



# **South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report**

**February 2014**

Covering the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013

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# 1. Introduction, Context and Indicators

## The Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.1. Monitoring is essential to establish what has been happening in the district, what is happening now, what may happen in the future and what needs to be done to achieve policies and targets.
- 1.2. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and subsequent regulations introduced the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which set out the Council's 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 Plan). The AMR was required to be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31 December each year.
- 1.3. 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, however the requirement to submit the AMR to the Secretary of State by 31 December has been removed.
- 1.4. 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.
- 1.5. This Annual Monitoring Report covers the period from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013. The adopted planning policies for the period covered by this AMR are those contained in the:
  - Local Plan 2004 – only one remaining saved policy at January 2010;
  - Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) – adopted in January 2007;
  - Development Control Policies DPD – adopted in July 2007;
  - Northstowe Area Action Plan (AAP) – adopted in July 2007;
  - Cambridge East AAP – adopted in February 2008;
  - Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP – adopted in February 2008;
  - North West Cambridge AAP – adopted October 2009; and
  - Site Specific Policies DPD – adopted January 2010.

## Monitoring in South Cambridgeshire

- 1.6. Monitoring in Cambridgeshire is carried out through a partnership between the Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and the Planning departments at the five district councils. The Research & Monitoring 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. An annual 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.

- 1.7. The Research & Monitoring team then provides the district councils with the necessary results for their AMR output indicators and a site-by-site list of planning permissions and their status. The Research & Monitoring team also publish summary tables and topic reports on housing, business, retail and renewable energy completions and commitments on their website: <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/policies/monitoring/>. **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 Research & Monitoring team to remove any inaccuracies.**

- 1.8. Data required for the contextual indicators, significant effect indicators and some local output indicators is obtained from various teams at Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council, and other external organisations such as Natural England and the Environment Agency.

### **Monitoring Progress against the Local Development Scheme and the Performance of Local development Framework Policies**

- 1.9. The AMR outlines the progress that the Council has made in producing the documents that will make up its LDF. Chapter 3 reviews progress on the preparation of the LDF and indicates whether the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) are being achieved.
- 1.10. The AMR measures various indicators to assess performance of the individual planning policies but also to provide a general portrait of the social, economic and environmental conditions in the district and the wider effects of the LDF on the district. The different indicators used in this AMR can be grouped into three categories: contextual indicators, output indicators and significant effect indicators. Chapter 3 includes a list of all the Council's output indicators and significant effect indicators.
- 1.11. **Contextual indicators** are those that together provide a general portrait of the social, economic and environmental conditions in the district against which planning policies operate. The data for these indicators is also used for the significant effect indicators.
- 1.12. **Output indicators** include both core output indicators and local output indicators, and provide detailed analysis on how the Council's adopted planning policies have performed. Performance against the Council's core and local output indicators is analysed in Chapter 5.
- 1.13. Core output indicators are set by central government. The latest list of core output indicators is included in '**Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 02/2008**' (published in July 2008), however this publication was withdrawn on the 30 March 2011 by the coalition

Government. Whilst this monitoring information no longer has to be provided to central Government, these indicators are useful in monitoring adopted planning policies and therefore the Council has continued to monitor them through the AMR and will review the appropriate set of indicators for South Cambridgeshire through for the new **Local Plan** process.

- 1.14. The Council sets local output indicators. Each adopted DPD or AAP includes a list of local output indicators relevant to that plan. In this AMR it has not been possible to provide data on all the local output indicators included in the adopted AAPs and Site Specific Policies DPD. This is because many of the local output indicators included in these plans rely on the major developments at Northstowe, Cambridge East, Cambridge Southern Fringe (Trumpington Meadows) and North West Cambridge having detailed planning permission and the development being under construction.
- 1.15. **Significant effect indicators** are those indicators based on the objectives set out in the Council's Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, and they look at the wider effects of the LDF on the district. The Council has a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (January 2006) that supports the adopted LDF and has produced a revised Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2012) to support its new Local Plan. The significant effect indicators from both Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports are assessed in Chapter 6.

## **2. Commentary**

### **a. Progress against the Local Development Scheme**

- 2.1. The adopted Local Development Scheme (LDS) at the start of the monitoring period (1 April 2012) was the LDS adopted in January 2012. This LDS (and a subsequent revision in December 2012) set the timetable that the Council was progressing during the monitoring year.
- 2.2. The January 2012 LDS sets out the stages in the preparation of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. This plan will incorporate a review of the Core Strategy, Development Control Policies DPD and Site Specific Policies DPD. It also includes the policies and proposals for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation as this will no longer be progressed in a separate development plan document.
- 2.3. During the last monitoring year, three stages of public consultation on issues and options for the new South Cambridgeshire Local Plan were undertaken. The first took place between July and September 2012 and was set out in the timetable in the January 2012 LDS. This consultation set out 116 issues that were relevant to the future planning and development of the district with a range options.
- 2.4. An additional consultation jointly carried out with Cambridge City Council took place between January and February 2013. This consultation had not been timetabled in the January 2012 LDS and came as a result of the Council working collaboratively with Cambridge City Council and the need to coordinate on cross boundary issues. The second issues and options consultation was in two parts:
  - Part 1 – this was the joint part of the public consultation with Cambridge City Council. It considered options for the development strategy for the wider Cambridge area, site options for housing or employment development on the edge of Cambridge on land currently in the Green Belt, options on sub-regional sporting, cultural and community facilities, and site options for a community stadium. It built on the issues and options consultations that both Councils had already undertaken. It provided background information in relation to the housing and employment needs for the area as a whole and also outlined what that means for the future development strategy.
  - Part 2 – each Council carried out consultation on other matters for their own areas in their respective Part 2 consultation documents. South Cambridgeshire District Council consulted on new issues arising from the summer 2012 consultation that would be reasonable additional options for the new Local Plan, including possible new site options for development as well as matters such as possible changes to village frameworks and designations to protect village character.
- 2.5. As a result of this additional round of public consultation, the LDS was revised in December 2012 to change the anticipated proposed submission public consultation from June – July 2013 to July – September 2013. The date of submission was also pushed back a month to January 2014. The revised timetable was published on the Council's website.



- 2.6. Between March and May 2013, the Council undertook a single issue consultation on a proposal for a football stadium at Sawston. The site was put forward to the Council by the promoters Cambridge City Football Club relatively late in the Local Plan process, but due to local interest in the issue, the Council decided to carry out a focussed consultation on this single issue. This public consultation was not included in the January 2012 LDS or the revised December 2012 LDS.
- 2.7. The consultation on the Proposed Submission Local Plan consultation started in July 2013 as anticipated in the December 2012 LDS. However the consultation period was extended by two weeks until mid-October 2013 as a background assessment issued at the start of the consultation did not include all of the most up-to-date information. This consultation therefore ran for 13 weeks.
- 2.8. The December 2012 LDS anticipated that the submission of the Local Plan to the Secretary of State would have been in January 2014. The LDS was updated in June 2013 to show submission in Spring 2014. It is now anticipated to be in March 2014 in order to allow sufficient time to consider all the representations received and to consider any revisions to the draft plan.
- 2.9. A new LDS setting out the timetable for the remaining stages of the preparation of the Local Plan and also the timetable for the preparation of the Cambridge Northern Fringe East Area Action Plan is being considered by the Planning Policy & Localism Portfolio Holder at her meeting on 11 February 2014.

## **b. Action taken on Duty to Co-operate**

- 2.10. The Council produced a **Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Co-operate**<sup>1</sup> in June 2013 setting out how the Council has co-operated with other bodies in preparing the Local Plan. South Cambridgeshire has undertaken a wide range of engagement, discussion and joint working with local authorities and other public organisations to ensure that there has been a high level of cooperation in the preparation of the local plan.
- 2.11. Co-operation with Cambridge City Council is particularly important to ensure that cross boundary issues are addressed in a consistent and joined up manner. The Councils have jointly commissioned evidence base documents on a wide variety of topics. As well as the joint public consultation in January – February 2013 (see paragraph 2.4 above), the two Councils carried out their initial issues and options consultations and also their proposed submission public consultations in parallel, and are both working to March 2014 for submission. There has also been close working by the two Councils with Cambridgeshire County Council on transport modelling and the preparation of a new Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.

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<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/South%20Cambridgeshire%20Statement%20of%20Cooperation.pdf>

- 2.12. The Council has co-operated with other local authorities in the preparation of the **Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)** and other evidence base studies. The **Memorandum of Co-operation** was agreed by all Cambridgeshire local authorities and includes an agreement on the objectively assessed housing needs for each of the districts in the Cambridge Sub-Region Housing Market Area.

### **c. Monitoring the Local Development Framework policies and Sustainability Appraisal objectives**

- 2.13. The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) includes over 90 core and local output indicators to measure the performance of the Council's adopted planning policies, and almost 65 significant effect indicators to measure change in the district against the objectives set out in the Council's Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports (January 2006 and July 2012) and to look at the wider effects of the Local Development Framework (LDF) on the district. A complete list of indicators is included in Chapter 3, the data for all indicators is included in Chapters 4 and 5, and the commentary is set out in this chapter. The commentary highlights the key messages from the data collected and identifies any areas where policies are not being implemented.

#### **Housing**

- 2.14. **Housing completions:** The development strategy for South Cambridgeshire is one of supporting 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
- 2.15. In the last monitoring year, 587 net additional dwellings were completed in South Cambridgeshire; this is 48 dwellings more than the number predicted in the housing trajectory included in the Annual Monitoring Report 2011-2012. In the last five monitoring years net housing completions have consistently been around 600 dwellings reflecting the slowdown in the housing market. Completions at Cambourne and Orchard Park have fallen in the last two years, but this has been balanced by an uplift of housing completions on historic rural allocations at Longstanton and Papworth Everard, and on rural exceptions sites. Although completions are still low, an increasing number of dwellings have planning permission. In the last monitoring year planning permission was granted for approximately 1,155 dwellings on land at North West Cambridge (University Site) and 140 dwellings on land at Orchard Park (including the local centre). These sites are allocated in the Council's adopted Local Development Framework, but now that they have planning permission there is more certainty that they will be delivered as anticipated as construction is underway on both sites. Two new larger windfalls have also been granted planning permission; these are 72 dwellings at SCA Packaging, Histon and 47 dwellings at Long Drove / Beech Road, Cottenham. These sites were assessed through the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and proposed as options for allocation in the Local Plan.

- 2.16. **Delivering housing targets:** The housing trajectory identifies predicted annual housing completions from existing and proposed allocations, planning permissions granted or with resolution to grant, and predicted windfalls. Against the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) which requires 19,000 dwellings to be provided between 2011 and 2031, the housing trajectory shows that 22,206 dwellings are expected to be delivered, this is 17% (3,206 dwellings) more than the target. Excluding the windfall allowance of 2,800 dwellings, the housing trajectory shows that 19,406 dwellings are expected to be delivered. Against the **Core Strategy** (January 2007) which requires 20,000 dwellings to be provided between 1999 and 2016, the housing trajectory shows that 12,675 dwellings are expected to be delivered; this is 37% (7,325 dwellings) below the target. The Local Plan has addressed this housing shortfall through the identification of a new housing target for 2011-2031 that will provide for the identified needs of the district.
- 2.17. **Five year housing land supply:** The Council decided in June 2013 that the housing target included in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) should provide the basis for calculating 5-year housing land supply pending the adoption of the new Local Plan. The housing target is 19,000 dwellings for 2011-2031 and this comprises the current 'objectively assessed needs' required by the **National Planning Policy Framework** and the **draft National Planning Practice Guidance**. It is identified in the **Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the Cambridge Sub Region Housing Market Area**. Relying on the SHMA to calculate South Cambridgeshire's five-year housing land supply was supported in a planning appeal decision issued in October 2013. For the five year period 2014-2019, the Council has 5.5 years of housing land or 109% of the five-year supply requirement. Including a 5% buffer, as required by the NPPF, the Council has 5.2 years of housing land or 104% of the five-year supply requirement. There is a five-year supply against the draft Local Plan for the whole of the plan period.
- 2.18. **Gypsy & Traveller pitches:** 33 permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitches were completed in the last monitoring year. At 31 March 2013, 10 pitches had temporary planning permission (time limited consent).
- 2.19. **Housing completions on previously developed land (PDL):** In the last monitoring year, 21% of dwellings completed were on PDL and the cumulative percentage is still below the target of at least 37% as required by **Core Strategy Policy ST/3**. It had been anticipated that the percentage would increase when the major developments at Northstowe and Cambridge East, which would involve the reuse of PDL, started delivering towards the end of the plan period (which runs up to 2016), however, this is now unlikely to happen in the near future as progress on the major developments has been delayed. In the last monitoring year, completions at Cambourne, Orchard Park, historic rural allocations at Girton, Papworth Everard and Longstanton, and on affordable housing exception sites at Comberton and Steeple Morden, have contributed to the significant proportion of completions on 'greenfield' sites.
- 2.20. **Housing density:** Over the last 14 years, the average net density of dwellings completed on sites of 9 or more dwellings has fluctuated. It is expected that the average net density of new housing developments will increase in future monitoring years as the major developments on the edge of Cambridge and Northstowe are

implemented with higher housing densities reflecting their urban character. Orchard Park has achieved net densities of over 50 dph on a significant number of completed parcels. Over the last 14 years, the completed parcels at Cambourne have achieved an average net density of 30.1 dph. In general, lower densities have been achieved at Lower Cambourne (an early phase in the construction of the settlement), and higher densities have been achieved at Upper Cambourne (a more recent phase that is still being completed). Great Cambourne includes a mixture of densities, with higher densities achieved on parcels located in and around the village centre, where there is good access to services and facilities.

- 2.21. **Affordable housing:** The availability of housing that is affordable to local people is a major issue in the district, especially as median house prices in the district have risen from 4.9 times median earnings to 7.6 times median earnings in the last 14 years. In the last monitoring year, 105 new affordable dwellings were completed; this amounts to 16% of all new dwellings completed. Affordable housing completions have fallen steadily over the last three monitoring years from the high of 41% achieved in 2009-2010. In the last monitoring year, Orchard Park, Summersfield (Papworth Everard) and the large development on land west of Longstanton have delivered 248 market dwellings, but no affordable dwellings. Additionally only two affordable housing exception sites providing 19 new affordable dwellings have been completed to meet identified local need in Steeple Morden and Comberton.
- 2.22. In the last two monitoring years there has been a fall in the proportion of social rented affordable housing completed. Some of this shortfall has been made up by the provision of 'affordable rent' housing. It is likely that 'affordable rent' will make up the majority tenure of future affordable homes due to the new funding regime which provides less subsidy for affordable homes.
- 2.23. In the last three monitoring years, 40% of dwellings permitted on sites of two or more dwellings, where **Development Control Policy HG/3** was applicable, were affordable. This meets the target of 40% set by the policy. The affordable dwellings secured were a mixture of onsite provision and financial contributions that have been converted into notional units that will be provided offsite.
- 2.24. **Housing development by settlement category:** The development strategy for the district was changed by the adoption of the Core Strategy, which focuses the development proposed in a few major developments on the edge of Cambridge and the new town of Northstowe, and provided for more development within the village frameworks of the largest villages. Between 2006 and 2011, this change in development strategy could be seen to be gradually taking effect with an increase in the proportion of completions on the edge of Cambridge and at the Rural Centres, which includes the new settlement of Cambourne, and a decrease in the proportion of completions in the smaller and less sustainable villages. This trend has not continued in the last two monitoring years, due to the completion of 78 dwellings at Summersfield, Papworth Everard, and the completion of 195 dwellings on phase 3 of a large development to the west of Longstanton. Both of these developments are rural allocations carried forward from previous Local Plans. Completions at Orchard Park and Cambourne have also fallen compared to previous years.

- 2.25. **Housing quality:** All new development has an impact on its surroundings and the predominantly rural character of the district makes it particularly important that new development is sensitively located and designed to a high quality. The Council has assessed 50 developments completed in the last four monitoring years against the original Building for Life (BfL) standard. All of these developments have performed poorly in the use of advanced construction techniques and technologies and environmental performance, and many did not do well in terms of their future adaptability i.e. Lifetime Homes.
- 2.26. Of the eight schemes that were completed in the last monitoring year, six developments have been assessed as 'Average'. These schemes tended to score well on aspects such as their accessibility to services and facilities, the inclusion of a mix of tenures and sizes that reflect community needs and aspirations, and the integration pedestrian and cycle friendly routes. The slowdown in the housing market has impacted on the design quality and distinctiveness of the schemes. Two developments have been assessed as 'Poor', including a Gypsy and Traveller site, which due to its specific requirements struggles to conform to the BfL criteria.
- 2.27. The BfL standard is a useful tool for gaining an indication of the quality of new developments. However, it has certain limitations that may not give a true impression of the quality of a scheme. The scoring system is not a sophisticated tool and schemes can be scored down where evidence is not available at the time of assessment. In the case of a number of the schemes scoring as 'Average', there has not been documentary evidence available to demonstrate achievement of particular criteria and therefore the scheme has been scored down. However, the Council is not complacent about development quality and is taking measures to improve performance including developing contextual design guidance, promoting best practice and using a 'lessons learnt' approach.
- 2.28. **Accessibility to services and facilities by public transport:** Over the last eight monitoring years, less than 20% of new dwellings completed in each year were within 30 minutes public transport time of all six key services (GP surgery, hospital, primary school, secondary school, employment and major retail centre). This is a reflection of the rural nature of the district and also the changes in the provision and / or frequency of rural bus services. Almost all new development is located close to the key local services of a GP surgery and primary school. Access to services and facilities is a key objective of the development strategy, and as the sustainable major developments on the edge of Cambridge and at the new town of Northstowe are implemented, it is expected that accessibility to services and facilities will increase.

### **Employment and the Economy**

- 2.29. **Business floorspace completions:** Business floorspace completions in the last four monitoring years are significantly lower than they were in the early 2000s (at the start of the plan period). This change is a reflection of the economic downturn and a decline in the number of speculative business developments completed. The continued success of policies supporting research and development, hi tech and biotech industries in the district can be seen in the net increase of over 192,500 sqm of B1b (research & development) use completed, largely at research parks such as

Granta Park (Great Abington), Cambridge Research Park (Landbeach) and the Wellcome Institute (Hinxton).

- 2.30. Over the last 14 years, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of business floorspace completed on PDL, and in the last monitoring year it has reached a new high of 85%. At the start of the plan period (early 2000s), a significant proportion of business floorspace was completed on 'greenfield' sites as many of the business / research parks being developed in the district were 'greenfield' sites. However, over the last few monitoring years, significant business floorspace completions have been the result of extensions to existing buildings, change of use of buildings from other business / employment uses, and new buildings at Babraham Hall (Babraham), Cambridge Research Park (Landbeach), Camgrain APC (Balsham) and Iconix Park (Pampisford).
- 2.31. **Supply of business land:** South Cambridgeshire has a large supply of business land with planning permission; at 31 March 2013 this amounted to 121.6 ha, and of this 40% had detailed planning permission. A significant proportion of the Council's supply of business land is from four sites:
- phases 2 and 3 at Wellcome Trust (Hinxton Hall) for research and development uses (13.8 ha);
  - construction of a carbon fibre precursor plant off Hinxton Road, south of Duxford (10.5 ha);
  - phase 2 and other parcels at Granta Park for research and development uses (11.9 ha); and
  - land at Cambridge Research Park, Landbeach for a mixture of business uses (Use Classes B1, B2 and B8) (15.7 ha).
- 2.32. **Economy:** Whilst the Cambridge area has withstood the effects of the recession better than some areas, the recession has had an impact on the vitality of the local economy. The district has consistently shown over 80% of the working age population as economically active, even though there are more employed residents in the district than the number of jobs (workplace population). The number of people claiming job seekers allowance doubled in 2009, from 636 claimants in 2008 to 1,508 claimants in 2009. However, there has been a gradual reduction over the last four years to 1,104 claimants in February 2013. The number of businesses closing outweighed the number of new businesses opening in 2009 and 2010, however this has now reversed.

### **Climate Change, Resources and the Environment**

- 2.33. **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 person from domestic sources, e.g. through the use of gas and electricity, has shown a small reduction over the last seven years.
- 2.34. Air quality is an issue alongside the A14 and the Council has designated an Air Quality Management Area with the objective of improving conditions in terms of levels of nitrogen dioxide and the particulate PM<sub>10</sub>. There have been gradual

improvements in air quality recorded at the Council's automatic monitoring stations alongside the A14 at Bar Hill and Orchard Park, although the reason for this improvement is unclear. It is possible that it is due to a combination of improvements in cleaner vehicle engine technologies and changing meteorological conditions. The automatic monitoring station at Impington has seen a sharp rise where the daily mean level has been exceeded. This has been traced to the level of new development, and an increase in transportation and harvesting work from agricultural sites around the monitoring site. A new automatic monitoring station at Girton Road was introduced in 2012.

- 2.35. **Household waste and recycling:** Over the last eleven years there has been a significant increase in the proportion of waste that is recycled and composted in the district. This is the result of the Council's pro-active approach to recycling through the introduction of blue and green bins, which allow the recycling and composting of a significant amount of household waste. In the last monitoring year, 56% of household waste was recycled or composted.
- 2.36. **Renewable and non-renewable resources:** The Council is 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. In recent years, household consumption of gas and electricity in the district has fallen, while the generating potential of renewable energy sources in the district has increased. Significant completions include 30MW from 13 wind turbines at Wadlow Farm, West Wrattling and 22MW from three solar farms at Bourn, Chittering and Haslingfield. At 31 March 2013, four wind turbines, two biomass boilers and seven schemes for photovoltaic panels had planning permission but had not yet been installed.
- 2.37. In the last four monitoring years, over 80% of planning permissions granted for developments greater than 1,000 sqm or 10 dwellings, included renewable energy technologies to provide 10% renewable energy. Although the remaining planning permissions met the thresholds set out in **Development Control Policy NE/3**, individual circumstances meant that they were not required to meet the policy.
- 2.38. Average water consumption by Cambridge Water Company and Anglian Water customers has fallen in the last monitoring year. There is a general expectation that water consumption will continue to reduce as more efficient devices are installed, more properties are metered and as customer awareness increases. Anglian Water has been running a "Drop 20" campaign that encourages customers to save 20 litres per day and it has carried out many household audits and provided water saving devices. Cambridge Water Company attributes some of the variations over the last eleven monitoring years to weather conditions. In 2012-2013 wetter weather conditions in summer 2012 led to lower water consumption levels, whereas in 2010-2011 drier weather conditions in summer 2010 led to higher water consumption levels.
- 2.39. Water consumption has fallen in the district in the last monitoring year as a result of wetter weather conditions in the summer of 2012. Anglian Water has carried out many household audits and provided water saving devices where appropriate. They have also been running a "Drop 20" campaign that encourages customers to save 20

litres per day. There is a general expectation that water consumption will reduce as more efficient devices are installed, more properties are metered and as customer awareness increases.

- 2.40. **Development in locations of environmental importance:** In the last nine monitoring years no new development has been completed within, or is considered to adversely affect, nationally or internationally important nature conservation sites. In the last seven monitoring years, 19 proposals for development in the Green Belt have been completed that fall within the definition of 'inappropriate' in terms of the uses normally acceptable in the Green Belt. All these proposals were allowed for site specific reasons that were considered to outweigh the harm to the Green Belt.
- 2.41. **Biodiversity:** In the last monitoring year, the boundary of the Wimpole Park County Wildlife Site (CWS) has been amended to exclude 27.8 ha of land already designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The boundaries of four other CWSs have also been amended. Lord's Bridge Observatory has been re-surveyed and subsequently reduced by 3.32 ha while the Ruddy Pit has increased by 2.61 ha after the surrounding grassland was formerly added to the CWS designation. There have also been minor increases at Barnard's Wood and Monkshole Wood. There are also small areas of our Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) that are assessed as 'unfavourable declining' or 'unfavourable no change', suggesting that their unique biodiversity characteristics are under threat. Natural England is working with landowners to improve the management and therefore condition of these areas of the district's SSSIs.
- 2.42. Good progress has been made in achieving priority targets in the Council's Biodiversity Action Plan. For example, in the last monitoring year, the Council has provided expert advice on the development and delivery of the Mill Bridge Brook improvement project in Gamlingay. A partnership project has also been initiated with the Wildlife Trust, Environment Agency and landowners to improve the Hoffer Brook. The Council has also provided funding for a wide range of community projects including Barrington Challis Wood, the restoration of Castle Camps pond, and the creation of a meadow at Shelford School.



### 3. List of Indicators

#### Contextual Indicators

	Indicator Description	Page
Economy	Number of people in employment [see Significant Effect Indicator 45]	104
	Total unemployed [see Significant Effect Indicator 36]	101
	Economic Activity Rate [see Significant Effect Indicator 44]	103
	Industrial composition of employee jobs [see Significant Effect Indicator 46]	104 & 105
	Business start-ups and closures (VAT registrations) [see Significant Effect Indicator 43]	103
	Gross disposable household income [see Significant Effect Indicator 32]	99
	House prices: earnings ratio [see Significant Effect Indicator 31]	99
Environment	KWh of gas and electricity consumed per household per year [see Significant Effect Indicator 3]	81 & 82
	Carbon dioxide emissions per domestic property per year [see Significant Effect Indicator 15]	90
	Generating potential of renewable energy sources [see Significant Effect Indicator 4]	82
	Water consumption per head per day [see Significant Effect Indicator 5]	83
	Hectares of land designated as Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the district [see Significant Effect Indicator 7]	84
	% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) assessed as in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition [see Significant Effect Indicator 6]	84
	Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 population [see Significant Effect Indicator 8]	84
Education	Key stage 2 achievements [see Significant Effect Indicator 39]	102
	GCSE and A-Level passes [see Significant Effect Indicator 38]	101
	% of resident population with NVQ (equivalent) qualifications [see Significant Effect Indicator 41]	103
Health	Life expectancy at birth [see Significant Effect Indicator 22]	95
	% of residents with limiting long term illness [see Significant Effect Indicator 23]	95
Crime and Quality of Life	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 people [see Significant Effect Indicator 24]	95
	% of residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark [see Significant Effect Indicator 25]	96
	% of residents who feel their local area is harmonious [see Significant Effect Indicator 29]	98
	Indices of Multiple Deprivation [see Significant Effect Indicator 30]	98

## Core Output Indicators

	New Ref	Old Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Business Development & Town Centres	CO-BD1	CO1a	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace	51 & 53
	CO-BD2	CO1c	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land	54
	CO-BD3	CO1d	Amount and type of employment land available	56 & 57
	CO-BD4	CO4a & CO4b	Amount of completed floorspace for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services	60 & 61
Housing	CO-H1	CO2a	Plan periods and housing targets	27
	CO-H2(a)	CO2a	Net additional dwellings completed in previous years	25
	CO-H2(b)	CO2a	Net additional dwellings completed in the reporting year	25
	CO-H2(c)	CO2a	Net additional dwellings in future years	31, 32 & 34
	CO-H2(d)	CO2a	Managed delivery target	31 & 32
	CO-H3	CO2b	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land	36
	CO-H4	-	Gypsy & Traveller pitches completed	42
	CO-H5	CO2d	Gross affordable housing completions	39
	CO-H6	-	Quality of new housing developments	49
Environmental Quality	CO-E1	CO7	Number of planning permissions where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding and water quality grounds	77
	CO-E2	CO8(ii)	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	74
	CO-E3	CO9	(i) Renewable energy capacity installed by type; and (ii) Renewable energy capacity with planning permission by type	70 & 71

NOTE: In July 2008, the government published a new set of core output indicators that districts must report on in their AMR; the revised list excludes the requirement to monitor:

- the amount of completed retail, business and leisure development that complies with car parking standards set out in the LDF (previously **indicator 3a**); and
- the amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard (previously **indicator 4c**).

The Council do not feel that it is necessary to continue monitoring this information and therefore these indicators are not reported on in this AMR.

## Local Output Indicators

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Housing	LOA1	Housing completions by number of bedrooms	47
	LOA2	Affordable housing completions by tenure	40
	LOA3	Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites	41
	LOA4	Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites	43
	LOA5	Market housing completions on developments of up to 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms	48
	LOA6	Cumulative percentage of dwellings completed on previously developed land	35
	LOA7	Affordable housing completions as a percentage of all housing completions on sites of 2 or more dwellings	*
	LOA8	Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites of 2 or more dwellings where Policy HG/3 applies	41
	LOA14	Travelling Showpeople plots completed	42
	CO2c → LOB2	Net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings	37
	LOB3	Average net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings	38
	LOE1	(i) Average size of housing developments split by settlement category; (ii) Largest housing development in each settlement category; and (iii) Total dwellings built by settlement category.	45 & 46
Employment, Community Facilities & Local Services	LOA9	Amount of committed floorspace for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services	62
	LOA10	Amount and type of completed employment land	52 & 53
	LOF1	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	66 & 67
	CO1b → LOA11	Amount of completed employment floorspace on allocated land	54
	CO1e → LOA12	Amount of employment land lost on allocated land and in South Cambridgeshire	59
	CO1f → LOA13	Amount of employment land lost to residential development within village development frameworks and in South Cambridgeshire	59
	CO3b → LOB4	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services	65

\* The Council does not feel that it is necessary to continue monitoring **indicator LOA7** as **indicator LOA8** more effectively monitors the implementation of the Council's policy for the provision of affordable housing.

	<b>Ref</b>	<b>Indicator Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Built &amp; Natural Environment</b>	LOB1	Gains or losses of open space and outdoor recreation land resulting from new developments and percentage of planning permissions meeting open space standards	69
	LOE2	Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development	72
	LOG1	Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures	78
	LOG2	Proportion of development proposals greater than 1,000 sqm or 10 dwellings including renewable energy technologies providing at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements	71
	LOI1	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas	72
	CO8i → LOI2	Habitats and species affected by new developments	75
	LOJ1	Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk	76
	LOK1	Amount of inappropriate development completed in the Green Belt	73

## Site Specific Indicators

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Site Specific Policies DPD	SSLO1	Residential densities at Cambourne	38
	SSLO2	Dwelling completions at North of Impington Lane, Impington	26
	SSLO3	Dwelling completions at Powell's Garage, Woollards Lane, Great Shelford	26
	SSLO4	Dwelling completions at Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals	63
	SSLO5	Development at sites allocated for B1 employment use	55
	SSLO6	Development at sites allocated for B1 / B2 / B8 employment use	55
	SSLO7	Development at Cambridge Northern Fringe West (Orchard Park)	26 & 63
	SSLO8	Development at North West Cambridge Huntingdon Road to Histon Road	63
	SSLO9	Development at Bayer CropScience, Hauxton	63
	SSLO10	Papworth Everard Village Development	63
	SSLO11	Progress of open space allocations	68
	SSLO12	Green separation at Northstowe	^

^ Monitoring of this indicator can only be done when the masterplan for the new settlement of Northstowe has been approved and planning permission has been granted.

