



South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report

Covering the period 1st April 2014 – 31st March 2015

January 2016

Published by South Cambridgeshire District Council

© January 2016

Jo Mills – Director of Planning & New Communities

Contents

1. Introduction, Context and Indicators	1
2. Commentary	4
a. Progress against the Local Development Scheme	4
b. Action taken on Duty to Co-operate	5
c. Details of Neighbourhood Development Orders or Neighbourhood Development Plans Made	9
d. Information relating to the Collection and Spending of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Monies	10
e. Monitoring the Local Development Framework policies and Sustainability Appraisal objectives	11
3. List of Indicators	20
4. Core and Local Output Indicators	35
Housing Completions	35
The Housing Trajectory	38
The Five Year Housing Land Supply	54
Housing Completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL)	60
Housing Density	62
Affordable Housing	66
Gypsy & Traveller Sites	70
Housing Development by Settlement Category	72
Housing Mix	76
Housing Quality	79
Employment Development and Supply	84
Employment Land Lost	93
Retail, Office and Leisure Development	94
Mixed Use Developments	97
Community Facilities and Local Services	101
Developer Contributions	102
Open Space and Outdoor Recreation	107
Renewable Energy	109
Development in Locations of Particular Environmental Importance	111
Biodiversity	114
Listed Buildings	116
Flood Risk	117
Reviewing & Monitoring the Statement of Community Involvement	119
5. Significant Effects Indicators	121
Land and Water Resources	121
Biodiversity	124
Landscape, Townscape and Archaeology	126
Climate Change and Pollution	129
Healthy Communities	136
Inclusive Communities	138

Economic Activity	142
Appendix 1: Assessment of Housing Land Supply Sites	148
Appendix 2: Data for Indicators	179

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 sets 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. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 have also introduced the requirements that the AMR includes: (i) details of any neighbourhood development orders or neighbourhood development plans made; and (ii) once the Council has an adopted Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule, information relating to the collection and spending of CIL monies.
- 1.6. This Annual Monitoring Report covers the period from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015. The adopted planning policies for the period covered by this AMR are those contained in the:
 - Local Plan 2004 – adopted in February 2004, however there is now only one remaining saved policy;
 - 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

- 1.7. 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.
- 1.8. 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/info/20099/planning_and_development/234/planning/8. **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.**
- 1.9. 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

- 1.10. The AMR outlines the progress that the Council has made in producing the documents that will make up its LDF. Chapter 2 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.
- 1.11. 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.
- 1.12. **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.

- 1.13. **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 4.
- 1.14. Core output indicators were set by central government. The latest list of core output indicators was 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.
- 1.15. In addition to the core output indicators, the Council set local output indicators in each of its adopted Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Area Action Plans (AAPs) that are relevant to the proposals in the document or plan.
- 1.16. In this AMR it has not been possible to provide data on all the local output indicators included in the adopted AAPs. 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.
- 1.17. On 28 March 2014, the Council submitted its new Local Plan to the Secretary of State for examination. Once adopted the new Local Plan will supersede the Local Plan 2004 saved policy, the Core Strategy DPD, the Development Control Policies DPD, and the Site Specific Policies DPD. The new Local Plan includes a set of output indicators that are relevant to the proposals in the plan. Once the Local Plan is adopted, this set of output indicators will replace the majority of the existing core and local output indicators, except for those included in the AAPs and Statement of Community Involvement.
- 1.18. In this AMR, data has been provided for the new Local Plan indicators where the new planning policy they are monitoring the implementation of is not significantly different from the Council's adopted planning policy. Data for monitoring indicators related to new planning policies has not been collected, as these planning policies will only be implemented following the adoption of the new Local Plan.
- 1.19. **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 5.

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 2014) was the LDS adopted in February 2014. This LDS set the timetable that the Council was progressing during the monitoring year.
- 2.2. The February 2014 LDS sets out the stages in the preparation of the **Local Plan**, which incorporates a review of the **Core Strategy**, **Development Control Policies** **Development Plan Document (DPD)** and **Site Specific Policies DPD**. It also includes the policies and proposals for **Gypsy and Traveller** accommodation as this is no longer to be progressed in a separate DPD.
- 2.3. The February 2014 LDS anticipated that the **Local Plan** would be submitted in Spring 2014, that the examination would be undertaken in Summer / Autumn 2014 and that the Local Plan would be adopted in Spring 2015.
- 2.4. The Council **submitted** its **Local Plan**, alongside the Cambridge Local Plan, to the Secretary of State on 28 March 2014. Miss Laura Graham has been appointed as the lead Inspector to consider both the Cambridge Local Plan and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. A joint **Pre-Hearing Meeting** was held on 11 September 2014 and joint examination **hearing sessions** were held between November 2014 and April 2015 on strategic issues, including housing and employment needs, development strategy, Green Belt, transport, infrastructure and housing supply.
- 2.5. The Inspectors wrote to the Councils on 20 May 2015¹ in relation to three main issues and invited the Councils to undertake additional work to address those issues before the examinations progressed further. The issues are in relation to:
- Objectively Assessed Need for new housing;
 - Overall Development Strategy; and
 - Conformity with revisions to National Planning Policy since the Local Plans were submitted for examination.
- The Councils agreed to undertake additional work and the examinations were formally suspended until March 2016.
- 2.6. This additional work resulted in a small number of proposed modifications to both the Cambridge Local Plan and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. The modifications were subject to Sustainability Appraisal. Public consultation is being carried out (jointly with Cambridge City Council) on these modifications between 2 December 2015 and 25 January 2016². The results of the consultation will be considered by the Councils who will decide whether any further modifications need to be made. The Councils will then submit the consultation responses, evidence base documents and proposed modifications to the Inspectors, so they can reopen the examinations.

¹ Inspectors Initial Conclusions Letter of 20 May 2015:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

² Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/localplanmods-dec2015>

- 2.7. The suspension of the examination to allow for the further work and public consultation to be undertaken on the proposed modifications means that the Local Plan process is taking longer than originally anticipated. It is anticipated that the examination will be completed in 2016 and the Local Plan adopted in 2017; this revised timetable is set out in an addendum to the LDS agreed in November 2015.
- 2.8. The February 2014 LDS also sets out the timetable for the preparation of the **Cambridge Northern Fringe East Area Action Plan (AAP), Bourn Airfield New Village AAP** and **Waterbeach New Town AAP**.
- 2.9. The **Cambridge Northern Fringe East AAP** is being prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council and the LDS anticipated that public consultation on issues and options would be undertaken in Winter 2014/2015, that consultation on the proposed submission AAP would be undertaken in Autumn 2015, and that the AAP would be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in Spring 2016. The Councils undertook public consultation on issues and options between December 2014 and February 2015, which is consistent with the LDS. A report setting out the results of the consultation, the proposed way forward to proposed submission, and a revised timetable for the preparation of the AAP was considered by the relevant members of both Councils in November 2015. It is anticipated that public consultation on proposed submission will be undertaken in January - March 2017, and submission to the Secretary of State for examination will be in June 2017; this revised timetable is set out in an addendum to the LDS agreed in November 2015.
- 2.10. The **Bourn Airfield New Village** and **Waterbeach New Town AAPs** were scheduled to begin in Winter 2015/16 and Winter 2017/18 respectively. However, the AAPs are dependent upon the outcome of the Local Plan examination, which will not now be known until 2016-17. The promoters of both sites have also advised that they intend to prepare Development Framework Documents for the new settlements to be published in Spring 2016 and to submit planning applications during 2016. These factors may impact on the production of AAPs.
- 2.11. An addendum to the LDS was approved in July 2015 that sets out the timetable for the preparation of the **Cambridgeshire Flood and Water Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)**. This addendum anticipated that public consultation on the draft SPD would be undertaken in September – October 2015 and that the SPD would be adopted in December 2015 / January 2016. Public consultation on the draft SPD was carried out in September – October 2015, however to enable appropriate consideration to be given to the comments received by all the local authorities, it is now likely that adoption of the SPD will be in Spring 2016.

b. Action taken on Duty to Co-operate

Working with Duty to Co-operate Bodies

- 2.12. South Cambridgeshire District and Cambridge City Councils have engaged constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis during the preparation of the two Local Plans, both with each other and each with the other Duty to Co-operate bodies

to maximise the effectiveness of the Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters. The Councils have worked closely throughout the preparation of joint evidence base documents and their respective Local Plans to prepare complementary plans on similar timescales that together set out a clear development strategy for the Greater Cambridge area.

- 2.13. Joint examination hearings on strategic issues for both plans were held between November 2014 and April 2015. The Inspectors wrote to the Councils on 20 May 2015³ raising some initial queries relating to objectively assessed need for new housing, the development strategy and conformity with national planning policy, and inviting the Councils to undertake additional work to address those issues before the examinations progress further. The Councils agreed to undertake additional work and the examinations have been formally suspended until March 2016. The Councils have carried out additional work to address the issues raised by the Inspectors, and have identified a small number of modifications to the Local Plans that arise from the work. A joint public consultation⁴ is currently taking place seeking views on the proposed modifications which illustrates the close working relationship that has developed between the two Councils. The consultation runs until 25 January 2016.
- 2.14. The Council produced a **Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Co-operate** in June 2013 setting out how the Council has co-operated with other bodies in preparing the Local Plan. This was updated when the Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2014⁵. This document sets out how the Council has engaged extensively with the prescribed Duty to Co-operate bodies, as appropriate to the Local Plans, throughout the stages of evidence base production and plan-making. This joint working has continued through the first part of the examination process from November 2014 to May 2015 to assist the Council to respond to questions raised in the Inspector's Matters and in support at hearings.
- 2.15. Statements of Common Ground have been agreed with Uttlesford District Council, Hertfordshire District Council and Hertfordshire County Council as part of confirming the Council's compliance with the duty to cooperate for the Local Plan examination process. The Statements of Common Ground agree that the duty to co-operate has been met and that all the districts involved are planning to deliver their full objectively assessed needs within their own administrative boundaries.
- 2.16. A **Statement of Co-operation between the Greater Cambridgeshire Local Nature Partnership and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough local planning authorities**⁶ (April 2013) sets out how the organisations will continue to cooperate.

³ Inspectors Initial Conclusions Letter of 20 May 2015:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%200515.pdf>

⁴ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/localplanmods-dec2015>

⁵ Statement of Compliance with Duty to Co-operate (March 2014):
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Statement%20of%20Compliance%20with%20Duty%20to%20Cooperate%20March%202014.pdf>

⁶ Statement of Co-operation between the Greater Cambridgeshire Local Nature Partnership and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough local planning authorities:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Greater%20Cambridgeshire%20Local%20Nature%20Partnership%20Statement%20of%20Cooperation.pdf>

South Cambridgeshire District Council, Anglian Water and the Environment Agency have also produced a **Joint Position Statement on Foul Water and Environmental Capacity**⁷ (January 2014) which sets out the current understanding of the waste water treatment issues within South Cambridgeshire and its associated environmental implications.

- 2.17. During the examination process the Council has agreed Statements of Common Ground with a number of different organisations relating to issues raised during the hearings. South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council have agreed a joint statement of common ground with English Heritage relating to the Green Belt⁸.

Memorandum of Co-operation signed by Cambridgeshire authorities, together with Peterborough City Council

- 2.18. The Council co-operated with other local authorities in the preparation of the **Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2013 (SHMA)**⁹ and other evidence base studies. The **Memorandum of Co-operation**¹⁰ (May 2013) was agreed by all Cambridgeshire local authorities, together with Peterborough City Council, and includes an agreement on the objectively assessed housing needs for each of the districts in the Cambridge Sub-Region Housing Market Area as part of fulfilling the Duty to Co-operate. Building on a strong legacy of joint working between the local authorities, the Memorandum of Co-operation demonstrates that the full objectively assessed needs of the Cambridge Sub Region housing market area identified in the SHMA will be met. The Council committed to meeting its full objectively assessed need within the district. The Council has undertaken further work on the assessment of objectively assessed housing need as part of the further work requested by the Inspectors.
- 2.19. The Memorandum of Co-operation has already been subject to scrutiny through the examinations of the Fenland Local Plan – Core Strategy (adopted May 2014) and the East Cambridgeshire Local Plan. The Fenland Inspector’s Report and East Cambridgeshire Inspector’s Interim Conclusions both conclude that the Memorandum of Co-operation provides clear evidence that co-operation has taken place constructively, actively and on an on-going basis.
- 2.20. The Cambridgeshire authorities, together with Peterborough City Council, have also agreed the **Strategic Spatial Priorities: Addressing the Duty to Co-operate**

⁷ Joint Position Statement on Foul Water and Environmental Capacity:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Anglian%20Water%20and%20Environment%20Agency%20Cooperation%20Statement%202014.pdf>

⁸ Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage relating to the Green Belt:
https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/rd-scg-080_0.pdf

⁹ Strategic Housing Market Assessment:
<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-STRAT-090.pdf>

¹⁰ Memorandum of Co-operation:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Memorandum%20of%20Co-operation%20May%202013.pdf>

across Cambridgeshire & Peterborough¹¹ document that was published in January 2014. This document supplements the Memorandum of Co-operation and provides an overview of strategic spatial issues as they apply to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole.

Memorandum of Understanding

- 2.21. In September 2014, Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council also agreed a **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory**¹². This confirms the agreement between the two Councils under the duty to co-operate that the housing trajectories for the two areas should be considered together for the purposes of phasing housing delivery, and for calculating five year housing land supply for plan-making and decision-taking. The merits of the Memorandum of Understanding were considered during the examination hearing sessions for Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery in March 2015. The Councils asked the Inspectors in September 2015 whether they would consider issuing a view on the principle of the joint housing trajectory given the five year housing land supply issues in South Cambridgeshire. The Inspectors have responded that they do not consider it appropriate to reach any conclusions on the principle of the joint housing trajectory in advance of knowing the outcome of the further work that the Councils are undertaking whilst the examinations are suspended.

Transport Issues

- 2.22. Cambridge City Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council have worked together closely on transport issues as they have prepared their Local Plans and a transport strategy for the Greater Cambridge area. South Cambridgeshire District Council responded to a consultation on this strategy in September 2013. The **Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Transport Strategy**¹³ was adopted in March 2014. It is recognised that there is a close link between planning for growth and development and for transport and accessibility to ensure that growth can be accommodated in the most sustainable way and that people can access the services and facilities they need in an efficient and affordable way.

¹¹ Strategic Spatial Priorities: Addressing the Duty to Co-operate across Cambridgeshire & Peterborough:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Strategic%20Spatial%20Priorities%20January%202014.pdf>

¹² Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory:
https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Memorandum%20of%20Understanding%20-%20Joint%20Housing%20Trajectory_0.pdf

¹³ Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Transport Strategy:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20006/travel_roads_and_parking/66/transport_plans_and_policies/2

- 2.23. The Council responded to consultations on the **Cambridgeshire Long Term Transport Strategy**¹⁴ and the revisions to the **Local Transport Plan**¹⁵ in July 2014 recognising the importance of planning for future transport within the county.
- 2.24. The Council has also worked closely with Highways England (formerly the Highways Agency) as the **A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Scheme** has progressed by formally responding to consultations in February and May 2014. Highways England submitted its Development Consent Order application to the Secretary of State in December 2014 and the Council participated in the examination which was held between May and November 2015. The Examining Authority will publish its report and recommendations to the Secretary of State by February 2016 and the Secretary of State must issue a decision by May 2016.
- 2.25. In the **Road Investment Strategy**¹⁶ the Government announced funding for upgrading the A428 between the Caxton Gibbet and A1 (Black Cat junction) to create an expressway standard link between Cambridge and Oxford. The Council will work closely with Highways England and the Department for Transport to develop the scheme. It is anticipated delivery will be late in the period 2015 to 2020.

Working with other Adjacent Local Planning Authorities

- 2.26. The Council has submitted representations to a number of consultations by neighbouring planning authorities to ensure that joint issues that impact on South Cambridgeshire continue to be considered. These include responding to Central Bedfordshire Council in June 2013 and March 2014, Cambridge City Council in September 2013, East Cambridgeshire District Council in November 2013, Uttlesford District Council in May 2014 and December 2015, and Braintree District Council in May 2014.

c. Details of Neighbourhood Development Orders or Neighbourhood Development Plans Made

- 2.27. There was initially limited interest shown by Parish Councils in preparing a **Neighbourhood Plan**, as the Council had offered them the opportunity to put forward proposals within their area through the Local Plan process as an alternative to the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans. Some Parish Council proposals have as a result been included in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014), or recommended as Major Modifications to it, but only where there has been clear local support. Since the Local Plan was submitted for examination there has been a

¹⁴ Cambridgeshire Long Term Transport Strategy:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20006/travel_roads_and_parking/66/transport_plans_and_policies/5

¹⁵ Local Transport Plan:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20006/travel_roads_and_parking/66/transport_plans_and_policies

¹⁶ Road Investment Strategy:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/382813/dft-ris-road-investment-strategy.pdf

steady increase in interest from Parish Councils considering preparing Neighbourhood Plans for their areas.

- 2.28. Before a Neighbourhood Plan can be prepared a **neighbourhood area** must be designated. The Local Development Scheme is either updated or an addendum is published when each Neighbourhood Area is designated. There are currently seven designated neighbourhood areas in South Cambridgeshire:
- **Linton and Hildersham** – these two parishes have joined together to form a single neighbourhood area that was approved in May 2014;
 - **Histon & Impington** – this covers the area of the parish to the north of the A14 and was approved in September 2014;
 - **Gamlingay** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in February 2015;
 - **Waterbeach** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in August 2015 with South Cambridgeshire District Council and Waterbeach Parish Council agreeing a framework as to how they will work together;
 - **Cottenham** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in November 2015;
 - **Foxton** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in November 2015; and
 - **West Wickham** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in November 2015.

These Parish Councils are making progress in their plan-making.

- 2.29. Initial discussions have taken place with an increasing number of other Parish Councils about neighbourhood planning and whether a Neighbourhood Plan would be the right tool for them to achieve the aspirations they have for the future in their villages. Some Parish Councils are considering preparing Neighbourhood Plans jointly with their adjoining parishes as they have common issues and wish to pool their resources. The Council is considering options and resources for providing further support to Parish Councils undertaking Neighbourhood Plans.
- 2.30. The Council's webpages relating to Neighbourhood Planning (accessed from www.scambs.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning) are being expanded to provide clearer information about future consultations, events, and support given by the Council.

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

- 2.31. The Council submitted its Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) draft Charging Schedule for independent examination on 6 October 2014. Given the close relationship between the proposed rates in the CIL Charging Schedule and the Local Plan, the CIL examination cannot take place until the Local Plan has been examined. Until the Council has an adopted CIL Charging Schedule it cannot collect any CIL monies.

- 2.32. Further details relating to the examination of the Council's CIL draft Charging Schedule are available on the Council's website:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/examination-draft-charging-schedule>.

e. Monitoring the Local Development Framework policies and Sustainability Appraisal objectives

- 2.33. 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

- 2.34. **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.
- 2.35. In the last monitoring year, 869 net additional dwellings were completed in South Cambridgeshire; this is 165 dwellings more than the number predicted in the housing trajectory included in the Annual Monitoring Report 2013-2014. This is an increase on the previous six monitoring years, where annual net housing completions were consistently around 600 dwellings reflecting the slowdown in the housing market and that the fringe sites coming forward were building out on the Cambridge side of the administrative boundary. The increase in completions in the last monitoring year is due to the first 29 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire being completed at Trumpington Meadows and an increase in completions: at Cambourne and Orchard Park compared to the preceding years; on the historic rural allocation at Papworth Everard, which is nearing completion; and on large windfall sites such as Station Road, Gamlingay, Long Drove / Beach Road, Cottenham, and the former EDF Energy Depot and Training Centre at Milton.
- 2.36. **Delivering housing requirements:** The housing trajectory identifies predicted annual housing completions from existing and proposed allocations, planning permissions granted or with resolution to grant, and predicted windfalls. The new **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 19,000 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need. Joint examination hearing sessions with Cambridge City Council were held between November 2014 and April 2015 covering strategic issues, including housing and employment needs. The **Inspectors** wrote to the Councils in May 2015¹⁷ setting out their initial findings and inviting the Councils to undertake additional work, including in relation to objectively assessed need for new housing. The additional work undertaken relating to calculating the objectively assessed

¹⁷ Inspectors Initial Conclusions Letter of 20 May 2015:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

need¹⁸ for the district has resulted in the Council concluding that provision should be made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the plan period from 2011 to 2031. The Council has therefore included a **proposed modification**¹⁹ to **Policy S/5**, which is currently subject to public consultation, to increase the housing requirement from 19,000 dwellings to 19,500 dwellings.

- 2.37. Against the **Local Plan**, the housing trajectory shows that 21,091 dwellings are expected to be delivered, this is 8% (1,591 dwellings) more than the revised requirement and allows flexibility to respond to changing conditions as required in the **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**.
- 2.38. Against the **Core Strategy** (January 2007) which requires 20,000 dwellings to be provided between 1999 and 2016, the housing trajectory shows that 12,577 dwellings are expected to be delivered; this is 37% (7,423 dwellings) below the requirement. As set out above, the new **Local Plan** identifies an up to date housing requirement for 2011-2031 that will provide for the identified objectively assessed needs of the district. The **Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2013**²⁰ and **Objectively Assessed Housing Need: Further Evidence 2015**²¹ make clear that there is no backlog to make up.
- 2.39. **Five year housing land supply**: The Council is currently unable to demonstrate a five year supply of housing land, mainly due to delays in the delivery of strategic sites during the recession, and to the fringe sites building out from the edge of Cambridge and them having only just started to deliver completions in South Cambridgeshire.
- 2.40. There are two methodologies for calculating five year housing land supply. The Liverpool methodology assumes that any shortfall will be made up during the remaining years of the plan period. The Sedgefield methodology requires the whole of any previous shortfall to be made up within the five year assessment period. The **NPPF** requires that a 5% buffer be provided in the five year supply calculation to provide greater confidence that the housing requirement will be delivered. In areas of persistent historic undersupply the buffer should be 20%. The Council's statement to the Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery hearings addressed the appropriate means of calculating the five year supply²².

¹⁸ Objectively Assessed Housing Need: Further Evidence:
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/OAN%20%26%20Market%20Signals%20FINAL%20Nov%202015.pdf>

¹⁹ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:
https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

²⁰ Strategic Housing Market Assessment:
<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-STRAT-090.pdf>

²¹ Objectively Assessed Housing Need: Further Evidence:
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/OAN%20%26%20Market%20Signals%20FINAL%20Nov%202015.pdf>

²² Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery: <https://www.scams.gov.uk/local-plan-examination-statements-matter-8>

- 2.41. In response to a number of changes in circumstance²³ since the Local Plan was submitted in March 2014, the Council agreed in September 2014 to a **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** with Cambridge City Council. This memorandum set out the agreement between the two Councils under the duty to co-operate that the housing trajectories for the two areas should be considered together for the purposes of phasing housing delivery, and for calculating five year housing land supply for plan-making and decision-taking. The Council's statement to Matter 1: Legal Requirements set out proposed modifications to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) to give effect to the Memorandum²⁴.
- 2.42. The merits of a joint housing trajectory for the Greater Cambridge area were considered at the Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery hearings. The merits of this approach were not addressed in the initial findings letter from the Inspectors of 20 May 2015²⁵. The Councils requested that the Inspectors reconsider issuing a view on the principle of the joint housing trajectory given the five year land supply issues in South Cambridgeshire. The Inspectors have responded that they do not consider it appropriate to reach any conclusions on the principle of the joint housing trajectory in advance of knowing the outcome of the further work that the Councils are undertaking. The Councils remain committed to the **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** and the proposed modifications to the Local Plans to give effect to the joint trajectory have been included in the public consultation being undertaken jointly with Cambridge City Council on Proposed Modifications to the Local Plans.
- 2.43. The **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** and the use of the five year supply calculations for Greater Cambridge will not be relied upon or used in relation to planning decisions and planning appeals until the Inspectors examining the Local Plan have reported on the approach and found it to be 'sound'.
- 2.44. In view of the various ways that five year supply can be calculated, and pending the outcome of consideration at the Local Plan examination, this Annual Monitoring Report shows the results for all ways of calculating the five year land supply for 2015-2020 for both South Cambridgeshire and the Greater Cambridge area. These results are set out in the tables below, and the calculations for the Local Plan are based on the housing requirement of 19,500 dwellings included in the **proposed modification**²⁶ to **Policy S/5 of the Local Plan**, which is currently subject to public consultation. When the Greater Cambridge area is considered as a whole, whichever

²³ A detailed list of reasons is given in the Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 1: Legal Requirements (paragraph 34):

<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Matter%201%20Statement%20CCC%20-%20SCDC.pdf>

²⁴ Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 1: Legal Requirements:

<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Matter%201%20Statement%20CCC%20-%20SCDC.pdf>

²⁵ Inspectors initial conclusions letter of 20 May 2015:

<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

²⁶ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:

https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

methodology or buffer is used, a five year supply can be demonstrated. This is a logical and appropriate way of delivering sites to meet the combined objectively assessed housing need across the Greater Cambridge area, consistent with the development strategy contained in both submitted Local Plans.

- 2.45. Against the housing requirements in the new South Cambridgeshire **Local Plan** of 19,500 homes between 2011 and 2031, and the housing requirement for Greater Cambridge of 33,500 homes between 2011 and 2031, the Council's five year housing land supply for 2015-2020 is:

'Liverpool' Methodology	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
Five year supply (with 5%)	5.1	6.4
Five year supply (with 20%)	4.5	5.6

'Sedgefield' Methodology	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
Five year supply (with 5%)	4.4	5.9
Five year supply (with 20%)	3.9	5.2

- 2.46. Against the housing requirement in the adopted **Core Strategy** of 20,000 homes between 1999 and 2016, the Council's five year housing land supply for 2015-2020 is:

	'Liverpool' Methodology	'Sedgefield' Methodology
Five year supply (with 5%)	2.1	2.1
Five year supply (with 20%)	1.8	1.8

- 2.47. **Gypsy & Traveller pitches:** Four permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitches were completed in the last monitoring year. At 31 March 2015, a further 8 permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission were under construction; 3 permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission had not yet been started; and 4 permanent Travelling Showpeople plots with planning permission had not yet been started.
- 2.48. **Housing completions on previously developed land (PDL):** In the last monitoring year, 31% of dwellings completed were on PDL and the cumulative percentage is still below the target of at least 37% as included in **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,

delays in the major developments as a result of the recession mean this is now unlikely to be achieved. In the last monitoring year, completions at Orchard Park, Cambourne, and the historic rural allocation at Papworth Everard (Summersfield), have contributed to a significant proportion of completions on 'greenfield' sites.

- 2.49. **Housing density:** Over the last 16 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. Phase 1 at Trumpington Meadows includes 29 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire and this parcel has a net density of over 70 dph. Over the last 16 years, the completed parcels at Cambourne have achieved an average net density of 30.3 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.
- 2.50. **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 in 1999 to 8.0 times median earnings in 2013. In the last monitoring year, 329 new affordable dwellings were completed; this amounts to 36% of all new dwellings completed. This an increase in the number of affordable housing completions compared to the previous six monitoring years. In the last monitoring year, affordable housing has been delivered at the major developments of Cambourne, Orchard Park and Trumpington Meadows, and on large windfall sites at Station Road, Gamlingay, and the former EDF Energy Depot and Training Centre at Milton, as well as on three affordable housing exception sites providing 72 new affordable dwellings to meet identified local need in Cottenham, Horseheath and Orwell.
- 2.51. In the last four 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.
- 2.52. In the last monitoring year, only 23% of dwellings permitted on sites of two or more dwellings, where **Development Control Policy HG/3** was applicable, were affordable. This falls below the target of 40% set by the policy and is due to only 20% of dwellings being secured as affordable dwellings on phase 1 of Northstowe and also to there being a change part way through the year from applying the adopted **Development Control Policy HG/3** to applying the new **Policy H/9** in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) which changes the threshold at which the policy applies to developments of three or more dwellings. The affordable dwellings secured are a mixture of onsite provision and financial contributions that have been converted into notional units that will be provided offsite.
- 2.53. **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.

- 2.54. In the last four monitoring years, less than half of the dwellings completed were in the most sustainable locations on the edge of Cambridge and at Rural Centres. This departure from the adopted development strategy is due to the completion of 297 dwellings at Summersfield, Papworth Everard (a Minor Rural Centre), and the completion of 246 dwellings on a large development to the west of Longstanton (a Group Village). Both of these developments are rural allocations carried forward from previous Local Plans. Completions on the major developments at Orchard Park and Cambourne had also fallen compared to previous years, although in the last monitoring year there has been an increase in completions on these two major developments and the first completions at Trumpington Meadows.
- 2.55. **Housing quality.** 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 has assessed 76 developments completed in the last six monitoring years against the Building for Life (BfL) standard, which is a Government endorsed industry standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods. The BfL standard was redesigned in 2012, and is now based on a traffic light system rather than an absolute scoring system. The developments completed in 2014-2015 have been assessed against the new BfL 12 standard.
- 2.56. Of the 12 developments that were completed in the last monitoring year, 4 developments at Cambourne, Longstanton and Trumpington Meadows are eligible to be put forward for 'Built for Life' accreditation as they have scored 9 or more 'greens' out of a possible total of 12 'greens'. The majority of the 12 developments assessed received 'greens' for successfully addressing the following categories:
- Meeting local housing requirements – the development has a mix of housing types and tenures that suit local requirements;
 - Easy to find your way around – the streets are legible, and easy to move through;
 - Connections – developments connect well with their surroundings by reinforcing existing connections or forming new ones;
 - Facilities and services – the developments are located close to community facilities; and
 - External storage and amenity space – the design of the development integrates bin storage, and / or provides convenient and secure cycle and vehicle storage.
- 2.57. The results also show that developments receiving 'ambers' tend not to satisfy the categories relating to:
- Public and private spaces – the definition between the public and private spaces may be unclear, poorly designed or unmanaged;

- Car parking – resident or visitor parking may be insufficient or not well integrated so that it dominates the streets; and
- Character – the design of the scheme does not fully create a place with a locally inspired or otherwise distinctive character.

2.58. **Accessibility to services and facilities by public transport:** Over the last ten 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 already adopted allocations for sustainable major developments on the edge of Cambridge and at the new town of Northstowe are implemented, together with the proposed major sites included in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014), it is expected that accessibility to services and facilities will increase.

Employment and the Economy

2.59. **Delivering jobs requirements:** The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) requires 22,000 additional jobs to be provided between 2011 and 2031 to support the Cambridge Cluster and provide a diverse range of local jobs. Data suggests that between 2011 and 2013 there was a net loss of 5,000 jobs in South Cambridgeshire, of which a large proportion can be attributed to a loss of armed forces jobs. Other sources of jobs data suggest that there has not been such a significant loss of jobs in the district. Indications are that economic conditions have improved since 2012, and the Council will continue to monitor the situation to ensure that it can take action if necessary to deliver the additional jobs required to support the local economy.

2.60. **Business floorspace completions:** Business floorspace completions in the five monitoring years from 2009 to 2014 were significantly lower than they were in the early 2000s, although there has been a significant increase in business floorspace completed in the last monitoring year due to the completion of over 21,000 sqm of new floorspace as part of the redevelopment of TWI at Granta Park (Great Abington). This new floorspace replaces nearly 13,000 sqm of floorspace demolished in the previous monitoring year. 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 204,000 sqm of B1b (research & development) use completed between 1999 and 2015, largely at research parks such as Granta Park (Great Abington), Cambridge Research Park (Landbeach) and the Wellcome Institute (Hinxton).

2.61. Between 1999 and 2013, there was a significant increase in the proportion of business floorspace completed on PDL. This was followed by a fall to only 40% in the 2013-2014 monitoring year due to the completion of a new storage and distribution warehouse at Papworth Business Park, which is a 'greenfield' allocation on the edge of the village of Papworth Everard. In the last monitoring year, the proportion of

business floorspace completed on PDL has increased again due to the completion of new buildings as part of the redevelopment of TWI at Granta Park (Great Abington).

- 2.62. **Supply of business land:** South Cambridgeshire has a large supply of business land with planning permission; at 31 March 2015 this amounted to over 80 ha of net additional land, and of this 44% had detailed planning permission. Significant scale sites with planning permission include:
- land at Babraham Research Campus for research and development uses (9.8 ha);
 - phase 2 and other parcels at Granta Park for research and development uses (13 ha); and
 - land at Cambridge Research Park, Landbeach for a mixture of business uses (Use Classes B1, B2 and B8) (9.5 ha).
- 2.63. **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), but there has then been a gradual reduction over the last six years to 556 claimants in February 2015. 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

- 2.64. **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, for example, through the use of gas and electricity, has shown a small reduction over the last nine years.
- 2.65. 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 PM₁₀. 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. A new automatic monitoring station at Girton Road was introduced in 2012.
- 2.66. **Household waste and recycling:** Over the last thirteen 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, 58% of household waste was recycled or composted.

