasury management and to employing suitable performance measurement techniques within the context of effective risk management.

The Council's borrowing will be affordable, sustainable and prudent and consideration will be given to the management of interest rate risk and refinancing risk. The source from which borrowing is taken and the type of borrowing should allow the Council transparency and control over its debt.

The Council will have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return or yield.

The Council will have regard to Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) considerations when monitoring performance and making investment decisions. As part of this the Council, as a responsible investor, will work with all Counterparties and Treasury Advisors to promote active ESG policies. The ESG policy objectives are set out in the Responsible Investment Policy at Appendix 1 of the Investment Strategy approved by Council on 30 March 2023.

Treasury Management Arrangements

10. The Head of Finance, as the Council's designated Section 151 Officer, is responsible for implementing and monitoring the Treasury Management Strategy and for establishing effective treasury management practices. The Council has access to specialist advice where appropriate and, in this regard, Link Asset Services have been appointed to provide treasury management advice on developments and best practice in this area and to provide information on the creditworthiness of potential counterparties, deposit and borrowing interest rates and the economy generally.

Options

11. The option of not adopting the revised Treasury Management Strategy is not considered to be appropriate. The CIPFA Code of Practice (2017) requires the Council to approve the Strategy before the start of each financial year. Local politicians and officers operate within local governance frameworks of checks and balances to ensure that decision-making is lawful, informed by objective advice, transparent and consultative.
12. Good governance means that proper arrangements are in place to ensure that an authority's intended treasury management objectives are achieved and establishing a policy framework for the development, management and monitoring of all treasury management activity.

Implications

13. In the writing of this report, taking into account the financial, legal, staffing, risk management, equality and diversity, climate change, community safety and any other key issues, the following implications have been considered:

Financial and Fraud Risk

14. The Treasury Management Strategy and associated Treasury Management Practices set out the parameters by which the Council's treasury management function is operated on a day-to-day basis.
15. There are no additional resource requirements as a result of the refreshed Treasury Management Strategy. The prudential and treasury indicators have been amended to take account of known financial activities.
16. All treasury transaction are created and approved by separate officers to ensure the risk of fraud is minimised as much as possible through the division of duties.

Legal

17. The Local Government Act 2003 provides the legal basis for capital finance, namely a general power to borrow and a duty to set an affordable borrowing limit. The Local

Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations 2003 provides operational detail and specifically states that Authorities must have regard to CIPFA's Prudential Code when setting and reviewing borrowing limits.

18. Treasury risk management at the Authority is conducted within the framework of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2021 Edition (the CIPFA Code).
19. The DLUHC have also published a revised Investment Guidance and Minimum Revenue Provision Guidance (both commenced on 1st April 2018). The most notable change is the requirement to expand the Investment Strategy to non-financial assets such as investments in property.

Staffing

20. There are no additional staff resource implications as a result of the refreshed Treasury Management Strategy.

Risk/Opportunities

21. Compliance with the Treasury Management Strategy and associated Treasury Management Practices seeks to mitigate the risks inherent with the treasury management function. The consideration of Security, Liquidity and Yield, in that order, is critical when assessing potential treasury investments.

Equality and Diversity

22. In preparing this report, due consideration has been given to the Council's statutory Equality Duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations, as set out in Section 149(1) of the Equality Act 2010.
23. It is considered that the report has no relevance to the Council's statutory equality duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relation. An equality analysis is not needed. Individual capital bids may, however, have specific equality impacts that need to be considered and evaluated.

Climate Change

24. There are no environmental implications arising directly from the report. The environmental impacts of each capital scheme are considered as part of the implementation stage of a specific project.

Consultation Responses

25. Consultations have been undertaken with the Lead Cabinet Member for Resources and the Council's advisers on financial planning.

Alignment with Council Priority Areas

26. Timely and robust consideration and review of the Council's financial practices, policies and core strategies is vital to ensure that effective financial management arrangements are in place.

Background Papers

Where the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 require documents to be open to inspection by members of the public, they must be available for inspection:

- (a) at all reasonable hours at the offices of South Cambridgeshire District Council;
- (b) on the Council's website; and
- (c) in the case of documents to be available for inspection pursuant to regulation 15, on payment of a reasonable fee required by the Council by the person seeking to inspect the documents at the offices of South Cambridgeshire District Council.

The following documents are relevant to this report:

- HM Treasury Document entitled "Public Works Loan Board: future lending terms – Response to the consultation" issued on 25 November 2020.
- Medium Term Financial Strategy – Report to Council: 30 November 2023
- Medium Term Financial Strategy – Report to Cabinet: 7 November 2023
- Investment Strategy – Report to Cabinet: 20 March 2023
- Investment Strategy – Report to Council: 30 March 2023
- General Fund Budget Report – Report to Cabinet: 6 February 2023
- General Fund Budget – Report to Council: 21 February 2023
- Treasury Management Annual Report 2022/2023 – Report to Audit and Corporate Governance Committee: 12 October 2023
- Mid-Year 2023/2024 Treasury Management Performance Report – Report to Audit and Corporate Governance Committee: 12 October 2023

Appendices

A Treasury Management Strategy

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**South
Cambridgeshire
District Council**



TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

FEBRUARY 2023 2024

Councillor John Williams
Lead Member for Resources

Peter Maddock
Head of Finance

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Council has adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice ~~2017~~ 2021 Edition (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Authority to approve a Treasury Management Strategy before the start of each financial year.
- 1.2 This Strategy fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the Local Government Act 2003 to have regard to the CIPFA code and the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) Guidance, ~~formerly the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).~~
- 1.3 The Treasury Management Strategy sets the framework for the Council's treasury management activity and includes:
- Treasury Management Policy Statement;
 - Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement;
 - Treasury Management Indicators for ~~2023/2024~~ 2024/2025.
- 1.4 The Council has borrowed and invested substantial sums of money and, therefore, has potential exposures to financial risks, including the loss of invested funds and the effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk is, therefore, central to the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.
- 1.5 The Strategy requires the Council to receive and approve, as a minimum, the following treasury management reports each year, namely:
- The annual review of the Treasury Management Strategy incorporating prudential and treasury indicators;
 - A mid-year treasury management report to update members on the progress of the capital position, the performance against approved prudential indicators as necessary and to advise if any policies require revision;
 - An annual report of the treasury management activities, including the outturn position that compares actual performance to the estimates in the Strategy.
- 1.6 Investments held for service purposes or for commercial reasons are considered in a different report called the Investment Strategy which was considered by Cabinet on ~~6 December 2024~~ 20 March 2023 and approved by Council on 30 March 2023.

2. POLICY OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 To set a balanced General Fund Revenue Budget in accordance with Section 33 of the Local Government Act 1992.
- 2.2 Having regard to affordability considerations manage the Council's long-term debt. Variable rate and fixed rate borrowing and debt rescheduling will be considered as appropriate and as variations in interest rates occur.
- 2.3 To invest Council capital and revenue balances until they are used/spent in order that the Council gains investment income to help finance its annual revenue expenditure.

- 2.4 To keep within the Council's approved Treasury Management Policy and Practices.
- 2.5 The Council's primary objective in relation to its investments is to ensure that long term capital is not put at risk but that within acceptable risk parameters the portfolio is managed to ensure that interest is maximised. Liquidity is managed through the use of money market funds with additional access to the liquid PWLB and Local Authority borrowing market.

3. TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT

- 3.1 The Council's Treasury Management Policy Statement is as follows:

*This statement relates to the management of the Council's **borrowing**, investments and cash flows, **including** its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.*

The Council has arrangements in place to meet the statutory requirements relating to the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities.

*The Council requires that the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk will be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the organisation **and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.***

The Council acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives. It is, therefore, committed to the principles of achieving best value in treasury management and to employing suitable performance measurement techniques within the context of effective risk management.

The Council's borrowing will be affordable, sustainable and prudent and consideration will be given to the management of interest rate risk and refinancing risk. The source from which borrowing is taken and the type of borrowing should allow the Council transparency and control over its debt.

***The Council will have regard firstly to security and then liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return or yield.** ~~The Council's primary objective in relation to its investments is to ensure that long term capital is not put at risk but that within acceptable risk parameters the portfolio is managed to ensure that interest is maximised. Liquidity is managed through the use of money market funds with additional access to the liquid PWLB and Local Authority borrowing market.~~*

*The Council will have regard to Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) considerations when monitoring performance and making investment decisions. As part of this the Council, as a responsible investor, will work with all Counterparties and Treasury Advisors to promote active ESG policies. **The ESG policy objectives are set out in the Responsible Investment Policy at Appendix 1 of the Investment Strategy approved by Council on 30 March 2023.***

4. GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

- 4.1 The Audit and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for monitoring treasury management activity and the Committee receives reports from the Section 151 Officer on treasury management policies and performance. The scrutiny and approval of the mid-term and annual treasury management reports is delegated to the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee.
- 4.2 Treasury management reports are required to be adequately scrutinised before being recommended to Council. The Treasury Management Strategy is scrutinised by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee alongside the Council's budget papers each financial year.
- 4.3 Members of these Committees are responsible for ensuring that they have the necessary skills and training to properly discharge their responsibilities in relation to the Council's treasury management function.

5. ROLE OF S151 OFFICER

- 5.1 The Head of Finance, as the designated Section 151 Officer, has delegated responsibility to implement and monitor the Treasury Management Policy Statement and Treasury Management Strategy approved by the Council.
- 5.2 All monies in the hands of the Council are controlled by the Head of Finance.
- 5.3 Decisions on borrowing, investment or financing are taken by the Head of Finance.
- 5.4 The Head of Finance is responsible for reporting to the Council on treasury management issues as set out in Section 1.5 above.
- 5.5 To ensure that members and officers with treasury management responsibilities have access to training relevant to their needs and responsibilities.
- 5.6 The Council has appointed a Treasury Management Advisor, Link Asset Services, to enable independent specialist advice to be obtained on all aspects of the treasury management function. This includes forecasts of the potential influence of interest rates on treasury management issues for the Council. A detailed economic and interest rate forecast provided by Link Asset Services is attached at [Annex A](#).

6. CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT

- 6.1 The Council undertakes capital expenditure on long-term assets. These activities may either be:
 - Financed immediately through the use of capital or revenue resources (capital receipts, capital grants, developer contributions, revenue contributions, use of earmarked reserves etc.), which has no resultant impact on the Council's borrowing need, or;
 - If insufficient financing is available for the investment, or a decision is taken not to apply other resources, the funding of capital expenditure will give rise to a borrowing need.

- 6.2 The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), while usable reserves and working capital are the underlying resources available for investment. The Authority's current strategy is to maintain borrowing and investments below their underlying levels, sometimes known as internal borrowing. The proposed capital expenditure and how it will be financed is shown at [Annex B](#).
- 6.3 As at 31 December ~~2023~~ **2023**, the Council held ~~£255~~ **£234** million of borrowing and ~~£174~~ **£129** million of investments. The Council is expected to need to make further borrowing by year end. This portfolio is set out in detail at [Annex B](#) with forecast changes in these sums are shown in the balance analysis in [Annex C](#).
- 6.4 CIPFA's prudential code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities recommends that the Authority's total debt should be lower than its highest forecast CRF over the next three years. [Annex C](#) shows that the Authority expects to comply with the recommendation during ~~2023/2024~~ **2024/2025**.

7. LIABILITY BENCHMARK

- 7.1 To compare the Council's actual borrowing against an alternative strategy, a liability benchmark has been calculated showing the lowest risk level of borrowing at [Annex D](#) (see [Treasury Management Indicator E](#)). This assumes the same forecasts as [Annex C](#), ~~which includes a liquidity allowance but that cash and investment balances are kept to a minimum level~~ of £7 million at each year end to maintain sufficient liquidity but minimise credit risk **as required under the Treasury Management Code 2021**.

8. BORROWING STRATEGY

- 8.1 The Council is permitted to borrow under the Prudential Framework, introduced with effect from 1 April 2004.
- 8.2 The Authority is forecast to hold £215.123 million of long-term loans with no scheduled repayments during the year. This represents long term debt currently held by the Council, relating to 41 loans from the PWLB for self-financing the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) taken out in 2012 and totalling £205.123 million and £10m held with other local authorities. There are also a further £19m of General Fund loans held short term.
- 8.3 Based on the Capital Programme approved by Cabinet on ~~12 December 2022~~ **5 December 2023** it is anticipated that there will be some external borrowing for capital financing purposes during ~~2023/2024~~ **2024/2025**. There may also from time to time be an operational cash flow need that requires short-term borrowing to be taken. The Authority could borrow in addition to this to pre-fund future years' requirements, providing this does not exceed the authorised limit for borrowing of £10 million.
- 8.4 The Council will not borrow more than or in advance of its needs purely to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within forward approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates and will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated and that the council can ensure the security of such funds.
- 8.5 In the event that external borrowing is undertaken the Council will be eligible to access funds at the PWLB Certainty Rate (that provides a 0.20% discount on General Fund and for a temporary period 0.60% on Housing Revenue Account loans).

8.6 **Objectives:** The Authority's chief objective when borrowing money is to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest rates and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required. The flexibility to renegotiate loans should the Authority's long-term plans change is a secondary objective.

8.7 **Strategy:** Given the significant cuts to public expenditure and in particular to local government funding, the Authority's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the debt portfolio. With short-term interest rates currently lower than long-term rates, it is likely to be more cost effective **and lower risk in the short term** to either use internal resources or to borrow short-term loans instead **of long-term loans, which commits the Council to many years of interest payments.**

By doing so, the Authority is able to reduce net borrowing costs (despite foregone investment income) and reduce overall treasury risk. The benefits of internal borrowing **and/or short-term borrowing** will be monitored regularly against the potential for incurring additional costs by deferring borrowing into future years when long-term borrowing rates are forecast to rise modestly. The Council's treasury adviser will assist the Authority with this 'cost of carry' and breakeven analysis. This may determine whether the Authority borrows additional sums at long-term fixed rates in **2023/2024 2024/2025** with a view to keeping future interest costs low, even if this causes additional cost in the short-term.

Alternatively, the Authority may arrange forward starting loans during **2023/2024 2024/2025**, where the interest rate is fixed in advance, but the cash is received in later years. This would enable certainty of cost to be achieved without suffering a cost of carry in the intervening period. In addition, the Authority may borrow short-term loans to cover unexpected cash flow shortages.

PWLB loans are no longer available to local authorities to buy investment assets primarily for yield; the Council has no investment plans that meet the definition and, as such, access to the PWLB is retained.

8.8 **Sources:** The approved sources of long-term and short-term borrowing are:

- **HM Treasury's PWLB lending facility (formerly Public Works Loan Board) (PWLB) and any successor body.**
- Any institution approved for investments (see below).
- Any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK.
- Any other UK public sector body.
- UK public and private sector pension funds.
- Municipal Bond Agency.
- Capital Market Bond Investors.
- Local Capital Finance Company and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues.

In addition, capital finance may be raised by the following methods that are not borrowing, but may be classed as other debt liabilities:

- Leasing.
- Hire purchase.
- Sale and leaseback.

The Council has previously raised the majority of its long-term borrowing from the PWLB, but it continues to investigate other sources of finance, such as local authority loans and bank loans that may be available at more favourable rates.

8.9 **Municipal Bond Agency:** UK Municipal Bonds Agency was established in 2014 by the Local Government Association as an alternative to the PWLB. It plans to issue bonds on the capital markets and lend the proceeds to local authorities. This will be a more complicated source of finance than the PWLB for ~~three~~ **two** reasons:

- Borrowing authorities may be required to provide bond investors to guarantee the risk that other local authority borrowers default on their loans.
- There will be a lead time of several months between committing to borrow and knowing the interest rate payable.
- ~~Up to 5% of the loan proceeds will be withheld from the Authority and used to bolster the Agency's capital strength.~~

Any decision to borrow from the Agency will, therefore, be the subject of a separate report to Full Council.

8.10 **Short-term and Variable Rate loans:** These loans leave the Council exposed to the risk of short-term interest rate rises and are, therefore, subject to the interest rate exposure limits in the treasury management indicators below.

8.11 **Debt Rescheduling:** The PWLB allows authorities to repay loans before maturity and either pay a premium or receive a discount according to a set formula based on current interest rates. Other lenders may also be prepared to negotiate premature redemption terms. The Council may take advantage of this and replace some loans with new loans, or repay loans without replacement, where this is expected to lead to an overall cost saving or a reduction in risk. **The rise in interest rates during 2023/2024 means that more favourable debt rescheduling opportunities could arise than in previous years.**

8.12 **PWLB:** Due regard will be given to the prevailing rules in relation to local authority borrowing from the PWLB and, in particular, the impact of borrowing for the acquisition of commercial assets on the Council's wider borrowing requirements. Due regard will be given to the guidance published by HM Treasury on 25 November 2020 entitled, "Public Works Loan Board: future lending terms – Response to the consultation". The new borrowing rules restrict the ability of local authorities to borrow from PWLB for pure investment in commercial property.

As a condition of accessing the PWLB, Local Authorities must submit a high-level description of their capital spending and financing plans for the following three years, including their expected use of the PWLB. As part of this, the Head of Finance will need to confirm that there is no intention to buy investment assets primarily for yield at any point in the next three years. This assessment is based on their professional interpretation of guidance issued. When applying for a new loan, the Local Authority must confirm that the plans they have submitted remain current and provide assurance that they do not intend to buy investment assets primarily for yield.

If the Council intends to buy commercial assets primarily for yield (even by using reserves) then they will be prevented from taking any PWLB borrowing and will need to consider alternative sources of funding. It is not, therefore, permitted to reprofile the capital programme so that borrowing is only used on allowed projects, with internal borrowing used for commercial activities.

9. MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION

- 9.1 Debt is only a temporary source of finance, since loans and leases must be repaid, and this is, therefore, replaced over time by other financing, usually from revenue which is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). Alternatively, proceeds from selling capital assets (known as capital receipts) may be used to replace debt finance. MRP is, therefore, the revenue charge that the Council is required to make for the repayment of debt, as measured by the underlying need to borrow, rather than actual debt. The underlying debt is needed to finance capital expenditure which has not been fully financed by revenue or capital resources. As capital expenditure is generally expenditure on assets which have a life expectancy of over one year it is prudent to charge an amount for the repayment of debt over the life of the asset or some similar proxy figure.
- 9.2 The Government ~~has~~ issued revised guidance (in January 2018) on the calculation of MRP. The Council is required to have regard to the guidance based on the underlying principle that the provision should be linked to the life of the assets for which the borrowing is required. However, the guidance is clear that differing approaches can be considered if the resulting provision is prudent.
- 9.3 Specifically, therefore, the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) regulations require local authorities to calculate for the financial year an amount of MRP which is considered to be 'prudent'.
- 9.4 There is no requirement to charge MRP where the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is nil or negative at the end of the preceding financial year.
- 9.5 The Housing Revenue Account share of the CFR is not subject to an MRP charge.
- 9.6 There is no requirement to make an MRP charge on an asset until the financial year after that asset becomes operational.
- 9.7 In general, the Council will make an MRP based on the equal instalment method, amortising expenditure equally over the estimated useful life of the asset for which the borrowing is required. However, no provision will be made in respect of expenditure on specific projects where the Chief Financial Officer determines that receipts will be generated by the project to repay the debt.
- 9.8 Where a loan is made to a wholly owned subsidiary of the council, the loan is deemed to be secured on the assets of the company. Evidence of the ability to repay the loan will be based on the company's business plan and asset valuation, and no MRP will be made. The Council will review the loan and business plan annually, where there is evidence that suggests the full amount of the loan will not be repaid it will be necessary to reassess the charge to recover the impaired amounts from revenue.
- 9.9 Exceptionally, where capital expenditure is part of a loan agreement to other than a wholly owned subsidiary, the Council may register a fixed and floating charge over the counterparty assets to secure the Council's interest in the investment, or alternately an equity share interest in an asset with value.

~~9.10~~ Prior to revised guidance, the Council ~~continues to~~ pursued a programme of investment in commercial property using powers under S12 of the Local Government Act 2003. This is deemed capital expenditure and will be financed from cash balances and/or external borrowing as appropriate at the time. In respect of these original acquisitions, MRP will ordinarily be provided for using the useful life determinant with regard to maximum lives permitted in the revised DLUHC MRP guidance of 50 years for freehold land and 40 years for all other assets. MRP ~~has been~~ will be made on the purchase of these properties in the year following the year of purchase. ~~and will be set having regard to its annual valuation. The application of MRP will be adjusted to reflect the annual valuation of these properties and will be determined on a property by property basis.~~

9.11 The Council's MRP Policy is summarised at [Annex E](#).

10. TREASURY INVESTMENT STRATEGY

10.1 The Council holds significant invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. In the past 12 months, the investment balance has ranged between ~~£174~~ £135 million and ~~£135~~ £129 million.

10.2 **Objectives:** The CIPFA Code requires the Authority to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Authority's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income.

The portfolio will target as a whole to achieve a return above the Bank of England Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) target in order to maintain the spending power of the sum invested. Where balances are expected to be invested for more than one year, the Council will aim to achieve a reasonable return recognising that in the medium term it is unlikely to be able to return a rate that is equal or higher than the prevailing rate of inflation.

The Council's has adopted a Responsible Investment Policy, and this is included at Appendix 1 of the Investment Strategy approved by Council on 30 March 2023. As a responsible investor, the Council will have regard to Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) factors in decision making, particularly when considering long term strategy funds as these issues can have a material impact on the value of financial assets and on the long-term performance of investments and, therefore, should be considered to better manage risk and generate sustainable, long-term returns. The Council believes that well managed companies with strong governance are more likely to be successful long-term investments and, therefore, the Council will only invest in funds that score highly by the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI).

The Council will endeavour to be an active owner and steward of its investments, both internally and externally managed, by engaging with Fund Managers in relation to their ESG policies.

10.3 **Strategy:** To achieve the objective above the Council has set a target based on CPI inflation (November CPI was ~~3.9~~ 4.7%). The aim is to exceed the Bank of England's target of 2% while maintaining security and liquidity. Inflation peaked at 11.1% in October 2022 and has been reducing is now expected to reduce. A cautious approach is, however, being maintained given the uncertainty.

To achieve this target the Council will continue to lend to Ermine Street Housing, and spread other investments across approved counterparties as set out in [Annex G](#). The Council will use Money Market Funds and Ultra Short Dated Bond Funds with limits of £10 million per entity to manage liquidity in low volatility price risk funds. The remaining funds will be assessed against the evolving cash flow outlook and invested in the approved counterparties.

- 10.4 **Business Model:** Under the IFRS 9 standard, the accounting for certain investments depends on the Authority's "business model" for managing them. The Council aims to achieve value from its internally managed treasury investments by a business model of collecting the contractual cash flows and, therefore, where other criteria are also met, these investments will continue to be accounted for at amortised cost.
- 10.5 **Approved Counterparties:** The Authority may invest its surplus funds with any of the counterparty types in [Annex F](#), subject to the cash limits (per counterparty) and the time limits shown. A more detailed breakdown of this can be seen in [Annex G](#).
- 10.6 **Credit Rating:** Investment limits are set decisions and made by reference to the lowest published long-term credit rating from a selection of external rating agencies. Where available, the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be taken into account.
- 10.7 **Banks and Building Societies (Unsecured):** Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, other than multilateral development banks. These investments are subject to the risk of credit loss via a bail-in should the regulator determine that the bank is failing or likely to fail.
- 10.8 **Banks and Building Societies (Secured):** Covered bonds, reverse repurchase agreements and other collateralised arrangements with banks and building societies. These investments are secured on the borrower's assets, which limits the potential losses in the unlikely event of insolvency, and means that they are exempt from bail-in. Where there is no investment specific credit rating, but the collateral upon which the investment is secured has a credit rating, the highest of the collateral credit rating and the counterparty credit rating will be used to determine cash and time limits. The combined secured and unsecured investments in any one bank will not exceed the cash limit for secured investments.
- 10.9 **Government:** Loans, bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is generally a lower risk of insolvency, although they are not zero risk. Investments with the UK Central Government may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.
- 10.10 **Corporates:** Loans, bonds and commercial paper issued by companies other than banks and registered providers. These investments are not subject to bail-in, but are exposed to the risk of the company going insolvent. Loans to unrated companies will only be made following an external credit or to the value of £1 million per company as part of a diversified pool in order to spread the risk widely.

- 10.11 **Registered Providers (Unsecured) Social Landlords (RSL's):** Loans and bonds issued by, guaranteed by or secured on the assets of registered providers of social housing and RSL's, formerly known as housing associations. These bodies are tightly regulated by the Regulator of Social Housing (in England), the Scottish Housing Regulator, the Welsh Government and the Department for Communities (in Northern Ireland). As providers of public services, the likelihood of receiving government support if needed exists.
- ~~10.12~~ **Money Market Funds:** Pooled funds that offer same-day or short notice liquidity and very low or no price volatility by investing in short-term money markets (including shares or units in diversified investment vehicles consisting of any of the above investment types, plus equity shares and property). These funds have the advantage over bank accounts of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a fee. Although no sector limit applies to money market funds, the Authority will take care to diversify its liquid investments over a variety of providers to ensure access to cash at all times. ~~Short Term Money Market Funds that offer same-day liquidity and that offer very low or no volatility will be used as an alternative to instant access bank accounts, while pooled funds whose value changes with market prices and/or have a notice period will be used for longer investment periods.~~
- 10.13 **Strategic Pooled Funds:** Bond, equity and property funds that offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile in the short term. These allow the Authority to diversify into asset classes other than cash without the need to own and manage the underlying investments. Because these funds have no defined maturity date, but are available for withdrawal after a notice period, their performance and continued suitability in meeting the Authority's investment objectives will be monitored regularly.
- 10.14 **Real estate investment trusts:** Shares in companies that invest mainly in real estate and pay the majority of their rental income to investors in a similar manner to pooled property funds. As with property funds, REITs offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile especially as the share price reflects changing demand for the shares as well as changes in the value of the underlying properties.
- 10.15 **Operational Bank Accounts:** The Authority may incur operational exposures, for example through current accounts, collection accounts and merchant acquiring services, to any UK bank with credit ratings no lower than BBB- and with assets greater than £25 billion. These are not classed as investments, but are still subject to the risk of a bank bail-in, and balances will, therefore, be kept below £1 million per bank. The Bank of England has stated that in the event of failure, banks with assets greater than £25 billion are more likely to be bailed-in than made insolvent, increasing the chance of the Authority maintaining operational continuity.
- 10.16 **Risk Assessment and Credit Ratings:** Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Authority's treasury advisor, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the approved investment criteria then:
- no new investments will be made,
 - any existing investments that can be recalled or sold at no cost will be, and
 - full consideration will be given to the recall or sale of all other existing investments with the affected counterparty.

Where a credit rating agency announces that a credit rating is on review for possible downgrade (also known as “rating watch negative” or “credit watch negative”) so that it may fall below the approved rating criteria, then only investments that can be withdrawn on the next working day will be made with that organisation until the outcome of the review is announced.

This policy will not apply to negative outlooks, which indicate a long-term direction of travel rather than an imminent change of rating.

- 10.17 **Other Information on the Security of Investments:** The Authority understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations in which it invests, including credit default swap prices, financial statements, information on potential government support and reports in the quality financial press and advice from the Council’s treasury management adviser. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may otherwise meet the above criteria.

When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008 and 2011, this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the Authority will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. The extent of these restrictions will be in line with prevailing financial market conditions. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Authority’s cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government, via the Debt Management Office or invested in government treasury bills for example, or with other local authorities. This will cause a reduction in the level of investment income earned, but will protect the principal sum invested.

- 10.18 **Investment Limits:** The revenue reserves available to cover investment losses are forecast to be ~~£17.5 million on 31 March 2023~~ **£19.7 million on 31 March 2024 (to be update prior to Cabinet meeting)**. In order that available reserves will not be put at risk for unsecured investments in the case of a single default, the maximum that will be lent to any one organisation (other than the UK Government) will be £10 million per entity on unsecured investments.

A group of banks under the same ownership will be treated as a single organisation for limit purposes. Limits will also be placed on fund managers, investments in brokers’ nominee accounts, foreign countries and industry sectors as outlined in [Annex H](#). Investments in pooled funds and multilateral development banks do not count against the limit for any single foreign country, since the risk is diversified over many countries.

- 10.19 **Liquidity Management:** The Authority uses purpose-built cash flow forecasting spreadsheets to determine the maximum period for which funds may prudently be committed. The forecast is compiled on a prudent basis, with receipts underestimated and payments over-estimated to minimise the risk of the Authority being forced to borrow on unfavourable terms to meet its financial commitments. Limits on long-term investments are set by reference to the Authority’s medium term financial plan and cash flow forecast.

11. PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

- 11.1 The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Authority to have regard to the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code) when determining how much money it can afford to borrow. The objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure, within a clear framework, that the capital investment plans of local authorities are affordable, prudent and sustainable, and that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice.
- 11.2 To demonstrate that the Authority has fulfilled these objectives, the Prudential Code sets out the following indicators that must be set and monitored each year and these are identified in the separate Capital Strategy.
- 11.3 The following indicators are identified in the Capital Strategy:
- (1) **Estimates of Capital Expenditure:** This indicator provides the level of gross capital expenditure that is estimated to be incurred. The estimated expenditure includes schemes where funding has already been approved.
 - (2) **Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement (CFR):** This indicator provides a limit for which net external borrowing will not be exceeded, except on a short-term basis.
 - (3) **Gross Debt and the CFR:** Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the CFR, except in the short term.
 - (4) **Authorised Limit and the Operational Boundary for External Debt:** This determines the maximum total amount the Council will be able to borrow. The Operational Boundary indicator represents the prudent level of borrowing and will be reviewed annually.
 - (5) **Estimate of the Proportion of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream:** This indicator provides the ratio of financing costs to the Council's estimated net revenue expenditure (i.e. the expenditure financed by the revenue support grant, business rate redistribution, council tax and collection fund surplus share).

12. TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

12.1 The Authority measures and manages its exposures to treasury management risks using the following indicators.

~~**A. Interest Rate Exposures:** This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to interest rate risk. The Authority minimises its risk to interest rate changes by undertaking all borrowing in fixed rate products such as PWLB or short term Local Authority loans.~~

AB. Maturity Structure of Borrowing: This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to refinancing risk. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of borrowing will be:

Refinancing Rate Risk Indicator	Upper Limit	Lower Limit
Under 12 months	30%	0%
12 months and within 24 months	30%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	30%	0%
5 years and within 10 years	30%	0%
10 years and within 20 years	40%	0%
20 years and within 30 years	60%	0%
30 years and above	100%	20%

Time periods start on the first day of each financial year. The maturity date of borrowing is the earliest date on which the lender can demand repayment.

~~**BC: Long-Term Treasury Management Investments** Principal Sums Invested for Periods Longer than a year:~~ The purpose of this indicator is to control the Authority's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments. ~~The indicator now includes a limit for long-term investments with no fixed maturity date (strategic pooled funds).~~ The prudential limits on the long-term treasury management investments principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the end of the period will be:

Price Risk Indicator	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Limit on principal invested before year end	£10 million	£10 million	£10 million

Long-term investments with no fixed maturity date include strategic pooled funds and real estate investment trusts but exclude money market funds and bank accounts with no fixed maturity date as these are considered short-term.

CD: Security: The Authority generally but not exclusively follows the guidance provided by its Advisers on the selection of Counterparties and duration of investments. The Advisers provide a Weighted Average Credit Risk score at the end of each month for the investment portfolio as part of its benchmarking service.

The lower the score calculated indicates a lower credit risk has been taken by the Council for its internal investments. The Council aims to perform at a level less than or equal to the target:

Link Credit Risk Indicator	Target
Portfolios weighted average risk number	< 5.0

~~**E: Liquidity:** The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring the amount of cash available to meet unexpected payments within a rolling three month period, without additional borrowing.~~

Liquidity Risk Indicator	Target
Total cash available within 3 months	£7 million

~~**DF: Yield:** The Authority, in order to maintain the spending power of the money it invests, has adopted a voluntary yield target for the portfolio of the Bank of England Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) target. In light of the current level of CPI (10.7% ~~**.*%~~ in the 12 month period to November 2022 ~~2023~~) it is unrealistic to achieve yields in line with actual CPI inflation while maintaining security and liquidity. The target has, therefore, been increased to the Bank's target level of +2%. This will, however, need to be kept under regular review given the current uncertainties over future inflation trends. This will also be measured against year-on-year CPI Inflation as part of the Annual Review.~~

Inflation Risk Indicator	Target
Minimum Yield on Portfolio	4%

E: Liability Benchmark: To compare the Council's actual borrowing against an alternative strategy, a liability benchmark has been calculated showing the lowest risk level of borrowing. This assumes that cash and investment balances are kept to a minimum level at each year-end to maintain sufficient liquidity but minimise credit risk. The liability benchmark is an important tool to help establish whether the Council is likely to be a long-term borrower or long-term investor in the future, and so shape its strategic focus. The liability benchmark itself represents an estimate of the cumulative amount of external borrowing the Council must hold to fund its current capital and revenue plans while keeping treasury investments at the minimum level required to manage day-to-day cash flow.

	31.3.2023 Actual £m	31.3.2024 Actual £m	31.3.2025 Estimate £m	31.3.2026 Forecast £m	31.3.2027 Forecast £m
Loans CFR (Assumed Slippage)	372.4	381.9	391.9	401.9	411.9
Less: Usable reserves	77.6	63.1	61.5	58.6	55.4
Less: Working Capital	35.8	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.4
Plus: Liquidity allowance	7	7	7	7	7
Liability Benchmark (year-end)	266.0	299.0	310.4	323.1	336.1
Existing Borrowing	245.1	245.1	245.1	261.1	273.1
New Borrowing *	0	0	16.0	12.0	10.0
External Borrowing	245.1	245.1	261.1	273.1	283.1

*Assumes borrowing rather than redemption of long-term investments



13. OTHER ITEMS

- 13.1 The CIPFA code requires the Authority to include the following in its treasury management strategy.
- 13.2 **Policy on Use of Financial Derivatives:** Local authorities have previously made use of financial derivatives embedded into loans and investments both to reduce interest rate risk (e.g. interest rate collars and forward deals) and to reduce costs or increase income at the expense of greater risk (e.g. LOBO loans and callable deposits). The general power of competence in Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 removes much of the uncertainty over local authorities' use of standalone financial derivatives (i.e. those that are not embedded into a loan or investment).

The Authority ~~does not use Financial Derivatives and~~ does not expect to use **Financial Derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options) in these in 2023/2024 2024/2025.** The Authority will only use standalone financial derivatives ~~(such as swaps, forwards, futures and options)~~ where they can be clearly demonstrated to reduce the overall level of the financial risks that the Authority is exposed to. Additional risks presented, such as credit exposure to derivative counterparties, will be taken into account when determining the overall level of risk. Embedded derivatives, including those present in pooled funds and forward starting transaction, will not be subject to this policy, although the risks they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

Financial derivative transactions may be arranged with any organisation that meets the approved investment criteria. The current value of any amount due from a derivative counterparty will count against the counterparty credit limit and the relevant foreign country limit.

In line with the CIPFA Code, the Authority will seek external advice and will consider that advice before entering into financial derivatives to ensure that it fully understands the implications.

- 13.3 **Markets in Financial Instruments Directive:** The Authority has opted up to professional client status with its providers of financial services, including advisers, banks, brokers and fund managers, allowing it access to a greater range of services but without the greater regulatory protections afforded to individuals and small companies. Given the size and range of the Authority's treasury management activities, the Chief Financial Officer believes this to be the most appropriate status.

14. OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

The CIPFA Code does not prescribe any particular treasury management strategy for local authorities to adopt. The Chief Financial Officer having consulted the Lead Cabinet Member for Finance, believes that the above strategy represents an appropriate balance between risk management and cost effectiveness. Some alternative strategies, with their financial and risk management implications, are listed below.

Alternative	Impact on Income and Expenditure	Impact on Risk Management
Invest in a narrower range of counterparties and/or for shorter times	Interest income will be lower	Lower chance of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses will be greater
Invest in a wider range of counterparties and/or for longer times	Interest income will be higher	Increased risk of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses will be smaller
Borrow additional sums at long-term fixed interest rates	Debt interest costs will rise; this is unlikely to be offset by higher investment income	Higher investment balance leading to a higher impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs will be more certain
Borrow short-term or variable loans instead of long-term fixed rates	Debt interest costs will initially be lower	Increases in debt interest costs will be broadly offset by rising investment income in the medium term, but long term costs will be less certain
Reduce level of borrowing	Saving on debt interest is likely to exceed lost investment income	Reduced investment balance leading to a lower impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs will be less certain

15. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A glossary of terms and abbreviations used in Treasury Management is available at [Annex I](#).