## Statement of Community Involvement Indicators

Ref	Indicator Description	Page
SCI1	Customer Satisfaction with the Council's Planning Application Service	79
SCI2	Equality & Diversity Characteristics of the Council's Plan Making Respondents	79
SCI3	Customer Satisfaction with the Council's Plan Making Consultations	80

## Area Action Plan Output Indicators

Until detailed planning permissions are approved for these areas, it is not possible to include data on these indicators in the Annual Monitoring Report.

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Northstowe	NS01	Total housing completions	63
	NS02	Housing density	n/a
	NS03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms	n/a
	NS04	Employment land supply by type	63
	NS05	Distance to public transport	n/a
	NS06	Distance to public open space	n/a
Cambridge East	CE01	Total housing completions	63
	CE02	Housing density	n/a
	CE03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms	n/a
	CE04	Employment land supply by type	63
	CE05	Distance to public transport	n/a
	CE06	Distance to public open space	n/a
	CE07	Renewable energy installed by type	n/a
	CE08	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	n/a
Cambridge Southern Fringe	CSF01	Total housing completions	63
	CSF02	Housing density	n/a
	CSF03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms	n/a
	CSF04	Employment land supply by type	63
	CSF05	Distance to public transport	n/a
	CSF06	Distance to public open space	n/a

	<b>Ref</b>	<b>Indicator Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
North West Cambridge	NWC01	Total number of: (i) units of student accommodation completed (ii) housing completions / annual rate	63
	NWC02	Housing density	n/a
	NWC03	Percentage of housing which is affordable	n/a
	NWC04	Employment land supply by type	63
	NWC05	Employment uses in the local centre	63
	NWC06	Distance to public transport	n/a
	NWC07	Amount (and percentage) of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards	n/a
	NWC08	Public open space and recreation facilities	n/a
	NWC09	Sustainable development: (i) amount of residential development designed in line with the Code for Sustainable Homes (ii) amount of non-residential development designed in line with BREEAM	n/a
	NWC10	Renewable energy installed by type	n/a
	NWC11	Water conservation	n/a
	NWC12	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	n/a

## Significant Effect Indicators – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (January 2006)

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Land and Water Resources	SE1	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land [see Core Indicator CO-H3]	36
	SE2	Average net density of new dwellings completed [see Local Indicator LOB3]	38
	SE3	KWh of gas and electricity consumed per consumer per year	81 & 82
	SE4	Generating potential of renewable energy sources	82
	SE5	Water consumption per head per day	83
Biodiversity	SE6	Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	84
	SE7	Total area designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	84
	SE8	Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 people	84
	SE9	Progress in achieving priority BAP targets	85
	SE10	Percentage of Rights of Way that are easy to use	85
Landscape, Townscape and Archaeology	SE11	Percentage of Listed Buildings classified as being at risk [see Local Indicator LOJ1]	76
	SE12	Percentage of the total built-up area falling within Conservation Areas	87
	SE13	(i) Residents' satisfaction with the quality of the built environment (ii) Percentage of residents 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with their local area as a place to live	87
	SE14	(i) Percentage of new homes developed to Ecohomes 'good' or 'excellent' standard (ii) Cumulative number of Code for Sustainable Homes certificates issued in South Cambridgeshire	87
Climate Change and Pollution	SE15	Carbon dioxide emissions	90
	SE16	(i) Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (ii) Annual mean number of days when PM <sub>10</sub> levels exceeded a daily mean of 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	90 & 91
	SE17	Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over a 12 hour period	91
	SE18	(i) Percentage of main rivers of 'good' or 'fair' quality (ii) Ecological status of main rivers	92
	SE19	Household waste collected	93
	SE20	Percentage of household waste collected which is recycled or composted	94
	SE21	Number of properties at risk to flooding	94



	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Healthy Communities	SE22	Life expectancy at birth	95
	SE23	Percentage of residents with a limiting long-term illness	95
	SE24	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	95
	SE25	Percentage of residents feeling safe after dark	96
	SE26	Hectares of strategic open space per 1,000 people	96
	SE27	Number of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people	96
Inclusive Communities	SE28	Percentage of the district's population with each settlement category	97
	SE29	(i) Percentage of residents who feel their local area is harmonious (ii) Percentage of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	98
	SE30	Indices of multiple deprivation	98
	SE31	House price: earnings ratio	99
	SE32	Median gross household income	99
	SE33	% of all dwellings completed that are affordable [see Core Indicator CO-H5]	39
	SE34	(i) % of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area (ii) % of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that they can influence decisions affecting their local area	99
	SE35	(i) % of adults who have provided support to others (ii) % of people who have participated in regular formal volunteering in last twelve months	100
Economic Activity	SE36	Number of people unemployed claiming Job Seekers Allowance	101
	SE37	% of residents aged 16-74 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home	101
	SE38	% of all 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE / GNVQ passes at A*-C grade	101
	SE39	% of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in English, Maths and Science	102
	SE40	Average point score per student entered into GCE / VCE / Applied A/AS and equivalent examinations	102 & 103
	SE41	% of resident population with NVQ level 1 (or equivalent) and above	103
	SE42	Infrastructure investment [see Local Indicator LOF1]	66 & 67
	SE43	Annual net change in VAT and / or PAYE registered firms	103
	SE44	Economic Activity Rate	103
	SE45	Number of people in employment	104
	SE46	Industrial composition of employee jobs	104 & 105

## Significant Effect Indicators – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2012)

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Land	SA1	% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land [see Core Indicator CO-H3]	36
	SA2	Amount and type of completed employment on previously developed land [see Core Indicator CO-BD2]	54
	SA3	Average density of new residential development completed [see Local Indicator LOB3]	38
	SA4	% of household waste which is recycled or composted [see Significant Effects Indicator 20]	94
	SA5	Household waste collected per person per year [see Significant Effects Indicator 19]	93
Pollution	SA6	Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) (at monitoring points) [see Significant Effects Indicator 16]	90 & 91
	SA7	Annual mean number of days when PM10 levels exceeded a daily mean of $50\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [see Significant Effects Indicator 16]	90 & 91
	SA8	% of surface waters meeting the Water Framework Directive 'good' status or better for water quality [see Significant Effects Indicator 18]	92
Biodiversity	SA9	Change in area of sites of biodiversity importance (SPA, SAC, RAMSAR, SSSI, NNR, LNR, CWS) [see Core Indicator CO-E2]	74
	SA10	Amount of new development within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas [see Local Indicator LO11]	72
	SA11	% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition [see Significant Effects Indicator 6]	84
	SA12	Progress in achieving priority BAP targets [see Significant Effects Indicator 9]	85
	SA13	Proportion of 'local sites' where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented	85
	SA14	Area of strategic open space per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 26]	96
	SA15	% of rights of way that are easy to use [see Significant Effects Indicator 10]	85
Landscape, Townscape and Cultural Heritage	SA16	% of total built-up areas falling within conservation areas [see Significant Effects Indicator 12]	87
	SA17	Countryside Quality Counts – areas inconsistent with (local) landscape character	88
	SA18	Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk [see Local Indicator LOJ1]	76
	SA19	Other Heritage Assets at risk	89
	SA20	Satisfaction rating for quality of the built environment [see Significant Effects Indicator 13]	87
	SA21	Buildings for Life Assessments – number of developments achieving each standard [see Core Indicator CO-H6]	49

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Climate Change	SA22	Residential development assessed for Code for Sustainable Homes [see Significant Effects Indicator 14]	87
	SA23	Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector and per capita [see Significant Effects Indicator 15]	90
	SA24	Renewable energy capacity installed by type [see Core Indicator CO-E3j]	70
	SA25	Kilowatt hours of gas and electricity consumed per household per year [see Significant Effects Indicator 3]	81 & 82
	SA26	Water consumption per head per day [see Significant Effects Indicator 5]	83
	SA27	Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures [see Local Indicator LOG1]	78
Health	SA28	Life expectancy at birth [see Significant Effects Indicator 22]	95
	SA29	% of residents with a long-term illness [see Significant Effects Indicator 23]	95
	SA30	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 24]	95
	SA31	% of people feeling safe after dark [see Significant Effects Indicator 25]	96
	SA32	Hectares of outdoor sport and play space per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 27]	96
Housing	SA33	Total and % of dwellings completed that are affordable [see Core Indicator CO-H5]	39
	SA34	House price to earnings ratio [see Significant Effects Indicator 31]	99
	SA35	Delivery of Extracare Housing	100
	SA36	Number of new Gypsies and Travellers pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots [see Core and Local Indicators CO-H4 and LOA14]	42
	SA37	i) % of residents who feel their local area is harmonious ii) % 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 [see Significant Effects Indicator 29]	98
	SA38	Index of multiple deprivation [see Significant Effects Indicator 30]	98
	SA39	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services [see Local Indicator LOB4]	65
	SA40	i) % of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area ii) % of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that they can influence decisions affecting their local area [see Significant Effects Indicator 34]	99
	SA41	% of people who have participated in regular formal volunteering in last twelve months [see Significant Effects Indicator 35]	100

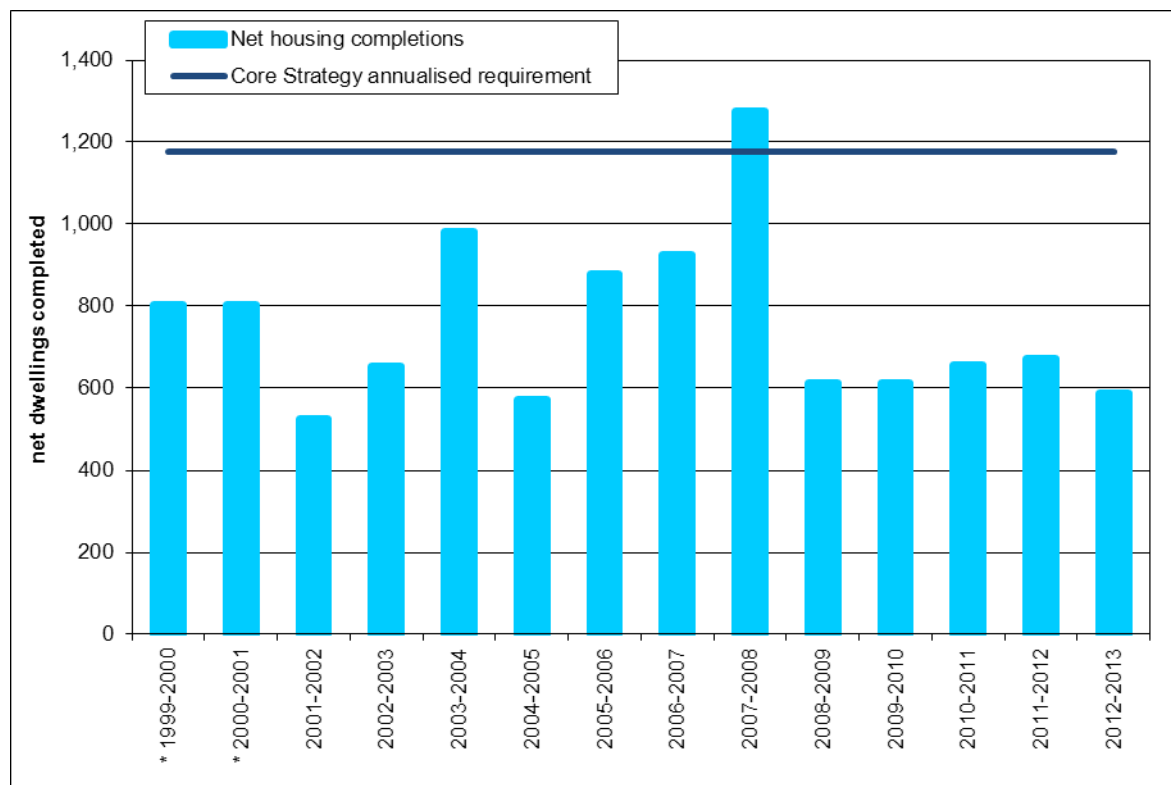
	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Economic Activity	SA42	Number of people in employment [see Significant Effects Indicator 45]	104
	SA43	Annual net change in VAT registered firms [see Significant Effects Indicator 43]	103
	SA44	Industrial composition of employee jobs [see Significant Effects Indicator 46]	104 & 105
	SA45	% of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance [see Significant Effects Indicator 36]	101
	SA46	% of residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home [see Significant Effects Indicator 37]	101
	SA47	Economic Activity Rate [see Significant Effects Indicator 44]	103
	SA48	Median gross household income [see Significant Effects Indicator 32]	99
	SA49	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions [see Local Indicator LOF1]	66 & 67
	SA50	% of 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ passes at A* to C grade [see Significant Effects Indicator 38]	101
	Transport	SA51	Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over 12 hour period [see Significant Effects Indicator 17]
SA52		Cycling trips index	91
SA53		Congestion – average journey time per mile during the am peak environment	91
SA54		Investment secured for transport infrastructure through developer contributions [see Local Indicator LOF1]	66 & 67
SA55		People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	92

## 4. Core and Local Output Indicators

### Housing Completions

- 4.1 The Council's **Core Strategy** (January 2007) proposes in **Policy ST/2** that the Council will make provision for 20,000 new homes in the district during the period 1999 to 2016. The development strategy focusses a large proportion of these new homes in sustainable locations on the edge of Cambridge and at the new town of Northstowe, with relatively few homes in rural areas, particularly the smaller villages, once existing commitments from the previous strategy for more dispersed development have been built.
- 4.2 An update to the Core Strategy is under way in the form of a new **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan**, which will consider the housing needs of the district over the period to 2031, set an updated target for new homes taking account of latest circumstances including the recession, slow rate of recovery and the results of the 2011 census, and make allocations to provide housing to meet that target. The **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) includes a target of 19,000 new homes in the district between 2011 and 2031.

Figure 4.1: Net additional dwellings completed (*Indicators CO-H2a and CO-H2b*)



\* For the period 1999-2001, data is only available for a two-year period; this figure has been split evenly across the two years on the graph.

1999-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	1999-2001	2001-2002
1,602	525	653	979	571	877	924	1,274	610	611	656	671	587	1,602	525

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.2: Annual housing completions at Cambourne

Before mid 1999	1999-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
42	361	213	337	620	151	377	267	219	190	162	206	206	154	151

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.3: Annual housing completions at North of Impington Lane, Impington (**Indicator SSLO2**)

2012-2013
31

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.4: Annual housing completions at Powells Garage, Great Shelford (**Indicator SSLO3**)

2011-2012
24

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.5: Annual housing completions at Orchard Park (**Indicator SSLO7**)

2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
100	290	148	103	95	56	34

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## The Housing Trajectory

- 4.3 The Council's housing targets are set out in **Policy ST/2** of the adopted **Core Strategy** (January 2007).
- 4.4 The Council is currently preparing a new **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** that will set out policies and proposals to guide development in the district up to 2031. The **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) includes a target of 19,000 new homes in the district between 2011 and 2031. This comprises the current 'objectively assessed needs' required by the National Planning Policy Framework and draft National Planning Practice Guidance. It is identified in the **Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the Cambridge Sub Region Housing Market Area** (Chapter 12, May 2013). This forms a key evidence document for the Local Plan.
- 4.5 The housing targets are summarised in figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6: Plan periods and housing targets (*Indicator CO-H1*)

	Adopted / Published	Period of Plan	Housing Provision Required	Annualised Requirement
<b>Core Strategy</b>	Adopted January 2007	1 July 1999 – 31 March 2016	20,000 dwellings	1,176 dwellings
<b>Local Plan</b>	Proposed Submission consultation July 2013	1 April 2011 – 31 March 2031	19,000 dwellings	950 dwellings

- 4.6 Since 1999 (the start of the Core Strategy plan period), 10,540 net additional dwellings have been completed in the district; this is an under performance of 4,748 dwellings compared to the cumulative annualised strategic requirement (13 years at an annual rate of 1,176 dwellings gives 15,288 net additional dwellings). However, it was recognised in **Regional Planning Guidance 6**, which originally set the current development strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, and subsequently in the preparation of the **Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Structure Plan 2003** and the **Core Strategy** (January 2007), that there would be a shortfall against the annualised completion rate until the later part of the plan period when the major developments would come forward. This reflected the nature of the Cambridge Sub-Region strategy for South Cambridgeshire which focused on a relatively small number of large developments in sustainable locations which have a significant lead-in time and a relatively low level of smaller developments in the rural areas. It was anticipated that higher build rates towards the later part of the plan period would make up for a lower rate of development in the early years. However, just as the planning stages of the major developments were making good progress, the recession took effect and progress slowed.
- 4.7 The Council prepares a housing trajectory as part of its Annual Monitoring Report to set out the latest predictions of housing delivery over the following 15-year period or to the end of the plan period, whichever is longer. The housing trajectory is included as figure 4.7.

- 4.8 The Council aims to ensure that its housing trajectories are as robust as possible. The housing trajectory has been produced in consultation with the various agents, developers and landowners responsible for: the major developments included in the adopted **Area Action Plans**; the housing allocations included in the **Site Specific Policies DPD**; and sites of 9 or more dwellings with planning permission or a decision to grant planning permission subject to the resolution of outstanding issues. An assessment of each site in the housing trajectory is included in Appendix 1.
- 4.9 Data for the housing trajectory is gathered from various sources. A questionnaire is sent to the agent, developer or landowner of each of the sites asking them to provide details on whether the site is deliverable, available and achievable (these are the tests set out in the **National Planning Policy Framework**), and their expected delivery timetable, based on the latest understanding of any constraints, including market conditions. Where the Council does not receive a completed questionnaire, annual completions are estimated based on survey data collected by Cambridgeshire County Council, or information included with the planning application or known by the case officer. The information on sites being developed by Registered Providers (previously known as Housing Associations) is provided by the Housing Strategy Team and reflects their discussions on expected start and completion dates.
- 4.10 The landowners, developers or agents of the new strategic and village allocations included in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) provided details on the deliverability, availability and achievability of their site in the questionnaire that they completed when submitting the site for consideration through the **Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment** (SHLAA). The timetable of expected completions for each site was published in the housing trajectory included in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** and some have been amended to take account of new information on site availability received during the public consultation.
- 4.11 The housing trajectories have proved to be reliable predictions of actual completions, even if there has been some variation across individual sites. The Annual Monitoring Report (December 2008) predicted that completions for 2008-2009 would be 625 dwellings, which was only 10 dwellings above actual delivery. The Annual Monitoring Report (December 2009) predicted completions for 2009-2010 would be 631 dwellings, and again this was only 21 dwellings above actual delivery. The Annual Monitoring Report (December 2010) predicted completions for 2010-2011 would be 759 dwellings, this was 100 dwellings more than actual delivery and was primarily due to slower delivery than anticipated on 5 specific sites. The Annual Monitoring Report (January 2012) predicted completions for 2011-2012 would be 692 dwellings, and this was 4 dwellings less than actual delivery. The Annual Monitoring Report (December 2012) predicted completions for 2012-2013 would be 539 dwellings, and this was 48 dwellings less than actual delivery.
- 4.12 The published housing trajectory shows the current anticipated delivery in the district based on information collected between October 2013 and January 2014. An assessment of each site reviewed is included in Appendix 1. The housing trajectory can only ever show a 'snapshot' view of anticipated future delivery.
- 4.13 Against the various targets and plan periods, the housing trajectory shows:

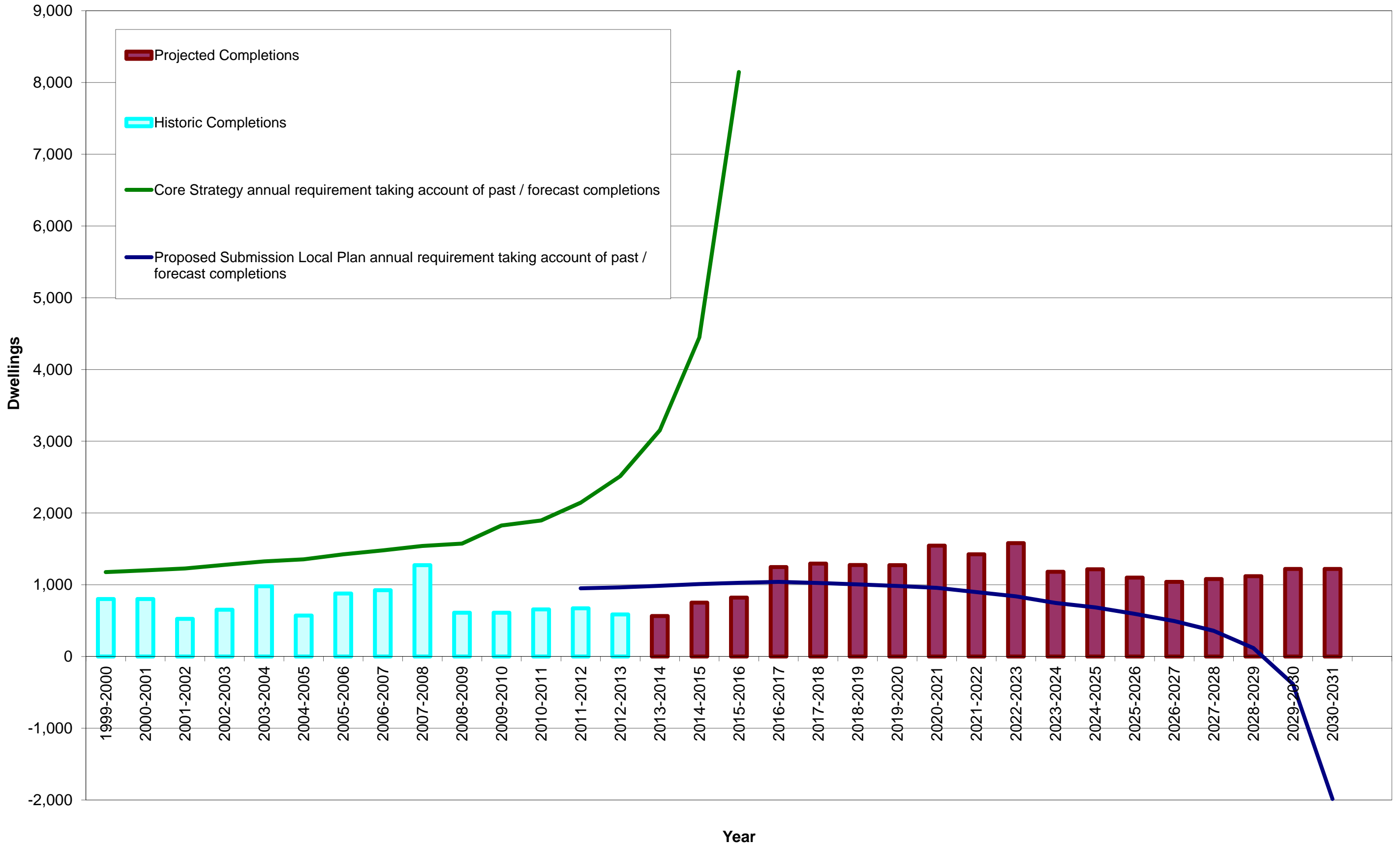


- **Core Strategy Policy ST/2** (January 2007) – 12,675 dwellings are expected to be delivered during the plan period 1999 and 2016; this is 37% (7,325 dwellings) below the target. The Local Plan has addressed this housing shortfall through the identification of a new housing target for 2011-2031 that will provide for the identified needs of the district.
- **Proposed Submission Local Plan Policy S/5** (July 2013) – 22,206 dwellings are expected to be delivered during the plan period 2011 and 2031, this is 17% (3,206 dwellings) more than the target. Excluding the windfall allowance of 2,800 dwellings, the housing trajectory shows that 19,406 dwellings are expected to be delivered.





**Figure 4.8: Housing trajectory for South Cambridgeshire (Indicator CO-H2c; Indicator CO-H2d)**



## The Five Year Housing Land Supply

- 4.14 One of the Government's key housing objectives is to ensure that the planning system delivers a flexible, responsive supply of land. The government through the **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** requires that all Local Planning Authorities identify sufficient specific deliverable sites to deliver the first five years of the housing requirement set out in their development plan. The five-year period is specified as being the five years that start 12 months after the end of the current monitoring year (the period covered by this AMR). For this AMR the five-year period is therefore from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2019.
- 4.15 For sites to be included in the Council's five year land supply they must be considered deliverable; the **NPPF** states that deliverable sites are those that are: **available** – the site is available now; **suitable** – the site offers a suitable location for development now and would contribute towards the creation of mixed, sustainable communities; and **achievable** – there is a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered on site within five years. An assessment of each site in the housing trajectory is included in Appendix 1.
- 4.16 The Council decided in June 2013 that the housing target included in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) should provide the basis for calculating 5-year housing land supply pending the adoption of the new Local Plan. The housing target is 19,000 dwellings for 2011-2031. This comprises the current 'objectively assessed needs' required by the **NPPF** and the **draft National Planning Practice Guidance**. It is identified in the **Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the Cambridge Sub Region Housing Market Area** (Chapter 12, May 2013)<sup>2</sup>. Relying on the **SHMA** to calculate South Cambridgeshire's five-year housing land supply was supported in a planning appeal decision issued in October 2013<sup>3</sup>. The Inspector agreed with the Council that the **SHMA for the Cambridge Sub Region** "contains a more up to date and thus more reliable assessment of housing need in the district than the housing target contained within the LDF".
- 4.17 The **NPPF** in paragraph 47 also introduced a requirement to provide "an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land" and states that "where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, local planning authorities should increase the buffer to 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land".
- 4.18 The Council considers that the normal 5% buffer is appropriate for the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan which has an end date of 2031. Paragraph 2.63 of the Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013) and the audit trail included in the draft final Sustainability Appraisal Report explain why 5% is appropriate.
- 4.19 The five year land supply against the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) is 4,930 dwellings; as calculated in figure 4.9. The five-year supply is calculated by

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/shma/shma-current-version>

<sup>3</sup> <http://plan.scambs.gov.uk/swiftlg/MediaTemp/1124716-465483.pdf>

deducting the number of dwellings completed since the start of the plan period from the target for the whole plan period, then dividing the remaining homes to be provided by the number of years remaining to the end of the plan period to give an annual figure for the remaining years. The annual residual requirement is then multiplied by 5 to give a five-year land requirement.

Figure 4.9: Calculation of the five-year land supply for 2014-2019 (**Indicator CO-H2c**)

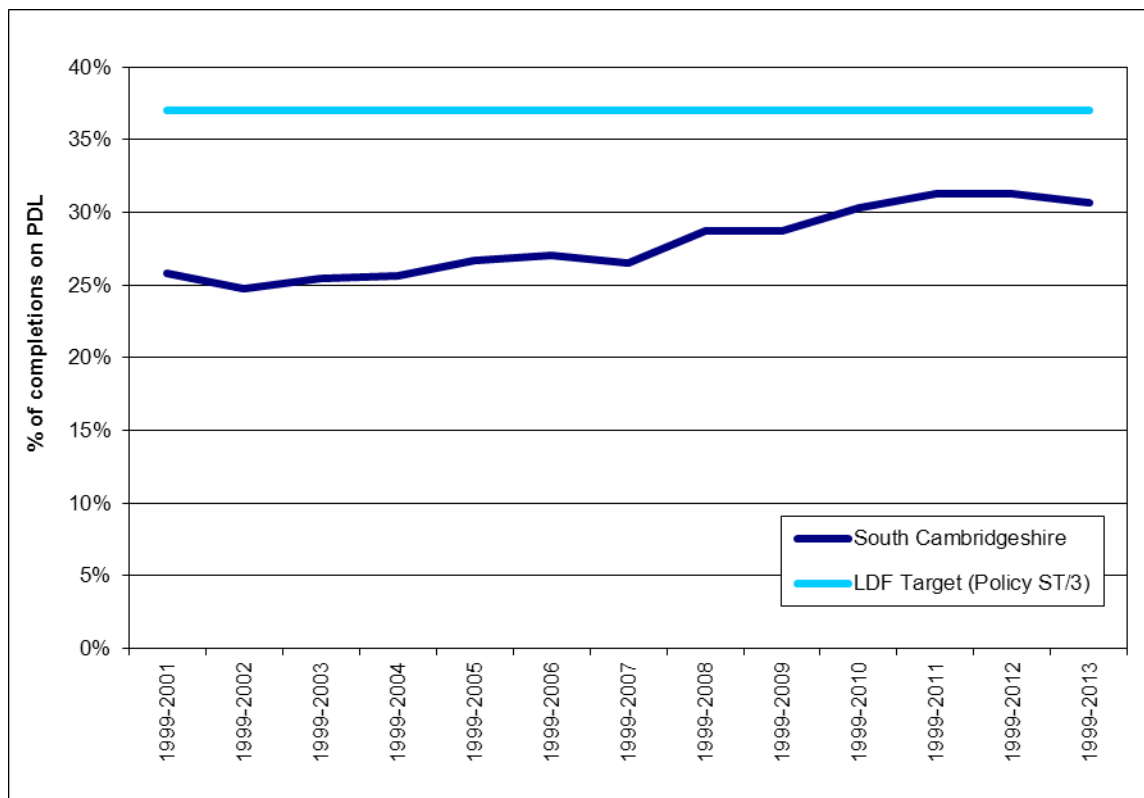
	(a) Housing provision required	(b) Dwellings completed up to 31 March 2013	(c) Number of dwellings left to provide (= a - b)	(d) Number of years of plan left	(e) Annualised average requirement (= c ÷ d)	(f) Five year supply requirement	(g) Five year supply requirement including 5% buffer
<b>Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013)</b>	19,000 (2011-2031)	1,258	17,742	18	986	4,930	5,177

- 4.20 The housing trajectory (figure 4.7) shows that 5,385 dwellings are expected to be provided in the district between 2014 and 2019 on the basis of current planned development, an average of 1,077 dwellings a year.
- 4.21 Based on the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) annualised average requirement, for the period 2014-2019 the Council has 5.5 years of housing land or 109% of the five-year supply requirement. Including a 5% buffer, the Council has 5.2 years of housing land or 104% of the five-year supply requirement.