- 2.67. **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. At 31 March 2015, four wind turbines, four biomass boilers and fourteen schemes for photovoltaic panels including four solar farms that could provide over 120MW of renewable energy at Shingay-cum-Wendy, Melbourn and Great Wilbraham, had planning permission but had not yet been installed.
- 2.68. 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.
- 2.69. Average water consumption by Cambridge Water Company and Anglian Water customers is gradually falling. 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. Anglian Water has run 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 to weather conditions. Wetter weather conditions during the summer months tends to result in lower water consumption levels, whereas drier weather conditions in the summer months tends to result in higher water consumption levels.
- 2.70. **Development in locations of environmental importance:** Between 2004 and 2015 no new development was completed within, or is considered to adversely affect, nationally or internationally important nature conservation sites. In the last monitoring year, four 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. Very special circumstances for each of these proposals were considered to outweigh the harm to the Green Belt.
- 2.71. **Biodiversity:** There are 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.
- 2.72. The Council has successfully undertaken and / or supported a number of biodiversity conservation projects in the last monitoring year. Examples include: continued working with the Wildlife Trust to deliver the Hoffer Brook restoration project and its maintenance; grant aid for bat surveys for St Denis Church, East Hatley; support for the restoration of a meander of the Bourn Brook in association with the Countryside Restoration Trust; and provision of bird and bat boxes to Council owned properties in Ickleton and to Hatley St George Church.

3. List of Indicators

Contextual Indicators

	Indicator Description	Page
Economy	Number of people in employment [see Significant Effect Indicator 45]	146
	Total unemployed [see Significant Effect Indicator 36]	142
	Economic Activity Rate [see Significant Effect Indicator 44]	146
	Industrial composition of employee jobs [see Significant Effect Indicator 46]	147
	Business start-ups and closures (VAT registrations) [see Significant Effect Indicator 43]	146
	Gross disposable household income [see Significant Effect Indicator 32]	140
	House prices: earnings ratio [see Significant Effect Indicator 31]	140
Environment	KWh of gas and electricity consumed per household per year [see Significant Effect Indicator 3]	121-122
	Carbon dioxide emissions per domestic property per year [see Significant Effect Indicator 15]	129
	Generating potential of renewable energy sources [see Significant Effect Indicator 4]	122
	Water consumption per head per day [see Significant Effect Indicator 5]	123
	Hectares of land designated as Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the district [see Significant Effect Indicator 7]	124
	% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) assessed as in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition [see Significant Effect Indicator 6]	124
	Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 population [see Significant Effect Indicator 8]	124
Education	Key stage 2 achievements [see Significant Effect Indicator 39]	144-145
	GCSE and A-Level passes [see Significant Effect Indicator 38]	143
	% of resident population with NVQ (equivalent) qualifications [see Significant Effect Indicator 41]	146
Health	Life expectancy at birth [see Significant Effect Indicator 22]	136
	% of residents with limiting long term illness [see Significant Effect Indicator 23]	136
Crime and Quality of Life	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 people [see Significant Effect Indicator 24]	136
	% of residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark [see Significant Effect Indicator 25]	137
	% of residents who feel their local area is harmonious [see Significant Effect Indicator 29]	139
	Indices of Multiple Deprivation [see Significant Effect Indicator 30]	139

Core Output Indicators

	New Ref	Old Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Business Development & Town Centres	CO-BD1	CO1a	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace	85-87
	CO-BD2	CO1c	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land	88
	CO-BD3	CO1d	Amount and type of employment land available	89-90
	CO-BD4	CO4a & CO4b	Amount of completed floorspace for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services	94-95
Housing	CO-H1	CO2a	Plan periods and housing requirements	38
	CO-H2(a)	CO2a	Net additional dwellings completed in previous years	36
	CO-H2(b)	CO2a	Net additional dwellings completed in the reporting year	36
	CO-H2(c)	CO2a	Net additional dwellings in future years	44-53 & 57-59
	CO-H2(d)	CO2a	Managed delivery target	44-53
	CO-H3	CO2b	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land	61
	CO-H4	-	Gypsy & Traveller pitches completed	70
	CO-H5	CO2d	Gross affordable housing completions	67
	CO-H6	-	Quality of new housing developments	79-82
Environmental Quality	CO-E1	CO7	Number of planning permissions where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding and water quality grounds	117-118
	CO-E2	CO8(ii)	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	114
	CO-E3	CO9	(i) Renewable energy capacity installed by type; and (ii) Renewable energy capacity with planning permission by type	109-110

NOTE: In July 2008, the government published a new set of core output indicators that excluded 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	77
	LOA2	Affordable housing completions by tenure	68
	LOA3	Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites	68
	LOA4	Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites	71
	LOA5	Market housing completions on developments of up to 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms	78
	LOA6	Cumulative percentage of dwellings completed on previously developed land	60
	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	69
	LOA14	Travelling Showpeople plots completed	70
	CO2c → LOB2	Net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings	63
	LOB3	Average net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings	64
	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.	73-75
Employment, Community Facilities & Local Services	LOA9	Amount of committed floorspace for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services	96
	LOA10	Amount and type of completed employment land	86-87
	LOF1	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	103-106
	CO1b → LOA11	Amount of completed employment floorspace on allocated land	88
	CO1e → LOA12	Amount of employment land lost on allocated land and in South Cambridgeshire	93
	CO1f → LOA13	Amount of employment land lost to residential development within village development frameworks and in South Cambridgeshire	93
	CO3b → LOB4	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services	101

* 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.

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Built & Natural Environment	LOB1	Gains or losses of open space and outdoor recreation land resulting from new developments and percentage of planning permissions meeting open space standards	108
	LOE2	Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development	112
	LOG1	Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures	118
	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	110
	LOI1	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas	111
	CO8i → LOI2	Habitats and species affected by new developments	115
	LOJ1	Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk	116
	LOK1	Amount of inappropriate development completed in the Green Belt	112-113

Site Specific Indicators

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Site Specific Policies DPD	SSLO1	Residential densities at Cambourne	64
	SSLO2	Dwelling completions at North of Impington Lane, Impington	37
	SSLO3	Dwelling completions at Powell's Garage, Woollards Lane, Great Shelford	37
	SSLO4	Dwelling completions at Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals	97-100
	SSLO5	Development at sites allocated for B1 employment use	89
	SSLO6	Development at sites allocated for B1 / B2 / B8 employment use	89
	SSLO7	Development at Cambridge Northern Fringe West (Orchard Park)	37, 97-100
	SSLO8	Development at North West Cambridge Huntingdon Road to Histon Road	97-100
	SSLO9	Development at Bayer CropScience, Hauxton	97-100
	SSLO10	Papworth Everard Village Development	97-100
	SSLO11	Progress of open space allocations	107-108
	SSLO12	Green separation at Northstowe	^

^ Monitoring of this indicator can only be done when detailed planning permission(s) have been granted.

Statement of Community Involvement Indicators

Ref	Indicator Description	Page
SCI1	Customer Satisfaction with the Council's Planning Application Service	119
SCI2	Equality & Diversity Characteristics of the Council's Plan Making Respondents	119-120
SCI3	Customer Satisfaction with the Council's Plan Making Consultations	120

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	97-100
	NS02	Housing density	n/a
	NS03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms	n/a
	NS04	Employment land supply by type	97-100
	NS05	Distance to public transport	n/a
	NS06	Distance to public open space	n/a
Cambridge East	CE01	Total housing completions	97-100
	CE02	Housing density	n/a
	CE03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms	n/a
	CE04	Employment land supply by type	97-100
	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	37, 97-100
	CSF02	Housing density	65
	CSF03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms	n/a
	CSF04	Employment land supply by type	97-100
	CSF05	Distance to public transport	n/a
	CSF06	Distance to public open space	n/a

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
North West Cambridge	NWC01	Total number of: (i) units of student accommodation completed (ii) housing completions / annual rate	97-100
	NWC02	Housing density	n/a
	NWC03	Percentage of housing which is affordable	n/a
	NWC04	Employment land supply by type	97-100
	NWC05	Employment uses in the local centre	97-100
	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

Proposed Submission Local Plan Indicators

	Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Page
Spatial Strategy	M1	Housing Trajectory showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> net additional dwellings completed in previous years and the current year; predicted completions in future years; and progress against the housing requirement. 	36, 44-52 & 57-59
	M2	Total dwellings built by settlement category	75
	M3	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land	88
	M4	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land	61
	M5	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services	101
	M6	Number of new jobs created	84
Strategic Sites	M7	Progress and development on strategic site allocations	97-100
Climate Change	M8	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	109-110
	M9	Renewable energy capacity with planning permission by type	110
	M10	Proportion of development proposals for new dwellings and new non-residential buildings of 1,000 m ² or more reducing carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% using on site renewable energy technologies	π
	M11	Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures	118
	M12	Number of planning permissions where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding and water quality grounds	117-118
	M13	Proportion of new homes achieving water consumption levels equivalent to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 (105 litres per person per day or less)	π
	M14	Proportion of non-residential developments demonstrating a minimum water efficiency standard equivalent to the BREEAM non-residential standard for 2 credits for water use levels	π
Delivering High Quality Places	M15	Number of housing developments of 10 or more dwellings achieving each Building for Life standard	79-82

	Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Page
Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment	M16	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas	111
	M17	Amount of inappropriate development completed in the Green Belt	112-113
	M18	Amount of land within a Local Green Space or PVAA designation that has been lost to development	π
	M19	Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development	112
	M20	Change in areas of biodiversity importance (international, national and local designations)	114
Delivering High Quality Homes	M21	Average net density of all completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings	64
	M22	Proportion of new housing developments of 9 or more dwellings achieving less than 30 dph, 30-50 dph and 50 or more dph	63
	M23	Housing completions by number of bedrooms	77
	M24	Market housing completions on developments of over 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms	π
	M25	Gross affordable housing completions	67
	M26	Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites	68
	M27	Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed	70
	M28	Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites	71
	M29	Progress and development on residential allocations at villages, Papworth West Central, Fen Drayton Former LSA Estate, and Bayer CropScience Site	37, 97-100
	M30	Development of Residential Moorings at Chesterton Fen Road, Milton	π
	M31	Number of Lifetime Homes completed	π
	M32	Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites where the policy requiring affordable dwellings applies	π
Building a Strong and Competitive Economy	M33	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace and land	85-87
	M34	Amount and type of employment land available	89-90
	M35	Amount of employment land lost	93
	M36	Amount of employment land lost to residential development (i) within village development frameworks and (ii) in South Cambridgeshire	93

	Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Page
	M37	Amount of completed and committed floorspace for retail	94-96
	M38	Progress and development on allocations for employment uses, Fulbourn Road East, Papworth Hospital, Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals, Histon & Impington Station area, and Cambridge Science Park	97-100
Promoting Successful Communities	M39	Progress of open space allocations	107-108
	M40	Losses of village services, allotments and orchards resulting from new developments	π
	M41	Gains or losses of open space and outdoor recreation resulting from new developments	π
Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure	M42	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	103-106

π Monitoring of these indicators can only be done when the Local Plan has been adopted, as they are new policies or are significantly different from the existing policy.

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]	61
	SE2	Average net density of new dwellings completed [see Local Indicator LOB3]	64
	SE3	KWh of gas and electricity consumed per consumer per year	121-122
	SE4	Generating potential of renewable energy sources	122
	SE5	Water consumption per head per day	123
Biodiversity	SE6	Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	124
	SE7	Total area designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	124
	SE8	Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 people	124
	SE9	Progress in achieving priority BAP targets	125
	SE10	Percentage of Rights of Way that are easy to use	125
Landscape, Townscape and Archaeology	SE11	Percentage of Listed Buildings classified as being at risk [see Local Indicator LOJ1]	116
	SE12	Percentage of the total built-up area falling within Conservation Areas	126
	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	126
	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	126-127
Climate Change and Pollution	SE15	Carbon dioxide emissions	129
	SE16	(i) Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (ii) Annual mean number of days when PM ₁₀ levels exceeded a daily mean of 50 µg/m ³	129-130
	SE17	Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over a 12 hour period	130
	SE18	(i) Percentage of main rivers of 'good' or 'fair' quality (ii) Ecological status of main rivers	133
	SE19	Household waste collected	133-134
	SE20	Percentage of household waste collected which is recycled or composted	134
	SE21	Number of properties at risk to flooding	135

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Healthy Communities	SE22	Life expectancy at birth	136
	SE23	Percentage of residents with a limiting long-term illness	136
	SE24	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	136
	SE25	Percentage of residents feeling safe after dark	137
	SE26	Hectares of strategic open space per 1,000 people	137
	SE27	Number of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people	137
Inclusive Communities	SE28	Percentage of the district's population with each settlement category	138
	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	139
	SE30	Indices of multiple deprivation	139
	SE31	House price: earnings ratio	140
	SE32	Median gross household income	140
	SE33	% of all dwellings completed that are affordable [see Core Indicator CO-H5]	67
	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	140
	SE35	(i) % of adults who have provided support to others (ii) % of people who have participated in regular formal volunteering in last twelve months	141
Economic Activity	SE36	Number of people unemployed claiming Job Seekers Allowance	142
	SE37	% of residents aged 16-74 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home	142
	SE38	% of all 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE / GNVQ passes at A*-C grade	143
	SE39	% of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in English, Maths and Science	144-145
	SE40	Average point score per student entered into GCE / VCE / Applied A/VAS and equivalent examinations	145
	SE41	% of resident population with NVQ level 1 (or equivalent) and above	146
	SE42	Infrastructure investment [see Local Indicator LOF1]	103-106
	SE43	Annual net change in VAT and / or PAYE registered firms	146
	SE44	Economic Activity Rate	146
	SE45	Number of people in employment	146
	SE46	Industrial composition of employee jobs	147

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]	61
	SA2	Amount and type of completed employment on previously developed land [see Core Indicator CO-BD2]	88
	SA3	Average density of new residential development completed [see Local Indicator LOB3]	64
	SA4	% of household waste which is recycled or composted [see Significant Effects Indicator 20]	134
	SA5	Household waste collected per person per year [see Significant Effects Indicator 19]	133-134
Pollution	SA6	Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (at monitoring points) [see Significant Effects Indicator 16]	129-130
	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]	129-130
	SA8	% of surface waters meeting the Water Framework Directive 'good' status or better for water quality [see Significant Effects Indicator 18]	133
Biodiversity	SA9	Change in area of sites of biodiversity importance (SPA, SAC, RAMSAR, SSSI, NNR, LNR, CWS) [see Core Indicator CO-E2]	114
	SA10	Amount of new development within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas [see Local Indicator LO11]	111
	SA11	% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition [see Significant Effects Indicator 6]	124
	SA12	Progress in achieving priority BAP targets [see Significant Effects Indicator 9]	125
	SA13	Proportion of 'local sites' where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented	125
	SA14	Area of strategic open space per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 26]	137
	SA15	% of rights of way that are easy to use [see Significant Effects Indicator 10]	125
Landscape, Townscape and Cultural Heritage	SA16	% of total built-up areas falling within conservation areas [see Significant Effects Indicator 12]	126
	SA17	Countryside Quality Counts – areas inconsistent with (local) landscape character	127
	SA18	Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk [see Local Indicator LOJ1]	116
	SA19	Other Heritage Assets at risk	128
	SA20	Satisfaction rating for quality of the built environment [see Significant Effects Indicator 13]	126
	SA21	Buildings for Life Assessments – number of developments achieving each standard [see Core Indicator CO-H6]	79-82

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Climate Change	SA22	Residential development assessed for Code for Sustainable Homes [see Significant Effects Indicator 14]	126-127
	SA23	Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector and per capita [see Significant Effects Indicator 15]	129
	SA24	Renewable energy capacity installed by type [see Core Indicator CO-E3j]	109-110
	SA25	Kilowatt hours of gas and electricity consumed per household per year [see Significant Effects Indicator 3]	121-122
	SA26	Water consumption per head per day [see Significant Effects Indicator 5]	123
	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]	118
Health	SA28	Life expectancy at birth [see Significant Effects Indicator 22]	136
	SA29	% of residents with a long-term illness [see Significant Effects Indicator 23]	136
	SA30	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 24]	136
	SA31	% of people feeling safe after dark [see Significant Effects Indicator 25]	137
	SA32	Hectares of outdoor sport and play space per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 27]	137
Housing	SA33	Total and % of dwellings completed that are affordable [see Core Indicator CO-H5]	67
	SA34	House price to earnings ratio [see Significant Effects Indicator 31]	140
	SA35	Delivery of Extracare Housing	141
	SA36	Number of new Gypsies and Travellers pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots [see Core and Local Indicators CO-H4 and LOA14]	70
	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]	139
	SA38	Index of multiple deprivation [see Significant Effects Indicator 30]	139
	SA39	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services [see Local Indicator LOB4]	101
	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]	140
	SA41	% of people who have participated in regular formal volunteering in last twelve months [see Significant Effects Indicator 35]	141

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Economic Activity	SA42	Number of people in employment [see Significant Effects Indicator 45]	146
	SA43	Annual net change in VAT registered firms [see Significant Effects Indicator 43]	146
	SA44	Industrial composition of employee jobs [see Significant Effects Indicator 46]	147
	SA45	% of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance [see Significant Effects Indicator 36]	142
	SA46	% of residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home [see Significant Effects Indicator 37]	142
	SA47	Economic Activity Rate [see Significant Effects Indicator 44]	146
	SA48	Median gross household income [see Significant Effects Indicator 32]	140
	SA49	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions [see Local Indicator LOF1]	103-106
	SA50	% of 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ passes at A* to C grade [see Significant Effects Indicator 38]	143
	Transport	SA51	Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over 12 hour period [see Significant Effects Indicator 17]
SA52		Cycling trips index	131
SA53		Congestion – average journey time per mile during the am peak environment	132
SA54		Investment secured for transport infrastructure through developer contributions [see Local Indicator LOF1]	103-106
SA55		People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	132

4. Core and Local Output Indicators

Housing Completions

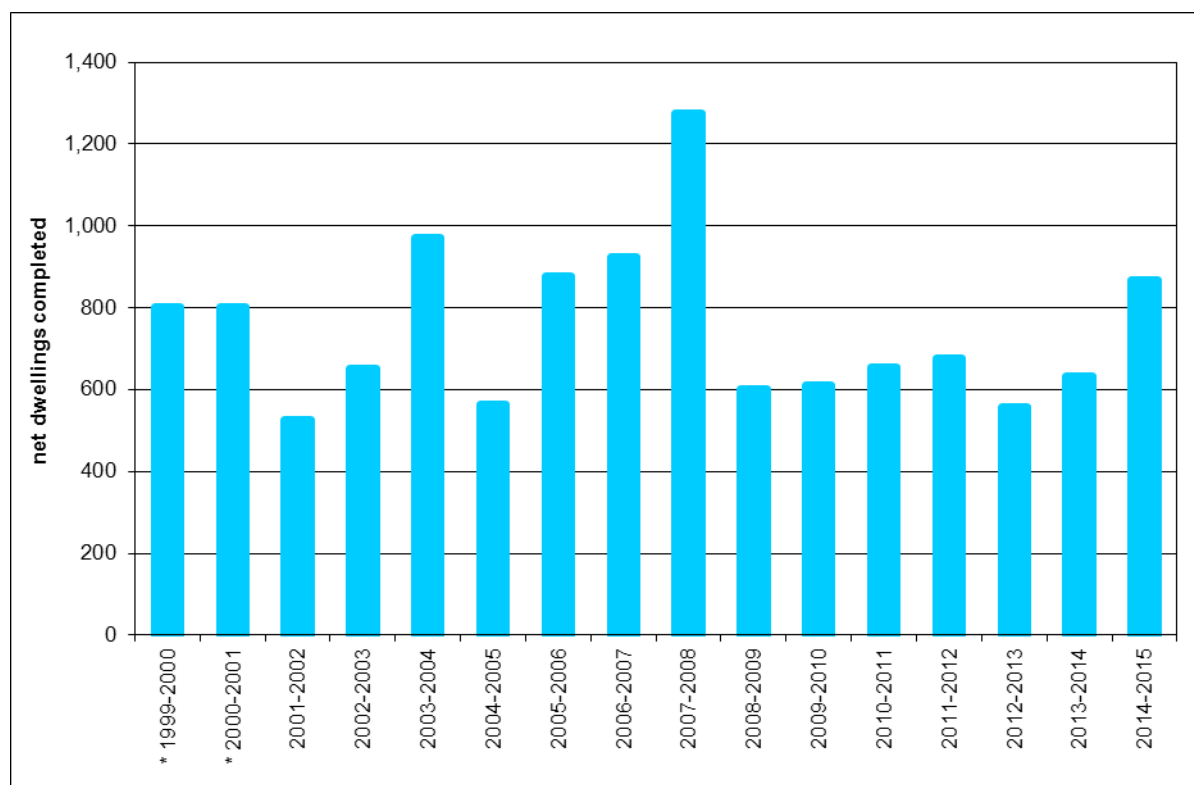
- 4.1 The Council's **Core Strategy** (January 2007) proposes in **Policy ST/2** that the Council will make provision for 20,000 new homes in the district during the period 1999 to 2016. The development strategy focusses a large proportion of these new homes in sustainable locations on the edge of Cambridge and at the new town of Northstowe, with relatively few homes in rural areas, particularly the smaller villages.
- 4.2 The new **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 19,000 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need. Local Plans are required by the **National Planning Policy Framework** and **National Planning Practice Guidance** to meet the objectively assessed housing, business and other development needs of their area, unless there are any adverse impacts of doing so that would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. The objectively assessed need for the district is identified in the **Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the Cambridge Sub Region Housing Market Area**.
- 4.3 Joint examination hearing sessions with Cambridge City Council were held between November 2014 and April 2015 covering strategic issues, including housing and employment needs. The **Inspectors** wrote to the Councils in May 2015²⁷ setting out their initial findings and inviting the Councils to undertake additional work, including in relation to objectively assessed need for new housing. The additional work undertaken relating to calculating the objectively assessed need²⁸ for the district has resulted in the Council concluding that provision should be made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the plan period from 2011 to 2031. The Council has therefore included a **proposed modification**²⁹ to **Policy S/5**, which is currently subject to public consultation, to increase the housing requirement from 19,000 dwellings to 19,500 dwellings.

²⁷ Inspectors Initial Conclusions Letter of 20 May 2015:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

²⁸ Objectively Assessed Housing Need: Further Evidence:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/OAN%20%26%20Market%20Signals%20FINAL%20Nov%202015.pdf>

²⁹ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:
https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

Figure 4.1: Net additional dwellings completed (Indicators CO-H2a, CO-H2b and M1)



* 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	2013-2014	2014-2015
1,602	525	653	972	563	877	923	1,274	602	610	656	678	556	632	869

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	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
42	361	213	337	620	151	377	267	219	190	162	206	154	151	129	240

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	2013-2014	2014-2015
100	290	148	103	95	56	34	16	75

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.6: Annual housing completions at Cambridge Southern Fringe (Trumpington Meadows) (**Indicator CSF01**)

2014-2015
29

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.7: Annual housing completions within Fen Drayton Former Land Settlement Association Estate (**Indicator M29**)

2014-2015
1

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

The Housing Trajectory

- 4.4 The Council's adopted housing requirement is set out in **Policy ST/2** of the **Core Strategy** (adopted in January 2007). This has been determined to now be out of date, but it remains part of the adopted development plan.
- 4.5 The new **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 19,000 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need. Joint examination hearing sessions with Cambridge City Council were held between November 2014 and April 2015 covering strategic issues, including housing and employment needs. The **Inspectors** wrote to the Councils in May 2015³⁰ setting out their initial findings and inviting the Councils to undertake additional work, including in relation to objectively assessed need for new housing. The additional work undertaken relating to calculating the objectively assessed need³¹ for the district has resulted in the Council concluding that provision should be made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the plan period from 2011 to 2031. The Council has therefore included a **proposed modification**³² to **Policy S/5**, which is currently subject to public consultation, to increase the housing requirement from 19,000 dwellings to 19,500 dwellings.
- 4.6 The housing requirements are summarised in figure 4.8.

Figure 4.8: Plan periods and housing requirements (*Indicator CO-H1*)

	Adopted / Submitted	Period of Plan	Housing Provision Required	Annualised Requirement
Core Strategy	Adopted January 2007	1 July 1999 – 31 March 2016	20,000 dwellings	1,176 dwellings
Local Plan	Submitted in March 2014	1 April 2011 – 31 March 2031	19,000 dwellings	950 dwellings
Local Plan	Modifications Consultation, December 2015	1 April 2011 – 31 March 2031	19,500 dwellings	975 dwellings

- 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 for South Cambridgeshire is included as figure 4.10 and is also published in the Housing Land

³⁰ Inspectors Initial Conclusions Letter of 20 May 2015:
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

³¹ Objectively Assessed Housing Need: Further Evidence:
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/OAN%20%26%20Market%20Signals%20FINAL%20Nov%202015.pdf>

³² Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:
https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

Supply Update³³ that forms part of the evidence base for the additional work undertaken by the Councils in response to the letter from the Inspectors setting out their initial findings and inviting the Councils to undertake additional work.

- 4.8 The Council aims to ensure that its housing trajectories are as robust and realistic 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**; the new strategic and village allocations included in the **Local Plan**; and sites of 10 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. A joint questionnaire is sent with Cambridge City Council to developers of joint sites on the edge of Cambridge. For the small number of sites where the Council does not receive a completed questionnaire, annual completions are estimated based on survey data collected by Cambridgeshire County Council, information included with the planning application or representations to the Local Plan, or information 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 housing trajectories have proved to be reliable predictions of actual completions, even if there has been some variation across individual sites. Predicted and actual completions over the last 7 years are summarised in figure 4.9.

³³ Housing Land Supply Update:
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Housing%20Land%20Supply%20Update%20Nov%202015.pdf>

Figure 4.9: Predicted and Actual Housing Completions

Annual Monitoring Report publication date	Predicted Completions	Predicted Completions	Actual Completions	Difference
December 2008	2008-2009	625 dwellings	610 dwellings	Prediction was 15 dwellings above actual delivery.
December 2009	2009-2010	631 dwellings	611 dwellings	Prediction was 20 dwellings above actual delivery.
December 2010	2010-2011	759 dwellings	656 dwellings	Prediction was 103 dwellings above actual delivery primarily due to slower delivery than anticipated on 5 specific sites.
January 2012	2011-2012	692 dwellings	678 dwellings	Prediction was 14 dwellings above actual delivery.
December 2012	2012-2013	539 dwellings	559 dwellings	Prediction was 20 dwellings less than actual delivery.
February 2014	2013-2014	565 dwellings	636 dwellings	Prediction was 71 dwellings less than actual delivery.
March 2015	2014-2015	704 dwellings	869 dwellings	Prediction was 165 dwellings less than actual delivery.

4.11 The published housing trajectory (figure 4.10) shows the current anticipated delivery in the district based on information collected between July and October 2015. 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.

4.12 The Council has been pro-active in plan making over many years and is keen to ensure that once the Local Plan is adopted it is able to continue to demonstrate a five year housing land supply until the plan is reviewed. As such the Council's review of its housing trajectory has been more cautious than previously, particularly in the delivery assumptions for strategic sites. It has in many cases taken a more cautious delivery rate than site promoters have suggested. Where this is the case, it is made clear in the site commentary (see Appendix 1) that accompanies the housing trajectory. The Council considers that there is a reasonable prospect that delivery could be higher than included in the housing trajectory and there is no restriction on faster rates of delivery than those envisaged in the housing trajectory where this can be delivered in a sustainable way.

4.13 Against the various requirements and plan periods, the housing trajectory shows:

- **Core Strategy Policy ST/2** (adopted in January 2007) – 12,577 dwellings are expected to be delivered during the plan period 1999 and 2016; this is 37% (7,423 dwellings) below the requirement. The new **Local Plan** identifies an up to date housing requirement for 2011-2031 that will provide for the objectively assessed needs of the district.
- **Local Plan Policy S/5** (Modifications Consultation, December 2015) – 21,091 dwellings are expected to be delivered during the plan period 2011 to 2031, this is 8% (1,591 dwellings) more than the requirement and allows flexibility to respond to changing conditions as required in the **NPPF**.

Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory

- 4.14 As outlined in Chapter 2 (section b), both South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council are party to a **Memorandum of Co-operation** agreed in May 2013, which sets out the continued support of all the Councils in the wider Cambridge Sub Region housing market area to the development strategy for the area and also the Councils' commitment to meet in full the objectively assessed needs of the housing market area. Both South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council have committed to meeting their respective objectively assessed needs in full in their Local Plans.
- 4.15 In September 2014, Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council agreed a **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory**. This memorandum sets out the agreement between the two Councils under the duty to co-operate that the housing trajectories for the two areas should be considered together for the purposes of phasing housing delivery, and for calculating five year housing land supply for plan-making and decision-taking. The Council's statement to Matter 1: Legal Requirements sets out proposed modifications to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) to give effect to the Memorandum³⁴.
- 4.16 The merits of a joint housing trajectory for the Greater Cambridge area were considered at the Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery hearings. The merits of this approach were not addressed in the initial findings letter from the Inspectors of 20 May 2015³⁵. The Councils requested that the Inspectors reconsider issuing a view on the principle of the joint housing trajectory given the five year land supply issues in South Cambridgeshire. The Inspectors responded that they do not consider it appropriate to reach any conclusions on the principle of the joint housing trajectory in advance of knowing the outcome of the further work that the Councils are undertaking. The Councils remain committed to the **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** and the proposed modifications to the Local Plans to give effect to the joint trajectory have been included in the public consultation being undertaken jointly with Cambridge City Council on Proposed Modifications to the Local Plans.
- 4.17 Each Council has produced its own housing trajectory to demonstrate how it is meeting its own housing requirement within its own Local Plan in full. The **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** will not be relied upon or used in relation to planning decisions and planning appeals until the Inspectors examining the Local Plan have reported on the approach and found it to be 'sound'.
- 4.18 The Greater Cambridge housing trajectory (see figure 4.10) has been produced by combining the housing trajectories for both districts. Detailed information on the sites

³⁴ Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 1: Legal Requirements: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Matter%201%20Statement%20OCCC%20-%20SCDC.pdf>

³⁵ Inspectors initial conclusions letter of 20 May 2015: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

in South Cambridgeshire is included in figure 4.10 and Appendix 1. Detailed information on the sites in Cambridge is included in the Cambridge Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015³⁶.

- 4.19 The joint housing trajectory for the Greater Cambridge area shows that Cambridge is delivering housing within the urban areas and urban fringe sites in the early and middle parts of the plan period, whilst South Cambridgeshire is delivering housing in the urban fringe sites and at new settlements, with an emphasis on the middle and latter parts of the plan period, but with an element of village housing allocations to provide some early delivery. In particular, the cross-boundary sites are building out from the edge of the existing built-up area with more homes being built in Cambridge in the early part of the plan period and then moving into South Cambridgeshire later on. This is a logical and appropriate way of delivering sites to meet the combined objectively assessed housing need across the Greater Cambridge area, consistent with the development strategy contained in both submitted Local Plans.

³⁶ Cambridge Annual Monitoring Reports: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-reports>

City Deal

- 4.20 The Greater Cambridge City Deal was signed with Government in June 2014³⁷ and brings up to £500 million of grant funding to help deliver infrastructure to support growth in the area with its highly successful economy. Through the City Deal, the partners have committed to preparing a joint Local Plan and to the delivery of 1,000 additional new homes on rural exception sites by 2031. The submission of the Local Plans for examination in March 2014 preceded the signing of the City Deal, and therefore the Local Plans did not include the partners commitment to the additional 1,000 homes on rural exceptions sites.
- 4.21 The **proposed modification**³⁸ to **Policy S/5** of the **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan**, which is currently subject to public consultation, to increase the housing requirement from 19,000 dwellings to 19,500 dwellings goes halfway to incorporating the commitment made by the partners to provide an additional 1,000 homes on rural exception sites above the housing requirements included in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014). The second half of the commitment (the remaining 500 homes) will be considered as additional windfalls or as part of the preparation of the joint Local Plan for Greater Cambridge, which the partners have committed to starting in 2019.