Treasury Management Adviser: Economic & Interest Rate Forecast as at January 2024

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

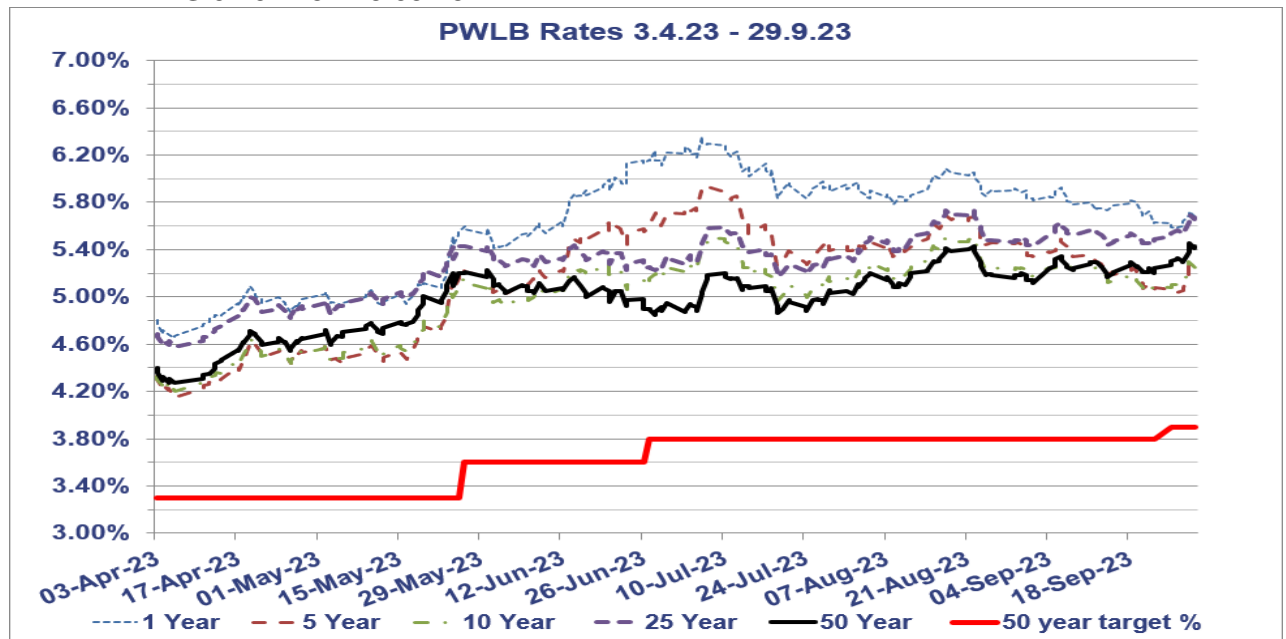
- The first half of 2023/24 saw:
 - Interest rates rise by a further 100bps, taking Bank Rate from 4.25% to 5.25% and, possibly, the peak in the tightening cycle.
 - Short, medium and long-dated gilts remain elevated as inflation continually surprised to the upside.
 - CPI inflation falling from 8.7% in April to 6.7% in September, its lowest rate since February 2022, but still the highest in the G7.
 - Core CPI inflation declining to 6.1% in September from 7.1% in April and May, a then 31 years high.
 - A cooling in labour market conditions, but no evidence yet that it has led to an easing in wage growth (as the 3myy growth of average earnings rose by 7.8% for the period June to August, excluding bonuses).
- The registering of 0% GDP for Q3 suggests that underlying growth has lost momentum since earlier in the year. Some of the weakness in July was due to there being almost twice as many working days lost to strikes in July (281,000) than in June (160,000). But with output falling in 10 out of the 17 sectors, there is an air of underlying weakness.
- The fall in the composite Purchasing Managers Index from 48.6 in August to 46.7 in September left it at its lowest level since COVID-19 lockdowns reduced activity in January 2021. At face value, it is consistent with the 0% q/q rise in real GDP in the period July to September, being followed by a contraction in the next couple of quarters.
- The 0.4% m/m rebound in retail sales volumes in August is not as good as it looks as it partly reflected a pickup in sales after the unusually wet weather in July. Sales volumes in August were 0.2% below their level in May, suggesting much of the resilience in retail activity in the first half of the year has faded.
- As the growing drag from higher interest rates intensifies over the next six months, we think the economy will continue to lose momentum and soon fall into a mild recession. Strong labour demand, fast wage growth and government handouts have all supported household incomes over the past year. And with CPI inflation past its peak and expected to decline further, the economy has got through the cost-of-living crisis without recession. But even though the worst of the falls in real household disposable incomes are behind us, the phasing out of financial support packages provided by the government during the energy crisis means real incomes are unlikely to grow strongly. Higher interest rates will soon bite harder too. We expect the Bank of England to keep interest rates at the probable peak of 5.25% until the second half of 2024. Mortgage rates are likely to stay above 5.0% for around a year.
- The tightness of the labour market continued to ease, with employment in the three months to July falling by 207,000. The further decline in the number of job vacancies from 1.017m in July to 0.989m in August suggests that the labour market has loosened a bit further since July. That is the first time it has fallen below 1m since July 2021. At 3.0% in July, and likely to have fallen to 2.9% in August, the job vacancy rate is getting closer to 2.5%, which would be consistent with slower wage growth. Meanwhile, the 48,000 decline in the supply of workers in the three months to July offset some of the loosening in the tightness of the labour market. That was due to a 63,000 increase in inactivity in

the three months to July as more people left the labour market due to long term sickness or to enter education. The supply of labour is still 0.3% below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level.

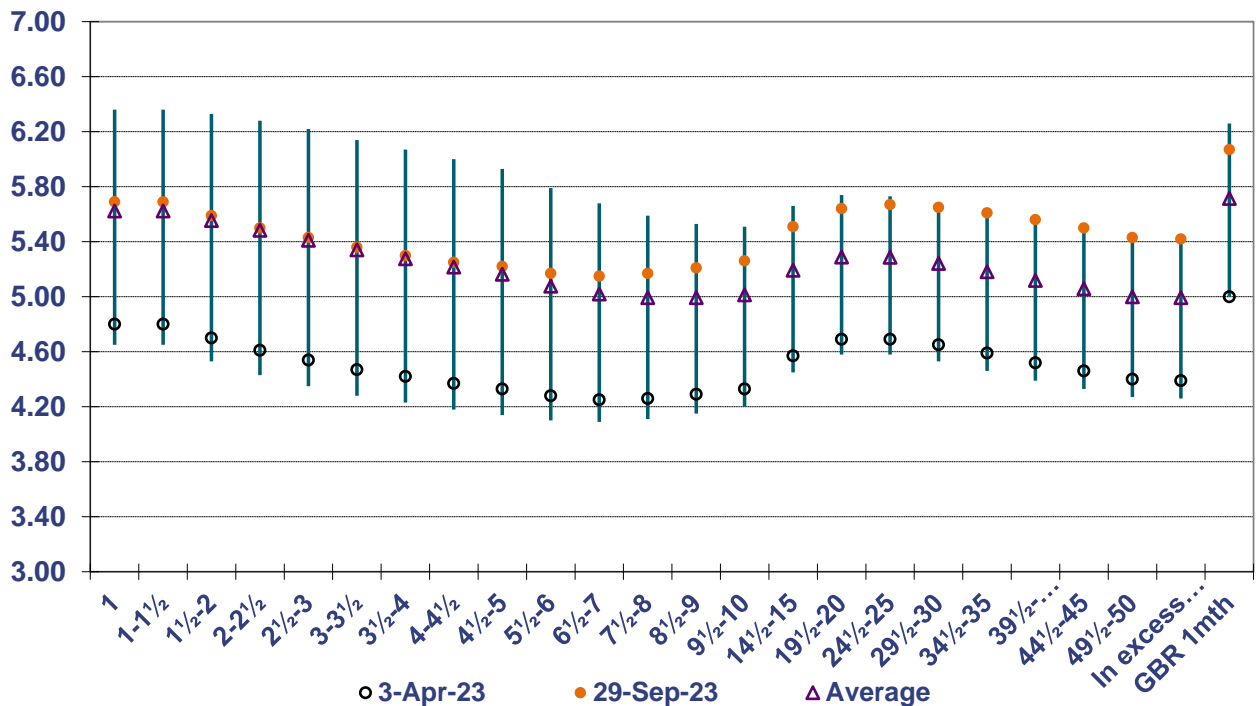
- But the cooling in labour market conditions still has not fed through to an easing in wage growth. The headline 3myy rate rose 7.8% for the period June to August, which meant UK wage growth remains much faster than in the US and in the Euro-zone. Moreover, while the Bank of England's closely watched measure of regular annual average total pay growth for the private sector was 7.1% in June to August 2023, for the public sector this was 12.5% and is the highest total pay annual growth rate since comparable records began in 2001. However, this is affected by the NHS and civil service one-off non-consolidated payments made in June, July and August 2023. The Bank of England's prediction was for private sector wage growth to fall to 6.9% in September.
- CPI inflation declined from 6.8% in July to 6.7% in August and September, the lowest rate since February 2022. The biggest positive surprise was the drop in core CPI inflation, which declined from 6.9% to 6.1%. That reverses all the rise since March.
- In its latest monetary policy meeting on 06 November, the Bank of England left interest rates unchanged at 5.25%. The vote to keep rates on hold was a split vote, 6-3. It is clear that some members of the MPC are still concerned about the stickiness of inflation.
- Like the US Fed, the Bank of England wants the markets to believe in the higher for longer narrative. In terms of messaging, the Bank once again said that "further tightening in monetary policy would be required if there were evidence of more persistent inflationary pressures", citing the rise in global bond yields and the upside risks to inflation from "energy prices given events in the Middle East". So, like the Fed, the Bank is keeping the door open to the possibility of further rate hikes. However, it also repeated the phrase that policy will be "sufficiently restrictive for sufficiently long" and that the "MPC's projections indicate that monetary policy is likely to need to be restrictive for an extended period of time". Indeed, Governor Bailey was at pains in his press conference to drum home to markets that the Bank means business in squeezing inflation out of the economy.
- This narrative makes sense as the Bank of England does not want the markets to decide that a peak in rates will be soon followed by rate cuts, which would loosen financial conditions and undermine its attempts to quash inflation. The language also gives the Bank of England the flexibility to respond to new developments. A rebound in services inflation, another surge in wage growth and/or a further leap in oil prices could conceivably force it to raise rates in the future.

In the table below, the rise in gilt yields across the curve as a whole in 2023/24, and therein PWLB rates, is clear to see.

PWLB RATES 01.04.23 - 29.09.23



PWLB Certainty Rate Variations 3.4.23 to 29.9.23



HIGH/LOW/AVERAGE PWLB RATES FOR 01.04.23 – 29.09.23

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
Low	4.65%	4.14%	4.20%	4.58%	4.27%
Date	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	05/04/2023
High	6.36%	5.93%	5.51%	5.73%	5.45%
Date	06/07/2023	07/07/2023	22/08/2023	17/08/2023	28/09/2023
Average	5.62%	5.16%	5.01%	5.29%	5.00%
Spread	1.71%	1.79%	1.31%	1.15%	1.18%

The peak in medium to longer dated rates has generally arisen in August and September and has been primarily driven by continuing high UK inflation, concerns that gilt issuance may be too much for the market to absorb comfortably, and unfavourable movements in US Treasuries.

The S&P 500 and FTSE 100 have struggled to make much ground through 2023.

CENTRAL BANK CONCERNS

Currently, the Fed has pushed up US rates to a range of 5.25% to 5.5%, whilst the MPC followed by raising Bank Rate to 5.25%. EZ rates have also increased to 4% with further tightening a possibility.

Ultimately, however, from a UK perspective it will not only be inflation data but also employment data that will mostly impact the decision-making process, although any softening in the interest rate outlook in the US may also have an effect (just as, conversely, greater tightening may also).

INTEREST RATE FORECASTS 2023-2026

Link Group Interest Rate View	07.11.23												
	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26
BANK RATE	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
3 month ave earnings	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
6 month ave earnings	5.60	5.50	5.40	5.10	4.60	4.10	3.60	3.40	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
12 month ave earnings	5.80	5.70	5.50	5.20	4.70	4.20	3.70	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
5 yr PWLB	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.70	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.50
10 yr PWLB	5.10	5.00	4.80	4.70	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50
25 yr PWLB	5.50	5.30	5.10	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.10	4.00	4.00	4.00
50 yr PWLB	5.30	5.10	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80

PWLB forecasts are based on PWLB certainty rates.

Capital Programme & Financing: 5 December 2023

£'000	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate
Capital expenditure:					
General Fund	10,140	12,228	24,531	33,942	21,722
HRA	21,405	64,693	33,983	28,455	19,971
Third Party Loans - ESH	5,380	-	-	-	-
Third Party Loans - Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure	36,925	76,921	58,514	62,397	41,693
Resourced By:					
Capital Receipts	(5,426)	(26,329)	(11,463)	(15,001)	(4,644)
Other Contributions	(26,119)	(41,092)	(37,051)	(37,396)	(27,049)
Total Available Resource for Capital Financing	(31,545)	(67,421)	(48,514)	(52,397)	(31,693)
Unfinanced Capital Expenditure	5,380	9,500	10,000	10,000	10,000

Actual Portfolio: 31 December 2023

	Actual Portfolio £m
External borrowing:	
Public Works Loan Board	205.1
Local Authorities	29
LOBO loans from banks	Nil
Total external borrowing	234.1
Other long-term liabilities:	
Finance Leases	Nil
Total other long-term liabilities	Nil
Total gross external debt	234.1
Treasury investments:	
Banks & building societies (unsecured)	14.0
Ermine Street Housing	100.0
Government (incl. local authorities)	11.0
Money Market Funds	1.5
Registered Social Landlords	Nil
Cambridge Leisure and Ice Centre	2.4
Total treasury investments	128.9
Net debt	105.2

Note: all values are on a principal/nominal basis

Annex C

Medium Term Forecasts: 12 December 2023

	31.3.2023 Actual £m	31.3.2024 Estimate £m	31.3.2025 Forecast £m	31.3.2026 Forecast £m	31.3.2027 Forecast £m
General Fund CFR	371.4	380.0	389.1	398.2	407.1
Less: Other debt liabilities					
Loans CFR	371.4	380.0	389.1	398.2	407.1
Less: External Borrowing	245.1	245.1	261.1	273.1	283.1
Internal (over) borrowing	126.3	134.9	128.0	125.1	124.0
Usable Reserves	77.6	63.1	61.5	58.6	55.4
Working Capital	27.0	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.4
Minimum Liquidity	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0

Projections are based on the latest Capital Programme but will need updating for the capital programme to be submitted to Full Council on 27 February 2024. Usable Reserves and Working Capital figures for revised position in 2023/2024 and future years are best estimates.

Liability Benchmark

	31.3.2023 Actual £m	31.3.2024 Estimate £m	31.3.2025 Forecast £m	31.3.2026 Forecast £m	31.3.2027 Forecast £m
Loans CFR	371.4	380.0	389.1	398.2	407.1
Less: Usable reserves	77.6	63.1	61.5	58.6	55.4
Less: Working Capital	27.0	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.4
Plus: Minimum Liquidity	7	7	7	7	7
Liability Benchmark	273.8	296.9	307.4	319.4	331.3

Minimum Revenue Provision Policy

- 1.1 Local Authorities are required to charge to their revenue account each year a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) in relation to capital spend that has yet to be financed, i.e. borrowing. The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) reflects the underlying need to borrow to finance capital expenditure.
- 1.2 The MRP should be prudent and, although it is for each authority to determine the amount, the published guidance by the Government is that “local authorities should align the period over which they charge MRP to one that is commensurate with the period over which their capital expenditure provides benefits”.
- 1.3 The MRP policy is set out below:
- (1) There is no requirement to charge MRP where the CFR is nil or negative at the end of the preceding financial year.
 - (2) The Housing Revenue Account share of the CFR is not subject to an MRP charge.
 - (3) There is no requirement to make an MRP charge on an asset until the financial year after that asset becomes operational.
 - (4) For capital expenditure ~~expected to be financed by borrowing between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2025~~, the MRP will be based on a straight-line basis, using equal annual instalments over the average estimated life of the assets for which borrowing is required, **once the asset is operational**. However, no provision will be made in respect of expenditure on specific projects where the Chief Financial Officer determines that receipts will be generated by the project to repay the debt.
 - (5) **For assets financed through Finance Leases, the MRP will be equal to the annual principal repayments.**
 - (6) **Capital receipts received in year will be used to finance assets in line with in-year capital financing decisions.**
 - (7) Investment in commercial property is deemed capital expenditure and will be financed from cash balances and/or external borrowing as appropriate at the time. There is a requirement for these investments to clearly demonstrate security, liquidity and yield and these factors will influence the applicability of MRP. MRP will ordinarily be provided for using the useful life determinant with regard to maximum lives permitted in the revised DLUHC MRP guidance of 50 years for freehold land and 40 years for all other assets. MRP will be made on the purchase of these properties in the year following the year of purchase and will be set having regard to its annual valuation. ~~The application of MRP will be adjusted to reflect the annual valuation of investment properties and will be determined on a property by property basis; an increase in the valuation of a property that results in revaluation gains in the Council's Capital Adjustment Account will result in a corresponding reduction in MRP whilst, conversely, falling valuations may result in voluntary increases in MRP to ensure that the authority is retaining increasing equity in the property.~~

- (8) Investments in Council Wholly Owned Companies, in the form of borrowing or equity, will be provided for in accordance with the most recent statutory guidance and informal commentary issued by Secretary of State under the Local Government Act 2003 and in accordance with the proposed amendments which are expected to be implemented in April 2024. MRP will be exempt on loans, because they are financed by the application of the capital receipts arising from the principal repayments of that capital loan. ~~assessed on an investment by investment basis. The general assumption is that the loan is deemed to be secured on the assets of the company such that the net value of the assets held by the company will be sufficient to repay any borrowings invested. Advances to the company will be met by loan repayments, treated as a deferred capital receipt, so over time there is no impact on the CPR and, therefore, no MRP needs to be charged. The Council will review the loan and business plan annually and, where there is evidence that suggests the full amount of the loan will not be repaid, it will be necessary to reassess the charge to recover the impaired amounts from revenue.~~ MRP in relation to equity will be provided for over 20 years in line with CIPFA guidance.
- (9) Exceptionally, where capital expenditure is part of a loan agreement to other than a wholly owned subsidiary, the Council may register a fixed and floating charge over the counterparty assets to secure the Council's interest in the investment, or alternately an equity share interest in an asset with value.

Approved Investment Counterparties and Limits

Counterparty	Minimum Short-Term Rating	Minimum Long-Term Rating	Maximum Duration	Suggested Duration
UK Government	N/A	N/A	Unlimited	N/A
UK Clearing Banks	Moody's P-2 Or equivalent	Moody's A3 Or equivalent	5 years	Provided by Link
Other Banks	Moody's P-2 Or equivalent	Moody's A3 Or equivalent	5 years	Provided by Link
UK Building Societies	Moody's P-2 Or equivalent	Moody's A3 Or equivalent	5 years	Provided by Link
Registered Social Landlords	Moody's P-2 Or equivalent	Moody's A3 Or equivalent	5 years	Provided by Link
Local Authorities	N/A	N/A	5 years	N/A
MMF's and USDBF's	AAA	N/A	MMF's: T+0 USDBF's: T+3	Liquidity Funds

Approved Investment Counterparties: Detailed List

The full listing of approved counterparties is shown below, showing the category under which the counterparty has been approved, the appropriate deposit limit and current duration limits. These counterparties have also been shown under Specified and Non-Specified Investments (in line with DLUHC Guidance).

Name	Council's Current Deposit Period	Category	Limit (£)
Specified Investments:			
All UK Local Authorities	N/A	Local Authority	10m
All UK Police Authorities	N/A	Police Authority	10m
All UK Fire Authorities	N/A	Fire Authority	10m
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	N/A	DMADF	Unlimited
Barclays Bank Plc	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	UK Bank	10m
HSBC Bank Plc	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	UK Bank	10m
Lloyds Bank Plc	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	UK Bank	10m
Santander UK Plc	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	UK Bank	10m
Other UK Retail & Clearing Banks	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	UK Banks	10m
Subsidiaries of UK Banks (provided the subsidiaries are UK- incorporated deposit takers under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and provided loans are for a maximum period of three months)	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	UK Banks	3m

Places for People Homes Ltd	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	Registered Housing Association	5m
Close Brothers Ltd	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	UK Domiciled Bank	5m
Standard Chartered Bank	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	UK Domiciled Bank	10m
Goldman Sachs International Bank	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	UK Domiciled Bank	10m
SMBC Bank International PLC	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	UK Domiciled Bank	10m
Handelsbanken PLC	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	UK Domiciled Bank	5m
Landesbank Hessian-Thuringen Girozentrale (Helena) Frankfurt	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	Germany	5m
Bayerische Landesbank	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	Germany	5m
National Bank of Canada	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	Canada	5m

Name	Council's Current Deposit Period	Category	Limit (£)
Ultra-Short Dated Bond Funds: Aberdeen Standard Life Federated Hermes Other providers where approved by Head of Finance	Liquid Rolling Balance	Financial Instrument	10m (per fund)

Name	Council's Current Deposit Period	Category	Limit (£)
Money Market Funds: HSBC GLF MMF Aberdeen Standard Life Deutsche GLS Aviva Investors Liquidity Funds Federated Hermes Barclays Call Account Other MMF's where approved by Head of Finance	Liquid Rolling Balance	Financial Instrument	10m (per fund)

Name	Council's Current Deposit Period	Society Asset Value (£'m) As at November 23	Limit (£)
Other Specified Investments - UK Building Societies: -			
Nationwide Building Society	Using Link Asset Services Credit Criteria	271,893	Assets greater than £10,000m Limit - £10m
Yorkshire Building Society		58,754	
Coventry Building Society		58,867	Assets between £10,000m and £5,000m Limit - £5m
Skipton Building Society		33,571	
Leeds Building Society		25,514	
Principality Building Society		11,275	Assets between £5,000m and £1,500m Limit - £3m
West Bromwich Building Society		5,689	

Name	Council's Current Deposit Period	Category	Limit (£)
Non-Specified Investments: -			
All UK Local Authorities – longer term limit	Over 1 year and up to 5 years	Local Authority	10m per single counterparty
CCLA Local Authorities' Property Fund	Minimum of 5 years	Pooled UK Property Fund	Up to 10m
South Cambs Ltd - Housing Co.	Up to 5 years	Loan	120m
UK Municipal Bonds Agency	N/A	Share Capital	0.050m
Cambridge Leisure and Ice Centre	25 Years	Loan	2.4m
Cambourne Town Council	TBC	Loan	0.5m

Limits on Investment Per Sector

	Cash limit
Any single organisation, except the UK Central Government	£10 million each
UK Central Government	Unlimited
Any group of organisations under the same ownership	£10 million per group
Foreign countries	£5 million per country
Registered providers and registered social landlords	£5 million each
Unsecured investments with building societies	£10 million each
Loans to unrated corporates	£5 million in total
Money market funds	£40 million in total
Real estate investment trusts	£5 million in total

Treasury Management: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Term	Definition
Authorised Limit for External Borrowing	Represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing
Capital Expenditure	Expenditure capitalised in accordance with regulations i.e. material expenditure either by Government Directive or on capital assets, such as land and buildings, owned by the Council (as opposed to revenue expenditure which is on day to day items including employees' pay, premises costs and supplies and services)
Capital Financing Requirement	A measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need i.e. it represents the total historical outstanding capital expenditure which has not been paid for from either revenue or capital resources
Certificates of Deposit (CDs)	Low risk certificates issued by banks which offer a higher rate of return
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
Corporate Bonds	Financial instruments issued by corporations
Counterparties	Financial Institutions with which funds may be placed
Credit Risk	Risk of borrower defaulting on any type of debt by failing to make payments which it is obligated to do
DLUHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (formerly the Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government, MHCLG)
Enhanced Cash Funds	Higher yielding funds typically for investments exceeding 3 months
Eurocurrency	Currency deposited by national governments or corporations in banks outside of their home market
External Gross Debt	Long-term liabilities including Private Finance Initiatives and Finance Leases
Government CNAV	Highly liquid sovereign stock based on a Constant Net Asset Value (CNAV)
HRA	Housing Revenue Account - a 'ring-fenced' account for local authority housing account where a council acts as landlord
HRA Self-Financing	A new funding regime for the HRA introduced in place of the previous annual subsidy system
	A benchmark rate that some of the leading banks charge each other for short-term loans

London Interbank Offered Rate
(LIBOR)

Term	Definition
London Interbank Bid Rate (LIBID)	The average interest rate which major London banks borrow Eurocurrency deposits from other banks
Liquidity	A measure of how readily available a deposit is
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee - The Bank of England Committee responsible for setting the UK's bank base rate
Low Volatility Net Asset Value (LVNAV)	Highly liquid sovereign stock based on a Constant Net Asset Value (CNAV)
Non-Ring-Fenced Bank (NRFB)	Government & Bank of England rules will apply to all UK Banks which have to split their business into 'core' retail and investment units known as Ring and Non-Ring Fenced Banks for the 1 st January 2019 deadline
Non-Specified Investments	These are investments that do not meet the conditions laid down for Specified Investments and potentially carry additional risk, e.g. lending for periods beyond 1 year
Operational Boundary	Limit which external borrowing is not normally expected to exceed
PWLB	Public Works Loans Board - an Executive Government Agency of HM Treasury from which local authorities & other prescribed bodies may borrow at favourable interest rates
Ring Fenced Bank (RFB)	Government & Bank of England rules will apply to all UK Banks which have to split their business into 'core' retail and investment units known as Ring and Non-Ring Fenced Banks for the 1 st January 2019 deadline
Security	A measure of the creditworthiness of a counter-party
Specified Investments	Those investments identified as offering high security and liquidity. They are also sterling denominated, with maturities up to a maximum of 1 year, meeting the minimum 'high' credit rating criteria where applicable
Supranational Bonds	Multi-lateral Development Bank Bond
UK Government Gilts	Longer-term Government securities with maturities over 6 months and up to 30 years
Variable Net Asset Value (VNAV)	MMFs values based on daily market fluctuations to 2 decimal places known as mark-to-market prices
UK Government Treasury Bills	Short-term securities with a maximum maturity of 6 months issued by HM Treasury
Weighted Average Life (WAL)	Weighted average length of time of unpaid principal
Weighted Average Maturity (WAM)	Weighted average amount of time to maturity
Yield	Interest, or rate of return, on an investment

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Report to:	Cabinet	6th February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	Councillor John Williams, Lead Cabinet Member for Finance	
Lead Officer:	Peter Maddock	

Review of Earmarked Reserves

Executive Summary

1. To undertake a review of the Council's Revenue Reserves and Provisions as part of the 2024/2025 budget setting process.
2. Earmarked reserves are held to fund specific projects or proposals and the total balance held is significant in the context of the Council's overall financial position. It is good practice to review these as part of the budget process.

Key Decision

3. No.

Recommendations

4. **That Cabinet is requested to consider the report and, if satisfied, recommend to Full Council:**
 - (a) **That the Reserves as summarised at paragraph 12 of the report be released and transferred to the General Reserve or transferred to other reserves as appropriate on 31 March 2024.**
 - (b) **That the movement in Reserves in 2023/2024 as set out in Appendix A, and the estimated balance of Reserves of £36.132 million, be noted.**

Reasons for Recommendations

1. To ensure that the Council regularly reviews the balances held in established reserves to confirm that the allocations remain valid and thus still needed for the purposes outlined and that they are at the correct level to meet this requirement.

Details

Background

5. When reviewing their medium-term financial plans and preparing annual budgets local authorities should consider the establishment and maintenance of reserves but they should not be held without a clear and identified purpose. Reserves can be held for three main purposes:
 - a working balance to help cushion the impact of uneven cash flows and avoid unnecessary temporary borrowing – this forms part of general reserves;
 - a contingency to cushion the impact of unexpected events or emergencies – this also forms part of general reserves;
 - a means of building up funds, often referred to as earmarked reserves, to meet known or predicted requirements; earmarked reserves are accounted for separately but remain legally part of the General Fund.
6. The Cabinet is invited, as part of the 2024/2025 revenue budget determination process, to review the level and purpose of the Council's Revenue Reserves. A detailed summary of the various Reserves held during 2023/2024 is attached at **Appendix A**.
7. The value of earmarked Revenue Reserves held at 1 April 2023 was £33.602 million. Based on the original budget, it was expected that between the period 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024 the level of earmarked reserves will have increased to £36.132 million.
8. The revision to the budget for 2023/2024 will change the outturn position for some of the reserves listed but the report is more concerned about those reserves that are no longer required or additional ones that need to be created.

Review Process

9. The Cabinet, in reviewing the existing reserves, must give due regard to professional guidance which includes consideration of the following issues:
 - The reason/purpose of the reserve;
 - How and when the reserve can be used;
 - Procedures for the reserves management and control;
 - A process and timescale for review of the reserve to ensure continuing relevance and adequacy.
10. The focus of the review, as part of the 2024/2025 revenue budget process, will be to ensure that they are still relevant and held at the right balance.
11. The schedule of Reserves, at **Appendix A** identifies financial movements during 2023/2024 against the established revenue reserves and the estimated balance as at 31 March 2024.
12. The revenue reserves proposed for release to the General Fund on 31 March 2024 total £28,000. The revenue reserve proposed for closure and reallocation totals £2,293,000. The details are summarised below:

RESERVES	Estimated Balance 31/03/2024* £'000
Transformation and Corporate Services	
Sports Development	4
	<u>4</u>
Housing Services	
Supporting People	2
Saxon Close Commuted Sum	16
	<u>18</u>
Environmental Health	
Milton Sports Lake	6
	<u>6</u>
Finance Services	
A14 Reserve	2,293
TOTAL	<u><u>2,321</u></u>

13. The A14 reserve was created to hold amounts set aside to pay over to Highways England over a 25 year period. Toward the end of the 2022/2023 financial year though agreement was reached with Highways England to commute the £6.05m contribution held to a one off payment of £3.757m instead of 25 annual payments of £242,000. The remaining balance of £2.293m is no longer required and it is proposed to transfer this to the Renewables Reserve on 31st March 2024.
14. There are no new reserves planned for 2024/2025.

Options

15. The option of not reviewing Reserve and Provision balances is not considered to be appropriate as otherwise valuable resource which may be needed elsewhere could be inappropriately allocated.

Implications

16. In the writing of this report, taking into account the financial, legal, staffing, risk management, equality and diversity, climate change, community safety and any other key issues, the following implications have been considered:

Financial and Fraud Risk

17. The value of Reserves and Provisions held is set out in the report. They are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether (i) they are still needed for purposes outlined and (ii) they are at the correct level to meet this requirement. There are no fraud risks identified as part of this report.

Legal

18. Reserves are held to fund specific initiatives or held to cover unforeseen events within the Council's prudent financial management arrangements. The requirement for financial reserves is acknowledged in statute; specifically, Sections 32 and 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require billing and precepting authorities in England and Wales to have regard to the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure when calculating the budget requirement.
19. Provisions must be established for any material liabilities of uncertain timing or amount to be settled by the transfer of economic benefits. They are required, therefore, when the local authority has a present obligation as a result of a past event. A Provision should be made on the date of the obligating event – the date on which the event takes place that results in an authority having no realistic alternative to settling the obligation. Conversely, amounts set aside for purposes falling outside the definition of Provisions should be considered as reserves.

Risks/Opportunities

20. The Council maintains Revenue Reserves and Provisions to help fund specific initiatives or to cover unforeseen events (i.e. risk mitigation) within the Council's prudent financial management arrangements.

Equality and Diversity

21. This report is exclusively to consider support and administrative arrangements and has no direct relevance to the Council's duty to promote equality of opportunity, promote good relations and eliminate unlawful discrimination.

Alignment with Council Priority Areas

Background Papers

Where the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 require documents to be open to inspection by members of the public, they must be available for inspection:

- (a) at all reasonable hours at the offices of South Cambridgeshire District Council;
- (b) on the Council's website; and
- (c) in the case of documents to be available for inspection pursuant to regulation 15, on payment of a reasonable fee required by the Council by the person seeking to inspect the documents at the offices of South Cambridgeshire District Council.

Appendices

Appendix A: Schedule of Earmarked Reserves

Report Author:

Peter Maddock – Head of Finance
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David Hill – Accountant
e-mail: david.hill@scambs.gov.uk

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Earmarked Reserve Balances 2023/24

Name of Reserve	Description of Reserve	Balances as at 01/04/2023 £'000	Transfer From Reserve £'000	Transfer to Reserve £'000	Balances as at 01/04/2024 £'000
<u>General Fund Earmarked Reserves</u>					
GCP Reserve	The Greater Cambridge Partnership (GCP) partners agreed that 40% of New Homes Bonus (NHB) receipts would be set aside to meet the GCP costs but, due to reducing amounts from NHB, this was reduced to 30% from 1 April 2019 and further reduced to 10% during 2021/22. Draw down from this reserve is expected toward the end of this financial year. The original estimate suggested we may have a small amount left if so this will be returned to the General Fund.	4,330	4,327	-	3
A14 Upgrade Reserve	The Reserve was established to fund the A14 contribution of £5m and following a contribution from the County Council to this the reserve stood at £6.050m at 1 st April 2022. The he Council paid a one off amount to settle this and this during March 2023 in the sum of £3.757m. The amount remaining of £2.293m is not now required for this purpose and it is proposed to transfer this to the renewables reserve and close this reserve. It should be noted that the drawdown of £242,000 was set before the one off payment agreed.	2,293	242	-	2,051
Business Rates Retention Reserve	Created as part of the 2020/2021 budget setting process to help manage the short-term financial impact in the event of an unpredictable reduction in retained receipts occurring. The reserve is necessary due to the volatile nature of the non-domestic tax base. The business rates revaluation of 2023 increased overall rateable values by around 25% but given the likely increase in appeals as a result the excess has been put into this reserve and will be used, in the first instance, to offset appeal losses.	3,481	-	8,600	12,081
Property Investment Reserve	The reserve was created as part of the 2020/2021 budget setting process for the investment and refurbishment costs above and beyond tenant repairing lease obligations (e.g. investment to encourage improved re-letting terms). This could include upgrades to improve environmental standards. There is nothing in the programme for 2023/24 but it is likely that there will be further requirements going forward.	3,420	-	-	3,420

Name of Reserve	Description of Reserve	Balances as at 01/04/2023 £'000	Transfer From Reserve £'000	Transfer to Reserve £'000	Balances as at 01/04/2024 £'000
Renewables Reserve	The reserve was set up at the end of 2015/16 to fund a programme of priority green energy investment projects. In line with established policy, the reserve is topped up annually by earmarking the retained renewable energy business rates for investment in green energy projects. Also more recently it has been agreed to add the gain from the Business Rates Pool to this reserve. Current investment projects include a range of green energy measures at South Cambridgeshire Hall, the purchase of electric waste trucks and the Waterbeach renewable energy project (WREN).	6,538	2,551	2,019	6,006
Accommodation Reserve	The reserve was created as part of the 2020/2021 budget setting process and replaced the former Business Accommodation Reserve. This reserve is being used to fund repairs and other works within South Cambs Hall that fall within the definition of revenue expenditure.	671	20	50	701
Business Hub	The business hub reserve holds amounts to be spent at the two business hubs in Gt Shelford and Over. No spend is expected in 2023/24.	10	-	-	10
Safety Advisory Group	A sum of £30,000 was set aside at the end of 2022/23. The group has agreed that this be utilised during 2023/24 and 2024/25 with SCDC employing a business support officer in support of this function.	30	7	-	23
Community Development	This reserve was originally established for community development initiatives and has in the past been used to provide extra Community Chest funding. The reserve was amalgamated with the existing Child and Young People Reserve as part of the 2020/2021 budget setting process to create the capacity for priority community based projects. It is currently being used to finance a temporary member of staff.	14	49	45	10
Revenues and Benefits	An amount was set aside for training and other related costs to be spent as the restructure beds down and colleagues are equipped to carry out their new roles effectively.	100	-	-	100
Sports Development	This is an amount left over from funding a number of initiatives and can now be returned to the General Fund.	4	-	-	4
Shared Waste	Provision has been made of £120,000 for the spike in fuel costs,				

Name of Reserve	Description of Reserve	Balances as at 01/04/2023 £'000	Transfer From Reserve £'000	Transfer to Reserve £'000	Balances as at 01/04/2024 £'000
	£70,000 for replacement of the waste management system and £100,000 for one-off expenditure to finance the round optimisation programme and the effect of this on collection rounds The intention is to fund the additional fuel costs from existing budgets if possible.	290	-	-	290
Transformation Reserve	The Cabinet, at its meeting on 2 October 2019, approved the re-designation of the Business Efficiency Reserve as the Transformation Reserve, with the appropriation of £3 million from the unallocated balance on the General Fund Reserve (following consideration of the General Fund revenue budget outturn position for the financial year 2018/2019). The fund is intended to fund one off transformation projects intended to deliver on-going general Fund Revenue savings. It is likely that some additional monies will be required to progress the programme further.	1,501	932	-	569
Elections	An annual contribution to meet the cost of future election expenses. This will be reviewed during 2023/24 to ensure enough resources are available to fund estimated necessary expenditure.	82	-	82	164
South Cambs Crime & Disorder Partnership	Partnership reserve held on behalf of the South Cambridgeshire Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership. Any decision to utilise spend from this is made at Board level.	26	-	-	26
Homelessness Reserve	This reserve holds unspent year end balances on the Flexible Homelessness Support Grant and it is used to meet project commitments.	798	589	526	735
Land Charges – Appropriations Reserve	Set aside to either provide capital investment in Land Charges (e.g. electronic service delivery) or to offset unforeseen revenue demands that accrue but cannot be recovered through the current fee structure, set at the start of the year. The reserve has been accumulated in recent years from high income levels which have out-stripped costs. By its nature, this Reserve can only be utilised through the Land Charges function.	103	-	-	103
Private Stock Condition Survey	Funding has been set aside to fund a survey on the condition of private housing in the district. The Survey is due to commence shortly with £30,000 expected in both 2023/24 and 2024/25. It is likely there will be a balance left on the reserve when the survey is complete.	101	30	-	71

Name of Reserve	Description of Reserve	Balances as at 01/04/2023 £'000	Transfer From Reserve £'000	Transfer to Reserve £'000	Balances as at 01/04/2024 £'000
Homelink	This Reserve holds historical surpluses relating to this initiative and is used from time to time to fund any deficits that occur and for software upgrades. A small amount is now expected to be used in 2023/24.	137	-	-	137
Travellers Site and Enforcement Reserve	This fund has built-up from the excess rental income generated from the two Council owned sites at Milton and Whaddon. Both sites have had capital injected in them recently and, as such, are relatively newly developed with low maintenance costs, meaning rental income has out-stripped the costs of running the sites. It is proposed that this reserve is retained to enable needs assessments to be undertaken and for any enforcement action relating to environmental health matters or works in default at private sector sites.	111	-	-	111
Swavesey Byeways Fund	Amounts have been received from a third party toward maintenance of the Byways and can only be used for that purpose. The balance relates to amounts yet to be utilised.	17	-	-	17
Contributions: Cambridge Sports Lake Trust	This relates to a contribution towards the maintenance of the lake at Milton Country Park. It seems the work has already been carried and funded from the general reserve rather than this reserve. The remaining amount should therefore be transferred to the General fund un-earmarked reserve in recognition of this.	6	-	-	6
Webb's Hole Sluice	This small amount is held for any one-off equipment replacement that might be required. It has been in existence for at least three years and further work is needed to assess the necessity for it	13	-	-	13
Supporting People	This reserve was originally set up following receipt of Government Grant some years ago. The fund is all but exhausted now and it is proposed to transfer the small amount left to the General Fund.	2	-	-	2
Saxon Close, Oakington Commuted Sum	This reserve comprises S106 monies held to provide grounds maintenance on a shared space at this housing development. Maintenance is carried out on an ad hoc basis and forms part of the grounds maintenance contract and the reserve is therefore not required. It is proposed this amount be released to the General Fund.	16	-	-	16
Awarded Watercouses	This will be used to fund future Plant and Equipment represented within the Authority's capital programme.	90	-	-	90

Name of Reserve	Description of Reserve	Balances as at 01/04/2023 £'000	Transfer From Reserve £'000	Transfer to Reserve £'000	Balances as at 01/04/2024 £'000
Planning Reserve	The reserve was created as part of the 2020/2021 budget setting process from the amalgamation of a number of existing planning related reserves to provide funding for unforeseen and unexpected levels of service, the resource needs associated with major developments, legal and other costs arising from planning enforcement actions and a contribution to consultancy and other resource needs associated with Local Plan preparations.	1,712	-	-	1,712
Northstowe Reserve	The Reserve has been built up over a number of years to help fund the development at Northstowe. It will be used to meet shortfalls in the s106 funding agreed for the various schemes and also for the temporary building.	3,518	110	-	3,408
Repair and Renewal (Vehicles & Plant) Fund	The reserve was created as part of the 2020/2021 revenue budget setting process for the purpose of defraying expenditure to be incurred from time to time in repairing, maintaining, replacing and renewing vehicles and plant belonging to the Council. Annual revenue contributions will be made to the R&R Fund to equalise costs over the life of the asset. A range of existing reserves for vehicle acquisitions were amalgamated into this Fund.	3,827	788	903	3,942
IT Fund	The reserve was created as part of the 2020/2021 revenue budget setting process for the purpose of defraying expenditure to be incurred from time to time on IT replacement equipment and software solutions. Annual revenue contributions will be made to the Fund to meet expected replacement costs.	361	100	50	311
Total Earmarked Reserves		33,602	9,745	12,275	36,132

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Agenda Item 15



South
Cambridgeshire
District Council

Report to:	Cabinet	06 February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	John Williams - Lead Cabinet Member for Finance	
Lead Officer:	Peter Maddock - Head of Finance	
Key Decision:	Yes The key decision was first published in the April 2023 Forward Plan.	