## Housing Completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL)

- 4.22 Making efficient use of land, including through the reuse of previously developed land (PDL), is central to the approach to delivering sustainable development. **Core Strategy Policy ST/3** includes a target that between 1999 and 2016 at least 37% of new dwellings should either be located on PDL or utilise existing buildings.
- 4.23 In June 2010, the Government amended **Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing** to remove private residential gardens from the definition of PDL. The Government has made this change to remove the priority given to development of garden land to give local authorities the opportunity to consider in a more balanced way the impact of 'garden grabbing' on local character when determining such residential proposals. The monitoring data below takes account of this change: any planning permissions granted since June 2010 on garden land have been classified as 'greenfield', whereas those granted before June 2010 have been classified as PDL.

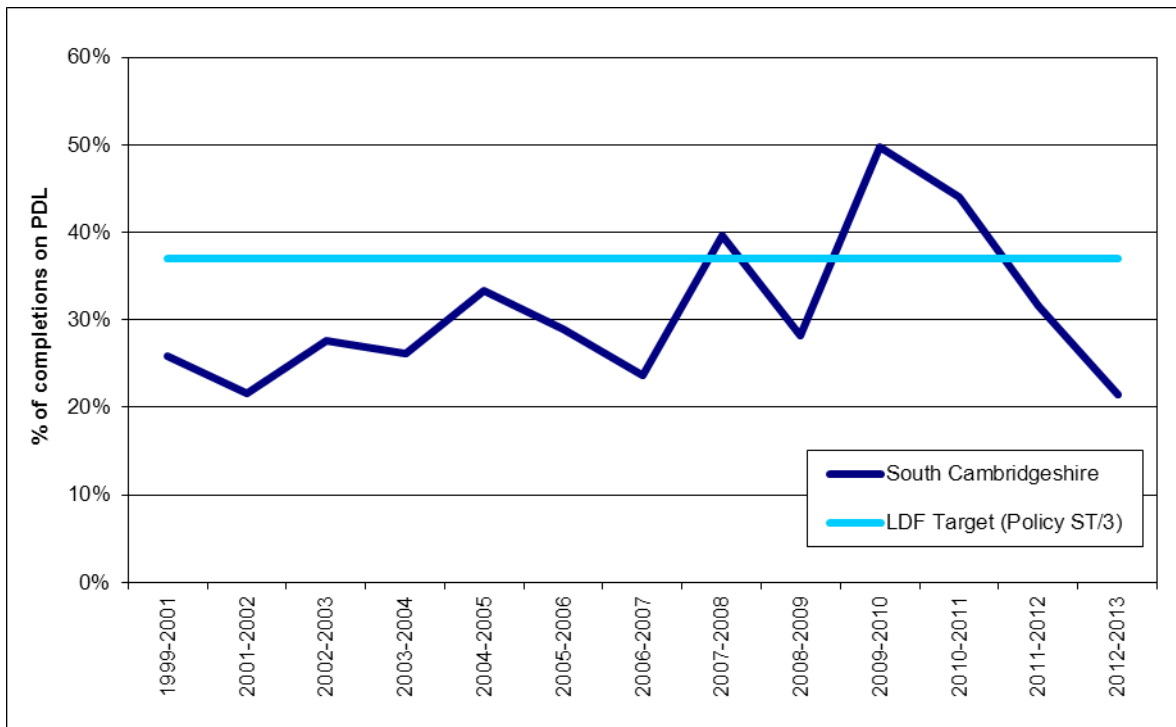
Figure 4.10: Cumulative percentage of dwellings completed on PDL (**Indicator LOA6**)



[For data, see figure A.10, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.11: Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on PDL (Indicator CO-H3)



[For data, see figure A.4, appendix 2]

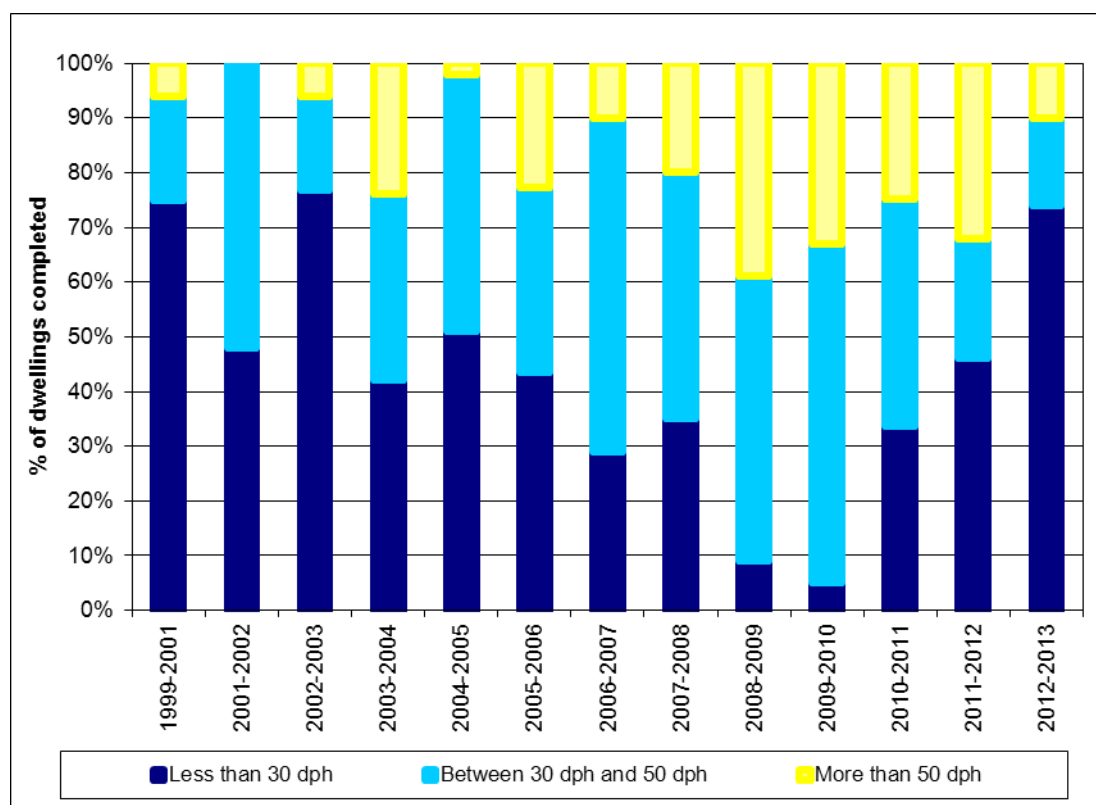
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council



## Housing Density

- 4.24 Higher residential densities help to achieve more sustainable forms of development. The density of a development needs to be compatible with local character to ensure high quality development, whilst higher densities can help to reduce the use of 'greenfield' land and to make the best use of the limited amount of land available for development. **Development Control Policy HG/1** requires that residential developments should achieve average net densities of at least 30 dwellings per hectare (dph), and that in more sustainable locations higher average net densities of at least 40 dph should be achieved.
- 4.25 In June 2010, the Government amended **Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing** to remove the national minimum housing density of 30 dph. This change to national policy does not change the local policy target of 30 dph set out in **Policy HG/1**; however, it does indicate that a more balanced approach with local circumstances should be considered in all cases, rather than this being only in exceptional circumstances as in the adopted policy. The approach to housing density will be reviewed in the new Local Plan.

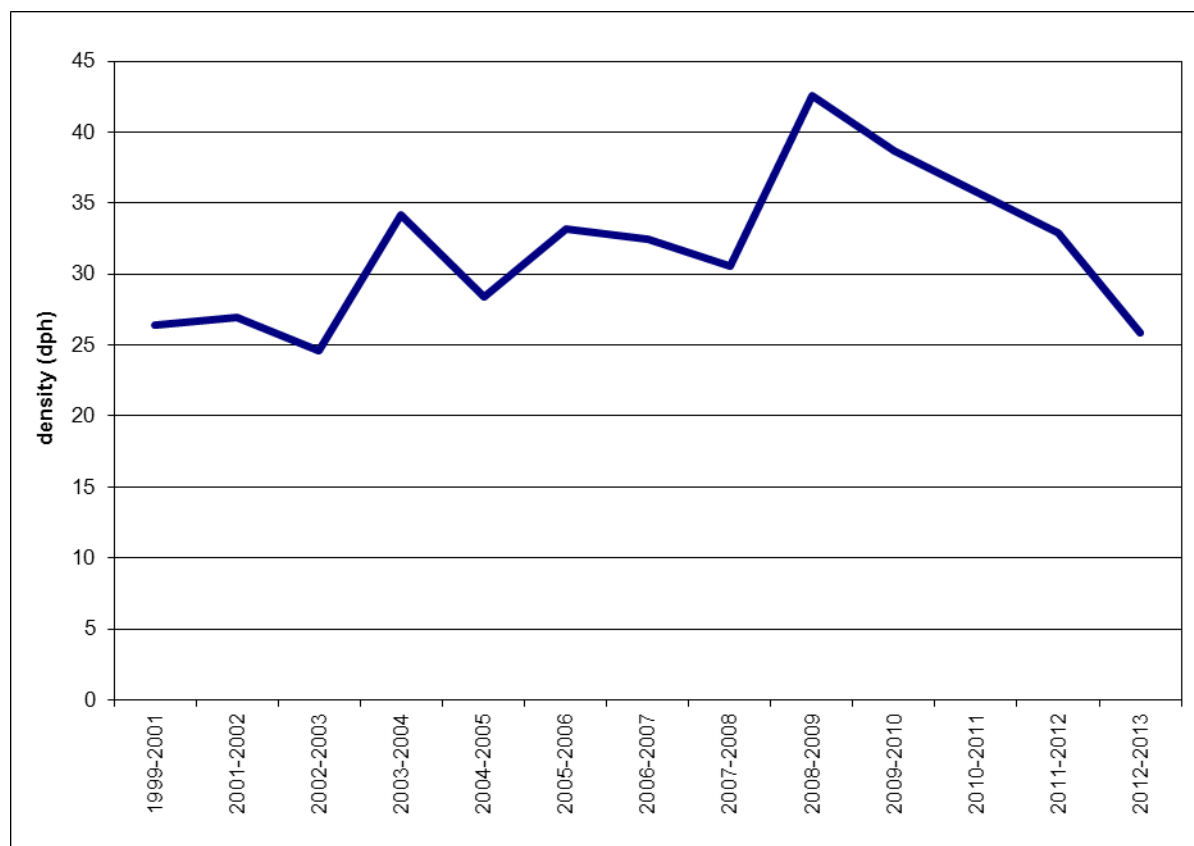
Figure 4.12: Net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (**Indicator LOB2**)



[For data, see figure A.12, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.13: Average net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (in dwellings per hectare, dph) (Indicator LOB3)



[For data, see figure A.13, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.14: Residential densities of Cambourne (average net density of completed new housing developments at Cambourne, in dwellings per hectare, dph) (Indicator SSLO1)

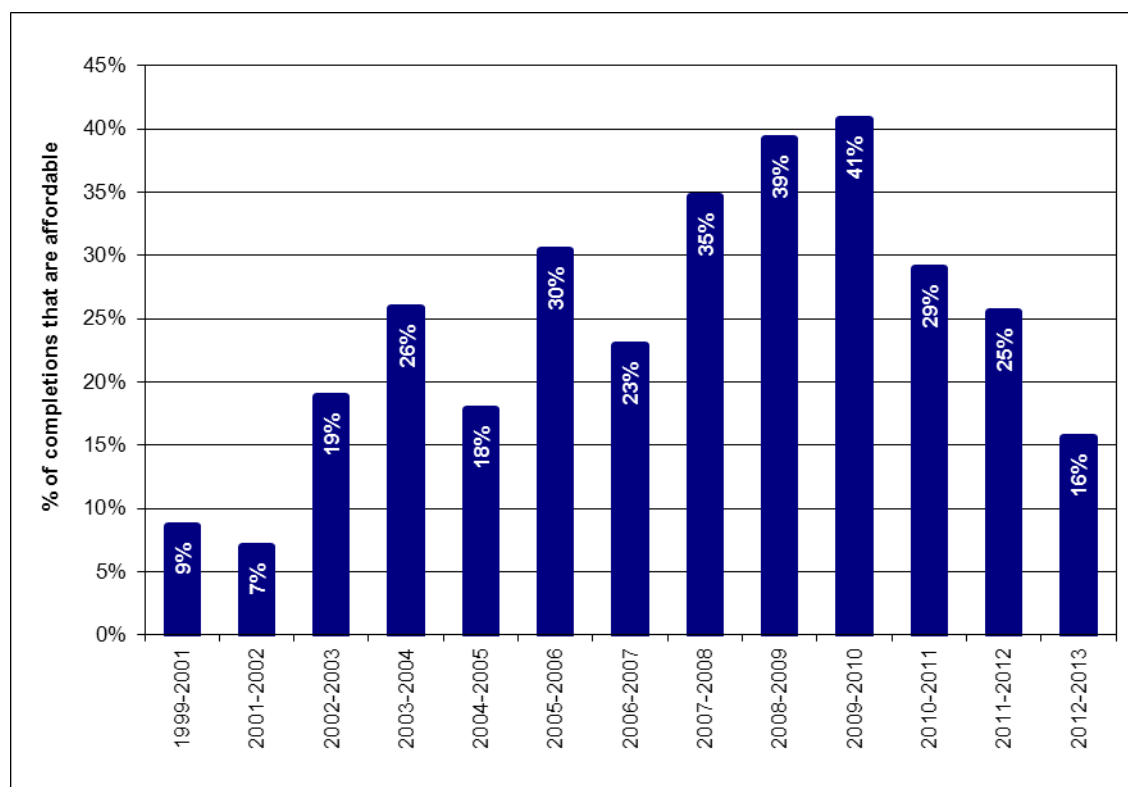
	1999-2013
Great Cambourne	28.7
Lower Cambourne	29.8
Upper Cambourne	35.2
Cambourne (total)	30.1

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council – Research & Monitoring Team

## Affordable Housing

- 4.26 The availability of housing that is affordable and accessible to those in need in South Cambridgeshire is a major and growing issue. The delivery of affordable housing is also a key national government priority. **Development Control Policy HG/3** seeks 40% or more affordable housing on all planning permissions for two or more dwellings. The Council may also grant planning permission for 100% affordable schemes within or adjoining villages, as an exception to the normal operation of the policies in the plan, if there is identified local housing need (see **Development Control Policy HG/5**). In addition to affordable housing provided through the planning system, some new market properties can be purchased for use as affordable dwellings through Government equity loan initiatives such as Homebuy Direct or Firstbuy; these affordable dwellings are termed 'acquisitions'.
- 4.27 **Policy HG/3** does not include a target for the mix of housing tenures of affordable housing within a development; instead it requires the mix to be determined by local circumstances at the time of the planning permission having regard to the nature of known housing needs. The Council's **Affordable Housing SPD** (adopted in March 2010) states that the district wide targets of 70% social rented and 30% intermediate housing, as identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, should be considered as the starting point for negotiations on individual sites. However, for the urban extensions to Cambridge, the SPD suggests that the starting point for negotiations on these sites should be 75% social rented and 25% intermediate housing. The new 'affordable rent' model, introduced in April 2011, contributes towards the social rented element of the tenure split.

Figure 4.15: Gross affordable housing completions (*Indicator CO-H5*)



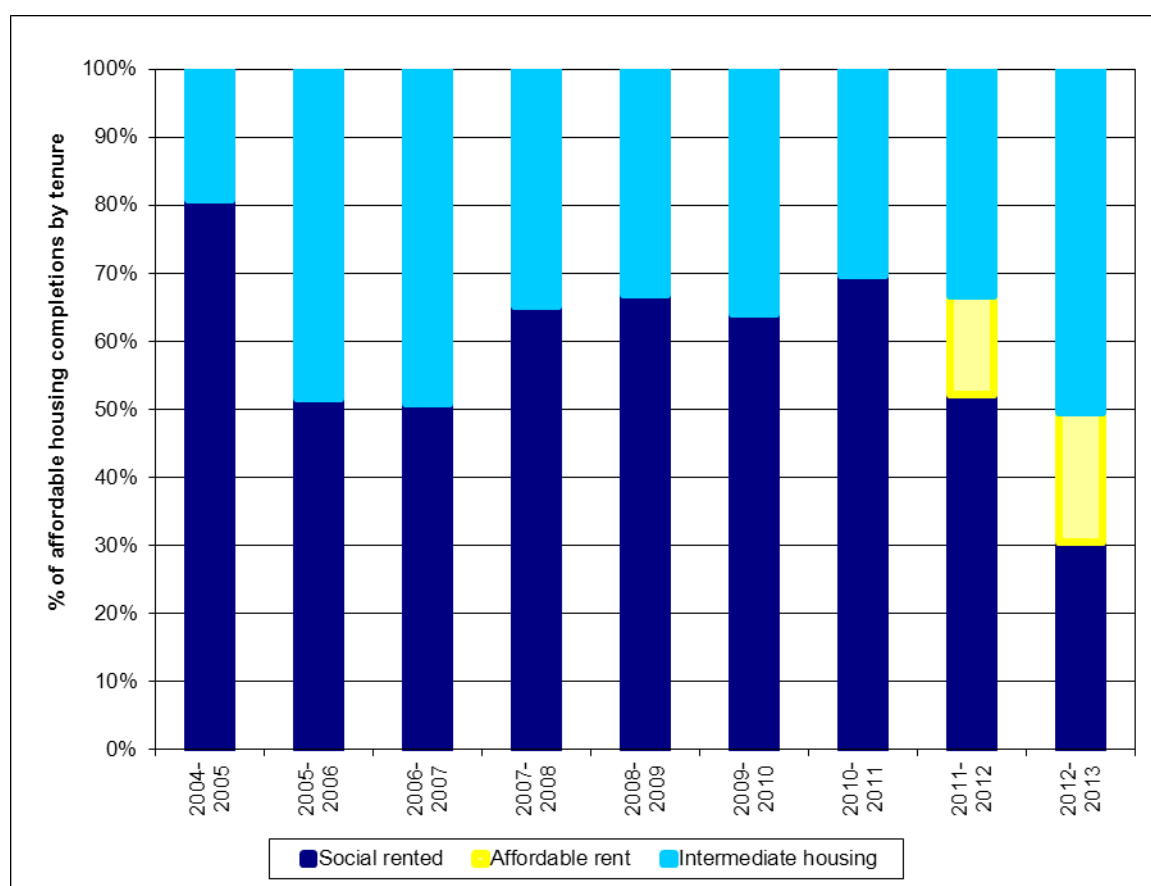
### Number of completions that are affordable

New affordable dwellings from ...	1999-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
planning permissions	142	38	127	271	115	285	238	463	275	281	205	192	105
acquisitions	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	19	17	1	10	0

[For data, see figure A.6, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council; Affordable Homes – South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 4.16: Affordable housing completions by tenure (**Indicator LOA2**)



[For data, see figure A.8, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council; Affordable Homes – South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 4.17: Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites (**Indicator LOA3**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>Number of affordable dwellings built on rural exception sites</b>	36 (1 site)	6 (1 site)	85 (5 sites)	66 (4 sites)	60 (3 sites)	33 (3 sites)	27 (3 sites)	88 (5 sites)	19 (2 sites)
<b>% of district affordable housing total</b>	31%	2%	36%	14%	22%	12%	13%	46%	18%

Source: Affordable Homes – South Cambridgeshire District Council; Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.18: Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites of 2 or more dwellings where Policy HG/3 applies (**Indicator LOA8**)

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>Affordable dwellings permitted as a % of all dwellings permitted on sites where Policy HG/3 is applicable</b>	34%	33%	40%	40%	39%

**NOTES:**

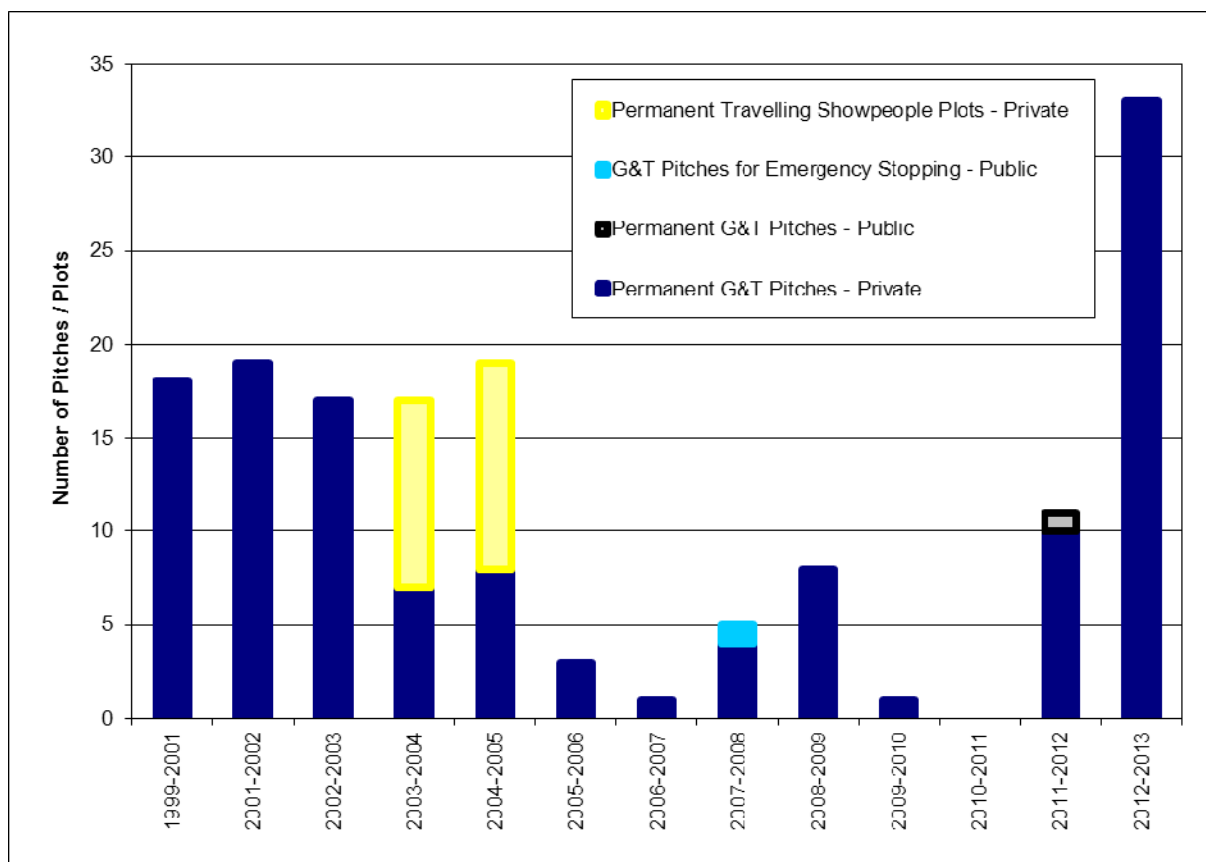
- The data includes planning permissions where Policy HG/3 applies and where the target is to achieve a 40% affordable housing contribution either onsite or offsite through a commuted sum contribution.
- It excludes planning permissions where the original planning permission was registered or granted before the adoption of Policy HG/3, planning permissions granted at individual parcels at large sites where a single parcel will be either entirely affordable or market housing where the affordable housing contribution is captured in the year that the whole site is permitted (e.g. Cambourne and Orchard Park), rural exception sites (sites of 100% affordable housing permitted as an exception to policy, usually outside of village development frameworks), and planning permissions for 100% affordable dwellings within village development frameworks (that are not exception sites).
- The data includes outline, reserved matters and full planning permissions, and therefore the same site may be included in multiple years as a site receives outline planning permission and later reserved matters permission or if a revised planning permission is approved.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council; South Cambridgeshire District Council – Planning & New Communities

## Gypsy & Traveller Sites

4.28 Local authorities are required to make provision for Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots within their local authority, as nationally there is a shortage of sites available for Gypsy & Traveller families to use. In June 2012, the Council approved a new Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment, prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council, which calculates need between 2011 and 2031 in the nine districts in the study area. This is part of the evidence base for establishing South Cambridgeshire’s requirement for Gypsy & Traveller pitches in the new Local Plan.

Figure 4.19: Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed (Indicators CO-H4 and LOA14)



**At 31 March 2013:**

- a further 10 Gypsy & Traveller pitches had temporary planning permission (time limited)

[For data, see figure A.5, appendix 2]

Source: Planning & New Communities – South Cambridgeshire District Council; Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.20: Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites (**Indicator LOA4**)

Number of caravans on ...	July 2007	January 2008	July 2008	January 2009	July 2009	January 2010	July 2010	January 2011	July 2011	January 2012	July 2012	January 2013
Unauthorised private sites with no planning permission	79	75	34	29	24	20	14	11	4	16	12	16
Unauthorised tolerated sites	2	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unauthorised encampments	2	2	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CLG Caravan Count

## Housing Development by Settlement Category

- 4.29 As a major part of the Cambridge Sub-Region, with its successful economy based largely on the high tech and biotech industries, the pressures for housing development in South Cambridgeshire to support this economic success are strong and must be carefully managed to ensure that the qualities and characteristics of the area are not damaged. The development strategy focuses growth in a limited number of sustainable major developments on the edge of Cambridge and at the new town of Northstowe. Alongside this, **Core Strategy Objective ST/e** sets out the Council's aim to protect the varied character of its settlements by ensuring that the scale and location of development in each settlement is in keeping with its size, character and function.
- 4.30 **Core Strategy Policy ST/2** sets out a sequential approach to housing development in the district based on the categorisation of the settlement; development will be concentrated firstly on the edge of Cambridge, followed by the new town of Northstowe, and then finally within the rural areas. Each of South Cambridgeshire's rural settlements are categorised by their sustainability into a hierarchy of Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres, Group Villages and Infill Villages. Within the rural areas, development will be concentrated firstly on Rural Centres and then the other settlements in order of sustainability. Based on their categorisation, indicative maximum residential development scheme sizes for the less sustainable settlements are set out in **Core Strategy Policies ST/4, ST/5, ST/6 and ST/7**:

	Individual indicative scheme size limit
ST/4: Rural Centres	No limit.
ST/5: Minor Rural Centres	Up to 30 dwellings.
ST/6: Group Villages	Up to 8 dwellings, however development may exceptionally consist of up to about 15 dwellings where this would make best use of a brownfield site.
ST/7: Infill Villages	Up to 2 dwellings, except in very exceptional circumstances when up to 8 dwellings may be permitted if this would lead to the sustainable recycling of a brownfield site that will bring a positive overall benefit to the village.