³⁷ Greater Cambridge City Deal:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/321722/Greater_Cambridge_City_Deal_Document.pdf

³⁸ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:
https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

Figure 4.10: Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory 2011-2031

																						Totals			
For more detail, see:		2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Post 2031	Plan Period: 2011-2031	Five Year Supply: 2015-2020	
Completions	Actual Completions																								
	Cambridge	Table C1 *	352	471	1,322	715																	2,860	0	
	South Cambridgeshire	Table SC1a	678	556	632	869																	2,735	0	
Allocations	Cambridge Urban Area																								
	Cambridge - existing allocations	Table C2 *					170	180	152	198	38	81	40	91	69	62	40	55	0	26	79	106	0	1,387	738
	Cambridge - new allocations	Table C3 *					95	0	0	0	0	40	45	125	170	205	175	117	90	100	168	140	0	1,470	95
	South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	Table SC2					39	64	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	118
	South Cambridgeshire - new allocations	Table SC2					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cambridge Fringe Sites																								
	Cambridge - existing allocations	Table C4 *					323	1,086	1,055	1,023	709	661	565	510	330	43	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,339	4,196
	Cambridge - new allocations	Table C5 *					0	0	30	137	157	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	324
	South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	Table SC3					42	194	450	330	425	537	540	600	380	290	290	290	120	0	0	0	0	4,488	1,441
	South Cambridgeshire - new allocations	Table SC3					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Settlements																								
	South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	Table SC4					0	32	163	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	6,555	3,445	695
	South Cambridgeshire - new allocations	Table SC4					0	0	0	0	0	0	60	200	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	8,090	3,410	0
	Rural Area																								
South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	Table SC5					234	264	237	170	160	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,130	1,065	
South Cambridgeshire - new allocations	Table SC5					10	34	153	359	330	250	220	230	150	150	150	100	0	0	0	0	0	2,136	886	
Windfalls	Unallocated Sites with Planning Permission or Resolution to Grant Planning Permission																								
	Cambridge	Table C6 *					259	195	119	55	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	655	652	
	South Cambridgeshire	Table SC6					260	310	305	194	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,179	1,179	
	Windfall Allowance																								
Cambridge	Table C6 *					0	0	0	61	93	123	123	123	123	123	123	124	124	124	124	0	1,511	154		
South Cambridgeshire	Table SC6					0	0	0	100	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	2,450	250		
Totals		1,030	1,027	1,954	1,584	1,432	2,359	2,679	2,877	2,446	2,346	2,043	2,329	2,022	1,723	1,662	1,535	1,184	1,100	1,221	1,220	14,645	35,773	11,793	

Five Year Supply	2015-2020	
	Supply in Years	% of Supply Available
Liverpool Method 5%	6.4	129%
Liverpool Method 20%	5.6	113%
Sedgefield Method 5%	5.9	118%
Sedgefield Method 20%	5.2	104%

Supply in Years	2016-2021	
	Supply in Years	% of Supply Available
6.9	137%	
6.0	120%	
6.2	124%	
5.4	109%	

NOTE:
 * Tables C1-C6 are published in the Cambridge Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015: www.cambridge.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-reports

Table SC1a: Housing Trajectory for South Cambridgeshire - Summary

																					Totals		
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Post 2031	Plan Period: 2011-2031	Five Year Supply: 2015-2020
Completions																							
Actual Completions ^	678	556	632	869																		2,735	0
Allocations - Cambridge Urban Area																							
Orchard Park - parcels Q, Com2 and the former HRCC site					39	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
Orchard Park - parcel K1					0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	38
Orchard Park - parcels L2 & Com 4					0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
Allocations - Cambridge Fringe Sites																							
North-West Cambridge (University Site)					20	70	195	105	90	185	150	250	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	480
Land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road and the A14 (Darwin Green 2 / NIAB 2 and Darwin Green 3 / NIAB 3)					0	0	0	0	0	75	150	150	150	150	150	150	25	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Cambridge East - north of Newmarket Road					0	0	0	85	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	95	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	225
Cambridge East - north of Cherry Hinton					0	0	147	20	47	46	100	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	214
Trumpington Meadows (Cambridge Southern Fringe)					22	124	108	120	148	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613	522
Allocations - New Settlements																							
Northstowe					0	32	163	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	6,555	3,445	695
Waterbeach New Town					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	5,950	2,050	0
Bourn Airfield New Village					0	0	0	0	0	0	60	100	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	2,140	1,360	0
Allocations - Rural Area																							
Cambourne - additional 950 dwellings					175	175	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	499
Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals					0	0	0	80	100	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	180
Papworth West-Central					0	8	28	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	66
Former Bayer CropScience site, Hauxton					30	60	60	60	60	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	270
West of Ermine Street South, Papworth Everard					29	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
Cambourne West					0	0	0	70	130	150	150	150	150	150	150	100	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	200
Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston					0	0	0	50	50	50	20	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	100
Land north of Babraham Road, Sawston					0	0	10	60	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	80
Land south of Babraham Road, Sawston					0	0	0	55	55	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	110
Land north of Impington Lane, Impington					0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
Land west of New Road, Melbourn					10	10	38	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	82
Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay					0	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90
East of Rockmill End, Willingham					0	0	10	25	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
Land at Bennell Farm, West Street, Comberton					0	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90
Land at Linton Road, Great Abington					0	18	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
Land at junction of High Street & Pampisford Road, Great Abington					0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Land at Bancroft Farm, Church Lane, Little Abington					0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Land at Toseland Road, Graveley					0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Windfalls																							
Unallocated Sites with Planning Permission					260	253	231	120	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	902	902
Unallocated Sites with Resolution to Grant Planning Permission					0	57	74	74	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	277
Windfall Allowance					0	0	0	100	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	2,450	250
Totals	678	556	632	869	585	898	1,323	1,403	1,425	1,302	1,270	1,480	1,330	1,290	1,290	1,240	970	850	850	850	14,645	21,091	5,634

Five Year Supply	2015-2020		2016-2021	
	Supply in Years	% of Supply Available	Supply in Years	% of Supply Available
Liverpool Method 5%	5.1	102%	5.6	112%
Liverpool Method 20%	4.5	90%	4.9	98%
Sedgefield Method 5%	4.4	89%	4.7	94%
Sedgefield Method 20%	3.9	78%	4.1	82%

Notes:
 ^ The number of dwellings completed in previous years has been slightly revised from data previously published; this is a result of the ongoing assessment of data by the Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council to remove any inaccuracies.

Table SC1b: Housing Trajectory for South Cambridgeshire - Actual and Predicted Completions

	1999/ 2000 *	2000/ 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	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2026/ 2027	2027/ 2028	2028/ 2029	2029/ 2030	2030/ 2031	Totals			
Completions																																				
Actual Completions ^	801	801	525	653	972	563	877	923	1,274	602	610	656	678	556	632	869																				
Predicted Completions																	585	898	1,323	1,403	1,425	1,302	1,270	1,480	1,330	1,290	1,290	1,240	970	850	850	850				
Cumulative Completions																																				
Core Strategy (1999-2016)	801	1,602	2,127	2,780	3,752	4,315	5,192	6,115	7,389	7,991	8,601	9,257	9,935	10,491	11,123	11,992	12,577																			12,577
Local Plan (2011-2031)												678	1,234	1,866	2,735	3,320	4,218	5,541	6,944	8,369	9,671	10,941	12,421	13,751	15,041	16,331	17,571	18,541	19,391	20,241	21,091			21,091		
Annualised Housing Target over Plan Period																																				
Core Strategy	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176																				20,000
Local Plan												975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	19,500	
Annualised Housing Target taking Account of Actual / Predicted Completions																																				
Core Strategy	1,176	1,200	1,227	1,277	1,325	1,354	1,426	1,481	1,543	1,576	1,716	1,900	2,149	2,516	3,170	4,439	8,008																			
Local Plan												950	935	952	957	980	985	961	927	886	848	806	731	656	566	445	286	115	-130	-621	-2,091					
Comparison of Actual / Predicted Completions against Annualised Housing Target																																				
Core Strategy	-375	-375	-651	-523	-204	-613	-299	-253	98	-574	-566	-520	-498	-620	-544	-307	-591																			
Local Plan													-297	-419	-343	-106	-390	-77	348	428	450	327	295	505	355	315	315	265	-5	-125	-125	-125				

Notes:
 * For the period 1999-2001, data is only available for a two year period; this figure has been split evenly across the two years in the table.
 ^ The number of dwellings completed in previous years has been slightly revised from data previously published; this is a result of the ongoing assessment of data by the Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council to remove any inaccuracies.

Table SC2: Housing Trajectory for South Cambridgeshire - Allocations within Cambridge Urban Area

Site Name and Address	Policy and / or Planning Permission(s)	Site (ha)	Market (M), Affordable (A), Key Worker (KW) or Travelling Showpeople plots (TS)	Total Number of Dwellings on Site (net)	Number of Dwellings Built (net) (at 31.03.15)	Outstanding Dwellings (net)																Totals		Available	Suitable	Achievable	Comments					
							2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Post 2031					2015-2031	Five Year Supply: 2015-2020			
Existing Allocations																																
Orchard Park - parcels Q, Com2 & the former HRCC site	Policy SP/1 (Site Specific Policies DPD), Policy SS/1 (Local Plan), S/2559/11, S/1179/13, S/2064/13 & S/0573/14	3.76	M	89	40	49	23	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	Y	Y	Y			
			A	51	35	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					16	16
			Total	140	75	65	39	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	65
Orchard Park - parcel K1	Policy SP/1 (Site Specific Policies DPD), Policy SS/1 (Local Plan), S/2725/14 (awaiting decision)	0.94	M (Co-Housing)	38	0	38	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	38	Y	Y	Y	A planning application for a revised scheme of 40 dwellings is anticipated.		
			Total	38	0	38	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					38	38
Orchard Park - parcels L2 & Com 4	Policy SP/1 (Site Specific Policies DPD), Policy SS/1 (Local Plan), S/1760/14	1.23	M & A	80	0	80	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	Y	Y	Y	Outline planning permission for 15 townhouses on parcel L2 was granted in October 2015. Noise and air quality constraints will influence the design and layout of parcel Com4, and therefore taking a precautionary approach, no allowance has been made for housing on this parcel in the housing trajectory as an acceptable scheme has not yet been submitted.		
			Total	80	0	80	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	15
Total - Existing Allocations within Cambridge Urban Area							39	64	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	118					

Table SC3: Housing Trajectory for South Cambridgeshire - Allocations on Cambridge Fringe

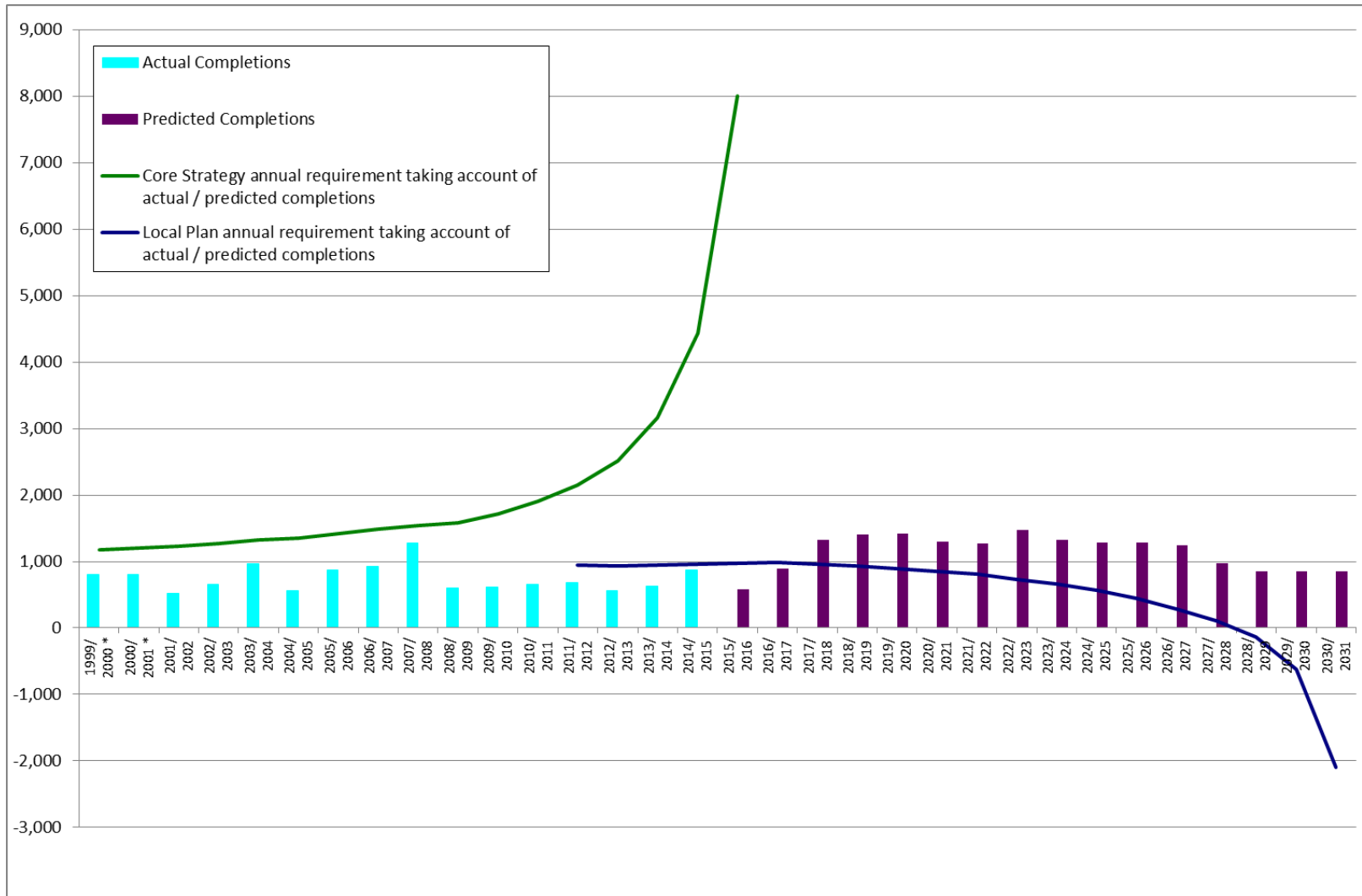
Site Name and Address	Policy and / or Planning Permission(s)	Site (ha)	Market (M), Affordable (A), Key Worker (KW) or Travelling Showpeople plots (TS)	Total Number of Dwellings on Site (net)	Number of Dwellings Built (net) (at 31.03.15)	Outstanding Dwellings (net)																			Totals		Available	Suitable	Achievable	Comments				
							2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Post 2031	Plan Period: 2011-2031	Five Year Supply: 2015-2020									
Existing Allocations																																		
North-West Cambridge (University Site)	North West Cambridge AAP, S/1886/11 & S/1447/14	90.62	M & KW	1,155	0	1,155	20	70	195	105	90	185	150	250	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	480	Y	Y	Y		
			Total	1,155	0	1,155	20	70	195	105	90	185	150	250	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	480				
Total - North West Cambridge (University Site)				1,155	0	1,155	20	70	195	105	90	185	150	250	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	480						
Land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road and the A14 (Darwin Green 2 / NIAB 2 and Darwin Green 3 / NIAB 3)	Policy SP/2 (Site Specific Policies DPD) & Policy SS/2 (Local Plan)	30.96	M & A	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	75	150	150	150	150	150	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	Y	Y	Y	The agent anticipates that the site will deliver 1,200 dwellings, and that construction will start in 2019. The Council is only relying on this site to provide 1,000 dwellings and has taken a more cautious approach in terms of the timetable for delivery.		
			Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	150	150	150	150	150	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0						
Total - Land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road & A14				1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	75	150	150	150	150	150	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0							
Cambridge East - north of Newmarket Road	Cambridge East AAP, Policy SS/3 (Local Plan) & S/2682/13 (awaiting decision)	61.56	M & A	1,300	0	1,300	0	0	0	85	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	225	Y	Y	Y				
			Total	1,300	0	1,300	0	0	0	85	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	225						
Cambridge East - north of Cherry Hinton	Cambridge East AAP & Policy SS/3 (Local Plan)	17.14	M & A	420	0	420	0	0	147	20	47	46	100	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	214	Y	Y	Y	The Councils are proposing modifications to replace the existing allocations with a new larger allocation for 1,200 dwellings, of which approximately 420 dwellings are anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire.			
			Total	420	0	420	0	0	147	20	47	46	100	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	214							
Total - Cambridge East				1,720	0	1,720	0	0	147	105	187	186	240	200	140	140	140	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,720	439								
Trumpington Meadows - Lots 1-5	Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP, S/0054/08 & S/0160/11	18.14	M	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All 29 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire in this phase have been completed.	
			A	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
			Total	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Trumpington Meadows - Lot 8	Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP, S/0054/08 & S/2998/14	18.14	M	18	0	18	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	Y	Y	Y				
			A	7	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7							
			Total	25	0	25	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25						
Trumpington Meadows - Future Lots (Riverside, Local Centre, and Lots 9-11)	Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP & S/0054/08	18.14	M & A	588	0	588	0	121	108	120	148	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	497	Y	Y	Y	The predicted completions provided by the developer for future lots would result in the total number of dwellings for the whole of the site exceeding the 1,200 dwellings limit set by a condition on the outline planning permissions. The housing trajectory assumes that the site will not exceed 1,200 dwellings.			
			Total	588	0	588	0	121	108	120	148	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	497						
Total - Trumpington Meadows (Cambridge Southern Fringe)				642	29	613	22	124	108	120	148	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613	522							
Total - Existing Allocations on Cambridge Fringe							42	194	450	330	425	537	540	600	380	290	290	290	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,488	1,441							

Table SC4: Housing Trajectory for South Cambridgeshire - Allocations at New Settlements

Site Name and Address	Policy and / or Planning Permission(s)	Site (ha)	Market (M), Affordable (A), Key Worker (KW) or Travelling Showpeople plots (TS)	Total Number of Dwellings on Site (net)	Number of Dwellings Built (net) (at 31.03.15)	Outstanding Dwellings (net)																					Totals		Available	Suitable	Achievable	Comments
							2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Post 2031	Plan Period: 2011-2031	Five Year Supply: 2015-2020							
Existing Allocations																																
Northstowe - phase 1	Northstowe AAP, S/0388/12 & S/0390/12 (site wide masterplan)		M & A	1,500	0	1,200	0	32	163	250	250	250	250	250	250	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	695	Y	Y	Y	The Council has taken a more cautious approach to delivery than suggested by the developers and assumes that the site as a whole will deliver no more than 250 dwellings a year.
			Total	1,500	0	1,200	0	32	163	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	695			
Northstowe - phase 2	Northstowe AAP, S/2011/14 (resolved to grant) & S/0390/12 (site wide masterplan)	492.03	M & A	3,500	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	1,555	1,945	0	Y	Y	Y			
			Total	3,500	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	1,555	1,945	0					
Northstowe - phase 3 and later phases	Northstowe AAP, Policy SS/7 (Local Plan) & S/0390/12 (site wide masterplan)		M & A	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	Y	Y	Y			
			Total	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0					
Total - Existing Allocations at New Settlements				10,000	0	9,700	0	32	163	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	6,555	3,445	695					
New Allocations																																
Waterbeach New Town	Policy SS/5 (Local Plan)	407.30	M & A	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	5,950	2,050	0	Y	Y	Y	The Council has taken a more cautious approach to delivery than suggested by the developers and assumes that the site will deliver an average of 250 dwellings a year.		
			Total	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	5,950	2,050	0					
Bourn Airfield New Village	Policy SS/6 (Local Plan)	153.40	M & A	3,500	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	60	100	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	2,140	1,360	0	Y	Y	Y	The Council has taken a more cautious approach to delivery than suggested by the developers and assumes that the site will deliver no more than 150 dwellings a year.		
			Total	3,500	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	60	100	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	2,140	1,360	0					
Total - New Allocations at New Settlements				11,500	0	11,500	0	0	0	0	0	60	200	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	8,090	3,410	0						
Total - Allocations at New Settlements							0	32	163	250	250	250	310	450	600	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	14,645	6,855	695				

Site Name and Address	Policy and / or Planning Permission(s)	Site (ha)	Market (M), Affordable (A), Key Worker (KW) or Travelling Showpeople plots (TS)	Total Number of Dwellings on Site (net)	Number of Dwellings Built (net) (at 31.03.15)	Outstanding Dwellings (net)	Totals																	Available	Suitable	Achievable	Comments																
							2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Post 2031					2015-2031	Five Year Supply: 2015-2020														
Unallocated Sites with Resolution to Grant Planning Permission																																											
Land west of Longstanton	S/1970/07 (resolved to grant)	64.91	M	36	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	N	There are still issues to be resolved relating to the s106 agreement and therefore no allowance is made for housing on this site in the housing trajectory.							
			Total	36	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Land rear of 131 The Causeway, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth	S/1199/13 (resolved to grant)	0.95	M	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y						
			Total	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Land adjacent to Hill Farm, Fowlmere Road, Foxton	S/2658/14 (resolved to grant)	0.59	A	15	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y						
			Total	15	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Land at Ermine Street, Caxton	S/1504/13 (resolved to grant)	0.40	M	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y					
			Total	10	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Former CEMEX Cement Works, Haslingfield Road, Barrington	S/2365/14 (resolved to grant)	33.50	M	132	0	132	0	0	44	44	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y				
			Total	220	0	220	0	0	74	74	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Land north of Daniels Close, Willingham	S/2341/14 (resolved to grant)	0.50	A	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y				
			Total	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Total - Unallocated Sites with Resolution to Grant Planning Permission				313	0	313	0	57	74	74	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	277			
Windfall Allowance																																											
Unidentified' Windfall Sites	-	-	M & A				0	0	0	100	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	2,450	250	Y	Y	Y	See Section 1 of the 'Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory: Assessment of Housing Land Supply Sites in South Cambridgeshire'.									
							260	310	305	294	260	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	3,629	1,429														

Figure 4.11: Housing trajectory for South Cambridgeshire (Indicator CO-H2c; Indicator CO-H2d)



The Five Year Housing Land Supply

- 4.22 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 five years worth of housing against their requirement set out in their development plan. The **NPPF** in paragraph 47 also introduced a requirement to provide an additional buffer of either 5% or, where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, a buffer of 20% to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.
- 4.23 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.
- 4.24 There are two methodologies for calculating five year housing land supply. The Liverpool methodology assumes that any shortfall will be made up during the remaining years of the plan period. The Sedgefield methodology requires the whole of any previous shortfall to be made up within the five year assessment period. The **NPPF** requires that a 5% buffer be provided in the five year supply calculation to provide greater confidence that the housing requirement will be delivered. In areas of persistent historic undersupply the buffer should be 20%. The Council's statement to the Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery hearings addressed the appropriate means of calculating the five year supply³⁹.
- 4.25 In response to a number of changes in circumstance⁴⁰ since the Local Plan was submitted in March 2014, the Council agreed in September 2014 to a **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** with Cambridge City Council. This memorandum set out the agreement between the two Councils under the duty to co-operate that the housing trajectories for the two areas should be considered together for the purposes of phasing housing delivery, and for calculating five year housing land supply for plan-making and decision-taking. The Council's statement to Matter 1: Legal Requirements set out proposed modifications to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) to give effect to the Memorandum⁴¹.

³⁹ Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery: <https://www.scams.gov.uk/local-plan-examination-statements-matter-8>

⁴⁰ A detailed list of reasons is given in the Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 1: Legal Requirements (paragraph 34): <https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/www.scams.gov.uk/files/documents/Matter%201%20Statement%20CCC%20-%20SCDC.pdf>

⁴¹ Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 1: Legal Requirements: <https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/www.scams.gov.uk/files/documents/Matter%201%20Statement%20CCC%20-%20SCDC.pdf>

- 4.26 The merits of a joint housing trajectory for the Greater Cambridge area were considered at the Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery hearings. The merits of this approach were not addressed in the initial findings letter from the Inspectors of 20 May 2015⁴². The Councils requested that the Inspectors reconsider issuing a view on the principle of the joint housing trajectory given the five year land supply issues in South Cambridgeshire. The Inspectors replied that they do not consider it appropriate to express any conclusions on the principle of the joint housing trajectory in advance of knowing the outcome of the further work that is being undertaken. The Councils remain committed to the **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** and the proposed modifications to the Local Plans to give effect to the joint trajectory have been included in the public consultation being undertaken jointly with Cambridge City Council on Proposed Modifications to the Local Plans.
- 4.27 The **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** and the use of the five year supply calculations for Greater Cambridge will not be relied upon or used in relation to planning decisions and planning appeals until the Inspectors examining the Local Plan have reported on the approach and found it to be 'sound'.
- 4.28 In view of the various ways that five year supply can be calculated, and pending the outcome of consideration at the Local Plan examination, this Annual Monitoring Report shows the results for all ways of calculating the five year land supply for 2015-2020 for both South Cambridgeshire and the Greater Cambridge area. These results are set out in the tables below, and the calculations for the Local Plan are based on the housing requirement of 19,500 dwellings included in the **proposed modification**⁴³ to **Policy S/5** of the **Local Plan**, which is currently subject to public consultation. When the Greater Cambridge area is considered as a whole, whichever methodology or buffer is used, a five year supply can be demonstrated. This is a logical and appropriate way of delivering sites to meet the combined objectively assessed housing need across the Greater Cambridge area, consistent with the development strategy contained in both submitted Local Plans.
- 4.29 Against the housing requirements in the new South Cambridgeshire **Local Plan** of 19,500 homes between 2011 and 2031, and the housing requirement for Greater Cambridge of 33,500 homes between 2011 and 2031, the Council's five year housing land supply for 2015-2020 is:

⁴² Inspectors initial conclusions letter of 20 May 2015:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

⁴³ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:
https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

'Liverpool' Methodology	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
Five year supply (with 5%)	5.1	6.4
Five year supply (with 20%)	4.5	5.6

'Sedgefield' Methodology	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
Five year supply (with 5%)	4.4	5.9
Five year supply (with 20%)	3.9	5.2

4.30 Against the housing requirement in the adopted **Core Strategy** of 20,000 homes between 1999 and 2016, the Council's five year housing land supply for 2015-2020 is:

	'Liverpool' Methodology	'Sedgefield' Methodology
Five year supply (with 5%)	2.1	2.1
Five year supply (with 20%)	1.8	1.8

4.31 The full five year land supply calculations for 2015-2020 for both South Cambridgeshire and the Greater Cambridge area are included in figure 4.12.

Figure 4.12: Calculation of the five year land supply for 2015-2020 (Indicators CO-H2c and M1)

'Liverpool' Methodology	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
(a) Housing provision required in the Local Plan 2011 - 2031	19,500	33,500
(b) Homes completed up to 31 March 2015	2,735	5,595
(c) Number of dwellings left to provide (= a - b)	16,765	27,905
(d) Number of years of plan left	16	16
(e) Annualised average requirement	1,048	1,744
(f) Five year supply requirement (= e x 5)	5,239	8,720
(g) With 5% buffer	5,501	9,156
(h) With 20% buffer	6,287	10,464
(i) Number of dwellings predicted to be completed	5,634	11,793
Five year supply (= i ÷ f x 5)	5.4	6.8
Five year supply (with 5%) (= i ÷ g x 5)	5.1	6.4
Five year supply (with 20%) (= i ÷ h x 5)	4.5	5.6

'Sedgefield' Methodology	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
(a) Housing provision required in the Local Plan 2011 - 2031	19,500	33,500
(b) Requirement up to 31 March 2015 (based on annualised average requirement)	3,900	6,700
(c) Dwellings completed up to 31 March 2015	2,735	5,595
(d) Shortfall against annualised average requirement	1,165	1,105
(e) Five year supply requirement	6,040	9,480
(f) With 5% buffer	6,342	9,954
(g) With 20% buffer	7,248	11,376
(h) Number of dwellings predicted to be completed	5,634	11,793
Five year supply (= h÷e x 5)	4.7	6.2
Five year supply (with 5%) (= h÷f x 5)	4.4	5.9
Five year supply (with 20%) (= h÷g x 5)	3.9	5.2

'Liverpool' Methodology	South Cambs
(a) Housing provision required in the Core Strategy 1999-2016	20,000
(b) Homes completed up to 31 March 2015	11,992
(c) Number of dwellings left to provide (= a - b)	8,008
(d) Number of years of plan left	1
(e) Annualised average requirement	8,008
(f) Five year supply requirement (^)	12,712
(g) With 5% buffer	13,348
(h) With 20% buffer	15,254
(i) Number of dwellings predicted to be completed	5,634
Five year supply (= i ÷ f x 5)	2.2
Five year supply (with 5%) (= i ÷ g x 5)	2.1
Five year supply (with 20%) (= i ÷ h x 5)	1.8

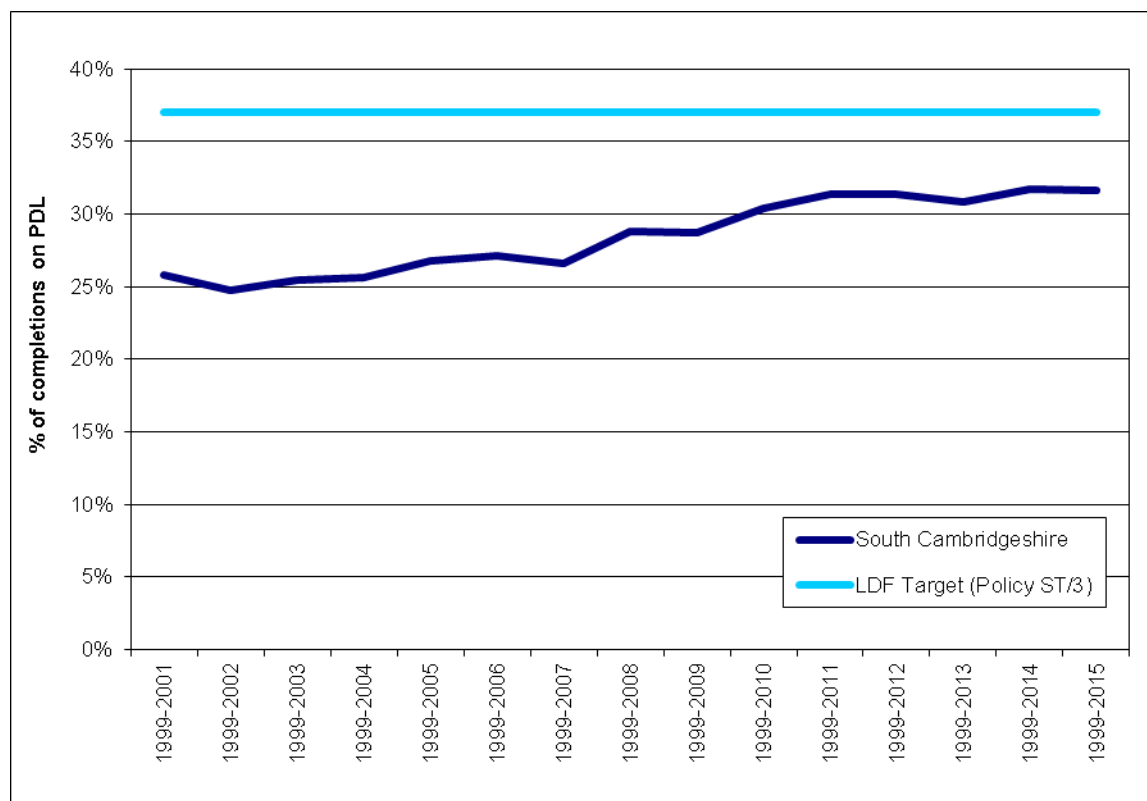
'Sedgefield' Methodology	South Cambs
a) Housing provision required in the Core Strategy 1999-2016	20,000
(b) Requirement up to 31 March 2015 (based on annualised average requirement)	18,824
(c) Dwellings completed up to 31 March 2014	11,992
(d) Shortfall against annualised average requirement	6,832
(e) Five year supply requirement	12,714
(f) With 5% buffer	13,350
(g) With 20% buffer	15,257
(h) Number of dwellings predicted to be completed	5,634
Five year supply (= h ÷ e x 5)	2.2
Five year supply (with 5%) (= h ÷ f x 5)	2.1
Five year supply (with 20%) (= h ÷ g x 5)	1.8

^ As the end of the Core Strategy plan period is 2016 and the five year supply period of 2015-2020 goes beyond this, the five year requirement (f) has been calculated using the residual annualised average requirement (e) for the remaining 1 years of the plan period (2015-2016) plus four extra years (2016-2020) at the annual average requirement for the plan period as a whole of 1,176 dwellings.

Housing Completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL)

- 4.32 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.
- 4.33 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.
- 4.34 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (paragraph 53) states that local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area. The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) therefore includes **Policy H/15** that sets out the criteria to be considered when new dwellings are proposed on land used or last used as a garden.