Summary General Fund Revenue Budget 2024/2025

Executive Summary

1. To consider the summary General Fund Revenue Budget for 2024/2025 and to recommend the Revenue Budget to Council.
2. This is a key decision because it results in the authority incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Council's overall budgets.

Recommendations

3. It is recommended that Cabinet consider the report and, if satisfied:
 - a) Review the detailed budgets presented at Appendix B, and summarised at Appendix A, with an estimated General Fund Gross Operating Expenditure for 2024/2025 of £76.731 million, estimated Gross Operating Income of £48.306 million and estimated General Fund Net Operating Expenditure of £28.425 million.
 - b) Acknowledge the key factors which have led to the proposed 2024/2025 General Fund Revenue Budget, with service pressures summarised at Appendix C and offsetting efficiency savings/policy options summarised at Appendix D.
 - c) Acknowledge that the 2024/2025 General Fund Revenue Budget gross expenditure is covered by forecast income sources (assuming no change in Government grant) and, therefore, any addition(s) to expenditure that are made by the Cabinet or Council will need to be met from the General Fund Balance.
 - d) Approve the 2024/2025 General Fund Revenue Budget taking into account the statement by the Chief Finance Officer on the risks and robustness of the estimates as required under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 (reproduced at Appendix F).
 - e) Set the Council Tax Requirement for 2024/2025 at £11,688,650.

- f) **Approve an increase in the District element of the Council Tax of £5 per annum, giving an average Band D Council Tax of £170.31, plus the relevant amounts required by the precepts of the Parish Councils, Cambridgeshire County Council, Cambridgeshire Police & Crime Commissioner, and the Cambridgeshire Fire Authority.**
- g) **Approve the estimates of the amounts required to be made under the Non-domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013 as set out in paragraphs 38 - 41.**
- h) **Approve the use of the additional income from the Business Rate Pool, estimated at £1,100,000 in 2024/2025, for transfer to the established Renewables Reserve for priority projects.**
- i) **Subject to any changes to the recommendations above, recommend to Council that it approves:**
 - (i) **The 2024/2025 General Fund Revenue Budget based on known commitments at this time and planned levels of Service/functions resulting in a Budget Requirement of £37.125 million.**
 - (ii) **The District Council Precept on the Collection Fund (Council Tax Requirement) of £11.689 million in 2024/2025 (based on the Provisional Government Settlement) and a Band D Council Tax of £170.31.**

Details

A. Prospects for Local Government

- 4. This report sets out the draft revenue budget proposals for 2024/2025 that have been prepared in the context of an economic landscape that has continued with a degree of uncertainty and market volatility during 2023. The cost of living has been rising in the UK and across the world markedly over the past year, particular food, energy prices and high inflation levels. This is partly in response to the conflict in Ukraine and global recovery from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic though this should begin to ease in 2024 but will not fully be over until wages catchup for all households. In addition, there is continued uncertainty about the timing of local government funding reforms that, when implemented, could have a significant impact on the distribution of resources.
- 5. The funding reforms, previously planned for introduction from April 2021, had been further delayed and the long-standing funding issues remain unresolved. There was no update within the 2023/2024 Local Government Settlement on the business rates retention (BRR) reset or funding reform although the Government did announce that the BRR pilots would continue throughout the spending review period. It is reasonable to assume that these reforms are likely to be further delayed to 2026/2027 at the earliest, some seven years later than originally planned. These reforms are expected to fundamentally change how, and to what level, all Local Authorities are to be funded but there remains uncertainty as to the level and distribution of local government funding beyond 2024/2025.
- 6. A detailed refresh of the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) was considered by Cabinet, at its meeting on 07 November 2023, and this provided (i) an assessment of the resources available to the Council over the medium term and (ii) an assessment of spending pressures based on existing levels of service delivery and known policy/legislative changes. The determination of the 2024/2025 revenue budget has,

therefore, been informed by the MTFs financial forecasts, together with established and effective budget monitoring arrangements that have created a sound foundation for the management of the Council's financial resources. A further refresh of this is required in light of the provisional settlement and proposed 2024/2025 budget.

7. The financial landscape requires a reliance on an effective budget strategy and sound medium-term financial planning to ensure that the Council's limited resources are targeted to priority services and outcomes.

B. Economic Outlook

8. The economic landscape has continued with uncertainty, with the ongoing financial challenges associated with the cost-of-living crisis in the UK and across the world markedly over the past year, particular food, and energy prices. This is partly in response to the conflict in Ukraine and global recovery from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and high inflation levels acting as a dampener on growth and impacting on Council services. Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation, as a measure of price rises, increased by 4.0% in the 12 months to December 2023, up from 3.9% in November and the first time the rate has increased since February 2023 (based upon the Office for National Statistics (ONS) information). The prospects for economic growth appear limited with a real risk that the UK could fall into recession and a cautious approach is, however, being maintained given the level of uncertainty.
9. In response to the prevailing economic conditions the Bank of England Base Rate has been increasing during the financial year 2023/2024. The increase by 0.25%, to 4.25% from 23 March 2023 was followed by further increases, in response to market conditions, to 4.5% from 11 May 2023, to 5% from 22 June 2023, and to 5.25% from 03 August 2023. The base rate influences the interest rates that lenders charge for mortgages, loans and other types of credit.
10. Inflation used to drive expenditure and income assumptions in revenue budget planning have been based on the Bank of England and Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) forecasts; the percentage applied in the MTFs and in the proposed budget is 5% for employee related costs and for other costs inflation has been reflected using the percentage most suitable on an individual case basis taking the current economic situation into consideration.
11. The Council lends its cash balances externally on a short-term basis, with a view to generating a return that can be spent on delivering council services whilst managing both security and liquidity of the cash. Whilst there is marginal benefit from prevailing interest rates in terms of investment returns, local authorities have experienced unforeseen cost pressures as a result of increased energy prices, spiralling inflation, and national living wage pressures. These factors have been fully taken into account as part of the 2024/2025 budget setting process.
12. Long term loans were not used during 2023/2024 to fund items in the Capital Programme though it is anticipated that external borrowing will be required during 2024/2025. For budgeting purposes, available interest rates have been factored into the borrowing cost projections associated with the capital programme.

C. Budget Formulation

13. The detailed budgets continue to be presented for each service area numbered from appendices **B1 to B7** on a service by service basis and made up of a number of pages. Each service pack has a title page, a budget summary listing the main budget

categories, individual budget pages showing the detail behind the summary with some narrative (with similar budgets grouped together) and a subjective analysis which shows the service area spend by types of expenditure by Service code of Practice (SeRCOP) generally adopted by local authorities.

14. In looking specifically at the 2024/2025 Revenue Budget, the Council needs to be mindful of the financial backdrop and will need to ensure that any proposals, in particular around efficiencies and policy options, need to be realistic and above all sustainable. The financial landscape will, therefore, require reliance on an effective budget strategy and sound medium-term financial planning to ensure that the Council's limited resources are targeted to priority services and outcomes.
15. The Revenue Budget has been prepared in accordance with the Council's MTFS approved by Cabinet on 07 November 2023. The clear message is that budget setting and medium-term financial planning will be tough over the duration of the MTFS (to 2029). In determining the 2024/2025 revenue budget, due and proper regard has been given to its ongoing sustainability and the observance of a number of overarching principles. This has involved:
 - a) A comprehensive review of the base budget to provide greater assurance for the future. The review has been based upon regular established monitoring processes and has incorporated a review of the alignment between the original budget and service activity.
 - b) The commitment, in response to the financial challenges, to an ambitious 4-year plan to deliver high quality services, ensuring that financial resources are aligned to business plan priorities and improving customer service.
 - c) A positive commitment to achieve better value for money for the service areas whilst maintaining quality, accessible front-line services, and the adoption of a Value for Money Strategy by the Cabinet on 4 September 2019.
 - d) The continued review and tight control of the capital programme given the impact of borrowing on the revenue budget.
16. An overall commitment to increase annual income sources and reduce annual expenditure without materially reducing front line services provided by the Council.
17. The resulting draft 2024/2025 revenue budget sets out the Council's finances and the efficiencies required to produce a balanced budget in the light of the ongoing reduction in Government grant funding and other pressures.
18. In preparing the budget for 2024/2025 a detailed revised estimate for 2023/2024 has also been prepared considering the changes to expenditure and funding owing to a number of national and global factors: Brexit, the Covid-19 pandemic, global supplies production, rising inflation, Russian sanctions and the cost-of-living crisis.
19. There are several significant changes to the budget process; one change relates to Support Service Allocations. The requirement to allocate out all support services was made discretionary several years ago. This process is quite time consuming but made the allocation of the appropriate level of Support Services to the HRA transparent and clear. The 2024/25 budget has been prepared based on allocations only to the HRA, Council Subsidiaries, shared services, and corporate activities so this will mean significant movements in some areas as support services have no longer been allocated there. It is fair to say the revised process was not as easy as expected and

once the budgets are complete a review will be undertaken to assess whether we continue with this or revert to the previous approach.

20. The second change relates to non-operational budgets whereby pension related accounting adjustments and Capital Financing charges are not included within the detailed budget packs primarily because these are reversed out below the net cost of services line as they are an accounting adjustment and should not impact on the general fund balance or the Council Tax. It is felt that these changes improve the clarity of the detailed budgets.

D. Local Government Settlement – Funding Sources

21. The 2021 Spending Review, announced on 27 October 2021, set out Government's spending plans and departmental budgets for the period 2022/2023 to 2024/2025. It confirmed, at that time, that the Core Spending Power for local government was expected to increase by 3% per annum real terms (5% in cash terms). In addition, it was confirmed that there would not be a reset of the business rates baseline in 2023/2024 but there was no update on the timescale for the funding reforms.
22. The provisional finance settlement announcement, on 18 December 2023, made some changes to the funding allocations compared to 2023/2024. Whilst the delay in implementing the intended funding reforms benefits the Council in 2024/2025, there remains very significant risks to the funding level for District Council's in future years with the expectation that the Council will lose a significant share of its funding as a result of the funding changes – the expected, but deferred, business rate baseline reset could be particularly damaging. To offset the adverse impact of the local government funding reforms, when implemented, some form of damping support would be inevitable, although the detail on this and how it would be phased out over time has not been published
23. The key headlines in relation to the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement are as follows:
 - (i) Council Tax referendum principle of the higher of 3% or £5 per dwelling for 2024/2025.
 - (ii) Continuation of the existing Business Rate Retention Scheme for a further year, with 100% business rates pilots continued for a further year. It remains unclear what is happening with the proposed Business Rates reset. The Cambridgeshire Business Rates Pool was also confirmed for a further year.
 - (iii) A new allocation referred to as the funding guarantee introduced for 2023/24 (£1,070,500) has been increased from 3% to 5 in 2024/25 (£1,152,000). This is provided to ensure all authorities receive at least a 5% increase in core spending power. It was assumed that this will be discontinued after 2025/2026. On 24th January the Government announced that this would increase to 5%, although no detail has been confirmed in the actual figures yet¹.
 - (iv) Continuation of the Rural Service Grant up from £153,000 to £177,000 for a further year in recognition of the additional cost of providing services in sparse rural areas, pending implementation of the Fair Funding Review.

¹ Further changes were announced, including potential extra funding for Internal Drainage Boards, but no detail has been provided and so no figures are included in the budget papers yet.

- (v) The one-off services grant to support service provision has been reduced to £17,000 in 2024/25 and thereafter discontinued.
- (vi) Revenue Support Grant (RSG) of £243,000 has been allocated for 2024/2025 and is expected to continue into 2025/2026 and beyond but at an increased level.
- (vii) The original consultation on the New Homes Bonus (NHB) scheme closed on 7 April 2021 proposing a range of options to provide an incentive that is more focussed and targeted on ambitious housing delivery. Further expected consultation during 2023/2024 did not take place which means there is still considerable uncertainty around support going forwards. It had been assumed that the support provided in the settlement would be on the basis of a revised scheme, however, the Council has received an allocation of £1,757,000 on the basis of the current scheme.

24. The spending power of the Council, based upon the provisional settlement, can be summarised as follows:

	2023/2024 £'000	2024/2025 Provisional £'000	Change %	2025/2026 Forecast £'000
Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA):				
- Baseline Funding Level	2,746	2,891	5.3%	2,978
Total SFA – Per 2024/2025 Settlement	2,746	2,891	5.3%	2,978
- Rural Services Grant	153	177	15.6%	177
- Revenue Support Grant	228	243	6.6%	251
- Funding Allocation Guarantee	1,070	1,152	7.7%	2,546
- Services Grant	107	17	-84.1%	17
New Homes Bonus (NHB) Grant	1,508	1,757	16.5%	-
Council Tax Income	11,130	11,689	5%	12,304
Core Spending Power	16,942	17,926	5.8%	18,273

25. While the level of Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) for 2024/2025 remains stable as a result of the settlement that has been announced, there is still uncertainty relating to the SFA for 2025/2026 and beyond. The outcome of the Fair Funding Review, a probable baseline reset (and potential review of the Business Rate Retention system), and the review of NHB create uncertainty but this is now more likely to impact budgets from 2026/27.

26. The key elements of local government funding, some of the assumptions made for the period from 2025/2026 and local prospects were outlined in the refresh of the MTFs reported to Cabinet on 07 November 2023. These are outlined in more detail in the “Funding the Budget Requirement” Section below.

E. Spending Baseline, Spending Pressures and Savings

27. The table below sets out headline movements between the 2024/2025 draft budget and the 2023/2024 approved budget (Column 1 and 7 on appendix A) Detailed analysis by service area is outlined in **Appendices A and B**.

	Increased Resource £'s	Decreased Resource £'s
Resources		
Council Tax	369,620	
Business Rates	3,558,800	
Funding Guarantee Allocation	81,500	
Rural Services Grant/Services Grant/RSG (Net Change)		51,060
New Homes Bonus	248,550	
Net Increase in Resources	4,258,470	51,060

	Reduced Spending/ Funding changes £'s	Increased Spending £'s
Spending		
Chief Executive	379,000	
Climate, Environment and Waste Services	1,141,000	
Finance Service	5,625,000	
Housing Services	1,535,000	
Monitoring Officer		163,000
Planning Services	1,219,000	
Transformation, HR & Corporate Services		1,727,000
Interest Payable	505,000	
Investment Income	524,000	
Other Levies & Contributions		192,000
Capital Financing & MRP		7,025,000
Contribution to Earmarked Reserves		1,961,000
Contribution to General Fund		4,066,000
Change in budget requirement between 2023/2024 and 2024/2025	10,928,000	15,135,000

28. The most significant of these are set out below:
- a) The “Net Increase in Resources” is set out in more detail at Section “G” below. The increase in Council Tax is based upon a proposed £5 increase on 2023/2024 levels.

- b) Spending pressures and growth bids have been submitted and have been refined as part of the budget build process. These are summarised at **Appendix C**.
 - c) Pay and prices incorporate a pay increase of 5% and an assessment of contracted service inflation.
 - d) Funding changes (e.g. incorporating the additional S31 grants related to business rates and additional income from the Council's investments).
 - e) Capital financing charges to support the forward capital programme (see separate report on the agenda).
 - f) Savings proposals are set out in more detail at **Appendix D**.
29. It has been established practice, since 2020/2021, to maintain a prudent level of revenue contingency to enable unforeseen and "one off" needs (i.e. having no long-term ongoing revenue commitment) to be considered for funding during the financial year. The draft 2024/2025 revenue budget includes a sum of £500,000 for this purpose, which represents a little under 2% of the net operating expenditure.

F. Proposed Savings

- 30. The Council has embarked on an ambitious 4-year plan to transform service quality, realign financial resources to business plan priorities and improve customer service.
- 31. Progress with the range of savings proposals, including income generation opportunities, has been considered and refined as part the ongoing budget monitoring reports to Cabinet. The proposals have been subject to further refinement and consultation with stakeholders and the schedule of proposals, at Appendix D, have been included in the 2024/2025 Revenue Budget.
- 32. The profile of savings is influenced by deliverability and lead in times and an analysis by years at Appendix D together with an estimate of how much is expected to fall on the General Fund and how much are HRA related savings.
- 33. There continues to be, in addition, a great deal of work undertaken, in consultation with Heads of Service on budget challenge, in order to identify other savings on budgets sufficient to reduce the level of costs to the level of resources available, or to ensure that budgets are appropriately aligned. This has resulted in budget adjustments being made in the context of maintaining the relationship between resource allocation and the Council's Business Plan priorities.
- 34. In relation to partnership arrangements, a "recharge model" was introduced in 2020/2021 for existing shared services to ensure that recharges are fair and consistently applied and that taxpayers in one area are not subsidising services provided in another. The level of recharges applied has been factored into the 2024/2025 revenue budget.

G. Funding the Budget Requirement

- 35. Funding the Budget Requirement incorporates:
 - i Revenue Support Grant/Business Rates
 - ii Other Specific Grants

iii Council Tax

(i) **Revenue Support Grant/Business Rates**

36. The Business Rate Retention Scheme (BRRS) was introduced in April 2013 to provide Councils with stronger financial incentives to support property development and boost the economy in their local area. It means that Councils bear a proportion of the real terms change in business rate revenues in their area: gaining when revenues grow in real terms, losing when they fall. The proportion was initially set at 50% across England. In two-tier areas, like Cambridgeshire, 40% is retained by the District Council and 9% is retained by Cambridgeshire County Council and 1% by the Cambridgeshire Fire Authority.
37. The review of Local Government Finance that will comprise (i) the quantum and how existing funding streams will feature within this and (ii) the methodology to allocate funding (known as Fair Funding) has now been further delayed. It is uncertain when the introduction of the new funding model predicated on changes to BRSS to enable a 75% retention of Business Rates (with most, if not all of the 25% increase, allocated to authorities with adult social care responsibilities) will be introduced. The 2024/2025 revenue budget has, therefore, been based upon the existing funding regime.
38. The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement was announced on 18 December 2023 and sets out the Council's SFA for 2024/2025. This is identified in the table below, together with the other factors relevant to determining the Business Rates Yield for 2024/2025:

	2023/2024 £'000	2024/2025 Provisional £'000	Change %	2025/2026 £'000
Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA):				
- Baseline Funding Level	2,746	2,891	5.3	2,978
- Tariff	33,902	35,684	5.3	36,745
- Business Rates Baseline	36,648	38,590	5.3	39,748
- Section 31 Grants	5,818	5,825	0.1	-
Total SFA – Per 2024/2025 Settlement	2,746	2,891	5.3	2,978
Safety Net Threshold	2,449	2,674	9.2	2,754
Levy Rate (p in £) applicable if outside pool	£0.50	£0.50		£0.50

39. Specifically, in relation to the preparation of the 2024/2025 Revenue Budget:
40. The net Business Rates Yield has been estimated at £114.181 million for 2024/2025 as set out in Appendix E. The Council's share of this together with the surplus set out in Appendix E equates to £51.184 million compared to a Business Rates Baseline of £38.590 million as set out in the table above. The forecast is based on the number and

rateable values of non-domestic properties currently shown in the valuation list. The Business Rates forecast is predicated on the following assumptions:

- (a) The Council is entitled to a number of Section 31 Grants in relation to Business Rates to compensate for yield that is foregone due to national government policy, for example, the extension to eligibility for Small Business Rate Relief. These Section 31 Grants are included within the Council's net expenditure (at Appendix F).
- Where growth or decline in the tax base, i.e. new developments, can be predicted with reasonable certainty this is reflected in the forecast yield.
 - There will be no significant changes to the overall value of reliefs, e.g. empty property rate relief or charitable rate relief over the course of the financial year.
- (b) The business rates revaluation went ahead in 2023/24 and the council saw a significant increase in rateable values as a result. The key issue however in relation to forecasting the Business Rates Yield relates to the value of appeals and this is extremely difficult to predict. Given the economic situation and the cost-of-living crisis, there is likely to be a significant number of appeals coming forward as a result of increased business rates liabilities. Appeals relating to the previous "2010 List" and "2017 List" have been resolved, and whilst the provision rate used was based on the national rate of 4.7% there is little confidence that this is a guide to future appeal rates. Thus, whilst there is still no real data to base the provision on going forward a figure of 8% has been used to reflect the expectation that appeals lodged will be higher than those seen previously.
- (c) Where ratepayers are faced with increased rates liabilities, the government will apply transitional measures so that new liability levels are reached over a three-year period. The value of transitional relief in these cases is estimated at a little under £11 million. Those ratepayers that see reduced rates liabilities will benefit from those reductions immediately.
- (d) The estimated Business Rates Tariff and Baseline are both projected to increase by around 5.3% in 2024/25 but it is unlikely that actual income from business rates will increase by these sorts of levels given the expected level of appeals going forward, and economic climate, so it is proposed that some of the additional income in 2024/25 be set aside to meet the expected shortfalls in 2025/26 and beyond.
41. Under the business rates retention scheme local authorities are able to come together, on a voluntary basis, to pool their business rates, giving them scope to generate additional growth through collaborative effort and to smooth the impact of volatility in rates income across a wider economic area. The Council successfully applied to be the lead authority of a consortium which also includes Cambridgeshire County Council, Peterborough City Council, Fenland District Council, East Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire Fire Authority. The formal designation of the pool was confirmed on 18 December 2019 and was introduced on 1 April 2020. The Pool successfully continued into 2023/24 and has also been re-designated to continue in 2024/2025. It is estimated that the Council will benefit from an additional income in excess of £1 million during 2024/2025 and, in line with established policy, it is proposed that the sum continues to be transferred annually to top up the Renewables Reserve to fund priority projects determined by the Council.

(ii) **Other Specific Grants**

Rural Services Grant

42. The Council currently receives a Rural Services Grant in the sum of £153,000 in recognition of the additional cost of providing services in sparse rural areas. This has been confirmed to continue into 2024/2025 at the higher level of £177,000.

New Homes Bonus

43. The New Homes Bonus (NHB) was introduced in 2011 to provide an incentive for local authorities to encourage housing growth in their areas. The aim of the bonus was to provide a financial incentive to reward and encourage local authorities to help facilitate housing growth. It is based on the amount of extra Council Tax revenue raised from new-build homes, conversions and long-term empty homes brought back into use. NHB funding has been based on the following:
- a) NHB is payable on housing growth over a threshold of 0.4% of the Tax Base.
 - b) Payments are based on a rolling 4-year period.
44. Housing growth has been significant for this Council area and, as such, the Council has benefited from high levels of NHB. The Government has, however, stated its commitment to review NHB and the long-awaited consultation on the replacement for NHB, published in 2021, outlined a number of options for reforming NHB to provide an incentive more focused and targeted on ambitious housing delivery, that complemented wider planning reforms, and that sought to dovetail with the wider financial mechanisms the government is putting in place, including the community infrastructure levy and the Single Housing Infrastructure Fund. The Council has been a major beneficiary of the grant, receiving a peak of £5.2 million in 2016/2017 and there is a risk that the long outstanding review could result in a reduced financial benefit.
45. It had been expected that the changes to NHB would be implemented alongside the wider local government reform package, but the timescale for the changes remains uncertain and clarity of the future of NHB is needed following the consultation in 2021. It is now evident that the provisional settlement would be on a similar basis to the 2023/2024 budget, therefore, includes a reward from NHB in the sum of £1.757 million based on the existing scheme.
46. In line with the agreement of the partners, 10% of NHB has been set aside as a contribution to the Greater Cambridge Partnership (GCP) Investment and Delivery Fund.

(iii) Council Tax

47. Council Tax has been the most predictable and stable element of Local Government funding, despite the uncertainty created by rising inflation and increased costs. This source of income is predicted to yield £11.689 million in 2024/2025 based upon an assumed £5 increase in Council Tax (the maximum level permitted by Government) and an increase in tax base based upon the latest estimates of housing growth.
48. The Local Government Finance Act 1992 requires the Council to set its Council Tax Base for the ensuing financial year by 31 January preceding the start of the new financial year and to notify precepting bodies of the Tax Base that will apply to their area. The Council Tax base for the financial year 2024/2025 has been set at 68,631.6 Band D equivalent properties (an increase of 1.9%(1300.9) compared to the 2023/2024 Tax Base of 67,330.7).
49. The proposed increase in Council Tax for 2024/2025 is 3.05%. This proposal equates to an increase of £5.00 on the average Band D property giving a Council Tax of £170.31

based upon the 2024/2025 Council Tax base of 68,631.6 Band D dwellings. The proposed 3.05% increase in Council Tax, results in a total yield from Council Tax of £11.600 million (including £0.089 million Collection Fund deficit).

H. Review of Reserves

50. A review of Reserves has been made as part of the budget setting process and a separate report on the agenda outlines the recommendations following the review.

I. Capital Programme

51. A review of the capital programme has been undertaken in conjunction with lead officers to ensure that proposed investment is prudent, sustainable, and affordable and a separate detailed report to the Cabinet proposes a revised profiled capital programme. The Capital Financing implications of the proposed capital programme are reflected in the proposed General Fund Revenue Budget. In the event that all changes are approved, and the latest forecast capital receipts are forthcoming, a forecast borrowing requirement of £64.34 million will be needed to support the total capital programme to 2028/2029.
52. The revenue implications of the Capital Programme have also been taken into account in the draft 2024/2025 revenue budget and are detailed at **Appendix A**.

J. General Fund Revenue Budget Summary

53. The 2024/2025 General Fund Revenue Budget Summary is detailed at **Appendix A** and the following is relevant:
- (i) Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and Business Rates
54. These figures reflect the Settlement for 2024/2025. Any adjustment (dependent on its effect) will be reported to Council on 27 February 2023.
- (ii) Council Tax Collection Fund Balance in aid of Council Tax
55. The Council's share of estimated Council Tax deficit as at 31 March 2024 has been determined by the Head of Finance and totals £0.089 million.
- (iii) Net District Requirement from Council Tax
56. After allowing for the increase in the Council's Taxbase, the average Band D Council Tax will be £170.31.
- (iv) District Precept on Collection Fund
57. In accordance with legislative requirements the District Precept on the Collection Fund will include Parish Precepts when known.
58. In pursuance of Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 the Chief Finance Officer is required to make a statement on the robustness of estimates and the adequacy of Reserves in relation to the Council's budget calculations. Provided Members fully take into account the risks that are outlined in the report at **Appendix F**, I can confirm that Heads of Service are satisfied with the level of budgets put forward for 2024/2025 relating to their respective service areas although it must be recognised that the budget

allocations in 2024/2025, and the future prospects for service delivery, will be challenging and that pressures and constraints during the next financial year will be inevitable.

Reasons for Recommendations

59. To enable the Cabinet to recommend to Full Council the 2023/2024 General Fund Revenue Budget.

Options

60. There are options to remove or add items to the budget but, based on previous Cabinet decisions and the detailed discussions held with spending officers, the General Fund Revenue Budget as presented includes all items required to deliver council services and member priorities. The gross expenditure is covered by forecast income sources (assuming no change in Government grant) and, therefore, any addition(s) to expenditure that are required will need to identify matching savings and/or additional income if the proposed level of Council Tax is not to change.

Implications

61. In the writing of this report, taking into account financial, legal, staffing, risk, equality and diversity, climate change, and any other key issues, the following implications have been considered:-

Financial and Fraud Risk

Budget Overview

62. The proposed 2024/2025 revenue budget is set out in the table at **Appendix A**.

Government Funding Settlement

63. This report is based on the Government settlement relating to the revenue support grant and business rates redistribution. The consultation on the proposed settlement ended on 15 January 2024 and the final settlement is expected to be published in early February 2024.

Parish Council Precepts

64. Parish Councils had until 31 January to notify the Council of their precepts for the forthcoming year and, as such, the total of the precepts will be reported directly to Full Council on 27 February 2024 as part of Council Tax Resolution.

General Risk

65. The Revenue Budget for 2024/2025 has been prepared on a prudent basis but there are risks which may affect the budget. These risks include the following:
- The extent of service pressure being higher or lower than anticipated.
 - The delivery of planned efficiency savings.

- Unforeseen costs during the year which may exceed the provision in the general contingency of £500,000.
- The economic situation is either better or worse than anticipated with fluctuations in income sources (NB: This affects capital financing costs and fees and charges).
- Increases in inflation above those known or expected at this time.
- Member aspirations regarding service levels.
- The impact of changes in legislation.

66. It is also critical that the budget setting timescale is followed to ensure that statutory deadlines are complied with.

Specific Risk

67. When the Council considers each revenue service and function budget endeavours are made to identify potential risks. Inevitably, during the year, some of these risks will occur and impact on the budget by either requiring further expenditure or by reducing the Council's budgeted income. The budget process has identified a number of service specific risks relating to the range of District Council Services and related budgets. An overall assessment of risk and an assessment of the robustness of estimates are set out in **Appendix F**.

Legal

68. The Council is required by law to set a balanced revenue budget each year. There are two specific dates in relation to budget and Council Tax setting that are required by statute to be achieved. Firstly, it is a requirement that each local authority approves its Revenue Budget by 28 February each year for the forthcoming financial year. Secondly, a billing authority (i.e. this Council) is required to set the Council Tax for its area by 11 March each year for the forthcoming financial year.

69. It is a legal requirement (under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003) that before approving the ensuing year's Capital and Revenue Budget, the Council are required to receive and take into account a report of the Chief Finance Officer (Head of Finance) on the robustness of the estimates leading to the Council's Council Tax requirement and the adequacy of financial reserves. This needs to cover issues of affordability (having regard to Council Tax implications), prudence (having regard to Council policies/strategies) and sustainability (having regard to forecast annual expenditure and income). This report is at **Appendix F**.

Consultation responses

Leadership Team, Budget Holders and Lead Cabinet Members.

Background Papers

- Budget Report – Report to Cabinet: 06 February 2023/Council: 22 February 2023
- Medium Term Financial Strategy – Report to Cabinet: 07 November 2023
- Capital Programme Update and New Bids – Report to Cabinet: 05 December 2023
- 2023/24 Revenue & Capital Budget Monitoring – Report to Cabinet: 05 December 2023

Appendices

Appendix A: Revenue Budget 2024/2025: Summary

Appendix B1-7: Revenue Budget 2024/2025: Detailed Budgets

Appendix C: Service Pressures Taken into Account

Appendix D: Service Efficiencies/Income Generation Opportunities

Appendix E: Business Rates Yield Estimate 2024/2025

Appendix F: Revenue Budget – Risks and Robustness

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Appendix A

GENERAL FUND ESTIMATE SUMMARY

2023/24				2024/25 Budget		
Original Estimate	Probable Outturn		Note	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£ 000's	£ 000's			£ 000's	£ 000's	£ 000's
3,484	2,693	Chief Executive & Chief Operating Officer	B(1)	4,894	(1,789)	3,105
10,446	8,215	Head of Climate, Environment & Waste	B(2)	19,451	(10,146)	9,305
8,607	7,319	Head of Finance	B(3)	17,355	(14,373)	2,982
3,161	1,550	Head of Housing	B(4)	5,596	(3,970)	1,626
0	158	Monitoring Officer	B(5)	164	(1)	163
6,088	4,676	Director of Greater Cambridge Shared Planning	B(6)	12,915	(8,046)	4,870
3,725	3,235	Head of Transformation, HR & Corporate Services	B(7)	7,019	(1,566)	5,453
35,511	27,847	Net Corporate Expenditure		67,393	(39,890)	27,503
350	0	Contingency and unallocated		500		500
35,861	27,847	Net Cost of Services		67,893	(39,890)	28,003
(7,003)	(7,408)	Income from Investments	(a)		(7,527)	(7,527)
2,120	2,096	Other Levies and Contributions	(b)	2,162		2,162
3,032	2,136	Interest Payable (Inc. HRA)	(c)	2,527		2,527
(8,148)	(345)	Depreciation Reversals & Other Adj.			(888)	(888)
1,329	936	Minimum Revenue Provision		918		918
3,054	1,369	Revenue Contributions to Capital		3,230		3,230
30,246	26,632	Net Operating Expenditure		76,731	(48,306)	28,425
1,276	1,916	Contribution to/(from) General Fund		4,455		4,455
1,396	4,033	Contribution to/(from) Other Reserves			4,246	4,246
32,918	32,580	To be met from Government Grants and Local Taxpayers		81,185	(44,060)	37,125
Taxation and Grants						
(18,621)	(18,283)	Business Rates inc Section 31			(22,179)	(22,179)
(11,230)	(11,230)	Council Tax			(11,600)	(11,600)
(3,067)	(3,067)	Other Government Grants			(3,346)	(3,346)
(32,918)	(32,580)	Total Taxation and Grants				(37,125)

Notes:-

(a) This includes Rental income from the Councils Commercial Portfolio and Interest Receivable from Ermine Street Housing and Other Counterparties.

(b) This includes the Drainage Levy and Contributions to the Combined Authority and Greater Cambridge Partnership.

(c) This Includes all Interest payable by the General Fund for both external borrowing and Investment Income passed to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA).

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**Chief Executive & Chief Operating Officer
Estimates 2024/25**

**Chief Executive and Chief Operating Officer
Estimates 2024/25
Summary**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25		
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Corporate Management	730	655	661	675	-	675
Democratic Representation	973	1,027	1,026	1,078	-	1,078
Economic Development & Commercial Investment	950	1,416	759	2,513	(1,441)	1,072
Elections	697	386	247	628	(348)	280
Service Area Total	3,349	3,484	2,693	4,894	(1,789)	3,105
Continuing Services Budget	3,177	3,439	2,585			3,063
Funded from Earmarked Reserves	172	44	108			42
Total	3,349	3,484	2,693			3,105
Total Expenditure to General Fund	3,349	3,484	2,693			3,105

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**Chief Executive and Chief Operating Officer
Estimates 2024/25
Corporate Management**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Corporate Management	730	655	661	675	-	675	The Corporate Management service comprises the costs of the executive team. Other significant costs in the budget are the monthly Unfunded Pension Recharges and external audit fees.
Grand Total	730	655	661	675	-	675	

**Chief Executive and Chief Operating Officer
Estimates 2024/25
Democratic Representation**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Democratic Services	973	1,027	1,026	1,078	-	1,078	Democratic Services provide a service to members and officers of the Council ensuring the democratic decision-making process remains within statutory guidelines. The 2023/2024 probable outturn incorporates half-year costs for 2x new Political Assistants and half of the costs for a Personal Assistant. These expenses are offset by posts that were vacant at the beginning of the year due to a service review, which has now concluded, with recruitment initiated in the latter part of the year extending into 2024/25. The increase in the 2024/2025 budget is attributed to the inclusion of full year costs for all new posts.
Grand Total	973	1,027	1,026	1,078	-	1,078	

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**Chief Executive and Chief Operating Officer
Estimates 2024/25
Economic Development and Commercial Investment**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Cambourne Business Park Ltd	-	10	-	-	-	-	The original budget was for miscellaneous costs to be borne by the Council related to the company which it now seems will not be needed.
Economic Development	583	965	499	744	-	744	<p>This service focuses on Business support and economic development activity. This includes Visit South Cambs brand development, general business support and growth related work, marketing and communications activity to the district's business community. The decrease in the 2023/2024 probable outturn is due to vacant posts caused by a service restructure delay, this has now been completed and is reflected in the 2024/2025 budget ready for recruitment to commence.</p> <p>The increase in 2024/2025 budget is due to the £20k budget from Tourism Initiatives being merged with Economic Development.</p>
Investment Strategy	346	431	195	262	-	262	<p>The budget pertaining to the council's owned commercial assets (property), covering legal fees, consultants, and due diligence in appraisal of new investment opportunities.</p> <p>The decrease in the 2023/2024 outturn is a result of fewer investment opportunities and team vacancies put on temporarily hold, in alignment with the joint Economic Development restructure. The 2024/2025 budget includes allocations for the newly established roles.</p>
Re-Opening High Streets Safely	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	Boots on the ground activity/team supporting business (post) pandemic recovery initiatives. The budget was to assist with getting back on track, now we are living with Covid this service ceases to exist.
Rural England Prosperity Fund	-	-	-	876	(876)	-	Funding received to set up a grant scheme for applicants to seek funding for capital projects. This scheme will support new and existing rural businesses and community infrastructure such as farm businesses looking to diversify income and assets for local people to benefit from the local economy.