Figure 4.21: Average size of housing developments (in dwellings) split by settlement category (*Indicator LOE1i*)

	Built: 2006 - 2007		Built: 2007 - 2008		Built: 2008 - 2009		Built: 2009-2010		Built: 2010-2011		Built: 2011-2012		Built: 2012-2013		Under construction: at 31 March 2013	
	A	W	A	W	A	W	A	W	A	W	A	W	A	W	A	W
Edge of Cambridge	34.8	n/a	34.1	7.5	44.9	0.3	72.0	-1.0	74.7	0.5	93.0	1.0	34.0	5.5	16.0	11.0
Rural Centres	35.2	3.2	52.1	4.6	62.1	6.6	63.3	8.2	64.9	9.2	35.8	7.3	35.4	3.2	58.5	10.7
Minor Rural Centres	51.3	2.1	26.2	3.2	52.5	4.5	89.0	3.7	101.3	2.3	85.3	1.4	164.0	2.0	141.0	1.7
Group Villages	68.2	1.6	41.3	1.4	53.8	1.3	n/a	2.2	12.5	2.4	67.2	1.9	40.6	0.8	159.0	1.5
Infill Villages	30.0	1.3	33.0	1.2	n/a	1.7	n/a	1.0	n/a	1.1	n/a	1.0	n/a	0.9	n/a	1.8
Outside Village Frameworks	n/a	5.2	n/a	5.2	n/a	4.3	n/a	1.5	n/a	1.8	26.0	4.1	26.0	1.4	n/a	5.4

A = dwellings on allocated land; W = windfalls (dwellings on land not allocated)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

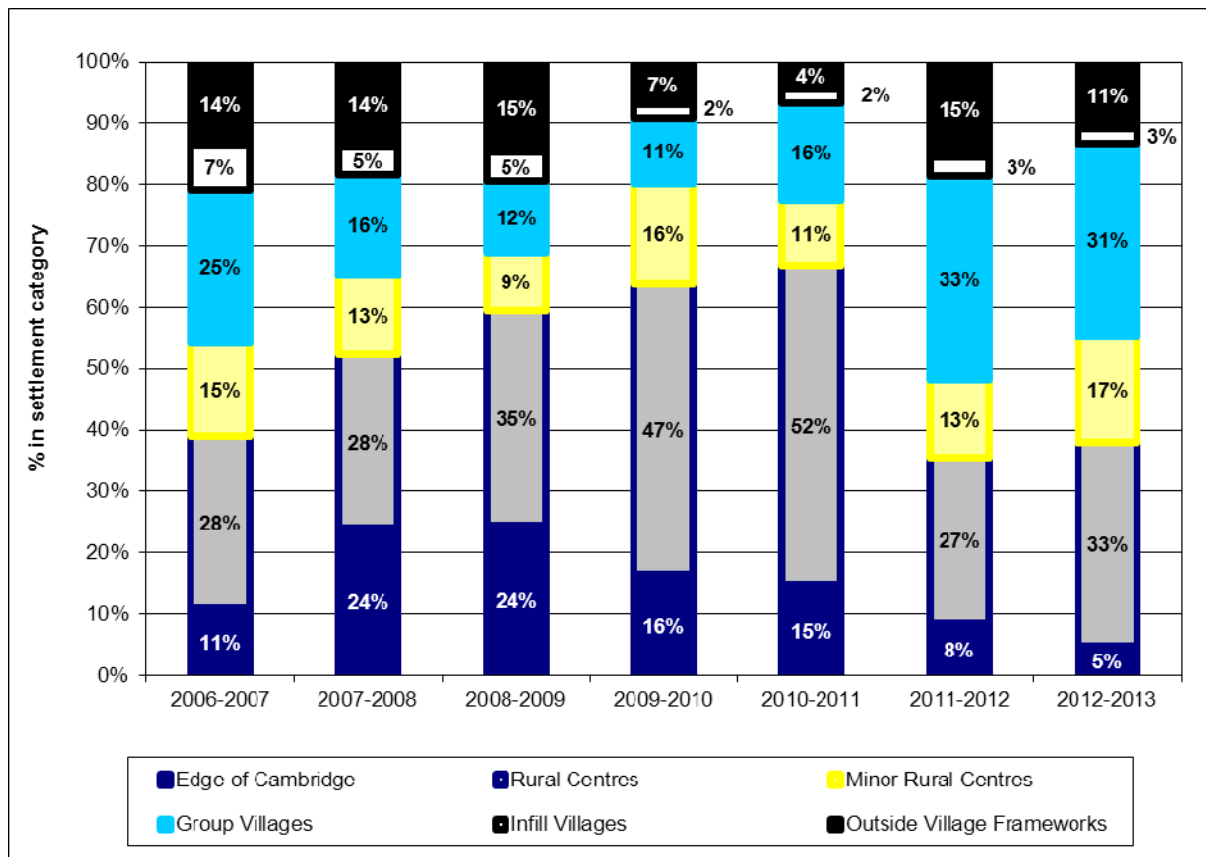
Figure 4.22: Largest housing development in each settlement category (*Indicator LOE1ii*)

	Built: 2006 - 2007		Built: 2007 - 2008		Built: 2008 - 2009		Built: 2009-2010		Built: 2010-2011		Built: 2011-2012		Built: 2012-2013		Under construction: at 31 March 2013	
	A	W	A	W	A	W	A	W	A	W	A	W	A	W	A	W
Edge of Cambridge	72	n/a	88	14	88	1	98	0	98	1	98	1	34	11	16	11
Rural Centres	65	16	110	46	110	77	110	77	110	77	110	50	114	50	114	72
Minor Rural Centres	78	10	78	54	100	22	100	22	164	11	164	6	164	9	164	9
Group Villages	144	10	144	11	105	14	n/a	17	14	28	159	14	159	3	159	19
Infill Villages	59	6	59	11	n/a	11	n/a	2	n/a	3	n/a	4	n/a	1	n/a	11
Outside Village Frameworks	n/a	40	n/a	40	n/a	37	n/a	12	n/a	20	26	39	26	11	n/a	89

A = dwellings on allocated land; W = windfalls (dwellings on land not allocated)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.23: Total dwellings built by settlement category (Indicator LOE1iii)



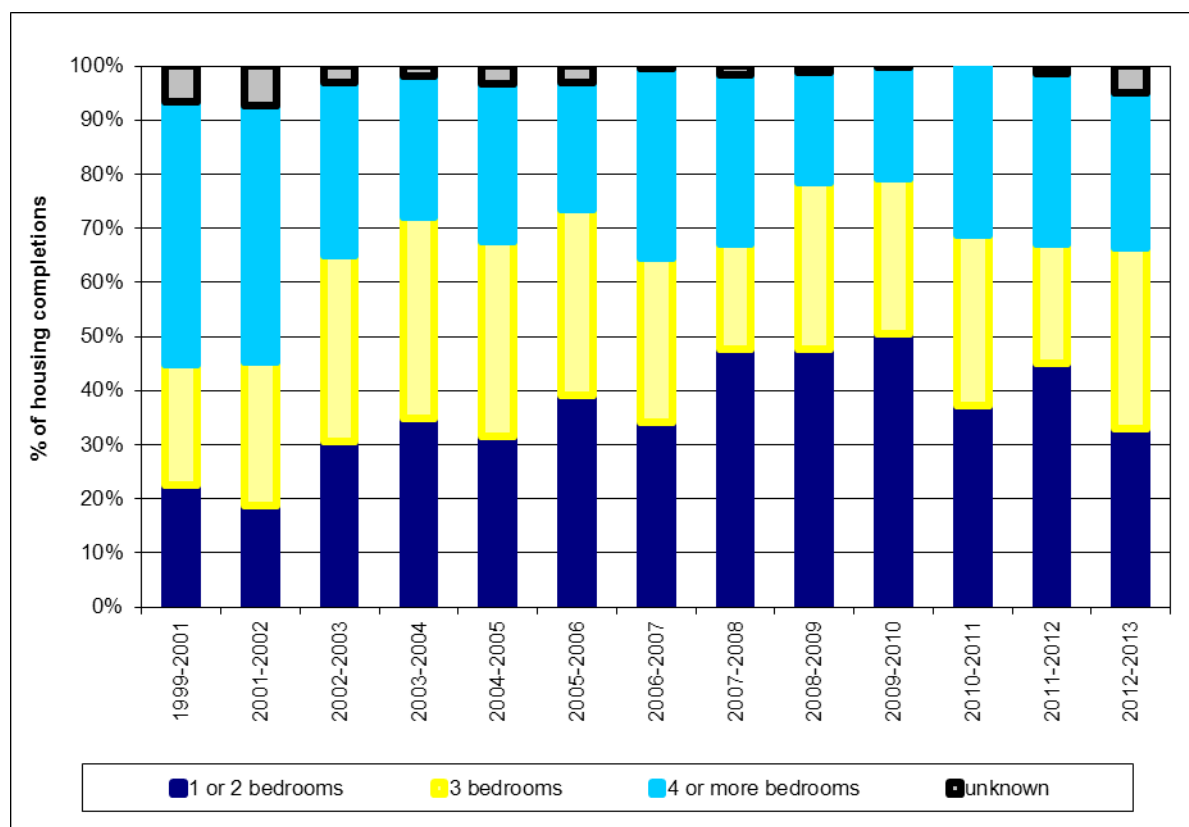
[For data, see figure A.14, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

## Housing Mix

- 4.31 A key element in ensuring that new homes meet local needs is providing homes of the appropriate type, size and affordability. The South Cambridgeshire Housing Needs Survey 2002 identified a need for 89% of new market housing to be 1 or 2 bedroom properties, to compensate for the high proportion of 4 or more bedroom properties built between 1991 and 2001. **Development Control Policy HG/2** goes some way to achieving this aim by requiring that in developments of up to 10 dwellings, market properties should provide: at least 40% of homes with 1 or 2 bedrooms; approximately 25% of homes with 3 bedrooms; and approximately 25% of homes with 4 or more bedrooms. The supporting text to this policy advises that the same targets be the starting point for negotiations on larger sites.
- 4.32 For a limited number of new dwellings, data on the number of bedrooms is not known, although this is generally only for non-permanent dwellings such as mobile homes or static caravans.

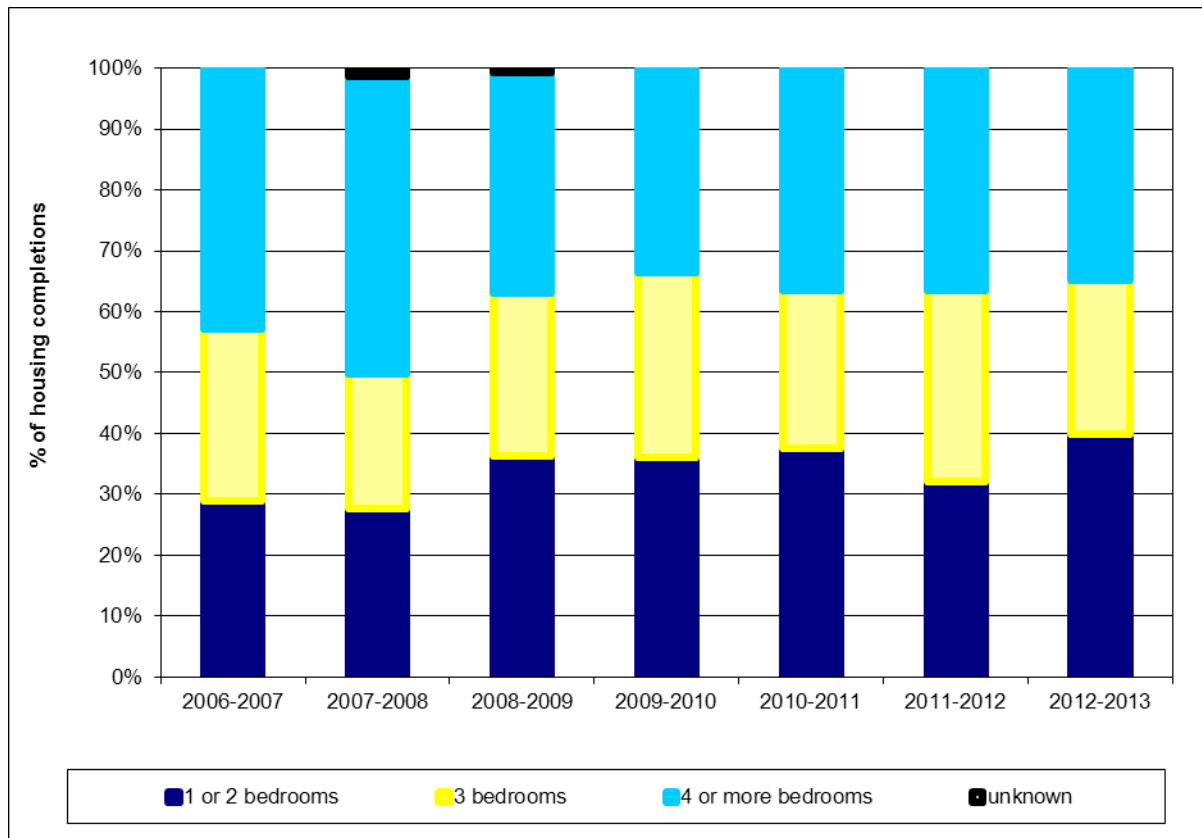
Figure 4.24: Housing completions by number of bedrooms (*Indicator LOA1*)



[For data, see figure A.7, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.25: Market housing completions on developments of up to 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms (Indicator LOA5)



[For data, see figure A.9, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

## Housing Quality

- 4.33 All new development will have an impact on its surroundings and the predominantly rural character of the district makes it particularly important that new development is sensitively located and designed to a high quality. The Council through **Development Control Policy DP/2** seeks to ensure that all new development is of a high quality of design that will enhance or preserve the character of the local area and important environmental assets, as well as providing a sense of place and respecting local distinctiveness.

Figure 4.26: Quality of new housing developments (**Indicator CO-H6**)

Building for Life standard	Number of developments			
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Gold	0	0	3	0
Silver	1	2	5	0
Average	11	4	9	6
Poor	0	6	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council – Planning & New Communities

- 4.34 The Council has completed 'Building for Life' (BfL) assessments of all its developments of 10 or more dwellings where the whole development (or parcel at the major developments such as Cambourne and Orchard Park) was completed in the monitoring year. The Council has established an annual monitoring mechanism to undertake these assessments including verification by the Council's BfL Assessors. Each development is judged against four categories with a total of 5 points per category and is given an overall score out of a maximum of 20. The scores are banded into four standards: Gold (16-20 points), Silver (14-15.5 points), Average (10-13.5 points) and Poor (9.5 points or less).
- 4.35 The Council has assessed 50 developments completed in the last four monitoring years against the original BfL standard. All 50 developments have performed poorly in the use of advanced construction techniques and technologies and environmental performance, and many did not do well in terms of their future adaptability i.e. Lifetime Homes.
- 4.36 The BfL scheme is a useful tool for gaining objective quality of new developments across the planning system irrespective of subjective preferences. BfL assessments have been successful in imparting a single quality platform for assessment of all completed residential schemes in the district. However, it has certain limitations. The scoring system requires that schemes be scored down where an evidence base is not available at the time of assessment.

- 4.37 Of the eight schemes that were completed in the last monitoring year, six developments have been assessed as 'Average' and two developments have been assessed as 'Poor'. One of the 'Poor' schemes is a Gypsy & Traveller site, which due to its specific requirements struggles to conform to the standards of the BfL criteria. In the case of a number of the schemes scoring an 'Average' this monitoring year, there has been a lack of documentary evidence to demonstrate a positive performance against the respective criteria and therefore this has resulted in a lower score. However, the Council is not complacent about built environment quality and is taking measures to improve the standard being delivered on site together with developers through a 'lessons learnt' approach, developing contextual design guidance and promoting best practice across the district.
- 4.38 In the last monitoring year, six developments scored between 4 and 4.5 (out of 5) in the 'Environment and Community' category as a result of their sustainable locations, connectivity, accessibility to services and facilities, and potential to accommodate the tenure and size mix that reflects the needs and aspirations of their local community. Four schemes scored between 3 and 4 (out of 5) in the 'Streets, Parking and Pedestrianisation' category due to well integrated streets, pedestrian and cycle friendly routes and more defined car parking spaces aiding a secure by design environment. In the 'Character' category most schemes have scored between 2 and 3, which reflects the slowdown in the housing market that has directly impacted on the design quality and distinctiveness of the schemes. All schemes have scored between 0.5 and 3.0 in the 'Design and Construction' category, which deals with adaptable buildings, advanced construction techniques and building regulations.

*Figure 4.27: Residential development with high scores on streets, parking and pedestrianisation*



**Girton:** Car parking for the houses on this scheme has been designed in as on-plot and most are provided as integral parking spaces i.e. as part of the building envelope, this effectively reduces car dominance on streets, supports a well defined street scene and ensures a secure by design environment.



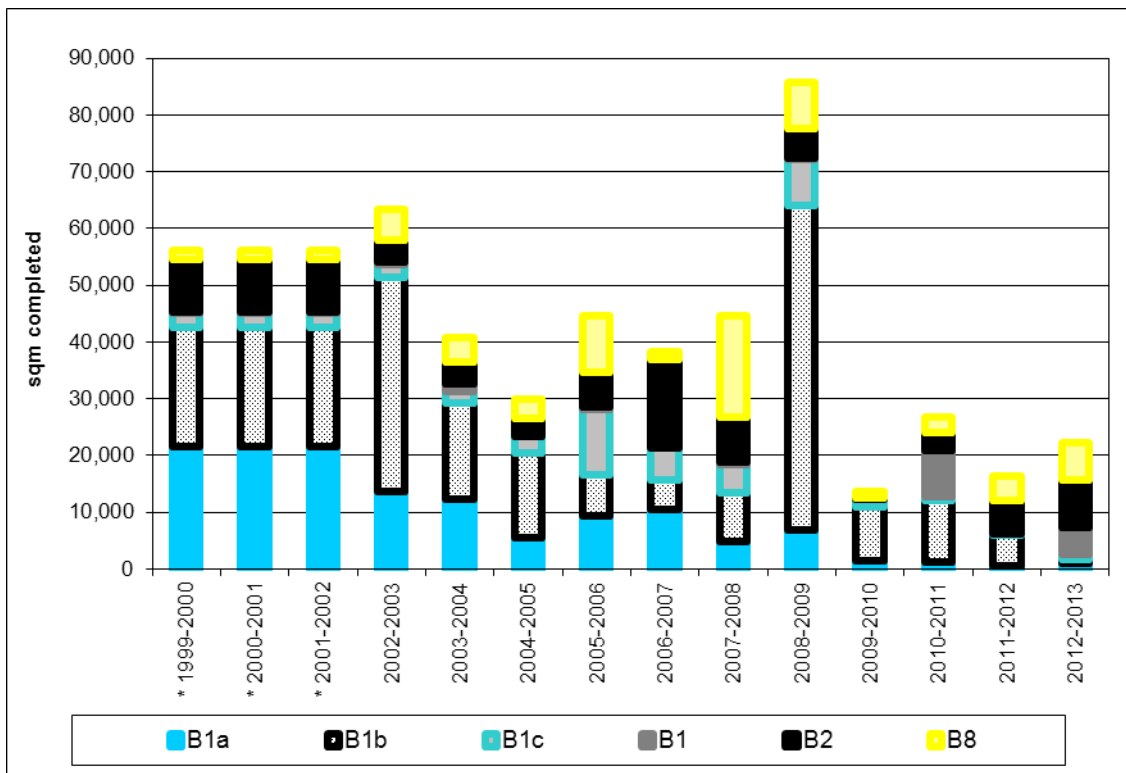
**Longstanton:** Streets are well integrated with pedestrian friendly routes, which have been achieved by change of surface material, reduced lane widths, integrated service strips and informal boundary details, these mostly connect the green open spaces to the development.

## Employment Development and Supply

4.39 **Core Strategy Objective ST/a** requires the Council to provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment in sustainable locations, to meet its strategic requirements. In this context, employment use relates to all 'B' Use Classes. Additional employment land will be brought forward at Northstowe and the strategic employment locations within the Cambridge urban fringe sites (see **Core Strategy Policy ST/8**) and through the continued implementation of many of the **Local Plan 2004** employment allocations, that have been carried forward into **Site Specific Policies SP/12 and SP/13**.

### Business Completions

Figure 4.28: Gross amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) (Indicator CO-BD1i)

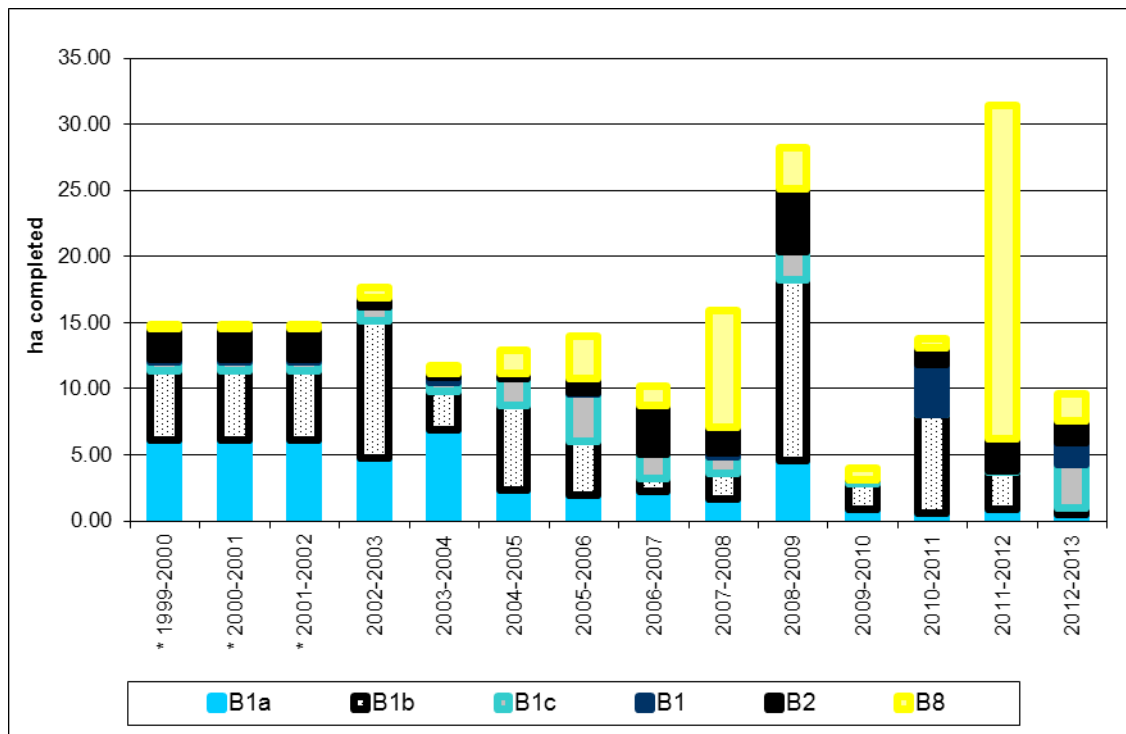


\* For the period 1999-2002, data is only available for a three-year period; this figure has been split evenly across the three years on the graph.

[For data, see figure A.1, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.29: Gross amount and type of completed employment land (ha) (Indicator LOA10i)



[For data, see figure A.11, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council



Figure 4.30: Net amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) (Indicator CO-BD1ii)

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
1999-2002	28	64,666	63,182	630	20,483	-6,157	142,832
2002-2003	320	13,111	37,890	-11,629	-3,947	4,539	40,284
2003-2004	1,328	10,935	16,451	-330	2,216	4,166	34,766
2004-2005	0	5,285	3,428	1,119	1,807	-168	11,471
2005-2006	448	6,761	4,315	10,182	2,473	8,891	33,070
2006-2007	0	9,384	-814	3,660	10,366	-112	22,484
2007-2008	-188	3,833	3,877	3,934	6,642	12,729	30,827
2008-2009	64	5,011	51,626	3,030	1,149	6,389	67,269
2009-2010	-112	783	8,371	266	-47,881	792	-37,781
2010-2011	8,141	614	-1,713	-2,114	2,356	1,183	8,467
2011-2012	0	-5,057	5,461	-104	-6,178	2,520	-3,358
2012-2013	4,467	-1,699	463	-3,717	-668	2,623	1,469
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,496</b>	<b>113,627</b>	<b>192,537</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>-11,182</b>	<b>37,395</b>	<b>351,800</b>

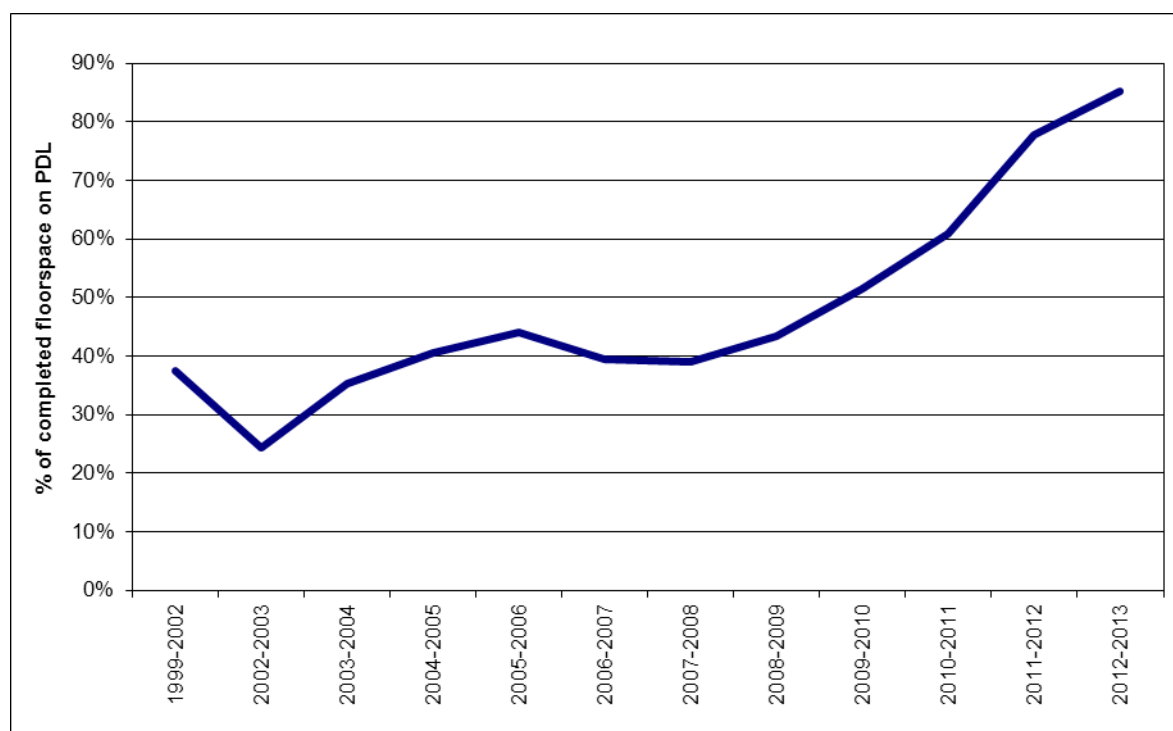
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.31: Net amount and type of completed employment land (ha) (Indicator LOA10ii)

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
1999-2002	0.44	18.37	15.53	-1.33	4.80	-1.60	36.21
2002-2003	0.03	4.54	10.43	-4.83	-3.58	0.31	6.90
2003-2004	0.33	5.41	2.35	-0.21	-0.16	0.53	8.25
2004-2005	0.00	1.81	-0.47	1.30	-0.28	0.28	2.65
2005-2006	0.05	1.37	2.16	3.04	-0.53	2.85	8.93
2006-2007	0.00	1.19	-1.32	0.64	1.22	1.21	2.93
2007-2008	0.15	1.51	1.03	0.92	1.25	6.91	11.77
2008-2009	0.00	3.48	11.46	0.76	-0.50	0.84	16.04
2009-2010	-0.04	0.60	1.44	0.09	-18.53	0.61	-15.84
2010-2011	3.77	-0.06	-4.30	-0.92	0.48	-0.26	-1.30
2011-2012	0.00	-3.62	2.83	-0.12	0.05	24.26	23.40
2012-2013	1.60	-1.21	0.50	2.38	-1.41	0.05	1.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>33.39</b>	<b>41.64</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>-17.19</b>	<b>35.99</b>	<b>101.85</b>

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.32: Amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) on PDL (Indicator CO-BD2)



[For data, see figure A.2, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.33: Amount of completed employment floorspace (sqm) on allocated land (Indicator LOA11)

	1999-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>Total on allocated land</b>	35,276	2,600	5,476	9,290	13,716	8,009	0	5,972	0	30	2,888	0
<b>% of total floorspace</b>	21.0%	4.1%	13.5%	31.2%	30.8%	20.9%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.1%	17.6%	0.0%

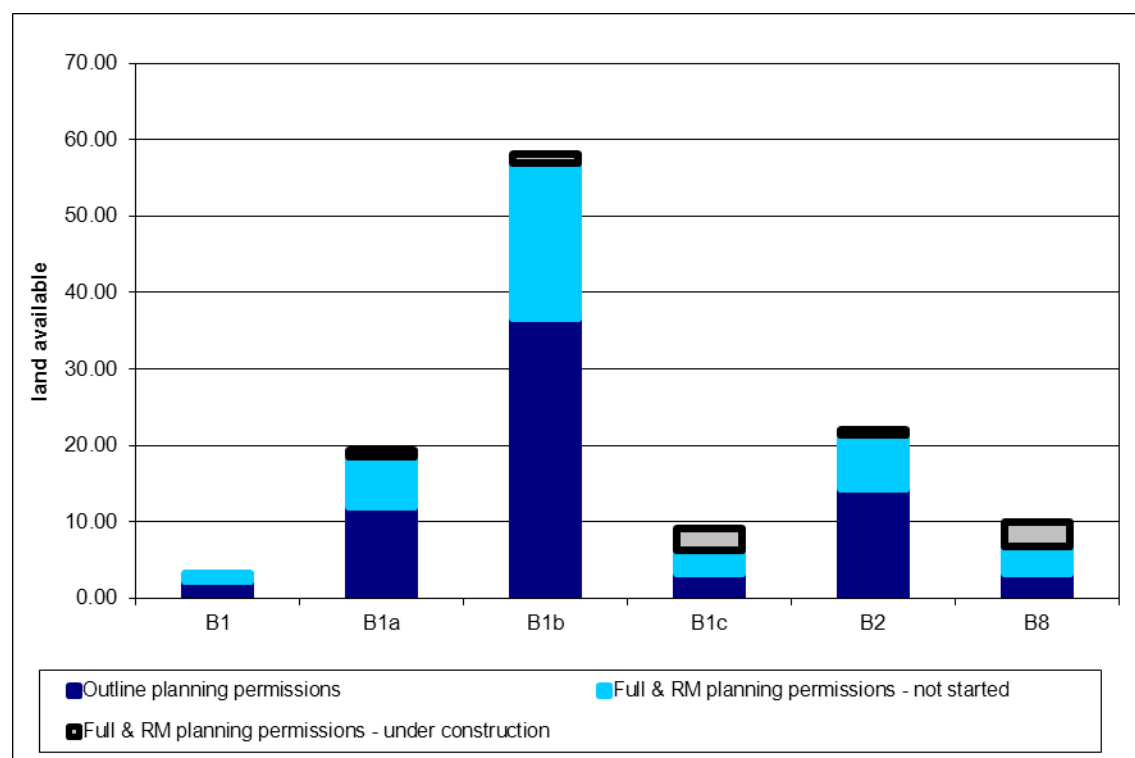
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.34: Development at Employment Allocations identified in Policies SP/12 and SP/13 of the Site Specific Policies DPD as at 31 March 2013 (**Indicators SSLO5 and SSLO6**)

	<b>Summary of Development Progress</b>
<b>Development at sites allocated for B1 employment use (SP/12)</b>	<p>North of Hatton's Road, Longstanton – the site had detailed planning permission, however this planning permission and the outline planning permission for the whole mixed-use development west of Longstanton have both now lapsed.</p> <p>West of Eastern Counties Leather, Pampisford – the southern part of the site has outline planning permission (S/1363/10).</p>
<b>Development at sites allocated for B1 / B2 / B8 employment use (SP/13)</b>	<p>Norman Way, Over – the site has outline planning permission (S/1595/03) and a reserved matters planning application (S/2294/06) is pending.</p> <p>Papworth Business Park – the majority of the site has now been completed. The remaining parcel of land at the north-eastern end of the site had detailed planning permission, however this has now lapsed.</p>

## Business Commitments

Figure 4.35: Gross amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2013 (Indicator CO-BD3i)



[For data, see figure A.3, appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.36: Net amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2013 (Indicator CO-BD3ii)

	Outline planning permissions	Full & RM planning permissions - not started	Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	Total (with planning permission)
<b>B1</b>	2.24	1.00	0.00	3.24
<b>B1a</b>	11.50	3.98	0.62	16.10
<b>B1b</b>	29.91	16.39	1.16	47.45
<b>B1c</b>	3.30	1.70	2.26	7.26
<b>B2</b>	10.83	4.27	0.43	15.54
<b>B8</b>	3.30	0.38	2.32	6.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.07</b>	<b>27.73</b>	<b>6.79</b>	<b>95.59</b>

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.37: Gross and net amount and type of employment land (ha) available on allocated land without planning permission at 31 March 2013 (**Indicator CO-BD3iii**)

	Gross	Net
<b>B1</b>	20.84	20.84
<b>B1a</b>	0.00	0.00
<b>B1b</b>	6.30	6.30
<b>B1c</b>	0.00	0.00
<b>B2</b>	3.63	3.63
<b>B8</b>	2.50	2.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.28</b>	<b>33.28</b>

The figures are assumptions based on the proposed land uses for each site; the exact figures will be determined through masterplanning and the planning application process.