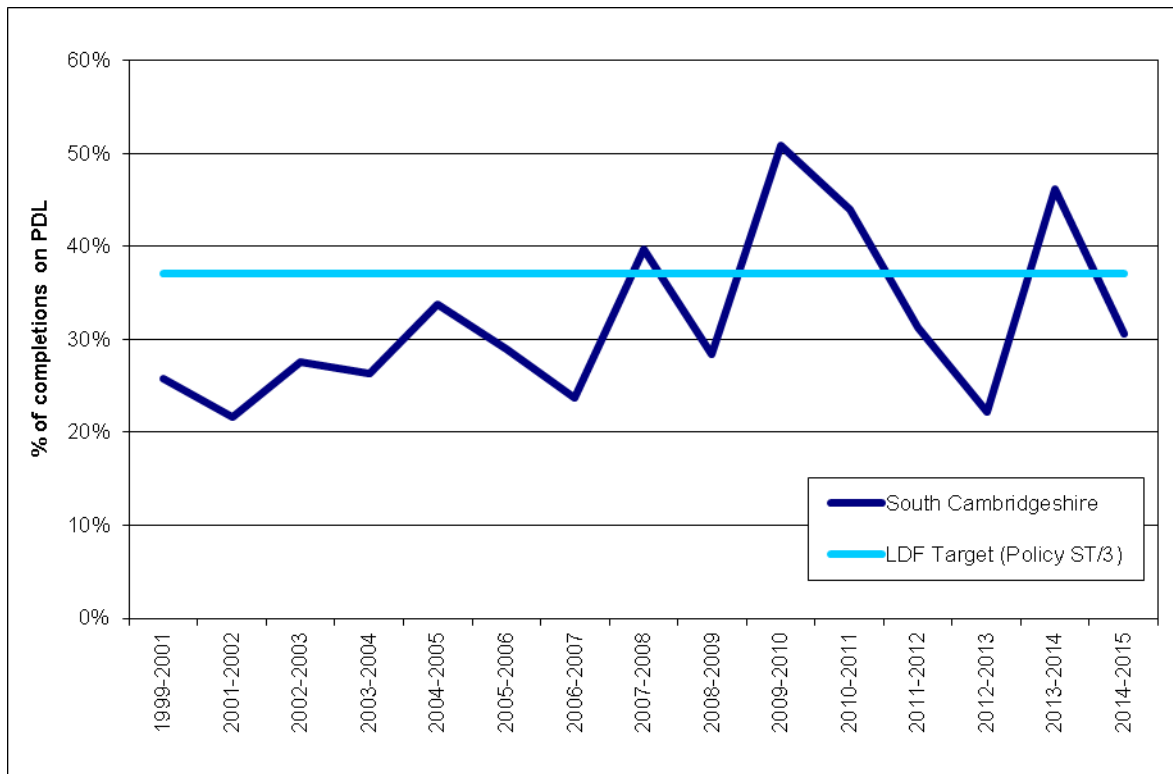
Figure 4.13: Cumulative percentage of dwellings completed on PDL (**Indicator LOA6**)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.14: Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on PDL (Indicators CO-H3 and M4)



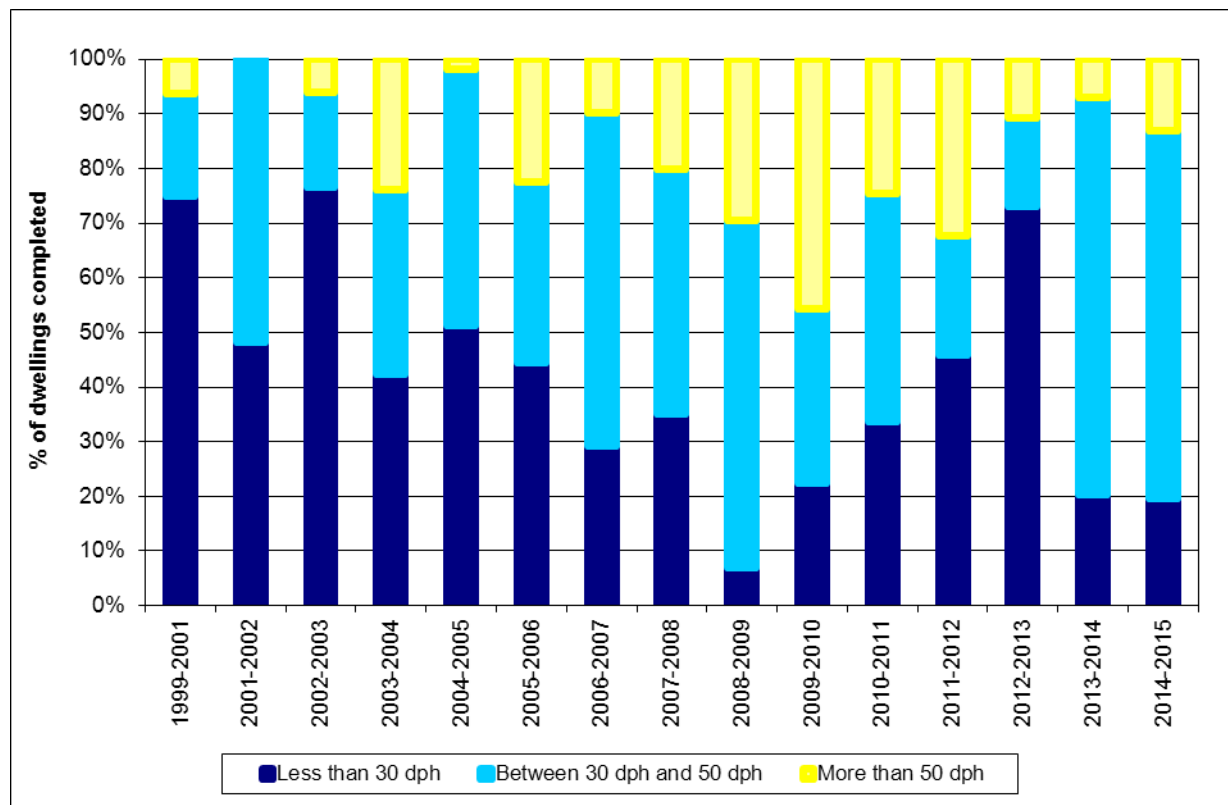
[For data, see figure A.2, Appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing Density

- 4.35 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.
- 4.36 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.
- 4.37 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) requires developments to achieve an average net density of 30 dph in Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres, and Group Villages and 40 dph in urban extensions to Cambridge and in new settlements (see **Policy H/7**). Density guidelines are not needed for Infill Villages as a design led approach taking account of local circumstances should be used for developments within or adjoining these villages.

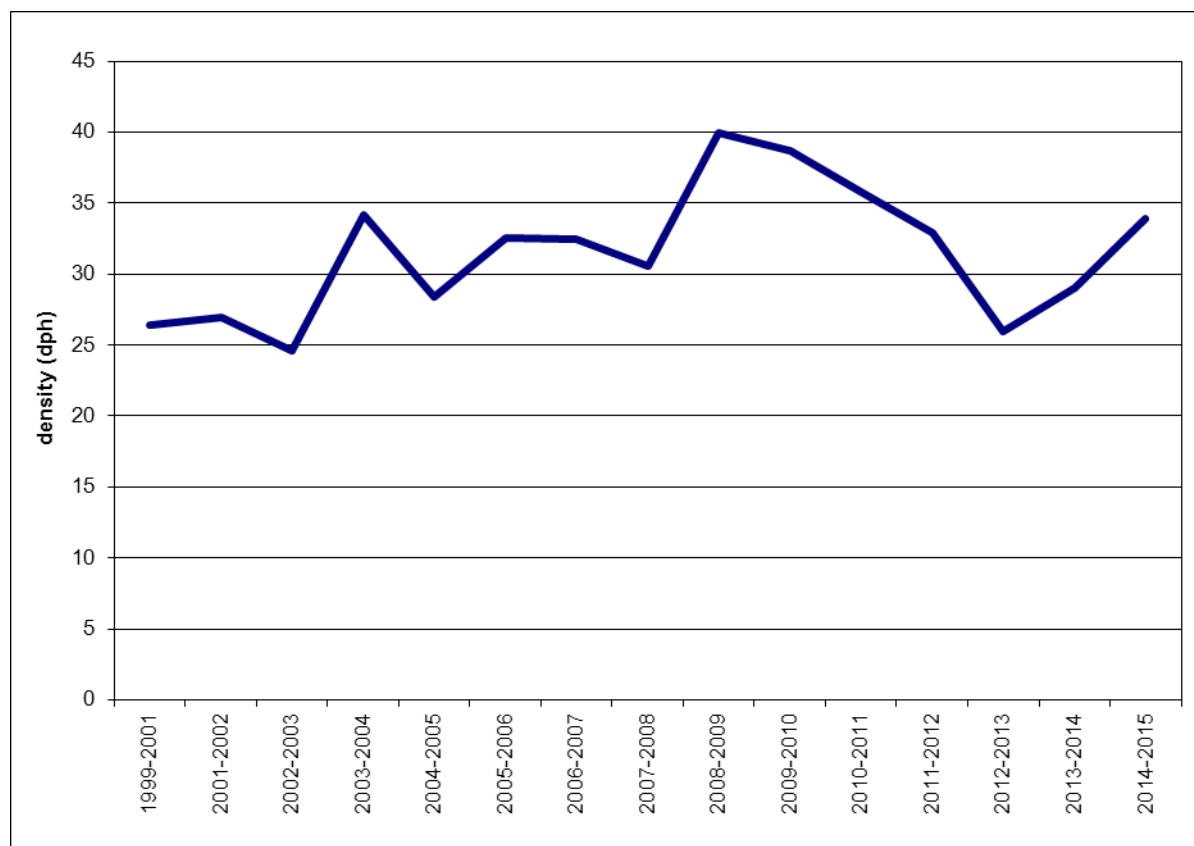
Figure 4.15: Net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (Indicators LOB2 and M22)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.16: Average net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (in dwellings per hectare, dph) (Indicators LOB3 and M21)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.17: Residential densities of Cambourne (average net density of completed new housing developments at Cambourne, in dwellings per hectare, dph) (Indicator SSLO1)

	1999-2015
Great Cambourne	28.7
Lower Cambourne	29.8
Upper Cambourne	35.3
Cambourne (total)	30.3

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council – Research & Monitoring Team

Figure 4.18: Residential densities of Cambridge Southern Fringe (average net density of completed new housing developments at Trumpington Meadows within the South Cambridgeshire District Council administrative boundary, in dwellings per hectare, dph) (Indicator CSF02)

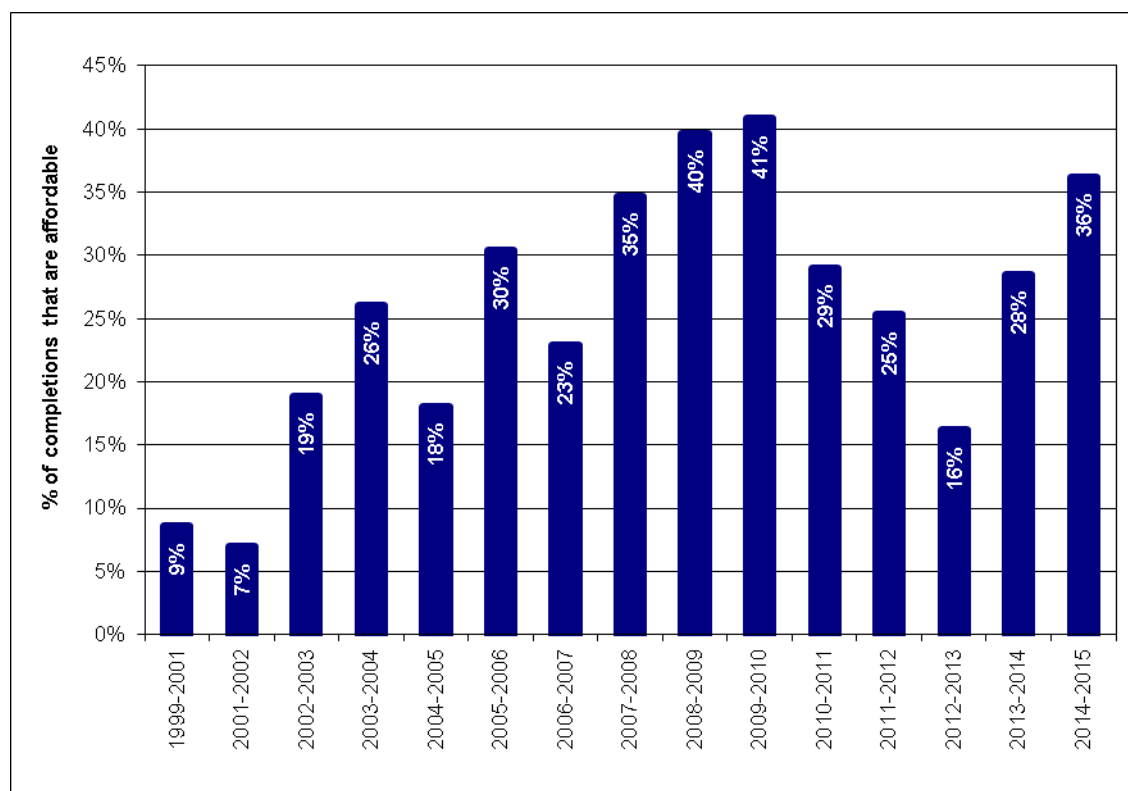
	2014-2015
Cambridge Southern Fringe	74.2

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council – Research & Monitoring Team

Affordable Housing

- 4.38 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 the provision of 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'.
- 4.39 **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.
- 4.40 A new 'affordable rent' model, introduced in April 2011, provides affordable rented homes to tenants at a rate up to a maximum of 80% of local market rent. Affordable rented homes are allocated in the same way as social housing.
- 4.41 The affordable housing policies in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) require the provision of 40% affordable housing on all planning permissions which result in a net increase of 3 or more dwellings (see **Policy H/9**) and allow the provision of affordable housing on small sites adjoining villages as exception sites (see **Policy H/10**). The threshold for the provision of affordable housing has been raised to encourage more small scale developments to come forward. **Policy H/10** allows consideration to be given to exception sites providing a minimum amount of market housing if it can be demonstrated that a 100% affordable housing scheme is unviable.

Figure 4.19: Gross affordable housing completions (Indicators CO-H5 and M25)



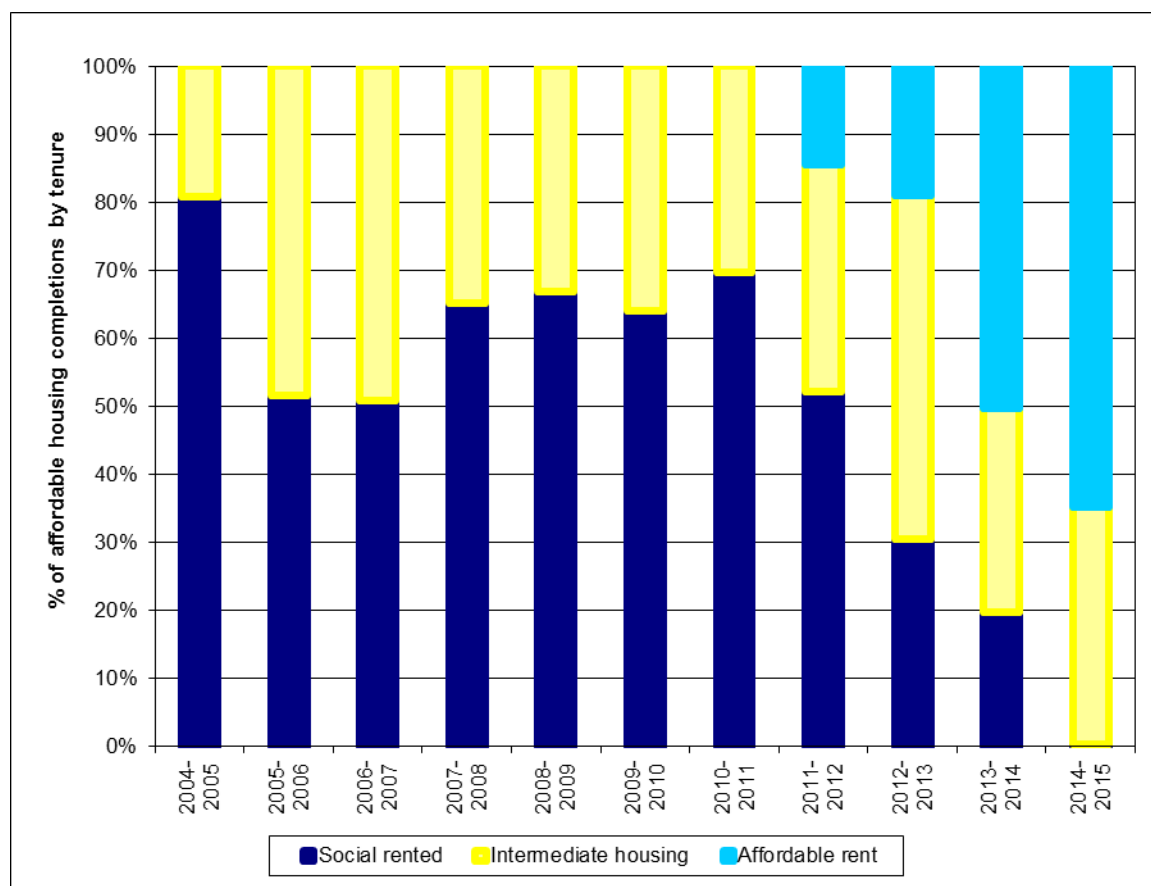
Number of completions that are affordable

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	2013-2014	2014-2015
planning permissions	142	38	127	271	115	285	238	463	275	281	205	192	105	207	329
acquisitions	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	19	17	1	10	0	11	0

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

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

Figure 4.20: Affordable housing completions by tenure (**Indicator LOA2**)



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

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

Figure 4.21: Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites (**Indicators LOA3 and M26**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Number of affordable dwellings built on rural exception sites	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)	72 (6 sites)	23 (3 sites)
% of district affordable housing total	31%	2%	36%	14%	22%	12%	13%	46%	18%	35%	7%

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

Figure 4.22: 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	2013-2014	2014-2015
Affordable dwellings permitted as a % of all dwellings permitted on sites where Policy HG/3 is applicable	34%	33%	40%	40%	39%	37%	23%

NOTES:

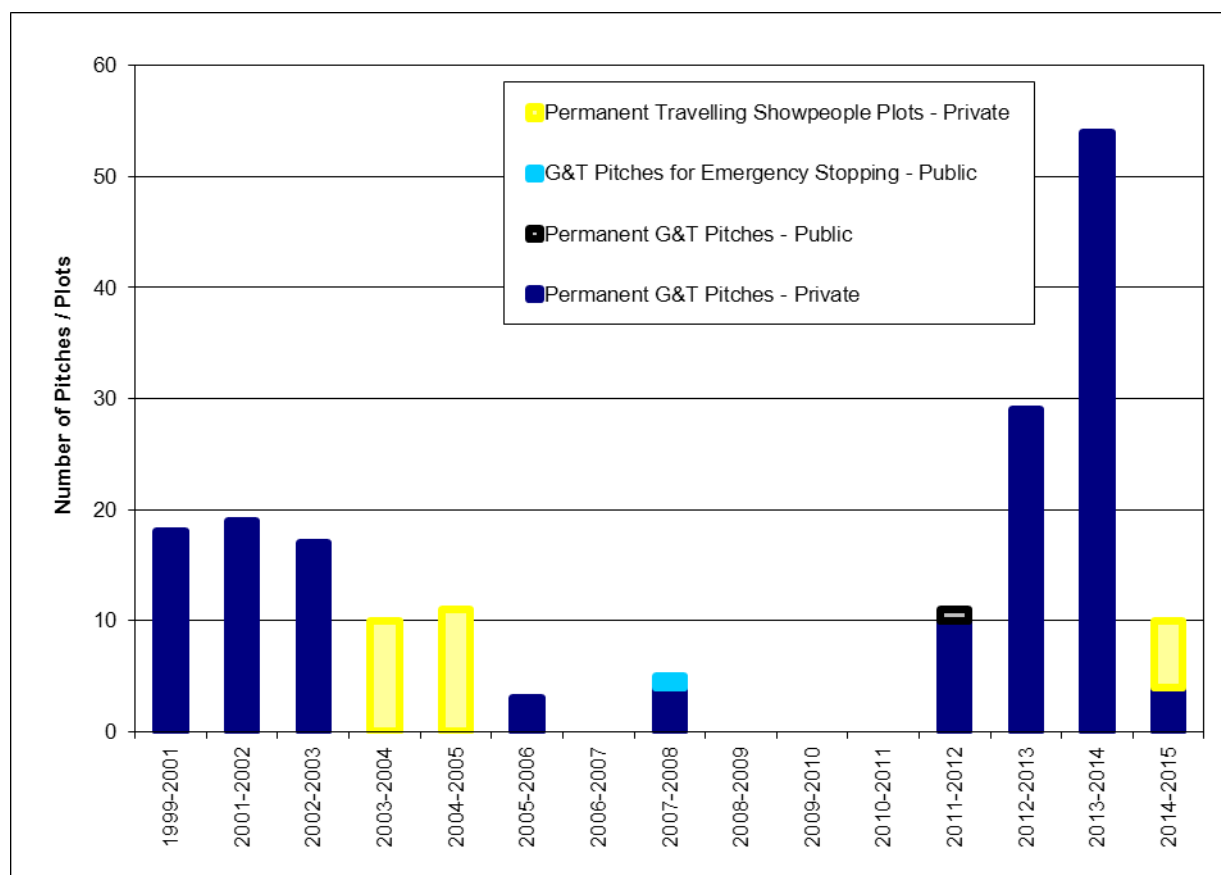
- The data includes planning permissions where Policy HG/3 applies and where the target is to achieve a 40% affordable housing contribution either onsite or offsite through a commuted sum contribution.
- It excludes planning permissions where the original planning permission was registered or granted 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

- 4.42 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.
- 4.43 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) sets out a requirement for at least 85 permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitches to be provided between 2011 and 2031 to meet the objectively assessed need in the district (see **Policies S/5** and **H/19**) and for at least 4 Travelling Showpeople plots to be provided between 2011 and 2016 (see **Policy H/19**). The Local Plan also includes policies which seek opportunities to deliver Gypsy & Traveller pitches within large scale new communities (see Policy H/20) and set out the criteria to be used when assessing planning permissions (see **Policies H/21** and **H/22**).

Figure 4.23: Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed (Indicators CO-H4, LOA14 and M27)



At 31 March 2015:

- a further 8 Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission were under construction;
- a further 3 Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission had not yet been started; and
- a further 4 Travelling Showpeople plots with planning permission had not yet been started.

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

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

Figure 4.24: Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites (Indicators LOA4 and M28)

Number of caravans on ...	Unauthorised private sites with no planning permission	Unauthorised tolerated sites	Unauthorised encampments
July 2007	79	2	2
January 2008	75	8	2
July 2008	34	3	3
January 2009	29	1	0
July 2009	24	1	11
January 2010	20	0	0
July 2010	14	0	0
January 2011	11	0	0
July 2011	4	0	0
January 2012	16	0	0
July 2012	12	0	0
January 2013	16	0	0
July 2013	4	0	4
January 2014	n/k	n/k	n/k
July 2014	6	0	0
January 2015	0	0	0
July 2015	0	0	0

Source: CLG Caravan Count

Housing Development by Settlement Category

- 4.44 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 adopted 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.
- 4.45 **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**.
- 4.46 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) carries forward the sustainable development strategy from the adopted Local Development Framework. **Policy S/6** 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 settlements, and then finally within the rural areas at Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres. The Local Plan still categorises each settlement in the district by its sustainability and sets out indicative maximum residential development scheme sizes for each category of settlements (see **Policies S/8, S/9, S/10 and S/11**). A small number of settlements have changed category.
- 4.47 The indicative maximum residential scheme sizes are the same in both the adopted Local Development Framework and new Local Plan. They are as follows:

	Individual indicative scheme size limit
Rural Centres	No limit.
Minor Rural Centres	Up to 30 dwellings.
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.
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 4.25: Average size of housing developments (in dwellings) split by settlement category (*Indicator LOE1i*)

		Edge of Cambridge	Rural Centres	Minor Rural Centres	Group Villages	Infill Villages	Outside Village Frameworks
Built: 2006-2007	A	32.8	32.1	51.3	68.2	30.0	-
	W	-	-0.4	1.9	1.0	1.2	5.1
Built: 2007-2008	A	30.1	48.9	23.6	39.7	30.0	-
	W	7.5	5.9	2.5	1.6	0.8	5.3
Built: 2008-2009	A	44.9	59.8	35.0	50.8	-	-
	W	0.3	2.2	2.0	0.6	1.7	4.1
Built: 2009-2010	A	62.0	60.3	62.0	-	-	-
	W	-1.5	8.9	4.2	1.8	1.0	1.6
Built: 2010-2011	A	74.7	61.9	38.0	12.5	-	-
	W	1.0	12.5	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.5
Built: 2011-2012	A	93.0	35.1	75.3	60.8	-	26.0
	W	1.0	-1.1	1.6	1.8	1.2	4.1
Built: 2012-2013	A	34.0	35.4	79.0	40.6	-	26.0
	W	0.0	-0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.2
Built: 2013-2014	A	16.0	57.5	124.0	159.0	-	-
	W	-1.0	5.6	1.9	1.0	0.5	5.6
Built: 2014-2015	A	31.8	89.8	109.7	-	-	-
	W	-	5.7	8.0	1.1	0.9	5.4
Under Construction: at March 2015	A	79.0	121.0	121.5	-	-	201.0
	W	2.1	6.3	1.3	1.1	3.6	2.8

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

Settlement category as in the adopted Local Development Framework, see Core Strategy Policies ST/4, ST/5, ST/6 and ST/7.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.26: Largest housing development in each settlement category (**Indicator LOE1ii**)

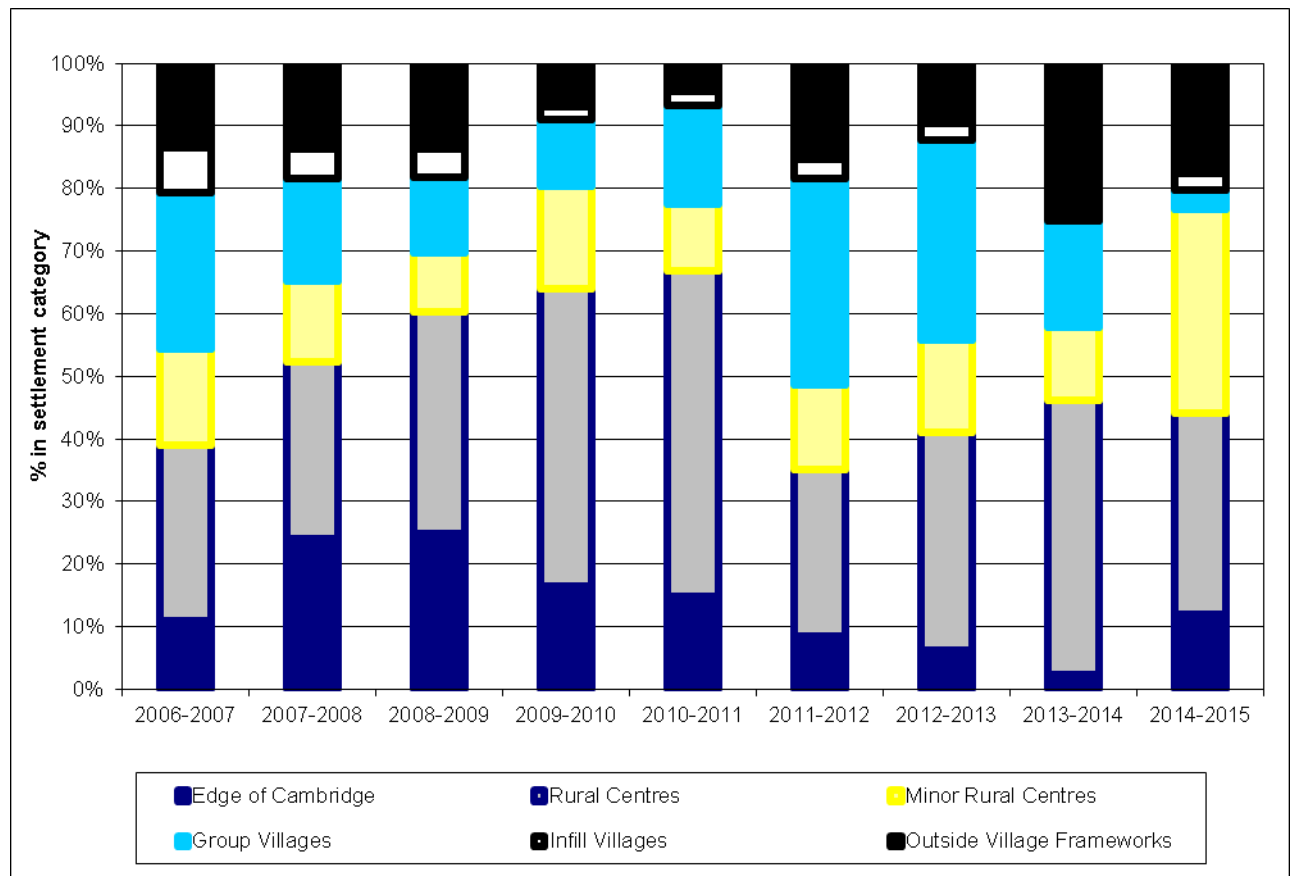
		Edge of Cambridge	Rural Centres	Minor Rural Centres	Group Villages	Infill Villages	Outside Village Frameworks
Built: 2006-2007	A	72	65	78	144	59	-
	W	-	10	10	10	6	40
Built: 2007-2008	A	72	106	62	144	53	-
	W	14	46	35	15	6	42
Built: 2008-2009	A	88	110	65	102	-	-
	W	1	69	20	5	6	35
Built: 2009-2010	A	98	110	70	-	-	-
	W	-1	77	40	28	2	12
Built: 2010-2011	A	98	110	62	14	-	-
	W	1	119	8	28	3	20
Built: 2011-2012	A	98	106	162	127	-	26
	W	1	25	6	15	4	39
Built: 2012-2013	A	34	114	162	159	-	26
	W	0	4	9	5	2	11
Built: 2013-2014	A	16	114	140	159	-	-
	W	-1	72	51	13	1	54
Built: 2014-2015	A	63	131	140	-	-	-
	W	-	53	85	15	2	89
Under Construction: at March 2015	A	79	123	162	-	-	201
	W	-	9	51	3	3	47

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

Settlement category as in the adopted Local Development Framework, see Core Strategy Policies ST/4, ST/5, ST/6 and ST/7.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.27: Total dwellings built by settlement category (Indicators LOE1iii and M2)



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

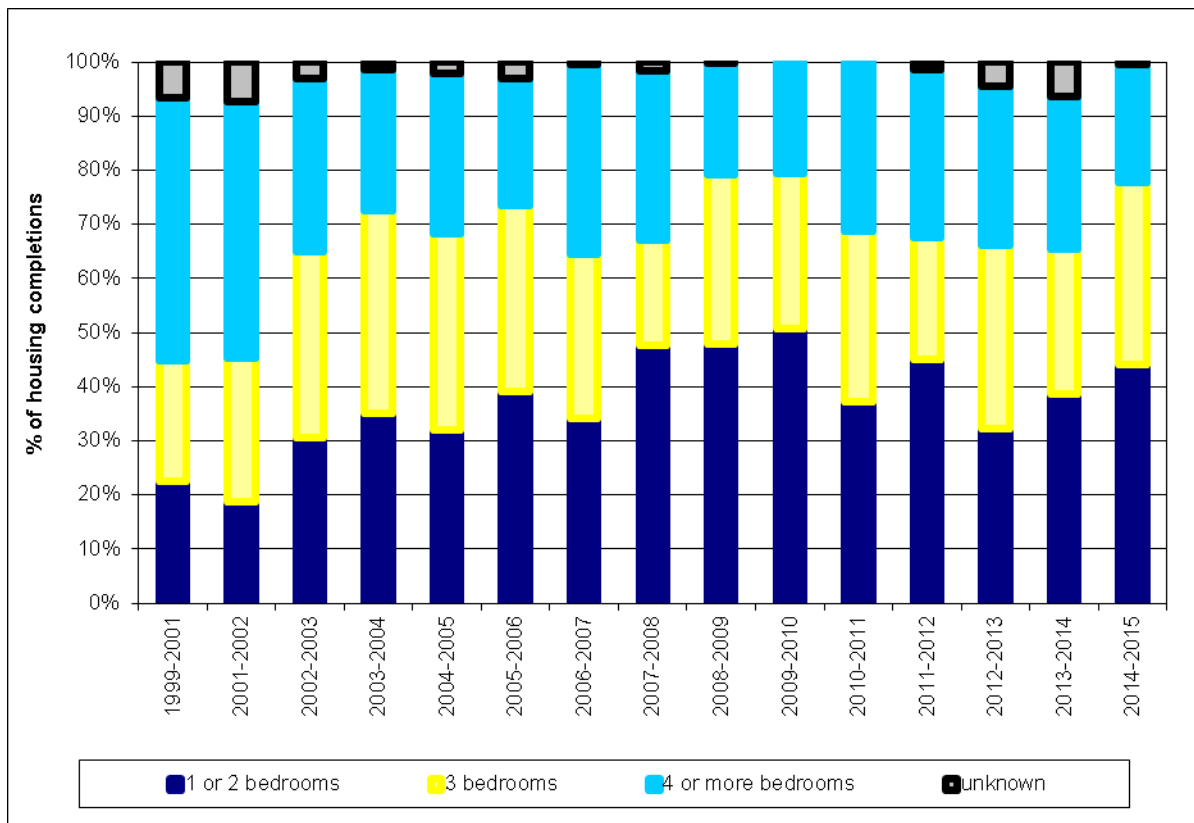
Settlement category as in the adopted Local Development Framework, see Core Strategy Policies ST/4, ST/5, ST/6 and ST/7.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing Mix

- 4.48 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.
- 4.49 **Policy H/8** of the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) sets out a housing mix for market properties within developments of 10 or more dwellings of: at least 30% of homes with 1 or 2 bedrooms; at least 30% of homes with 3 bedrooms; and at least 30% of homes with 4 or more bedrooms. The remaining 10% is a flexibility allowance that can be added to any size taking account of local circumstances. The size of developments that the housing mix policy applies to has been changed as there is more opportunity for larger sites to deliver a mix of different sized properties.
- 4.50 To help ensure that our housing stock will better meet the needs of all our residents, the Local Plan introduces in **Policy H/8** a requirement for all affordable homes and 1 in 20 market homes in a development to be built to meet the Lifetime Homes Standard. The Lifetime Homes Standard is a national standard for ensuring that spaces and features in homes can readily meet, or be simply adapted to meet, the needs of most people, including those with reduced mobility.
- 4.51 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 mobile homes or static caravans.