**Chief Executive and Chief Operating Officer
Estimates 2024/25
Economic Development and Commercial Investment**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Shared Prosperity Fund	-	-	-	565	(565)	-	Funding received to invest in projects that will benefit communities, support local businesses and high quality skills training. This includes projects such as supporting new start-ups, setting up a Business & IP centre, new or improvements to gardens and green spaces and a Northstowe Community Centre/ Local Centre development support.
South Cambs Investment Partnership (SCIP)	24	10	66	66	-	66	The council is in a 50% partnership with Hill and is responsible for 50% of the costs of the partnership, the budget represents an estimate of the revenue costs to be borne by the Council.
Grand Total	950	1,416	759	2,513	(1,441)	1,072	

**Chief Executive and Chief Operating Officer
Estimates 2024/25
Elections**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Elections	304	12	-	346	(346)	-	The budget comprises of the cost of carrying out District Elections together with reimbursable elections such as County, Parish and Parliamentary. In 2024/2025 the budget is comprised of two reimbursable elections: The Police & Crime Commission and The General Election.
Electoral Registration	394	374	247	282	(2)	280	The team who co-ordinate elections, beside salary the main costs are made up of printing & postage for canvass forms. The decrease in the 2023/2024 outturn was due to a Government grant for New burdens, unknown when setting the budget if it would be received or how much for.
Grand Total	697	386	247	628	(348)	280	

**Chief Executive and Chief Operating Officer
Subjective Analysis 2024/25**

	Employee Expenses	Premises Related Expenses	Transport Related Expenses	Supplies and Services	Third Party Payments	Depreciation and Impairment Losses	Support Services	Internal Recharges	Total Expenditure	Fees & Charges	Government Contributions	Other Contributions	Total Income	Net Expenditure
Corporate Management														
Corporate Management	437,020	200	320	166,500			348,180	(277,690)	674,530		-		-	674,530
Democratic Representation														
Democratic Services	480,630	-	400	500,450			451,340	(354,640)	1,078,180				-	1,078,180
Economic Development & Commercial Investment														
Cambourne Business Park Ltd				-					-					-
Economic Development	662,490	2,000	700	78,850			-		744,040	-	-		-	744,040
Investment Strategy	242,960		20	19,400			-		262,380				-	262,380
Re-Opening High Streets Safely	-			-					-				-	-
Rural England Prosperity Fund						876,100			876,100		(876,100)		(876,100)	-
Shared Prosperity Fund				565,000					565,000		(565,000)		(565,000)	-
South Cambs Investment Partnership (SCIP)		65,500		-					65,500					65,500
Elections														
Elections	346,000	-	-	-			-		346,000			(346,000)	(346,000)	-
Electoral Registration	187,070	-	230	94,030	1,080		-		282,410	(2,000)	-		(2,000)	280,410
Grand Total	2,356,170	67,700	1,670	1,424,230	1,080	876,100	799,520	(632,330)	4,894,140	(2,000)	(1,441,100)	(346,000)	(1,789,100)	3,105,040

**Head of Climate, Environment & Waste
Estimates 2024/25**

**Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
Summary**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25		
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Change & Innovation - Green to our Core	339	417	364	480	(30)	450
Commercial & Licensing	889	875	275	927	(628)	300
Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Operations	5,149	6,036	5,229	15,153	(9,374)	5,779
People, Protection & Planning	1,208	1,350	835	1,015	(70)	946
Waste Operations - Other	1,726	1,767	1,252	1,570	(44)	1,526
Service Area Total	9,311	10,446	7,955	19,146	(10,145)	9,001
Climate, Environment & Waste Support Services	508	541	515	573	(1)	572
Internally Recharged	(508)	(541)	(255)	(268)		(268)
Total Expenditure to General Fund	9,311	10,446	8,215	19,451	(10,146)	9,305
Continuing Services Budget	9,641	10,843	9,296			10,497
Funded from Earmarked Reserves	(330)	(397)	(1,081)			(1,192)
Total	9,311	10,446	8,215			9,305
Total Expenditure to General Fund	9,311	10,446	8,215			9,305

**Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
Change and Innovation - Green to Our Core**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Zero Carbon Communities Scheme	339	417	364	480	(30)	450	<p>Zero Carbon Communities Scheme aligns with the Authority's 'Green to the Core' priority and the shift to zero carbon emissions by providing financial support to Parish Councils' and community groups to promote greener initiatives and reduce their carbon footprint. Through the bid process, Members have upheld their support in this respect by continuing to provide grant funding of appropriate schemes for the next three years at the current level.</p> <p>The increase in direct expenditure between 2023-24 and 2024-25 is a direct result from the increase in the staff establishment of 1.3 FTE's with the inclusion of the Strategic Climate Change and Sustainability Manager post and the transfer of the Development Officer post from Footway Lighting. Together, these posts have added £74,000 to the costs of the service - a large proportion of this will be funded from the renewables reserve and/or grant funding.</p> <p>Of the proposed expenditure in 2023-24 and 2024-25, £291,000 and £226,500 respectively will be drawn down from our renewable energy reserve fund, set aside for green initiatives. From 2024-25 a decision has been made to fund on-going posts from the General Fund rather than the renewables reserve to ensure that all recurring revenue costs are met from sustained resources and is the reason for the reduced funding coming from the reserve. This decision will mean that more money will be retained in the reserve to invest in the future, larger capital projects which require heavier investment e.g. WREN, fleet electrification and electric car charging facilitation.</p>
Grand Total	339	417	364	480	(30)	450	

**Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
Commercial and Licensing**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Environmental Health	47	-	-	-	-	-	The cost in 2022-23 surrounds the one-off repayment of £47,000 held on account regarding money that SCDC had retained from Cambridgeshire County Council and the Fire Authority when the joint Regulatory Business Hub was set up around 6/7 years ago. A request was made that these monies be returned to relevant parties.
Food Safety & Water Quality	524	449	300	347	(29)	318	<p>This budget includes all activities that aims to reduce the incidence of food poisoning as required by food law legislation. Activities include regular inspections of food premises, routine food sampling, the operation of a 'good hygiene' certificate scheme and investigating into any outbreaks of food poisoning. The budget also incorporates activities surrounding the monitoring of drinking water sourced through private supplies - the costs associated with this activity are fully rechargeable.</p> <p>When comparing direct expenditure, costs have remained fairly static across the 2-year budget timeframe. The 9% increase in direct expenditure between 2023/24 and 2024/25 (£291,000 to £318,000) is attributable to pay inflation and is the Authority's response to the 2-year hike experienced nationally in inflation. The service will continue to explore avenues to increase our commercial activity across the sector with the aim to reduce our net overall cost to undertake our statutory functions and counter the effects of high inflation at the current time.</p>
Health & Safety At Work	194	233	153	170	-	170	<p>This budget includes expenditure on health and safety at work inspections and investigations of notified incidents and enforcement work under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. The precise areas covered include shops, offices, some warehouses and some other commercial premises.</p> <p>Direct budget expenditure has increased by £17,000 between the projected outturn for 2023/24 and the 2024/25 budget. This is all down to pay inflation of the FTE's charged to the service. The number of FTE's charged to this service has also increased marginally, which whilst only small, will have compounded the increase in staffing costs charged to the service.</p>

**Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
Commercial and Licensing**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Infectious Disease Control	73	62	44	47	-	47	<p>Activities within this service normally extend to the control of infectious diseases under the Public Health (Control of Diseases) Act 1984 and 1988. Although obviously outside of this Act, any costs still being incurred on containing Covid-19 outbreak management are recorded under this heading.</p> <p>The only direct expenditure affecting this service are associated with staffing which has risen from £41,000 in 2022-23 to £44,000 in 2023-24 and £47,000 in 2024-25. Of these, £14,000 and £16,000 will be drawn down from earmarked reserves in 2023-24 and 2024-25 respectively to fund outbreak management expenditure so the underlying charge to the general fund is largely unaffected.</p>
Licensing	109	127	6	118	(138)	(20)	<p>Examples of licensing activities included here are responsibilities under the Licensing Act for the serving of alcohol and the Gambling Act, temporary event notices (TEN's), theatres and entertainment.</p> <p>The reduction in direct costs, down from £6,000 in the outturn projection to one showing a net income of £20,000 in 2024-25 is a result of the continual assessment of staff time being allocated to different services. It has been determined overall that 0.4 FTE's should be reallocated to other licensing functions due to an increase in staff time spent there, e.g. in Taxi Licensing. To put this in context, 2.7 FTE's are allocated to the functions within the Licensing and Gambling Acts' in 2024-25, down from 3.1 FTE's in 2023-24.</p>
Primary Authority Advice	(33)	(40)	(39)	-	(41)	(41)	<p>The Authority operates a multi-agency business hub which draws together key business advice services to promote joint Primary Authority Agreements (PAA's) and associated commercial activities.</p> <p>The income derived from the PAA's is projected at £39,000 pa with the objective in 2024-25 for a modest increase up to £41,000 taking into account that projected income for 2023-24 looks to be slightly down on the £40,000 budget and the challenge of increased competition within the market.</p>

**Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
Commercial and Licensing**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Taxi Licence	(25)	43	(189)	246	(420)	(174)	<p>Examples of licensing activities administered here include private hire vehicles, drivers and operators as well as hackney carriages. There has been a marked recovery in income levels which suffered greatly during the pandemic with income levels in 2023-24 being sustained at the same levels as in 2022-23 which are significantly above the income level set in the original 2023-24 budget.</p> <p>Indirect expenditure in 2022-23 and 2023-24 total £154,000 and £179,000 respectively. These should be discounted to get a true comparison with the 2023-24 projection and 2024-25 budget to show the true saving on direct expenditure. Legislation allows all costs incurred in administering the licensing service to be recovered through the fee setting structure. The table therefore demonstrates that £189,000 and £174,000 excess income over direct expenditure will be used as a contribution towards offsetting the Authority's indirect costs incurred in administering the taxi licensing service.</p>
Grand Total	889	875	275	927	(628)	300	

**Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Operations**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Commercial Waste	(1,236)	(1,138)	(1,434)	3,273	(4,742)	(1,469)	<p>There are over 2,000 commercial properties within Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire from which waste is collected. Payments made to the waste disposal authority for the disposal of this trade waste are also shown alongside operational costs as part of the gross expenditure of the service and are set against the income earned.</p> <p>Against the backdrop of a global pandemic in 2020-21, extending into 2021-22 and subsequent economic downturn, a modest recurring growth target of £60,000 in net profit (split 50:50) had been targeted for the service in 2023-24. Indications are that this will be surpassed and projections are that the service will return £192,000 more than this (£86,000 to each Authority).</p> <p>To transition from driver-only trade rounds a decision has been made to recruit x3 additional loaders to the trade service to be paid for from these excess profits. This should enhance health and safety practices and also introduce some service efficiencies in collection pick-rates and enable perceived growth in the customer base to be absorbed within existing round structures. With this in mind, the commercial service is predicting a £50,000 increase in trade profits over the projected 2023-24 budget, which as mentioned above far exceeded the original target.</p>

Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Operations

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Domestic Waste Collection	7,481	8,767	8,135	11,133	(2,077)	9,056	<p>The gross income and expenditure figures incorporate the collection of household waste across the boundaries of Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire. This includes all types of waste including garden waste, bulky items and clinical or hazardous waste.</p> <p>By the end of 2024-25 it is estimated that the service will collect recycling and waste from approximately 135,000 households across the region. Due to rapid development and population growth, an independent round optimisation (RO) programme was undertaken to ensure the correct number and configuration of rounds to encapsulate recent and future growth alongside different working patterns. Running the RO model revealed that the service in its current capacity was under-resourced to cope with housing growth within the proposed round schedules and that 4 extra crews were required to optimise the service. With each collection crew costing on average £150,000 in staffing, vehicle maintenance and capital depreciation costs, money has been injected into the 2024-25 budget (provisionally) to this effect.</p> <p>The other finance bid that was proposed as part of the budget proposals process was the addition of a Team Manager post to cope with service expansion with an attached cost of £50,000.</p> <p>The single largest factor that has impacted on costs for the waste collection service has been seen in inflation and the recent cost-of-living crisis alongside this Authority's response to it. Pay inflation on operatives pay in 2023-24 has been negotiated at an average of 8.5% compared against a budget that was set at 5%. With a staffing base budget on the domestic service of around £5.5million, the additional 3.5% salary uplift in 2022-23 is an area of obvious budgetary pressure of approximately £200,000 in 2023-24 which will also impact on overtime paid for weekend working on bank holiday catch-ups. This 3.5% excess will roll into 2024-25.</p>
Shared Waste Service Contribution	(1,720)	(2,261)	(2,287)	-	(2,504)	(2,504)	<p>This represents the net contribution made by Cambridge City Council as a partner in the Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Service (GCSWS). The contribution incorporates a share of all the net direct costs incurred across all facets of the GCSWS i.e. domestic and commercial collections as well as waste policy. The increased income is a reflection of the increased costs shown above.</p>

**Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Operations**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Waste Policy	624	667	815	747	(51)	696	<p>There has been two finance bids proposed for inclusion in the 2024-25 budget aligning to the waste minimisation and the joint waste strategy:</p> <p>i) See the inclusion of waste service planning officer to improve response rates on planning applications and enhance better working relationships with GCPS and developers. The gross cost of this post is estimated at £48,000 with a £16,000 income stream from developers from the planning process to offset.</p> <p>ii) A £40,000 budget injection to continue with the electrical waste collection service, diverting this waste away from the Mixed recycling facility (MRF), where this is not an accepted material. This drives up quality recycling collected overall and the value of the recycling we collect and offsets the gate fee and processing cost we pay keeping our costs down.</p> <p>The current MRF contract expires in August 2024. The joint Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Partnership (RECAP) tendering process is still ongoing and at the time of reporting, the submissions are being evaluated but it's too early to provide any indication of the outcome of the tender for monetary inclusion in the 2024-25 budget cycle. Any financial implications and a way forward will be the subject of future reports to Members.</p>
Grand Total	5,149	6,036	5,229	15,153	(9,374)	5,779	

**Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
People, Protection and Planning**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Animal Welfare Service	42	64	49	67	(15)	52	<p>Functions under this service heading include the licensing of premises that board animals including riding schools and dog breeders as well as fulfilling our responsibilities on dog control.</p> <p>It is a service objective that as far as is practicable, all direct costs of operating the licensing function are recovered through the fee structure, recognising that as costs increase, a balance needs to be struck in supporting local SME's. The function of dog control and housing stray dogs are deemed to be irrecoverable and charged to the general fund.</p>
Environmental Protection	560	643	339	443	(21)	422	<p>This budget incorporates work performed to reduce air pollution under the 'Environmental Protection and Clean Air Acts' and includes work on the air quality management plan and other statutory nuisance work investigating complaints of dust, odour and smoke and light pollution. Also included here are any costs involved in formalising a strategy on and identifying and assessing the degree of contaminated land. A register of this contaminated land is then maintained along with assessing the associated health risks.</p> <p>Staff turnover, with posts remaining vacant has resulted in salary savings of £55,000 in 2023-24 which will not recur in 2024-25 as a full staffing compliment is budgeted for. This, along with a £20,000 saving in net direct expenditure associated with air quality monitoring brought about by additional partner contributions of £12,000 have led to savings on the base budget in 2023-24 which cannot be guaranteed in 2024-25.</p>
Housing Standards	310	350	247	283	(21)	262	<p>Included here are all costs associated with work to ensure that the residents live in safe and sanitary conditions. Activities include inspections in response to complaints, checks on the quality of houses in multiple occupation (HMO's) and the licensing of HMO's.</p> <p>The two-year investment of £43,000 per annum beginning half-way through 2022-23 to investigate the extent of the problem surrounding long-term empty properties and take action to bring problematic empty homes back into use, has been extended to permanent. This has meant an uplift in the costs shown for 2024-25 of £27,000.</p> <p>Procurement issues have delayed the start of the private housing stock condition survey. It was originally budgeted at a cost of £101,000 to start and finish in the 2022-23 financial year but is now projected to be only half-completed by the end of March 2024 so will slip into 2024-25. The full cost is now only estimated to be £60,000 - £30,000 in each year. The survey work is funded through a set aside earmarked reserve.</p>

**Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
People, Protection and Planning**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
National Assistance Act Burials	5	9	6	18	(13)	5	It is the duty of the Council to bury or cremate the body of any person who has died in the South Cambridgeshire District area, where no other suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been made. Direct costs are recovered where possible from the estate of the deceased person.
Noise Nuisance Control	290	284	194	204	-	204	<p>The majority of the costs of this service involve staffing and associated support costs surrounding work performed to reduce noise pollution and dealing with noise as a statutory nuisance. It involves investigating complaints, the silencing of alarms and dealing with noise from construction sites and noise in the street.</p> <p>With the vast majority of costs being associated with staffing resources, direct expenditure in 2024-25 remains on par with those in 2023-24 with the main increase coming as a result of pay inflation.</p>
Grand Total	1,208	1,350	835	1,015	(70)	946	

Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
Waste Operations - Other

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 520</p>	160	151	122	220	(2)	218	<p>Envirocrime enforcement activities covers predominantly the areas of littering, dog-fouling, fly tipping, abandoned vehicle and graffiti removal.</p> <p>To address District growth and development as well as a national increase in street envirocrime, investment is proposed which future proofs both the street (littering and fly tip removal) and the streets enforcement team. This is in response to high levels of envirocrime and places high emphasis on future prevention as well as ensuring services can cope with current service request levels. To put this in context, in 2022-23 there was 1300 reports of fly tipping in the District but only x7 fixed penalty notices (FPN's) issued and x2 prosecutions.</p> <p>Currently there is only 1 enforcement officer and a support officer covering the District's 901 sq km. Investment entails the addition of x2 enforcement officers and ancillary costs (x1 vehicle and surveillance equipment etc.). Between the two functions of envirocrime enforcement and the street cleansing service (see below) which covers the removal costs of these fly tips, the total net injection into the budget is £178,000.</p> <p>The expectant outcome would be the reduction to fly tipping, the ensurance that waste is removed in a timely manner in response to demand. There should be an associated reduction in removal costs and attract a significant increase in income from additional FPN's and prosecutions.</p>
Flood Defence / Land Drainage	455	533	320	408	(2)	406	<p>This budget covers specifically land drainage and in particular the routine maintenance of the 275km of awarded watercourses which criss-cross through the District as well as running and maintaining the Webb's Hole Sluice pumping station which acts as a flood defence for Northstowe and the surrounding area.</p> <p>There has been a reduction in net direct costs in the projected 2023-24 budget of £76,000. This has mainly come from a £59,000 unbudgeted source of income generated from s106 and from our policy of levying a charge on developers for consenting to discharge water into the awards. The £51,000 received from the consent levy will be deposited into our earmarked reserve funds for capital investment in future plant and machinery fundamental to fulfil our commitment to upkeep these awards. There has also been a £16,000 saving on maintenance costs of the Webbs Hole Sluice pumping station. On inspection, it was felt that the servicing and maintenance of the weed raking system could be deferred for a year.</p> <p>Because the above £59,000 income in 2023-24 cannot be guaranteed on-going, to adhere to the principle of prudence it needs to be excluded from the net costs of the 2024-25 base budget and together with the £16,000 re-phased cost of servicing the weed rake at Webbs Hole sluice means the base budget has been reinstated to the level shown for 2024-25.</p>

**Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
Waste Operations - Other**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Street Cleansing	1,111	1,084	810	943	(40)	903	<p>Includes the sweeping and removal of litter from land and litter bins etc. Standards are set for cleanliness that the Council is benchmarked against. The categories range from shopping centres to towpaths and streets not adopted by the Highways Authority. Activities also include collecting illegally fly-tipped rubbish, removing dead animals and removing abandoned vehicles that do not constitute a traffic hazard.</p> <p>The same inflationary pressures experienced in the waste service are relevant to the street cleansing service i.e. pay inflation in excess of 8.5% compared against a budget that was set at 5%.</p> <p>As alluded to above under Envirocrime, there was a joint monetary injection of £178,000 which alongside the two additional enforcement officers, will see the inclusion onto the establishment of two street cleansing operatives whose primary function would be to make significant service improvements and standard gains for highway litter picking and fly tip removals. There would be a £25,000 offset saving by bringing the current out-sourced highway litter picking contract, in-house.</p>
Grand Total	1,726	1,767	1,252	1,570	(44)	1,526	

Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Estimates 2024/25
Climate, Environment and Waste Support Services

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Depot	276	263	283	298	(1)	296	<p>The costs involved in maintaining and running our operational facility at Waterbeach which along with our Cambridge City Council partners, services the Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Service and also South Cambridgeshire District Council's street cleansing service.</p> <p>The depot operates under a 25 year lease agreement with our lessor and the terms of the lease stipulate that a rent review is undertaken every five years with the cost of the annual rent being adjusted in-line with RPI. The 5-year rent review should've taken place in October 2023 and because of the large increase in RPI in recent years, in-line with the contract, the rent would increase by 32.5% or £40,000 pa. In light of this high increase, negotiations with our landlord are on-going to come to a more palatable settlement. These have not been concluded at the present time. For estimate purposes, an uplift in the annual rent of £25,000 has been included in 2024-25 budget which would be recurrent for the next 5 years.</p>
Environmental Health Admin	232	279	233	275	-	275	<p>This service provides management and support to all the regulatory functions within the directorate. The budgets have remained static for the majority of costs included here such as staff training, general office expenditure, books and publications and agency backfill support.</p> <p>The only notable increase in costs are within staff salaries with the inclusion of £23,000 for Directorate PA support whose full costs will be shared with other directorates. A saving of £10,000 was proposed from our agency budget which would go towards offsetting these costs</p>
Grand Total	508	541	515	573	(1)	572	

**Head of Climate, Environment and Waste
Subjective Analysis 2024/25**

	Employee Expenses	Premises Related Expenses	Transport Related Expenses	Supplies and Services	Third Party Payments	Depreciation and Impairment Losses	Support Services	Internal Recharges	Total Expenditure	Fees & Charges	Government Contributions	Misc Income	Other Contributions	Total Income	Net Expenditure
Change & Innovation - Green to our Core															
Zero Carbon Communities Scheme	243,060	7,000	300	217,800		12,000	-		480,160	-	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)	450,160
Commercial & Licensing															
Environmental Health	-	-		-					-	-				-	-
Health & Safety At Work	168,750		1,300	-					170,050					-	170,050
Infectious Disease Control	46,520		230	-					46,750					-	46,750
Licensing	116,540		250	1,200					117,990	(132,140)	(5,370)			(137,510)	(19,520)
Primary Authority Advice				-					-	(41,000)				(41,000)	(41,000)
Taxi Licence	210,470		32,500	2,770					245,740	(420,000)	-	-		(420,000)	(174,260)
Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Operations															
Commercial Waste	1,100,650	-	452,450	1,488,700	-	-	230,810		3,272,610	(4,742,000)				(4,742,000)	(1,469,390)
Domestic Waste Collection	6,376,100	-	1,858,100	852,630	-	-	2,046,440		11,133,270	(740,000)			(1,337,000)	(2,077,000)	9,056,270
Fleet Workshop	-			-					-					-	-
Shared Waste Vehicle Insurance (Holding Account)				-					-					-	-
People, Protection & Planning															
Animal Welfare Service	57,110		1,000	9,000					67,110	(15,000)				(15,000)	52,110
Environmental Protection	388,120	1,000	2,000	52,020					443,140	(21,000)				(21,000)	422,140
Housing Standards	245,170	5,000	3,000	30,000					283,170	(16,000)		(5,000)		(21,000)	262,170
National Assistance Act Burials				18,000					18,000			(12,600)		(12,600)	5,400
Noise Nuisance Control	199,460		2,000	2,400					203,860					-	203,860
Waste Operations - Other															
Environmental Crime	186,160		19,700	14,000					219,860	(2,000)				(2,000)	217,860
Flood Defence / Land Drainage	258,310	25,860	59,770	63,970					407,910				(1,980)	(1,980)	405,930
Street Cleansing	673,280	14,700	184,300	70,370					942,650	(40,000)				(40,000)	902,650
Climate, Environment & Waste Support Services															
Depot		276,230		18,150			3,270	(267,710)	29,940			(1,200)		(1,200)	28,740
Environmental Health Admin	179,730		100	54,550			40,820		275,200					-	275,200
Grand Total	11,332,920	369,790	2,621,100	2,996,030	2,500	12,000	2,384,250	(267,710)	19,450,880	(6,198,180)	(5,370)	(69,650)	(3,873,160)	(10,146,360)	9,304,520

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**Head of Finance
Estimates 2024/25**

**Head of Finance
Estimates 2024/25
Summary**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25		
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Housing Benefits	1,024	1,246	782	14,818	(13,844)	974
Local Taxation	1,939	2,536	842	1,071	(486)	585
Other Activities	4,218	4,824	4,679	200	-	200
Service Area Total	7,182	8,607	6,303	16,089	(14,330)	1,760
Finance Support Services	3,184	3,305	3,136	3,891	(43)	3,847
Internally Recharged	(3,184)	(3,305)	(2,120)	(2,625)		(2,625)
Total Expenditure to General Fund	7,182	8,607	7,319	17,355	(14,373)	2,982
Continuing Services Budget	2,744	3,450	2,601			2,560
Funded from Earmarked Reserves	4,438	5,157	4,718			421
Total	7,182	8,607	7,319			2,982
Total Expenditure to General Fund	7,182	8,607	7,319			2,982

**Head of Finance
Estimates 2024/25
Housing Benefits**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Housing Benefit & Council Tax Support	500	773	361	14,435	(13,844)	591	This service administers Housing Benefit for residents in Council homes, privately rented homes and homelessness cases and are also responsible for the administration of the Local Council Tax Support Scheme (LCTS) for residents that qualify. This budget includes all the staffing costs, supplies and recharges that are involved in Housing Benefit and LCTS and includes the Subsidy income from DWP. A total of £250,000 of Transformation Project savings have been implemented for Revenues and Benefits for 2024/25 and beyond. Changes to Universal Credit and the associated reduction in Housing Benefit claims expected in 2024/25 mean that Local Council Tax Support claims will form a greater proportion of the case load, therefore increasing the Council Tax support budget while Rent Rebate and Rent Allowance Housing Benefit claims require a smaller budget.
Non Hra Rent Rebates	170	126	381	361	-	361	This budget relates to homeless people placed in Bed and Breakfast accommodation. Expenditure levels can be quite volatile and vary from one year to another. Generally, only around 50% of expenditure is reimbursed in subsidy.
Rent Allowances	187	250	41	21	-	21	Rent Allowances are benefits paid to private tenants and while the majority is covered by the Departments of Work and Pension Subsidy grant, it does not fully match expenditure. The reduced expenditure in 2024/25 compared to 2023/24 is due to reduced case load as Working Age Household Claims transfer to Universal Credit and are processed by DWP. Probable outturn is below budget due to the changes in the treatment of Recharges.
Rent Rebates	167	98	(1)	0	-	0	Rent Rebates are given to Council Tenants based upon their circumstances and the Department for Work and Pensions reimburse the Council for benefits paid. Working Age Household claims will transfer to DWP during 24/25 as described above with only Pension Age claims being processed by SCDC.
Grand Total	1,024	1,246	782	14,818	(13,844)	974	

**Head of Finance
Estimates 2024/25
Local Taxation**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Council Tax Collection	1,442	1,730	651	781	(231)	550	<p>The Council Tax Team are responsible for the setting of the Tax Base each year and annual billing to over 60,000 charge payers. There is ongoing administration such change of address, plus reviewing and applying appropriate discounts and disregards to charge payers accounts. The team is also responsible for recovery of arrears and maintaining a high collection rate. In 2022/23 the Council was the joint top performing District Council.</p> <p>Transformation Project savings totalling £250,000 for 2024/25 onwards has been included in the budgets for Revenues and Benefits. This decrease, together with changes to Recharges, mean the budgets show considerable savings. There are however some increases such as inflation on ICT costs. For example there is a 10% rise in the contract costs for the Civica system.</p>
Non Domestic Rate Collection	498	807	191	290	(255)	35	<p>National Non Domestic Rate income (Business Rates) is accounted for in the Collection Fund, but collection costs are accounted for in the General Fund with an allowance from Central Government to assist. This allowance is non incremental where as costs of collection increase over time due to inflation. Reduction in budget reflects changes to Recharges and part of the £250,000 saving on salaries in Revenues and Benefits achieved from the Transformation Project.</p>
Grand Total	1,939	2,536	842	1,071	(486)	585	

**Head of Finance
Estimates 2024/25
Other Activities**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
A14 Highways England	3,757	242	-	-	-	-	A decision was made during the latter part of 2022/23 to pay the contribution towards the A14 upgrade completed in 2020 upfront instead of over a 25 year period. The funds were held in a reserve and this was treated as Revenue expenditure funded from capital as it does not result in the creation of a Council asset but the expenditure is of a capital nature.
Cambridge Leisure & Ice Centre	5	11	24	9	-	9	This service includes officer time and consultants fee for the annual determination of fair value for use within the Council's annual Statement of Accounts. The 2023/24 Probable Outturn includes legal costs to draw up the revised loan agreement.
Energy Rebate Scheme	69	-	14	-	-	-	Energy Rebate scheme that was part of the Cost of Living Initiative ended during 2023/24
Finance Miscellaneous	13	10	-	-	-	-	This budget relates to any miscellaneous costs which cannot be accounted for elsewhere.
Greater Cambridge Partnership	245	4,331	4,478	-	-	-	This budget relates to Greater Cambridge Partnership (GCP, formerly City Deal). Contributions to the GCP were agreed by the leaders of the Councils within the group some years ago as a percentage of New Home Bonus received by the relevant councils. This was placed in a reserve, which has been added to over the years, as invoicing was limited to the funds spent directly on GCP work. During 2023/24 all remaining funds are expected to be paid to the GCP which is expected to be invoiced towards the year end. The reserve is expected to be fully utilised by the end of the 2023/24 for this purpose.
Prov Bad and Doubt Debts	61	150	150	150	-	150	This budget accounts for officer estimations of the amount to be set aside for non payment of sums due to the Council in relation to sundry debts.
Treasury Management	69	80	14	42	-	42	The Treasury Team manages the Council's investment and borrowing portfolios and cash management duties in line with it's annual strategy statement and CIPFA guidance in the Prudential Code. The costs here relate to the annual cost of the Councils treasury advisers and brokerage fees for short term borrowings. Each tranche of £5million, one year borrowing costs £5,000 in Brokerage and increased activity from new loans and renewals will lead to an increase in Treasury Management costs
Grand Total	4,218	4,824	4,679	200	-	200	

**Head of Finance
Estimates 2024/25
Finance Support Services**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Accountancy	1,994	1,983	1,798	2,186	(3)	2,182	This budget covers the costs of the Corporate Accounting team, staffing and service. Vacant posts have led to the 2023/24 outturn being lower than budget (£68,000). It is expected that the posts will be filled in 2024/25 which has led to the increase in budget.
Accounts Payable	215	227	177	232	-	232	This budget is comprised of the staffing costs of the Accounts Payable team, who process invoices for payment by the Council.
Accounts Receivable	140	158	108	97	-	97	This budget is comprised of the staffing costs of the Accounts Receivable team. The team issues invoices to our commercial and residential customers, maintains customer accounts and performs recovery on overdue accounts other than those related to Council Tax, Business Rates and Housing Rents.
Cashiers	48	49	42	42	-	42	This budget is comprised of the staffing costs of one employee and recharges. The Cashier processes unidentified and bulk payments received by our Axis Income Management system (AIM), processes and deposits cheques received and submits DD files for the collection of NNDR, Council Tax, Rents and Accounts Receivable.
Corporate Fraud	311	310	312	386	(40)	346	This budget comprises of staff and service costs of the corporate counter fraud team. The team focuses on preventing, detecting, investigating and reporting on fraud and attempted fraud against the Council. The increase in the 2024/25 budget is due to an increase in staff costs dues to inflation and increased hours. expenditure and funding for the council tax counter fraud project are included here
Insurance & Risk Management	189	212	372	551	-	551	This is the cost of corporate insurances, such as building insurance, professional indemnity, computer equipment and employer's liability, which are all fully recharged across the Council. The increase in costs for relate to increases in premiums.
Internal Audit	134	175	149	180	-	180	A shared service between the Council and Cambridge City Council for Internal Audit. The probable outturn 2024/25 is less than budget due to two vacant posts. It is anticipated these will be filled in 2024/25 which is the reason for the increase in the 2024/25 budget.
Procurement	153	191	178	217	-	217	This budget is made up of the staff costs of the Corporate Procurement team. Procurement team deals with various procurement issues within the Council and supports services during periods of tender exercises. The expected underspend for 2023/24 is due to a vacant post not being filled. The 2024/25 budget reflects the new team structure following the service review.
Grand Total	3,184	3,305	3,136	3,891	(43)	3,847	

**Head of Finance
Subjective Analysis 2024/25**

	Employee Expenses	Transport Related Expenses	Supplies and Services	Transfer Payments	Third Party Payments	Support Services	Internal Recharges	Total Expenditure	Government Contributions	Misc Income	Other Contributions	Total Income	Net Expenditure
Housing Benefits													
Housing Benefit & Council Tax Support	921,410	3,000	102,330	13,791,330	-	-	(382,650)	14,435,420	(13,766,470)	(77,800)		(13,844,270)	591,150
Non Hra Rent Rebates							361,410	361,410					361,410
Rent Allowances							21,100	21,100					21,100
Rent Rebates							140	140					140
Local Taxation													
Council Tax Collection	579,960	100	201,400				-	781,460	-	(231,000)		(231,000)	550,460
Nndr Collection	225,040	4,500	60,100				-	289,640	-	-	(254,610)	(254,610)	35,030
Other Activities													
A14 Highways England								-					-
Cambridge Leisure & Ice Centre			8,500					8,500					8,500
Energy Rebate Scheme	-		-					-					-
Finance Miscellaneous			-					-					-
Greater Cambridge Partnership			-					-					-
Prov Bad and Doubt Debts			150,000					150,000					150,000
Treasury Management			83,500				(41,750)	41,750					41,750
Finance Support Services													
Accountancy	1,872,140	200	118,670			194,640	(1,444,880)	740,770		(3,310)		(3,310)	737,460
Accounts Payable	90,590		-			141,810	(197,760)	34,640					34,640
Accounts Receivable	59,370		8,420			28,930	(64,630)	32,090					32,090
Cashiers	24,980		8,530			8,340	(12,650)	29,200					29,200
Corporate Fraud	298,410	200	20,350			66,650	(155,200)	230,410			(40,000)	(40,000)	190,410
Insurance & Risk Management	86,420	-	448,870			15,540	(410,680)	140,150					140,150
Internal Audit			-		154,060	26,060	(149,920)	30,200					30,200
Procurement	157,290	50	9,390			50,640	(189,430)	27,940					27,940
Grand Total	4,315,610	8,050	1,220,060	13,791,330	154,060	532,610	(2,666,900)	17,354,820	(13,766,470)	(312,110)	(294,610)	(14,373,190)	2,981,630

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**Head of Housing
Estimates 2024/25**

**Head of Housing
Estimates 2024/25
Summary**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25		
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Acquisition & Development	29	70	1	1	-	1
Ermine Street Housing	74	93	5	954	(954)	0
Housing Advice & Options	1,193	1,459	1,076	2,526	(1,390)	1,136
Housing Strategy	463	699	291	1,109	(816)	293
Neighbourhood Services	792	840	165	992	(809)	182
Service Area Total	2,551	3,161	1,538	5,582	(3,970)	1,613
Housing Support Services	51	45	45	51	-	51
Internally Recharged	(51)	(45)	(33)	(38)	-	(38)
Total Expenditure to General Fund	2,551	3,161	1,550	5,596	(3,970)	1,626
Continuing Services Budget	2,636	3,125	1,404			1,597
Funded from Earmarked Reserves	(85)	36	146			29
Total	2,551	3,161	1,550			1,626
Total Expenditure to General Fund	2,551	3,161	1,550			1,626

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**Head of Housing
Estimates 2024/25
Acquisition and Development**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
New Build Programme (HGF)	29	70	1	1	-	1	This budget provides for the revenue costs associated with the provision of community buildings in Northstowe. The budget includes the management and administrative costs which cannot be capitalised. The build of the sports pavilion was completed in 2023 and work now moves to the provision of the permanent community centre and the civic hub.
Grand Total	29	70	1	1	-	1	

**Head of Housing
Estimates 2024/25
Ermine Street Housing**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Housing Company	74	93	5	954	(954)	-	Staffing and administration costs for Ermine Street Housing, which are recharged quarterly to the company.
Grand Total	74	93	5	954	(954)	-	

**Head of Housing
Estimates 2024/25
Housing Advice and Options**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Homelessness	702	909	541	1,512	(945)	567	This team fulfils our statutory duty to provide accommodation to those who are homeless. The service manages many initiatives to prevent homelessness and provides help and housing advice. Government grant funding of £526,126 has been received in 2023/24 for Homelessness Prevention work with an additional top-up grant of £449,408 also received. As well as funding additional staffing in the service, the grant part funds the private sector leasing scheme and this year £500,000 will be allocated to Ermine Street Housing for the acquisition of additional temporary accommodation in the district.
Housing Allocations	141	141	118	128	-	128	Team managing the allocation of social and affordable housing across the district. A percentage of the team's cost is recharged to the HRA for the allocation of council owned properties. The recharge has increased due to the higher number of new build council homes being made available through the New Homes Programme.
Private Sector Leasing Scheme	340	400	401	714	(297)	416	Privately rented properties are provided by Shire Homes Lettings Limited, which is a company wholly owned by the Council. The scheme is financed by council funds (£186,000) and approximately £220,000 from the homelessness prevention grant.
Shared Regional Homelink Service	11	8	17	173	(148)	25	Home-Link is the choice based lettings scheme for all council and housing association homes in Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk. This is a shared-service with costs financed by the partner local authorities. The residual cost are software improvements funded from reserves.
Grand Total	1,193	1,459	1,076	2,526	(1,390)	1,136	

**Head of Housing
Estimates 2024/25
Housing Strategy**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Improvement Grants	154	343	69	845	(790)	55	<p>This service administers the disabled facilities grants which are awarded so that claimants can remain in their homes in comfort and safety. The grants are funded by the Better Care Fund (£787,473 in 2023/24 with an additional payment of £72,002), which is received from the County Council. It is envisaged that £790,000 funding will be received in 2024/25.</p> <p>This service looks at the best ways to implement our current housing strategy, developing the aims of future plans for housing policy and development projects throughout the district and also provides enabling services , working with the Planning service, landowners, developers and housing providers to increase the provision of affordable housing across the district.</p>
Strategic Housing & Enabling	308	356	222	263	(25)	238	
Grand Total	463	699	291	1,109	(816)	293	

**Head of Housing
Estimates 2024/25
Neighbourhood Services**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Community Lifeline Alarm Service	6	2	(60)	114	(169)	(55)	Community Lifeline service to support residents in the district with provision of pendant alarms and 24 hour monitoring service. Our housing tenants pay for the service with their weekly rent and non-tenants are invoiced quarterly.
Footway Lighting	96	138	44	48	(7)	41	<p>The Council has now completed the replacement programme whereby 1,800 lighting columns located on footpaths within the District have been refitted with environmentally-friendly LED lamps - funded through the Authority's renewable energy reserve.</p> <p>The replacement programme began in 2021-22 and it was envisaged that the works would be completed in 2023-24. However, the programme was eventually completed in 2022-23, ahead of this schedule and therefore £43,000 earmarked for spending in 2023-24 was saved from that year's budget. There have been contractual issues surrounding the works on the contract which have resulted in the Council recovering £53,000 of costs originally set aside for this project, presented in the reduced costs in the 2023-24 probable outturn.</p> <p>The budget set for 2024/25 is for ongoing maintenance of the lamps and columns which includes the start of a new contract and a change to the requirements of this contract which now includes management and administration as well as proactive inspection and maintenance. Although this has pushed up the cost of the contract, we have managed to save the equivalent 0.35 of an FTE in officer time to offset.</p>
Grounds Maintenance	170	169	175	184	-	184	General Fund Contribution to Grounds Maintenance works across the district funded by HRA
Properties (HGF)	133	135	6	211	(205)	6	This captures the cost of the non-HRA equity-share properties owned by the General Fund, there are 213 properties located across the district's Sheltered Housing schemes.
Travellers Sites	310	306	18	150	(141)	9	Management costs of the County owned Traveller Sites in Milton and Whaddon, which includes staffing, utility bills and repairs/maintenance for the two sites.
Visiting Support Service	76	91	(18)	285	(287)	(2)	Visiting Support Service to provide support to residents in the district, Provide short term support (financial, emotional, practical & promote independent living in the community) to Residents aged 65 years and above. The service is funded by grant monies received from the County Council and some grant money held in reserves.
Grand Total	792	840	165	992	(809)	182	

**Head of Housing
Estimates 2024/25
Housing Support Services**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Housing Admin	51	45	45	51	-	51	Central administration expenses of the Housing Service - predominantly postage and stationery, which are recharged across all housing services.
Grand Total	51	45	45	51	-	51	

**Head of Housing
Subjective Analysis 2024/25**

	Employee Expenses	Premises Related Expenses	Transport Related Expenses	Supplies and Services	Contracted Services	Third Party Payments	Depreciation and Impairment Losses	Support Services	Internal Recharges	Total Expenditure	Fees & Charges	Government Contributions	Misc Income	Other Contributions	Total Income	Net Expenditure
Acquisition & Development																
New Build Programme (HGF)	119,340		750	-				-	(118,740)	1,350						1,350
Housing Company	484,710	58,610		19,030		-		353,170	38,720	954,240			(954,240)		(954,240)	-
Housing Advice & Options																
Homelessness	889,480	2,300	7,050	621,240	500	10,000		-	(19,050)	1,511,520	(55,300)	(569,460)		(320,000)	(944,760)	566,760
Housing Allocations	221,010		100	8,000				62,610	(163,640)	128,080						128,080
Private Sector Leasing Scheme	202,950	-	2,300	422,330				85,980	-	713,560			(297,450)		(297,450)	416,110
Sub Regional Homelink Service	100,890			24,000				60,680	(12,580)	172,990	(75,500)			(72,360)	(147,860)	25,130
Housing Strategy																
Home Improvement Agency (Holding Account)	-			600						600	(600)				(600)	-
Improvement Grants	52,930			2,000			790,000	-		844,930		(790,000)			(790,000)	54,930
Strategic Housing & Enabling	282,640	-	200	8,780		13,740		-	(42,140)	263,220	-	-	-	(25,280)	(25,280)	237,940
Neighbourhood Services																
Community Lifeline Alarm Service	78,050		4,800	28,500		-		2,620		113,970	(169,000)				(169,000)	(55,030)
Footway Lighting	-	47,500	-	-			-	-		47,500	-			(7,000)	(7,000)	40,500
Grounds Maintenance		6,500		-				-	177,500	184,000						184,000
Properties (HGF)		211,000		-				-	-	211,000				(205,000)	(205,000)	6,000
Travellers Sites	92,070	41,250	7,500	5,390	-			-	4,110	150,320	(131,040)	(10,000)		-	(141,040)	9,280
Visiting Support Service	273,740		8,500	-				2,620		284,860			-	(287,320)	(287,320)	(2,460)
Housing Support Services																
Housing Admin	3,100	-	-	10,600				37,790	(37,750)	13,740						13,740
Grand Total	2,800,910	367,160	31,200	1,150,470	500	23,740	790,000	605,470	(173,570)	5,595,880	(431,440)	(1,359,460)	(1,261,690)	(916,960)	(3,969,550)	1,626,330

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**Monitoring Officer
Estimates 2024/25**

**Monitoring Officer
Estimates 2024/25
Summary**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25		
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Legal Services	487	523	554	572	(1)	572
Internally Recharged	(487)	(523)	(396)	(409)	-	(409)
Service Area Total	-	-	158	164	(1)	163
Continuing Services Budget	-	-	158			163
Funded from Earmarked Reserves	-	-	-			-
Total	-	-	158			163
Total Expenditure to General Fund	-	-	158			163

**Monitoring Officer
Estimates 2024/25
Legal Services**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Legal Services	487	523	554	572	(1)	572	<p>The Councils internal legal services are provided by the 3c Legal shared service led by Cambridge City Council.</p> <p>There is projected to be an overspend in 2023/24 on the charge from Cambridge City due to increased work undertaken by agency and locum staff and also to the volume of work consumed by the 3C practice on behalf of SCDC.</p> <p>The 2024-25 contribution to the shared service has been modelled on an overall 5% inflationary uplift with the gross budget disbursed to each partner Authority in-line with the 2022-23 outturn consumption report of the service.</p>
Grand Total	487	523	554	572	(1)	572	

**Monitoring Officer
Subjective Analysis 2024/25**

	Supplies And Services	Third Party Payments	Support Services	Internal Recharges	Total Expenditure	Misc Income	Total Income	Net Expenditure
Legal Services								
Legal Services	500	559,710	11,940	(408,580)	163,570	(500)	(500)	163,070
Grand Total	500	559,710	11,940	(408,580)	163,570	(500)	(500)	163,070

**Director of Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Estimates 2024/25**

**Director of Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Estimates 2024/25
Summary**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25		
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Building Control	126	257	176	260	-	260
Built and Natural Environment	1,645	1,738	1,468	2,108	(524)	1,584
Delivery & Strategic Growth Sites	2,074	1,636	1,257	6,143	(1,472)	4,670
Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Contribution	(1,422)	(1,381)	(1,291)	-	(1,456)	(1,456)
Planning Policy & Strategy	1,695	1,974	1,631	2,381	(613)	1,767
Quality & Continuous Improvement	2,001	1,865	1,434	2,023	(3,980)	(1,957)
Service Area Total	6,120	6,088	4,676	12,915	(8,046)	4,870
Continuing Services Budget	6,120	5,926	4,652			4,632
Funded from Earmarked Reserves	-	163	25			238
Total	6,120	6,088	4,676			4,870
Total Expenditure to General Fund	6,120	6,088	4,676			4,870

**Director of Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Estimates 2024/25
Building Control**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25		
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Building Control	126	257	176	260	-	260
Grand Total	126	257	176	260	-	260

Building Control is a 3C Shared Service, managed by Cambridge City for and on behalf of South Cambridgeshire District Council & Huntingdonshire District Council. The service ensures building work carried out meets current building codes and regulation requirements.