The data provided by Cambridgeshire County Council has been amended to:

- exclude 1.5 ha at Orchard Park as this land is now being developed for housing;
- include 0.5 ha of business land at Cambridge East – North of Newmarket Road (the wing development) (rather than 0.08 ha) to take account of the information included in the planning application submitted to the Council in December 2013; and
- include 0.3 ha of business land at Papworth Everard West Central (rather than 2.87 ha) to take account of the information included in the planning application for land south of Church Lane that was approved by the Council's planning committee in November 2013, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council; South Cambridgeshire District Council – Planning & New Communities

4.40 Figure 4.37 shows the land allocated in the adopted Local Development Framework. This includes land at Northstowe, which is anticipated to deliver around 20 hectares of employment land. The first 5 hectares is planned to be developed as part of the first phase. The town centre which will include further employment development is planned as part of the second phase, and is anticipated to be completed within the Local Plan (to 2031).

4.41 A number of new employment developments are included in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013). Figure 4.37 does not include these sites. Data for these sites will be included once the Local Plan has been submitted to the Secretary of State which is anticipated to be in March 2014. The sites are:

- **Cambridge Northern Fringe East:** the Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans identify Cambridge Northern Fringe East as an area with potential for mixed use employment led development. A joint Area Action Plan is proposed. The area is particularly well served by public transport, as it adjoins the planned new science park station. The Chesterton Sidings area is within

South Cambridgeshire, and provides an opportunity for additional employment development.

- **Cambridge Science Park:** 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 the planned Science Park Station. Early parts of the site were built at low densities and were built forty years ago. The Local Plan identifies the opportunity for their redevelopment and densification, to make better use of the site. Employment Land Reviews have identified potential for redevelopment of phase 1 with 18,500 sqm.
- **Waterbeach New Town:** the policy for the new town requires appropriate employment provision to meet the needs of the town, provide access to local jobs and support the continued development of the economy of the Cambridge area. It is not specific regarding the quantity of employment land, as that would be determined in more detail through preparation of an Area Action Plan.
- **Bourn Airfield New Village:** in addition to employment opportunities from the redevelopment of the 9 hectare former Thysenn Krupp site which adjoins the new village site, the new village will incorporate employment opportunities, to be identified through the preparation of an Area Action Plan.
- **Cambourne West:** the policy for a fourth linked village at Cambourne 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. The net impact on the land that currently has planning permission is assumed as neutral at this stage.
- **Fulbourn Road (Fulbourn / Edge of Cambridge):** a site adjoining the Peterhouse Technology Park is identified for 6.9 hectares of additional employment development.

4.42 The **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) identifies two industrial estates for partial redevelopment. Both sites will still provide some employment land. The sites are:

- **Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston:** an area of 1.5 hectares bound by East Way, Middle Way and Grove Road will be developed for B1 uses. The remainder of site, 9 hectares of B2/B8 uses, will be lost to residential.
- **Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay:** the site is 4.09 hectares of mixed B1/B2/B8, which is proposed for residential led development. The Local Plan requires redevelopment to provide 25% employment land, therefore resulting in a loss of around 3 hectares.

## Employment Land Lost

4.43 Employment sites within villages are a scarce resource that should be retained to provide local employment. The Council will 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 **Development Control Policy ET/6**).

Figure 4.38: Amount of employment land (ha) lost on allocated land and in South Cambridgeshire (**Indicator LOA12**)

	1999-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	Total
<b>On allocated land</b>	none	none	none	-1.08	none	none	none	none	-13.93	none	-0.67	none	-15.68
<b>Whole district</b>	-3.96	-6.21	-2.64	-3.61	-2.87	-4.17	-0.60	-3.36	-18.12	-1.12	-7.65	-4.38	-58.69

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.39: Amount of employment land (ha) lost to residential development within village development frameworks and in South Cambridgeshire (**Indicator LOA13**)

	1999-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	Total
<b>Within village development frameworks</b>	-3.82	-6.17	-1.17	-1.29	-0.97	-3.74	-0.26	-1.25	-0.42	-0.18	-0.84	-0.10	-20.21
<b>Whole district</b>	-3.82	-6.17	-2.18	-1.71	-0.97	-3.74	-0.26	-2.14	-0.42	-0.35	-1.62	-2.69	-26.08

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

## Retail, Office and Leisure Development

- 4.44 The Council through **Development Control Objectives SF/a, SF/b, SF/c, SF/f** and **SF/i** seeks to encourage the provision and retention of village services and facilities within villages and seeks to limit development in the countryside. **Core Strategy Policy ST/9** requires proposals for retail development to be considered against a hierarchy of preferred locations, and that the proposals should be in scale with the settlement's position in the hierarchy.
- 4.45 Due to the rural nature of South Cambridgeshire and its relationship with the City of Cambridge, the district does not currently have any town centres, and the new town of Northstowe will be the district's first town centre. Locally provided services and facilities are focussed into local centres at the district's more sustainable locations, particularly sites on the edge of Cambridge and larger villages. The district's local centres include a variety of retail uses, financial and professional services, restaurants, cafes and pubs, and some commercial units (e.g. offices) and other key local services (e.g. doctor's surgeries, libraries).

Figure 4.40: Gross and net amount of completed floorspace (sqm) for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services (**Indicator CO-BD4**)

(i) in South Cambridgeshire

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<b>1999-2002</b>	22,168	11,820	NM	NM	64,666	64,666	NM	NM
<b>2002-2003</b>	1,372	1,372	NM	NM	13,561	13,111	NM	NM
<b>2003-2004</b>	2,178	2,038	0	0	12,196	10,935	0	-547
<b>2004-2005</b>	1,153	736	132	132	5,543	5,285	195	195
<b>2005-2006</b>	4,263	2,059	138	138	9,314	6,761	470	470
<b>2006-2007</b>	1,030	864	103	61	10,440	9,384	1,532	1,532
<b>2007-2008</b>	1,714	845	85	-79	4,767	3,833	1,360	1,360
<b>2008-2009</b>	400	-1,342	538	403	6,780	5,011	816	816
<b>2009-2010</b>	813	-568	0	-213	1,502	783	1,063	936
<b>2010-2011</b>	194	164	192	158	1,170	614	2,353	2,300
<b>2011-2012</b>	580	-924	73	-78	564	-5,057	2,468	2,468
<b>2012-2013</b>	1,211	681	48	3	1,035	-1,699	827	737
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,076</b>	<b>17,745</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>131,538</b>	<b>113,627</b>	<b>11,084</b>	<b>10,267</b>



NM = not monitored, on the 1 January 2004 the Research & Monitoring team widened the scope of their monitoring to include A2 and D2 uses.

A1 (retail) figures are for net tradeable floorspace (sales space); figures for the rest of the use classes are gross floorspace.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

*(ii) within development frameworks*

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<b>1999-2002</b>	22,168	11,820	NM	NM	7,066	7,066	NM	NM
<b>2002-2003</b>	800	800	NM	NM	9,454	9,004	NM	NM
<b>2003-2004</b>	659	519	0	0	3,319	2,718	0	0
<b>2004-2005</b>	617	200	132	132	4,325	4,192	0	0
<b>2005-2006</b>	1,663	1,525	138	138	7,786	6,216	364	364
<b>2006-2007</b>	494	328	103	61	3,859	2,953	315	315
<b>2007-2008</b>	1,364	495	85	-79	1,095	411	315	315
<b>2008-2009</b>	216	-1,478	433	298	2,106	1,673	0	0
<b>2009-2010</b>	248	-491	0	-213	106	-613	413	288
<b>2010-2011</b>	136	106	192	158	99	-186	1,139	1,086
<b>2011-2012</b>	448	-954	73	-78	386	-819	1,769	1,769
<b>2012-2013</b>	894	364	48	3	175	-1,603	453	363
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,707</b>	<b>13,234</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>39,776</b>	<b>31,012</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>4,500</b>

This includes land within the urban area of Cambridge, the urban extensions to Cambridge, the new town of Northstowe and village development frameworks.

NM = not monitored, on the 1 January 2004 the Research & Monitoring team widened the scope of their monitoring to include A2 and D2 uses.

A1 (retail) figures are for net tradeable floorspace (sales space); figures for the rest of the use classes are gross floorspace.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.41: Gross and net amount of committed floorspace (sqm) for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services at 31 March 2013 (**Indicator LOA9**)

(i) within South Cambridgeshire

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<b>Outline planning permissions</b>	450	450	0	0	46,021	44,170	160	100
<b>Full &amp; RM planning permissions - under construction</b>	0	0	0	0	1,798	1,707	210	90
<b>Full &amp; RM planning permissions - not started</b>	6,541	6,020	258	258	13,203	10,623	4,241	1,262
<b>Allocated without planning permission</b>	28,000	28,000	4,000	4,000	0	0	5,200	5,200

A1 (retail) figures are for net tradeable floorspace (sales space); figures for the rest of the use classes are gross floorspace.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

(ii) within development frameworks

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<b>Outline planning permissions</b>	200	450	0	0	30,102	44,170	0	100
<b>Full &amp; RM planning permissions - under construction</b>	0	0	0	0	357	1,707	0	90
<b>Full &amp; RM planning permissions - not started</b>	5,186	6,020	258	258	658	10,623	1,535	1,262
<b>Allocated without planning permission</b>	500	28,000	0	4,000	0	0	700	5,200

This includes land within the urban area of Cambridge, the urban extensions to Cambridge, the new town of Northstowe and village development frameworks.

A1 (retail) figures are for net tradeable floorspace (sales space); figures for the rest of the use classes are gross floorspace.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

## Mixed Use Developments

- 4.46 The adopted **Core Strategy** proposes in **Policy ST/2** that the Council will make provision for 20,000 new homes in the district during the period 1999 to 2016. To achieve this, the Council has allocated major mixed-use developments on the edge of Cambridge and at the new town of Northstowe, and smaller housing-led mixed-use developments reusing previously developed land close to Cambridge or within the more sustainable settlements.

*Figure 4.42: Development at Mixed Use Allocations identified in the Area Action Plans and Site Specific Policies DPD (Indicators NS01, NS04, CE01, CE04, CSF01, CSF04, NWC01, NWC04, NWC05, SSLO4, SSLO7, SSLO8, SSLO9 and SSLO10)*

	Summary of Development Progress
<b>Cambridge East (Area Action Plan)</b>	<p>Marshall has confirmed that the relocation of Cambridge Airport will not happen before 2031 at least, as there are currently no suitable relocation options.</p> <p>In December 2013 Marshall submitted an outline planning application for their wing development (land north of Newmarket Road), which consists of up to 1,300 homes, a primary school, a food store, community facilities, open spaces, landscaping and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>There is also potential for 460 homes north of Cherry Hinton (110 homes in South Cambridgeshire) and this site is identified in the Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013).</p>
<b>North West Cambridge (Area Action Plan)</b>	<p>In February 2013, Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District Councils granted outline planning permission for the site. The development will include key worker housing for University staff, student housing, new faculty buildings and research facilities, a local centre and market housing. Detailed planning applications for the first parcels have been submitted and construction has started on the access to the site.</p>
<b>Cambridge Southern Fringe (Trumpington Meadows) (Area Action Plan)</b>	<p>The site has outline planning permission for 600 dwellings with a primary school, and recreation, leisure and community facilities. Construction of phase 1 is underway. Pre-application discussions are underway for the next phases of the development.</p>
<b>Northstowe (Area Action Plan)</b>	<p>A site wide masterplan has been agreed, and the formal decision notice for phase 1 (1,500 dwellings) is due to be issued shortly.</p>
<b>Orchard Park (Policy SP/1)</b>	<p>The majority of the original outline planning permission for 900 dwellings with employment, retail, leisure, community and education uses has been completed. Parcel K1 is the only remaining undeveloped parcel and discussions are on-going to bring forward this site for self-build.</p> <p>Three additional parcels have been identified for approximately 220 dwellings. Planning permission has been granted for a local centre and 140 dwellings and construction is underway. Discussions are underway with the landowner of the remaining parcels.</p>
<b>North West Cambridge, between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road &amp; A14 (NIAB2) (Policy SP/2)</b>	<p>Pre-application discussions are in progress.</p>

	Summary of Development Progress
<b>Bayer CropScience, Hauxton (Policy SP/8)</b>	The site has outline planning permission for housing and employment uses. Site monitoring of the remediation works is in progress. Detailed planning permission for phase 1 (201 dwellings) was granted in December 2012. Masterplanning of the site has resulted in the site being anticipated to provide only 285 dwellings, rather than 380 dwellings as anticipated in the outline planning permission.
<b>Fulbourn &amp; Ida Darwin Hospitals (Policy SP/9)</b>	An outline planning application for up to 180 dwellings, a 70 unit extra care facility and open space was submitted in May 2013 along with a development brief for the site.
<b>Papworth Hospital Site (Policy SP/10, site 1)</b>	No progress. Redevelopment of the site is dependent on the relocation of Papworth Hospital to the Addenbrooke's Biomedical Campus.
<b>Papworth Everard West Central (Policy SP/10, site 2)</b>	<p><b>Land south of Church Lane:</b> the Council's planning committee has given officers delegated powers to approve a planning permission for the erection of up to 58 dwellings, 8 units for either housing or business use, a brewhouse, a bakery, community rooms, car parking, open space and landscaping, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement.</p> <p><b>Catholic Church site:</b> a planning application for the erection of a dwelling and the renovation of the church building was submitted in October 2013.</p>

## Community Facilities and Local Services

- 4.47 Good access from housing to a range of services can help to reduce car dependence and may also help to support the vitality of rural communities. **Core Strategy Objective ST/b** therefore requires all new development to be located where access to day-to-day needs such as employment, shopping, education, recreation and health facilities are available by public transport, walking and cycling. The Council will also refuse planning permission for proposals that will cause an unacceptable reduction in the level of community or service provision in the locality (see **Development Control Policy SF/1**).

Figure 4.43: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services (**Indicator LOB4**)

	2005-2006 †	2006-2007 †	2007-2008 †	2008-2009 *	2009-2010 *	2010-2011 *	2011-2012 *	2012-2013 *
<b>General Practitioner</b>	87%	97%	99%	96%	97%	98%	97%	98%
<b>Hospital</b>	68%	53%	38%	18%	36%	13%	22%	10%
<b>Primary School</b>	96%	97%	99%	97%	95%	96%	98%	97%
<b>Secondary School</b>	40%	73%	79%	78%	73%	59%	59%	92%
<b>Employment</b>	97%	97%	99%	96%	96%	99%	98%	98%
<b>Major Retail Centre</b>	41%	44%	44%	53%	39%	50%	67%	65%
<b>All of the Above</b>	19%	18%	8%	16%	18%	8%	5%	7%

† The data has been calculated using a list of all NHS hospitals and therefore includes Papworth Hospital which is a specialist hospital.

\* The data has been calculated using a list of general NHS hospitals: Addenbrooke's Hospital and Hinchingbrooke Hospital. (Excludes any specialist hospitals such as Papworth Hospital).

The journey time is the sum of the time taken to walk to the bus stop, the duration of the bus journey and the time taken to walk from the bus stop to the service.

Source: New Communities – Cambridgeshire County Council

## Developer Contributions

- 4.48 New developments can create additional demands for physical infrastructure and social facilities, and can have an adverse impact on the environment. The Council, in accordance with government guidance, therefore requires developers to make the scheme 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 **Development Control Policy DP/4**). 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.

*Figure 4.44: Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions (**Indicator LOF1**)*

LOF1	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions										Money Received	
Secured by:	For:	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2011-2012	2012-2013
South Cambridgeshire District Council	Affordable Housing	£0	£4,053,033	£289,072	£184,000	£0	£1,782,000	£395,000	£234,000	£616,700	£54,000	£897,056
	Open Space	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£191,194	£960,332	£300,982	£377,113	£1,441,847	£386,147	£370,382
	Public Art	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£97,500	£6,500	£88,750	£53,540	£110,500	£22,003	£3,089
	Community Facilities	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£40,000	£300,000	£21,670	£1,520,138	£210,259	£26,809	£62,819
	Drainage	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£0	£8,124	£4,115	£205,467	£7,897	£0	£214,397
	Library (on behalf of Parish)	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£5,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
	Monitoring (including Air Quality Monitoring)	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£80,100	£102,000	£2,150	£6,756
	Renewable Energy	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£950,000	£20,000	£0	£550,000
	Ecology & Biodiversity	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£500	£24,500	£0	£0
	Waste & Recycling	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£31178 Cambourne 950: £65.26 per house & £150 per flat	£48,347	£5,975	£23,729
Site Specific Contributions (including bus stop, healthcare)	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£0	£113,809	£8,377	£500,000	
Cambridgeshire County Council (from planning permissions in South Cambridgeshire)	Education	£290,024	£3,562,850	£319,598	£413,750	£413,300	£897,046	£47,500	£10,681,924	£1,525,530	£214,296	£372,993
	Libraries	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£151,200	£0	£0	£0
	Transport	£5,000	£6,910,000	£275,663	£75,000	£0	£296,578	£297,627	£482,268	£168,810	£1,366,752	£47,267
	Miscellaneous	£0	£102,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£968,299	£26,746	£0	£166,249
Cambridgeshire County Council for Trumpington Meadows	Education	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£13,943,086	n/a	n/a	n/a	£756,082	£4,645,337
	Libraries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£366,879	n/a	n/a	n/a	£12,031	£141,527
	Transport	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£4,715,995	n/a	n/a	n/a	£1,583,153	£1,030,753
	Miscellaneous	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£524,875	n/a	n/a	n/a	£23,237	£0
South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council for Trumpington Meadows	Affordable Housing Contribution	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£17,651 per affordable housing unit	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Sports, Health & Community Facilities, Open Space and Allotments (including officers and maintenance)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£1,548,557 plus £504 per street tree	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Ecological Mitigation Measures & Maintenance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£360,173	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Waste Receptacles	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£65 per house or £150 per flat	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£3,585
	Miscellaneous	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£59,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

## Open Space and Outdoor Recreation

- 4.49 Recreational facilities, including outdoor play space, informal open space and supporting built recreation facilities, eg. club houses and changing rooms, 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. The Council therefore requires developers to contribute towards providing new open space within their development but may also require contributions towards enhancing existing facilities for the benefit of the new occupants (see **Development Control Policies SF/10 and SF/11**).
- 4.50 The Recreation Study 2005 identified specific villages where recreation provision was below the Council's minimum standard for open space and where a need existed for additional facilities. **Site Specific Policy SP/14** identifies nine sites for extensions to recreation grounds, extensions to school playing fields and new recreation grounds, to meet this identified shortfall in specific villages.

Figure 4.45: Progress of Open Space Allocations (**Indicator SSLO11**)

	Policy SP/14	Summary of Progress
Extension to recreation grounds	1a. East of recreation ground, Over	No known progress (January 2012). Carried forward into Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013) – landowner has indicated through representations that the whole site is unlikely to come forward.
	1b. East of Bar Lane & north-west of Green Hedge Farm, Stapleford	The Parish Council has advised that whilst there are currently no proposals to bring forward the extension to the recreation ground, it would like the allocation to remain (January 2012). Carried forward into Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013).
	1c. North of Hatton's Road, Longstanton	The Parish Council continues to work with the Council to bring forward this site as an extension to the recreation ground (January 2012). Carried forward into Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013).
	1d. North of recreation ground, Swavesey	The Parish Council has advised that whilst there are currently no proposals to bring forward the extension to the recreation ground, it would like the allocation to remain (January 2012). Carried forward into Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013).
	1e. East of recreation ground, Impington	Not carried forward into Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013) – an alternative site added at Bypass Farm, Histon.
Extension to school playing field	2f. Land at Primary School, Long Furlong, Over	Planning permission was allowed on appeal for the erection of 28 dwellings and the provision of a playing field for Over Primary School in June 2007 (S/1114/06). The development has been completed.
New recreation grounds	3g. East of Mill Lane, Impington	Not carried forward into Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013) – an alternative site added at Bypass Farm, Histon.
	3h. South of Manor Park, Histon	Not carried forward into Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013) – an alternative site added at Bypass Farm, Histon.
	3i. Land at Barrowcroft, Gunns Lane, Histon	Not carried forward into Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013) – an alternative site added at Bypass Farm, Histon.



- 4.51 The Council, through *indicator LOB1*, has stated an intention to monitor the gains and losses of open space and outdoor recreation land resulting from new developments and also the percentage of planning permissions meeting open space standards. The Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013) carries forward the intention to monitor the gains and losses of open space and outdoor recreation land resulting from new developments. It has not been possible to capture this data for yet, however the Council is developing a methodology and therefore it should be possible to include data in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

## Renewable Energy

- 4.52 Both the government and the Council are committed to reducing the use of fossil fuels and increasing the proportion of energy used that is generated from renewable sources. **Development Control Policy NE/2** states that the Council will grant planning permission for proposals to generate energy from renewable sources, provided that they comply with the development principles set out in **Development Control Policies DP/1, DP/2 and DP/3** and where applicable can be connected efficiently to the national grid.
- 4.53 The Council also requires through **Development Control Policy NE/3** that all development proposals for greater than 10 dwellings or 1,000 sqm of floorspace will include technology for renewable energy sources to provide at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements. Given the scale of new development planned for the district, the potential contribution of renewable energy provision from new developments is considerable.

Figure 4.46: Renewable energy capacity installed by type (in MegaWatts) (**Indicator CO-E3i**)

	Wind	Sewage Gas	Landfill Gas	Biomass	Photovoltaic	Hydro	Total
<b>Before 1999</b>	0	0	2.136	0	0	0	<b>2.136</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>2001-2002</b>	0.0025	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.0025</b>
<b>2002-2003</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>2003-2004</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>2004-2005</b>	0	0	2.128	0	0	0	<b>2.128</b>
<b>2005-2006</b>	0.005	0	0	0	0.011	0	<b>0.016</b>
<b>2006-2007</b>	0.006	0	0	0	0.012	0	<b>0.018</b>
<b>2007-2008</b>	0.001	0	0	0	0.003	0	<b>0.004</b>
<b>2008-2009</b>	0.012	0	0.727	0	0	0.0001	<b>0.7391</b>
<b>2009-2010</b>	0.011	0	0	0	0.006	0	<b>0.0170</b>
<b>2010-2011</b>	0	0	0	0	0.4883	0	<b>0.4883</b>
<b>2011-2012</b>	0.0702	0	0	0	0.9026	0	<b>0.9728</b>
<b>2012-2013</b>	30.2300	0	0	0	22.83	0	<b>53.0564</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.3377</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>4.9910</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>24.2493</b>	<b>0.0001</b>	<b>59.5781</b>

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.47: Renewable energy capacity with planning permission at 31 March 2013 by type (in MegaWatts) (**Indicator CO-E3ii**)

Wind	Sewage Gas	Landfill Gas	Biomass	Photovoltaic	Hydro	Total
0.035	0	0	0.04	0.1424	0	0.2174

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.48: Development proposals greater than 1,000 sqm or 10 dwellings including renewable energy technology providing at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements (**Indicator LOG2**)

Number of planning permissions ...	2009-2010			2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013		
	Residential	Non-residential	Total	Residential	Non-residential	Total	Residential	Non-residential	Total	Residential	Non-residential	Total
Including renewable energy technologies	15	18	33	12	6	18	16	17	33	16	15	31
Meeting the thresholds	17	22	39	13	8	21	22	19	41	17	15	32
%	88%	82%	85%	92%	75%	86%	73%	89%	80%	94%	100%	97%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

## Development in Locations of Particular Environmental Importance

- 4.54 The Council is committed to the protection and enhancement of sites of internationally and nationally important nature conservation areas; however this must be balanced with the need for development and in some instances the Council may allow sensitively located and carefully designed developments (see **Development Control Policy NE/7**). European Directives and national planning policy also provide tiered protection for sites of biodiversity or geological importance.
- 4.55 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 another and with Cambridge. There is therefore a presumption against inappropriate development (as defined in the **National Planning Policy Framework**) in the Cambridge Green Belt (see **Development Control Policy GB/1**).
- 4.56 Alongside this the Council is also committed to protecting Important Countryside Frontages. **Development Control Policy CH/7** states that planning permission for development will be refused if it would compromise their purpose, 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.

Figure 4.49: Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas (**Indicator LOI1**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)</b>	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
<b>SAC (Special Areas of Conservation)</b>	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
<b>RAMSAR (Wetland Areas)</b>	There are no RAMSAR sites in the district.								
<b>SPA (Special Protection Areas)</b>	There are no SPAs in the district.								
<b>NNR (National Nature Reserves)</b>	There are no NNRs in the district.								

Source: Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Biological Records Centre

Figure 4.50: Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development (**Indicator LOE2**)

2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council; Planning & New Communities – South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 4.51: Amount of inappropriate development completed in the Green Belt (**Indicator LOK1**)

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>Housing</b>	none	none	6 Gypsy & Traveller pitches (S/1895/07)	none	none	2 Gypsy & Traveller pitches (S/1653/07)	24 Gypsy & Traveller pitches (S/1653/07) 1 Gypsy & Traveller pitch (S/0218/11) 1 Dwelling (S/0651/03)
<b>Business</b>	none	none	<b>B1b use:</b> 8015 sqm (S/1464/01)	<b>Retail:</b> 415 sqm (S/0692/07) <b>D1 use:</b> 613 sqm (S/0956/07); 29 sqm (S/0358/08) <b>D2 use:</b> 381 sqm (S/1025/08)	<b>A3 use:</b> 475 sqm (S/1300/09); 252 sqm (S/1503/09) <b>B1b use:</b> 8931 sqm (S/0347/07) <b>B1c use:</b> 35 sqm (S/2209/10) <b>C1 use:</b> 283 sqm (S/0297/08) <b>D1 use:</b> 222 sqm (S/0198/08); 113 sqm (S/1938/09) <b>D2 use:</b> 880 sqm (S/1945/08)	<b>B1b use:</b> 3,723 sqm (S/0853/09) <b>B8 use:</b> 78 sqm (S/1672/10) <b>D1 use:</b> 103 sqm (S/1862/09)	<b>Retail:</b> 17sqm (S/0356/12); <b>B1a use:</b> 99sqm (S/0227/12); 687sqm (S/1388/12) <b>B1c use:</b> 687sqm (S/1388/12) <b>B8 use:</b> 687sqm (S/1388/12) <b>C2 use:</b> 1,324sqm (S/1492/11) ^ <b>D1 use:</b> 687sqm (S/1388/12) <b>Sui Generis:</b> 225sqm (S/0227/12)

^ (note: this replaces 1,584sqm of C2 use that was demolished in 2011)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council; Planning & New Communities – South Cambridgeshire District Council

## Biodiversity

4.57 The Council is 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. **Development Control Policy NE/6** states that the Council will refuse planning permission for development that would have a significant adverse impact on the population or conservation status of protected species, priority species or habitat, unless the impact can be adequately mitigated or compensated for.

Figure 4.52: Change in areas of biodiversity importance (**Indicator CO-E2**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Change in hectares of sites of biodiversity importance	no change	no change	+ 1.89 ha	+ 0.75 ha	+ 2.24 ha	+ 1.43 ha	- 3.00 ha	- 30.78 ha

Areas of biodiversity importance are those recognised for their intrinsic environmental value and include sites of international, national, regional and local significance. In South Cambridgeshire these have been defined as: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), RAMSAR sites, and County Wildlife Sites.

Source: Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Biological Records Centre

Figure 4.53: Habitats and species affected by new developments (**Indicator LOI2**)

Housing Completions	South Cambridgeshire BAP Species *					UK NERC s41 Species †				
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
% of planning permissions for housing that are completed and "affect" species records	62.9%	74.0%	81.7%	81.3%	76.5%	72.2%	77.1%	85.7%	82.7%	77.2%
% of species records "affected" by planning permissions for housing that are completed	42.3%	58.6%	54.6%	46.9%	33.6%	22.8%	11.0%	10.2%	15.2%	15.8%

Non-housing Completions \$	South Cambridgeshire BAP Species *					UK NERC s41 Species †				
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
% of planning permissions for non-housing that are completed and "affect" species records	52.9%	79.7%	73.1%	88.4%	86.9%	52.9%	79.7%	73.1%	88.4%	86.9%
% of species records "affected" by planning permissions for non-housing that are completed	4.0%	4.8%	5.4%	2.0%	2.7%	2.7%	4.2%	6.1%	3.3%	6.0%

\* Species listed in section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

† Species listed in the South Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).

\$ Non-housing completions include business uses (B1-B8), retail use (A1), financial & professional services (A2) and leisure uses (D2).

Source: Cambridge & Peterborough Biological Records Centre

## Listed Buildings

4.58 Listed buildings contribute significantly to the character and history of South Cambridgeshire. When assessing listed building applications, in addition to the legislative provisions to protect the historic and architectural significance of the building, the Council will adopt a presumption in favour of the retention and preservation of local materials and details on listed buildings in the district (see **Development Control Policy CH/3**). All listed buildings applications must be determined in accordance with national policy, currently the **National Planning Policy Framework**.

Figure 4.54: Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk (**Indicator LOJ1**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>Number of listed buildings</b>	2,630	2,633	2,665	2,666	2,666	2,660	2,660	2,672	2,672
<b>Number at risk</b>	51	50	41	34	29	37	53	46	69
<b>% of listed buildings at risk</b>	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%	2.6%

Source: Planning & New Communities – South Cambridgeshire District Council



## Flood Risk

- 4.59 There is a presumption that development should not be permitted in areas at risk of flooding; therefore any proposals for redevelopment or new development in flood risk areas are required to demonstrate that the development is not at risk of flooding and does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. The **National Planning Policy Framework** requires that development proposals are considered against a sequential test to determine their suitability (see **Development Control Policy NE/11**).

Figure 4.55: Number of planning permissions granted where Environment Agency initially objected on flooding and water quality grounds (**Indicator CO-E1**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>Flooding</b>	none	2 *	5 †	9 §	8 #	5 «	6 Ω	7 □
<b>Water Quality</b>	none	none	none	none	1 ^	none	2 ◇	1 ⊥

\* S/0873/06 was initially refused by the Council but then allowed by an independent Inspector on appeal, and S/1086/06 was granted with the proviso that the flooding concerns were addressed through the reserved matters planning applications.