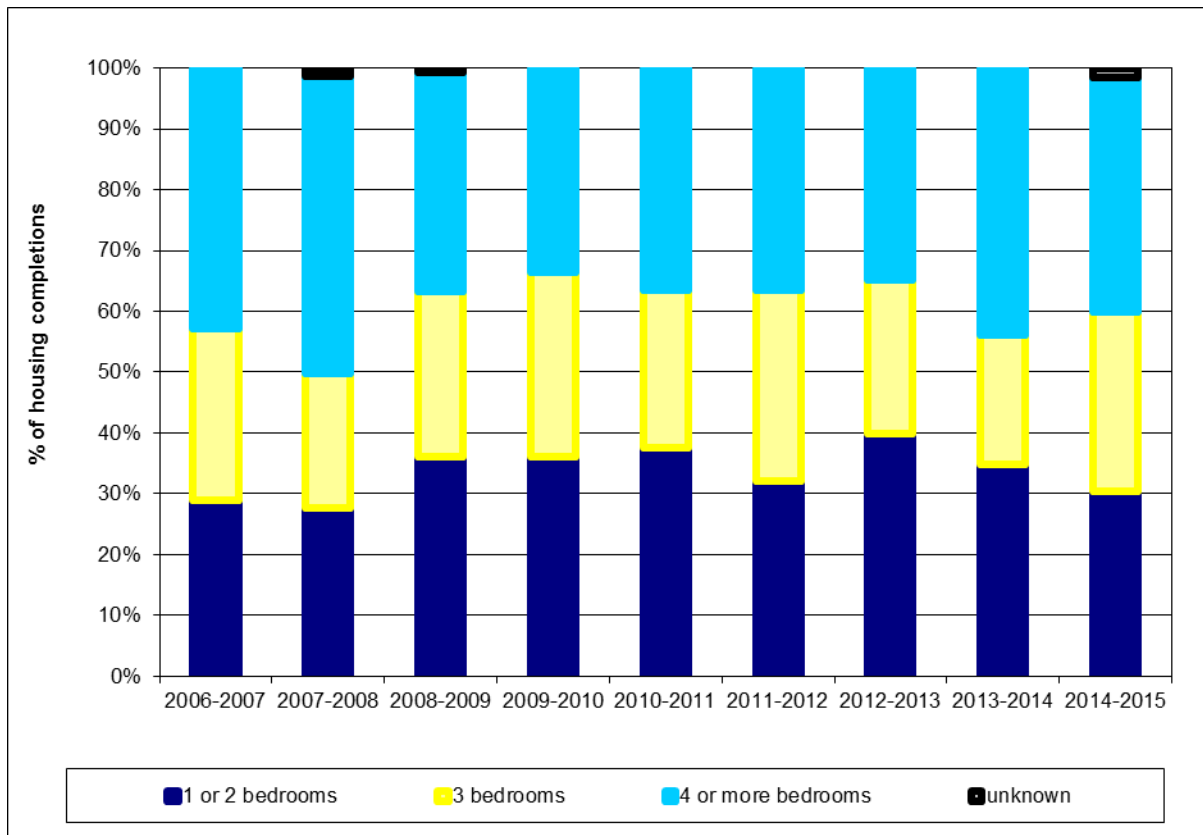
Figure 4.28: Housing completions by number of bedrooms (Indicators LOA1 and M23)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.29: Market housing completions on developments of up to 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms (Indicator LOA5)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing Quality

- 4.52 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's **Development Control Policy DP/2** seeks to ensure that all new development is of a high quality 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. **Policy HQ/1** of the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) sets out the design principles that all development should adhere to in order to secure high quality places and make a positive contribution to the local and wider context.
- 4.53 Building for Life (BfL) is a Government endorsed industry standard for well designed homes and neighbourhoods. It is a tool designed to assist local authorities in evaluating the quality of completed developments; hence it is a methodology used for monitoring housing quality in the district. The Council has completed BfL assessments for all developments of 10 or more dwellings where the whole development (or parcel of a major development) was completed in the monitoring year.
- 4.54 BfL was redesigned in 2012 to reflect the **National Planning Policy Framework's** commitment to build more and better homes through community participation in place-making. BfL 12 is based on a traffic light system and it recommends that new developments secure as many 'greens' as possible out of a maximum total of 12, minimise the number of 'ambers', and avoid 'reds'. The previous methodology (BfL 20) has been discontinued and hence the absolute scoring system for developments i.e. Poor, Average, Silver and Gold are no longer applied. New developments that achieve 9 'greens' using BfL 12 (revised in 2015) are eligible to display the 'Built for Life' quality mark, giving homebuyers confidence in their choice when buying a new home. New developments that achieve 12 'greens' are eligible to be awarded 'Built for Life' Outstanding, with the best housing across the country being recognised by the Building for Life Partnership.

Figure 4.30: Quality of new housing developments – Building for Life 20 Scores for Housing Developments Completed 2009-2013 (**Indicators CO-H6 and M15**)

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
Total	12	12	18	8

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council – Planning & New Communities

Figure 4.31: Quality of new housing developments – Building for Life 12 Scores for Housing Developments Completed (Indicators CO-H6 and M15)

(i) By development

Developments Completed in 2013-2014				
Location	No. of dwellings	Scores		
		Green	Amber	Red
Land between 26-58, Meldreth Road, Shepreth	12	10	2	0
Phase 3b, Land west of Longstanton	159	9	3	0
22-24, Mays Avenue, Balsham	11	9	2	1
312-322, Cambridge Road, Fulbourn	18	8	4	0
Blue Lion, Horningsea Road, Fen Ditton	13	8	4	0
Land adjacent to 4, Cambridge Road, Fowlmere	10	8	4	0
Land to rear of Blacksmith's Close, High Street, Babraham	11	8	2	2
15-17, Whitecroft Road, Meldreth	22	6	6	0
Parcel G, Orchard Park, Cambridge	16	7	4	1
Brooksbank, High Street, Melbourn	13	4	5	3
Land parcel UC01 – Upper Cambourne	116	3	8	1
Land parcel UC06 – Upper Cambourne	25	1	10	1
Sandy Park, Chesterton Fen Road, Milton	30 pitches	0	6	6
West View Park, Chesterton Fen Road, Milton	18 pitches	0	1	11
TOTAL		81	61	26

Developments Completed in 2014-2015				
Location	No. of dwellings	Scores		
		Green	Amber	Red
Parcel UC1A, Cambourne	87	10	2	0
Parcels UC1C & UC2A, Cambourne	130	10	2	0
Parcel UC3B, Cambourne	56	3	9	0
Windmill Estate, Fulbourn	257	5	7	0
SCA Packaging Ltd, Villa Road, Histon	72	6	4	2
Former EDF Depot & Training Centre, Ely Road, Milton	89	1	8	3
9 to 15, Cambridge Road, Linton	18	5	6	1
Junction of Nelson Crescent & High Street, Longstanton	10	10	2	0
Land off Hurdleditch Road, Orwell	15	3	7	2
Summersfield, Papworth Everard	108	2	10	0
Phase 1 (Lots1-5), Trumpington Meadows	29	11	1	0
Robson Court, Waterbeach	30	4	4	4
TOTAL		70	62	12

(ii) By assessment criteria

Developments Completed in 2013-2014													
Questions	Integrating into the Neighbourhood				Creating a place				Street and Home				Total
	Connections	Facilities and services	Public transport	Meeting local housing requirements	Character	Working with the site and its context	Creating well defined streets and spaces	Easy to find your way around	Streets for all	Car parking	Public and private spaces	External storage and amenity space	
Green	5	9	6	8	4	10	9	10	5	4	4	7	81
Amber	9	2	4	3	6	2	2	3	8	8	9	5	61
Red	0	3	4	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	26

Developments Completed in 2014-2015													
Questions	Integrating into the Neighbourhood				Creating a place				Street and Home				Total
	Connections	Facilities and services	Public transport	Meeting local housing requirements	Character	Working with the site and its context	Creating well defined streets and spaces	Easy to find your way around	Streets for all	Car parking	Public and private spaces	External storage and amenity space	
Green	8	7	6	9	3	5	5	8	6	2	4	7	70
Amber	4	5	5	3	7	6	6	4	4	7	8	3	62
Red	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	2	12

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council – Consultancy Unit, Planning & New Communities

4.55 The Council used BfL 12 to assess 14 developments completed in 2013-2014 and 12 developments completed in 2014-2015.

4.56 In 2013-2014, the trends that emerged were:

- 3 developments at Balsham, Shepreth and Longstanton scored nine or more 'greens' and were therefore eligible to be put forward for 'Built for Life' accreditation.
- 8 out of 14 developments scored one or more 'reds'. The majority of the 'reds' came from two Gypsy and Traveller sites which generally do not conform to typical housing typologies and layouts, and therefore struggle to conform to the BfL 12 assessment criteria (e.g. connections, facilities, tenure and character).

The results show an improvement from the previous monitoring year when the BfL 20 standard assessed the 8 developments completed in that year as being either average or poor.

- 4.57 In 2014-2015, the trends that emerge are:
- 4 developments at Cambourne, Longstanton and Trumpington Meadows score nine or more 'greens' and are therefore eligible to be put forward for 'Built for Life' accreditation.
 - Taking all 12 developments together, the assessments show that 49% of the criteria were scored as 'green' as they have been successfully met, 43% were scored as 'amber' as some improvement is required, and 8% were scored as 'red' as they had not been complied with.
 - 5 out of 12 developments scored one or more 'reds'.
- 4.58 The majority of developments assessed in 2014-2015 received 'greens' for successfully addressing the following criteria:
- Meeting local housing requirements – the development has a mix of housing types and tenures that suit local requirements;
 - Easy to find your way around – the streets are legible, and easy to move through;
 - Connections – developments connect well with their surroundings by reinforcing existing connections or forming new ones;
 - Facilities and services – the developments are located close to community facilities; and
 - External storage and amenity space – the design of the development integrates bin storage, and / or provides convenient and secure cycle and vehicle storage.
- 4.59 The results for 2014-2015 also show that developments receiving 'ambers' tend not to satisfy the categories relating to:
- Public and private spaces – the definition between the public and private spaces may be unclear, poorly designed or unmanaged;
 - Car parking – resident or visitor parking may be insufficient or not well integrated so that it dominates the streets; and
 - Character – the design of the scheme does not fully create a place with a locally inspired or otherwise distinctive character.

Figure 4.32: Quality of new housing developments – Building for Life 12 Scores for Housing Developments Completed (Indicators CO-H6 and M15)

		2013-2014	2014-2015
Total number of completed developments assessed		14	12
Number of developments scoring 9 or more 'Greens'		3	4
Number of developments scoring 1 or more 'Red'		8	5
Overall percentage of Green, Amber and Red	Green	48%	49%
	Amber	36%	43%
	Red	16%	8%

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council – Consultancy Unit, Planning & New Communities

4.60 There has been an improvement on the overall quality of development in the district between 2013-2014 and 2014-2015. The percentage of schemes scoring nine or more 'greens' has increased and the percentage of developments scoring one or more 'reds' has decreased. Four developments are eligible to be put forward for the 'Built for Life' accreditation as they have scored nine or more 'greens'. There has also been a slight increase in the overall percentage of 'greens' and a significant reduction in the percentage of 'reds'.

Employment Development and Supply

- 4.61 **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. 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**.
- 4.62 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 22,000 additional jobs in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to support the Cambridge Cluster and to meet the current objectively assessed need. New employment development at existing and new research, business and industrial parks will deliver this requirement. The **Local Plan** carries forward four outstanding employment allocations (see **Policies E/3 and E/4**), but also identifies new employment land through the redevelopment and/or intensification of the Cambridge Science Park (see **Policy E/1**), the allocation of land adjacent to Peterhouse Technology Park on the edge of Cambridge (see **Policy E/2**), the regeneration of the Cambridge Northern Fringe East area (see **Policy SS/4**), and the inclusion of employment uses within the new settlements at Waterbeach and Bourn Airfield (see **Policies SS/5 and SS/6**).
- 4.63 **Policy S/1** of the **Local Plan** sets out the Council's vision, which will be secured through the achievement of six key objectives, including **objective a** (see **Policy S/2**) which seeks to support growth in the district by supporting the rural economy and the district's position as a world leader in research, technology based industries and education.
- 4.64 For the purposes of the Annual Monitoring Report, the Council monitors employment development and supply by monitoring developments involving the gain or loss of business uses, defined as Use Classes B1-B8.

Jobs

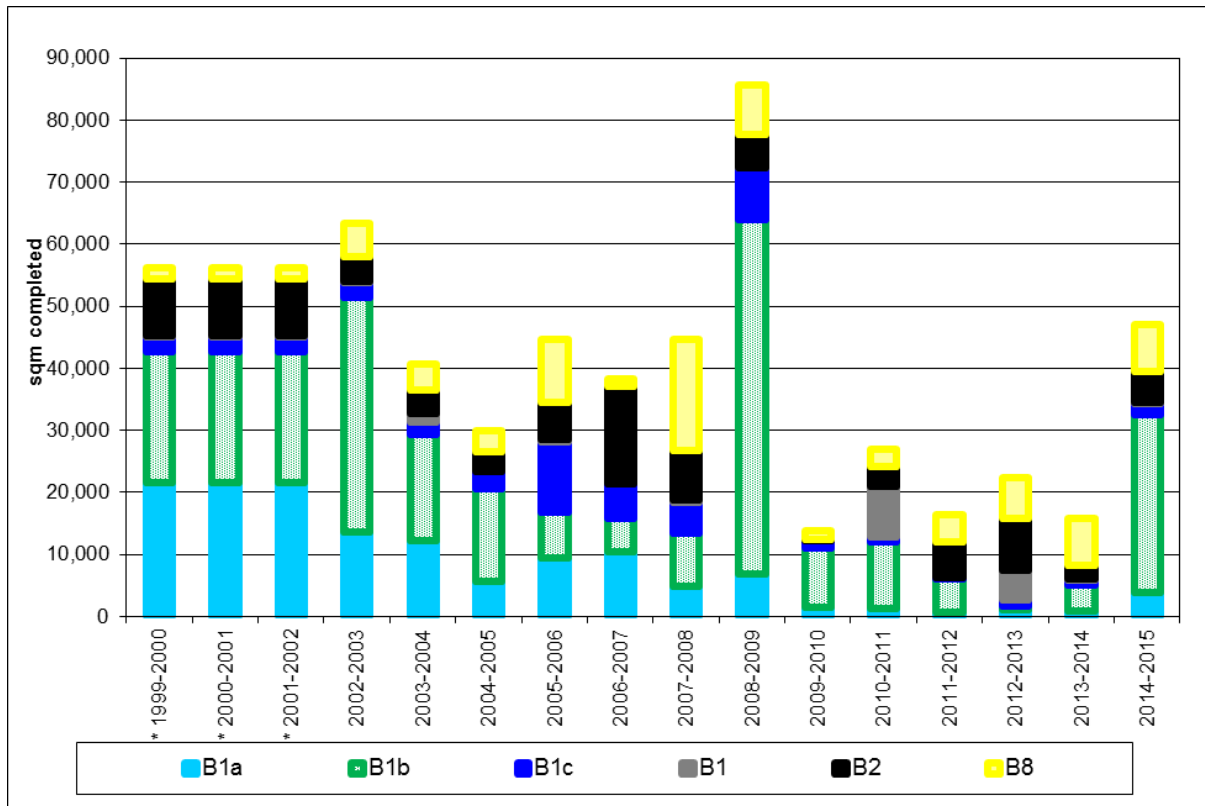
Figure 4.33: Number of new jobs created (*Indicator M6*)

	South Cambridgeshire			Cambridge		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Total jobs	80,000	74,000	75,000	98,000	100,000	108,000
Jobs created	-	-6,000	+1,000	-	+2,000	+8,000
Cumulative net additional jobs	-	-6,000	-5,000	-	+2,000	+10,000

Source: NOMIS (ONS Jobs Density)

Business Completions

Figure 4.34: Gross amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) (Indicators CO-BD1i and M33)

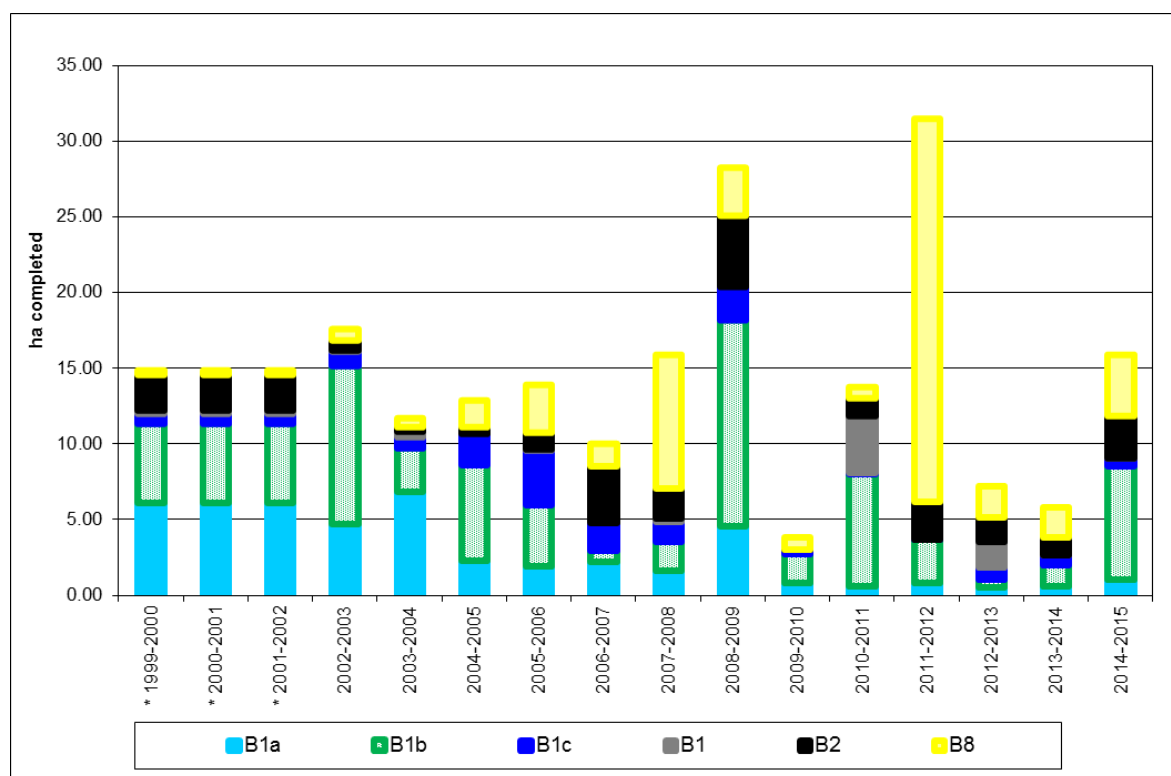


* For the period 1999-2002, data is only available for a three-year period; this figure has been split evenly across the three years on the graph.

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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.35: Gross amount and type of completed employment land (ha) (Indicators LOA10i and M33)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.36: Net amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) (Indicator CO-BD1ii and M33)

	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	627	-1,713	-2,114	2,356	1,183	8,480

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
2011-2012	0	-5,057	5,461	-104	-6,178	2,520	-3,358
2012-2013	4,467	-1,622	463	-3,717	-668	2,623	1,546
2013-2014	128	-461	-13,495	-456	-22,668	6,819	-30,133
2014-2015	-432	1,229	25,845	395	-1,835	6,330	31,532
Total	14,192	114,485	204,887	4,866	-35,685	50,544	353,289

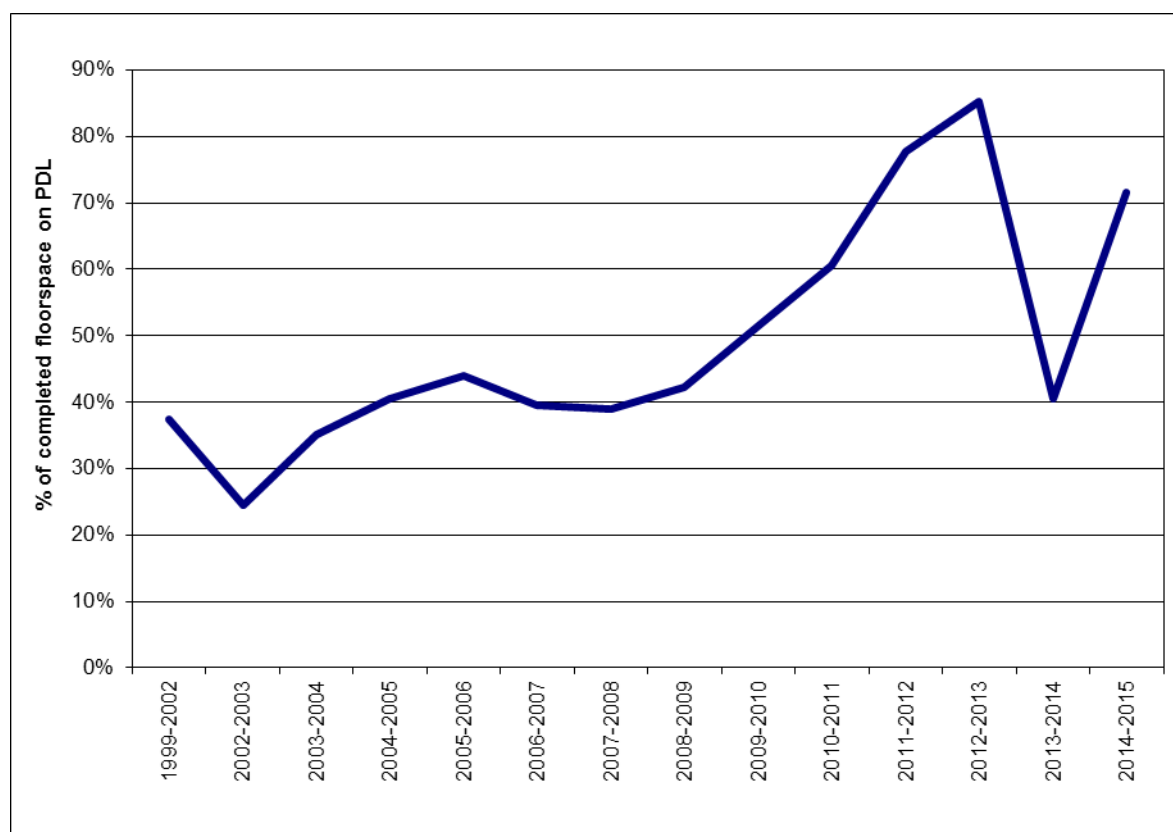
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.37: Net amount and type of completed employment land (ha) (Indicators LOA10ii and M33)

	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	1.80	-0.48	1.44	-0.28	0.28	2.76
2005-2006	0.05	1.37	2.16	3.04	-0.53	2.85	8.93
2006-2007	0.00	1.19	-1.52	0.64	1.22	1.21	2.73
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	1.36	0.09	-18.53	0.61	-15.92
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	-1.17	0.50	-0.01	-1.41	0.05	-0.43
2013-2014	0.03	0.34	-14.78	-0.17	-11.95	1.20	-25.33
2014-2015	-0.10	-0.12	6.32	-0.22	0.38	2.27	8.53
Total	6.26	33.66	32.88	-0.94	-28.77	39.45	82.54

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.38: Amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) on PDL (Indicators CO-BD2 and M3)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.39: 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	2013-2014	2014-2015
Total on allocated land	35,276	2,600	5,476	9,290	13,716	8,009	0	5,972	0	30	2,888	0	5,946	274
% of total floorspace	21.0%	4.1%	13.5%	31.2%	30.8%	20.9%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.1%	17.6%	0.0%	37.9%	0.6%

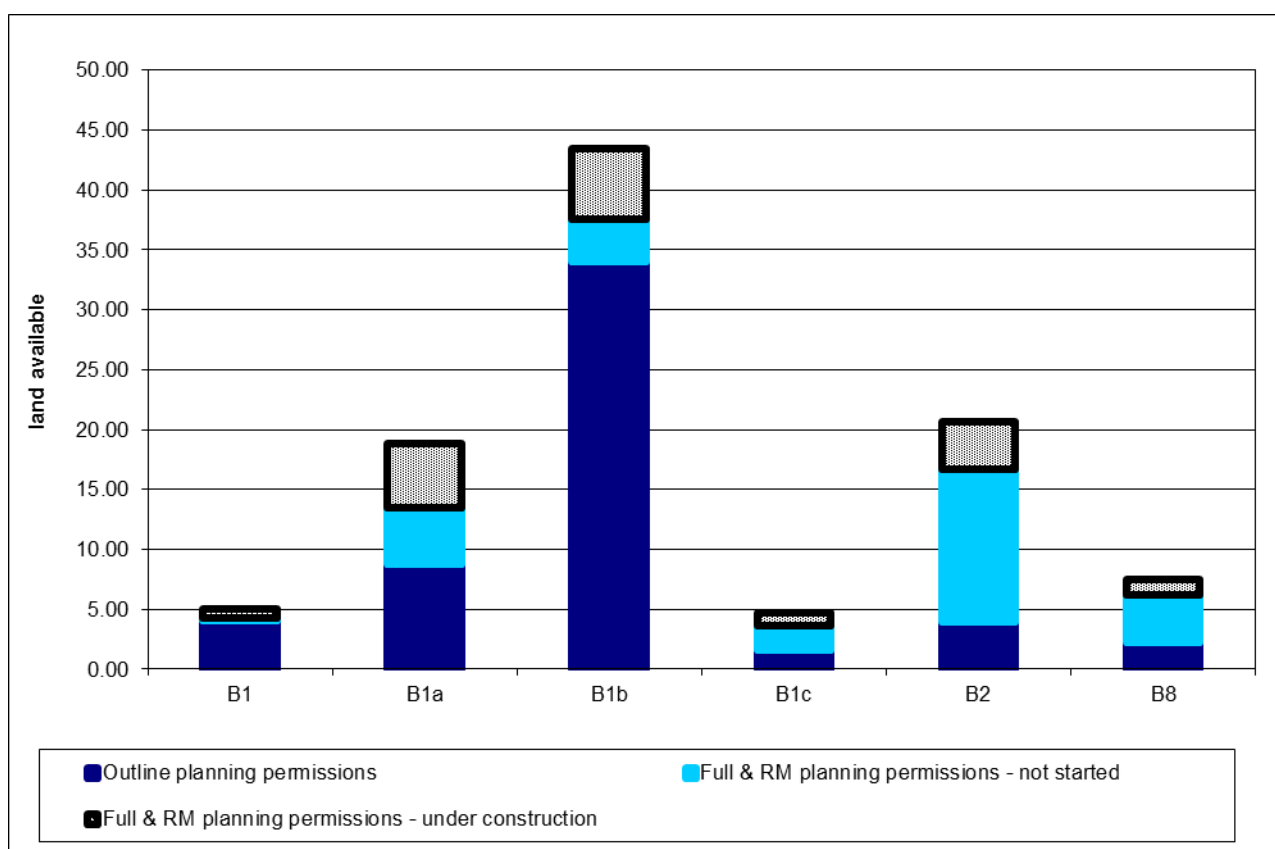
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.40: Development at Employment Allocations identified in Policies SP/12 and SP/13 of the Site Specific Policies DPD as at 31 March 2015 (Indicators SSLO5 and SSLO6)

Summary of Development Progress	
Development at sites allocated for B1 employment use (SP/12)	<p>North of Hatton's Road, Longstanton – the site had reserved matters 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/1061/07 & S/1363/10).</p>
Development at sites allocated for B1 / B2 / B8 employment use (SP/13)	<p>Norman Way, Over – the site has no current planning permissions.</p> <p>Papworth Business Park – the last remaining parcel has planning permission for a warehouse with ancillary office use (S/1079/13). Phase 1 of this development has been completed and phase 2 is outstanding. Temporary planning permission (S/0588/14) was granted in October 2014 allowing the land identified for phase 2 to be used as a temporary car park for Papworth Hospital.</p>

Business Commitments

Figure 4.41: Gross amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2015 (Indicators CO-BD3i and M34)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.42: Net amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2015 (**Indicators CO-BD3ii and M34**)

	Outline planning permissions	Full & RM planning permissions - not started	Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	Total (with planning permission)
B1	4.06	0.20	0.78	5.04
B1a	8.45	2.97	5.35	16.77
B1b	31.00	2.42	5.80	39.22
B1c	1.60	1.63	1.07	4.30
B2	-0.21	11.69	3.99	15.48
B8	2.26	-0.49	1.33	3.10
Total	47.15	18.42	18.31	83.89

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.43: Gross and net amount and type of employment land (ha) available on allocated land without planning permission at 31 March 2015 (**Indicator CO-BD3iii and M34**)

	Gross	Net
B1	10.43	10.43
B1a	0.42	0.42
B1b	6.30	6.30
B1c	0.57	0.57
B2	3.27	3.27
B8	3.70	3.70
Total	24.69	24.69

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.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

4.65 Figure 4.43 shows the land allocated in the adopted Local Development Framework. This includes land at Northstowe, which is anticipated to deliver around 20 hectares of business land. The first 5 hectares of employment land includes business uses, a household recycling centre and a foul water pumping station, and is planned to be developed as part of the first phase. The town centre which will include further business development is planned as part of the second phase, and is anticipated to be completed by 2031.

4.66 A number of new employment developments are included in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014). Figure 4.43 does not include these sites. 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 being prepared. Four redevelopment options for the area have been identified ranging from a low level of development to more comprehensive redevelopment options, and these were included in the Issues & Options Report that has been subject to public consultation. The area includes the proposed new railway station. The Chesterton Sidings area 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. The Cambridge Northern Fringe East – Employment Guidance for the Area Action Plan – Sector Profile (October 2014) estimates potential for an additional 60,000 sqm to be provided over the next 15-20 years.
- **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 Thyssen 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 was identified for 6.9 hectares of additional employment development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). An independent review of the Green Belt⁴⁴, undertaken in response to the Inspectors initial findings, has concluded that a smaller site would be more appropriate in terms of Green Belt impact and therefore the Council has included a **proposed**

⁴⁴ Cambridge Inner Green Belt Boundary Study: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/localplanmods-dec2015>

modification⁴⁵ to **Policy E/2**, which is currently subject to public consultation, to reduce the size of the site to 4.3 hectares.

- **Land south of Cambridge Biomedical Campus (Edge of Cambridge):** the independent review of the Green Belt, undertaken in response to the Inspectors initial findings, concluded that this area of land could be released from the Green Belt without significant harm to its purposes. The Council has undertaken an assessment of the site and consider that it is suitable for development for employment use, subject to further modelling work being carried out to assess surface water flood risk in this area. The Council has included a **provisional modification**⁴⁶ to allocate this site for employment uses in the public consultation being undertaken jointly with Cambridge City Council on Proposed Modifications to the Local Plans.

4.67 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) 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 and vacant land, 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.

⁴⁵ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:
https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

⁴⁶ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:
https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

Employment Land Lost

4.68 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**). This policy is carried forward into the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) as **Policy E/14**.

Figure 4.44: Amount of employment land (ha) lost on allocated land and in South Cambridgeshire (**Indicators LOA12 and M35**)

	1999-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Whole district	-3.96	-3.77	-2.64	-3.61	-2.87	-4.17	-0.60	-3.36	-18.12	-0.89	-7.65	-4.94	-18.01	-2.63
On allocated land	none	none	none	-1.08	none	none	none	none	-13.93	none	-0.67	none	-0.76	none

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.45: Amount of employment land (ha) lost to residential development within village development frameworks and in South Cambridgeshire (**Indicators LOA13 and M36**)

	1999-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Within village development frameworks	-3.82	-3.74	-1.17	-1.29	-0.97	-3.74	-0.26	-1.25	-0.42	-0.18	-0.84	-0.10	-1.12	-0.78
Whole district	-3.82	-3.74	-2.18	-1.71	-0.97	-3.74	-0.26	-2.14	-0.42	-0.35	-1.62	-3.25	-1.75	-0.78

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Retail, Office and Leisure Development

- 4.69 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. **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.
- 4.70 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) continues to seek to protect the loss of village services and facilities (see **Policy SC/3**) and through **Policies E/21** and **E/22** continues to require proposals for retail development to be considered against a hierarchy of preferred locations and be in scale with the proposed location's position in the hierarchy.
- 4.71 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 and commercial uses, restaurants, cafes and pubs, and other key local services (e.g. doctor's surgeries, libraries).

Figure 4.46: Gross and net amount of completed floorspace (sqm) for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services (**Indicators CO-BD4** and **M37**)

(i) in South Cambridgeshire

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1999-2002	22,168	11,820	n/a	n/a	64,666	64,666	n/a	n/a
2002-2003	1,173	1,173	n/a	n/a	13,561	13,111	n/a	n/a
2003-2004	2,178	2,038	0	0	12,196	10,935	0	-547
2004-2005	991	574	132	132	5,543	5,285	195	195
2005-2006	4,107	2,076	138	138	9,314	6,761	470	470
2006-2007	564	419	103	61	10,440	9,384	1,532	1,532
2007-2008	1,469	680	85	-79	4,767	3,833	1,360	1,360
2008-2009	336	-1,166	538	403	6,780	5,011	816	816
2009-2010	333	-254	0	-213	1,502	783	1,063	936
2010-2011	107	79	192	158	1,183	627	2,353	2,300
2011-2012	378	-867	73	-78	564	-5,057	2,468	2,468

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
2012-2013	977	447	48	3	1,112	-1,622	827	737
2013-2014	1,457	1,009	31	31	865	-461	2,691	2,018
2014-2015	7,154	6,465	258	178	3,727	1,229	1,428	-1,865
TOTAL	43,392	24,493	1,598	734	136,220	114,485	15,203	10,420

From 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.