An annual invoice is received at year end for the Councils contribution towards the service provision. There has been an increase in costs from 2022/23, due to a change in (%) contributions by partner organisations.

The 2024/25 Estimate incorporates Street Name & Numbering (£19,000) as they are now under the same 3C Building Control Shared Service's agreement with Cambridge City Council. £10,000 accounts for inflation uplift applied by the lead, shared service authority.

**Director of Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Estimates 2024/25
Built and Natural Environment**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Built and Natural Environment	1,645	1,738	1,468	2,108	(524)	1,584	<p>The Built and Natural Environment team is a multidisciplinary consultancy, providing expertise to the shared planning service, corporate projects and partners in terms of urban design, landscape, environmental sustainability, historic buildings and conservation areas, ecology and trees.</p> <p>The team provides technical input to the Local Plan, focussed advice on major planning applications in Development Management and to all the Strategic Growth Sites. All listed buildings and tree works applications. Our overall aim is to deliver beautiful and sustainable places and buildings for our residents and business whilst conserving and enhancing the built and natural environment.</p> <p>The 2023/24 Probable includes £120,000 DCLG Design Code & £15,000 DLUCH Pathfinder Programme Phase 3 monies received by the service. The 2024/25 estimate reflects changes in skill mix (1 FTE transferred to the Bus Ops cost centre).</p>
Grand Total	1,645	1,738	1,468	2,108	(524)	1,584	

**Director of Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Estimates 2024/25
Delivery and Strategic Growth Sites**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Development Management	1,300	531	66	3,834	(465)	3,370	<p>Development Management regulates development and uses of land. It involves the consideration of planning applications and the monitoring of development as it takes place.</p> <p>The 2023/24 Probable reflects the increase in planning application income for both authorities and Pre-application income. In the 2024/25 Estimate application income budgets have been moved to the Business Operations service whilst £30,000 compensation budget has been moved from the Technical Support team.</p>
Enforcement	500	490	475	496	-	496	<p>This budget contains the costs of dealing with alleged breaches of planning control in the District. Taking planning enforcement against developers where the necessary planning permission has not been sought.</p> <p>The increase in the Probable Outturn for 2022/23, resulting from costs (agency) to cover vacant posts in the service. The change in budgets between 2022/23 & 2023/24 is a result of savings offered by the service (£50,000), resulting from a restructure.</p> <p>The 2023/24 Probable adverse position relates to agency costs covering vacant posts.</p> <p>There is no material changes to the 2024/25 estimate.</p>
Planning Performance Agreement	(42)	-	-	229	(229)	(0)	<p>In 2020/21 Planning Performance Agreements (PPA), were recorded on the Councils Financial System Income at 'Cost Centre' level. This changed in 2021/22, with PPA income recorded at 'Activity Code' - this does away with numerous cost centres, as well as income being allocated to Planning Teams (& non planning depts) directly. The 2022/23 Probable Outturn relates to additional income regarding the CIP/SCIP PPA. The 2023/24 Estimate (nil budgets) - this is where the Shared Planning Service has received PPA income for 'Non Planning departments' at Cambridge City, and will ultimately pass this income once we have been billed at the end of the year.</p> <p>The 2024/25 estimate shows income relating to CIP & Wellcome Genome PPA's, which fully fund 2 FTE posts.</p>
S106 Administration	213	164	59	158	(91)	67	<p>This service deals with large scale developments at a strategic level, securing infrastructure alongside growth, delivery over time. The decrease from 2022/23 to 2023/24 Estimate, is attributable to savings offered up by the service (£30,000 relating to restructure of monitoring fee). There is no material change in the 2023/24 Probable. The 2024/25 estimate increase reflects pay uplifts.</p>

**Director of Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Estimates 2024/25
Delivery and Strategic Growth Sites**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Strategic Sites	103	451	657	1,425	(687)	738	South Cambridgeshire District Council secures contributions in relation to infrastructure which it will deliver but also on behalf of third parties. The Probable Outturn accounts for the shortfall in application income expected due to the economic climate. The 2024/25 Estimate reflects £76,000 PPA income budgets moved from the Business Operations service and the application income budget moving to Business Operations cost centre.
Grand Total	2,074	1,636	1,257	6,143	(1,472)	4,670	

**Director of Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Estimates 2024/25
Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Contribution**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Shared Planning Re-Imbursement	(1,422)	(1,381)	(1,291)	-	(1,456)	(1,456)	The Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service is a joint service providing the functions of the statutory Local Planning Authority to both Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council. The 2023/24 Probable captures an increase in application income for Cambridge City Council whilst the 2024/25 estimate reflects uplifts for salary related costs.
Grand Total	(1,422)	(1,381)	(1,291)	-	(1,456)	(1,456)	

**Director of Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Estimates 2024/25
Planning Policy and Strategy**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Greater Cambridge Local Plan	124	211	187	421	(211)	211	Cambridge City Council & South Cambridgeshire District Council are working together to create a joint Local Plan for the two areas - which are referred to as Greater Cambridge. This is the first time both authorities are working together to develop and deliver a joint Local Plan, ensuring a consistent approach to planning and building up to 2041. The budget for 2023/24 & 2024/25 reflects the costs in line with the five year Local Plan, with a draft version of the Local Plan to be made available in 2023. The Probable 2023/24 reflects the slippage of projects, now expected to be undertaken in 2024/25.
Neighbourhood Plans	(26)	20	16	31	(80)	(49)	A Community led initiative giving local communities power to prepare planning document that forms part of the statutory development plan for the district. The budget for 2024/25 reflects 4 Neighbourhood plans to be adopted.
Planning Policy	1,598	1,743	1,429	1,929	(323)	1,606	The service contains the budgets for Planning Policy Strategy & Economy. The 2023/24 Probable Outturn reflects (3 FTE) vacancies in the service for most of the year whilst the 2024/25 estimate reflects a full establishment.
Grand Total	1,695	1,974	1,631	2,381	(613)	1,767	

**Director of Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Estimates 2024/25
Quality and Continuous Improvement**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Business Operations	1,512	1,401	1,046	1,243	(3,360)	(2,117)	<p>The team deals with the Business & Administration function of the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service.</p> <p>The 2023/24 Probable position is a result of vacant posts due to a change in skill mix of the service. The 2024/25 budgets reflects i) £2.7 million application income budgets moved from Development Management & Strategic Sites ii) £76,000 PPA income budgets moved to Strategic Sites and iii) £56,000 Staff training budget is now been devolved out to service area's.</p>
Land Charges	(267)	(294)	(261)	312	(620)	(308)	<p>We have a statutory duty under the Local Land Charges Act 1975 to maintain an up-to-date and accurate Register of Local Land Charges affecting property and land in South Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>The 2023/24 Probable reflects a £50,000 shortfall in income as result of the current economic climate.</p>
Technical Support Team	757	758	649	468	-	468	<p>The Technical Support Team carry out local Land Charges searches, updating the land charges register. In 2021/22 the team was encompassed within Development Management.</p> <p>In 2024/25 £30,000 (Compensation budget) has been moved to the Development Management service and a change in skill mix, with a number of Technical Service staff now moved to the Development Management service has seen a reduction in the budget.</p>
Grand Total	2,001	1,865	1,434	2,023	(3,980)	(1,957)	

**Director of Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Subjective Analysis 2024/25**

	Employee Expenses	Premises Related Expenses	Transport Related Expenses	Supplies and Services	Third Party Payments	Support Services	Total Expenditure	Fees & Charges	Government Contributions	Misc Income	Other Contributions	Total Income	Net Expenditure
Building Control													
Building Control				-	260,000	-	260,000	-				-	260,000
Built and Natural Environment													
Built and Natural Environment	1,708,510	21,000	3,260	55,230		320,120	2,108,120	(248,250)	(184,630)	(91,000)		(523,880)	1,584,240
Delivery & Strategic Growth Sites													
Development Management	2,722,930	-	8,810	488,990	-	613,700	3,834,430	(382,390)	-	(82,290)	-	(464,680)	3,369,750
Enforcement	366,790		3,000	40,000		86,130	495,920					(80,000)	495,920
Planning Performance Agreement	229,320			-			229,320	(229,320)				(229,320)	-
S106 Administration	157,430		500	-			157,930	(91,000)				(91,000)	66,930
Strategic Sites	1,104,130	2,000	590	89,600	-	228,850	1,425,170	(554,060)	(133,220)			(687,280)	737,890
Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Contribution													
Shared Planning Re-Imbursement											(1,455,740)	(1,455,740)	(1,455,740)
Planning Policy & Strategy													
Greater Cambridge Local Plan	-	5,000		416,100	-		421,100			(210,550)		(210,550)	210,550
Neighbourhood Plans		-		31,000			31,000		(80,000)	-		(80,000)	(49,000)
Planning Policy	1,412,040	-	1,000	276,170	-	239,590	1,928,800	-	(322,940)	-		(322,940)	1,605,860
Quality & Continuous Improvement													
Business Operations	818,540	-	-	237,260	-	187,160	1,242,960	(3,360,180)				(3,360,180)	(2,117,220)
Land Charges	95,510	160	-	147,620		68,810	312,100	(620,050)	-			(620,050)	(307,950)
Technical Support Team	357,590		-	-		110,820	468,410	-		-		-	468,410
Grand Total	8,972,790	28,160	17,160	1,781,970	260,000	1,855,180	12,915,260	(5,485,250)	(720,790)	(383,840)	(1,455,740)	(8,045,620)	4,869,640

19/05/25

**Head of Transformation, HR and Corporate Services
Estimates 2024/25**

Head of Transformation, HR and Corporate Services
Estimates 2024/25
Summary

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25		
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Communications & Sustainable Communities	967	3,368	516	4,103	(1,473)	2,630
Corporate Programme	299	338	222	235	-	235
Emergency Planning	24	20	23	23	-	23
Service Area Total	1,290	3,725	761	4,361	(1,473)	2,888
Facilities Management	2,192	2,299	2,211	2,065	(88)	1,978
HR & Corporate Support Services	1,226	1,290	1,221	1,362	(3)	1,358
Transformation Support Services	5,296	5,852	4,867	5,254	(2)	5,253
Internally Recharged	(8,714)	(9,441)	(5,825)	(6,024)		(6,024)
Total Expenditure to General Fund	1,290	3,725	3,235	7,019	(1,566)	5,453
Continuing Services Budget	951	2,186	2,188			6,570
Funded from Earmarked Reserves	339	1,540	1,047			(1,117)
Total	1,290	3,725	3,235			5,453
Total Expenditure to General Fund	1,290	3,725	3,235			5,453

Head of Transformation, HR and Corporate Services
Estimates 2024/25
Communications and Sustainable Communities

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Communications	599	596	498	458	(28)	430	The Communications team deal with all types of media interaction with residents across the district. This includes all social media and written publications. The reduction in outturn against 2023/24 budget is due to the overhead recharges not being recharged across all services (£127,670).
Community Chest	102	77	70	72	-	72	This is a central budget which local communities can request funding for small projects. To ensure they receive funding there is a criteria that needs to be met.
Community Safety	75	84	68	76	-	76	The Community Safety budget covers funding for the Strategic Assessment and ad hoc community safety projects.
Crime & Disorder Partnership	12	51	(9)	38	(45)	(7)	The favourable variance for 2023/24 outturn is due to unbudgeted income this is will cover the cost of a project officer.
Healthy Living & Wellbeing	163	153	164	428	(279)	150	The Healthy Living and Wellbeing budget looks at healthy living projects across the district. These include Wild Minds and Active and Healthy for Life. A contribution of £40,280 has been received in 2023/24 and the same again is expected in 2024/25 to facilitate the cost of the project co-ordinator who brings these initiatives together for delivery within the district.
Healthy New Towns	2	15	-	-	-	-	The Northstowe Healthy New Town partnership is to support healthy living initiatives at Northstowe and research projects to identify best practice. Partner contributions, held by the council are to be spent on projects approved by HNT partnership.
Localism & Development Projects	772	974	514	823	(216)	607	The Localism budget is the main budget within Sustainable Communities which covers legal advice, patch budgets for Development officers and membership fees. The increase in budget against the 2023/24 outturn is due to a there currently being no additional income being received.
Mobile Warden Scheme	138	97	71	126	-	126	This covers grants for the mobile warden schemes across the district. The increase in budget is to continue the existing service whilst exploring options for the future
Northstowe Community Rooms	53	110	87	180	(70)	110	This cost centre has been re-purposed to be used for the temporary buildings in Northstowe. £78,240 is expected to be spent in 2023/24 for the hire of a modular building required as the Northstowe Community Centre. This is a temporary 3 year arrangement while the permanent community centre is built. Room hire income (£70,000) will offset some of these costs

Head of Transformation, HR and Corporate Services
Estimates 2024/25
Communications and Sustainable Communities

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Transport Initiatives	17	46	1	147	(146)	1	The Transport Initiatives looks at community transport services across the district and currently is looking into whether a Community Transport service could be viable.
Ukraine Crisis	(1,110)	1,009	(1,118)	1,587	(690)	897	<p>The Homes for Ukraine Project helps guests settle into the area and provides safe and suitable hosted accommodation. The project also supports guests to consider further housing options to move on from being hosted by a local family as well as support to integrate into the community.</p> <p>This is a fully funded initiative through grant funding from Government via the top-tier Authority. Whilst every effort has been made to provide as clear a spending plan as we can, spend is very much reactionary and is reliant on many outside influences. Money is held within the District's earmarked reserves with movements both in and out of this reserve matching those net figures displayed on the table. Based on these spending plans, at the end of the 2024-25 financial year, the Authority should still have £1.5m in reserves to fund future spend initiatives in subsequent years.</p>
Voluntary Sector Grants	145	154	170	167	-	167	The Service Supports Grants for Care Network, Royston and District Community Transport, Cambridge Council for Voluntary Service, Arts and Minds and Homestart. Included within the budget is £9,000 of museum grants which was previously allocated within the Arts and Culture budget.
Grand Total	967	3,368	516	4,103	(1,473)	2,630	

Head of Transformation, HR and Corporate Services
Estimates 2024/25
Corporate Programme

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Equality & Diversity	15	15	2	4	-	4	Ensuring the council meets its statutory obligations under the Equality Act 2010 and promoting equality, diversity and inclusion. Historically these costs were absorbed within other cost centres.
Policy And Performance	284	323	220	231	-	231	The service collects, reports and publishes performance information relating to the Councils business plan. The team provides quarterly updates on the Councils key performance indicators and project benefit delivery.
Grand Total	299	338	222	235	-	235	

Head of Transformation, HR and Corporate Services
Estimates 2024/25
Emergency Planning

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Emergency Planning	24	20	23	23	-	23	This budget contains the cost of Health, Safety & Emergency Planning service provisions recharged from Cambridge City Council and Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue.
Grand Total	24	20	23	23	-	23	

Head of Transformation, HR and Corporate Services
Estimates 2024/25
Facilities Management

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Facilities Management	2,020	2,102	2,035	1,896	(88)	1,808	This budget comprises all of the costs related to the maintenance and management of South Cambs Hall. The 2023/2024 probable outturn increase is due to £270,000 of bids rollover over from 2022/2023 and an £84,000 increase in NNDR due to a business rate revaluation process. This is partially offset by underspend in salaries resulting from delays in the recruitment of new posts.
Health & Safety	138	156	130	143	-	143	This budget ensures all staff are trained in mandatory and task related health and safety training in compliance with regulation and legislation together with ensuring we have all necessary supplies and equipment.
Hub Offices	34	42	46	26	-	26	This budget contains the costs for our Hubs at Great Shelford and Over which offer a smaller alternative working space, potentially for those out on site i.e. Planners. The 2023/2024 Probable outturn increase is due to some one off works needed to replace windows.
Grand Total	2,192	2,299	2,211	2,065	(88)	1,978	

Head of Transformation, HR and Corporate Services
Estimates 2024/25
HR and Corporate Support Services

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Central Expenses	139	160	155	143	(3)	139	<p>The Central expenses service provides training, development, and assistance for all staff in the council. It is split into activities comprising of general staff development and training as the largest at £52,000 accompanied by activities for ICT Training, Management Development, and employee assistance.</p> <p>The 2024/25 decrease in budget is to part fund a bid for the Learning & Development Officer post.</p>
Human Resources	1,087	1,130	1,066	1,219	-	1,219	<p>The Human Resources service provides support, advises, and recruits to service areas within the council. The budget includes the expenditure for the annual levy payment of £105,000 and £110,000 to Cambridge City Council for the payroll shared service.</p> <p>The 2024/2025 budget includes some post upgrades and bids for a new Learning & Development Apprentice, extension and increase of hours for the Learning & Development officer and System Support post as part of a service restructure. Additionally, it incorporates half-year costs for a new graduate post.</p>
Grand Total	1,226	1,290	1,221	1,362	(3)	1,358	

Head of Transformation, HR and Corporate Services
Estimates 2024/25
Transformation Support Services

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Central Support Services	127	140	120	125	(2)	123	This service covers the costs of refreshments provided within South Cambs Hall, the central printing and postage functions.
Contact Centre	1,326	1,398	1,278	1,372	-	1,372	This service covers all incoming telephone calls to the generic telephone number.
Digital Transformation	504	511	524	552	-	552	Software and Staffing costs applicable to the development of the Council's portal intended to deal with 60% of customer interactions on a 24/7 basis. The increase in budget is due to the contractual uplift for IEG4 and staff costs.
ICT	2,124	2,480	1,808	1,965	-	1,965	This budget covers the cost for the central ICT support. This service is a 3 way shared service with Cambridge City Council and Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC).
Transformation	1,215	1,322	1,138	1,241	-	1,241	This budget is for the team carrying out the service reviews. The purpose is aimed at the council making best use of its resources, meeting modern customer needs and providing value for money. The reduction in budget is due to the focus being on the Waste and Environment service review which should take the full year. These costs are to be funded from the reserves.
Grand Total	5,296	5,852	4,867	5,254	(2)	5,253	

**Head of Transformation, HR and Corporate Services
Subjective Analysis 2024/25**

	Employee Expenses	Premises Related Expenses	Transport Related Expenses	Supplies And Services	Contracted Services	Third Party Payments	Transfer Payments	Depreciation and Impairment Losses	Support Services	Internal Recharges	Total Expenditure	Fees & Charges	Government Contributions	Misc Income	Other Contributions	Total Income	Net Expenditure
Communications & Sustainable Communities																	
Communications	396,810	-	300	115,160						(53,920)	458,350	(28,000)				(28,000)	430,350
Community Chest	-		-	71,540							71,540						71,540
Community Safety	60,340		-	15,810							76,150						76,150
Crime & Disorder Partnership	38,340	-	-	-							38,340	(45,000)				(45,000)	(6,660)
Healthy Living & Wellbeing	152,230	2,400	920	272,900							428,450	(12,500)	-	(266,280)		(278,780)	149,670
Healthy New Towns	-			-							-					-	-
Localism & Development Projects	656,280	-	900	165,340							822,520	(44,740)	(60,000)	(111,070)		(215,810)	606,710
Mobile Warden Scheme				126,300							126,300					-	126,300
Northstowe Community Rooms		130,970		49,000							179,970	(70,000)				(70,000)	109,970
Transport Initiatives	18,060	-	128,200	300							146,560	(128,000)		(17,500)		(145,500)	1,060
Ukraine Crisis	502,610	40,000	3,000	941,400	-	-	100,000				1,587,010			-	(690,000)	(690,000)	897,010
Voluntary Sector Grants				167,400							167,400						167,400
Corporate Programme																	
Equality & Diversity	2,000			2,250							4,250						4,250
Policy And Performance	219,340	-	-	11,370							230,710					-	230,710
Emergency Planning																	
Emergency Planning				23,200							23,200					-	23,200
Facilities Management																	
Facilities Management	377,780	912,180	8,550	85,610					511,450	(1,270,670)	624,900	(84,550)		(3,000)		(87,550)	537,350
Health & Safety	74,330			53,790					15,340	(107,510)	35,950						35,950
Hub Offices	-	23,220		-					2,900	(18,760)	7,360						7,360
HR & Corporate Support Services																	
Central Expenses	90,300			41,000							42,290		(3,000)	(410)		(3,410)	38,880
Human Resources	850,490		400	47,900		116,500			203,790	(897,420)	321,660						321,660
Transformation Support Services																	
Central Support Services	39,040			72,070					13,590	(88,270)	36,430	(200)		(1,500)		(1,700)	34,730
Contact Centre	997,210			81,450					293,100	(716,640)	655,120						655,120
Digital Transformation	259,550			258,950					33,410	(272,070)	279,840						279,840
ICT				459,110		1,454,450			51,310	(1,420,390)	544,480						544,480
Transformation	880,660		300	203,450					156,780	(1,131,330)	109,860						109,860
Grand Total	5,615,370	1,108,770	142,570	3,265,300	-	1,570,950	100,000	-	1,293,190	(6,077,510)	7,018,640	(412,990)	(63,000)	(22,410)	(1,067,350)	(1,565,750)	5,452,890

General Fund Revenue Bids Ongoing - 2024/25 Budget

Directorate	Service	Title	Description	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Climate Impact Traffic Light Assessment	Climate Impact Assessment Comments
				£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
Climate, Environment & Waste	Shared Waste	Additional Refuse Team Leader (50%)	To enable the refuse team managers to have a more reasonable number of staff to Line manage ensuring that the both the welfare of staff and supervision is kept at the expected standards in line with the organisational values and visions, ensuring the service meets its KPIs.	25						No significant negative or positive impact and considered mitigation measures.
Climate, Environment & Waste	Shared Waste	Additional Refuse crews x2 for growth (50%)	To enable growth of the service over the last three years of 15000 properties. Additional staff (2 x Drivers & 4 x Loaders) are now need to ensure additional vehicles for growth are crewed permanently.	90						No significant negative or positive impact and considered mitigation measures.
Climate, Environment & Waste	Shared Waste (Waste Minimisation)	Electrical Recycling (50%)	Continue the collection and recycling of small electrical appliances via external contract beyond the current temporary contract.	20						Significant positive impact due to recycling focus to avoid impacts of landfilling this material type.
Climate, Environment & Waste	Shared Waste (Policy Team)	Waste Service Planning officer (whole service cost - £48k, £16k income to offset) - (50%)	To ensure that there is sufficient expert input in the planning application process from a waste perspective and improve response levels. Income could be generated developer contributions from larger strategic sites.	16						No significant negative or positive impact and considered mitigation measures.
Climate, Environment & Waste	Housing Standards	Empty Homes Officer Post	Make the 2 year fixed term Empty Homes Officer post, permanent to enable Empty Homes to be brought back into use	24	24					Significant positive impact due to this post due to the focus on bringing homes back in to use and negating the carbon required to build a new home.
Climate, Environment & Waste	Green to our Core	Fixed Term Project Officer Post, Permanent	Making the fixed term post in the current base budget, permanent. Maximising capacity to deliver net zero targets.		35					Significant positive impact from this post due to the carbon reduction and doubling nature focus.
Transformation	Contact Centre	PA Team Leader	Team leader to newly created role for PA's	47						No significant negative or positive impact and considered mitigation measures.
Transformation	Communications	Web team growth	Web Team growth to support technology strategy	39						No significant positive or negative impact.
Transformation	3CICT	Expansion of Cybersecurity team	Expanding the Cyber Security Team to reduce the risk	22						No significant negative or positive impact and considered mitigation measures.
Transformation	3CICT	Microsoft Licence increase	Microsoft Licence increase	24						No significant positive or negative impact.
Transformation	3CICT	New Digital phone lines	Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) Switch-off	10						This project is associated with a national programme to remove analogue lines for the whole country. The disposal of the redundant kit will be the responsibility of the national operator with whom we have limited ability to influence, however likely to have materials recovery process. Therefore, this project will have no significant positive or negative impacts and have considered mitigation measures.
Transformation	Transformation	Introduction of Data Team	Creation of new internal data team - 2 posts (G7 & G5)	111						No significant positive or negative impact.
			Total Net Bids / (Savings)	428	59	0	0	0		
			HRA SHARE	51	0	0	0	0		
			Earmarked Reserves							
			General Fund	377	59	0	0	0		

General Fund Revenue Bids One Off - 2024/25 Budget

Directorate	Service	Title	Description	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Climate Impact Traffic Light Assessment	Climate Impact Assessment Comments
				£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
Climate, Environment & Waste	Green to our Core	Zero Carbon Community Grants	To confirm the commitment to the existing grant scheme.	104	104	104				Significant positive impact from this capital bid to directly achieve carbon reduction through the projects that are funded.
Transformation	3CICT	2 Fixed terms posts	2 additional developers within the 3CICT digital team but solely working on SCDC projects.	100	100					No significant positive or negative impact.
Transformation	3CICT	Additional Information Governance resource	Additional Temporary Information Governance resource - 12 month extension	12						No significant positive or negative impact.
Transformation	HR	System Analyst Post	12 month extension	42						No significant positive or negative impact.
Transformation	HR	Learning & Development Apprentice	A new apprentice post assist the Learning & Development officer	25						No significant positive or negative impact.
Transformation	HR	Graduate Post	To fund 2yr National Graduate Development Programme post starting Oct'24	19	39	20				
			Total Net Bids / (Savings)	302	204	104	0	0		
			HRA SHARE	36	20	0	0	0		
			Earmarked Reserves	184	184	104	0	0		
			General Fund	82	0	0	0	0		

General Fund Savings and Income Ongoing - 2024/25 Budget

Directorate	Service	Title	Description	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Climate Impact Traffic Light Assessment	Climate Impact Assessment Comments
				£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
All	Various	Underspend	Removal of consistent underspend within services.	(234)						Significant potential for this income or savings to support core services and further investment in climate action.
Climate, Environment & Waste	Departmental Support	Agency Costs	Reduce the budget required for backfilling posts on agency contracts.	(10)						Significant potential for this income or savings to support core services and further investment in climate and environmental schemes.
Finance	Treasury	Investments	Additional Income from Investment Interest.	(400)						Significant potential for this income or savings to support core services and further investment in climate action.
Housing	Housing Strategy	Employee Costs	Increased charges to HRA resulting in a saving to the general fund.	(21)						Significant potential for this income or savings to support core services and further investment in climate action.
Planning	Application Fees	Fees & Charges	Additional Income from the increase in planning fees agreed by Central Government.	(150)						Significant potential for this income or savings to support core services and further investment in climate action.
			Total Net Bids / (Savings)	(815)	0	0	0	0		
			HRA SHARE	(114)	0	0	0	0		
			Earmarked Reserves							
			General Fund	(701)	0	0	0	0		

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Business Rates Yield		Appendix E				
	Total	Central govt.	SCDC	CCC	Fire	
	1	0.5	0.4	0.09	0.01	
	£	£	£	£	£	
NNDR YIELD ESTIMATE 2024/25						
Share of Collection fund						
Net yield (after reliefs and provisions)	114,180,919					
Less						
Transitional Payment Protection	2,134,060					
Cost of collection	- 254,611					
Yield from renewable energy	- 1,499,699					
Enterprises	- 1,021,140					
Yield for distribution	<u>113,539,529</u>	56,769,765	45,415,812	10,218,558	1,135,395	
Add						
Cost of collection			254,611			
Yield from renewable energy			1,499,699			
Enterprises			1,021,140			
Designated area relief		- 135,844	135,844			
Total Income from rates yield	<u>116,314,979</u>	<u>56,633,921</u>	<u>48,327,106</u>	<u>10,218,558</u>	<u>1,135,395</u>	
Estimated Surplus / (deficit) from 2023/24	<u>7,142,189</u>	<u>3,571,095</u>	<u>2,856,876</u>	<u>642,797</u>	<u>71,422</u>	
	<u>123,457,168</u>	<u>60,205,016</u>	<u>51,183,982</u>	<u>10,861,355</u>	<u>1,206,817</u>	

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REVENUE BUDGET RISKS AND ROBUSTNESS

In pursuance of Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, the Council's designated Head of Finance (Chief Finance Officer) is required to make a statement on the robustness of estimates and the adequacy of Reserves in relation to the Council's budget calculations.

The economic landscape has continued with uncertainty, with the ongoing financial challenges associated with the cost of living crisis in the UK and across the world markedly over the past year, particular food, and energy prices. This is partly in response to the conflict in Ukraine and global recovery from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and high inflation levels acting as a dampener on growth and impacting on Council services. Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation, as a measure of price rises, increased by 4.0% in the 12 months to December 2023, up from 3.9% in November and the first time the rate has increased since February 2023 (based upon the Office for National Statistics (ONS) information). The prospects for economic growth appear limited with a real risk that the UK could fall into recession and a cautious approach is, therefore, being maintained given the level of uncertainty.

The relevant issues in relation to the 2024/2025 budget are as follows:

Budget Process

1. The formulation of the annual budget has allowed for best estimates of the commitments necessary to maintain service levels and these have been reviewed and refined throughout the process. Service Areas have engaged in a robust challenge of, and determination of, the 2024/2025 budgets rather than adopting an entirely incremental approach to budgeting. In this process key cost drivers have been identified such that activity can be assessed as to its impact on future costs. This has enabled a good understanding of budget issues faced, thus improving the prospects of budget compliance.
2. The determination of the 2024/2025 revenue budget has been informed by established and effective budget monitoring arrangements that have created a sound foundation for the overall management of the Council's financial resources. The Council continues to improve its budget monitoring processes such that it focuses greater attention on those budget areas that represent the greatest risk as determined by a number of risk factors. Budget monitoring is supplemented by service data that relates to the cost drivers thereby enabling a non-financial analysis and early identification of emerging trends. This risk-based approach is supplemented by a quarterly review of all budget areas.
3. The budget monitoring process provides the basis for the monitoring of compliance with the savings proposals and efficiency assumptions built into the revenue budget and it has also enabled budget pressures to be identified, managed, and appraised as part of the 2024/2025 budget setting process. There are some reductions proposed within the budget as part of a process to

remove historic underspends and also the transformation programme is looking to achieve further savings; every attempt is being made to prioritise services, and to streamline processes to avoid an adverse impact on service delivery, but there is a risk that there will be unpredicted impacts on services.

4. Each savings proposal is the responsibility of a named Officer and all proposals, including previously agreed savings, have been assessed on an ongoing basis to ensure continued deliverability. It is possible that some of the proposed reductions may not be achievable or may not be achievable in the time frame anticipated, potentially leading to the need for other reductions, budget overspends, or the use of contingency funding. These areas will be kept under review as part of the established budget monitoring arrangements.
5. In determining financial forecasts, and specifically in preparing the 2024/2025 revenue budget, due regard has been given to (i) the actual experience of the Council in the year to date and (ii) the impact of the economic climate including the high levels of inflation and the cost of living challenges impacting on households and Council services. Specifically, the forecasting and budgeting seeks to provide best estimates for Council Tax and Business Rates Yield, service-related income and expenditure.
6. The Council regular reviews the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and, in doing so, forecast resources and spending plans are updated in light of more up to date information. The MTFS sets out the funding gap facing the Council over the medium term. The budget has been prepared in accordance with the approved MTFS and the following financial objectives, as part of the Revenue Budget Strategy, have helped guide the budget proposals:
 - (a) A sustainable medium term financial plan that allows the achievement of the Council's key objectives.
 - (b) Realistic levels of year-on-year spending which are supportable via annual income streams and do not require the use of general reserves to support recurring expenditure.
 - (c) General reserves should be maintained at all times at or above the agreed minimum level.
 - (d) Constraining annual Council Tax increases to an acceptable level.
 - (e) The pursuance of "invest to save" opportunities with a financial return on the investment over an acceptable payback period.
 - (f) A commitment to explore income generation opportunities and to maximise income from fees and charges.
 - (g) A commitment to maximising efficiency savings.
7. As part of the overall budget strategy, the Council has sought to protect front line service budgets. This has included a review of service delivery options and

emphasis on the optimisation of corporate budgets and the continuation of a service transformation programme developed in 2019/2020 as part of a 4-year plan to transform service quality, improve organisational productivity and improve customer services. The programme is aimed at delivering Council services more efficiently and in a more convenient way for the public.

8. The formulation of the budget has allowed for best estimates of inflation and applied at a level to reflect efficiency requirements. In this regard, general inflation has been provided on certain budgets (such as contract costs) and, in relation to staff costs, an allowance has been made for incremental shift.
9. It is important to acknowledge that there are risks inherent in the budget estimates and these include specific areas set out below, with an attempt to quantify them where possible:
 - (a) Pay inflation for local government employees in 2024/2025 has been assumed at 5%.
 - (b) Inflation on specific contracts has been based on information related to those contracts and, in some cases, this will require robust contract negotiations. The timely review of business requirements in relation to contracted services should, however, reduce the risk of an increase in some contract values in excess of the budgetary allocation made.
 - (c) Interest is allowed for as both an income item (on daily balances for example) and as an expense (on borrowing for capital for example). In response to the prevailing economic conditions the Bank of England Base Rate has been increasing during the financial year 2023/2024, with the base rate now at 5.25% (compared to 4.25% at the start of the financial year, effective from 22 March 2023). Rates available to investors have mimproved but, from a borrowing perspective, the Council's General Fund borrowing is predominately short term and, based on the current information, there has been a peak in interest costs in 2023/2024.
 - (d) Given the current economic outlook there is a risk that the forecast level of income budgeted in 2024/2025 in some areas (e.g. planning income, land charge fees) may not be achieved. The determined budget has, however, been prepared having regard to income trends which should reduce the risk involved. With the continued uncertain economic conditions there is a possibility that benefit caseload will continue to increase and, though an increase in numbers receiving Universal Credit would see cases transfer to the Department of Work and Pensions, Council income could still be impacted, and debts would become more difficult to collect.
 - (e) In terms of benefits, the increased stringency of the subsidy claim audit increases the risk of subsidy being withheld and this may require additional resources to be deployed on quality assurance.

- (f) It is proposed to maintain the Contingency at £500,000 as part of its risk mitigation strategy reflecting (i) the challenges faced by local government at this time and (ii) general appreciation of budget risks.
10. In determining the 2024/2025 revenue estimates, regard has been given to its ongoing sustainability and the observance of a number of overarching principles. This has involved:
- (a) An overall commitment to endeavour to increase annual income sources and reduce annual expenditure without materially reducing front line services provided by the Council.
 - (b) A preparedness to consult service users and providers to ensure that services can be remodelled and tailored within acceptable tolerances.
 - (c) A comprehensive review of the base budget to provide greater assurance for the future. The review has been based upon regular established monitoring processes and has incorporated a review of the alignment between the original budget and service activity.
 - (d) The identification, as a result of (c) above, of service pressures and endeavours to make adequate provision in the 2024/2025 base budget.
 - (e) The provision of funding to support Business Plan priorities.
 - (f) Continued review and tight control of the capital programme given the impact of borrowing costs on the revenue budget.
11. In terms of the capital programme, regular assessments need to be made to ensure that schemes and costs meet the test as to what can be classified as Capital Expenditure. In addition, the long-term affordability of the capital programme has been reviewed and this has resulted in proposals for a revised and reprofiled programme, including priority for invest to save proposals and prudent allocation of grant and other income to reduce borrowing costs.
12. In submitting the 2024/2025 revenue budget for approval, regard has also been given to issues of affordability (having regard to Council Tax implications), prudence (having regard to Council policies/strategies) and overall sustainability (having regard to forecast annual expenditure and income).
13. It has been the Government's intention for some time to introduce new funding arrangements, including the proposed increase in local business rate share to 75% (from 50%), a business rate baseline reset, a Fair Funding Review, and further other changes to key funding streams, such as social care and New Homes Bonus. There has, however, been no confirmation on the timescale for implementation of the wider funding reforms, but an emerging view is that the reforms may not now impact until the financial year 2026/2027. The risks relating to these changes has, therefore, been considered as part of the review of the MTFS and the future financial forecasts.