† S/0282/07, S/0349/07, S/1183/07, S/1289/07 & S/1447/07 - all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions or the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment, and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

§ S/0376/08, S/0696/08, S/0834/08, S/1211/08, S/1575/08, S/1598/08, S/1624/08, S/1816/08 & S/1834/07 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions or the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections, or they were allowed on appeal.

# S/0339/09, S/0696/08, S/0834/08, S/1575/08, S/1598/08, S/1624/08, S/1702/08 & S/1816/08 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions or the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment, and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

^ S/0300/10 – the planning permission is for a variation of planning condition, and therefore the Environment Agency withdrew their initial objection following discussions with the case officer and the submission of the required information by the applicant.

« S/0303/10, S/0758/10, S/1778/10, S/1847/10, S/2079/10 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

Ω S/0779/11, S/0849/11, S/1911/11, S/2411/11, S/2587/11 & S/0005/12 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or amended plans and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

◇ S/1656/11 & S/2411/11 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or amended plans and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

□ S/0921/12, S/1349/12, S/1725/12, S/1726/12, S/2378/12, S/2491/12 & S/2557/12 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

⊥ S/2411/11 – permission granted subject to appropriate conditions

Source: Environment Agency

Figure 4.56: Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures (**Indicator LOG1**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>Previously undeveloped functional floodplain land *</b>	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
<b>Flood risk areas</b>	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

\* The Council has functional floodplain modelling for large areas of the district as a result of the completion of its revised Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, however there are still areas in the north of the district where modelling of functional floodplain is not yet available. Functional floodplain (identified as Flood Zone 3b) is the land where there is the highest level of flood risk and is a subset of the areas of flood risk identified by the Environment Agency.

Source: Planning & New Communities – South Cambridgeshire District Council

## Reviewing & Monitoring the Statement of Community Involvement

4.60 The Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in January 2010, and provides information on how the Council will involve the community and other local and national stakeholders in the planning process. The SCI explains the process and methods for public involvement in the preparation and revision of the development plan and in the determination of planning applications. Minimum requirements for public involvement in the planning process are already set out in various Planning Acts, Regulations and Orders, however the SCI sets out any additional methods and processes that the Council will use.

4.61 In order to monitor the Council's implementation of the SCI, three monitoring indicators are included that cover public satisfaction with the planning application service and plan making consultations, and success in reaching all relevant sections of the community and stakeholders.

*Figure 4.57: Public Satisfaction with the Council's Planning Applications Service (Indicator SCI1)*

	2012-2013
63% and Above	60%
Below 63%	40%
Surveys Received	395

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

*Figure 4.58: Equality & Diversity Characteristics of the Council's Plan Making Respondents (Indicator SCI2)*

Consultation on Draft Fen Drayton Former LSA Estate SPD and Draft Health Impact Assessment SPD (October – December 2010)

AGE	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	0%	0%	11%	56%	33%	0%

ETHNICITY	Asian	Black	White	Mixed	Gypsy & Traveller	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%

GENDER	Male	Female	Transgender	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	56%	44%	0%	0%

DISABILITY	Yes	No
Draft SPDs	11%	89%

RELIGION	Christian	Hindu	None	Other	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	56%	0%	33%	0%	11%

SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Bisexual	Heterosexual	Homosexual	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	0%	88%	0%	12%

RELATIONSHIP / MARITAL STATUS	Divorced	Married	Single	Other	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	0%	75%	0%	13%	12%

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

*Figure 4.59: Customer Satisfaction with the Council's Plan Making Consultations (Indicator SCI3)*

Fen Drayton Former LSA Estate SPD	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall I am satisfied with the service provided by the Planning Policy Team.	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

## 5. Significant Effects Indicators

### Land and Water Resources

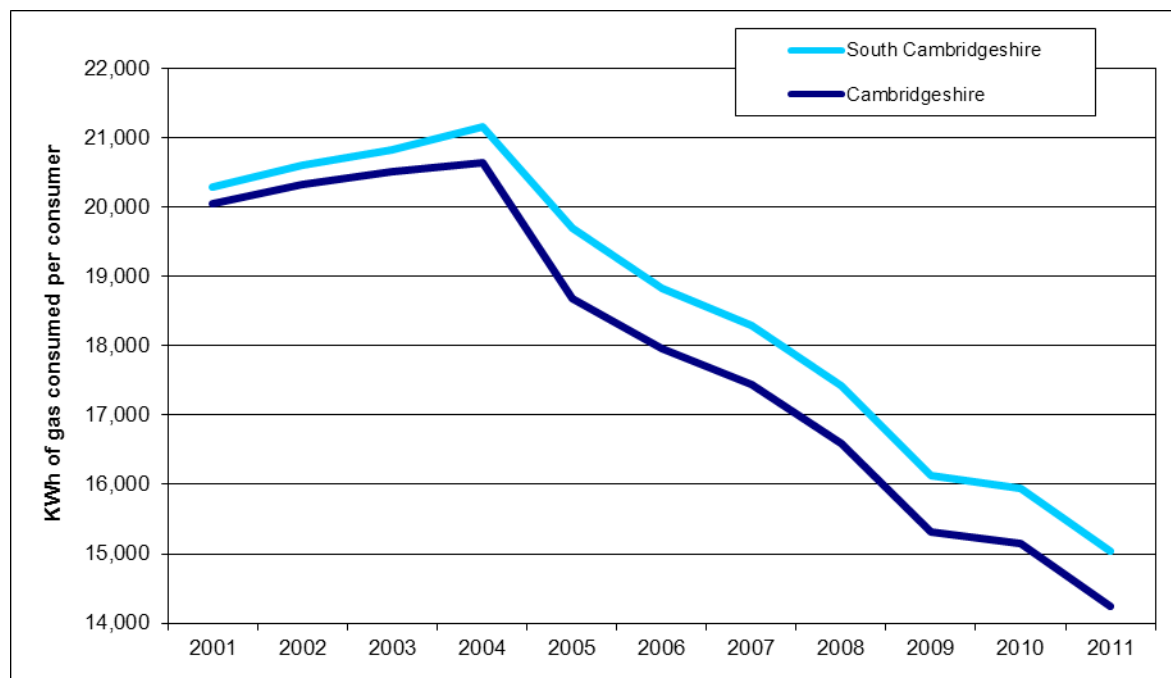
5.1. South Cambridgeshire is a rural district with significant areas of high quality agricultural land, mineral resources and sand and gravel aggregates that require protection, and a limited supply of previously developed land available for development. The district is also in one of the driest areas in the country leading to water supply issues and is identified as an area of Serious Water Stress. It is therefore important that any proposed development makes the most efficient use of land while protecting the district's land and water resources. Both the government and the Council are committed to reducing the use of fossil fuels and increasing the proportion of energy used that is generated from renewable sources.

#### **Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Land and Water Resources**

- *Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings.*
- *Reduce the use of non-renewable resources, including energy sources.*
- *Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems.*

#### **Renewable & Non-Renewable Energy Sources**

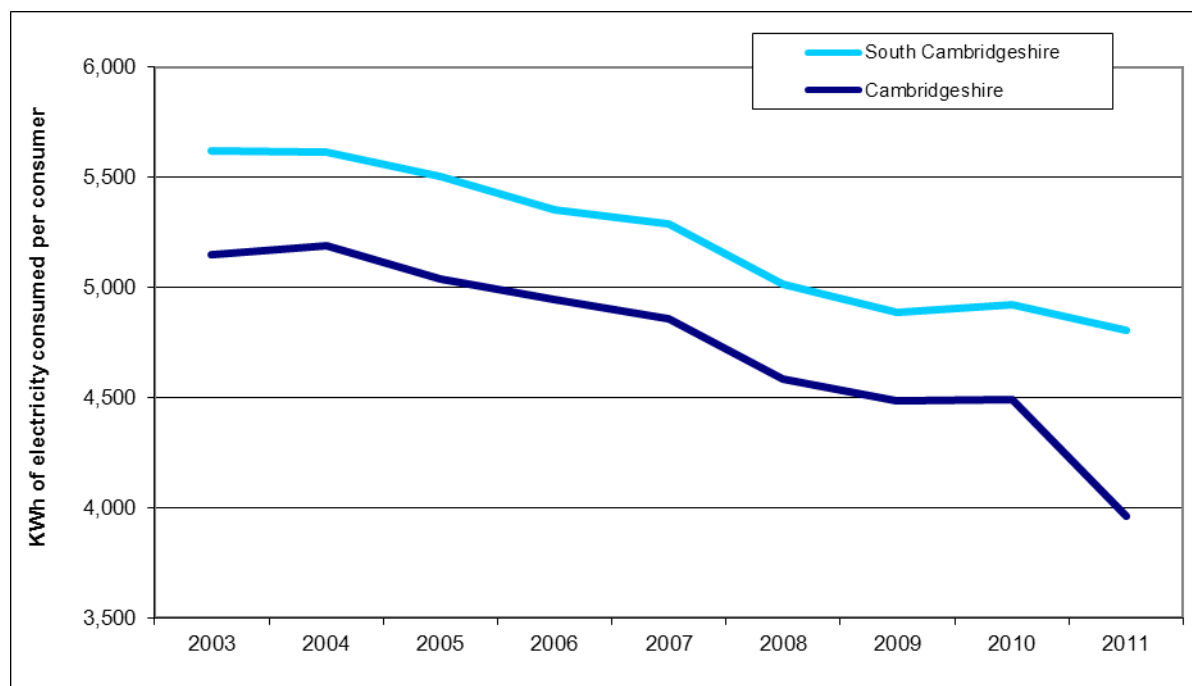
Figure 5.1: KWh (kilowatt hours) of gas consumed per consumer per year (**Indicator SE3i**)



[For full data, see figure A.15, appendix 2]

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure 5.2: KWh (kilowatt hours) of electricity consumed per consumer per year (**Indicator SE3ii**)



[For full data, see figure A.16, appendix 2]

NOTE: Electricity consumption statistics for 2003 and 2004 are an experimental series.

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

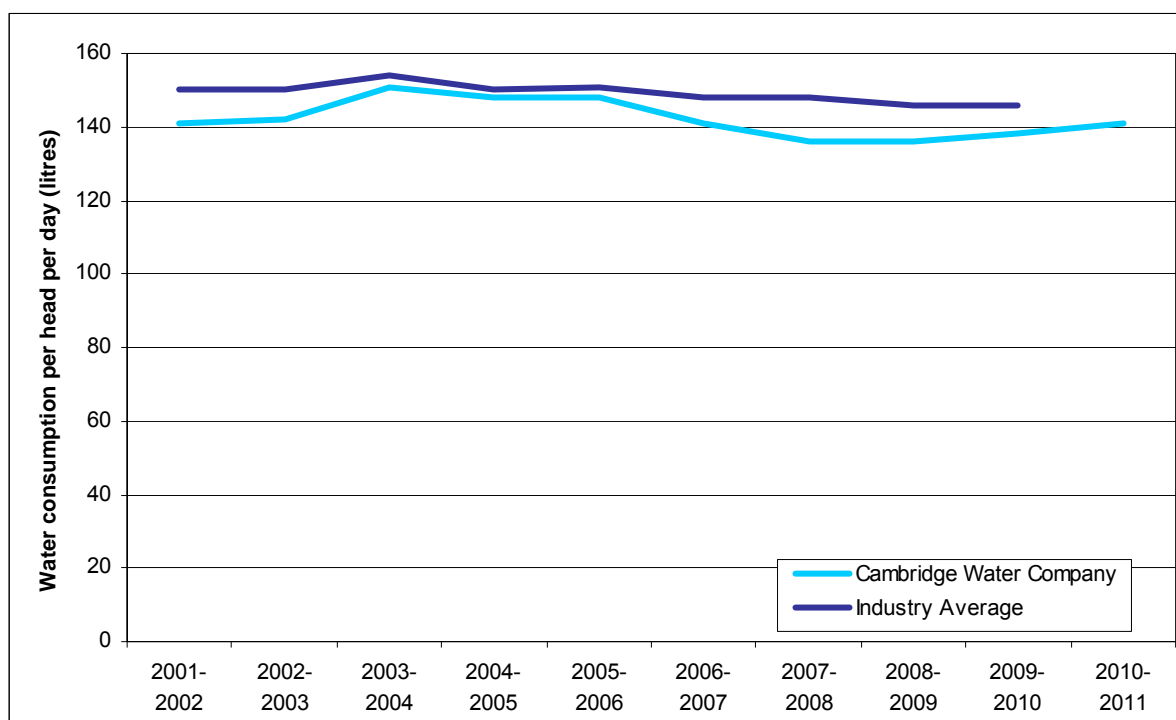
Figure 5.3: Generating potential of renewable energy sources (GWh, gigawatt hours) (**Indicator SE4**)

As at...														
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
16.84	16.84	16.84	16.85	16.85	16.85	33.64	33.65	33.66	33.67	39.45	42.85	42.85	43.79	132.83

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

## Water

Figure 5.4: Water consumption per head per day (in litres) (Indicator SE5)



[For full data, see figure A.17, appendix 2]

Source: Ofwat

		2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Cambridge Water Company	Unmeasured	143	146	150	154	153 $\Omega$	144 $\Omega$
	Measured	130	128	129	131	132 $\Omega$	126 $\Omega$
	Average *	136	136	138	141	141 $\Omega$	133 $\Omega$
Anglian Water	Unmeasured	158	158	163	165	163	155
	Measured	142	139	133	135	134	127
	Average *	150	147	145	146	141	133

\* Average water consumption is calculated based on the number of properties in each of the unmeasured and measured categories, rather than simply dividing by two.

$\Omega$  Cambridge Water Company figures for 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 have not been adjusted for the population amendment as a result of the 2011 Census.

Source: Anglian Water & Cambridge Water Company

## Biodiversity

5.2. South Cambridgeshire includes five different National Character Areas each with a unique combination of physical attributes, such as geology, plant and animal species, land use and culture, which combine to create a distinctive biodiversity for each area. The district also has a variety of sites of international, national and local importance for nature conservation such as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and County Wildlife Sites. It is therefore important that any proposed development maintains or enhances the biodiversity of the area, or any adverse impact can be adequately mitigated or compensated for.

### **Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Biodiversity**

- *Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species.*
- *Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species.*
- *Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.*

Figure 5.5: Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition (**Indicator SE6**)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South Cambridgeshire	77	80	91	91	79	83	88	88
Cambridgeshire	71	74	69	68	65	72	79	78

Source: Cambridge & Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC)

Figure 5.6: Total area designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (**Indicator SE7**)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South Cambridgeshire	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha

Source: Cambridge & Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC)

Figure 5.7: Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 people (**Indicator SE8**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
South Cambridgeshire	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council and Natural England



Figure 5.8: Percentage of Rights of Way that are easy to use (**Indicator SE10**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
% of Rights of Way that are easy to use (based on the number)	70.3	61.2	75.0	70.3	72.6	87.2	84.3	84.0	73.0
% of Rights of Way that are easy to use (based on their length)	65.9	56.7	63.1	72.8	80.0	86.5	83.4	89.6	76.0

Source: Countryside Access – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.9: Proportion of 'local sites' where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented (**Indicator SA13**)

	2012-2013
South Cambridgeshire	66.1%
Cambridgeshire	57.9%

Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre

5.3. The Council's Biodiversity Strategy outlines how the Council will promote biodiversity, conservation and enhancement through its daily functions, both regulatory and advisory, in order to produce an ecologically diverse and sustainable local environment. The Council's Biodiversity Strategy covers the period 2006-2009. Although the Biodiversity Strategy is now out of date, significant progress continues to be made against the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets (**Indicator SE9**). The following are some examples of what has been achieved in the last monitoring year:

- Expert advice provided for the development and delivery of the Mill Bridge Brook improvement project in Gamlingay.
- Action is being taken to re-seed a number of amenity grass areas with wildflower seed mixes to bring in more colour and insects into housing estates.
- The Wildlife Enhancement Scheme has been changed from a grant fund to a project fund. This has enabled the ecology officer to work more effectively on council lead initiatives such as wild flower seeding and the enhancement of Award Watercourses.
- A partnership project has been initiated with the Wildlife Trust, landowners and the Environment Agency to improve the Hoffer Brook.
- Bespoke nest and bat boxes have been produced to be built-in to Council properties as they are externally insulated. This is pioneering work.
- Regular input has been provided to the development of a River Cam Strategy with a two presentations given on the ecology of the River Cam and current improvement projects.
- A water vole enhancement and flood protection project has been produced for Bar Hill Parish Council with delivery expected in March 2014.
- Continued support has been provided for those communities that have planted community orchards.

- Funding has been provided for a range of community projects including Barrington Challis Wood, the restoration of Castle Camps pond and the creation of a meadow at Shelford School.

## Landscape, Townscape and Archaeology

- 5.4. The villages of South Cambridgeshire vary in size and character, with complex combinations of materials and styles set in different landscapes. The district also contains a great variety of buildings of architectural and historical interest. It is therefore important that any proposed new development: does not harm local amenity, responds to local surroundings; is of high quality design; and brings benefits to the landscapes and townscapes of the area.

### **Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Landscape, Townscape and Archaeology**

- *Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.*
- *Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.*
- *Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.*

Figure 5.10: Percentage of the total built-up area falling within Conservation Areas (Indicator SE12)

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
21.2 %	21.6 %	21.9 %	21.8 %	22.4 %	22.4 %	20.2 %	20.2 %	20.7 %	20.7 %

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

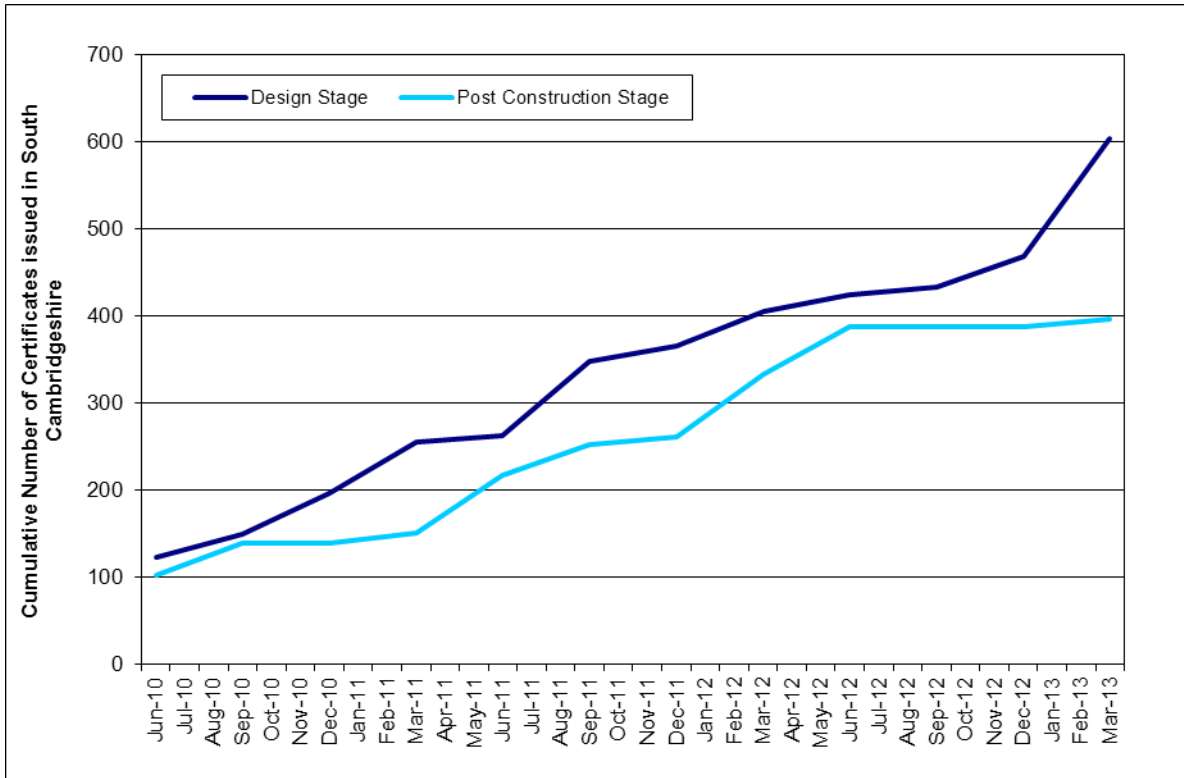
Figure 5.11: (i) Residents' satisfaction with the quality of the built environment and (ii) Percentage of residents 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with their local area as a place to live (Indicator SE13)

	Quality of Life Survey (i)		Place Survey (ii)
	2003	2006	2008
South Cambridgeshire	57%	47%	91%
Cambridgeshire	50%	43%	86%

Figure 5.12: (i) Percentage of new homes developed to Eco-Homes 'good' or 'excellent' standard and (ii) Cumulative number of Code for Sustainable Homes certificates issued in South Cambridgeshire (Indicator SE14)

SE14(i)	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
% of new homes	1.6%	13.2%	12.9%

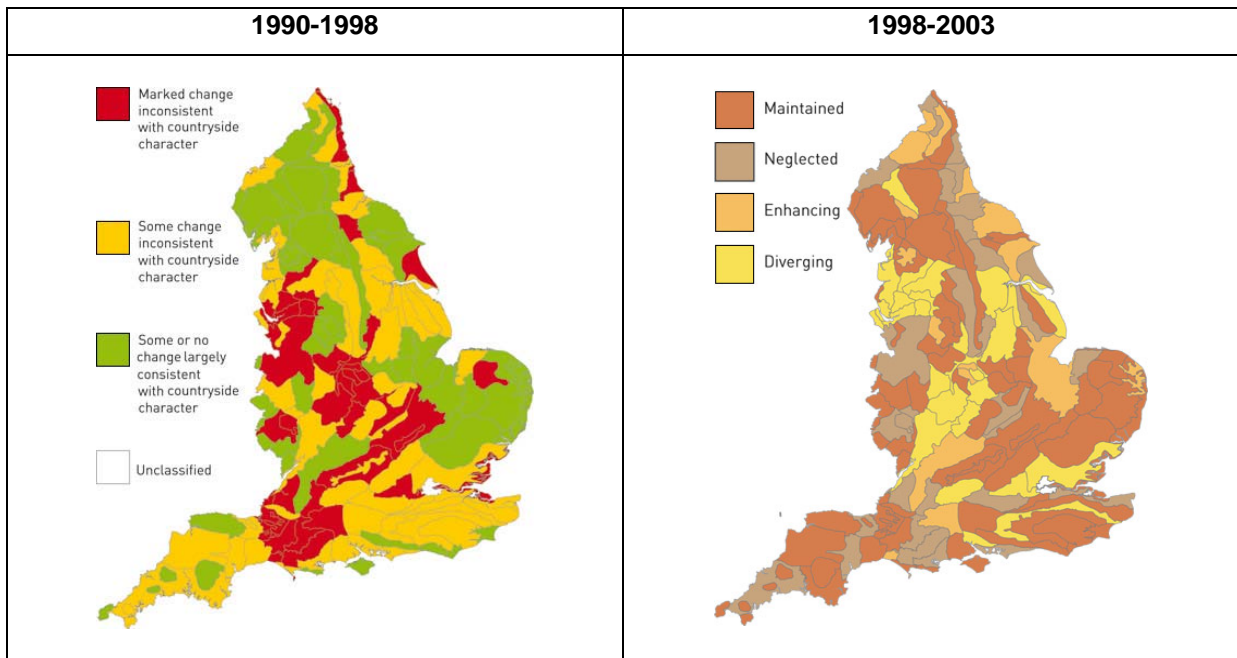
Source: BREEAM



[For full data, see figure A.18, appendix 2]

Source: Department of Communities & Local Government (CLG)

Figure 5.13: Countryside Quality Counts - areas inconsistent with (local) landscape character (**Indicator SA17**)



Source: Natural England

Figure 5.14: Other heritage assets at risk (**Indicator SA19**)

	2011	2012	2013
<b>Buildings and Structure</b>	2	2	2
<b>Place of Worship</b>	1	1	1
<b>Archaeology / Scheduled Monuments</b>	24	25	24
<b>Registered Parks and Garden</b>	0	0	0
<b>Registered Battlefield</b>	0	0	0
<b>Wreck Site</b>	0	0	0
<b>Conservation Area</b>	11	10	11

Source: English Heritage

## Climate Change and Pollution

5.5. South Cambridgeshire is a rural district with large areas of high quality agricultural land and large areas of land within the floodplain; therefore the key issues for the district relating to climate change are fluvial flooding and changes in the soil characteristics. The rural nature of the district also increases dependency on car travel, and road transport is a significant source of pollution in the district. Waste is a big environmental issue and it is thought that up to 90% of household waste could be recycled.

### **Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Climate Change and Pollution**

- Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise vibration and light).
- Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products.
- Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding).

### Pollution

Figure 5.15: Carbon Dioxide emissions (**Indicator SE15**)

	Carbon dioxide emissions from domestic sources (kilo tonnes)						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
South Cambridgeshire	338	351	346	344	314	340	301

	Carbon dioxide emissions per domestic capita (tonnes)						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
South Cambridgeshire	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure 5.16: Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) (**Indicator SE16i**)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bar Hill	49.7	42.0	43.0	34.0	42.0	39.0	30.0	43.0	39.0
Impington	52.2	31.0	30.0	41.0	35.0	33.0	30.0	31.0	31.0
Orchard Park School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.0	28.0	25.0	21.0
Girton Road	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.0

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 5.17: Annual mean number of days when PM<sub>10</sub> levels exceeded a daily mean of 50ug/m<sup>3</sup> (**Indicator SE16ii**)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Bar Hill</b>	40 days	25 days	51 days	49 days	52 days	48 days	37 days	26 days	0 days
<b>Impington</b>	72 days	37 days	42 days	34 days	43 days	55 days	36 days	119 days	180 days
<b>Orchard Park School</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0 days	0 days	10 days	4 days
<b>Girton Road</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16 days

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 5.18: Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over a 12-hour period (**Indicator SE17**)

2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
172,926	170,036	183,596	185,908	183,850	188,684	187,153	184,962	183,123	185,549	188,744

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.19: Cambridgeshire Cycling trips index (**Indicator SA52**)

Year	Cyclist Count
2012	55,825

Year	Increase from 2004-05 average baseline
2009	16.9%
2010	19.6%
2011	29.7%
2012	29.6%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.20: Cambridgeshire Congestion - average journey time per mile during the am peak environment (**Indicator SA53**)

2012-2013
3.78

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.21: People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents in Cambridgeshire (Indicator SA55)

Year	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
2000-2001	8	131	144	<b>283</b>
2001-2002	8	136	146	<b>290</b>
2002-2003	10	117	142	<b>269</b>
2003-2004	8	118	127	<b>253</b>
2004-2005	11	148	168	<b>327</b>
2005-2006	10	127	149	<b>286</b>
2006-2007	10	85	106	<b>201</b>
2007-2008	9	97	116	<b>222</b>
2008-2009	10	102	117	<b>229</b>
2009-2010	5	95	101	<b>201</b>
2010-2011	9	91	108	<b>208</b>
2011-2012	6	76	83	<b>165</b>
2012-2013*	8	114	126	<b>248</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>3,182</b>

\* 2013 figures are provisional

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.22: (i) Percentage of main rivers of 'good' or 'fair' quality and (ii) Ecological Status of Main Rivers (Indicator SE18)

SE18(i)	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Biological</b>	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Chemical</b>	99%	100%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

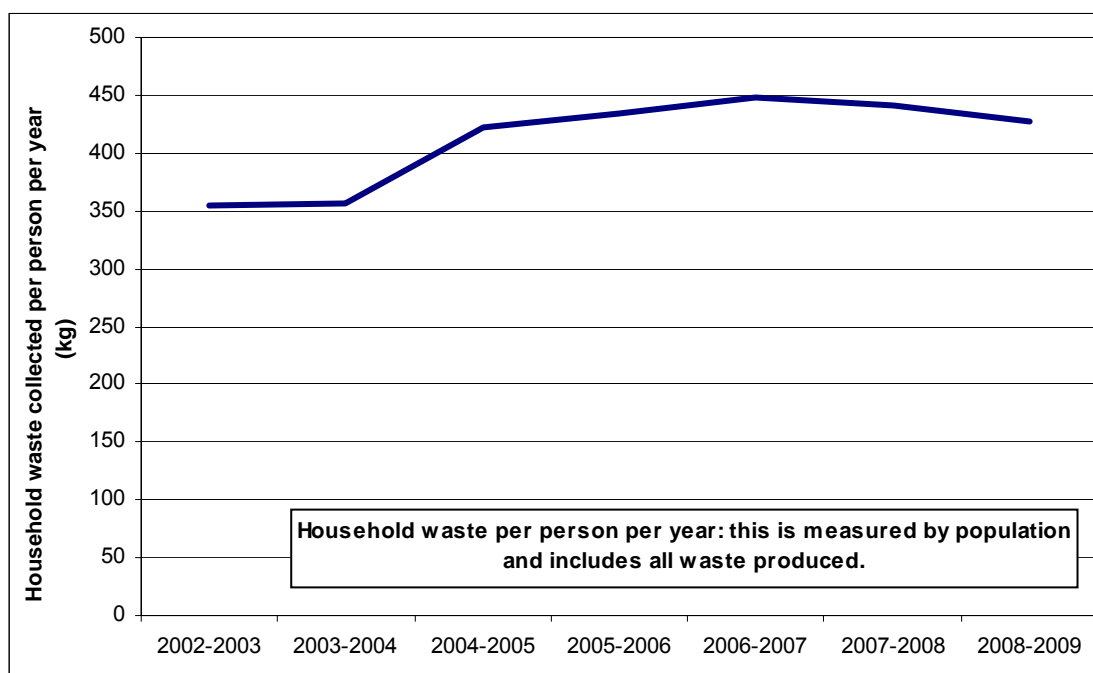
SE18(ii)	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>High</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Good</b>	7%	7%	10%	3%
<b>Moderate</b>	72%	55%	50%	54%
<b>Poor</b>	20%	36%	37%	41%
<b>Bad</b>	0%	2%	3%	2%

Source: Environment Agency



## Waste

Figure 5.23: Household waste collected (**Indicator SE19**)



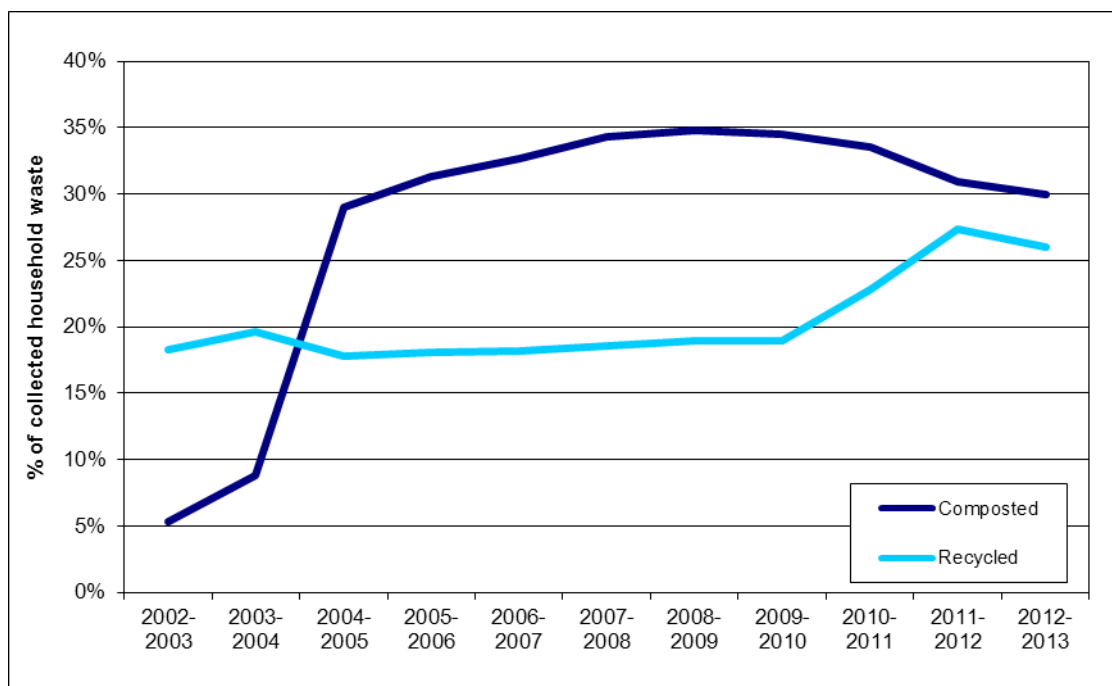
[For full data, see figure A.19, appendix 2]

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Residual waste per household (kg) *	450.71	412.50	419.90	435.00

\* **Residual waste per household:** this is measured by household and only includes the 'black bag' waste, therefore excluding any waste recycled, reused or composted.