(ii) within development frameworks

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1999-2002	22,168	11,820	n/a	n/a	7,066	7,066	n/a	n/a
2002-2003	800	800	n/a	n/a	9,454	9,004	n/a	n/a
2003-2004	659	519	0	0	3,319	2,718	0	0
2004-2005	455	38	132	132	4,325	4,192	0	0
2005-2006	1,597	1,568	138	138	7,786	6,216	364	364
2006-2007	482	337	103	61	3,859	2,953	315	315
2007-2008	1,308	984	85	-79	1,095	411	315	315
2008-2009	152	-1,312	433	298	2,106	1,673	0	0
2009-2010	183	-188	0	-213	106	-613	413	288
2010-2011	49	21	192	158	112	-173	536	536
2011-2012	342	-846	73	-78	386	-819	1,769	1,769
2012-2013	681	151	48	3	175	-1,603	453	363
2013-2014	1,301	853	31	31	556	-436	122	-108
2014-2015	7,077	6,538	258	178	3,141	876	382	-1,963
TOTAL	37,254	21,283	1,493	629	43,486	31,465	4,669	1,879

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

From 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 4.47: Gross and net amount of committed floorspace (sqm) for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services at 31 March 2015 (**Indicators LOA9 and M37**)

(i) within South Cambridgeshire

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Outline planning permissions	500	500	113	113	48,546	46,695	1,740	1,680
Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	4,020	4,020	0	0	14,558	14,558	471	36
Full & RM planning permissions - not started	3,988	3,049	0	-9	46,037	42,962	3,208	2,118
Allocated without planning permission	36,890	36,890	907	907	1,600	1,600	11,017	11,017

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

(ii) within development frameworks

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Outline planning permissions	250	250	113	113	37,002	37,002	780	780
Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	2,970	2,970	0	0	349	349	294	-141
Full & RM planning permissions - not started	238	161	0	-9	4,823	3,223	1,155	492
Allocated without planning permission	36,890	36,890	907	907	1,600	1,600	11,017	11,017

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

- 4.72 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.
- 4.73 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 19,000 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need. To achieve this, the Council is proposing the allocation of additional land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road and the A14 (known as Darwin Green 2 or NIAB 2) (**Policy SS/2**), two new settlements at Waterbeach and Bourn Airfield (**Policies SS/5** and **SS/6**), a forth linked village at Cambourne (**Policy SS/8**), and eight housing sites in the most sustainable villages (**Policy H/1**).
- 4.74 Additional work relating to calculating the objectively assessed need for the district, undertaken in response to the Inspectors initial findings, has resulted in the Council concluding that provision should be made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the plan period from 2011 to 2031. The Council has therefore included a **proposed modification**⁴⁷ to **Policy S/5**, which is currently subject to public consultation, to increase the housing requirement from 19,000 dwellings to 19,500 dwellings. The Council has also included a **proposed modification**⁴⁸ to **Policy SS/3** to carry forward more of the current allocation contained in the **Cambridge East Area Action Plan** at land north of Cherry Hinton.

Figure 4.48: Development at Mixed Use Allocations identified in the Area Action Plans, Site Specific Policies DPD and Local Plan (Indicators NS01, NS04, CE01, CE04, CSF01, CSF04, NWC01, NWC04, NWC05, SSLO4, SSLO7, SSLO8, SSLO9, SSLO10, M7, M29 and M38)

	Summary of Development Progress
Cambridge East (Area Action Plan and Local Plan Policy SS/3)	<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>While the airport remains on site, there is potential for residential development on land north of Cherry Hinton, as identified in the Cambridge East AAP (adopted in</p>

⁴⁷ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report: https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

⁴⁸ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report: https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

	Summary of Development Progress
	<p>February 2008). The Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans (submitted in March 2014) allocate land north of Cherry Hinton for 461 dwellings, of which 110 dwellings are anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire. This represented the situation at the time the Local Plans were submitted and was based on an understanding of the land that could come forward with the airport still operating. In consultation with the landowners and Cambridge City Council, the Council has included a proposed modification to allocate additional land for residential development in this area in the public consultation being undertaken on Proposed Modifications to the Local Plans, reflecting an improved understanding of constraints and progress by landowners to bring forward development. The modifications propose to replace the existing allocations with a new larger allocation for 1,200 dwellings, of which approximately 420 dwellings are anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire.</p>
<p>North West Cambridge (Area Action Plan)</p>	<p>The site has outline planning permission for key worker housing for University staff, student housing, new faculty buildings and research facilities, a local centre and market housing. Detailed planning permissions for lots 1-8 have been granted, including 70 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire. Construction of the access to the site is underway, and works have started on some of the residential buildings.</p>
<p>Cambridge Southern Fringe (Trumpington Meadows) (Area Action Plan)</p>	<p>The site has outline planning permission for approximately 600 dwellings with a primary school, and recreation, leisure and community facilities. Construction of phase 1 is almost completed. Construction of phase 2 is underway and initial discussions on developing the remaining lots in this phase have been undertaken. Initial discussions have also been undertaken on developing the lots in the remaining phases.</p>
<p>Cambridge Northern Fringe East (Local Plan Policy SS/4)</p>	<p>Planning permission was granted by Cambridgeshire County Council in July 2014 for a new station building, two main line platforms and a bay platform, a pedestrian cycle bridge, car park and cycle park, new pedestrian and cycle links to surrounding areas, and the extension of the bus lane and cycle route from the Cambridge Guided Busway. Subsequent to this permission being granted, Network Rail submitted a 'mirror' application to South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council, which the Cambridge Fringes Joint Development Control Committee resolved to approve in August 2015 subject to the completion of a section 106 agreement. A new planning application has now received that seeks to change the planning application that currently has a resolution to approve, to realign the main vehicular access road and access routes to the Guided Busway, to relocate the car park, and to make associated changes to the taxi rank, drop off facilities and station square.</p> <p>An Area Action Plan for the Cambridge Northern Fringe East area is being prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council. Public consultation on issues and options for the area was undertaken between 8 December 2014 and 2 February 2015. A report setting out the results of the consultation, the proposed way forward to proposed submission including more detailed work to be undertaken, and a revised timetable for the preparation of the AAP, was considered by the relevant members of both Councils in November 2015.</p>

	Summary of Development Progress
Northstowe (Area Action Plan and Local Plan Policy SS/7)	<p>In July 2012, the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee endorsed (with some revisions) the site wide masterplan as a material consideration for all subsequent planning applications.</p> <p>Outline planning permission for phase 1 (up to 1,500 dwellings, a primary school, a mixed-use local centre, leisure, community, health and employment uses, a household recycling centre, recreational space, infrastructure works and the demolition of existing buildings and structures) was granted in April 2014. Construction has started on the primary school and infrastructure, including primary road network, foul water pumping station, and surface water drainage network.</p> <p>The Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee in June 2015 resolved to grant outline planning permission for phase 2 (up to 3,500 dwellings, a secondary school, two primary schools, a town centre and sports hub), subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The conditions and s106 agreement were agreed by the Joint Northstowe Development Control Committee in July 2015.</p> <p>Phase 3 and any later phase(s) including the reserve land identified in the Northstowe Area Action Plan are anticipated to provide a further 5,000 dwellings. The reserve land is allocated in the Local Plan (submitted March 2014) as the Northstowe Extension (Policy SS/7) to provide flexibility for the phasing and delivery of the new town.</p>
Orchard Park (Site Specific Policy SP/1 and Local Plan Policy SS/1)	<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 an application was submitted in November 2014 for 38 passivhaus dwellings and ancillary facilities including common house and communal gardens. The application has an officer recommendation for approval subject to a s106 agreement being completed. A planning application for a revised scheme of 40 dwellings is anticipated.</p> <p>Three additional parcels were identified for approximately 220 dwellings. Planning permission has been granted for a local centre and 140 dwellings on a combined site of parcels Q, Com2 and the former HRCC site and construction is underway. Outline planning permission for 15 townhouses was granted in October 2015 for parcel L2. Two alternative planning applications for parcel Com4 proposing schemes of either 132 flats or 42 apartments and an 82 unit apart/hotel have been refused and appeals have been lodged.</p>
North West Cambridge, between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road & A14 (NIAB2 & NIAB3) (Site Specific Policy SP/2 and Local Plan Policy SS/2)	<p>Initial discussions have been held and pre-application discussions are anticipated to begin once the delivery of NIAB 1 (the adjacent allocated land within Cambridge City) starts.</p>
Bayer CropScience, Hauxton (Site Specific Policy SP/8 and Local Plan Policy H/2)	<p>Outline planning permission was granted for a scheme including up to 380 dwellings and employment uses in February 2010 (which has now lapsed). The site was contaminated and remediation works have been undertaken and signed off. 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. Detailed planning permission was granted in December 2012 for 201 dwellings on phase 1 and construction has started.</p>

	Summary of Development Progress
<p>Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals</p> <p>(Site Specific Policy SP/9 and Local Plan Policy E/7)</p>	<p>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. The Council's planning committee in June 2014 endorsed the development brief as a material consideration for all subsequent planning applications, but refused the outline planning application due to the absence of any appropriate community facilities.</p> <p>The Cambridge and Peterborough NHS Foundation has now appointed a new planning agent to take forward the development and therefore the scheme is being reconsidered.</p>
<p>Papworth Hospital Site</p> <p>(Site Specific Policy SP/10, site 1 and Local Plan Policy E/5)</p>	<p>Redevelopment of the site is dependent on the relocation of Papworth Hospital to the Addenbrooke's Biomedical Campus. In May 2014, the Government approved the business case for the relocation of the hospital. Planning permission for the new hospital was granted in December 2014 and work started on its construction in early 2015.</p>
<p>Papworth Everard West Central</p> <p>(Site Specific Policy SP/10, site 2 and Local Plan Policy H/3)</p>	<p>Land south of Church Lane: the site has 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.</p> <p>Catholic Church site: a planning application for the erection of a dwelling and the renovation of the church building was refused in August 2014 as the applicant failed to provide contributions towards community facilities and public open space necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms.</p>

Community Facilities and Local Services

- 4.75 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**).
- 4.76 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) seeks to ensure that all new development provides or has access to a range of services and facilities and to maximise the potential for journeys to be undertaken by sustainable modes of transport including walking, cycling and public transport (see **Policy S/2**). The Council will also refuse planning permission for proposals that would result in the loss of a village service and therefore cause an unacceptable reduction in the level of community or service provision in the locality (**Policy SC/3**).

Figure 4.49: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services (**Indicators LOB4 and M5**)

	2005-2006 †	2006-2007 †	2007-2008 †	2008-2009 *	2009-2010 *	2010-2011 *	2011-2012 *	2012-2013 *	2013-2014 *	2014-2015 *
General Practitioner	87%	97%	99%	96%	97%	98%	97%	98%	97%	97%
Hospital	68%	53%	38%	18%	36%	13%	22%	10%	17%	11%
Primary School	96%	97%	99%	97%	95%	96%	98%	97%	96%	97%
Secondary School	40%	73%	79%	78%	73%	59%	59%	92%	79%	95%
Employment	97%	97%	99%	96%	96%	99%	98%	98%	95%	77%
Major Retail Centre	41%	44%	44%	53%	39%	50%	67%	65%	49%	39%
All of the Above	19%	18%	8%	16%	18%	8%	5%	7%	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

- 4.77 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**).
- 4.78 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.
- 4.79 The Government has now introduced a new development charge known as the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). CIL is the Government's preferred mechanism for securing developer contributions towards local and strategic infrastructure improvements and where possible the Council intends to use CIL to fund offsite provision of facilities and services. The Council is committed to introducing a CIL charge and submitted its draft Charging Schedule for independent examination in October 2014. The CIL Regulations mean that section 106 agreements will revert back to their original intention and mitigate site specific impacts only.
- 4.80 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) states in **Policy TI/8** that planning permission will only be granted for proposals that have made suitable arrangements for the improvement or provision of infrastructure necessary to make the scheme acceptable in planning terms.

Figure 4.50: Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions (**Indicators LOF1 and M42**)

(i) Investment secured for developments

Secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council											
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Affordable Housing	£0	£4,053,033	£289,072	£184,000	£0	£1,782,000	£395,000	£234,000	£616,700	£926,840	£643,837
Open Space	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£191,194	£960,332	£300,982	£377,113	£1,441,847	£848,844	£859,107
Public Art	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£97,500	£6,500	£88,750	£53,540	£110,500	£63,500	£8,400
Community Facilities	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£40,000	£300,000	£21,670	£1,520,138	£210,259	£146,243	£181,977
Drainage	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£0	£8,124	£4,115	£205,467	£7,897	£0	£1,294,967
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	£38,150	£35,580
Renewable Energy	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£950,000	£20,000	£0	£0
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	£35,492	£244,464
Site Specific Contributions	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£0	£113,809	£5,000	£3,615,789

Secured by Cambridgeshire County Council (from planning permissions in South Cambridgeshire)											
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Education	£290,024	£3,562,850	£319,598	£413,750	£413,300	£897,046	£47,500	£10,681,924	£1,525,530	£186,400	£19,573,438
Libraries	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£151,200	£0	£0	£8,667
Transport	£5,000	£6,910,000	£275,663	£75,000	£0	£296,578	£297,627	£482,268	£168,810	£883,979	£5,733,500
Miscellaneous	£0	£102,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£968,299	£26,746	£20,500	£0

Secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	Trumpington Meadows (2009-2010)	North West Cambridge (2012-2013)
Affordable Housing Contribution	£17,651 per affordable housing unit	n/a
Sports, Health & Community Facilities, Open Space and Allotments (including officers and maintenance)	£1,548,557 plus £504 per street tree	£123,480
Ecological Mitigation Measures & Maintenance	£360,173	£24,500
Waste Receptacles	£65 per house or £150 per flat	£75 per house or £150 per flat
Miscellaneous	£59,000	£44,600 for monitoring and £2,115 per bus stop

Secured by Cambridgeshire County Council	Trumpington Meadows (2009-2010)	North West Cambridge (2012-2013)
Education	£13,943,086	£15,440,404
Libraries	£366,879	£76,880
Transport	£4,715,995	£2,512,000
Miscellaneous	£524,875	£706,125

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council

(ii) Money received from developments

Received by South Cambridgeshire District Council	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Affordable Housing	£54,000	£897,056	£1,217,610	£125,837
Open Space	£386,147	£370,382	£621,567	£647,149
Public Art	£22,003	£3,089	£16,652	£111,051
Community Facilities	£26,809	£62,819	£226,888	£701,328
Drainage	£0	£214,397	£7,762	£195,253
Library (on behalf of Parish)	£0	£0	£0	£0
Monitoring (including Air Quality Monitoring)	£2,150	£6,756	£35,262	£36,593
Renewable Energy	£0	£550,000	£1,002,977	£0
Ecology & Biodiversity	£0	£0	£12,828	£0
Waste & Recycling	£5,975	£23,729	£37,540	£165,890
Site Specific Contributions	£8,377	£500,000	£0	£428,866

Received by Cambridgeshire County Council (from planning permissions in South Cambridgeshire)	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Education	£8,377	£500,000	£0	£428,866
Libraries	£214,296	£372,993	£2,698,597	£6,599,467
Transport	£0	£0	£0	£0
Miscellaneous	£1,366,752	£47,267	£37,850	£357,816

Received by South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Affordable Housing Contribution	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	£45,952
Ecological Mitigation Measures & Maintenance	n/a	n/a	£12,828	n/a
Waste Receptacles	n/a	£3,585	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous	n/a	n/a	£4,408	£6,866

Received by Cambridgeshire County Council	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Education	£756,082	£4,645,337	£210,945	£2,871,043
Libraries	£12,031	£141,527	£49,628	£572,235
Transport	£1,583,153	£1,030,753	£1,089,746	£45,952
Miscellaneous	£23,237	£0	£111,043	£0

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council

Open Space and Outdoor Recreation

- 4.81 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**). The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) carries forward this requirement and sets out the standards for onsite provision of open space (see **Policies SC/7** and **SC/8**).
- 4.82 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.
- 4.83 A new Recreation Study was published in July 2013 that investigates current quantity and quality of recreation and open space provision in the district, how this is meeting local need, and reviews the standards for open space necessary to ensure that new spaces are provided to meet the needs generated by new development. The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) carries forward the majority of the open space allocations from the Site Specific Policies DPD and identifies two new sites at Histon and Great Shelford (**Policy SC/1**).

Figure 4.51: Progress of Open Space Allocations (**Indicators SSLO11** and **M39**)

	Policy SP/14	Summary of Progress *
Extension to recreation grounds	1a. East of recreation ground, Over	Carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) – 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 Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
	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 Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
	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 Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
	1e. East of recreation ground, Impington	Not carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) – 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 Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) – an alternative site added at Bypass Farm, Histon.
	3h. South of Manor Park, Histon	Not carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) – an alternative site added at Bypass Farm, Histon.
	3i. Land at Barrowcroft, Gunns Lane, Histon	Not carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) – an alternative site added at Bypass Farm, Histon.

* Summary of progress is based on the situation at the date of submission of the Local Plan in March 2014.

4.84 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 **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) 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 as yet, however the Council is developing a methodology and therefore it should be possible to include data in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

Renewable Energy

- 4.85 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. 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.
- 4.86 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) requires all developments to embed the principles of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures within their design (**Policy CC/1**). The Local Plan also includes **Policy CC/2** that sets out guidance for proposals to generate energy from renewable sources and **Policy CC/3** that requires all development proposals for new dwellings or 1,000 sqm of floorspace to include renewable energy technologies that will reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% compared to Building Regulations.

Figure 4.52: Renewable energy capacity installed by type (in MegaWatts) (*Indicators CO-E3i and M8*)

	Wind	Biomass	Landfill Gas	Sewage Gas	Photovoltaic	Hydro Power	Total
Before 1999	0	0	2.1360	0	0	0	2.1360
1999-2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000-2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001-2002	0.0025	0	0	0	0	0	0.0025
2002-2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003-2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004-2005	0	0	2.1279	0	0	0	2.1279
2005-2006	0.0050	0	0	0	0.0063	0	0.0113
2006-2007	0.0060	0	0	0	0.0034	0	0.0094
2007-2008	0.0010	0	0	0	0.0051	0	0.0061
2008-2009	0.0120	0	0.7270	0	0.0034	0.0001	0.7425
2009-2010	0.0110	0	0	0	0.0576	0	0.0686
2010-2011	0	0	0	0	0.5930	0	0.5930

	Wind	Biomass	Landfill Gas	Sewage Gas	Photovoltaic	Hydro Power	Total
2011-2012	0.0702	0	0	0	5.8494	0	5.9196
2012-2013	30.2300	0	0	0	26.3703	0	56.6003
2013-2014	0.0250	0	0	0	5.7734	0	5.7984
2014-2015	0.0050	0	0	0	88.3413	0	88.3463
Total	30.3677	0	4.9909	0	127.0031	0.0001	162.3618

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.53: Renewable energy capacity with planning permission at 31 March 2015 by type (in MegaWatts) (**Indicator CO-E3ii and M9**)

Wind	Biomass	Landfill Gas	Sewage Gas	Photovoltaic	Hydro Power	Total
0.0210	0.7970	0	0	123.0581	0	123.8761

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.54: 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	2013-2014	2014-2015
Including renewable energy technologies	33	18	33	31	24	28
Meeting the thresholds	39	21	41	32	27	32
%	85%	86%	80%	97%	89%	88%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Development in Locations of Particular Environmental Importance

- 4.87 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. This policy is carried forward into the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) as **Policy NH/5**.
- 4.88 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**). The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) states that a Green Belt will be maintained around Cambridge and provides guidance on mitigating the impact of development in and adjoining the Green Belt, the redevelopment of previously developed sites in the Green Belt and providing recreation uses within the Green Belt (see Policies **S/4, NH/8, NH/9** and **NH/10**).
- 4.89 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. This policy is carried forward into the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) as **Policy NH/13**.

Figure 4.55: Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas (**Indicators LOI1** and **M16**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	n/k	none
SAC (Special Areas of Conservation)	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	n/k	none
RAMSAR (Wetland Areas)	There are no RAMSAR sites in the district.										
SPA (Special Protection Areas)	There are no SPAs in the district.										
NNR (National Nature Reserves)	There are no NNRs in the district.										

Source: Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Environmental Records Centre

Figure 4.56: Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development (**Indicators LOE2 and M19**)

2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	2.64 ha [§]

§ Replacement community sports pavilion with access track and parking area completed at The Wale Recreation Ground, Whittlesford Road, Little Shelford (S/0034/14): the development is not considered to compromise the designation of the part of the site as an Important Countryside Frontage due to its siting, single storey scale with only essential accommodation, and traditional design and materials.

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

Figure 4.57: Amount of inappropriate development completed in the Green Belt (**Indicators LOK1 and M17**)

Housing								
2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
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)	18 Gypsy & Traveller pitches (S/0664/11) 30 Gypsy & Traveller pitches (S/2589/11) 89 dwellings (S/1388/12) Replacement dwelling (S/1045/12)	Replacement dwelling (S/1176/13)

* This development was completed over two years.

Business								
2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
none	none	B1b use: 8015 sqm (S/1464/01)	Retail: 415 sqm (S/0692/07) D1 use: 613 sqm (S/0956/07); 29 sqm (S/0358/08) D2 use: 381 sqm (S/1025/08)	A3 use: 475 sqm (S/1300/09); 252 sqm (S/1503/09) B1b use: 8931 sqm (S/0349/07) B1c use: 35 sqm (S/2209/10) C1 use: 283 sqm (S/0297/08) D1 use: 222 sqm (S/0198/08); 113 sqm (S/1938/09) D2 use: 880 sqm (S/1945/08)	B1b use: 3,723 sqm (S/0853/09) B8 use: 78 sqm (S/1672/10) D1 use: 103 sqm (S/1862/09)	Retail: 17sqm (S/0356/12); B1a use: 99sqm (S/0227/12); C2 use: 54 sqm (S/1785/12); 1,324sqm (S/1492/11) ^ Sui Generis: 225sqm (S/0227/12)	Retail: 26 sqm (S/0318/13) B1b use: 2,256 sqm (S/0600/12) D1 use: 680 sqm (S/2215/11)	Retail: 450 sqm (S/2065/14) B1c use: 112 sqm (S/0787/12) & B8 use: 29 sqm (S/0923/14) C1 use: 138 sqm (S/0787/12) &

^ This replaces 1,584sqm of C2 use that was demolished in 2011-2012.

& These replace 240 sqm of B1c use that was demolished in 2014-2015.

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

Biodiversity

4.90 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. This policy is carried forward into the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) as **Policy NH/4**.

Figure 4.58: Change in areas of biodiversity importance (*Indicators CO-E2 and M20*)

2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
no change	no change	+ 1.89 ha	+ 0.75 ha	+ 2.24 ha	+ 1.43 ha	- 3.00 ha	- 30.78 ha	+ 1.10 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 Environmental Records Centre

Figure 4.59: 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

4.91 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**.

4.92 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) supports development proposals when they sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets (see **Policy NH/14**). Heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, area or landscapes which are significant because of their historic interest.

Figure 4.60: 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	2013-2014	2014-2015
Number of listed buildings	2,630	2,633	2,665	2,666	2,666	2,660	2,660	2,672	2,672	2,660	2,675
Number at risk	51	50	41	34	29	37	53	46	69	52	52
% of listed buildings at risk	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%	2.6%	2.0%	1.9%

Source: Planning & New Communities – South Cambridgeshire District Council

Flood Risk

- 4.93 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. **Development Control Policy NE/11** requires that development proposals are considered against national planning policy, which requires the use of a sequential test to determine the suitability of the proposal and its location.
- 4.94 The **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** requires a risk based sequential approach to flood risk that avoids development being permitted in high risk areas and steers development to areas with a lower risk from flooding. **Policy CC/9** of the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) states that development will only be permitted where: the sequential and exception tests established by the **NPPF** demonstrate that the development is acceptable; suitable flood protection, mitigation and discharge measures are included into the proposal; and there would be no increase in flood risk elsewhere.

Figure 4.61: Number of planning permissions granted where Environment Agency initially objected on flooding and water quality grounds (**Indicators CO-E1 and M12**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Flooding	none	2 *	5 †	9 §	8 #	5 «	8 Ω	8 □	4 ∞	6 β
Water Quality	none	none	none	none	1 ^	none	2 ◇	1 ⊥	none	none

NOTES:

* S/0873/06 was allowed 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 and / 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 and / 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 and / 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, S/0041/12 & S/2150/11 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or amended plans and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their

objections, or they were allowed on appeal.

◇ 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 & S/2122/12 – 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, or they were allowed on appeal.

⊥ S/2411/11 – this permission was subject to appropriate conditions.

∞ S/0395/13, S/1038/13, S/2150/11 & S/2312/13 – 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.

β S/0431/15, S/0581/14, S/1427/14, S/1897/14, S/2713/14 & S/2944/14 - 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.

Source: Environment Agency

Figure 4.62: Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures (**Indicators LOG1 and M11**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Previously undeveloped functional floodplain land *	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Flood risk areas	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	1 dwelling (S/0101/11)	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

4.95 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.

4.96 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 4.63: Public Satisfaction with the Council's Planning Applications Service (**Indicator SCI1**)

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
63% and Above	60%	71%	64%
Below 63%	40%	29%	36%
Surveys Received	395	347	360

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 4.64: 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 4.65: 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

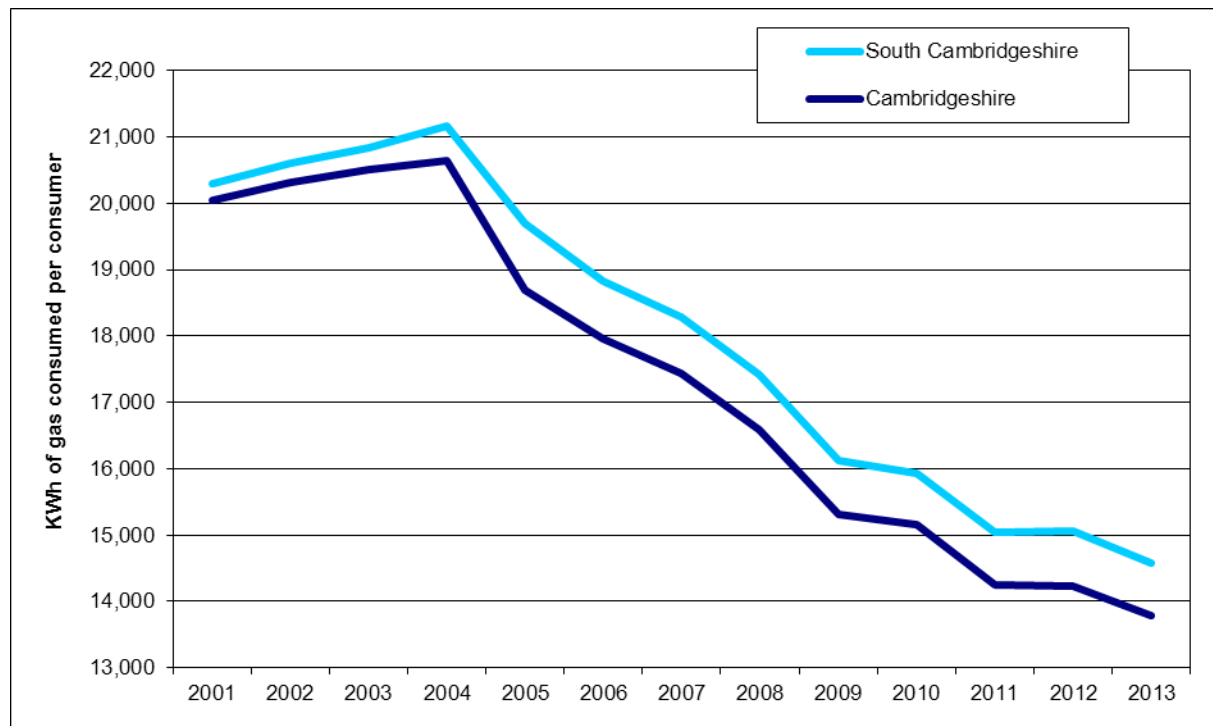
5.1. South Cambridgeshire is a rural district with significant areas of high quality agricultural land, mineral resources and sand and gravel aggregates that require protection, and a limited supply of previously developed land available for development. The district is also in one of the driest areas 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

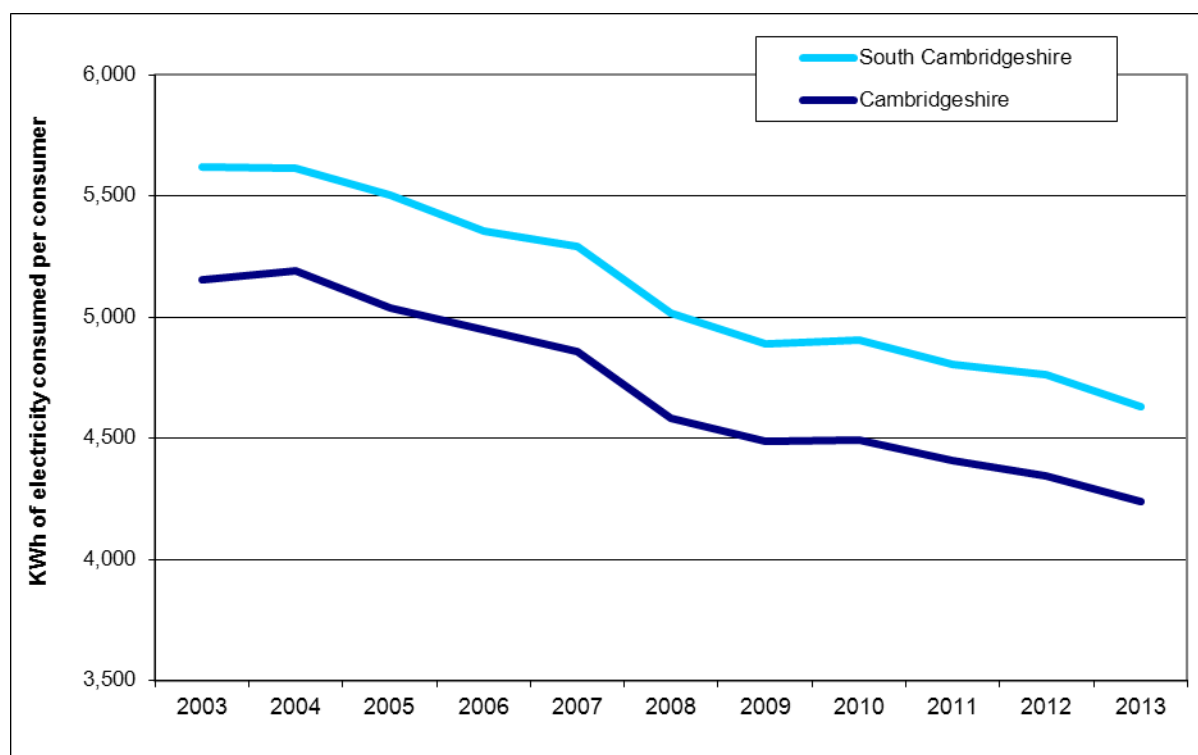
Figure 5.1: KWh (kilowatt hours) of gas consumed per consumer per year (**Indicator SE3i**)



[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

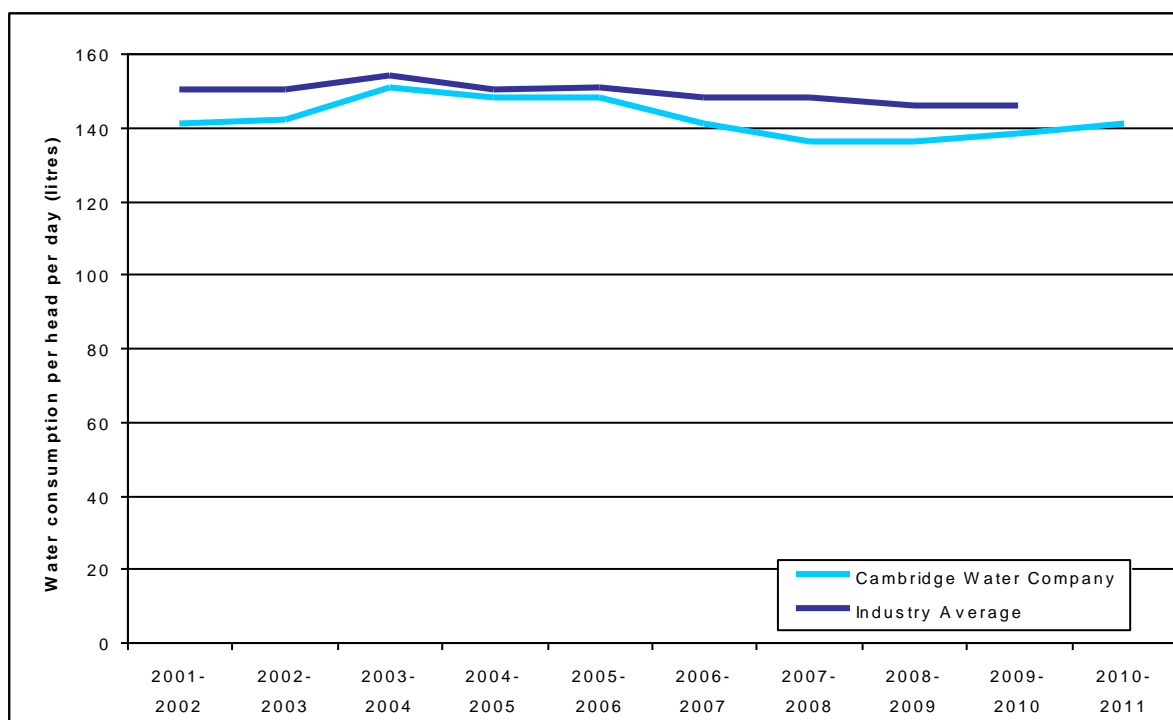
Figure 5.3: Generating potential of renewable energy sources (GWh, gigawatt hours) (**Indicator SE4**)

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	2013-2014	2014-2015
Cambridge Water Company	Unmeasured	143	146	150	154	150	141	146	143
	Measured	130	128	129	131	129	123	125	122
	Average *	136	136	138	141	138	130	133	131
Anglian Water	Unmeasured	158	158	163	165	163	155	148	149
	Measured	142	139	133	135	134	127	129	127
	Average *	150	147	145	146	141	133	135	134

* 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.