Reserves

1. The Council's Revenue Reserves and Provisions are held to fund specific initiatives or held to cover unforeseen events within the Council's prudent financial management arrangements.
2. The Council, as at 1 April 2023, held a general Bad Debt Provision to a value of £1.5 million and Revenue Reserves of around £54.6 million of which £36.1 million was earmarked. The balance of £18.5 million represents the General Reserve and working balance. An annual review of Reserves has been carried out as part of the budget process and a number have been re-aligned or combined. The overall level is significant and accords with the optimum level required calculated on a risk basis. A process exists to regularly refresh the risk assessed level of General Fund Reserve having regard to the needs and risks of the Council on an ongoing basis.
3. In reviewing Reserves, due regard has been given to professional guidance. Since 1992 the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Local Authority Accounting Panel (LAAP) has issued LAAP Bulletins to local authority practitioners. These Bulletins provide guidance on topical issues and accounting developments and when appropriate provide clarification on the detailed accounting requirements.
4. Based on an assessment of the risks facing the Council, including transformation, demographic and transition factors and past experience of budget pressures, the Reserves that are proposed to be retained is considered appropriate, but should be subject to review to ensure that excessive balances are not maintained. Some of these reserves can only be used for specific purposes, but others could be called upon if necessary and so provide additional flexibility.
5. In view of the unsettled economic background, and significant changes that will impact upon medium term finances (such as the localisation of business rates), it is recognised that there is an ongoing need to review and establish a level of reserves which allows the Council to withstand the financial impacts of future developments, unanticipated or otherwise, at a local or national level.

Conclusions

1. The process for the formulation of budgets provides a reasonable assurance of their robustness.
2. The level of the Reserves is sufficient to provide a working balance to cushion the impact of unexpected events or uneven cash flows (general reserves) and funds to meet known or anticipated liabilities (earmarked reserves).
3. It is recognised that the financial pressures facing the Council are not going to ease over the medium term. The economic situation, coupled with a downward funding trajectory outlined in the spending review, will require the Council to put in place sustainable budget proposals in order to set a balanced budget.

4. In addition, there are still expected to be a number of changes in how local government is funded over the medium term, in particular the Business Rates Retention Scheme and the Fair Funding Review. This reshaped funding landscape has the effect of increasing financial uncertainty and risk and the Council's financial resilience will depend upon appropriate mitigating actions ranging from effective financial control, a clear financial strategy and strong financial governance. The ongoing assessment of the Council's financial resilience, including the sufficiency of Reserves, will form a major element of the response to this new financial landscape.

Agenda Item 16



South
Cambridgeshire
District Council

Report to:	Cabinet	06 February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	John Williams - Lead Cabinet Member for Finance	
Lead Officer:	Peter Maddock - Head of Finance	

Capital Programme 2024/2025 to 2028/2029

Executive Summary

1. To consider the Council's Capital Programme for financial years 2024/2025 to 2028/2029.

Key Decision

2. No

Recommendations

3. **It is recommended that Cabinet consider the report and, if satisfied, to recommend to Full Council the revised General Fund Capital Programme outlined at Appendix A.**

Reasons for Recommendations

4. To enable the Cabinet to consider variations to the Capital Programme 2023/2024 to 2027/2028 that was approved by Cabinet at its meeting on 05 December 2023.

Details

5. The Capital Programme is prepared on a five-year rolling programme in accordance with the Capital Strategy. The Cabinet is, therefore, requested to consider the programme for 2023/2024 (being the current year), 2024/2025, 2025/2026, 2026/2027, 2027/2028 and 2028/2029 financial years and to make recommendations to Council on 27 February 2024.
6. In determining its Capital Programme, the Council must comply with the regulations relating to the Prudential Framework for Capital Finance in local authorities and related prudential indicators, i.e. is it prudent, affordable (in Council Tax terms) and sustainable (in the Medium Term). Due regard should, therefore, be given to:
 - (i) The estimate of available capital finance (from borrowing and capital receipts if any) needed to cover existing committed schemes and any residual sum available for uncommitted and future priority schemes.

- (ii) The estimate of capital finance resource becoming available in the ensuing four years for uncommitted schemes and new priority schemes (e.g., from external borrowing, forecast new capital receipts (if any) or external funding).
 - (iii) The estimated revenue implications (estimated at £55,000 per year per £1 million borrowed over 25 years) of the proposed total programme and impact on Council Tax in terms of affordability.
7. Consequently, the number of new priority capital schemes which can be approved at each annual review of the programme, and during the financial year, will be limited by these affordability factors. The corporate focus of capital investment will need to accord with the Business Plan and the requirements of the updated Capital Strategy (see separate report on the agenda).
 8. To enter into excessive long-term borrowing would only exacerbate the financial position and, on this basis, it is strongly recommended that the Cabinet only agrees a level of capital investment that is affordable in the long term.
 9. The proposed changes to the capital programme since it was approved by Cabinet on 05 December 2023 are identified in the full Capital Programme from 2023/2024 (current year) to 2028/2029 at **Appendix A**.
 10. The table below sets out a summary of the revised Capital Programme based on the latest estimates of project completion dates and cash flows with an explanation of the key variations.

Summary Capital Programme	2024/2025 £'000	2025/2026 £'000	2026/2027 £'000	2027/2028 £'000	2028/2029 £'000
Gross Directorate Budgets:					
Chief Executive	11,033	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Head of Climate, Waste & Environment	3,641	7,139	2,143	1,025	220
Head of Finance	14,000	6,000	-	-	-
Head of Housing	3,630	15,809	9,055	7,905	2,264
Head of Transformation, HR & Corporate Services	713	794	524	615	-
Gross Total	33,017	39,742	21,722	19,545	12,484
Financed By:					
Grants / Contributions	9,263	11,818	8,903	3,960	1,000
Revenue	3,605	4,483	525	808	-
Capital Receipts	1,613	7,641	2,294	4,777	1,484
Borrowing	18,536	15,800	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Financing	33,017	39,742	21,722	19,545	12,484

Key variations are summarised as follows:

Revised Schemes & Reprofiting

11. Since the Cabinet meeting, held on 05 December 2023, further changes to the capital programme have emerged to reflect recent developments and expectation of the timing of expenditure. This has increased the gross budget for 2023/24 by £222,000, for 2024/25 increased by £8.486 million and for 2025/26 increased by £5.800 million. The revised spend profile is set out in detail in **Appendix A** and summarised below:

- a. £298,000 has been included in 2023/2024 for the statutory works and design fees related to the development of 256 new low-carbon homes, a project carried out by the Council's investment partnership South Cambridgeshire Investment Partnership (SCIP).
- b. An investment fund of £20 million has been included in the programme, phased to occur in 2024/25 and 2025/26 enabling Ermine Street to take advantage of new investment opportunities as they occur and to purchase homes for single people within the district.
- c. Some of the allocation made in 2023/24 in relation to the Greening of South Cambs Hall works has been moved into 2024/2025.
- d. Development and enhancement work related to the Environment system has been identified and added to the programme for 2023/24.
- e. £25,000 previously included in 2023/24 for the fraud case management system has been removed because this has now been identified as revenue expenditure.

Capital Programme Financing

12. The Council will need to rely on borrowing to fund capital investment going forward and this has a direct impact on the revenue budget. The level of borrowing is clearly a factor that needs to be considered by the Council, but excessive borrowing must be considered with caution as repayment of any loans would fall on Council Tax, at a time when significant budgetary savings must be made to avoid an unacceptable increase in Council Tax or reductions in key services.
13. The use of Capital Receipts is prescribed by Regulations made under the Local Government Act 2003. Where excess Capital Receipts are held, i.e. not needed to finance capital expenditure in year, then the Council can either (i) carry any unapplied balance forward into subsequent years or (ii) reduce the Capital Financing Requirement and, as a consequence, reduce MRP (i.e. generate a revenue saving with effect from the following year).

Scheme Commitments

14. To help safeguard the Council capital resources, the revised Capital Strategy only allows schemes to be actually committed when sufficient capital finance has been identified to cover the full forecast cost and where the estimated ongoing revenue consequences have been taken into account and approved by Council as affordable.

Options

15. The option exists to vary the capital programme, but the allocations included reflect Business Plan priorities and decisions previously made by the Council, including the last update to the capital programme on 05 December 2023 and any further slippage identified since then.

Implications

16. In the writing of this report, taking into account financial, legal, staffing, risk, equality and diversity, climate change, and any other key issues, the following implications have been considered:-

Financial & Fraud Risk

17. The Capital Programme is financed from a number of sources including specific grants/external funding, capital receipts, direct revenue financing, Section 106 and borrowing. Borrowing defrays the cost of the capital spending over a predetermined period of time and gives rise to the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) being the setting aside of Revenue Budget for the repayment of debt. The overall programme must be assessed in terms of estimated revenue implications of each scheme including their impact on Council Tax in terms of affordability.
18. In determining its Capital Programme, the Council must have regard to the Prudential Framework i.e. is it prudent, affordable (in Council Tax terms) and sustainable (in the Medium Term). The Capital Strategy, therefore, requires the Council to consider the proposed capital programme having regard to the CIPFA prudential indicators and the Council will consider the extent of borrowing based upon these.
19. The fraud risk is assessed on an individual project basis as the exposure to fraud risk varies depending on the project in question.

Legal

20. The Local Government Act 2003 provides the legal basis for capital finance, namely a general power to borrow and a duty to set an affordable borrowing limit. The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations 2003 provides operational detail and specifically states that Authorities must have regard to CIPFA's Prudential Code when setting and reviewing borrowing limits.
21. In respect of individual capital schemes, some are legally unavoidable whereas others are discretionary but undertaken within the powers available to the Council.

Risks/Opportunities

22. In relation to Capital resources, the following risks should be taken into account when considering this report:
 - (i) New capital schemes can emerge at any time based on newly identified needs or changes in legislation which require funding.
 - (ii) The forecast cost/timing of existing schemes and the ability to undertake schemes may vary as implementation is undertaken.
 - (iii) Forecast capital receipts may not be achieved which will result in some schemes not proceeding until other sources of capital finance become available or unless further recourse is made to borrowing.
 - (iv) There is a risk that external contributions may not fully materialise and, as such, there is a risk that schemes relying on external funding may require alternative sources of funding to be identified.

Consultation responses

23. None, except budget holders.

Alignment with Council Priority Areas

Housing that is truly affordable for everyone to live in

24. The Council is committed to providing new homes for tenants through the New Build programme which has been built into the Capital Programme for 2023/2024 and subsequent years. This report supports the Councils business plan by recommending rephasing budgets where required in the housebuilding programme.

Being green to our core

25. The Capital Programme provides an update on a number of schemes which relate to the green to our core element of the Councils business plan.

Background Papers

- Budget Reports – Report to Cabinet: 06 February 2023
- Budget Reports – Report to Council: 21 February 2023
- General Fund Medium Term Financial Strategy – Report to Cabinet: 07 November 2023
- General Fund Capital Programme Update and New Bids 2023/24: Report to Cabinet: 05 December 2023

Appendices

Appendix A: Revised GF Capital Programme

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Appendix A

General Fund - Directorate / Service	Budget 2023-24	Revised 2023-24	Budget 2024-25	Budget 2025-26	Budget 2026-27	Budget 2027-28	Budget 2028-29
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Chief Executive							
Investment Strategy	3,980		4,536	9,800	10,000	10,000	10,000
Northstowe - Land		2,000					
South Cambridgeshire Investment Partnership (SCIP)		298					
Waterbeach Renewable Energy Network (WREN)	6,020	400	5,464	200			
Rural England Prosperity Fund Grant (REPF)	1,168	292	876				
Shared Prosperity Fund (SPF)	251	320	157				
Total Chief Executive	11,419	3,310	11,033	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Head of Climate, Environment & Waste							
Environmental Health IT Software Implementation		23					
Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Service :							
Waste Management System			300				
Underground Bin Conversion							
Depot Electric Charging Infrastructure							
Refuse Collection Vehicles	2,114	2,086	3,062	6,989	2,063	825	220
Street Cleansing :							
Pavement Street Sweepers	263	232	80				
Mechanical Road Sweepers		303					
Grass Replacements	22	50	69		80	200	
Land Drainage :							
Tractors					90		
4x4 Vehicles	28	38	38				
Excavator					60		
Flail Mowers			10				
Footway Lighting :							
Parish Maintained Street Lights	45	2					
Renewable Energy:							
Additional EV Rapid Charging Facility	70		70				
Parish Councils	30	35	12				
Total Head of Climate, Environment & Waste	2,572	2,769	3,641	7,139	2,143	1,025	220
Head of Finance							
Corporate Fraud Case Management System	20						
Ermine Street Housing			14,000	6,000			

Appendix A

General Fund - Directorate / Service	Budget 2023-24	Revised 2023-24	Budget 2024-25	Budget 2025-26	Budget 2026-27	Budget 2027-28	Budget 2028-29
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Contribution towards A14 upgrade (Inf)	242						
Total Head of Finance	262	0	14,000	6,000	0	0	0
Head of Housing							
Housing management system		12					
Northstowe							
Civic Hub	8,105		500	6,500	6,500	6,500	1,309
Sports Pavilion	340	2,227					
Community Centre	2,800	650	1,600	5,679			
Phase 2 Sports Pavillion	400		125	2,225	1,150		
Other Housing General Fund							
Required GF Share of HRA Capital Expenditure	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Repurchase of General Fund Sheltered Properties	500	500	500	500	500	500	50
Improvement Grants / Loans :							
Home Repairs Assistance	100	0	100	100	100	100	100
Disabled Facilities & Repairs Grants	885	875	780	780	780	780	780
Head of Housing Total	13,155	4,289	3,630	15,809	9,055	7,905	2,264
Head of Transformation, HR & Corporate Services							
IT Development :							
New Server Technologies	15	65	15	15	15	15	
Hybrid Cloud Data Centre Refresh	215	175					
Democratic Services Systems	37	8					
A single source Council Business CRM system		0					
Data Centre Physical Refresh		75					
Replacement of Servers Running Windows/SQL 2012		14					
Extended Support for the Shared Datacentre		31					
Security Information & Event Management		3					
PSTN - Switch off			30				
IMS replacement	10		44	19	9		
South Cambridgeshire Hall :							
Energy Efficiency (Rnew)		187	127				
Rapid Electric Charging Facility							
Office adaptations and enhancements	1,775	1,524	497	760	500	600	0
New Data Floor Boxes	60	98					
Alter/ Improve Ground floor kitchen	40	20	20				
Hubs- Fire alarms & Lone working system	80	30	40				
Curtain Wall	920	1,063	56				
Resurfacing Main Car Park							
Fire Alarm System		5					
Furniture for 1st floor conversion							

Appendix A

General Fund - Directorate / Service	Budget 2023-24	Revised 2023-24	Budget 2024-25	Budget 2025-26	Budget 2026-27	Budget 2027-28	Budget 2028-29
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Replace UPS Server Room	25	0	25				
Inflatable Roof	250	238	12				
Allowance to replace ash felt covering to the main roof	350	20	330				
Alterations to the main electrical switch panel within the plant room			0	50			
Lifecycle replacement costs based on 2020 condition survey			14	710	500	600	
Ground Floor conversion to Start Up Business Area	50	50					
Human Resources System	7						
Total Head of Transformation, HR & Corporate Services	2,059	2,082	713	794	524	615	0
GROSS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (GENERAL FUND)	29,467	12,450	33,017	39,742	21,722	19,545	12,484
Fixed Assets	26,927	11,059	31,052	38,862	20,842	18,665	11,604
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)	2,540	1,391	1,965	880	880	880	880
	29,467	12,450	33,017	39,742	21,722	19,545	12,484
Financed By:							
Capital Receipts	(7,095)	(5,688)	(1,613)	(7,641)	(2,294)	(4,777)	(1,484)
SP06 Agreement Contribution (ring fenced for Housing) - used for Northstowe	(6,977)	(2,120)	(1,898)	(8,000)	(6,500)	(2,960)	
SP06 Agreement Contribution (ring fenced for Waste Vehicle)						(220)	
Cambridgeshire County Council (DFG)	(885)	(875)	(780)	(780)	(780)	(780)	(780)
Cambridgeshire, Peterborough Combined Authority funding for WREN project	(2,700)		(2,700)				
CA Revenue Contribution from HRA towards software etc	(58)	(86)	(18)	(7)	(5)	(3)	0
CA Revenue Contribution from General Fund	(28)	(38)	(48)				
External funding from Parish Council for Footway Lighting							
External funding from CCC for Waste Vehicle	(1,353)	(1,458)	(1,320)	(2,938)	(1,623)	0	(220)
External funding from CCC for Waste IT System			(150)				
Excess Funding for E-RCV vs Standard RCV from renewables	(183)	(229)	(82)	(1,631)	0	0	0
Vehicle Sinking Fund	(783)	(720)	(1,591)	(2,420)	(520)	(805)	0
WREN project funding from Renewables Reserve	(1,660)	(200)	(1,382)	(100)			0
WREN project funding from Cambridge City Council	(1,660)	(200)	(1,382)	(100)			0
SPF external funding	(1,419)	(612)	(1,033)				
Other Earmarked Reserves	(687)	(224)	(484)	(325)	0	0	0
External Borrowing	(3,980)	0	(18,536)	(15,800)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Total General Fund Capital Resources	(29,467)	(12,450)	(33,017)	(39,742)	(21,722)	(19,545)	(12,484)

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Agenda Item 17



South
Cambridgeshire
District Council

Report to:	Cabinet	06 February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	Councillor John Williams, Lead Cabinet Member for Finance	
Lead Officer:	Peter Maddock, Head of Finance	
Key Decision:	Yes The key decision was first published in the April 2023 Forward Plan.	

Housing Revenue Account Revenue & Capital Budget 2024/2025

Executive Summary

1. To consider the summary Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Revenue and Capital Budget for 2024/2025 and if satisfied to approve the HRA Budget.

Recommendations

2. That Cabinet is requested to consider the report and, if satisfied, to:

Housing Revenue Account (HRA): Revenue

- (a) approve the HRA revenue budget for 2024/2025 as shown in the HRA Budget Summary as presented at Appendix A.

HRA: Review of Rents and Charges

- (b) Approve that council dwelling rents for all social rented properties be increased by 7.7%, recognising that inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) at September 2023, plus 1% results in an increase of 7.7%.
- (c) Approve that affordable rents (inclusive of service charge) are also increased by 7.7% in line with the increase for social rents.
- (d) Approve that rents for affordable shared ownership properties are increased by 7.7% or RPI at January 2024 plus 0.5% whichever is the lower, from April 2024.

- (e) Approve that garage rents be increased by 7.7% in line with the increase for social rents.
- (f) Approve the proposed service charges for HRA services and facilities provided to both tenants and leaseholders, as shown in Appendix D.

HRA: Capital

- (g) Approve the required level of funding for new build investment between 2024/2025 and 2028/2029 to ensure that commitments can be met in respect of the investment of all right to buy receipts currently retained or anticipated to be received by the authority for this period. This expenditure will take the form of HRA new build, with the 60% top up met by other HRA resources.
- (h) Approve the HRA Medium Term Financial Strategy forecasts as shown in Appendix B.
- (i) Approve the Housing Capital Programme as shown in Appendix C.

Details

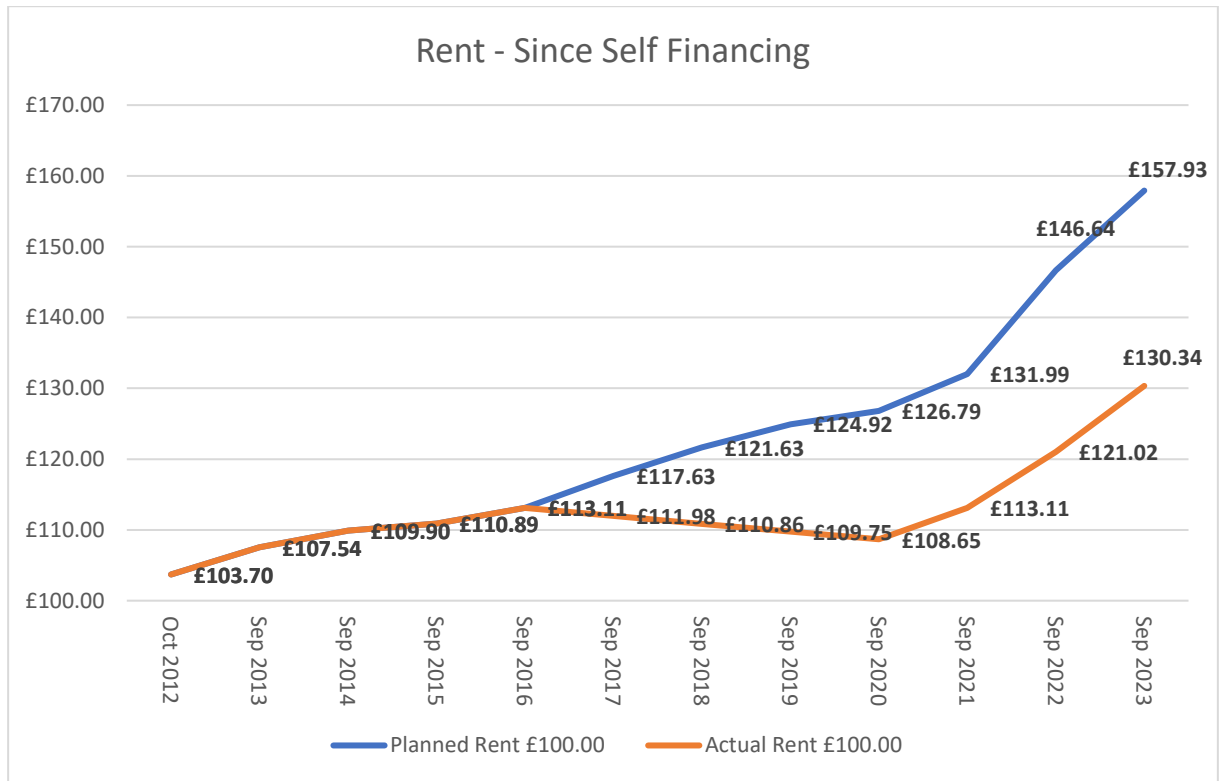
Background

3. The HRA is a ring-fenced area of the Council's activity and represents the landlord activity which the authority carries out as a stock retaining authority.
4. HRA budgets continue to be set in the context of a 30-year business plan, which is reviewed each year. The HRA budget setting report covers both HRA revenue and capital spending. As the authority's landlord account, the HRA accounts for all services to tenants and leaseholders and is the account into which the proceeds of the rent and landlord service charges are credited.
5. The total resource available to invest in housing is dependent upon the income streams for the HRA, the most significant of these being the rental income for the housing stock. For the four-year period ending 31 March 2020, the Council was required to reduce rents by 1% per annum to comply with a national approach to rent setting. From 1 April 2020 rents were permitted to be increased by the total of the September Consumer Prices Index (CPI) plus 1%. This was intended to be for a period of 5 years, but the high levels of inflation in 2022 prompted the government to cap rent increases for 2023/24 at 7%.

The September 2023 CPI rate was 6.7% and this will result in a rent increase of 7.7% from April 2024.

The graph below demonstrates the gap between the rent to be charged in 2024/25 against the potential rent charge if the rent policy of permitting annual

increases of up to CPI inflation plus 1% had been retained. Starting with a weekly rent figure of £100.00 in 2012 as an example, the rent in 2024/25 will now be £130.34 compared to a charge of £157.93 if annual increases of CPI inflation + 1% had been applied across the whole period.



Properties below target rent levels are moved directly to target rent only when they become void. Target rents continue to be set with reference to January 1999 property values. Affordable rent increases are subject to the same constraints as social rents, but with the ability to re-set the rent at up to 80% of market rent upon re-let, dependent on local policy.

- There is a key requirement to ensure that the HRA can support a significant level of housing debt whilst also ensuring ongoing delivery of housing services. As at April 2023, the authority continued to support a housing debt of £205 million. The current policy does not assume set-aside of resource to allow for repayment of housing debt, but instead assumes the resource is used to deliver a new build programme in the medium term, to ensure sustainability of the HRA.

(A) Budget Formulation

- Consideration needs to be given to the fluid nature of some of the assumptions that are required to be incorporated into the financial forecasting for the HRA, particularly in relation to the impact of changes in national housing policy.

8. Assumptions will need to be continually reviewed and amended as information is made available and any changes in the economic environment become apparent.
9. The budget for 2024/25 has been constructed in the wider context of the national position for social housing. The Council seeks to provide good quality, sustainable homes that are affordable to live in and where people choose to live. This means achieving a balance in investment against key housing priorities as follows:
 - Investment in the existing housing stock with a commitment to increase energy efficiency, reduce the carbon footprint and increase the sustainability of the Council's properties.
 - Investment in the delivery of new affordable homes.
 - Investment in new initiatives.
 - Spend on landlord services (i.e. housing management, responsive and void repairs).
 - Support for, and potential repayment of, housing debt.
10. The draft revenue and capital estimates for the HRA are outlined in detail in **Appendices A to C** of the report.
11. The detailed budgets are presented as a service area pack. Each pack has a title page, budget summary, individual budget pages (with similar budgets grouped together) and a subjective analysis which identifies the service area spend by type of expenditure. The budget summary gives the total of each of the budget pages and the overall budget for the HRA, whilst the detailed budget pages provide some commentary on each service budget to outline the purpose of that particular budget, together with reference to any bids and savings relating to the budget.
12. The subjective analysis shows the total budget by type of expenditure as defined by the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP) for Local Authorities. SeRCOP is recognised across the local authority sector as the standard way of reporting expenditure and income by type.
13. There are several significant changes to the budget process, one change relates to Support Service Allocations. The allocation of general fund support service costs to the HRA will now be reported on the HRA Summary account rather than allocating out to the individual services. This will mean some significant movements in some areas as support services have no longer been allocated there.
14. The second change relates to non-operational budgets whereby pension related accounting adjustments are not included within the detailed budget packs primarily because these are reversed out below the net cost of services line as they are an accounting adjustment and should not impact on the HRA

balance. It is felt that these changes improve the clarity of the detailed budgets.

(B) National and Local Policy Context

15. The Social Housing ((Regulation Act) 2023 was introduced to improve the standards, safety and operation of social housing. The act was passed on 20 July 2023 and significantly enhances the Regulator of Social Housing’s (RSH) role in regulating the consumer standards. The RSH’s new proactive role will be supported by new consumer standards and an inspections regime, which are expected to take effect from April 2024
16. The rollout of Universal Credit continues to cause challenges both for residents and for the Council, with the impact of direct payment on rent collection and rent arrears yet to be realised. The Council has resources in the budget to support and advise tenants who need financial support and will signpost to options to increase their incomes.
17. The Council’s HRA owns and/or manages the following properties, broken down by category of housing provided:

Housing Category	Actual Stock Numbers as at 01/04/2023	Estimated Stock Numbers as at 01/04/2024
General Housing (Incl. use as Temporary Housing)	4,316	4,391
Sheltered Housing	1,069	1,069
Sheltered Housing – Equity Share	69	69
Miscellaneous Leased Dwellings	5	5
Shared Ownership / FTB Dwellings	145	162
Total Dwellings	5,604	5,696

18. A breakdown of the housing stock by property type is outlined in the table below:

Stock Category		

(Property Type)	Actual Stock Numbers as at 01/04/2023	Estimated Stock Numbers as at 01/04/2024
Bedsits	20	20
1 Bed	1,145	1,161
2 Bed	2,503	2,541
3 Bed	1,857	1,886
4 Bed	75	84
5 Bed	1	1
6 Bed	3	3
Total Dwellings	5,604	5,696

19. The HRA maintains the freehold in respect of flats sold under the right to buy process on long leases. Services continue to be provided to these properties in respect of repairs and improvements to communal areas and services for common facilities.
20. As at 31 March 2023, the Council held £4,380,103 of right to buy receipts under the retention agreement with the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC). This compares to the balance of £4,892,023 as at 31 March 2022.
21. Capital receipts arising from the sale of Right to Buy properties are accounted for annually and the Council can fund up to 40% of new property costs from the receipts. The receipts must be spent within 5 years. Whilst up to 40% of the cost of a development can be financed from this source, the balance must be funded from the Council's own resources, or through borrowing, and the receipts cannot be used on replacement dwellings or dwellings receiving any other form of public subsidy.

(C) HRA Resources

22. HRA resources comprise rent, service charges, income from garages/other property, investment income, external funding and earmarked funds. These are each considered below:
 - (i) Rent: Rent Arrears, Bad Debt Provision and Void Levels
23. At the end of December 2023, current tenant arrears stood at £782,700 and former tenant arrears at £315,191 compared with £651,113 and £315,700 respectively as at 31 March 2023. The position is being monitored, with staff working proactively with tenants in arrears.
24. The level of annual contribution to the bad debt provision was reviewed again as part of the HRA budget, with the contribution set at 0.26% from 2024/25. This assumption has been amended as part of this HRA budget setting report.

25. As at 31 March 2023, the provision for bad debt stood at £714,422, representing 74% of the total debt outstanding at the time.
26. The estimated value of rent not collected as a direct result of void dwellings in 2023/24 is £713,652, representing a void loss of 2.66%. This is higher than reported in previous years and is driven by the number of properties acquired under the Local Authority Housing Fund currently empty, whilst waiting for suitable refugee families to be housed.
27. At the end of December 2023, 110 properties were unoccupied, representative of 1.99% of the housing stock.
28. The current assumption of 1.7% voids in general housing has been retained for the purposes of this budget setting report in expectation that all the LAHF properties will be occupied.

(ii) Rent: Restructuring and Rent Levels

29. The authority still lets property on two differing rent levels, social rent and affordable rent, with the latter capped locally at the level of the Local Housing Allowance.
30. Property specific rent restructured target social rents apply for the socially rented stock held in the HRA. From 1st April 2021 both the target rent and actual rent increased by CPI plus 1% so the convergence of the actual and target rents, which was abandoned when the 1% rent reduction targets were brought in, will still not happen unless a property becomes void and the rent is moved to target on re-let.
31. The average social rent in 2023/2024, at the time of writing this report, across the socially rented housing stock was £116.99, and after applying the expected increase of 7.7% will become £126.00. At the time of writing this report, 4% of the social rented housing stock was being charged at target rent levels, compared with 47% in the previous year. Whilst rent increases in April 2023 were at capped at 7%, the government did allow the underlying target rent to increase in line with the rent standard (CPI +1% = 11.1%), which explains the smaller percentage of social rented homes currently at target rent.
32. There are 438 new build or acquired properties charged at the higher “affordable rent” levels, with 97 of these being shared ownership homes.

(iii) Rent Setting

33. Rent levels continue to be set by Council in February of each year, following consideration at Cabinet.
34. The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) publishes the Rent Standard guidance that registered providers of social housing must comply with. The Rent Standard sets the requirements around

how registered providers set and increase rents for social housing in line with government policy as set out in DLUHC's Policy Statement on Rents for Social Housing.

35. In September each year the annual CPI figure is announced which is used to establish the limit on annual rent increases for social housing. Rents can be increased by up to CPI plus 1%. This applies from April 2024, but future year increases are currently uncertain as a new rent standard will be introduced from April 2025. The CPI figure for September 2023 was 6.7%, which leads to a rent increase of up to 7.7%.
36. Affordable rents increases are also limited to a maximum increase of 7.7% from April 2024, but with the ability to re-set the rent at up to 80% of market rent upon re-let. Council policy is to cap affordable rents (inclusive of all service charges) at the Local Housing Allowance level and that they do not exceed 70% of the gross median market rent. The average affordable rent in 2023/24, at the time of writing this report, was £169.74.
37. An historic error has been identified in the annual rent review process carried out for affordable rented homes between the years 2017 and 2019. This error was communicated to all affected tenants in January 2024 and work is underway to correct the error and refund those tenants affected.
38. The Rent Standard published by the Regulator of Social Housing does allow for some "Rent Flexibility", when setting the rent for a new tenant to a property. An upwards tolerance of 5% of the target rent is permitted. We will use this provision within the Rent Standard to increase the rent on re-let to 105% of target rent for those properties with an EPC rating of A or B. The increased rental income will help to finance the cost of improving thermal efficiency and reducing carbon emissions across our whole stock.

(iv) Service Charges

39. Service charges continue to be levied for services that are not true landlord functions, and are provided to some tenants and not others, depending upon the type, nature, and location of the property. Some service charges are eligible for housing benefit, depending upon the nature of the service.
40. The approach to setting service charge levels for 2023/2024 is detailed in the report at **Appendix D**.

(v) Other Sources of Income

41. The HRA had 908 residential garages as at 1 April 2023, which are outside the curtilage of the dwelling. Approximately 271 garages were vacant at the time of compiling this report. A number of the vacant garages have been identified as needing repairs or major works prior to being ready to let, or are being considered for demolition, disposal, self-build sites or redevelopment.

42. A two-tier charging structure is applied for garages, with one rate for garages rented to tenants, and another for rental of garages by others, with the latter subject to VAT at the prevailing rate. If a tenant holds more than two garages, VAT is also payable.
43. In addition to dwellings held for rent, the HRA has several communal rooms in sheltered schemes. Currently the costs of these buildings are recovered through service charges levied to sheltered residents. A review of these assets continues to ensure that they are either well utilised for the purpose intended, or that consideration is given to alternative options for the use of each site, generating an income for the HRA where possible. Extensive consultation is being carried out as part of this review to ensure that all local views are taken account of.
44. The HRA receives interest on general and ear-marked revenue balances, any funds set-aside in the major repairs reserve or the revenue debt repayment reserve, any unapplied capital balances and in respect of any internal lending to the General Fund. The interest rates available to the Council have risen during 2023/24 following the increases made to the Bank of England base rate.

(vi) Other External Funding

45. In addition to income direct from service users, the HRA does receive some external funding from Section 106 Funding. The Council has a policy in respect of Section 106 Commuted Sums, which allows the first call on these to be to fund the delivery of new build affordable housing in the HRA. The assumption that this funding is utilised to deliver new affordable homes is identified into the Housing Capital Investment Plan.

(vii) Earmarked & Specific Funds: Revenue

46. In addition to General Reserves, the HRA Account still maintains a number of earmarked or specific funds. Details of the current level of funding in these reserves is shown at **Appendix E**.
47. A Self-Insurance Fund is maintained to mitigate the risks associated with the authority self-insuring its housing stock. Costs in lieu of insurance claims are charged to the HRA in year, with the reserve available to meet any higher than anticipated remedial costs, allowing the HRA time to react to the additional expenditure incurred.
48. A statutory Major Repairs Reserve is credited with depreciation in respect of the housing stock each year, which is used to fund the Housing Capital Investment Plan, to meet the capital cost of works to HRA assets, or alternatively to repay housing debt.
49. The continued desire to invest resource in new build to replace lost stock and appropriately spend retained right to buy receipts, impacts the ability to set-aside resource to repay debt. This means the Council will have no alternative but to refinance a significant proportion of the self-financing loan portfolio as

each loan matures. The approach of using an ear-marked reserve, as opposed to making a formal voluntary revenue provision, allows the HRA to retain flexibility over the use of the limited resource that is available for set aside in the future.

(viii) Earmarked Funds: Capital Receipts

50. The HRA retains an element from all right to buy receipts over and above those assumed in the self-financing settlement, in recognition of the debt held in respect of the asset. These sums are held in a separate ear-marked capital reserve, allowing them to be utilised to repay debt should the authority so choose, or alternatively reinvest as deemed appropriate.
51. With the Right to Buy Receipt Retention Agreement in force, this reserve ensures that resource is identified for re-investment and, if necessary, repayment purposes.

(D) HRA Revenue Account Budget: Revised Budget 2023/2024

52. Service budgets for the current financial year were reviewed as part of the budget setting process for the coming year to ascertain what the likely balance would be on the Housing Revenue Account at the end of the financial year. The changes are summarised in the table below:

2023/24 Revised Budget	Original Budget Feb-2023	Proposed Changes	Revised Jan-2024
	£ 000's	£ 000's	£ 000's
Rental Income	(34,182)	44	(34,138)
Other Income	(2,204)	(113)	(2,317)
Supervision and Management	7,304	(544)	6,760
Repairs	6,314	1,696	8,010
Depreciation	7,436	1,449	8,885
Other Expenditure	1,328	(46)	1,282
Revenue Funding of Capital Expenditure	14,914	(881)	14,033
Loan interest	7,193	41	7,234
Interest receivable	(1,082)	171	(911)
IAS 19 (Pension Cost) Reversals	(537)	537	0
Transfer from Earmarked Reserves	(6,000)	(2,500)	(8,500)
Revised Net HRA Use of Reserves	484	(146)	338

53. The resulting change in the use of reserves is also identified for the current year. The middle column shows the difference between the original and revised budgets.
54. The additional properties acquired with the LAHF funding have led to a higher number of rented homes and income for 2023/24. However, the reported income will be reduced by the correction of the historic affordable rent error and

so the overall reported rental income for 2023/24 will be slightly below the original budget.

55. The cost of repairs and maintenance, driven both by inflation and demand, has increased higher than anticipated in the original budget. A new program of surveys has been introduced in 2023/24 to check and respond to damp, mould and condensation issues in the homes we provide.
56. Depreciation charges have increased with higher stock numbers and appreciation of property values. The amount of depreciation charged credits the major repairs reserve, which is used to fund the capital expenditure on existing homes.

(E) HRA Revenue Account Budget: Budget 2024/25

57. The HRA balance at the start of the financial year was just below £3 million. It is considered that this balance is adequate for HRA purposes and above the minimum level of £2.5 million considered prudent.
58. The Council has a transformation programme which will deliver savings across the authority and some of these savings will fall on the HRA services. It is necessary to ensure that efficiency savings are sought within the HRA to ensure that the account remains viable.
59. Rental income has been increased by £4 million because of the rent increase of 7.7% and the additional homes being delivered through the New Homes Programme and the anticipated Round 3 of LAHF acquisition funding.
60. The proposed budget is based on an HRA deficit of £0.339 million in 2023/2024 and a deficit of £0.07 million in 2024/2025.
61. The overall revenue budget position for the HRA for 2024/2025 is presented in **Appendix A**. A balanced budget can be set for 2024/2025, with the account balance on the account balance remaining above the desirable £2.5 million minimum level.

(F) Housing Capital Budget

(i) Stock Investment and Decent Homes

62. The Housing Management Information System, known as “Orchard”, allows for better use of asset management data, more efficient planning of future works, and better integration between revenue (day to day repairs) and capital (investment) for council housing. A full stock condition survey of all tenanted properties was conducted during 2023/24 to update the asset management data held. Analysis of this data will enable improved long-term planning for the stock improvement program, including the implementation of decarbonisation measures.

63. As at 31 March 2023, 97.39% of the housing stock was reported as decent, compared with 95.13% at 31 March 2022; with 144 properties that were considered to be non-decent (in addition to refusals by tenants to access the property and undertake the necessary works). In the year to 31 March 2023, access to properties considered to be non-decent was refused by 104 tenants.
64. The Council aims to be carbon neutral by 2050 which includes the housing stock. The data collected from the stock condition surveys will be analysed and used in 2024-25 to begin work on the long-term plan for the retrofit and planned decarbonisation programmes for the next 5, 10 and 15 years.
65. £1.7m of Gov funding was secured through the SHDF (Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund) This is being used to deliver energy efficiency works to our lower performing properties (those with a current EPC rating below C) over the next 2 years.
66. The Capital programme has been updated and is reproduced at **Appendix C**.