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 5.24: Percentage of household waste collected which is recycled or composted (Indicator SE20)



[For full data, see figure A.20, appendix 2]

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

### Climate Change (including flooding)

Figure 5.25: Number of properties at risk to flooding (Indicator SE21)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>Flood Zone 3 (1 in 100 flood event)</b>	1,736	1,831	1,902	1,873	1,985	1,898*	1,940*	1,940*
<b>Flood Zone 2 (1 in 1000 flood event)</b>	2,901	3,072	3,312	3,154	3,323	3,239*	3,208*	3,202*

\* 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 use address points from July 2013

Source: Environment Agency

- 5.6. The Environment Agency is continually updating its flood maps when new modelling becomes available to provide as accurate data as possible and therefore the figures are assessed against a changing framework.

## Healthy Communities

- 5.7. Good health both for individuals and communities is related to good quality housing and developments, well designed street scenes, well laid out neighbourhoods, quality and efficiency in transport systems, access to appropriate employment, and opportunities to experience leisure and cultural services activities and green and open space.

### **Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Healthy Communities**

- Maintain and enhance human health.
- Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime.
- Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space.

Figure 5.26: Life expectancy at birth (in years) (**Indicator SE22**)

		1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012
Males	South Cambridgeshire	79.0	79.0	79.4	79.1	79.3	79.4	80.6	81.3	81.6	81.3	82.1	82.8
	England	75.7	76.0	76.2	76.5	76.9	77.3	77.6	77.9	78.2	78.5	78.9	79.2
Females	South Cambridgeshire	82.6	83.0	83.1	83.4	84.0	84.3	84.5	84.6	84.5	85.1	85.6	85.9
	England	80.4	80.7	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.5	81.8	82.0	82.3	82.5	82.9	83.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

- 5.8. Within South Cambridgeshire, 14% of residents have a limiting long-term illness (**Indicator SE23**).

Figure 5.27: Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people (**Indicator SE24**)

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
South Cambridgeshire	59.2	57.0	48.5	43.6	49.9	49.2	47.5	41.4	35.3	33.5	31.4
Cambridgeshire	90.9	93.6	79.2	73.5	74.9	72.8	71.5	65.0	62.3	56.4	49.0

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Figure 5.28: Percentage of residents feeling safe after dark (**Indicator SE25**)

	Quality of Life Survey		Place Survey
	2003	2006	2008
Cambridge	45%	45%	53%
East Cambridgeshire	57%	56%	64%
Fenland	47%	43%	46%
Huntingdonshire	59%	58%	60%
South Cambridgeshire	69%	64%	71%

Figure 5.29: Hectares of strategic open space per 1,000 people (**Indicator SE26**)

	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
South Cambridgeshire	4.30	4.67	7.34	7.30	7.20	7.15	7.03	6.74	n/a
Cambridgeshire	5.50	5.14	5.86	5.80	5.73	5.68	5.60	5.42	n/a

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

- 5.9. In South Cambridgeshire there are 1.5 ha of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people; this information is from the South Cambridgeshire Recreation Study 2013 (**Indicator SE27**).

## Inclusive Communities

5.10. It is crucial that new sustainable communities are vibrant and thriving places for everyone irrespective of their age, race, faith, gender, disability or income. The role of planning in developing inclusive communities goes beyond the design of the built environment. It requires thought about the location of accessible and affordable housing and its proximity to community, employment, shopping and leisure facilities as well as providing opportunities for people to play an active role in the place where they live.

### **Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Inclusive Communities**

- *Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).*
- *Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income.*
- *Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.*
- *Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities.*

Figure 5.30: Percentage of the district's population within each settlement category (**Revised Indicator SE28**)

	Edge of Cambridge	Rural Centre	Minor Rural Centre	Group Village	Infill Village
2001	0.0	19.9	24.6	42.6	12.9
2002	0.0	19.7	24.6	42.6	13.1
2003	0.0	21.0	24.7	41.5	12.8
2004	0.0	21.4	24.6	41.4	12.7
2005	0.0	21.7	24.5	41.2	12.6
2006	0.0	22.0	24.3	41.2	12.5
2007	0.0	22.5	24.2	41.0	12.3
2008	0.6	22.4	24.1	40.7	12.2
2009	0.8	22.5	23.9	40.6	12.2
2010	1.0	40.3	12.1	23.8	22.7
2011	1.1	40.3	12.0	23.7	22.8
2012	1.4	39.7	11.9	23.1	23.9

Note: The parish of Orchard Park was created under section 4 of the South Cambridgeshire District Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance Order) 2009. It formally came into existence on 1st April 2009.

5.11. **Indicator SE28** as originally set out in the Council's Sustainability Appraisal assumed the use of data collected by the County Council and published in their

Structure Plan Annual Monitoring Report. The indicator recorded the percentage of the district's population in each village category; where each village was allocated a category based on the availability of services such as a primary school, food shop, post office and public transport service, with category 1 being the most sustainable settlements. Based on the population in mid 2001, 83% of the population of South Cambridgeshire lived in village categories 1-3 with access to a primary school, food shop, post office and public transport.

- 5.12. The County Council have not updated the data since 2001, and the village categories assigned to the settlements in South Cambridgeshire do not reflect the settlement categories as agreed through the adoption of the **Core Strategy**. A **Revised Indicator SE28** has been created based on the **Core Strategy** settlement categories of: edge of Cambridge, Rural Centre, Minor Rural Centre, Group Village and Infill Village.

Figure 5.31: (i) Percentage of residents who feel their local area is harmonious and (ii) Percentage of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (**Indicator SE29**)

	Quality of Life Survey (i)		Place Survey (ii)
	2003	2006	2008
<b>Cambridge</b>	63%	59%	86%
<b>East Cambridgeshire</b>	60%	50%	79%
<b>Fenland</b>	46%	37%	62%
<b>Huntingdonshire</b>	58%	50%	80%
<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	67%	57%	82%

Figure 5.32: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (**Indicator SE30**)

	2000	2004	2007	2010
<b>Income Deprivation Rank</b>	298 <sup>th</sup>	294 <sup>th</sup>	275 <sup>th</sup>	254 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Employment Deprivation Rank</b>	275 <sup>th</sup>	286 <sup>th</sup>	276 <sup>th</sup>	260 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Overall Deprivation Rank</b>	342 <sup>nd</sup>	345 <sup>th</sup>	350 <sup>th</sup>	322 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Average Deprivation Score</b>	7.33	6.39	6.55	7.11

Defined by super output area and provides the position of the district out of 354 local authorities where 1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived.

Source: Department for Communities & Local Government

Figure 5.33: House price: earnings ratio (**Indicator SE31**)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	4.9	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.8	7.4	7.1	8.3	7.9	6.4	7.3	8.0	7.6
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.7	6.3	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.6	6.5	7.4	7.1	7.1

Source: Department for Communities & Local Government

Figure 5.34: Median gross household income (**Indicator SE32**)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	£33,500	£33,300	n/a	£35,400	£36,000	n/a	£37,200	n/a	n/a
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	£29,400	£30,000	n/a	£31,900	£32,500	n/a	£32,900	n/a	n/a

Source: Research Group – Cambridgeshire County Council

	2013
<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	£36,100
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	£32,200

Source: Hometrack

Figure 5.35: (i) Percentage of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area and (ii) Percentage of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that they can influence decisions affecting their local area (**Indicator SE34**)

	Quality of Life Survey (i)		Place Survey (ii)
	2003	2006	2008
<b>Cambridge</b>	22%	23%	39%
<b>East Cambridgeshire</b>	16%	14%	28%
<b>Fenland</b>	12%	10%	24%
<b>Huntingdonshire</b>	17%	15%	28%
<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	19%	17%	34%

Figure 5.36: (i) Percentage of adults who have provided support\* to others and (ii) Percentage of people who have participated in regular formal volunteering in last twelve months (**Indicator SE35**)

	Quality of Life Survey (i)		Place Survey (ii)
	2003	2006	2008
South Cambridgeshire	81%	82%	33%

\* Support is defined as unpaid activities such as: looking after property or pets whilst someone is away, babysitting, household jobs for someone else, or providing transport.

Figure 5.37: Delivery of Extra Care Housing (**Indicator SA35**)

	Moorlands, Melbourn	Flaxfield, Linton	Bircham House, Sawston
<b>Completed</b>	March 2008	March 2010	2003
<b>HCA Funding Provided</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Tenure</b>	Social Rent	Social Rent	Social Rent
<b>Number of units</b>	35	40	30
<b>Breakdown:</b>			
<b>1 bed flat</b>	32	32	28
<b>2 bed flat</b>	3	8	2
<b>Notes</b>	19 private sale properties to provide cross subsidy		

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council



## Economic Activity

5.13. The economy of the district is driven by the Cambridge Phenomenon, which is the clustering of hi tech, biotech and research and development industries within the district due to its proximity to Cambridge University and Addenbrooke's Hospital.

### **Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Economic Activity**

- *Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence.*
- *Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure.*
- *Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy.*

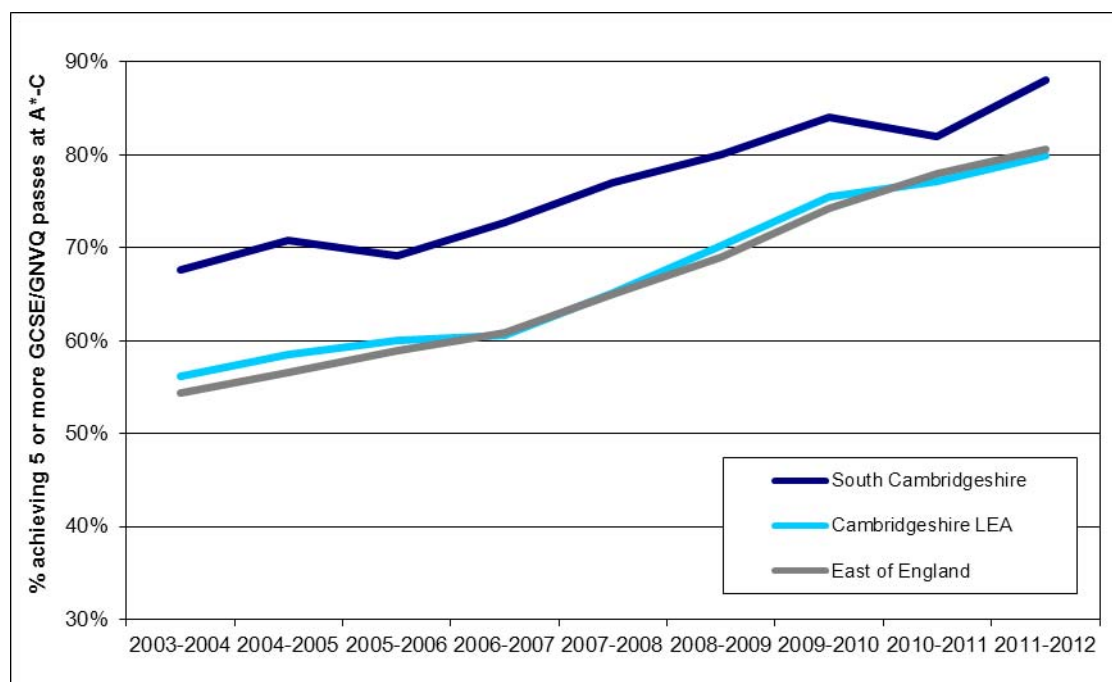
Figure 5.38: Number of people unemployed claiming Job Seekers Allowance (**Indicator SE36**)

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
771	720	749	764	737	636	1,508	1,573	1,333	1,320	1,104

Source: NOMIS

5.14. In the 2001 Census, 37.2% of residents aged 16-74 in employment were working within 5km of their home, or at home (**Indicator SE37**).

Figure 5.39: % of all 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE / GNVQ passes at A\*-C grade (**Indicator SE38**)



[For full data, see figure A.21, appendix 2]

Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families

Figure 5.40: % of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in English, Maths and Science (**Indicator SE39**)

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
English	South Cambridgeshire	88%	85%	87%	89%	87%	84%	86%	89%
	Cambridgeshire LEA	82%	81%	83%	84%	81%	80%	82%	85%
	East of England	80%	80%	80%	81%	80%	79%	80%	85%

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Maths	South Cambridgeshire	84%	84%	86%	85%	84%	83%	82%	87%
	Cambridgeshire LEA	78%	79%	80%	80%	79%	79%	80%	84%
	East of England	75%	76%	77%	78%	78%	79%	79%	83%

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Science	South Cambridgeshire	93%	92%	93%	95%	92%	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*
	Cambridgeshire LEA	90%	88%	89%	89%	88%	85%	86%	87%
	East of England	87%	87%	88%	87%	88%	87%	85%	86%

\* The Key Stage 2 results for Science from 2010 onwards at a sub-national level are not available. This is because from 2010 onwards science at Key Stage 2 was no longer assessed through whole cohort testing.

Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families

Figure 5.41: Average point score per student entered into GCE / VCE / Applied A / AS and equivalent examinations (**Indicator SE40**)

(i) by pupil residence

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
South Cambridgeshire	812.1	841.2	842.9	807.6	814.7	797.7
Cambridgeshire LEA	755.7	780.5	756.7	749.7	746.2	731.9
East of England	723.0	739.8	733.3	739.8	739.9	724.9

Source: Office for National Statistics & Department for Education

(ii) by location of educational institution

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
South Cambridgeshire	558.5	692.6	602.7	669.2	579.8	596.1	611.7
Cambridgeshire LEA	766.0	797.6	763.2	764.0	755.0	746.2	733.0
East of England	722.6	736.1	731.5	737.2	735.3	722.7	711.4

Source: Office for National Statistics & Department for Education

Figure 5.42: % of resident population with NVQ level 1 (or equivalent) and above (**Indicator SE41**)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
South Cambridgeshire	85.2%	85.4%	84.7%	85.0%	78.6%	88.7%	90.4%	92.3%
Cambridgeshire	81.0%	80.0%	80.8%	80.8%	80.8%	82.9%	84.6%	86.0%
Great Britain	77.2%	77.6%	77.9%	77.7%	78.9%	80.2%	82.7%	84.0%

Source: NOMIS

Figure 5.43: Annual net change in VAT and/or PAYE registered firms (**Indicator SE43**)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Enterprise births	780	725	685	835	710	675	640	675	755
Enterprise deaths	590	560	535	590	545	760	645	655	695
Active enterprises	6,560	6,670	6,800	7,085	7,235	7,345	7,335	7,310	7,390

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 5.44: Economic Activity Rate (**Indicator SE44**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
South Cambridgeshire	83.7%	85.1%	83.8%	81.5%	84.9%	82.5%	83.2%	85.1%	84.2%
Cambridgeshire	82.0%	79.4%	79.2%	81.1%	81.1%	79.8%	79.2%	79.7%	81.4%

Source: NOMIS

Figure 5.45: Number of people in employment (**Indicator SE45**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>Employed Residents</b>	74,500	74,300	74,000	76,500	73,400	75,000	77,000	76,800
<b>Workplace Population</b>	66,200	61,900	51,400	48,900	53,900	59,000	49,600	45,400

Source: Research Group – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.46: Industrial composition of employee jobs (**Indicator SE46**)

Industry Sector	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Manufacturing</b>	23.5%	23.6%	23.3%	22.6%	20.6%	20.0%	19.9%	17.2%	17.7%	17.1%
<b>Construction</b>	5.3%	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%	3.7%	3.7%	4.7%	5.2%	5.5%	5.2%
<b>Services</b>	68.1%	70.0%	70.1%	70.3%	73.1%	73.5%	72.8%	75.2%	74.1%	75.1%
<b>- Distribution, Hotels &amp; Restaurants</b>	19.5%	18.0%	16.1%	18.8%	20.2%	21.6%	18.5%	17.3%	16.9%	22.5%
<b>- Transport &amp; Communications</b>	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	3.5%	3.4%	4.0%	3.4%	2.5%	2.0%	1.9%
<b>- Banking, Finance &amp; Insurance</b>	22.5%	24.2%	26.3%	25.3%	27.0%	26.9%	25.4%	27.9%	27.9%	27.1%
<b>- Public Admin, Education &amp; Health</b>	19.1%	19.9%	19.6%	18.1%	18.5%	17.3%	21.3%	23.1%	23.0%	20.1%
<b>Other</b>	3.6%	3.9%	3.6%	4.6%	4.0%	3.7%	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%	3.5%

Source: NOMIS

<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Mining, Quarrying &amp; Utilities</b>	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	16.4%	14.1%	13.7%	15.3%	14.3%
<b>Construction</b>	5.6%	5.6%	4.8%	5.4%	5.4%
<b>Services</b>	77.1%	79.5%	80.8%	78.0%	79.4%
<i>- Distribution, Hotels &amp; Restaurants</i>	22.6%	22.7%	18.3%	18.5%	17.5%
<i>- Transport, IT &amp; Communications</i>	7.4%	7.7%	13.3%	11.1%	12.3%
<i>- Finance &amp; Other Business Activities</i>	24.1%	25.8%	26.7%	24.3%	25.0%
<i>- Public Admin, Education &amp; Health</i>	19.8%	20.1%	18.7%	20.4%	21.4%
<b>Other Services</b>	3.2%	3.2%	3.8%	3.7%	3.2%

<b><i>Tourism-Related (extract)</i></b>	5.9%	4.6%	5.4%	5.5%	6.1%
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Source: Business Register and Employment Survey

## Appendix 1: Assessment of Housing Land Supply Sites

### a. Allocations without Planning Permission

#### Cambridge East

- A.1. Cambridge East is allocated for a major mixed-use development on the edge of Cambridge including land within South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City. The two Councils jointly adopted the **Cambridge East Area Action Plan** in February 2008 which planned for a new urban quarter to Cambridge and provided for an early phase of development North of Newmarket Road. The whole site has a capacity of 10,000 to 12,000 dwellings.
- A.2. The main landowner, Marshall of Cambridge, announced in April 2010 that the relocation of Cambridge Airport will not happen before 2031 at least, as there are currently no suitable relocation options. Therefore no housing will take place on the Airport site before 2031 and as such, no allowance is made for housing in the housing trajectory.
- A.3. In December 2013, Marshall submitted an outline planning permission for their wing development (land north of Newmarket Road), which consists of up to 1,300 homes, a primary school, a food store, community facilities, open spaces, landscaping and associated infrastructure. The indicative delivery plan accompanying the planning application indicates that the first homes could be completed in 2017 and that the development could be completed by 2026.
- A.4. While the airport remains on site, there is also potential for residential development North of Cherry Hinton. This site is identified in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013)** and could deliver approximately 110 homes in South Cambridgeshire and a further 350 homes in Cambridge City. The timetable of expected completions was published in the housing trajectory included in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** and the landowners have not provided any new or revised information. Therefore the timetable of expected completions remains as published.

#### Land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road & the A14 (Darwin Green 2 or NIAB 2)

- A.5. The site was allocated as a sustainable housing-led urban extension to Cambridge in the **Site Specific Policies DPD**, adopted in January 2010. The site is adjacent to the Cambridge City Council NIAB allocation (NIAB 1) and will provide a secondary school to serve development in the whole of the north-west part of Cambridge. Development of the site is dependent on sufficient transport capacity on the A14.
- A.6. The notional capacity of the site has been reduced from approximately 1,100 dwellings to 900 dwellings in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013)**. A small extension (approximately 100 dwellings) is being proposed for allocation through the Local Plan, making the total for the whole site 1,000 dwellings. This change takes account of concerns that the higher figure could result in densities that

are too high and not compatible with achieving a high quality development on this edge of Cambridge.

- A.7. Pre-application discussions are in progress and it is anticipated that construction will start in 2019. The agent anticipates that the site (with the proposed small extension included in the Local Plan) will deliver 1,100 dwellings. The Council has taken a more cautious approach in the housing trajectory to reflect its concerns regarding the density and quality of development.

#### **Orchard Park – Parcel K1**

- A.8. Orchard Park is a mixed-use development on the northern edge of Cambridge between Kings Hedges Road, Histon Road and the A14. The site was originally allocated in the **Local Plan 2004**, and received outline planning permission in June 2005. The **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) carries forward the allocation.
- A.9. The outline planning permission for the site has now lapsed and Parcel K1 is the only remaining parcel without detailed planning permission. Discussions are on-going to bring forward this site for self-build. Subject to planning permission, the agent anticipates that construction will start in Autumn 2014 and that the development will be completed by Winter 2015.

#### **Orchard Park – additional land parcels (L2 & Com4)**

- A.10. The **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) allows the potential for additional housing development at Orchard Park in place of other uses, and identified three known additional land parcels for housing. The additional parcels could provide in the order of 220 dwellings.
- A.11. The landowner of parcels L2 and Com 4 has advised that these two sites could provide 80 dwellings and construction could start in late 2014 / early 2015, subject to planning permission being granted. The **Site Specific Policies DPD** (January 2010) anticipated that these two sites could provide 80 dwellings and design criteria for these two sites are included in the **Orchard Park Design Guidance SPD** (March 2011). The proximity of these two sites to the A14 means that noise and air quality constraints will influence the design and layout of the sites, and mitigation measures will need to be agreed through the planning application process. Therefore although there is no planning policy presumption against the site providing 80 dwellings, until a detailed proposal(s) for these sites has been produced including appropriate mitigation measures and planning permission has been granted, the Council is only relying on these two sites providing 30 dwellings.

#### **Northstowe (S/0388/12 & S/0390/12)**

- A.12. Northstowe is a planned new settlement of up to 10,000 dwellings to the north west of Cambridge, adjacent to the villages of Longstanton and Oakington. The **Northstowe Area Action Plan** was adopted in July 2007. Development of the whole of the new town is dependent on upgrades to the A14 to increase capacity.

- A.13. A site wide masterplan and an outline planning application for phase 1 were submitted in February 2012. The Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee agreed the masterplan with some revisions in July 2012, and in October 2012 resolved to approve the outline planning application subject to the resolution of the s106 agreement and finalisation of the planning conditions. The formal decision notice is due to be issued shortly.
- A.14. The landowners anticipate that the construction of phase 1 (1,500 dwellings) will start in 2014 and be completed in 2022. Construction of the remaining phases (which will provide approximately 8,500 dwellings) is anticipated to start in 2018-2019 and is dependent on the completion of the improvement works to the A14 to provide the necessary transport capacity.
- A.15. The landowners anticipate that the development will deliver 500 dwellings per year from 2019-2020 onwards, based on advice that they have been given and subject to the development having a number of different sales areas with clear product differentiation. The Council has taken a precautionary approach in the housing trajectory and assumes that the development will deliver a maximum of 400 dwellings per year. There are no controls in the plan on the rate of delivery of Northstowe so if it can deliver more there are no planning policy barriers to that.

#### **Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals (S/1066/13)**

- A.16. Within the Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals Major Developed Site in the Green Belt, the Ida Darwin Hospital part of the site was allocated in the **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) for redevelopment for housing with the relocation of the medical and related uses to the Fulbourn Hospital part of the site. The site could provide up to 275 dwellings. The site will be developed in phases, starting with the relocation of the medical uses to the Fulbourn Hospital site.
- A.17. An outline planning application for up to 180 dwellings, a 70 unit extra care facility and open space was submitted to the Council in May 2013 along with a development brief for the site. The agent anticipates that construction could start in 2015 and be completed in 2019.

#### **Papworth Everard West Central**

- A.18. The **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) identifies an area in the centre of Papworth Everard for mixed-use redevelopment to enhance the village centre. This is anticipated to take the form of a number of separate developments of individual land parcels within the policy area. Discussions have taken place with landowners and stakeholders regarding the implementation of the policy.
- A.19. **Land south of Church Lane (S/0623/13)**: the Council's planning committee in November 2013 gave officers delegated powers to approve a hybrid planning application for the erection of up to 58 dwellings, 8 units for either housing or business use, a brewhouse, a bakery, community rooms, car parking, open space and landscaping, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The agent



anticipates that construction could start in 2014 and that the development will be completed in 2017.

- A.20. **Catholic Church site (S2196/13)**: this site could provide 2 dwellings. A planning application for the erection of a dwelling and the renovation of the church building was submitted in October 2013. The agent anticipates that construction could start in late 2014 and that the development will be completed in 2015.

## **b. Existing Planning Permissions**

### **Trumpington Meadows (Cambridge Southern Fringe, S/0054/08 & S/0160/11)**

- A.21. Trumpington Meadows is a housing-led mixed-use development on the southern edge of Cambridge including land in both South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City. The **Cambridge Southern Fringe Area Action Plan** covers the part of the site within South Cambridgeshire and was adopted in February 2008. The s106 agreement was signed and outline planning permission was granted on 9 October 2009. The site is expected to deliver 1,200 dwellings on land straddling the Cambridge City – South Cambridgeshire boundary, with approximately half in South Cambridgeshire.
- A.22. In Summer 2011, the two Councils granted detailed planning permissions for phase 1, which includes 29 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire. Construction of phase 1 is underway. Pre-application discussions are underway for the next phases of the development. The developer anticipates that the phases in South Cambridgeshire will be completed in 2020.

### **North West Cambridge (University Site, S/1886/11)**

- A.23. South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council jointly adopted the **North West Cambridge Area Action Plan** in October 2009. The development, between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road, will be predominantly for the long-term needs of Cambridge University. This will include 50% key worker housing for University staff, student housing, new faculty buildings and research facilities, a local centre and market housing. The site as a whole is expected to deliver 3,000 dwellings plus 2,000 student units, and the Area Action Plan anticipated that 1,450 dwellings would be provided in South Cambridgeshire.
- A.24. Outline planning permission for the site was granted in February 2013 and the first detailed planning applications have been submitted and approved. Construction has started on the access to the site. The landowner anticipates that the first dwellings in South Cambridgeshire will be completed in 2015-2016.

### **Orchard Park (Parcel G, S/1923/11)**

- A.25. Orchard Park is a mixed-use development on the northern edge of Cambridge between Kings Hedges Road, Histon Road and the A14. The site was originally allocated in the **Local Plan 2004**, and received outline planning permission in June

2005. The **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) carries forward the allocation. The majority of the original 900 dwellings have now been built and parcel G which was under construction at March 2013 has now been completed.

**Orchard Park – additional land parcels (Q, former HRCC site & Com2) including local centre**

- A.26. The **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) allows the potential for additional housing development at Orchard Park in place of other uses, and identified three known additional land parcels for housing. The additional parcels could provide in the order of 220 dwellings.
- A.27. A hybrid planning application (S/2559/11) incorporating an outline planning application for 112 dwellings and a full planning application for a local centre and 28 flats was granted in February 2013. Detailed planning permissions for 86 dwellings out of the 112 dwellings were granted in October and December 2013 (S/1179/13 & S/2064/13). Multiple developers are working on site, and the agents anticipate that these schemes will be completed in early 2016.

**Cambourne (S/0990/10 & S/0708/12)**

- A.28. Cambourne is a new settlement to the west of Cambridge and outline planning permission was granted in April 1994 for approximately 3,000 dwellings with a 10% reserve. The majority of the 3,300 dwellings have now been completed. At March 2013, 6 dwellings on parcels UC01 and GC29 were under construction and have now been completed.

**Cambourne – additional 950 dwellings (S/6438/07, S/1504/11, S/2111/11, S/2398/11, S/0350/12, S/1610/12 & S/2596/11)**

- A.29. Cambourne is a new settlement to the west of Cambridge and was originally anticipated to provide approximately 3,000 dwellings with a 10% reserve. Changes to government policy required higher minimum densities from new development to make more efficient use of land, and therefore the **Site Specific Policies DPD** states that it is appropriate that the remaining areas at Cambourne should be developed at higher densities so that the average net density of the settlement as a whole is raised to 30 dwellings per hectare. Outline planning permission to increase the capacity by 950 dwellings was granted in October 2011. At 31 March 2013 detailed planning permissions for 320 dwellings had been granted and construction had started. It is anticipated that the development will be completed in 2021.