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	2014	2015
South Cambridgeshire	77	80	91	91	79	83	88	88	89	86
Cambridgeshire	71	74	69	68	65	72	79	78	76	80

Source: Natural England

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
South Cambridgeshire	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha

Source: Natural England

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	2013-2014
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	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: Cambridgeshire County Council

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

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
South Cambridgeshire	66.1%	68.4%	64.4%
Cambridgeshire	57.9%	59.5%	56.1%

Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre

5.3. The Council is committed to biodiversity conservation through its duty under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and it has input to the Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)⁴⁹. The following are some examples of biodiversity conservation projects achieved by the Council in the last monitoring year (**Indicator SE9**):

- Support has continued to be offered to communities who have planted orchards and flower meadows, including at Willingham and Fulbourn.
- Support was provided to environmental enhancement projects and studies, such as grant aid for bat surveys for St Denis Church, East Hatley, and the provision of bird and bat boxes to Council owned properties in Ickleton and to Hatley St George Church.
- Continued working with the Wildlife Trust to deliver the Hoffer Brook restoration project and its maintenance.
- Support for the restoration of a meander of the Bourn Brook in association with the Countryside Restoration Trust.

⁴⁹ <http://www.cpbiodiversity.org.uk/biodiversity-action-plans>

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	2013	2014
21.2 %	21.6 %	21.9 %	21.8 %	22.4 %	22.4 %	20.2 %	20.2 %	20.7 %	20.7 %	20.7 %	20.7%

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

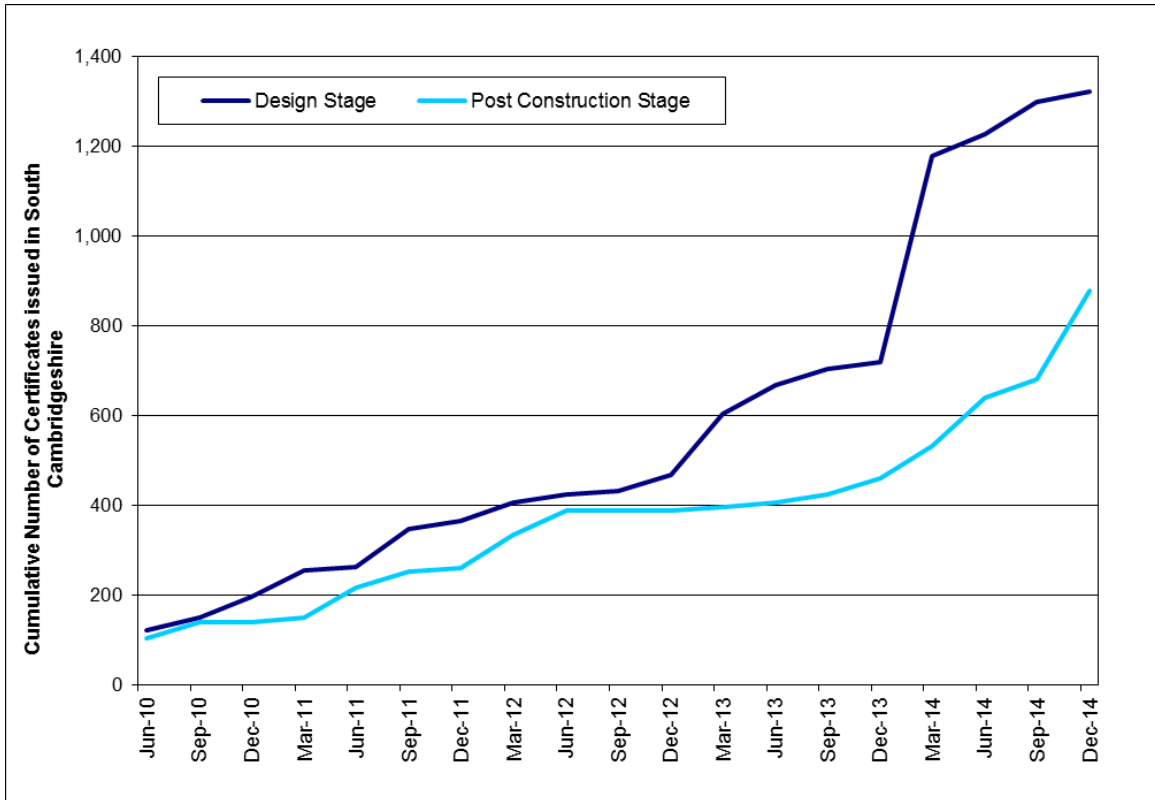
Figure 5.11: (i) Residents' satisfaction with the quality of the built environment and (ii) Percentage of residents 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with their local area as a place to live (Indicator SE13)

	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%

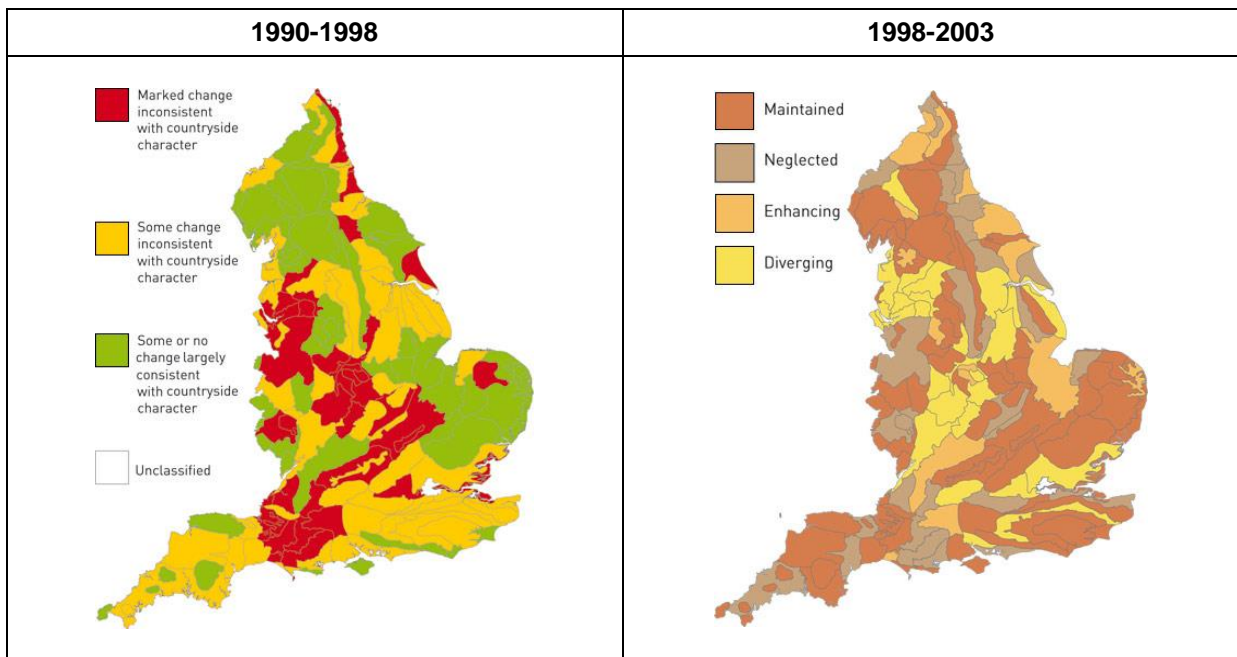
Source: BREEAM



[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	2014	2015
Buildings and Structure	2	2	2	3	2
Place of Worship	1	1	1	4	5
Archaeology / Scheduled Monuments	24	25	24	24	22
Registered Parks and Garden	0	0	0	0	0
Registered Battlefield	0	0	0	0	0
Wreck Site	0	0	0	0	0
Conservation Area	11	10	11	5	5

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	2012	2013
354	366	359	359	329	357	313	336	327

Carbon dioxide emissions per domestic capita (tonnes)								
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2

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	2013	2014
Bar Hill	49.7	42.0	43.0	34.0	42.0	39.0	30.0	43.0	39.0	n/a	n/a
Impington	52.2	31.0	30.0	41.0	35.0	33.0	30.0	31.0	31.0	27.0	23.0
Orchard Park School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.0	28.0	25.0	21.0	22.0	19.0
Girton Road	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.0	26.0	25.0

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 5.17: Annual mean number of days when PM₁₀ levels exceeded a daily mean of 50ug/m³ (Indicator SE16ii)

Number of days	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bar Hill	40	25	51	49	52	48	37	26	0	n/a	n/a
Impington	72	37	42	34	43	55	36	119	180	21	4
Orchard Park School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	10	4	7	7
Girton Road	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	23	2

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	172,926
2003	170,036
2004	183,596
2005	185,908
2006	183,850
2007	188,684
2008	187,153
2009	184,962
2010	183,123
2011	185,549
2012	188,744
2013	190,578
2014	200,199

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

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

Year	Cyclist Count
2012	58,525
2013	57,199

Year	Increase from 2004-05 average baseline
2009	16.9%
2010	19.6%
2011	33.2%
2012	35.8%
2013	33.2%
2014	55.6%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

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

Sept 2011 - August 2012	Sept 2012 - August 2013
3.84 minutes	3.78 minutes

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	13	111	818	942
2001	11	149	898	1058
2002	23	119	773	915
2003	13	119	777	909
2004	15	135	842	992
2005	25	141	782	948
2006	22	92	660	774
2007	17	98	664	779
2008	17	87	576	680
2009	6	105	523	634
2010	18	95	514	627
2011	7	81	486	574
2012	9	61	463	533
2013	5	70	428	503
2014	26	294	1,728	2048
Total	227	1,757	10,932	12,916

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)

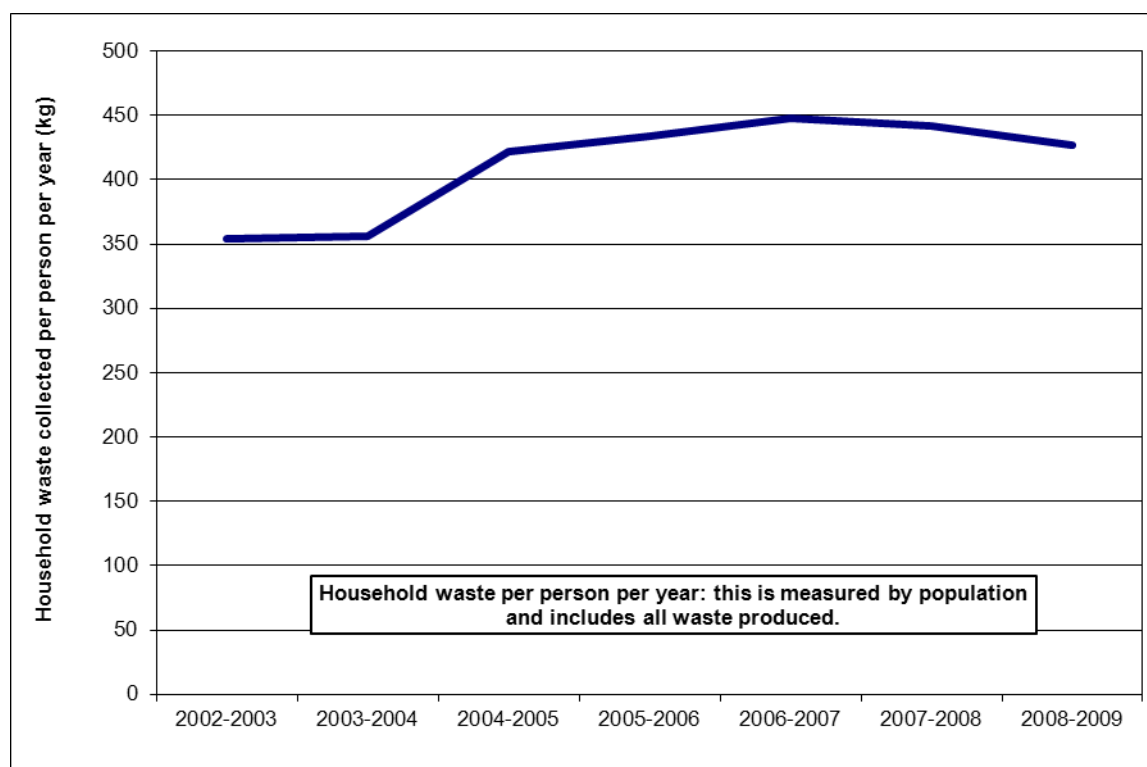
SE18(i)	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Biological	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Chemical	99%	100%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

SE18(ii)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
High	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Good	7%	7%	10%	3%	6%	2%
Moderate	72%	55%	50%	54%	50%	62%
Poor	20%	36%	37%	41%	43%	34%
Bad	0%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%

Source: Environment Agency

Waste

Figure 5.23: Household waste collected (Indicator SE19)



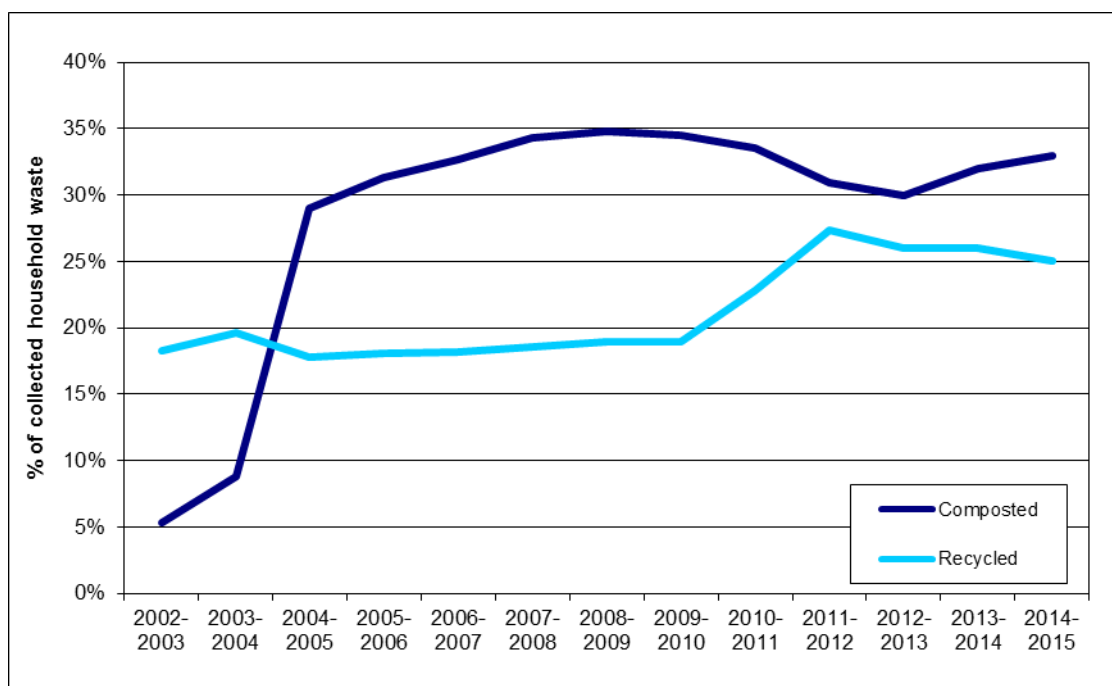
[For full data, see figure A.19, appendix 2]

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Residual waste per household (kg) *	450.71	412.50	419.90	435.00	401.20	397.00

* **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	2013-2014
Flood Zone 3 (1 in 100 flood event)	1,736	1,831	1,902	1,873	1,985	1,898*	1,940*	1,940*	n/k
Flood Zone 2 (1 in 1000 flood event)	2,901	3,072	3,312	3,154	3,323	3,239*	3,208*	3,202*	n/k

* 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	2011-2013	2012-2014
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	83.0	82.7
	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	79.4	79.3
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	85.9	85.6
	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	83.1	83.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 5.27: Percentage of Residents with a Limiting Long-Term Illness (**Indicator SE23**)

Census 2001	Census 2011
13%	14%

Source: Census

Figure 5.28: 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	2013-2014
South Cambridgeshire	59.2	57.0	48.5	43.6	49.9	49.2	47.5	41.4	35.3	33.5	31.4	30.9
Cambridgeshire	90.9	93.6	79.2	73.5	74.9	72.8	71.5	65.0	62.3	56.4	49.0	46.3

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Figure 5.29: 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 5.30: Hectares of strategic open space per 1,000 people (**Indicator SE26**)

	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
South Cambridgeshire	4.30	4.67	7.34	7.30	7.20	7.15	7.03	6.74	n/k	n/k	n/k
Cambridgeshire	5.50	5.14	5.86	5.80	5.73	5.68	5.60	5.42	n/k	n/k	n/k

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

- 5.8. 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

5.9. 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 5.31: 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	22.7	23.8	40.3	12.1
2011	1.1	22.8	23.7	40.3	12.0
2012	1.4	23.9	23.1	39.7	11.9
2013	1.5	24.6	22.6	39.5	11.7

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.

- 5.10. **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.
- 5.11. 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 5.32: (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
Cambridge	63%	59%	86%
East Cambridgeshire	60%	50%	79%
Fenland	46%	37%	62%
Huntingdonshire	58%	50%	80%
South Cambridgeshire	67%	57%	82%

Figure 5.33: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (**Indicator SE30**)

	2000	2004	2007	2010	2013
Income Deprivation Rank	298 th	294 th	275 th	254 th	249 th
Employment Deprivation Rank	275 th	286 th	276 th	260 th	250 th
Overall Deprivation Rank	342 nd	345 th	350 th	322 nd	316 th
Average Deprivation Score	7.33	6.39	6.55	7.11	8.05

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 5.34: House price: earnings ratio (**Indicator SE31**)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 R	2012 P	2013 P
South Cambridgeshire	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	8.0
Cambridgeshire	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	7.3	7.3

Notes:

R Figures for 2011 have been revised due to revisions in ASHE data.

P Figures are provisional and may change when the table is updated next year to reflect revisions in ASHE data.

Source: Department for Communities & Local Government

Figure 5.35: Median gross household income (**Indicator SE32**)

Data from CACI	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
South Cambridgeshire	£33,500	£33,300	n/a	£35,400	£36,000	n/a	£37,200
Cambridgeshire	£29,400	£30,000	n/a	£31,900	£32,500	n/a	£32,900

Data from Hometrack	2012	2013	2014
South Cambridgeshire	£36,100	n/a	£37,900
Cambridgeshire	£32,200	n/a	£32,500

Source: Research Group – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.36: (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
Cambridge	22%	23%	39%
East Cambridgeshire	16%	14%	28%
Fenland	12%	10%	24%
Huntingdonshire	17%	15%	28%
South Cambridgeshire	19%	17%	34%

Figure 5.37: (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 5.38: Delivery of Extra Care Housing (**Indicator SA35**)

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

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Economic Activity

5.12. 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 5.39: Number of people unemployed claiming Job Seekers Allowance (**Indicator SE36**)

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
771	720	745	761	737	636	1,508	1,573	1,333	1,369	1,346	883	556

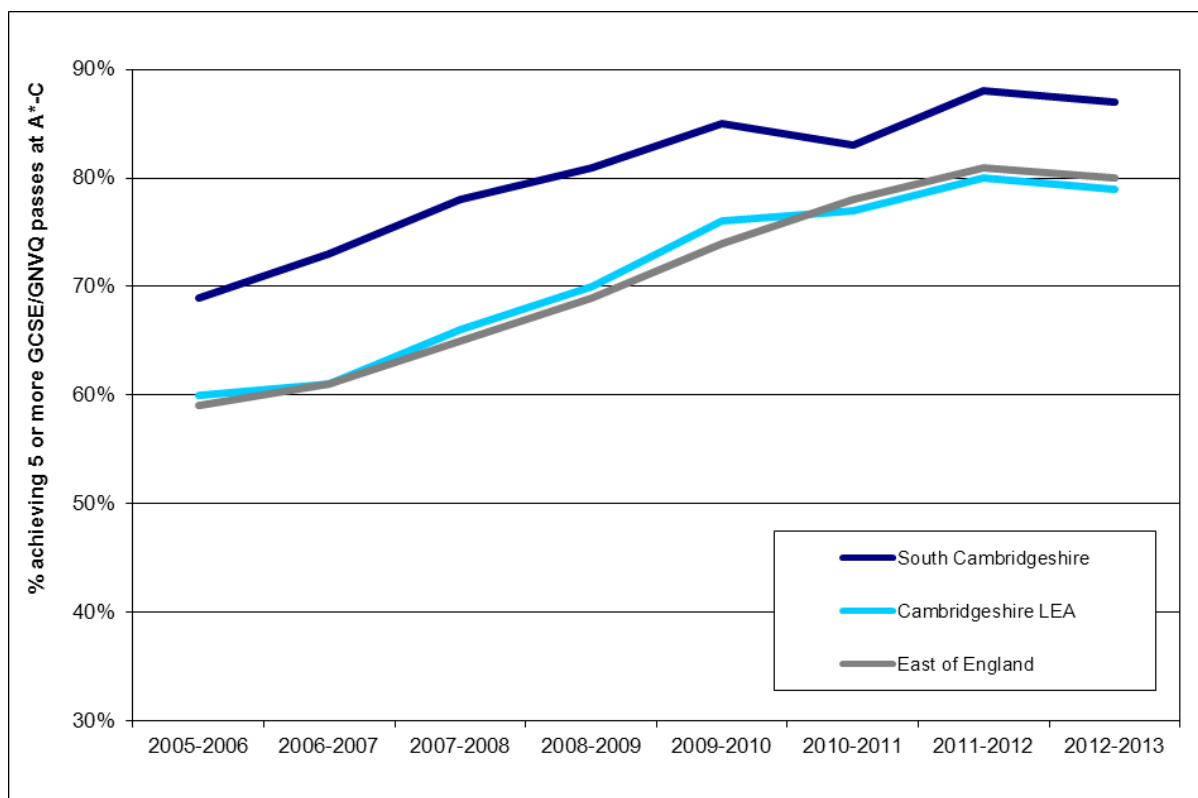
Source: NOMIS

Figure 5.40: Percentage of Residents aged 16-74 in Employment and Working within 5km of Home or At Home (**Indicator SE37**)

Census 2001	Census 2011
37%	35%

Source: Census

Figure 5.41: % of all 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE / GNVQ passes at A*-C grade (Indicator SE38)



	2013-2014 *	2014-2015 *
South Cambridgeshire	75%	β
Cambridgeshire LEA	64%	66%
East of England	65%	66%

β Data due to be published at end of January 2016

* Results for 2013-2014 are based upon 'First Entry' and are therefore not comparable with previous years.

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

Source: Department for Education & Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.42: % of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in English, Maths and Science (**Indicator SE39**)

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 *	2014 *	2015 *
English	South Cambridgeshire	88%	85%	87%	89%	87%	84%	86%	89%	n/a ^	n/a ^	n/a ^
	Cambridgeshire LEA	82%	81%	83%	84%	81%	80%	82%	85%	86%	89%	89%
	East of England	80%	80%	80%	81%	80%	79%	80%	85%	87%	88%	89%

* As English is no longer a Key Stage 2 benchmark, the results from 2013 onwards are based upon Teacher Assessments.

^ From 2013 onwards, the Key Stage 2 results for English are not available at a sub-national level as English was replaced by separate Reading and Writing benchmarks.

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Maths	South Cambridgeshire	84%	84%	86%	85%	84%	83%	82%	87%	84%	86%	88%
	Cambridgeshire LEA	78%	79%	80%	80%	79%	79%	80%	84%	82%	84%	85%
	East of England	75%	76%	77%	78%	78%	79%	79%	83%	83%	85%	86%

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Science	South Cambridgeshire	93%	92%	93%	95%	92%	n/a +	n/a +	n/a +	n/a +	n/a +	n/a +
	Cambridgeshire LEA	90%	88%	89%	89%	88%	85%	86%	87%	88%	88%	89%
	East of England	87%	87%	88%	87%	88%	87%	85%	86%	88%	88%	89%

+ From 2010 onwards, the Key Stage 2 results for Science are not available at a sub-national level as Science was no longer assessed through whole cohort testing.

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Reading	South Cambridgeshire	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	90%	91%	92%
	Cambridgeshire LEA	87%	85%	86%	89%	87%	84%	85%	86%	85%	89%	88%
	East of England	85%	84%	84%	87%	x	83%	83%	86%	85%	88%	89%

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Writing	South Cambridgeshire	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	n/a μ	85%	87%	88%
	Cambridgeshire LEA	66%	70%	69%	71%	67%	71%	76%	81%	81%	84%	86%
	East of England	63%	67%	66%	66%	x	69%	73%	81%	83%	85%	87%

μ The Key Stage 2 results for Reading and Writing are only available for 2013 onwards at a sub-national level. In 2013, Reading and Writing replaced English as Key Stage 2 benchmarks.

x Not calculated due to Key Stage 2 boycott.

Source: Department for Education & Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.43: 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	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
South Cambridgeshire	812.1	841.2	842.9	807.6	814.7	797.7	783.9	772.7	∞
Cambridgeshire LEA	755.7	780.5	756.7	749.7	746.2	731.9	720.6	715.4	∞
East of England	723.0	739.8	733.3	739.8	739.9	724.9	712.3	706.3	∞

∞ Data due to be published at end of January 2016

Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Education & Cambridgeshire County Council

(ii) by location of educational institution

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
South Cambridgeshire	558.5	692.6	602.7	669.2	579.8	596.1	611.7	629.3	∞
Cambridgeshire LEA	766.0	797.6	763.2	764.0	755.0	746.2	733.0	698.5	704.2
East of England	722.6	736.1	731.5	737.2	735.3	722.7	711.4	689.8	659.9

∞ Data due to be published at end of January 2016

Source: Office for National Statistics, Department for Education & Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.44: % of resident population with NVQ level 1 (or equivalent) and above (**Indicator SE41**)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
South Cambridgeshire	85.2%	85.4%	84.7%	85.0%	78.6%	88.7%	90.4%	92.3%	93.1%	95.0%
Cambridgeshire	81.0%	80.0%	80.8%	80.8%	80.8%	82.9%	84.6%	86.0%	88.9%	88.5%
East of England	78.8%	77.5%	77.9%	77.4%	79.9%	81.4%	83.8%	85.5%	85.8%	86.0%
Great Britain	77.2%	77.6%	77.9%	77.7%	78.9%	80.2%	82.7%	84.0%	84.4%	85.0%

Source: NOMIS

Figure 5.45: Annual net change in VAT and/or PAYE registered firms (**Indicator SE43**)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Enterprise births	780	725	685	835	710	675	640	675	755	945	910
Enterprise deaths	590	560	535	590	545	760	645	655	685	645	655
Active enterprises	6,560	6,670	6,800	7,085	7,235	7,345	7,335	7,310	7,390	7,635	7,915

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 5.46: Economic Activity Rate (**Indicator SE44**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2013-2014
South Cambridgeshire	83.7%	85.1%	83.8%	81.5%	84.9%	82.5%	83.2%	85.1%	84.2%	80.9%	84.8%
Cambridgeshire	82.0%	79.4%	79.2%	81.1%	81.1%	79.8%	79.2%	79.7%	81.4%	82.1%	83.3%

Source: NOMIS

Figure 5.47: Number of people in employment (**Indicator SE45**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Employed Residents	74,500	74,300	74,000	76,500	73,400	75,000	77,000	76,800	77,200	81,900
Workplace Population	66,200	61,900	51,400	48,900	53,900	59,000	49,600	45,400	48,700	56,700

Source: Research Group – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.48: Industrial composition of employee jobs (**Indicator SE46**)

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

Source: NOMIS

Industry Sector	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mining, Quarrying & Utilities	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%
Manufacturing	16.4%	14.1%	13.7%	15.3%	14.3%	15.1%	14.2%
Construction	5.6%	5.6%	4.8%	5.4%	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%
Services	77.1%	79.5%	80.8%	78.0%	79.4%	78.5%	79.4%
- Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	22.6%	22.7%	18.3%	18.5%	17.5%	17.7%	18.3%
- Transport, IT & Communications	7.4%	7.7%	13.3%	11.1%	12.3%	9.8%	9.0%
- Finance & Other Business Activities	24.1%	25.8%	26.7%	24.3%	25.1%	27.1%	27.8%
- Public Admin, Education & Health	19.8%	20.1%	18.7%	20.4%	21.3%	20.3%	21.1%
Other Services	3.2%	3.2%	3.8%	3.7%	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%
Tourism-Related (extract)	5.9%	4.6%	5.4%	5.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey

Appendix 1: Assessment of Housing Land Supply Sites

South Cambridgeshire Housing Trajectory – Summary of Sites

a. Existing Allocations within Cambridge Urban Area (see Table SC2)

Orchard Park

- A.1. 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 (which has now lapsed). The **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) and **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) carry forward the allocation, and also allow the potential for additional housing development on three parcels in place of other uses.
- A.2. **Parcels Q, Com2 and the former HRCC site**: this is a combined package of three parcels where additional housing development has been allowed. A hybrid planning application incorporating an outline planning application for 112 dwellings and a full planning application for a local centre and 28 flats above was granted in February 2013, and three detailed planning permissions for 112 dwellings have since been granted. The developer anticipates that the remaining 39 dwellings on parcels Q and the former HRCC site will be completed by March 2016 and that the construction of the final 26 dwellings on land adjacent to the local centre will be started and completed in 2016-2017.
- A.3. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **parcels Q, Com2 and the former HRCC site** are considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available**: the site has planning permission and is under construction.
 - **Suitable**: the site is part of Orchard Park, which is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has planning permission. It is at the first stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable**: the site has planning permission and is under construction, and the developer anticipates that the development will be completed by March 2017.
- A.4. **Parcel K1**: this is the only remaining parcel from the original outline planning permission without detailed planning permission. A planning application for 38 PassivHaus dwellings and ancillary facilities including common house and communal gardens was submitted in November 2014, and has an officer recommendation for approval subject to a s106 agreement being completed. The agent anticipates that construction will start on site in Spring 2016 and that the development will be completed in Spring 2017. A planning application for a revised scheme of 40 dwellings is anticipated.
- A.5. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **parcel K1** is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:

- **Available:** a planning application for the site has an officer recommendation for approval subject to a s106 agreement being completed and the agent has advised that the site is available immediately, subject to planning permission being granted.
 - **Suitable:** the site is part of Orchard Park, which is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). It is at the first stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has advised that the scheme for Cambridge Co-Housing is achievable and viable, and anticipates that the development will be completed in 2016-2017.
- A.6. **Parcels L2 and Com4:** the **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) identified these two parcels as having the potential for additional housing development and anticipated that together they could provide 80 dwellings. Design criteria for these two sites are included in the **Orchard Park Design Guidance SPD** (adopted in 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.
- A.7. Outline planning permission for 15 townhouses on parcel L2 was granted in October 2015. It is unclear exactly when construction will start as the landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire this year; however it is reasonable to assume the site will be completed in five years.
- A.8. Two alternative planning applications for parcel Com4 proposing schemes of either 132 flats or 42 apartments and an 82 unit apart/hotel have been refused and appeals have been lodged. Noise and air quality constraints will influence the design and layout of this parcel. Taking a precautionary approach, no allowance has been made for housing on this parcel in the housing trajectory as an acceptable scheme has not yet been submitted.
- A.9. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **parcel L2** is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has outline planning permission.
 - **Suitable:** the site is part of Orchard Park, which is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has outline planning permission. It is at the first stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** there is a reasonable prospect that the scheme will be delivered in five years as the site has outline planning permission and a s106 agreement has been signed for the provision of onsite affordable housing and financial contributions for community space, education, household waste, monitoring and public open space.
- A.10. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF it is **not** considered possible to provide sufficient confidence that **parcel Com4** is **deliverable or developable** in order to include an allowance in the housing trajectory for the following reasons:

- **Available:** the landowner has previously advised that the site is available immediately.
- **Suitable:** the site is part of Orchard Park, which is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and the suitability of the site has therefore been tested through examination. The site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). It is at the first stage in the development sequence.
- **Achievable and Viable:** an acceptable scheme for the development of this site has not yet been submitted. The two alternative schemes for the site were refused as the planning applications failed to demonstrate that it was possible to construct a building(s) in conformance with the design parameters set out in the Orchard Park Design Guidance SPD, and that the noise and air quality considerations had been addressed. Therefore there is uncertainty over the achievability of the site until a scheme that addresses these considerations appropriately has been approved.

b. Existing Allocations on Cambridge Fringe (see Table SC3)

North West Cambridge (University Site)

- A.11. 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.12. Outline planning permission for the site was granted in February 2013 and the landowner anticipates that on the basis of the approved scheme 1,155 dwellings will be provided in South Cambridgeshire. Detailed planning permissions for lots 1-8 have been granted, including 70 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire. Construction of the access to the site is underway, and works have started on some of the residential buildings.
- A.13. Pre-application discussions are underway for lots M1, M2, S1 and S2, and a planning application for lots M1 and M2 is expected in Autumn 2015. The landowner has previously advised that the first 20 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire will be completed in 2015-2016.
- A.14. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the whole site has outline planning permission, and reserved matters planning permissions have been approved for lots 1-8. The development is under construction.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted North West Cambridge Area Action Plan (October 2009), having been released from the Cambridge Green Belt. The whole site has outline planning permission and

detailed planning permissions for lots 1-8 have been granted. It is at the second stage in the development sequence.