(ii) **New Build and Re-Development**

67. At the time of writing this report 295 new homes had been completed since April 2012, all of which were built as affordable rented homes, with a further 97 shared ownership homes also completed.
- The table below shows the movement in the rented stock numbers over recent years, with the increased number of properties delivered through the New Homes Programme giving rise to a net gain in stock numbers over the period:

Year	Right to Buy Sales	Acquisitions	New Build Rented	Net Gain / Net Loss	Demolitions / Disposals	Total Net Gain / Net Loss
2013/2014	28	0	0	-28	0	-28
2014/2015	29	0	0	-29	0	-29
2015/2016	23	0	0	-23	0	-23
2016/2017	33	12	37	16	0	16
2017/2018	20	3	6	-11	24	-35
2018/2019	15	6	24	15	0	15
2019/2020	19	0	22	3	4	-1
2020/2021	10	0	46	36	0	36
2021/2022	14	0	72	58	0	58
2022/2023	21	0	58	37	0	37
	212	21	265	74	28	46

68. The table below updates the position in respect of schemes either in progress or with Lead Cabinet Member approval, with the budgeted expenditure included at **Appendix C**.

Scheme	Status	Estimated Affordable Units
Meadowcroft Way, Orwell	On site	4 rented
Phase 2B, Northstowe	On site	60 rented
Downing Gardens, Gamlingay	On site - near completion	7 shared ownership remaining
New Road, Over	On site	13 rented plus 5 shared ownership
Rampton Road, Cottenham	On site	39 rented plus 17 shared ownership
Barrington	On site	11 rented plus 2 shared ownership
Cottenham Grove, Cottenham	Contracts to be exchanged	5 rented plus 5 shared ownership
Teversham Road, Fulbourn	Contracts to be exchanged	16 rented plus 17 shared ownership
Histon Road, Cottenham	Contracts to be exchanged	24 rented plus 10 shared ownership
Tudor Meadows, Sawston	Contracts to be exchanged	25 rented plus 22 shared ownership
Boreham Yard, West Wratting	Contracts to be exchanged	2 rented plus 1 shared ownership
Total		199 rented
		86 shared ownership

69. There are a number of schemes where feasibility work is being carried out with a view to building out the sites for the HRA directly, or alternatively negotiations are in progress with developers, for the HRA to acquire the affordable housing on existing new build development schemes. These schemes do not yet have formal approval and, as such, have not yet been built into the Housing Capital Investment Plan on a scheme specific basis. Instead, an unallocated new build budget is included, which when a scheme receives Head of Housing and Lead Cabinet Member approval, allows resource to be transferred from this unallocated new build/acquisition budget to the scheme specifically to allow monitoring of progress.

70. Allowance has been made in the unallocated new build budget for the acquisition of 102 new affordable homes through the South Cambridgeshire Investment Partnership (SCIP) development in Cambourne. Planning approval was given in January 2024 with work now underway on the development agreement and formal approval.
71. Some schemes deliver only new provision of affordable rented housing and, as such, will be eligible for 40% of the scheme to be funded using retained right to buy receipts. Many of these schemes, in order to be planning policy compliant, include a mix of affordable rented and intermediate housing (usually shared ownership). Shared ownership dwellings are not currently eligible for use of retained right to buy resource, but instead can be part funded using S106 commuted sums if available.
72. The assumption has been retained, that the authority utilise resource previously set-aside for the potential redemption of housing debt, combined with revenue resource that can be released because of capital receipts that have been received from the sale of HRA land and dwellings on the open market in recent years, or that are anticipated to be received, to fund building new homes. This is anticipated to provide sufficient resource to allow the appropriate re-investment of existing and anticipated retained right to buy receipts.
73. In total the Council has been awarded £11 million as part of the Governments Local Authority Housing Fund (Rounds 1 and 2). The funding has been used to by the Council to acquire 66 additional homes. 60 of these homes will initially be used to accommodate refugees from Ukraine and Afghanistan, but when they are no longer needed for this purpose, the home will be available through the housing waiting list. 6 of the homes will be used for temporary accommodation.
74. The Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC) has made more funding available from LAHF Rounds 1 and 2. The Council has submitted a bid for funding for 10 more homes (9 temporary accommodation and 1 to house refugees) but at this time have not received confirmation if the bid was successful.
75. In anticipation of a possible Round 3 of LAHF funding in 2024/25, £15.3 million and the associated funding has been added to the capital programme for the acquisition of 35 homes.

The Capital programme shown in **Appendix C** has been updated to increase the unallocated new build budget allocation for the SCIP development in Cambourne and to allow for the continued delivery of new affordable homes.

(iii) Section 106 Funding

76. Commuted sum payments received through the planning process, in lieu of the delivery of affordable housing, are made available in the first instance to the HRA to invest in affordable homes.

77. The Council currently holds £1.3 million in commuted sums for affordable housing. The following table provides an update of when current sums held must be spent (year-end prior to deadline date), against the resource committed to date.

Year	Section 106 sum to be spent	Cumulative Section 106 sum to be spent	Resource committed / spent General Fund	Resource committed HRA	Cumulative resource still to be committed
	£	£	£	£	£
2026/27	156,419	156,419	0	156,419	0
2027/28	0	156,419	0	156,419	0
2028/29	494,614	651,033	0	651,033	0
2029/30	339,654	990,687	0	990,687	0
2030/31	44,517	1,035,204	0	1,035,204	0
2031/32	127,500	1,162,704	0	1,162,704	0
2032/33	172,377	1,335,081	0	1,335,081	0
	1,335,081			1,335,081	

Commitments to date include:

Scheme	Fund	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £
Gamlingay, Downing Gardens – contribution to 10 shared ownership homes	HRA	300,000		
Rampton Road, Cottenham – contribution to 17 shared ownership homes	HRA	400,000	450,000	
All Saints Gardens, Barrington – contribution to 2 shared ownership homes	HRA		100,000	
Cottenham Grove, Cottenham – contribution to 2 shared ownership homes	HRA		85,081	
	HRA	700,000	635,081	0

78. Changes to planning conditions mean fewer commuted sums are being received now, but when received the funds will be utilised predominantly to deliver other forms of affordable and intermediate housing, such as shared ownership or shared equity.

(iv) Asset Acquisitions and Disposals

79. The Right to Buy Retention Agreement with DHUHC allows the acquisition of existing dwellings, as an alternative to building new homes, although new supply remains the priority. Acquisition is a valid option when new build is not possible within a deadline for the use of retained receipts. This risk has,

however, been reduced under the new retention agreement, which allows 5 years from the original receipt for right to buy receipts to be spent.

80. Receipts from individual asset disposals and the sale of shared ownership homes are only recognised in the HRA's reserves when received, and after all relevant costs have been provided for.

(v) Capital Spend and Phasing

81. The updated Capital programme is presented to Cabinet and includes re-profiling and updating the capitalised repairs budgets, new house building budgets and transferring resources from the unallocated sum to schemes that have now been identified.

(G) HRA Treasury Management

(i) Background

82. Statutorily, the HRA is required to set a balanced budget, including recognition of the revenue implications that arise from capital financing decisions.

(ii) HRA Borrowing

83. As at 1 April 2023, the HRA was supporting external borrowing of £205 million in the form of 41 maturity loans with the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB), with rates ranging between 3.44% and 3.53%. The loans have varying maturity dates, with the first £5 million due to be repaid on 28 March 2037 and the last on 28 March 2057.
84. The HRA Capital Financing Requirement (HRA CFR) stood at £204 million due to a small amount (£694,000) of internal borrowing from the HRA by the General Fund. The General Fund is required to pay the HRA annual interest on the internal borrowing as part of the Item 8 Determination for the HRA. The interest rate payable to the HRA can be determined by the authority but must be deemed reasonable and stand up to external scrutiny from auditors.
85. Recent changes in legislation mean that the HRA is no longer subject to a borrowing debt cap. The authority can borrow within its HRA as long as it can demonstrate that the HRA can support the borrowing and that the resource is being utilised in the provision of social or affordable housing. A local debt cap has been calculated at £329 million as of 1st April 2023. This calculation will be updated and reviewed with the 2024/25 budget assumptions and stock condition survey data gathered during 2023/24.
86. The Council will need to borrow before the end of 2023/24 to finance the delivery of the additional affordable housing through both the LAHF scheme and new homes programme. The Capital Programme assumes the need to borrow throughout the years 2023/24 to 2028/29 but forecasts for some debt repayment too. The assumed additional borrowing as at the end of 2028/29 is £67 million.

87. The borrowing is assumed to be met through the Public Loans Work Board (PWLB). In June 2023, government announced a preferential rate for HRA borrowing at 40 basis points above gilts, which is effectively a 60 basis points reduction to standard PWLB lending rates. This preferential HRA rate was initially announced for one year but has been extended until June 2025.

(iii) Debt Repayment/Re-Investment

88. The current debt repayment strategy for the HRA, not to set-aside resource to repay the self-financing housing debt, but to instead invest resource in new build housing, assumes the need to re-finance the borrowing when loans mature.

89. The potential debt repayment or re-investment reserve stood at £8.5 million as at 1 April 2023 but will be used to finance spend in 2023/24.

90. Regular consideration will need to be given, in the context of the current financial climate, whether the authority wants to retain the current re-investment strategy or re-consider some element of set-aside if resources allow.

Reasons for Recommendations

88. To enable the Council to consider and approve the 2024/2025 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Revenue Budget and Capital Programme.

Options

89. There are a number of other options regarding budget setting, but the budget as presented represents the best use of resources within the constraints that exist.

Implications

90. In the writing of this report, taking into account financial, legal, staffing, risk, equality and diversity, climate change, and any other key issues, the following implications have been considered: -

Financial and Fraud Risk

These are outlined in the report and its supporting appendices.

Risks/Opportunities

91. The authority maintains a risk register, incorporating specific risks affecting the Housing Revenue Account, considering the likelihood and impact associated with each risk, and the mitigation in place to counteract these. The risk register is regularly reviewed and updated.

92. General reserves are held to help manage risks inherent in financial forecasting. Risks include changes in legislative and statutory requirements, inflation and interest rates, unanticipated service needs, rent and other income shortfalls and

emergencies. The reserve allows the authority time to respond to unanticipated events, without an immediate and unplanned impact on service delivery.

93. For the HRA, the minimum level of reserves of £2.5 million is proposed to be retained, recognising the need to safeguard the Council against the risk and uncertainty in the current financial and operational environment for housing.

Consultation responses

Leadership Team, Budget Holders and Lead Cabinet Members.

Background Papers

- Budget Report – Report to Cabinet: 06 February 2023/Council: 22 February 2023
- Medium Term Financial Strategy – Report to Cabinet: 07 November 2023
- Capital Programme Update and New Bids – Report to Cabinet: 05 December 2023
- 2023/24 Revenue & Capital Budget Monitoring – Report to Cabinet: 05 December 2023

Appendices

Appendix A: HRA Detailed Budgets 2024/2025

Appendix B: HRA Medium Term Financial Strategy: Financial Forecast 2024/2025 to 2028/2029

Appendix C: HRA Capital Programme 2024/2025 to 2028/2029

Appendix D: Proposed HRA Service Charges 2024/2025

Appendix E: HRA Earmarked and Specific Funds

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**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2024/25**

Head of Housing Housing Revenue Account Estimates 2023/24

Introduction

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) has been prepared in accordance with the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, as amended by the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act 1993 and the Local Government Act 2003. Under this legislation the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) has the power to issue directives in respect of appropriate income and expenditure items.

The balance on the HRA stood at £3.0 million as at 31 March 2023, after a deficit of £1.5 million was made in 2022/23. A deficit of £0.3 million is expected in 2023/24 followed by a deficit of £0.07 million in 2024/25.

The capital programme has been reprofiled to account for significant additional new homes expenditure in 2023/24 and future years. £11M was originally included in 2023/24 for the acquisition of additional homes to be part funded (40% or 50% for larger properties) with government grant (Local Authority Housing Fund - Round 1). The Council accepted additional funding during the year (LAHF Round 2 and extra Round 1 funding) and allocated £14.9M in the capital program for more homes. A total of 66 new homes will be acquired with the LAHF funding. 60 homes will be used to house refugees under specific migration schemes and 6 homes will be used for much needed temporary accommodation. In the longer term, these homes will revert to general needs when no longer needed for refugees. The council was invited in January to express an interest for extra funding made available from the LAHF Round 1 and 2 and a bid was submitted for the funding of 10 additional homes (9 temporary accommodation and 1 to house refugees). At the time of writing we do not know if the bid was successful. In anticipation of a possible LAHF Round 3 in 2024/25, £15.3M and the associated funding has been added to the capital program for the potential acquisition of 35 homes. The capital program has also been amended for the ongoing new homes programme and delivery of around 100 affordable homes in Cambourne as part of the South Cambridgeshire Investment Partnership (SCIP) development on land adjacent to the business park. The higher capital spend in 2023/24 will be part financed by the use of ear-marked reserves, capital reserves and the LAHF funding but borrowing of £11.5M is necessary. Further borrowing in the following years of the capital programme will be required to part fund the new homes acquisitions. The HRA will obtain preferential Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) rates when borrowing for the delivery of new housing.

The HRA Self Financing system came into effect on 1st April 2012, under which councils now keep all rents in exchange for an allocation of housing debt. At the end of 2011/12 councils were required to pay to the Government their notional HRA surplus, as determined by the self-financing settlement. The Council borrowed £205 million in the form of 41 maturity loans, with rates ranging between 3.44% and 3.53%. The loans have varying maturity dates, with the first £5 million due to be repaid on 28 March 2037 and the last on 28 March 2057.

The current debt repayment strategy for the HRA, not to set-aside resource to repay housing debt, but to instead invest resource in new build housing, assumes the need to re-finance the borrowing when loans mature.

Management and Maintenance

Management costs in 2023/24 are lower than originally budgeted due to beginning the year with vacant staff posts but these have been recruited to during the year.

The continuing high rates of inflation throughout 2023 impacted the Repairs and maintenance costs, which increased higher than expected in 2023/24. A new program of surveys for damp and mould in homes has been introduced during 2023/24 and in 2024/25 a rolling program of inspections of homes and shared areas will begin to assess risks using the housing health and safety rating system (HHSRS). £300,000 was added to the budget in 2023/24 to allow for a stock condition survey of all council owned homes and the data collected will inform the long term capital program for the maintenance and decarbonisation of the housing stock.

Major Repairs Reserve

This is a statutory reserve credited with depreciation in respect of the housing stock each year, with funding then in the Housing Capital Investment Plan, to meet the capital cost of works to HRA assets, or alternatively to repay housing debt. The Major Repairs Reserve balance as at 1 April 2023 was £2.9 million, and it is planned to use this balance to support the HRA capital programme.

Capital Expenditure

The HRA capital programme was agreed at Cabinet in December 2023 and the levels of direct revenue contributions to capital expenditure are based on the required level of funding after other sources of capital funding are taken into account and after affordability is assessed. The programme has been increased and reprofiled over the 5 year period to include the acquisition of approximately 70 homes each year.

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2023/24**

Proposed Rent Increase

From April 2020 local authority rents have been regulated by the Regulator of Social Housing, alongside housing associations and other registered providers. Rent increases are limited to an increase of up to CPI plus 1% (based upon CPI at the preceding September). September 2023 CPI was 6.7%. The proposed rent increase is therefore 7.7% from April 2024.

Interest on Receipts and Balances

Interest receipts are projected to reduce as balances held in reserve are utilised to fund the business plan.

Interest Payable on Loans

This is for the servicing of loans the Council has taken to fund the self-financing debt settlement and any additional borrowing.

Minimum HRA Balance

The Council's previously agreed minimum level of balance to be achieved is £2 million; this is expected to be achieved in 2023/24 and 2024/25 through the appropriation of ear-marked reserves and borrowing.

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2024/25
Summary**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25		
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Supervision & Maintenance General	5,306	5,535	4,903	5,372	-	5,372
Supervision & Maintenance Special	1,683	1,769	1,858	1,950	-	1,950
Rents, Rates & Other Charges	297	254	334	327	-	327
Repairs & Maintenance	5,896	6,314	8,010	8,088	-	8,088
Management & Maintenance Total	13,182	13,872	15,104	15,736	-	15,736
Capital Charges	7,290	7,436	8,885	9,554	-	9,554
Corporate Management Charge	301	296	299	303	-	303
Democratic Representation Charge	309	342	333	355	-	355
Provision for Bad or Doubtful Debts	87	140	86	100	-	100
Treasury Management Charge	69	80	14	42	-	42
Expenditure Total	21,238	22,166	24,722	26,090	-	26,090
Charges for Services & Facilities	(1,243)	(1,347)	(1,464)	-	(1,437)	(1,437)
Contribution from General Fund	(271)	(374)	(374)	-	(393)	(393)
De-Minimus Receipts	(2)	(3)	-	-	(3)	(3)
Garages	(383)	(402)	(416)	-	(442)	(442)
Gross Rent of Dwellings	(31,472)	(34,182)	(34,138)	-	(38,196)	(38,196)
Ground Rents	(10)	(11)	(11)	-	(11)	(11)
Other Income	(71)	(68)	(53)	-	(52)	(52)
Income Total	(33,453)	(36,386)	(36,455)	-	(40,534)	(40,534)
Net Cost of Service	(12,215)	(14,220)	(11,733)			(14,443)

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2024/25
Summary**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25		
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Net Cost of Service	(12,215)	(14,220)	(11,733)	-	-	(14,443)
Interest Receivable on Balances	(1,240)	(1,082)	(911)	-	(477)	(477)
Interest Payable on Loans	7,193	7,193	7,234	8,193	-	8,193
Pension Deficit Funding	206	216	216	203	-	203
Pension Interest Payable	216	-	-	-	-	-
Net Operating Income	(5,841)	(7,894)	(5,194)	8,396	(477)	(6,524)
Revenue Funding of Capital Expenditure	8,166	14,914	14,033	6,594	-	6,594
IAS 19 (Pension Cost) Reversals	(804)	(537)	-	-	-	-
Transfer From Earmarked Reserve	-	(6,000)	(8,500)	-	-	-
Appropriations Total	7,362	8,377	5,533	6,594	-	6,594
Deficit / (Surplus) for the Year	1,522	483	339	14,990	(477)	70
Balance Brought Forward	(4,500)	(2,978)	(2,978)			(2,639)
Deficit / (Surplus) for the Year	1,522	483	339			70
Balance Carried Forward	(2,978)	(2,495)	(2,639)	-	-	(2,569)

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2024/25
Supervision and Maintenance General**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Central Services and Overheads Charge	-	-	1,483	1,622	-	1,622	Allocation of costs to the HRA for central services and overheads provided within the General Fund relating to the overall operation of the authority.
Housing Repairs Administration	2,124	2,170	1,405	1,486	-	1,486	This budget is for the housing repairs team, administration and surveyors as well as software licence costs
New Homes Programme	340	223	26	34	-	34	This budget provides for the revenue costs associated with the Council's new homes programme. Such costs include the management and administrative costs which cannot be capitalised plus any abortive costs
Registration of HRA Land	8	5	6	6	-	6	The budget provides for the revenue costs associated with the payment of land registry fees.
Resident Involvement	178	240	176	193	-	193	This budget is for activities working with tenants and leaseholders. We have established a Housing Engagement Board and Housing Performance Panel with tenant representatives.
Supervision & Maintenance General	2,655	2,898	1,807	2,030	-	2,030	This budget is for the housing management team, covering housing officers and neighbourhood support as well as management and administration. There were some vacant posts within this team at the start of the year but these have now been filled.
Grand Total	5,306	5,535	4,903	5,372	-	5,372	

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2024/25
Supervision and Maintenance Special**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Central Services and Overheads Charge	-	-	294	322	-	322	Allocation of costs to the HRA for central services and overheads provided within the General Fund relating to the overall operation of the authority.
Communal Areas	48	55	23	23	-	23	This budget covers the management & insurance costs of our flat blocks across the district. Leaseholders pay a service charge based on the costs associated with their block
Outdoor Maintenance	271	367	432	442	-	442	This covers grass cutting, tree, hedges and other ground works in the district.
Sewage Disposal - Housing Sites	3	4	1	1	-	1	This budget covers the running costs of the Council owned pumping stations located in the district.
Grand Total	1,683	1,769	1,858	1,950	-	1,950	

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2024/25
Rents, Rates and Other Charges**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Other Charges	87	70	104	105	-	105	This is third-party management charges (predominantly estate charges on new build schemes, which are payable for the upkeep of communal spaces and roads) and water/sewerage charges payable.
Rents, Rates, Taxes & Insurance	189	162	208	199	-	199	Business rates, insurance payable on HRA property.
Sheltered Housing	12	13	13	13	-	13	Water/sewerage charges for Sheltered Housing communal rooms.
Stock Valuation	9	9	10	10	-	10	Annual valuation of the council owned housing stock.
Grand Total	297	254	334	327	-	327	

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2024/25
Repairs and Maintenance**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Central Services and Overheads Charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	Allocation of costs to the HRA for central services and overheads provided within the General Fund relating to the overall operation of the authority.
Communal Areas	63	77	95	81	-	81	This budget covers the maintenance (including regular emergency light testing) of our flat blocks across the district. Leaseholders pay a service charge based on the costs associated with their block
Housing Repairs Planned	1,123	2,072	2,205	2,085	-	2,085	This budget covers the planned cyclical repair programmes, including heating servicing, external decoration and electrical surveys. £300,000 was added to the budget in 2023/24 to carry out a stock condition survey of all council owned homes. A new programme for damp and mould surveys and any necessary works was added during 2023/24.
Housing Repairs Response	4,636	4,093	5,605	5,818	-	5,818	This budget covers the responsive repairs programmes, including repairs on change of tenancy and maintenance of disabled adaptations as well as the responsive repairs contract.
Sewage Disposal - Housing Sites	6	8	1	6	-	6	This budget covers the repairs and maintenance of the council owned pumping stations located in the district.
Sheltered Housing	68	63	104	99	-	99	This budget covers the maintenance of the Communal rooms and facilities on the Sheltered Housing schemes across the district.
Grand Total	5,896	6,314	8,010	8,088	-	8,088	

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2024/25
Other Expenditure**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Corporate Management Charge	301	296	299	303	-	303	Allocation of costs to the HRA for services provided within the General Fund relating to the overall management of the authority, including the heads of paid service and leadership team.
Democratic Representation Charge	309	342	333	355	-	355	Allocation of costs to the HRA for services provided within the General Fund relating to the cost of Member meetings and support.
Provision for Bad or Doubtful Debts	87	140	86	100	-	100	The bad debts provision is based on the level of arrears expected at the year end.
Revenue Funding of Capital Expenditure	8,166	14,914	14,033	6,594	-	6,594	The direct revenue contributions made to partially fund the HRA capital programme can vary quite significantly. It will depend on: the level of capital investment each year, in particular the size of the housebuilding programme; other capital funding available; and the affordability of the contribution in terms of the surplus funds generated on the HRA.
Treasury Management Charge	69	80	14	42	-	42	The costs here relate to the allocation of managing the HRA cash balances, provided within the General Fund by the Treasury Management team.
Grand Total	8,932	15,773	14,766	7,394	-	7,394	

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2024/25
Capital Charges and Interest Payable on Loans**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Depreciation	7,290	7,436	8,885	9,554	-	9,554	Depreciation is based on the value of HRA assets and the expected useful lives of assets and components. The Probable Outturn figures for 2023/24 and Original estimates for 2024/25 reflect the revised average expected useful lives of the Council dwellings. The calculation has resulted in an increase in depreciation charges in both years.
Self Financing Interest	7,193	7,193	7,234	8,193	-	8,193	Annual interest payments on the debt portfolio, which comprises loans totalling £205 million at fixed rates between 3.44% and 3.53%. The loans have varying maturity dates, with the first £5 million due to be repaid on 28th March 2037 and the last loan on 28th March 2057. Additional borrowing is required in 2023/24 and 2024/25 to finance the new homes program.
Grand Total	14,483	14,629	16,119	17,747	-	17,747	

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2024/25
Property Related Income**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
Charges for Services & Facilities	(1,243)	(1,347)	(1,464)	-	(1,437)	(1,437)	This is the income received in the form of service charges for special services provided by the HRA, such as sheltered housing provision, lifeline alarm provision and sewerage services. Also included is service charges paid by leaseholders living in HRA owned flat blocks, equity-share and shared-ownership properties where the HRA is responsible for maintaining the fabric of the property. The reduction in the probable outturn follows the reclassification of £180,000 income as Contribution from General Fund rather than a service charge.
Contribution from General Fund	(271)	(374)	(374)	-	(393)	(393)	This is the contribution made towards grounds maintenance costs of housing land in relation to properties that have been sold under the Housing Right to Buy legislation and the contribution for general fund owned properties managed within sheltered housing schemes. The increase in the probable outturn follows the reclassification of £180,000 income as Contribution from General Fund rather than a service charge in addition to higher grounds maintenance costs to be recovered.
De-Minimus Receipts	(2)	(3)	-	-	(3)	(3)	This budget includes individual receipts below £10,000 from the sale of HRA land
Garages	(383)	(402)	(416)	-	(442)	(442)	Rental income from garages / storage units. Garage rents in 2024/25 will be increased by 7.7%
Gross Rent of Dwellings	(31,472)	(34,182)	(34,138)	-	(38,196)	(38,196)	Rental income from council homes. Rents in 2024/25 will be increased by 7.7%
Ground Rents	(10)	(11)	(11)	-	(11)	(11)	This relates to Ground rent received from leasehold properties which remains static.
Other Income	(71)	(68)	(53)	-	(52)	(52)	Payments received from Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) and wayleaves.
Grand Total	(33,453)	(36,386)	(36,455)	-	(40,534)	(40,534)	

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Estimates 2024/25
Interest Receivable on Balances**

	2022-23	2023-24		2024-25			
	Actuals	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	
External Interest Receivable	(1,218)	(1,053)	(887)	-	(447)	(447)	This is the interest received on general and ear-marked revenue balances, any funds set-aside in the major repairs reserve or the revenue debt repayment reserve and any unapplied capital balances. The expected interest income for 2024-25 is lower as reserve balances are drawn on to fund the new build program.
Internal Interest Receivable	(23)	(30)	(24)	-	(30)	(30)	This is the interest received on the small amount of internal lending to the General Fund from the HRA.
Grand Total	(1,240)	(1,082)	(911)	-	(477)	(477)	

**Head of Housing
Housing Revenue Account
Subjective Analysis 2024/25**

	Employee Expenses	Premises Related Expenses	Transport Related Expenses	Supplies and Services	Contracted Services	Depreciation and Impairment Losses	Support Services	Internal Recharges	Total Expenditure	Fees & Charges	Government Contributions	Misc Income	Other Contributions	Total Income	Net Expenditure
Supervision & Maintenance General															
Central Services and Overheads Charge								1,622,260	1,622,260						1,622,260
Housing Repairs Administration	1,320,615	-	21,000	161,120	-		-	(16,430)	1,486,305						1,486,305
New Homes Programme	384,260	6,000	2,000	90,200				(448,170)	34,290						34,290
Registration of HRA Land				6,000					6,000						6,000
Resident Involvement	142,270		1,770	48,985					193,025		-			-	193,025
Supervision & Maintenance General	1,618,830	-	20,000	262,380				128,680	2,029,890		-			-	2,029,890
Supervision & Maintenance Special															
Central Services and Overheads Charge								321,640	321,640						321,640
Communal Areas		23,000						-	23,000						23,000
Outdoor Maintenance	-	356,030		6,500			79,062	-	441,592						441,592
Sewage Disposal - Housing Sites		1,200						-	1,200						1,200
Sheltered Housing	713,550	307,550	21,000	124,880	350			(5,000)	1,162,330						1,162,330
Rents, Rates & Other Charges															
Other Charges		105,000							105,000						105,000
Rents, Rates, Taxes & Insurance		198,610							198,610						198,610
Sheltered Housing		13,230							13,230						13,230
Stock Valuation				9,700					9,700						9,700
Repairs & Maintenance															
Central Services and Overheads Charge								-	-						-
Communal Areas		81,000							81,000						81,000
Housing Repairs Planned		447,200		140,400	1,497,600				2,085,200						2,085,200
Housing Repairs Response		-		12,600	5,805,000				5,817,600						5,817,600
Sewage Disposal - Housing Sites		-			6,000				6,000						6,000
Sheltered Housing		84,000			14,600				98,600						98,600
Other Expenditure															
Corporate Management Charge								303,460	303,460						303,460
Democratic Representation Charge								354,640	354,640						354,640
Provision for Bad or Doubtful Debts				100,000					100,000						100,000
Revenue Funding of Capital Expenditure						6,594,000			6,594,000						6,594,000
Treasury Management Charge								41,750	41,750						41,750
Capital Charges															
Depreciation						9,554,000			9,554,000						9,554,000
Interest Payable on Loans															
Self Financing Interest						8,192,810			8,192,810						8,192,810
Income															
Charges for Services & Facilities										(1,311,675)		(58,000)	(67,200)	(1,436,875)	(1,436,875)
Contribution from General Fund										(392,710)				(392,710)	(392,710)
De-Minimus Receipts										(3,000)				(3,000)	(3,000)
Garages										(441,890)				(441,890)	(441,890)
Gross Rent of Dwellings										(38,196,300)				(38,196,300)	(38,196,300)
Ground Rents										(10,750)				(10,750)	(10,750)
Other Income										(22,000)			(30,000)	(52,000)	(52,000)
Interest Receivable on Balances															
External Interest Receivable												(447,000)		(447,000)	(447,000)
Internal Interest Receivable												(30,000)		(30,000)	(30,000)
IAS 19 (Pension Cost) Reversals		-							-					-	-
Pension Deficit Funding	203,450								203,450						203,450
Pension Interest Payable		-							-					-	-
Transfer From Earmarked Reserve														-	-
Grand Total	4,382,975	1,622,820	65,770	962,765	7,323,550	24,340,810	79,062	2,302,830	41,080,582	(40,378,325)	-	(535,000)	(97,200)	(41,010,525)	70,057

	2023.24	2023.24	2024.25	2025.26	2026.27	2027.28	2028.29
	Original Estimate	Probable Outturn	Original Estimate	Original Estimate	Original Estimate	Original Estimate	Original Estimate
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expenditure							
Supervision & Management - General	5,535	4,903	5,372	5,479	5,589	5,701	5,815
Supervision & Management - Special	1,769	1,858	1,950	1,989	2,029	2,069	2,110
Repairs & Maintenance	6,314	8,010	8,088	8,331	8,581	8,838	9,104
Depreciation – t/f to Major Repairs Res.	7,436	8,885	9,554	10,032	10,533	11,060	11,613
Debt Management Expenditure	80	14	42	43	43	44	45
Other Expenditure	1,032	1,053	1,085	1,106	1,128	1,151	1,174
Total Expenditure	22,166	24,722	26,090	26,980	27,903	28,863	29,861
Income							
Rental Income (Dwellings)	(34,182)	(34,138)	(38,196)	(40,495)	(42,559)	(44,736)	(46,766)
Rental Income (Other)	(481)	(480)	(505)	(520)	(535)	(551)	(568)
Service Charges	(1,347)	(1,464)	(1,437)	(1,466)	(1,495)	(1,525)	(1,555)
Contribution towards Expenditure	(374)	(374)	(393)	(401)	(409)	(417)	(425)
Other Income	(3)	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Total Income	(36,386)	(36,455)	(40,534)	(42,884)	(45,001)	(47,232)	(49,318)
Net Cost of HRA Services	(14,220)	(11,733)	(14,443)	(15,904)	(17,098)	(18,369)	(19,457)
HRA Share of operating income and expenditure included in Whole Authority I&E Account							
Interest Receivable	(1,082)	(911)	(477)	(409)	(415)	(445)	(396)
HRA (Surplus) / Deficit for the Year	(15,303)	(12,644)	(14,920)	(16,313)	(17,513)	(18,814)	(19,853)
Items not in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account but included in the movement on HRA balance							
PWLB Loan Interest	7,193	7,193	7,193	7,193	7,193	7,193	7,193
Interest payable on additional borrowing		41	1,000	1,790	2,330	2,640	2,670
Pension Deficit Funding	216	216	203	208	212	216	220
Appropriation from Ear-Marked Reserve	(6,000)	(8,500)	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Revenue Financing of Capital	14,914	14,033	6,594	7,115	7,428	8,810	9,800
IAS 19 (Pension Cost) Reversals	(537)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Surplus) / Deficit for Year	483	339	70	(8)	(350)	45	30
Balance b/f	(2,978)	(2,978)	(2,639)	(2,569)	(2,577)	(2,927)	(2,882)
Total Balance c/f	(2,495)	(2,639)	(2,569)	(2,577)	(2,927)	(2,882)	(2,852)

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Housing Revenue Account	Budget 2023-24	C/Fwd 2022-23	Total 2023-24	Revised 2023-24	Budget 2024-25	Budget 2025-26	Budget 2026-27	Budget 2027-28	Budget 2028-29
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Improvements - Existing Stock									
Water / Drainage Upgrades	91		91	87	89	91	92	94	96
Disabled Adaptations	972		972	972	991	1,011	1,031	1,052	1,073
Change of Tenancy - Capital	874		874	1,500	1,530	1,561	1,592	1,624	1,656
Rewiring	415		415	200	415	423	432	440	449
Heating Installation	1,037		1,037	1,037	1,058	1,079	1,100	1,122	1,145
Electrical Heating Replacement	546		546	546	557	568	579	591	603
Energy Conservation	268		268	268	273	279	284	290	296
Estate Roads, Paths & Lighting	105		105	150	105	107	109	111	114
Garage Refurbishment	55		55	55	56	57	58	60	61
Parking/Garages	174		174	174	177	181	185	188	192
Window Replacement	655		655	655	668	681	695	709	723
Re-Roofing	601		601	601	613	625	638	651	664
Full Refurbishments	328		328	328	335	341	348	355	362
Structural Works	218		218	218	222	227	231	236	241
Asbestos Removal	66		66	66	67	69	70	71	73
Kitchen Refurbishment	546		546	750	550	561	572	584	595
Bathroom Refurbishment	328		328	328	335	341	348	355	362
Compliance Works & Fire Door Replacement	151		151	151	154	157	160	163	167
Fencing	77		77	77	79	80	82	83	85
Retro-Fit / Carbon Reduction works	840		840	706	1,294	0	0	0	0
Self-Insurance Works									
Total Improvements - Existing Stock	8,346		8,346	8,869	9,568	8,439	8,606	8,779	8,957
Other Improvements									
Sheltered Housing and Other Stock	50		50	50	53	54	55	56	57
Flats	21		21	21	22	22	23	23	24
Total Other Improvements	71		71	71	75	76	78	79	81
HRA New Build									
Orwell, Meadowcroft Way	551	68	619	619	0	0	0	0	0
Cody Road, Waterbeach	356	(356)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northstowe, Phase 2b	2,510		2,510	3,736	3,205	3,205	2,404	0	0
Gamlingay, Downing Gardens	3,394		3,394	3,394	0	0	0	0	0
Over, New Road	2,058	1,603	3,661	3,661	0	0	0	0	0
Cottenham, Rampton Road	7,138	1,566	8,704	8,704	7,138	0	0	0	0
Barrington, All Saints Garden	0		0	3,048	200	0	0	0	0
Cottenham, Cottenham Grove	0		0	2,736	0	0	0	0	0
Fulbourn, Teversham Road	0		0	3,166	2,332	2,332	907	0	0
Cottenham, Histon Road	0		0	1,450	3,108	3,108	1,968	0	0
Sawston, Tudor Meadow	0		0	3,187	0	1,695	3,389	1,980	1,600
West Wrating, Boreham Yard	0		0	0	999	0	0	0	0

Housing Revenue Account	Budget 2023-24	C/Fwd 2022-23	Total 2023-24	Revised 2023-24	Budget 2024-25	Budget 2025-26	Budget 2026-27	Budget 2027-28	Budget 2028-29
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Local Authority Housing Fund Acquisitions - Round 1	11,000		11,000	14,500	0	0	0	0	0
Local Authority Housing Fund Acquisitions - Round 2	0		0	11,362	0	0	0	0	0
Local Authority Housing Fund Acquisitions - Round 1&2 reallocations	0		0	4,400	0	0	0	0	0
Local Authority Housing Fund Acquisitions - Round 3	0		0	0	15,300	0	0	0	0
Unallocated New Build Budget	5,000	137	5,137	0	13,000	20,660	22,460	17,030	17,400
Total HRA New Build	32,007	3,018	35,025	63,963	45,282	31,000	31,128	19,010	19,000
Other HRA Capital Spend									
Shared Ownership Repurchase	150		150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Sale of HRA Land - Up front HRA Land Assembly Costs	25		25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt Repayment	0		0	0	0	4,000	2,000	2,000	3,500
Total Other HRA Capital Spend	175		175	150	150	4,150	2,150	2,150	3,650
Total HRA Capital Spend	40,600		43,617	73,053	55,075	43,665	41,962	30,018	31,688
Housing Capital Resources									
Capital Receipt Reserves	(8,250)		(10,268)	(18,283)	(2,500)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(3,500)
Major Repairs Reserve	(8,418)		(8,418)	(8,940)	(9,643)	(12,515)	(10,684)	(10,858)	(12,038)
Direct Revenue Financing of Capital	(14,888)		(14,888)	(14,033)	(6,594)	(7,115)	(7,428)	(8,810)	(9,800)
Other Capital Resources (Grants / S106 funding)	(600)		(600)	(700)	(450)	(185)	0	0	0
Retained Right to Buy Receipts	(3,944)		(4,943)	(6,730)	(2,350)	(2,350)	(2,350)	(2,350)	(2,350)
HRA CFR / Prudential Borrowing	0		0	(11,500)	(27,000)	(16,500)	(16,500)	(3,000)	(4,000)
DLUHC Grant Funding	(4,500)		(4,500)	(12,867)	(6,538)	0	0	0	0
Total Housing Capital Resources	(40,600)		(43,617)	(73,053)	(55,075)	(43,665)	(41,962)	(30,018)	(31,688)

Service Charges

Appendix D

Charge Description	Charge Basis	Current Charges 2023/24 (£)	Proposed Charges 2024/25 (£)	Increase (%)	Increase (£)
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General Housing

Use and Occupation Fee	Weekly	As per Target Rent	As per Target Rent	7.7%	Variable
Sewage	Weekly	5.74 to 6.20	As per Anglian Water Standard Rates	TBC	TBC
White Goods Charge (per item)	Weekly	1.50	1.50	0%	0.00
Management Charge (Third Party)	Weekly	As per third party charge	As per third party charge	TBC	TBC

General Stock - Flats

Blocks with Door Entry	Weekly	3.89	4.08	5%	0.19
Blocks without Door Entry	Weekly	2.59	2.72	5%	0.13

General Sheltered Schemes

Sheltered Charge (Staffing)	Weekly	6.06 to 8.56	TBC	Variable	Variable
Communal Premises Charge	Weekly	3.24 to 27.03	TBC	Variable	Variable
Grounds Maintenance Charge	Weekly	0.37 to 2.43	TBC	Variable	Variable
Communal Heating (Elm Court) *	Weekly	30.00	TBC	TBC	TBC
Water (Elm Court)	Weekly	1.72	TBC	TBC	TBC
White Goods Charge (per item)	Weekly	1.50	1.50	0%	0.00
Alarm Charge	Weekly	3.00	3.00	0%	0.00
Mobile Alarm Solution	Weekly	3.50	3.50	0%	0.00
Private Hire of Communal Room	Hourly	5.00	5.00	0%	0.00

Elderly Equity Share (As per Sheltered Housing recovered quarterly, plus charges below)

External Property Repairs	Quarterly	1.04 to 20.28	TBC	Variable	Variable
Management Fee (10%)	Quarterly	10.01 to 40.17	TBC	Variable	Variable

Temporary Accommodation

Temporary Let Charge	Weekly	32.00	32.00	0%	0.00
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Garage and Storage Unit Rents

Garages or Storage Unit Rented to Tenant	Weekly	10.22	11.01	7.7%	0.79
More than 2 Garages Rented to Tenant	Weekly	10.22 plus VAT	11.01 plus VAT	7.7%	0.79 plus VAT
All Other Garage and Storage Unit Rentals	Weekly	13.82 plus VAT	14.88 plus VAT	7.7%	1.06 plus VAT

Leasehold Charges for Services

Enquiry					
Solicitors' pre-sale enquiries (Standard sale pack)	One-Off	150.00	150.00	0%	0.00
Copy of lease / document provision	One-Off	30.00	30.00	0%	0.00
Re-mortgage Enquiry/Copy of Insurance schedule	One-Off	30.00	30.00	0%	0.00
Notice of Assignment/Notice of Charge/Notice of Transfer	One-Off	100.00	100.00	0%	0.00
Deed of Variation – Administration Plus	One-Off	50.00	50.00	0%	0.00
SCDC Solicitor fees and own solicitor fees		550.00+	550.00+		
Home Improvement – Administration Only	One-Off	30.00	30.00	0%	0.00
Inclusive of Surveyor Visit		125.00	125.00		
Retrospective consent for home improvements	One-Off	Above + 25.00	Above + 25.00	0%	0.00
Registering sub-let details	One-Off	75.00	75.00	0%	0.00
Advice interview for prospective purchasers	One-Off	50.00	50.00	0%	0.00
Legal Fees					
Right of First Refusal – S156a Certificate	One-Off	160.00	160.00	0%	0.00
Deed of Postponement	One-Off	150.00	200.00	33.3%	50.00
Leasehold Extensions					
Legal costs (unless the matter becomes protracted)	One-Off	600.00	600.00	0%	0.00
Surveyors fee	One-Off	250.00	250.00	0%	0.00
Valuation fee	One-Off	750.00 plus VAT	750.00 plus VAT	0%	0.00
Housing fee	One-Off	50.00	100.00	100%	50.00

HRA Earmarked & Specific Funds 2023/24 (£'000)

HRA Earmarked & Specific Revenue Funds (£'000)

Self-Insurance Reserve

	Current Balance
Self-Insurance Reserve	(1,000.0)

Debt Set-Aside (Revenue)

	Current Balance
Debt Set-Aside	(8,500.0)

HRA Earmarked & Specific Capital Funds (£'000)

Debt Set-Aside (Capital)

	Current Balance
Debt Set-Aside	(7,562.0)

Major Repairs Reserve

	Current Balance
MRR	(2,948.9)

RTB Retained Receipts Reserve

	Current Balance
RTB Retained Receipts	(4,380.1)

Capital Receipts

	Current Balance
Capital Receipts	(8,580.4)

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Agenda Item 18



**South
Cambridgeshire
District Council**

Report to:	Cabinet	6 February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	Councillor John Williams, Lead Cabinet Member for Resources	
Lead Officer:	Peter Maddock, Head of Finance	

General Fund Medium Term Financial Plan

Executive Summary

1. The Council reviews its Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and financial forecasts twice a year in accordance with best practice. This report sets out the updated medium term financial plan following the outcome of a mid-year review of financial forecasts and projected changes in service spending.
2. The assumptions in the document will need to be updated as the budget progresses and information becomes available. The provisional 2024/2025 Local Government Finance Settlement in December 2023 has provided more clarity for future forecasts.