**Former Bayer Cropscience Site (S/2308/06 & S/1152/12)**

- A.30. The former Bayer Cropscience site is a brownfield redevelopment site located on the A10 near Hauxton. The site is allocated for a sustainable mixed-use development in the **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010). Outline planning permission was granted for a scheme including up to 380 dwellings in February 2010. The site was contaminated and remediation works have been undertaken. Site monitoring is now in progress. Detailed planning permission for phase 1 (201

dwellings) was granted in December 2012. Detailed masterplanning of the site has resulted in the site being anticipated to provide only 285 dwellings, rather than 380 dwellings as anticipated in the outline planning permission. The agent anticipates that construction will start in March 2014 and that the development will be completed in 2019.

#### **Historic Rural Allocations with planning permission**

- A.31. **North of Over Road, Longstanton (phase 3b, S/1770/11)**: this is a village extension originally allocated in the Local Plan 1993. The final phase (3b, 159 dwellings) is under construction. Multiple housebuilders are working on site, and it is anticipated that the development will be completed in 2014.
- A.32. **West of Ermine Street South, Papworth Everard (S/1101/10, S/0507/12, S1509/12 & S/1424/08)**: this is a village extension originally allocated in the Local Plan 1993. The site has detailed planning permission for 351 dwellings following the demolition of 6 existing dwellings. Four existing dwellings have been demolished and construction of the development is underway. Two housebuilders are working on the site, and it is anticipated that the development will be completed in 2017.

#### **Windfall Sites: 'Estate sized' (9 or more dwellings)**

- A.33. **Land at Moores Farm, Fowlmere Road, Foxton (S/1029/10)**: the site has outline planning permission for 14 dwellings. The landowner / developer anticipates that the development will be completed by March 2015, subject to detailed planning permission.
- A.34. **Windmill Estate, Fulbourn (S/2013/11)**: this is a redevelopment of a 1960s Council estate as a partnership between South Cambridgeshire District Council and Accent Nene Housing Society for the provision of new homes for rent, shared ownership and outright sale and a new community centre. The final phase (2b, 79 dwellings) is under construction and the developer anticipates that the scheme will be completed in Spring 2015.
- A.35. **Land to the west of 22a West Road, Gamlingay (S/0261/09)**: the site has planning permission for 10 dwellings. The access drive has been constructed and all conditions have been discharged, therefore the planning permission will not lapse. The agent anticipates that the first four homes will be completed in the next 12-18 months (2015-2016), with the remaining six homes following after.
- A.36. **Land between 26 & 58 Meldreth Road, Shepreth (S/0506/10)**: the site has planning permission for 12 affordable dwellings. The site is an affordable housing exception site. The development was completed in November 2013.
- A.37. **Land at 12 Green Street, Willingham (S/2285/10)**: the site has planning permission for 9 dwellings following the demolition of an existing dwelling. The development is under construction. The agent anticipates that the development will be completed in May / June 2014.

- A.38. **Land to rear of Blacksmith's Close, High Street, Babraham (S/0474/11)**: the site has planning permission for 11 affordable dwellings. The development was completed in October 2013.
- A.39. **22-46 Mays Avenue, Balsham (S/1699/11)**: the site has planning permission for 11 affordable dwellings following the demolition of 14 existing dwellings. It is anticipated that the development will be completed in early 2014.
- A.40. **The Blue Lion, 2 Horningsea Road, Fen Ditton (S/2194/11)**: the site has planning permission for the demolition of the existing public house and erection of 13 dwellings. The existing pub has been demolished and construction of the new dwellings is underway. The developer anticipates that the scheme will be completed by the end of 2014.
- A.41. **Land adjacent to 4 Cambridge Road, Fowlmere (S/1487/10)**: the site has planning permission for 10 affordable dwellings. It is anticipated that the development will be completed in December 2013.
- A.42. **312-322 Cambridge Road, Fulbourn (S/1141/11)**: the site has planning permission for the demolition of 6 existing dwellings and the erection of 18 affordable (supported) dwellings, with the option for one property to be used as an office. It is anticipated that the development will be completed in December 2013.
- A.43. **Gretton Court, High Street, Girton (S/1778/10)**: the site has planning permission for 12 extra care apartments. The planning permission will lapse in June 2014 and the landowner has indicated that they are unlikely to take the scheme forward. No allowance is made for housing on this site in the housing trajectory.
- A.44. **The Railway Tavern, Station Road, Great Shelford (S/0133/11)**: the site has planning permission for 13 flats following the demolition of the existing public house and flat above. The agent has indicated that a revised planning application for a 12 dwellings following the demolition of the existing public house and flat above is due to be submitted soon. Subject to planning permission, the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in May 2015 or earlier.
- A.45. **Land at junction of Nelson Crescent & High Street, Longstanton (S/1463/10)**: the site has planning permission for the erection of a convenience store and four commercial units with 6 flats above and the erection of 4 new dwellings. Construction started in November 2013 and the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in September 2014.
- A.46. **57 Brickhills, Willingham (S/0733/11)**: the site has planning permission for 19 dwellings. The landowner anticipates that construction could start on site in early 2014, subject to the resolution of legal and ownership constraints, and that the development will be completed in February 2015.
- A.47. **Land at 12 and rear of 14-20 Back Road, Linton (S/1870/05, S/1212/06, S/0042/10 & S/0095/12)**: the site has planning permission for 9 dwellings following the demolition of the existing dwelling. The development was completed in Autumn 2013.

- A.48. **Land at Station Road, Gamlingay (S/1771/08 & S/1948/12):** the site has detailed planning permission for 85 dwellings and outline planning permission for employment and open space uses. The scheme is under construction and the developer anticipates that it will be completed in early 2017.
- A.49. **Land at the junction of Long Drove and Beech Road, Cottenham (S/2509/12):** the site has planning permission for 47 dwellings. The developer anticipates that construction will start in 2014 and that the scheme will be completed in 2015.
- A.50. **SCA Packaging Ltd, Villa Road, Histon (S/0809/12):** the site has planning permission for 72 dwellings. The scheme is under construction and the developer anticipates that it will be completed in September 2014.
- A.51. **26 High Street, Melbourn (S/0571/12):** the site has planning permission for 13 affordable dwellings and a community building following the demolition of 4 existing dwellings and a police station. The development was completed in November 2013.
- A.52. **31 The Moor, Melbourn (S/2609/11 & S/1798/10):** the site has planning permission for 11 dwellings following the demolition of the existing dwelling. The agent anticipates that construction will start in 2014 and that the scheme will be completed in 2015.
- A.53. **17 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth (S/1911/11):** the site has planning permission for 22 affordable dwellings following the demolition of the existing dwelling. The development was completed in June 2013.
- A.54. **Land at Former EDF Energy Depot & Training Centre, Ely Road, Milton (S/0983/11 & S/1388/12):** the site has detailed planning permission for 89 dwellings, a sports pavilion and open space, and the restoration the Humphrey Repton landscape, and outline planning permission for the restoration of North Lodge. The scheme is under construction and the developer anticipates that it will be completed in January 2017.
- A.55. **Macfarlane Grieve House, Church Lane, Papworth Everard (S/0820/12):** the site has planning permission for the refurbishment of existing buildings to create 24 self-contained flats and the erection of 11 self-contained flats for assisted living. The agent has indicated that a revised planning application is due to be submitted for 28 self-contained flats and 2 bungalows for assisted living. Subject to planning permission, the agent anticipates that construction could start in early 2014 and that the development will be complete by the end of 2014.
- A.56. **Robson Court, Waterbeach (S/2064/12):** the site has planning permission for the demolition of 35 shared amenity apartments for the homeless and the erection of 30 self-contained apartments for the homeless. The development is under construction and is expected to be completed in early 2015.

### **Windfall Sites: Small Sites (8 or less dwellings)**

- A.57. At 31 March 2013, there were 98 dwellings with planning permission on small sites already under construction. It has not been practical to explore the delivery of each of these sites with the landowner, developer or agent, however as the majority of dwellings are under construction it is considered reasonable to count all of these dwellings. All these dwellings are anticipated to be completed within two years.
- A.58. At 31 March 2013, there were 272 dwellings with planning permission on small sites not under construction. It has not been practical to explore the delivery of each of these sites with the landowner, developer or agent, and as development has yet to start it is considered necessary to make an allowance for a proportion of sites that may not come forward for development. A 10% allowance for non-delivery has been used, which is an approach supported by the Inspectors examining the Council's Local Development Framework documents when assessing housing supply. On this basis, 245 dwellings are anticipated to be completed within five years.

### **c. Planning Applications for 9 or more Dwellings where Decision to Grant Planning Permission either Awaiting the Signing of a s106 Agreement or Resolution of Outstanding Issues (at 31 March 2013)**

- A.59. **Land west of Longstanton (S/1970/07)**: the Council's planning committee has approved an application to increase the site from 510 to 546 dwellings subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. This will provide an additional 36 dwellings. The agent anticipates that construction could start in 2014, subject to the signing of the s106 agreement, and that the scheme will be completed in 2016.
- A.60. **Land at Church Street, Great Eversden (S/1044/11)**: the Council's planning committee in February 2012 gave officers delegated powers to approve the planning application for the erection of 10 affordable dwellings, subject to the clarification of financial contributions and highways issues. Planning permission was granted in April 2013. Discussions relating to the development of the site are still ongoing, and it is unclear when construction will start, however it is reasonable to assume the site will be completed within five years.
- A.61. **53 Woodside, Longstanton (S/2290/10)**: the Council's planning committee in May 2012 gave officers delegated powers to approve the planning application for the erection of 10 dwellings, subject to receipt of comments from Anglian Water updating their previous comments and the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The Council has been unable to contact the developers of this site as they have gone into administration. Therefore no allowance is made for housing on this site in the housing trajectory.
- A.62. **Land at London Road, Great Shelford and Granta Terrace, Stapleford (S/1725/12, S/1727/12 & S/1728/12)**: the Council's planning committee in December 2012 gave officers delegated powers to approve three planning applications for the erection of up to 66 dwellings and open space following the demolition of existing

Welch's Group buildings, subject to the prior completion of s106 agreements. The agent anticipates that the sites on London Road will be completed in 2015 and that the site at Granta Terrace will be completed in 2016.

- A.63. **9-15 Cambridge Road, Linton (S/2420/12)**: the Council's planning committee in February 2013 gave officers delegated powers to approve the planning application for the erection of 18 affordable dwellings following the demolition of 4 existing dwellings and the former police station, subject to the resolution of outstanding issues of design and landscaping and finalising the s106 agreement. Planning permission was granted in January 2014 and it is anticipated that the development will be completed by March 2015.

#### d. New Allocations

##### Strategic Sites

- A.64. **Land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road & A14 (NIAB 3 or Darwin Green 3)**: the site is allocated in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) as an extension to the NIAB 2 allocation. The site is located on the edge of Cambridge and its allocation will remove a small additional area of land from the Green Belt. This additional land has capacity for approximately 100 dwellings. It is anticipated that this site will be delivered in 2022-2023. This is a year earlier than anticipated in the housing trajectory included in the Proposed Submission Local Plan and takes account of updated information provided by the agent.
- A.65. **Northstowe Reserve**: the new town of Northstowe was originally planned in the **Northstowe Area Action Plan** with an area of reserve land to the west of the town. The reserve land is allocated in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) to provide flexibility for the phasing and delivery of the new town. The additional land will not increase the total number of new homes delivered by 2031.
- A.66. **Waterbeach New Town**: land north of Waterbeach is allocated in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) for the creation of a sustainable new town. The new town will provide 8,000 to 9,000 dwellings and employment, retail, sports and leisure, community, and education uses. No more than 1,400 dwellings will be completed by 2031 and it is anticipated that the first dwellings will be completed in 2026.
- A.67. **Bourn Airfield New Village**: land at Bourn Airfield is allocated in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) for the development of a new village of approximately 3,500 dwellings. The development will include a new secondary school and at least two primary schools. Development will be phased so that the first housing completions will be in 2022 and no more than 1,700 dwellings will be completed by 2031.
- A.68. **Cambourne West**: land north west of Lower Cambourne, including an area of land within the current Business Park, is allocated in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) for the development of a sustainable, fourth linked village to

Cambourne. The site has capacity for approximately 1,200 dwellings with high levels of green infrastructure. It is anticipated that the first dwellings will be completed in 2016-2017.

### Village Sites

- A.69. The majority of new housing will be delivered through extensions to Cambridge, the delivery of new settlements, and the expansion of Cambourne. However eight new sites in six of the more sustainable villages have also been allocated in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013). These are:
- **Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston:** 200 dwellings and light industrial and office uses;
  - **Land north of Babraham Road, Sawston:** 80 dwellings;
  - **Land south of Babraham Road, Sawston:** 260 dwellings;
  - **Land north of Impington Lane, Impington:** 25 dwellings;
  - **Land west of New Road, Melbourn:** 65 dwellings;
  - **Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay:** 90 dwellings and light industrial and/or office uses;
  - **Land at Bennell Farm, West Street, Comberton:** 90 dwellings, a full size football pitch and changing facilities, and community car parking; and
  - **East of Rockmill End, Willingham:** 50 dwellings.
- A.70. The timetable of expected completions for each of the village sites were published in the housing trajectory included in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan**. Through the public consultation, the promoters of **Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston**, provided new information on the availability of the site including when leases will end. It is now anticipated that the first dwellings could be provided on this site in 2021-2022, rather than in 2017-2018 as previously anticipated. The timetable of expected completions for all the other village sites remain as published.

### Parish Council Proposals

#### Three Sites in Great and Little Abington

- A.71. The Parish Councils of Great and Little Abington have promoted three small scale housing developments to meet identified local housing needs, primarily for market housing but also including some affordable homes. The sites are:
- Linton Road, Great Abington: 35 dwellings;
  - High Street/Pampisford Road, Great Abington: 12 dwellings; and
  - Bancroft Farm, Little Abington: 6 dwellings.
- A.72. All of the sites have been previously considered through the **Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment** (SHLAA) which concluded that they were not potentially capable of providing residential development due to site factors and constraints including landscape heritage and noise impacts. The site at Bancroft Farm, Little Abington is currently designated as a Protected Village Amenity Area in the adopted Local Development Framework and proposed for designation as Local Green Space in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013).



A.73. The Parish Council did not concur with the conclusions in the SHLAA and as an alternative to taking forward a Neighbourhood Plan consulted local people about whether the sites should or should not be allocated for housing development. The consultation provided clear evidence of local support and therefore the recommendation to the Portfolio Holder is that the sites are allocated for housing in the Local Plan. Predicted housing completions for these sites are therefore included in the housing trajectory.

### **Two Sites in Graveley**

A.74. Graveley Parish Council is promoting two small scale housing developments to meet identified local housing needs, primarily for market housing but also including some affordable homes. The sites are:

- Manor Farm, High Street / Papworth Road, Graveley: 12 dwellings; and
- Toseland Road, Graveley: 6 dwellings.

A.75. As an alternative to taking forward a Neighbourhood Plan the Parish Council is consulting local people between January and February 2014 about whether the sites should or should not be allocated for housing development. A recommendation will be made to Council in March 2014 regarding the inclusion of the sites in the Local Plan. The recommendation will depend on the outcome of the consultation and whether there is clear evidence of local support. As such no allowance is made for housing on these sites in the housing trajectory.

## **e. Windfall Sites**

A.76. The **National Planning Policy Framework** (NPPF) says that an allowance may be made for windfall sites if local planning authorities have compelling evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply.

A.77. In South Cambridgeshire, analysis of housing completions between 2006 and 2012, shows that an average of 208 dwellings have been completed on windfall sites. This excludes any dwellings completed on garden land as required by the **NPPF**, and dwellings completed on allocated land as these are not windfall sites.

A.78. The housing trajectory includes two types of windfall sites: (i) identified; and (ii) unidentified. Identified windfall sites are developments with planning permission that are on land not land allocated in the Local Plan or Local Development Framework. Unidentified windfalls are developments that are not yet known about that will come forward in future on land not allocated. The housing trajectory includes an allowance for unidentified windfall sites.

A.79. Identified windfall sites are predicted to deliver over 200 dwellings a year in the first three years of the housing trajectory (2013-2016) and therefore no allowance for unidentified windfall sites is included in the housing trajectory. For the remaining years an annual windfall allowance (rounded to the nearest 50 dwellings) is included

that together with the predicted completions on identified windfall sites totals approximately 200 dwellings a year.

- A.80. It was anticipated in the **Proposed Submission Local Plan** (July 2013) that unidentified windfalls would deliver 2,900 dwellings between 2011 and 2031. The housing trajectory in figure 4.7 anticipates that unidentified windfall sites will deliver 2,800 dwellings between 2011 and 2031. This takes account of the new identified windfall sites where planning permission has been granted or resolved to be granted since the publication of the last housing trajectory.

## **f. Planning Permissions Granted between 1 April and 31 December 2013**

### **Windfall Sites: 'Estate sized' (9 or more dwellings)**

- A.81. **Old School Site, Former John Faulkner Infants School, The Baulks, Sawston (S/1783/12 & S/1786/12)**: the site has planning permission for 10 dwellings. Construction has started and the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in early 2015.

### **Windfall Sites: Small Sites (8 or less dwellings)**

- A.82. Between 1 April and 31 December 2013, 91 dwellings were granted planning permission on small sites that did not already have planning permission at 31 March 2013. It has not been practical to explore the delivery of each of these sites with the landowner, developer or agent, and as development has yet to start it is considered necessary to make an allowance for a proportion of sites that may not come forward for development. A 10% allowance for non-delivery has been used, which is an approach supported by the Inspectors examining the Council's Local Development Framework documents when assessing housing supply. On this basis, 82 dwellings are anticipated to be completed within the five years from 2014 to 2019.

## **g. Planning Applications for 9 or more Dwellings where Decision to Grant Planning Permission either Awaiting the Signing of a s106 Agreement or Resolution of Outstanding Issues (between 1 April and 31 December 2013)**

- A.83. **West View Park, Chesterton Fen Road, Milton (S/0664/11)**: the Council's planning committee in April 2013 approved the planning application for continued use of the site for 18 Gypsy & Traveller caravan pitches, subject to conditions. The formal decision is due to be issued shortly.
- A.84. **Sandy Park, Chesterton Fen Road, Milton (S/2589/11)**: the Council's planning committee in April 2013 gave officers delegated powers to approve the planning application for the continued use of the land as a residential Gypsy & Traveller caravan site of 30 plots, subject to there being no adverse material comments from consultees. The formal decision is due to be issued shortly.



## Appendix 2: Data for Indicators

### a. Core Output Indicators

Figure A.1: Gross amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) (Indicator CO-BD1i)

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
1999-2002	650	64,666	63,332	7,135	27,558	4,951	168,292
2002-2003	320	13,561	37,890	2,229	3,950	5,457	63,407
2003-2004	1,328	12,196	17,114	2,030	3,816	4,166	40,650
2004-2005	0	5,543	14,958	2,806	3,274	3,238	29,819
2005-2006	448	9,314	7,356	11,437	5,999	10,027	44,581
2006-2007	0	10,440	5,299	5,646	15,600	1,263	38,248
2007-2008	546	4,767	8,557	4,971	7,937	17,811	44,589
2008-2009	64	6,780	57,162	8,282	5,363	8,024	85,675
2009-2010	0	1,502	9,404	1,284	235	1,318	13,743
2010-2011	8,141	1,170	10,891	673	3,277	2,706	26,858
2011-2012	0	564	5,461	172	5,767	4,467	16,431
2012-2013	4,821	1,035	574	870	8,359	6,561	22,220
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,318</b>	<b>131,538</b>	<b>237,998</b>	<b>47,535</b>	<b>91,135</b>	<b>69,989</b>	<b>594,513</b>

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.2: Amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) on PDL (Indicator CO-BD2)

	1999-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>B1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	64	0	8,141	0	4,821
<b>B1a</b>	16,789	9,843	2,525	3,977	5,488	9,367	1,120	5,865	208	396	401	428
<b>B1b</b>	25,278	278	7,678	4,888	2,973	1,045	8,557	24,482	4,285	1,960	5,461	574
<b>B1c</b>	2,361	535	100	1,476	3,578	31	842	485	1,032	673	172	0
<b>B2</b>	15,510	2,830	1,550	1,473	3,641	4,471	2,741	1,961	235	2,821	2,282	6,529
<b>B8</b>	3,000	1,978	2,447	246	3,897	186	4,008	3,340	1,318	2,355	4,467	6,561
<b>Total on PDL</b>	<b>62,938</b>	<b>15,464</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>12,060</b>	<b>19,577</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>17,390</b>	<b>38,027</b>	<b>7,078</b>	<b>16,346</b>	<b>12,783</b>	<b>18,913</b>
<b>% of total floorspace</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>85%</b>

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.3: Gross amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2013 (**Indicator CO-BD3i**)

	Outline planning permissions	Full & RM planning permissions - not started	Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	Total (with planning permission)
<b>B1</b>	2.24	1.00	0.00	3.24
<b>B1a</b>	11.88	6.56	0.91	19.34
<b>B1b</b>	36.68	20.24	1.16	58.07
<b>B1c</b>	3.30	2.94	2.83	9.06
<b>B2</b>	14.35	7.01	0.60	21.97
<b>B8</b>	3.30	3.51	3.08	9.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.74</b>	<b>41.26</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>121.58</b>

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.4: Percentage of dwellings completed on Previously Developed Land (**Indicator CO-H3**)

1999-2001	1999-2002	1999-2003	1999-2004	1999-2005	1999-2006	1999-2007	1999-2008	1999-2009	1999-2010	1999-2011	1999-2012	1999-2013
26%	22%	28%	26%	33%	29%	24%	40%	28%	50%	44%	32%	21%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.5: Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed (Indicators CO-H4 and LOA14)

	Permanent Gypsy & Traveller Pitches		Gypsy & Traveller Pitches for Emergency Stopping		Permanent Travelling Showpeople Plots	
	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
1999-2001	18	0	0	0	0	0
2001-2002	19	0	0	0	0	0
2002-2003	17	0	0	0	0	0
2003-2004	7	0	0	0	10	0
2004-2005	8	0	0	0	11	0
2005-2006	3	0	0	0	0	0
2006-2007	1	0	0	0	0	0
2007-2008	4	0	0	1	0	0
2008-2009	8	0	0	0	0	0
2009-2010	1	0	0	0	0	0
2010-2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011-2012	10	1	0	0	0	0
2012-2013	33	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>

At 31 March 2013, a further 10 Gypsy & Traveller pitches had temporary planning permission (time limited).

Source: Planning & New Communities – South Cambridgeshire District Council; Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.6: Affordable housing completions (Indicator CO-H5)

	1999-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>Gross</b>	142	38	127	271	115	285	238	463	275	281	205	192	105
	9%	7%	19%	26%	18%	30%	23%	35%	39%	41%	29%	25%	16%
<b>Net</b>	142	38	127	259	95	283	169	459	223	234	202	153	70
	9%	7%	19%	26%	17%	32%	18%	36%	37%	38%	31%	23%	12%
<b>Acquisitions</b>	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	19	17	1	10	0

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council; Affordable Homes – South Cambridgeshire District Council

## b. Local Output Indicators

Figure A.7: Percentage of housing completions by number of bedrooms (**Indicator LOA1**)

	1 or 2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 or more bedrooms	unknown
1999-2001	23%	22%	48%	7%
2001-2002	19%	27%	47%	7%
2002-2003	31%	34%	32%	3%
2003-2004	35%	37%	26%	2%
2004-2005	32%	36%	29%	3%
2005-2006	39%	34%	23%	3%
2006-2007	34%	30%	35%	0%
2007-2008	48%	19%	31%	2%
2008-2009	48%	31%	20%	1%
2009-2010	51%	29%	21%	0%
2010-2011	37%	32%	31%	0%
2011-2012	45%	22%	32%	1%
2011-2013	33%	33%	29%	5%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.8: Affordable housing completions by tenure (**Indicator LOA2**)

	Social rented	Intermediate housing	Intermediate housing
2004-2005	81%	19%	0%
2005-2006	52%	48%	0%
2006-2007	51%	49%	0%
2007-2008	65%	35%	0%
2008-2009	67%	33%	0%
2009-2010	64%	36%	0%
2010-2011	70%	30%	0%
2011-2012	52%	33%	15%
2012-2013	30%	50%	19%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council; Affordable Homes – South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure A.9: Market housing completions on developments of up to 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms (**Indicator LOA5**)

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>1 or 2 bedrooms</b>	29%	28%	36%	36%	38%	32%	40%
<b>3 bedrooms</b>	28%	22%	27%	30%	26%	31%	25%
<b>4 or more bedrooms</b>	43%	49%	36%	34%	37%	37%	35%
<b>unknown</b>	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.10: Cumulative percentage of dwellings completed on PDL (**Indicator LOA6**)

1999-2001	1999-2002	1999-2003	1999-2004	1999-2005	1999-2006	1999-2007	1999-2008	1999-2009	1999-2010	1999-2011	1999-2012	1999-2013
26%	25%	25%	26%	27%	27%	27%	29%	29%	30%	31%	31%	31%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.11: Gross amount and type of completed employment land (ha) (**Indicator LOA10i**)

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
<b>1999-2002</b>	0.61	18.37	15.61	2.12	6.93	0.99	<b>44.62</b>
<b>2002-2003</b>	0.03	4.73	10.43	1.00	0.64	0.78	<b>17.60</b>
<b>2003-2004</b>	0.33	6.88	2.86	0.75	0.35	0.53	<b>11.70</b>
<b>2004-2005</b>	0.00	2.33	6.35	2.05	0.45	1.70	<b>12.89</b>
<b>2005-2006</b>	0.05	1.95	4.03	3.63	1.13	3.12	<b>13.90</b>
<b>2006-2007</b>	0.00	2.22	0.96	1.81	3.77	1.46	<b>10.22</b>
<b>2007-2008</b>	0.22	1.65	1.92	1.30	2.03	8.80	<b>15.92</b>
<b>2008-2009</b>	0.00	4.58	13.60	2.19	4.75	3.10	<b>28.22</b>
<b>2009-2010</b>	0.00	0.83	1.99	0.30	0.02	0.82	<b>3.97</b>
<b>2010-2011</b>	3.77	0.59	7.43	0.07	1.18	0.71	<b>13.75</b>
<b>2011-2012</b>	0.00	0.88	2.83	0.02	2.50	25.21	<b>31.44</b>
<b>2012-2013</b>	1.66	0.48	0.52	3.23	1.65	2.02	<b>9.56</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>45.49</b>	<b>68.53</b>	<b>18.47</b>	<b>25.40</b>	<b>49.24</b>	<b>213.79</b>

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council



Figure A.12: Net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (**Indicator LOB2**)

	Less than 30 dph	Between 30 dph and 50 dph	More than 50 dph
1999-2001	75%	19%	6%
2001-2002	48%	52%	0%
2002-2003	76%	17%	6%
2003-2004	42%	34%	24%
2004-2005	51%	47%	2%
2005-2006	44%	34%	23%
2006-2007	29%	61%	10%
2007-2008	35%	45%	20%
2008-2009	9%	52%	39%
2009-2010	5%	62%	33%
2010-2011	34%	42%	25%
2011-2012	46%	22%	32%
2012-2013	74%	16%	10%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.13: Average net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (in dwellings per hectare, dph) (**Indicator LOB3**)

1999-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
26.4	27.0	24.6	34.1	28.4	33.2	32.4	30.6	42.5	38.7	35.8	32.9	25.9

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.14: Total dwellings built by settlement category (**Indicator LOE1iii**)

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Edge of Cambridge	100	305	149	100	97	57	28
Rural Centres	260	362	214	290	341	181	195
Minor Rural Centres	141	164	57	100	70	85	102
Group Villages	231	209	72	65	104	223	184
Infill Villages	67	60	28	13	15	21	15
Outside Village Frameworks	125	174	90	43	29	104	63

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

### c. Significant Effects Indicators

Figure A.15: KWh (kilowatt hours) of gas consumed per consumer per year (**Indicator SE3i**)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	20,291	20,609	20,829	21,163	19,691	18,832	18,290	17,417	16,120	15,936	15,045
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	20,043	20,324	20,513	20,643	18,685	17,950	17,445	16,587	15,309	15,150	14,242

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure A.16: KWh (kilowatt hours) of electricity consumed per consumer per year (**Indicator SE3ii**)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	5,621	5,615	5,503	5,353	5,291	5,015	4,889	4,921	4,805
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	5,152	5,191	5,036	4,948	4,860	4,582	4,486	4,490	3,961

NOTE: Electricity consumption statistics for 2003 and 2004 are an experimental series.

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure A.17: Water consumption per head per day (in litres) (**Indicator SE5**)

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
<b>Cambridge Water Company</b>	141	142	151	148	148	141	136	136	138	141
<b>Industry Average</b>	150	150	154	150	151	148	148	146	146	n/a

Source: Ofwat

Figure A.18: Residential development assessed for Code for Sustainable Homes. Cumulative number of certificates issued in South Cambridgeshire, at: (**Indicator SE14**)

	Jun-10	Sep-10	Dec-10	Mar-11	Jun-11	Sep-11	Dec-11	Mar-12	Jun-12	Sep-12	Dec-12	Mar-13
<b>Design Stage</b>	123	150	197	256	262	348	366	406	425	433	469	604
<b>Post Construction Stage</b>	103	139	139	151	217	252	261	334	388	388	388	396

Source: Department of Communities & Local Government (CLG)

Figure A.19: Household waste collected per person per year (**Indicator SE19**)

2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
354 kg	356 kg	422 kg	434 kg	448 kg	442 kg	427 kg

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure A.20: % household waste collected which is recycled or composted (**Indicator SE20**)

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>Composted</b>	5%	9%	29%	31%	33%	34%	35%	35%	33%	31%	30%
<b>Recycled</b>	18%	20%	18%	18%	18%	19%	19%	19%	23%	27%	26%

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure A.21: % of all 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ passes at A\*-C grade (**Indicator SE38**)

	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	68%	71%	69%	73%	77%	80%	84%	82%	88%
<b>Cambridgeshire LEA</b>	56%	59%	60%	61%	65%	70%	76%	77%	80%
<b>East of England</b>	54%	57%	59%	61%	65%	69%	74%	78%	81%

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families