Key Decision

3. This is not a key decision as there are no resource implications directly arising from the report at this stage. The report does, however, ensure that the Council is aware of the financial challenges over the medium term and the revised financial forecasts assist in the Council's financial planning arrangements.

Recommendations

4. **That Cabinet is requested to consider the report and, if satisfied, to:**
 - (a) **Acknowledge the projected changes in service spending and the overall resources available to the Council over the medium term to 2028/2029.**
 - (b) **Recommend to Council the updated financial forecast at Appendix A.**

Reasons for Recommendations

5. To ensure that Cabinet is aware of the financial challenges over the medium term, the key service and financial drivers of the financial forecast and the strategic response required to meet the financial challenge to ensure that the Council will be in a position over the medium term to deliver sustainable and affordable public services.
6. To provide Cabinet with an update of the financial position and forecasts for the General Fund over the medium term following a review of financial assumptions.
7. To enable Cabinet to recommend the financial forecasts to Council for approval in order to assist in the Council's financial planning.

Details

Background

8. The MTFS is the Council's overarching Financial Strategy document and gives financial expression to the Council's plans and fiscal challenges over the medium term. It sets out a range of financial assumptions and, in so doing, sets parameters within which the Council will deliver key public services over the medium term. This report includes an updated financial forecast, including risks due to high inflation and cost of living crisis.
9. It helps the Council to respond, in a considered manner, to pressures and changes because of many internal and external influences. This is particularly important during a period when the Council is facing unprecedented changes and challenges. The MTFS recognises the key role that financial resources play in the future delivery of outcomes and in enabling the effective planning, management and delivery of services that contribute to the outcomes across the medium term.
10. The MTFS, therefore, comprises two key elements:
 - (i) an assessment of the resources available to the Council over the medium-term period, and
 - (ii) an assessment of spending pressures based on existing levels of service delivery, known policy/legislative changes and demand driven service pressures.

Taken together the movement over the planning period of these two elements represents the financial challenge facing the Council.

11. There is a need, as part of effective medium term financial planning, to undertake a mid-year review of financial forecasts and projected changes in service spending. This will enable an updated forecast of the level of savings that need to be achieved to deliver the indicative Council Tax level.
12. The impact of the cost-of-living crisis has continued to have an influence upon the level of certainty over the accuracy of financial forecasts. It should be noted that these forecasts are based on assumptions about the level of resilience of the UK economy. The uncertainty regarding the extent and duration of the impact of exceptional additional inflationary costs and the economic uncertainty constitutes a major risk to the authority across the MTFS period.
13. To be able to deliver the Council's aspirations, set out in the refreshed Business Plan approved by Council on 21 February 2023, and meet its statutory responsibilities the Council must take a proactive approach to managing its resources effectively. The MTFS is a key tool for proactive financial management which allows for future projected funding requirements to be identified thus enabling the Council to identify appropriate actions to deal with any funding shortfalls. Coupled with the Service Transformation Programme, introduced during 2019/2020, the Council is able to manage its resources effectively in line with its established priorities.
14. The MTFS covering the period 2024/2025 to 2028/2029 was recently considered by Cabinet on 7 November 2023 and subsequently approved by Council at its meeting on 30 November 2023. The document set out the framework within which financial forecasts, as part of the medium-term financial plan, are determined. The Strategy itself has been further reviewed and it is considered that it remains valid; there are, therefore, no proposed changes to the document at this time.

15. In considering the impact of the financial forecasts on revenue budgets during the MTFS period and the key issues for consideration, due regard has been given to the local and national policy context, current financial position, economic indicators, risks and assumptions relating to financial planning.

Resources: Local Government Finance Settlement

16. The Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Communities and Local Government published a written ministerial statement, on 5 December 2023, which was accompanied by a policy statement on the 2024/2025 local government finance settlement. The statement was announced ahead of the 2024/2025 provisional local government announcement.
17. The key announcements affecting local government at District Council level were:
- The Council Tax referendum threshold for 2024/2025 would be 2.99% (with a further 2% for the adult social care precept for Cambridgeshire County Council). Increases of up to £5 on a Band D property would continue to be permitted where this is higher than 2.99%.
 - Revenue support grant will increase in line with CPI, an increase of 6.7%. There will be no 'negative Revenue Support Grant'.
 - The Government will continue to make the adjustments to tariff and top-ups to reflect the 2023 business rates revaluation, following its previous technical consultation. Following the royal assent of the Non-Domestic Rating Act 2023, the Government is freezing the small rates multiplier whilst the standard multiplier rises with inflation. Local authorities will be fully compensated for the loss of income in the usual way through section 31 grants and will receive new burdens funding for administrative and IT costs.
 - Baseline funding levels will be indexed in line with the methodology set out in the technical consultation earlier this autumn. This method differentiates between taxbase subject to small business multiplier (which remains frozen) and the main multiplier (which increased by 6.7%). This will be done by using proxy data from the Valuation Office Agency's compiled local rating list, published on 3 April 2023.
 - The New Homes Bonus (NHB) will continue in 2024/2025 with a new round to reflect the reward of one year's housing growth, however, the reward mechanism will not attract legacy payments. This is the same approach as in 2023/2024, but with a different distribution between councils to reflect actual growth. The long-term arrangements regarding the NHB remains unclear and presents a funding risk to the authority.
 - Social housing rents would be increased by 7.7% (September CPI + 1%, this affects the Housing Revenue Account rather than the General Fund).
 - Local Housing Allowance rates would remain frozen in cash terms at the current levels.
 - As in previous years the Government will not proceed with any fundamental reforms to the finance system in 2024/2025 being chiefly in respect of implementing the review of Relative Needs and Resources ('Fair Funding Review') and reset of accumulated business rates growth. It is not expected that this fundamental review will occur until 2026/2027 at the earliest.

18. On 18 December 2023, the Secretary of State for the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), Rt. Hon. Michael Gove MP, released a written statement to Parliament on the provisional local government finance settlement 2024/2025. The key implications emerging from the announcements are set out below.
- The National Core Spending Power (CSP) figures for the 2024/2025 financial year were announced as part of the 2024/2025 Provisional Settlement; these demonstrated a national increase of 6.5% from 2023/2024 in cash terms.
 - The 2024/2025 provisional finance settlement represents the twelfth year in which the Business Rates Retention (BRR) scheme is the principal form of external local government funding. As in previous years, the provisional settlement provides authorities with a combination of provisional grant allocations and their baseline figures within the BRR scheme. This means that no retained growth (or decline) is included, and authorities are very unlikely to receive the amounts shown in Core Spending Power.
19. The funding allocations that the Council would receive from the government for 2024/2025 are expected to be confirmed in early February 2024, with final allocations largely following the methodology that existed for 2022/2023.

Medium Term Financial Planning

20. The MTFS financial forecast, reproduced at **Appendix A**, has now been updated for the current financial position, economic forecasts and the headline figures for the medium term based upon the risks and assumptions relating to financial planning. The financial forecasts are based upon the latest modelling data, but the medium-term forecasts should be treated with caution as the final position is uncertain until the outcome of the local government funding review is known.
21. The forecast shows the estimated funding gap between expected resources and expenditure, and between the period 2024/2025 and 2028/2029, the shortfall stands at **£4.485 million**.
22. Given the uncertainty in relation to the potential implications resulting from the Fair Funding Review the following key assumptions have been made within the MTFS:
- (a) Revenue Support Grant and distribution is inflated in line with CPI forecasts across the MTFS period.
 - (b) The Business Rates baseline will be reset in 2026/2027 with the associated loss of income subject to transitional arrangements across the life of the MTFS.
 - (c) The MTFS assumes the maintenance of existing specific grants not mentioned elsewhere in this report.
23. The revised financial forecasts are set out in the table below which incorporates a number of planned savings and estimated additional investment income but factors in only limited additional service pressures beyond 2023/2024. Further service pressures will exaggerate the funding gap and, wherever possible, these should be managed within existing budgets.

	2024/2025 £'000	2025/2026 £'000	2026/2027 £'000	2027/2028 £'000	2028/2029 £'000
Council Tax	11,600	12,304	12,923	13,575	14,259
Retained Business Rates	16,179	15,489	8,778	9,669	10,619
Revenue Support Grant	243	251	1,148	1,101	1,051
New Homes Bonus	1,757	-	-	-	-
Rural Services Grant	194	194	177	177	177
3%/5% Funding Guarantee	1,152	2,546	-	-	-
Total Resource	31,125	30,784	23,026	24,522	26,106
Net Budget Requirement	26,670	26,475	27,856	28,826	30,221
Net Resource Position Surplus/(Deficit)	4,455	4,309	(4,830)	(4,304)	(4,115)

24. Spending pressures are, however, inevitable as the Council responds effectively to the needs of the service and customer expectations and, in this regard, Service Areas have been tasked to identify the existing budget pressures that need to be managed, and to prepare growth bids where existing resources and budgets need to be strengthened; these will be subject to review and refinement as part of the 2024/2025 budget setting process. Service Areas are also continuing to identify efficiency opportunities across the Council's services that are realistic, achievable and sustainable (including possible invest to save and income generation opportunities). The forecast includes the bids currently being considered but this list is subject to change.
25. The forecast assumes the continuation of the service transformation programme that was developed during 2019 in response to the funding gap and the financial challenges over the medium term. This includes a programme of targeted service reviews to ensure that value for money is obtained in the delivery of services. The transformation agenda will continue to be pursued to target and deliver financial savings of £2 million however further savings and/or additional income will need to be identified to contribute to the inevitable funding challenges that will arise from the review and redistribution of local government funding. The financial forecast assumes that £1.614 million savings will be achieved, mainly phased in the period 2024/2025 and 2025/2026.
26. The overall impact of the budget pressures, planned savings opportunities and other base budget adjustments (such as the cost of borrowing, investment income and pay and price inflation) is shown in the table below:

	2024/2025 £'000	2025/2026 £'000	2026/2027 £'000	2027/2028 £'000	2028/2029 £'000
Net Budget Requirement: Before Adjustments	26,185	26,670	26,475	27,856	28,826
Budget Pressures*	709	281	-	-	-
Savings/Income Identified	(701)	(763)	(50)	(100)	-
Borrowing Cost Changes	391	78	148	78	289
Other Base Budget Changes**	86	209	1,253	992	1,106
Budget Requirement c/f	26,670	26,475	27,856	28,826	30,221

* Further service pressures will exaggerate the funding gap and, wherever possible, should be managed within existing budgets.

** Other base budget adjustments include pay/price inflation and variations to the Minimum Revenue Provision.

- 27. It is inevitable that the expected major review of local government financing will be accompanied by some form of “damping support” to reduce any sudden, adverse impact, on Council finances although it is acknowledged that this reduction would be phased out over a number of years.
- 28. The financial forecasts are based upon the latest modelling data, as explained in the report below, but the medium-term forecasts should be treated with caution as the final position is uncertain until decisions on future local government funding are eventually confirmed. There is also concern that any further service pressures over the medium term will exaggerate the funding gap. The estimated damping has not, therefore, been included in the current figures.

Financial Modelling: Assumptions

- 29. The Council subscribes to an external funding advisory service, with access to well developed and well-respected modelling data. The financial modelling is based upon the latest available data and the following key assumptions have been made in deriving the latest MTFS financial planning forecast:

(1) Council Tax

- 30. Council Tax continues to be the most predictable and stable element of Local Government funding. This source of income is predicted to yield £11.689 million in 2024/2025 based upon an assumed £5 increase in Council Tax (the maximum level permitted by Government) and an increase in the tax base based upon the latest estimates of housing growth.
- 31. It is expected that the authority will continue to see moderate growth in the number of dwellings introduced through the introduction of new developments across the MTFS period, with an assumed Council Tax base increase of around 2%. The financial forecast continues to include an assumed increase in Council Tax of £5 each year until 2025/2026 when the 3% limit will become the determining factor.
- 32. The increase is for modelling purposes only, and no decision has been made on the actual level of Council Tax increases in the medium term.
- 33. The taxbase estimates that determine the forecast level of Council Tax yield incorporate an estimate regarding the level of Council Tax Support (Council Tax Reduction Scheme) that is awarded by the authority. In recognition of the nature of the awards generated by the scheme, the forecast Council Tax Support across the MTFS period is linked to forecast unemployment levels. The Monetary Policy Committee unemployment forecasts published in August 2023, are set out below:

	2023 Q3	2024 Q3	2025 Q3	2026 Q3
Unemployment Rate	4.1%	4.3%	4.8%	4.8%

- 34. This demonstrates a forecast increase in unemployment across the medium term; on this basis it is assumed that Council Tax support will increase proportionately and this, in turn, will reduce the overall net forecast Council Tax yield. The volatility of the movements in unemployment do present a risk to the achievement of the forecast Council Taxbase assumptions across the short and medium term.

(2) Business Rates

35. The Business Rate Retention Scheme (BRRS) was introduced in April 2013 to provide Councils with stronger financial incentives to support property development and boost the economy in their local area. The scheme provides that Councils bear a proportion of the real terms change in business rates revenues in their area: gaining when revenues grow in real terms, losing when they fall. The proportion was initially set at 50% across England. In two-tier areas, like Cambridge, 40% is retained by the District Council and 9% is retained by Cambridgeshire County Council and 1% by the Cambridgeshire Fire Authority.
36. In estimating rates yield from retained business rates for the purpose of the MTFs, the following key assumptions have also been made:
- The current provision for existing Appeals is materially sufficient.
 - There are no further significant changes to valuation schemes resulting from Tribunal or Court decisions.
 - There are no significant variations to the levels of rate reliefs.
 - Projected bad debts is higher than historical trends, with the potential impact of business bankruptcies and, therefore, non-payment of business rates. The overall forecast used is that bad debts will be around 3% of gross rates.
 - The compensation to Local Authorities by way of Section 31 grants to cover the cost of measures introduced to help businesses (e.g. Small Business Rates Relief) will continue and will be increased annually in-line with inflation levels (it is further assumed that, if the grants are discontinued, it is anticipated there will be a compensating increase in the yield).
37. Significant relief has been awarded to a number of businesses during the current financial year to recognise the pressures on trading opportunities. The Council was recompensed for the lost rates income in the form of section 31 grants. For the purposes of the MTFs, it is assumed that reliefs will be consistent with those recorded prior to the pandemic.
38. It is also expected that the Council will see moderate growth in rates yield as a result of new developments across the MTFs period. The financial forecast assumes neither a surplus or deficit in the period to 2028/2029.
39. In line with the revised retention requirements, the authority's Business Rates yield is now index-linked to CPI published in September of each year rather than RPI.

Business Rates Reset

40. Since 2013/2014, local government has retained 50 per cent of business rates through the business rates retention scheme. During the intervening period, the government has announced several plans to 'reset' local authority baselines (the target level of business rates it expects each local authority to collect each year).
41. A reset would involve each Council's local share being recalculated based on its current percentage share of overall rates revenue, rather than its historic share implemented at the outset of the scheme. The stated purpose of a reset is to prevent Councils gaining or losing disproportionately over time according to their ability to grow their rates revenue. However, due to various Central Government capacity issues, this 'reset' has yet to be implemented. One consequence of these delays is that the actual levels of

business rates collected by local authorities has become increasingly decoupled from the baseline (target levels), which were set in 2013.

42. Whilst Government has reiterated its intention to undertake a reset of Business Rates growth, there continues to be uncertainty over the timing of the local government funding reforms, previously planned for introduction from April 2021, including the originally proposed Fair Funding Review, the expected increase in local business rate share to 75% (from 50%), a business rate baseline reset or a potential alternative BRR system, and further other changes to key funding streams, such as social care and New Homes Bonus (NHB). The issues highlighted in previous MTFs reports (and set out below), therefore, remain relevant:
- (a) There is no recognition of the proposed increase in local business rate share to 75% (from 50%) as it is assumed any additional income from increased share will go to upper tier/unitary authorities in line with the stated intention to increase funding for social care. Having said that it is unclear when (or indeed whether) this will be introduced given current public finance turbulence. It should be noted that in the event of this being introduced that it is intended to be fiscally neutral, i.e. existing grants will be funded by Business Rates.
 - (b) The Government will consult on Fair Funding proposals that will form the mechanism to allocate a share of the Local Government Control Total to Local Authorities. The Review will look at factors that drive spend (population, deprivation) as well as a Council's ability to raise local finance (Council Tax).
 - (c) The Government is additionally looking at how best to build on the current business rates retention scheme and will consider issues such as appeals, growth and revaluation frequencies/baseline resets.
43. Given the extent of unknowns in relation to the Fair Funding Review and 75% Business Rates Retention, it has been assumed that Business Rates (for modelling purposes) will continue at a 50% retention level as at present (movement to 75% will be funding neutral for councils). It is further assumed that the Fair Funding Review may not now be implemented until 2026/2027.

(3) Revenue Support Grant

44. The Council now receive Revenue Support Grant, totalling £228,000 in 2023/2024, increasing to £243,000 in 2024/2025. It has been necessary to include Revenue Support Grant assumptions in the MTFs, with the estimate linked to forecast CPI movements across the medium-term planning period. It is assumed that this support will continue to feature in 2025/2026 and beyond but at an increased level.

(4) Rural Services Grant

45. The Council receives a Rural Services Grant (£153,000 in 2023/2024) in recognition of the additional cost of providing services in sparse rural areas. It is assumed that this grant will be continued for the foreseeable future but at the increased level of £177,000.

(5) Services Grant

46. This was introduced in 2022/2023 at £113,000, and provided to lower tier authorities to support service provision. It continued in 2023/2024 albeit at a reduced level of £107,000 and has now reduced further in 2024/2025 to £17,000. It has been assumed in the financial forecast that this will not continue beyond 2025/2026.

(6) New Homes Bonus

47. The New Homes Bonus (NHB) was introduced in 2011 to provide an incentive for local authorities to encourage housing growth in their areas. The aim of the bonus was to provide a financial incentive to reward and encourage local authorities to help facilitate housing growth. It is based on the amount of extra Council Tax revenue raised from new-build homes, conversions and long-term empty homes brought back into use. NHB funding has been based on the following:
- (a) Housing growth over a threshold of 0.4% of the Tax Base.
 - (b) Payments are based on a rolling 4-year period.
48. The future of the New Homes Bonus remains uncertain. The Government has made a commitment to a new round of payments in 2024/2025 but has again committed to set out the future position in the year ahead. The value of such a commitment is unclear, given that it has been made several times in recent years and never fulfilled.
49. The Government launched a consultation in 2021/2022 regarding the reform of the NHB that was due to be introduced in the 2022/2023 financial year. The consultation contained a number of options on the operation of the scheme and indicated that legacy payments from the existing scheme would not be continuing in the longer term. It is expected that changes to NHB will be implemented alongside the wider local government reform package but there is insufficient information at this time to determine the impact of the NHB reform and, as such, the situation will be kept under review. The medium-term forecast now assumes the continuation of the existing NHB scheme with an allocation of £1,757,000 for 2024/2025, and then assumes it will be rolled into the funding Guarantee in 2025/2026 before being discontinued.

(7) 3%/5% Funding Guarantee

50. The Local Government Final Settlement introduced a 3% funding guarantee allocation for 2023/2024 and has now increased this to 5% in 2024/2025. The intention is that all authorities should receive at least a 3 or 5% increase in their spending power for these two years. The amount included in the financial settlement is £1,152,000 and it is assumed that this will be discontinued after 2025/2026. The expectation is that New Homes bonus will be amalgamated with this grant in 2025/2026.

(8) Other Base Budget Changes

51. The economic landscape has continued with a degree of uncertainty and volatility during 2023/2024, with the ongoing financial challenges associated with the cost-of-living crisis and high inflation levels.
52. It is recognised that inflationary pressures have, therefore, had a fundamental impact on the authority's budget provision in the 2023/2024 financial year. It is assumed that, in line with the August 2023 Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) estimates, the level of inflation will reduce across the MTFS period. There, however, remains some uncertainty regarding the longevity and degree of continued inflationary pressures, and this presents a risk to the authority. The MPC expects CPI inflation to continue to fall, to around 5% by the end of the year, owing to lower energy, and to a lesser degree, food and core goods price inflation. MPC medium-term forecasts are set out below:

MPC CPI Forecast	2023 Q3	2024 Q3	2025 Q3	2026 Q3
	6.9%	3.1%	2.0%	1.9%

53. Allowance has also been made for inflation in respect of the Council's pay award and pay increments, contractual costs on the Council's key contracts and fees and charges.
54. The revenue impact of the latest approved Capital Programme has been included in the revised projections. Investment income has been determined having regard to the level of expected balances, including capital receipts and expenditure, together with Reserves and Provisions held by the Council and in line with the Council's approved Treasury Management Strategy.
55. There has also been significant volatility recently with interest rates and the impact of this volatility will influence the level of Capital Financing Costs across the MTFS period. The table below sets out the MPC's August 2023 Bank Rate estimates:

MPC Bank Rate Forecast	2023 Q3	2024 Q3	2025 Q3	2026 Q3
	5.3%	6.0%	5.2%	4.5%

56. The Council's General Fund borrowing is predominately short-term and, based on the current information, there has been a peak in interest costs in 2023/2024. The MTFS assumes that the borrowing rates that the Council is expected to face will be around 0.5% higher than base rates.

(9) General Reserve

57. The Council has a healthy General Reserve balance of around £18.5 million, taking into account the 2022/2023 General Fund revenue outturn position and the net underspend (after income from Taxation and Government Grants) in that year of £1.149 million.
58. The risks and assumptions will continue to be reviewed and this, together with planning savings from the transformation agenda and known service pressures, will enable the forecasts, reproduced at **Appendix A**, to be refined and updated as part of the Council's medium term financial planning.
59. It must be recognised, however, that the assumptions used in the financial forecasts could vary significantly for the actual outcome and there is more uncertainty than ever about the long-term funding for Local Government.

Alternative Scenarios

60. The table and chart below set out the impact of alternative scenarios on the cumulative funding gap. The alternative scenarios reflect a change to Council Tax, Business Rates, Corporate Pressures (including inflation) and the ability to realise planned savings. The Negative Economic View additionally increases the Base Budget reflecting a broader assessment of an increased net spend.

	Pessimistic View (A), (B) and (C):	Optimistic View:	Negative Economic View:
Base Budget Requirement			2.5% increase on Base Budget Requirement due to cost and demand pressure arising from increased economic friction due to a move away from the existing trading relationship with the EU and slower recovery from the pandemic.
Council Tax	2.5% reduction in yield due to weaker economic recovery forecast	2.5% increase in yield due to improving economic conditions	As per Pessimistic View
Business Rates	(A) 2.5% reduction in yield due to weaker economic recovery forecast	2.5% increase in yield due to improving economic conditions	As per Pessimistic View (A)
	(B) 5% reduction in yield due to weaker economic recovery forecast		
	(C) 10% reduction in yield due to weaker economic recovery forecast		
Budget Pressures/Demand	5.0% increase in demand due to socio economic factors arising from a forecast weaker economic recovery	2.5% reduction in demand due to improving socio economic factors leading to less demand for Council services	As per Pessimistic View
Other Base Budget Changes (inc. Inflation)	5.0% increase in demand due to socio economic factors arising from a forecast weaker economic recovery	2.5% reduction in corporate costs due to lower pay and price uplift assumptions	As per Pessimistic View
Ability to realise planned savings/income identified (e.g. due to cost of living crisis and COVID-19 recovery)	5.0% reduction in overall planned savings level from service reviews	No variation from Baseline Scenario	As per Pessimistic View

61. The impact of the scenarios are set out in the table below. This demonstrates the gap in resources to spend over the medium-term period and compares the scenario to the Baseline Case. It should be noted that, although these are high level assessments, the scenarios nevertheless give an indication of the potential impact on the Council's budgets over the MTFs period.

	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	TOTAL
Baseline Case	4,455	4,309	(4,830)	(4,304)	(4,115)	(4,485)
Outcome of Scenarios:						
Pessimistic View (A)	3,764	3,552	(5,439)	(4,940)	(4,791)	(7,854)
Pessimistic View (B)	3,431	3,165	(5,658)	(5,181)	(5,057)	(9,300)
Pessimistic View (C)	2,765	2,390	(6,097)	(5,665)	(5,588)	(12,195)
Optimistic View	5,100	5,016	(4,256)	(3,698)	(3,466)	(1,304)
Negative Economic View	3,109	2,885	(6,101)	(5,636)	(5,512)	(11,255)
Comparison to Baseline:						
Pessimistic View (A)	(691)	(757)	(609)	(636)	(676)	(3,369)
Pessimistic View (B)	(1,024)	(1,144)	(828)	(877)	(942)	(4,815)
Pessimistic View (C)	(1,690)	(1,919)	(1,267)	(1,361)	(1,473)	(7,710)
Optimistic View	645	707	574	606	649	3,181
Negative Economic View	(1,346)	(1,424)	(1,271)	(1,332)	(1,397)	(6,770)

Options

62. The option exists of not approving the new MTFS.

Implications

63. In the writing of this report, taking into account the financial, legal, staffing, risk management, equality and diversity, climate change, community safety and any other key issues, the following implications have been considered:

Legal

64. It is a legal requirement that the Council set a balanced budget for the ensuing financial year; the MTFS provides the framework for this and brings together funding and spending assumptions over the medium-term thereby identifying funding shortfalls and providing sufficient time for decisions to be made in order to achieve balanced budgets over the medium term.

Policy

65. To demonstrate financial resilience, the Council sets out its potential funding position over the medium term thereby enabling the most effective strategies to be put in place to ensure that the Council is able to set a balanced budget (as required by statute) on an annual basis. Given the demand for services outstripping income sources, coupled with the prevailing economic situation with high inflation and increased running costs, (including employee and utility costs), and the continued recovery from COVID-19, the MTFS identifies a funding gap that needs to be addressed over the medium term.
66. The financial strategy needs to have regard to the “resource envelope” available to the Council. This is based upon the funding model, introduced in 2013/2014, that is predicated on the Business Rates Retention Scheme which means that the Council’s net spending is financed from local sources; Business Rates and Council Tax. As part of this continued transition the Government continues to reflect on a new method of distributing funding levels across Councils based on “Need” and “Local Resources”. In

addition, the MTFS period is outside of the current Spending Review period and, as such, the Government has not set out the spending limits beyond 2023/2024.

67. Council adopted its Business Plan for the period 2020-2025 and the Action Plan for 2023/2024 was refreshed on 21 February 2023. The areas of focus and key priorities within the Business Plan inform the policy framework for achieving the required ongoing savings whilst meeting the Council's strategic objectives and statutory obligations.

Finance and Fraud Risk

68. The MTFS is the Council's key financial planning document and sets out the Council's strategic approach to the management of its finances and Council Tax levels over the medium term, thereby allowing sufficient lead time to develop services consistent with the forecast resource envelope.
69. The updated medium-term forecast covering the period 2024/2025 to 2028/2029, is attached at **Appendix A**, and is based upon the assumptions underpinning the financial projections and overarching plan. The forecast shows the level of savings that need to be achieved to deliver the indicative Council Tax level.
70. As further information is available in respect of the review of local government funding, it may be necessary to review the forecasts and provide a further report to Cabinet and Council on the implications.
71. There are no direct fraud risks identified as a result of this report.

Staffing

72. There are no additional staff resource implications as a result of the refreshed MTFS.

Risk/Opportunities

73. There are inherent risks in developing a financial strategy over the medium term, not least due to the uncertainty of funding streams (this is particularly relevant as the outcomes of the Fair Funding Review and Spending Review post 2024/2025 are not known) and the demands placed on the Council in delivering services.
74. The current economic environment, arising from the impact of the cost-of-living crisis and rising inflation, creates further risks in that the Council's resource forecasts take into account the impact on Council Tax and Business Rates yields. These assumptions are based on an economic recovery over the period to 2027.
75. The Council's overall reputation and performance assessment is at risk if it is not aware of the challenges presented by the reduction in resources available to it and their impact on key areas of performance of the Council. There are a number of other risks that need to be understood and these broadly fall into the following categories:
 - (a) Savings: It is increasingly more difficult to continue to reduce service costs and identify further areas of savings after an extended period of reduced funding, without impacting on service provision. It is, however, a legal requirement to set a balanced budget on an annual basis and this requires the Council to reduce its net costs in line with funding.
 - (b) Economic: The ongoing impact of uncertainty caused by the war in Ukraine has resulted in a greater drag on the economy and, as such, may impact on the Council's finances over the medium term both through Government funding

pressures and exposure to welfare related costs. These risks are deemed to arise from: (i) reduced economic activity adversely affecting business rate income and increased levels of unemployment, (ii) reduced income arising from fees and charges, (iii) increased costs including welfare related costs and increased demand for services and (iv) potential impact on the Council's supply chain and labour shortages and (v) inflationary pressures.

- (c) **Climate Change:** The Office for Budget Responsibility review of Fiscal Risks (July 2019) set out risks in relation to climate change and additionally recognised the need to develop greater sophistication in modelling such impacts. Adverse climate events will have financial consequences; an estimate of the one-off costs will form part of the General Fund risk assessed level whereas those that potentially impact ongoing income/spending need to be considered as potential cost implications over an MTFS period.
- (d) **Local Government Funding:** The Council recognises the potential impact caused by the planned review of local government funding. The timing of the revaluation and reset of business rates would significantly impact upon the level of resources available across the medium-term. In addition, successive roll-over settlements have significantly increased financial uncertainty. The 2014 changes to Local Government funding, in effect, locked in funding based on data that is now 10-20 years old. Business rates retention has weakened the relation to needs and Fair Funding Review delays have led to funding gaps.

76. As the Council reviews the MTFS twice a year, it is able to assess the robustness of the financial forecast, reassess risk and, where appropriate, refresh the forecast.

Climate Change

77. There are no environmental implications arising directly from the report. The Council is fully committed to the "Green to Our Core" agenda as part of its approved Business Plan and it is, therefore, appropriate that environmental implications will need to be considered in the context of specific proposals that emerge.

Equalities & Diversity

78. In preparing this report, due consideration has been given to the Council's statutory Equality Duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations, as set out in Section 149(1) of the Equality Act 2010.
79. A relevance test for equality has been completed. The equality test determined that the activity has no relevance to the Council's statutory equality duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relation. An equality analysis is not needed.

Consultations

80. Consultations have been undertaken with the Council's advisers on financial planning.

Effect on Council Priority Areas

81. Timely and robust consideration of the Council's financial forecasts and budget setting is vital to ensure that financial performance is in line with expectations, emerging issues are identified and tackled and that Business Plan priorities are met.

Background Papers

Where the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 require documents to be open to inspection by members of the public, they must be available for inspection:

- (a) at all reasonable hours at the offices of South Cambridgeshire District Council.
- (b) on the Council's website; and
- (c) in the case of documents to be available for inspection pursuant to regulation 15, on payment of a reasonable fee required by the Council by the person seeking to inspect the documents at the offices of South Cambridgeshire District Council.

The following documents are relevant to this report:

- Service Transformation Programme – Report to Cabinet: 4 December 2019
- Medium Term Financial Strategy – Report to Cabinet: 7 November 2023
- Medium Term Financial Strategy – Report to Council: 30 November 2023
- General Fund Revenue Budget 2023/2024 – Report to Cabinet: 6 February 2023
- General Fund Revenue Budget 2023/2024 – Report to Council: 21 February 2023
- Business Plan Action Plan 2023/2024 – Report to Cabinet: 6 February 2023
- Business Plan Action Plan 2023/2024 – Report to Council: 21 February 2023

Appendices

A Financial Forecasts 2024/2025 to 2028/2029

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Medium Term Financial Strategy

Financial Forecasts 2024/2025 to 2028/2029

For Information

	2023/2024 £'000	2024/2025 £'000	2025/2026 £'000	2026/2027 £'000	2027/2028 £'000	2028/2029 £'000
Council Tax	11,155	11,689	12,304	12,923	13,575	14,259
Retained Business Rates	16,468	13,323	15,489	8,778	9,669	10,619
Revenue Support Grant	228	243	251	1,148	1,101	1,051
New Homes Bonus (NHB)	1,508	1,757	-	-	-	-
Rural Services Grant/Services Grant	260	194	194	177	177	177
3% Funding Guarantee	1,071	1,152	2,546	-	-	-
Collection Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	770	2,767	-	-	-	-
Total Resource	31,460	31,125	30,784	23,026	24,522	26,106
Net Budget Requirement: Before Adjustments		26,185	26,670	26,475	27,856	28,826
Budget Pressures *		709	281	-	-	-
Savings/Income Identified		(701)	(763)	(50)	(100)	-
Borrowing Cost Changes		391	78	148	78	289
Other Base Budget Changes **		86	209	1,283	992	1,106
Net Operating Expenditure *	29,889	26,670	26,475	27,856	28,826	30,221
Net Resource Position Surplus/(Deficit)	1,571	4,455	4,309	(4,830)	(4,304)	(4,115)
		(4,485)				

* Further service pressures will, however, exaggerate the funding gap and, wherever possible, should be managed within existing cash limit budgets.

** Other base budget adjustments include pay/price inflation and variations to Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).

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Agenda Item 19



**South
Cambridgeshire**
District Council

Report to:	Cabinet	6 February 2024
Lead Cabinet Member:	Cllr John Williams	
Lead Officer:	Peter Maddock – Head of Finance	
Key Decision:	No	

Localised Council tax Support Scheme 2024-25

Executive Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to confirm the Localised Council Tax Support (LCTS) Scheme for 2024/25.

Recommendations

2. That cabinet recommend to council the continuation of the successful 2023/24 LCTS scheme, proposing a reasonable uprating of 6.7% for the upcoming financial year 2024/25.

Details

3. The existing scheme for working-age residents, featuring a means-tested banded discounts approach with a maximum award of 100%, has proven to be highly effective.
4. In response to the cost-of-living crisis, the scheme underwent a thorough review in 2023/24, demonstrating its resilience in supporting residents during these uncertain times.
5. Extensive consultation with residents and stakeholders in 2018 resulted in the endorsement of a Banded Discount Scheme, ensuring long-term stability, and preventing complications for residents on Universal Credit due to minor income changes which may result in multiple council tax bills being sent during the financial year.
6. The transition to a banded scheme aligned to CPI has not only been successful but has also contributed to high collection rates of council tax, overcoming financial impacts in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic.
7. Recent adjustments in 2023/24 have enhanced automated processing, leading to a significant reduction in staffing while maintaining efficient operations.

Reasons for Recommendations

8. Amid the economic uncertainty associated with the current cost-of-living crisis, the revised LCTS scheme implemented in 2023/24 has not only facilitated South Cambridgeshire's residents in meeting their council tax obligations but has also streamlined staffing resources, resulting in operational efficiency.
9. The 2023/24 LCTS scheme demonstrated its commitment to supporting residents with an approach by incorporating an annual uprating of calculation parameters aligned with the Consumer Price Index as of September (CPI September 2023, 6.7%). This strategic measure not only reflects the council's dedication to addressing the cost of living but also ensures that the aim of supporting residents remains steadfast and effective.

Options

10. The several options which have been considered, including:

- a) No increase on calculation parameters
- b) 3% increase on calculation parameters
- c) Increase in calculation parameters in line with CPI in September 2023(6.7%)

Options a and b were deemed potentially detrimental, leading to a reduction in LCTS and an increased burden on residents with lower incomes. Therefore, option c, aligning with the CPI of September 2023 (6.7%), is recommended for its balanced approach and positive impact on the community.

Implications

11. There are no significant implications.

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