- **Achievable and Viable:** the development has planning permission and is under construction.

Land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road and the A14 (Darwin Green 2 / NIAB 2 and Darwin Green 3 / NIAB 3)

- A.15. The site is allocated as a sustainable housing-led urban extension to Cambridge in the **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) and in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014). The site known as Darwin Green (and formerly known as NIAB) is adjacent to the Cambridge City Council allocation (Darwin Green 1 / NIAB 1) and will provide a secondary school to serve development in the whole of the north-west part of Cambridge. Outline planning permission for Darwin Green 1 (land within Cambridge) was approved in December 2013. The Local Plan proposes the removal of a small additional area of land from the Green Belt, and reduces the notional capacity of the site from approximately 1,100 dwellings to 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, although it does not preclude a higher number of dwellings if demonstrated to be appropriate through a design-led approach.
- A.16. Initial discussions have been held and pre-application discussions are anticipated to begin once the delivery of Darwin Green 1 starts. The agent anticipates that the first completions on Darwin Green 1 will be delivered in 2016-2017; however Cambridge City Council has assumed that the first completions will be delivered in 2017-2018. The agent anticipates that construction of Darwin Green 2 and 3 will start in 2019 and that the site (with the proposed small extension included in the Local Plan) will deliver 1,200 dwellings. Until the developer's proposals have been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 1,000 dwellings. The Council has also taken a more cautious approach in terms of the timetable for delivery of the site, by anticipating that the first housing completions will not be delivered until 2020-2021.
- A.17. In accordance with footnote 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road and the A14** is considered **developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has advised the site is available immediately and pre-application discussions are anticipated to begin once delivery of Darwin Green 1 starts.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014), having been released from the Cambridge Green Belt. It is at the second stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent anticipates that construction will start in 2019 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable, subject to securing a suitable planning permission.

Cambridge East

- A.18. 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.19. 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. The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) carries forward the parts of Cambridge East that can be delivered with the airport remaining and proposes that land the remainder of the land at Cambridge Airport is identified as safeguarded land that could be brought forward for development at a later date through a review of the Local Plan if circumstances change. As no housing is expected to be delivered on the Airport site in the plan period to 2031, no allowance is made for housing in the housing trajectory on the land proposed to be safeguarded.
- A.20. **Land north of Newmarket Road (WING)**: this land is allocated as Phase 1 in the **Cambridge East AAP** (adopted in February 2008) and as Policy SS/3(2) in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014). In December 2013, Marshall submitted an outline planning permission for up to 1,300 homes, a primary school, a food store, community facilities and open space. The landowner has indicated that, subject to resolving viability discussions and securing outline planning permission in 2016, construction is anticipated to start on site in 2017, with the first 85 homes completed in 2018-2019. It is anticipated that the development will be completed in 2028.
- A.21. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **land north of Newmarket Road** is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available**: the landowner has advised that the site is available immediately, subject to the approval of the submitted planning application.
 - **Suitable**: the site is part of the land allocated for development in the adopted Cambridge East Area Action Plan (February 2008) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014), having been released from the Cambridge Green Belt. It is at the second stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable**: the landowner anticipates that construction will start in 2017 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable, subject to resolving the viability discussions being undertaken relating to the submitted planning application.
- A.22. **Land north of Cherry Hinton**: while the airport remains on site, there is potential for residential development on land north of Cherry Hinton, as identified in the **Cambridge East AAP** (adopted in February 2008). The Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire **Local Plans** (submitted in March 2014) allocate land north of Cherry Hinton for 461 dwellings, of which 110 dwellings are anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire. This represented the situation at the time the Local Plans were

submitted and was based on an understanding of the land that could come forward with the airport still operating. The land is in two separate ownerships and discussions are in progress with both landowners. One landowner has taken a development partner to take forward the development.

- A.23. In consultation with the landowners, the Councils are proposing modifications through the **examinations** of the Local Plans to allocate additional land for residential development in the area north of Cherry Hinton, reflecting an improved understanding of constraints and progress by landowners to bring forward development. The additional work required by the Inspectors has resulted in new modifications being proposed to replace the existing allocations with a new larger allocation for 1,200 dwellings, of which approximately 420 dwellings are anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire.
- A.24. The two landowners have indicated that development of the proposed new larger allocation could start on site in mid-2017 and be completed in 2023-2024.
- A.25. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **land north of Cherry Hinton** is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the landowners have advised that the site is available immediately, and pre-application discussions are in progress with both landowners and their development partners.
 - **Suitable:** the site is part of the land allocated for development in the adopted Cambridge East Area Action Plan (February 2008) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014), having been released from the Cambridge Green Belt. It is at the second stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the landowners anticipate that construction could start on site in mid-2017 and have advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Trumpington Meadows (Cambridge Southern Fringe)

- A.26. 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 – South Cambridgeshire boundary, with approximately half in South Cambridgeshire.
- A.27. Detailed planning permissions for phase 1 (353 dwellings, including 29 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire) were granted in Summer 2011. Construction of this phase is almost completed. All 29 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire have been completed.
- A.28. Construction of phase 2 is underway. Detailed planning permissions have been granted for lots 6-8 (161 dwellings, including 25 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire).

At March 2015, none of the dwellings in South Cambridgeshire had been started. The remainder of phase 2 is anticipated to provide a further 203 dwellings, and consists of the Local Centre (43 dwellings, all of which will be within South Cambridgeshire) and the Riverside lot (160 dwellings, of which 99 dwellings are anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire). Initial discussions on developing these lots have been undertaken. The developers anticipate that the remaining phases (lots 9, 10 and 11) will provide 501 dwellings, of which 464 dwellings are anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire. Initial discussions on developing these lots have been undertaken.

- A.29. The developer anticipates that the dwellings in South Cambridgeshire will be completed in 2020-2021. Using the predicted completions for future lots provided by the developer, it is anticipated that the total number of dwellings for the whole of the Trumpington Meadows site will exceed 1,200 dwellings. The outline planning permissions for the site include a condition limiting the number to 1,200 dwellings, unless a change is agreed in writing with the local planning authorities. Until the developer's proposals for the remaining lots have been considered through reserved matters planning applications for each lot, the Councils are only assuming that Trumpington Meadows as a whole will provide 1,200 dwellings, and therefore the housing trajectory assumes that lots 9, 10 and 11 will deliver less dwellings in South Cambridgeshire than anticipated by the developers.
- A.30. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the whole site has outline planning permission, and reserved matters planning permissions have been approved for lots 1-8. Construction of phase 1 is almost completed and construction of phase 2 is underway.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Cambridge Southern Fringe Area Action Plan (February 2008), having been released from the Cambridge Green Belt. The whole site has outline planning permission and reserved matters planning permissions have been approved for lots 1-8. It is at the second stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the development has planning permission and the developer anticipates that the development will be completed in 2020-2021 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

c. Existing Allocations at New Settlements (see Table SC4)

Northstowe

- A.31. 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 new town was originally planned in the **Northstowe Area Action Plan** (adopted in July 2007) with an area of reserve land to the west of the town. In July 2012, the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee endorsed (with some revisions) the site wide masterplan (Development Framework Document) as a material consideration for all subsequent planning applications.

- A.32. Development beyond 1,500 homes is dependent on the completion of the improvement works to the A14 to provide the necessary transport capacity. The Development Consent Order for the A14 improvements is currently undergoing examination⁵⁰. The scheme is planned to be open in 2020.
- A.33. **Phase 1:** outline planning permission for phase 1 (up to 1,500 dwellings, a primary school, a mixed-use local centre, leisure, community, health and employment uses, a household recycling centre, recreational space, infrastructure works and the demolition of existing buildings and structures) was granted in April 2014. Construction has started on the primary school and infrastructure, including primary road network, foul water pumping station, and surface water drainage network. The landowner anticipates that the first 32 dwellings will be completed in 2017-2018 and that the construction of phase 1 will be completed in 2023-2024, and anticipates annual delivery rates of up to 260 dwellings. Gallagher's are currently marketing the first parcels of land within phase 1 to housebuilders, and the delivery timetable that they have provided takes account of the timetable for this process.
- A.34. The Council has taken a more cautious approach in the housing trajectory than suggested by the landowner. The housing trajectory assumes that the site as a whole will deliver no more than 250 dwellings a year. There are no controls on the rate of delivery of Northstowe, so if more than 250 dwellings can be delivered in a year there are no planning policy barriers to that. The landowners are working with the Council to accelerate delivery of the site.
- A.35. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **phase 1** is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has outline planning permission and construction has started on site. The landowner has advised this land is available immediately. The majority of the development is now controlled by the two main landowners: Gallagher's and the Homes & Communities Agency.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Northstowe Area Action Plan (July 2007). The site has outline planning permission. It is at the third stage in the development sequence. A site wide masterplan was endorsed by the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee in July 2012.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the site has outline planning permission and a s106 agreement has been signed. The landowner anticipates that this phase will be completed in 2023-2024 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.
- A.36. **Phase 2, phase 3 and later phases:** the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee in June 2015 resolved to grant outline planning permission for **phase 2** (up to 3,500 dwellings, a secondary school, two primary schools, a town centre and sports hub), subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The conditions and s106 agreement were agreed by the Joint Northstowe Development Control Committee in July 2015. **Phase 3** and any later phase(s) including the reserve land identified in the Northstowe AAP are anticipated to provide a further 5,000 dwellings. The reserve land is allocated in the Local Plan (submitted March 2014) as the

⁵⁰ <http://www.highways.gov.uk/roads/road-projects/a14-cambridge-to-huntingdon-improvement-scheme/>

Northstowe Extension (Policy SS/7) to provide flexibility for the phasing and delivery of the new town.

- A.37. The landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire this year, however they have previously advised that early enabling works for phase 2 are planned for 2016 with the first housing completions in 2019. The delivery of the majority of phase 2 and later phases is constrained until improvements have been made to the A14.
- A.38. The Council has taken a more cautious approach in the housing trajectory than suggested by the landowner. The housing trajectory assumes that the site as a whole will deliver no more than 250 dwellings a year. There are no controls on the rate of delivery of Northstowe, so if more than 250 dwellings can be delivered in a year there are no planning policy barriers to that. The landowners are working with the Council to accelerate delivery of the site.
- A.39. In accordance with footnote 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **phase 2, phase 3 and later phases** are considered **developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee has resolved to grant outline planning permission for phase 2 and has agreed the conditions and s106 agreement. The majority of the development is now controlled by the two main landowners: Gallagher's and the Homes & Communities Agency. The delivery of the majority of phase 2 and later phases is constrained until improvements have been made to the A14.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Northstowe Area Action Plan (July 2007). The Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee has resolved to grant outline planning permission for phase 2 and has agreed the conditions and s106 agreement. It is at the third stage in the development sequence. A site wide masterplan was endorsed by the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee in July 2012.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the landowner has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable.
- d. **New Allocations at New Settlements** (see Table SC4)

Waterbeach New Town

- A.40. Land north of Waterbeach is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) 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. **Policy SS/5** of the **Local Plan** assumes that no more than 1,400 dwellings will be completed by 2031 and **Policy SS/12** requires the development to be phased so that the first housing completions will be in 2026.
- A.41. The site is owned by multiple landowners but has two joint promoters. The promoters have indicated that the total capacity of the site could be up to 12,000 dwellings. They have advised that preparatory work is being undertaken to inform more detailed masterplanning of the site, to inform work on a Development Framework Document for the site, and to support the submission of a planning application(s). A Neighbourhood Plan for the parish of Waterbeach is due to be produced, and will be

undertaken in close consultation with the local authorities, local community and other stakeholders. A Joint Working Agreement⁵¹ has been agreed and signed by both the Parish and District Councils that sets out a framework for how the two Councils will work together in relation to key projects such as the Local Plan, Neighbourhood Plan, Development Framework Document and the City Deal.

- A.42. The promoters anticipate that development could start on site in Spring 2018 and that the first new dwellings could be completed in 2019. Conversion of the existing barracks accommodation could deliver an additional 250 dwellings before 2019. Initial transport and infrastructure assessments have indicated that an early phase of development could start in 2018, as there is some capacity in existing infrastructure. The promoters of the former barracks and airfield are intending to deliver private rental sector dwellings in the early phases, which will boost the initial annual completions. The promoters anticipate that annual completions of 400-500 dwellings could be achieved.
- A.43. **Policy SS/5** of the **Local Plan** assumes that no more than 1,400 dwellings will be completed by 2031 and **Policy SS/12** requires the development to be phased so that the first housing completions will be in 2026. The promoters' timetable is not consistent with these policy requirements; however, as a result of the additional work undertaken by the Council in response to the Inspectors' preliminary conclusions and progress made by the promoters, the Council is now proposing modifications to the Local Plan including removing these restrictions.
- A.44. Although, the Council is proposing a modification to remove these restrictions, the Council has taken a more cautious approach in the housing trajectory on a precautionary basis than suggested by the promoters, who advise that development could start in Spring 2018. Through discussions with the promoters, they have advised that they intend to prepare a Development Framework Document by Spring 2016 and to submit an outline planning application in Autumn/Winter 2016 (the exact timing will depend on the issues that arise during the early stages of preparation), and that they have started engagement with the local communities. The housing trajectory assumes that the first homes will be completed in 2022-2023 and that the site will deliver an average of 250 dwellings a year following a gradual build up in the early years. The proposed modifications mean that there will be no controls on the rate of delivery of Waterbeach New Town, so if development could start earlier and if more than 250 dwellings can be delivered in a year there would be no planning policy barriers to that.
- A.45. In accordance with footnote 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the promoters have advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). It is at the third stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the promoters anticipate that construction will start on site in Spring 2018 (although the conversion of the existing barracks

51

<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Waterbeach%20Joint%20Working%20Agreement%20for%20website.pdf>

accommodation could deliver additional dwellings before then) and have advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Bourn Airfield New Village

- A.46. Land at Bourn Airfield is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) 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.
- A.47. The developer has indicated that the site is available immediately and that construction of the strategic infrastructure could start in late 2017 and that construction of the dwellings could start in late 2018. The developer anticipates that annual completions of up to 270 dwellings could be achieved and that the development could be completed in 2032. The developer's timetable for delivery is based on an outline planning application being submitted in Spring 2016 and takes account of the development of Cambourne West being taken forward. Through discussions with the developers, they have advised that they intend to prepare a Development Framework Document by Spring 2016 in consultation with the local authorities, local community, and other stakeholders.
- A.48. **Policy SS/6** of the **Local Plan** (as submitted in March 2014) requires the development to be phased so that the first housing completions will be in 2022 and that no more than 1,700 dwellings will be completed by 2031. The developer's timetable is not consistent with these policy requirements; however, as a result of the additional work undertaken by the Council in response to the Inspectors' preliminary conclusions and progress made by the developers, the Council is now proposing modifications to the Local Plan including removing these restrictions.
- A.49. Although, the Council is proposing a modification to remove these restrictions, the Council has taken a more cautious approach in the housing trajectory on a precautionary basis than suggested by the developer. The housing trajectory assumes that the first homes will be completed in Spring 2021 and that the site will deliver no more than 150 dwellings a year, so that together this site and Cambourne West will deliver no more than 300 dwellings a year. The proposed modifications mean that there will be no controls on the rate of delivery of Bourn Airfield New Village, so if more than 150 dwellings can be delivered in a year there would be no planning policy barriers to that.
- A.50. In accordance with footnote 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the developer has advised that the site is available immediately, and that they intend to submit an outline planning application in Spring 2016.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). It is at the third stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the developer anticipates that construction will start on site in late 2017 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

e. **Existing Allocations in the Rural Area** (see Table SC5)

Cambourne – additional 950 dwellings

- A.51. 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** (adopted in January 2010) 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.
- A.52. Outline planning permission to increase the capacity by 950 dwellings was granted in October 2011. Detailed planning permissions for 741 dwellings have been granted. At March 2015, 451 dwellings were built, 108 dwellings were under construction and 182 dwellings were not started. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the developer has not provided a completed questionnaire this year; however it is reasonable to assume the site will be completed in five years.
- A.53. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has outline planning permission for 950 dwellings, of which 741 dwellings have detailed planning permission. The development is under construction.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010). The site has outline planning permission for 950 dwellings, of which 741 dwellings have detailed planning permission.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the development has planning permission and is under construction.

Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals

- A.54. 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.55. 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 Council's planning committee in June 2014 endorsed the development brief as a material consideration for all subsequent planning applications, but refused the outline planning application due to the absence of any appropriate community facilities.
- A.56. Due to the discussions undertaken during the consideration of the planning application it is unlikely that the site will be able to accommodate any more than 230 dwellings. It is unclear exactly when construction will start as the landowner has not

provided a completed questionnaire this year; however it is reasonable to assume the site will be started within five years as the agent has previously advised that the first housing completions could be in 2017-2018.

- A.57. The Council has taken a more cautious approach in terms of the timetable for delivery of the site, by anticipating that the first housing completions will not be delivered until 2018-2019.
- A.58. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site is not available immediately as the existing medical uses need to be relocated; however there is a reasonable prospect that the site will be available during the early part of the plan period.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). A development brief for the site was endorsed by Planning Committee in June 2014.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Papworth Everard West Central

- A.59. 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.60. **Land south of Church Lane:** a hybrid planning permission for the erection of up to 58 dwellings, 8 units for either housing or business use, a brewhouse, a bakery, community rooms and open space was granted in October 2014. The agent anticipates that construction will start in 2016 and be completed in 2019.
- A.61. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **land south of Church Lane** is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has planning permission and the agent has advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has planning permission.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the site has planning permission and the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in 2017-2019 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.
- A.62. **Catholic Church site:** this site could provide 2 dwellings. A planning application for the erection of a dwelling and the renovation of the church building was refused in August 2014 as the applicant failed to provide contributions towards community facilities and public open space necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms. It is unclear exactly when the site will be developed as the landowner

/ agent has not provided a completed questionnaire this year, and therefore no allowance has been made for housing on this site in the housing trajectory.

- A.63. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **the Catholic Church site is not considered deliverable or developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** a planning application for a dwelling and the renovation of the church building was refused as the applicant failed to agree to provide the necessary contributions. It is unclear exactly when the site will become available.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** it is unclear whether the development will be achievable and viable.

Former Bayer CropScience Site

- A.64. 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 (which has now lapsed). The site was contaminated and remediation works have been undertaken and signed off.
- A.65. 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 housing trajectory therefore assumes that only 285 dwellings will be provided on this site. Detailed planning permission was granted in December 2012 for 201 dwellings on phase 1 and at March 2015, construction had started with 25 dwellings under construction.
- A.66. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has outline planning permission for up to 380 dwellings, of which 201 dwellings have detailed planning permission. Detailed masterplanning of the site has resulted in the site being anticipated to provide only 285 dwellings, and therefore the housing trajectory assumes this lower number of dwellings will be provided. The development is under construction.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has outline planning permission, and detailed planning permission for phase 1.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the development has planning permission and is under construction.

West of Ermine Street South, Papworth Everard

- A.67. 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 the 6 existing dwellings. At March 2015, all 6 existing dwellings had been demolished, 301

new dwellings had been completed, 22 dwellings were under construction and 28 dwellings were not started. Two housebuilders are working on the site, and they anticipate that the development will be completed in late 2016. Alternative designs and layouts are being discussed for the land at the entrance, which may result in a change from the 21 dwellings currently permitted.

- A.68. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission, is under construction and is largely completed.

f. New Allocations in the Rural Area (see Table SC5)

Cambourne West

- A.69. Land north west of Lower Cambourne, including an area of land within the current Business Park, is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for the development of a sustainable, fourth linked village to Cambourne. The site allocated in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) has multiple landowners and capacity for approximately 1,200 dwellings with high levels of green infrastructure.
- A.70. **Land north west of Lower Cambourne:** the developer is seeking, through representations submitted on the Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013), the allocation of a larger development site with a capacity of 2,350 dwellings (on land outside of the Business Park) and submitted a planning application for this larger scheme in December 2014. Council officers have advised that: "Whilst the proposed allocation in the Submission Local Plan remains sound, the arguments made by the applicant for development of the wider site have some merit. Especially with regards to place making and the comprehensive delivery of services and facilities that may not come forward if the additional land were developed as part of a potential, future allocation. It is recognised that a lot of work has gone into the proposed masterplan and that designing it around the landscape constraints reflects the approach originally taken at Cambourne. However, there remain a number of key matters that would need to be addressed to ensure a sustainable development. The officer view is that if these matters can be satisfactorily addressed, it is anticipated that a recommendation of approval is likely to be appropriate." The developer of this land has previously indicated that for this larger scheme, construction could start in 2016 and be completed in 2028, assuming an average of 220 dwellings per year.
- A.71. **Land within the Business Park:** this area is has capacity for approximately 240 dwellings, and forms part of the overall capacity of the allocation proposed in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) of approximately 1,200 dwellings. Initial discussions have been undertaken with the landowner / agent; however it is unclear exactly when construction will start as the landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire this year. Further discussions are expected soon.
- A.72. **Cambourne West (proposed allocation included in the Local Plan, submitted in March 2014):** the developer's proposal for a larger allocation on land north west of Lower Cambourne together with the land within the Business Park could provide a total capacity of 2,590 dwellings. However until the developer's proposal for a larger

allocation has been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted or has a resolution to grant planning permission, the Council is only relying on Cambourne West (as proposed in the Local Plan, submitted in March 2014) to provide 1,200 dwellings. The housing trajectory assumes that the site will deliver no more than 150 dwellings a year, so that together this site and Bourn Airfield New Village will deliver no more than 300 dwellings a year. This is a more cautious approach on a precautionary basis than the developers have previously advised (in August 2014 they indicated delivery rates of up to 220 dwellings per year) and lower than the 220 dwellings per year average for the delivery of Cambourne so far. There are no controls on the rate of delivery of Cambourne West, so if more than 150 dwellings can be delivered in a year there are no planning policy barriers to that.

- A.73. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **Cambourne West** is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** a planning application has been submitted for land north west of Lower Cambourne and initial discussions have been undertaken with the landowner / agent of land within the business park.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable, and a planning application has been submitted.

Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston

- A.74. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 200 dwellings and light industrial and office uses. Part of the site is available immediately, further parts of the site will become available for development in early 2017, and the remaining parts of the site will become available from late 2019 – 2022. The phasing of delivery takes account of the leaseholds on the site. The agent has advised that a planning application for 350 dwellings, with no employment uses, on a slightly larger site is anticipated to be submitted in Spring 2016, and based on this proposal that development will start on site in 2018, deliver 50 dwellings per year, and be completed in 2025. Until the landowners' proposals have been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 200 dwellings. The Council has also revised the landowners' delivery timetable to take account of when the existing leases expire across the site and to allow for the phasing of the development to be fully considered.
- A.75. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site is not available immediately, but part will become available for development in early 2017. The phasing of delivery takes account of the leaseholds on the site.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land north of Babraham Road, Sawston

- A.76. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 80 dwellings. The agent anticipates that development will start on site in Autumn 2016 / Spring 2017 and be completed in Spring 2019. Initial pre-application discussions have been undertaken and the agent anticipates that the site will be able to accommodate 130 dwellings. Until the capacity has been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 80 dwellings. The site is currently in the Green Belt and this is taken into account in the timetable for its delivery.
- A.77. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** initial pre-application discussions have been undertaken and the agent has advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in 2017-2020 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land south of Babraham Road, Sawston

- A.78. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 260 dwellings. The site is not available immediately as notice needs to be given to the tenant farmer. The agent responding on behalf of all landowners anticipates that the site will become available in 2017-2018, construction will start at the same time, and be completed in 2023. The site is currently in the Green Belt and this is taken into account in the timetable for its delivery.
- A.79. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has advised that the site will become available in 2017-2018 and that notice needs to be given to the tenant farmer.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in 2018-2023 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land north of Impington Lane, Impington

- A.80. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 25 dwellings. The landowners are seeking, through representations submitted on the Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013), the allocation of a larger residential development with a capacity of approximately 74 dwellings. Until the landowners proposals have been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 25 dwellings. The site is not available immediately as a developer has not yet been confirmed. The agent anticipates that development will

start on site in early 2018 and be completed by late 2019. The site is currently in the Green Belt and this is taken into account in the timetable for its delivery.

- A.81. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has advised that the site will become available in early 2018 and that a developer needs to be confirmed.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent anticipates that the development will be completed within five years and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land west of New Road, Melbourn

- A.82. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 65 dwellings. The site has multiple landowners and is being brought forward as two separate but complementary developments.
- A.83. **Land south west of Victoria Way:** the site has planning permission for 64 dwellings. The development would not normally have been considered acceptable in principle as a result of its location. However, as the site forms part of a proposed allocation in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014), and as a result of the Council not being able to demonstrate a five year housing land supply, any adverse impacts of the development were not considered to demonstrably outweigh the benefits of the development. At March 2015 construction works had started and the agent has indicated that this scheme will be completed in 2019.
- A.84. **Land at 36 New Road:** the Council's planning committee in September 2015 gave officers delegated powers to approve the erection of 18 dwellings and the retention of the existing dwelling at 36 New Road, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The development would not normally have been considered acceptable in principle as a result of its location. However, as the site forms part of a proposed allocation in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014), and as a result of the Council not being able to demonstrate a five year housing land supply, any adverse impacts of the development were not considered to demonstrably outweigh the benefits of the development. The agent acting on behalf of the landowner anticipates that this scheme will be delivered in 2017-2018.
- A.85. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **land west of New Road, Melbourn** is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has multiple landowners and is being brought forward as two separate but complementary developments. The site has planning permission for 64 dwellings and a resolution to grant planning permission for an additional 18 dwellings, subject to the completion of a s106 agreement.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has planning permission for 64 dwellings and a resolution to grant planning permission for an additional 18 dwellings.

- **Achievable and Viable:** construction has started on site to deliver the 64 dwellings on land south of Victoria Way, and the agent anticipates the development will be completed in 2019 and has advised that this development is achievable and viable. The agent for land at 36 New Road anticipates that this development will be completed in 2017-2018.

Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay

- A.86. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 90 dwellings and light industrial and/or office uses. An outline planning application covering approximately 75% of the site was submitted in August 2015 for the demolition of 5 dwellings and industrial and office units and the erection of up to 90 dwellings together with associated parking, public open space, landscaping, and infrastructure works. The agent has indicated that development could start on site in September 2016 and be completed in September 2019.
- A.87. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in 2017-2020 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

East of Rockmill End, Willingham

- A.88. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 50 dwellings. It is unclear exactly when construction will start as the landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire this year; however it is reasonable to assume the site will be completed in five years. The agent has previously advised that development will start on site in 2016 and be completed in 2018. The Council has taken a more cautious approach in terms of the timetable for delivery of the site, by anticipating that the first housing completions will not be delivered until 2017-2018 and that the development will not be completed until 2019-2020.
- A.89. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has previously advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land at Bennell Farm, West Street, Comberton

- A.90. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 90 dwellings, a full size football pitch and changing facilities, and community car parking. An outline planning application for up to 90 dwellings, a car park, football pitch and changing

facilities, and associated infrastructure works was submitted in August 2015. The agent has indicated that, subject to planning approval and the Local Plan being found 'sound', development will start on site in 2016-2017 and be completed in 2019-2020. The Council has also taken a more cautious approach in terms of the timetable for delivery of the site as the site is currently in the Green Belt, by anticipating that the first housing completions will not be delivered until 2017-2018.

- A.91. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has advised that the site is available immediately, subject to the granting of planning permission.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in 2016-2020 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Three Sites in Great and Little Abington

- A.92. The Parish Councils of Great and Little Abington are promoting three small scale housing developments to meet identified local housing needs, primarily for market housing but also including some affordable homes. All of the sites were 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.
- A.93. 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 Council has proposed a major modification (MM/7/01⁵²) to the **Local Plan** to allocate these three sites for housing. These sites will be subject to public consultation as part of the consultation resulting from the additional work undertaken in response to the Inspectors' preliminary conclusions.
- A.94. **Land at Linton Road, Great Abington:** the major modification proposes that the site is allocated for 35 dwellings. The landowners have undertaken preliminary site assessment and design layout work on this site, and are proposing that the site could accommodate 36 dwellings, of which 50% would be affordable. This level of affordable housing is in excess of the current policy requirement and reflects the fact that there would be no affordable housing provided on the site at Bancroft Farm, Little Abington. Until this proposal has been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 35 dwellings. The agent anticipates that development will start on site in 2016-2017 and be completed in 2017-2018.

⁵² Schedule of Proposed Major Modifications to the Proposed Submission Local Plan:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/major-modifications-and-minor-changes>

- A.95. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has advised that subject to the granting of planning permission, the site is available immediately, and the landowners have undertaken preliminary site assessment and design layout work for the site.
 - **Suitable:** the site is proposed for allocation as a major modification to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in 2016-2018 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.
- A.96. **Land at junction of High Street & Pampisford Road, Great Abington:** the major modification proposes that the site is allocated for 12 dwellings. The developer is proposing the development of a slightly larger site with a capacity of 20 dwellings. Until this proposal has been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 12 dwellings. The developer anticipates that construction will start on site in mid 2016 and the scheme will be completed by the end of 2017.
- A.97. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the developer has advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is proposed for allocation as a major modification to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the developer anticipates that the development will be completed in 2017-2018 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.
- A.98. **Land at Bancroft Farm, Church Lane, Little Abington:** the major modification proposes that the site is allocated for 6 dwellings. The landowners have undertaken preliminary site assessment and design layout work on this site, and are proposing that the site could accommodate 9 dwellings, all of which would be market housing. A higher level of affordable housing than the current policy requirement is being proposed on the site at Linton Road, Great Abington to reflect the fact there would be no affordable housing provided on this site. Until this proposal has been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 6 dwellings. The agent anticipates that development will start on site in 2016-2017 and be completed in 2017-2018. The site is a former farmyard and therefore decontamination may be required.
- A.99. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has advised that the site is available immediately, and the landowners have undertaken preliminary site assessment and design layout work for the site.
 - **Suitable:** the site is proposed for allocation as a major modification to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).

- **Achievable and Viable:** the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in 2017-2018 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land at Toseland Road, Graveley

- A.100. Graveley Parish Council is promoting a small scale housing development at Toseland Road to meet identified local housing needs, primarily for market housing but also including some affordable homes. As an alternative to taking forward a Neighbourhood Plan the Parish Council consulted local people about whether the site should or should not be allocated for housing development. The consultation provided clear evidence of local support and therefore the Council has proposed a major modification (MM/7/02⁵³) to the **Local Plan** to allocate this site for 6 dwellings. This site will be subject to public consultation as part of the consultation resulting from the additional work undertaken in response to the Inspectors' preliminary conclusions. A planning application is being prepared and the agent anticipates that the development will start and be completed in 2016-2017.
- A.101. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has advised that a planning application is being prepared.
 - **Suitable:** the site is proposed for allocation as a major modification to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in 2016-2017.

g. Windfalls: Unallocated Sites with Planning Permission (see Table SC6)

Land at Moores Farm, Fowlmere Road, Foxton

- A.102. The site has planning permission for 15 dwellings. Initial construction works have started on site. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the landowner / agent has not provided a completed questionnaire this year; however it is reasonable to assume the site will be completed in five years.
- A.103. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Land west of 22a West Road, Gamlingay

- A.104. The site has planning permission for 10 dwellings. At March 2015, the access road had been completed and construction had started on 4 dwellings. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the landowner / agent has not provided a completed questionnaire this year; however it is reasonable to assume the site will be completed in five years.

⁵³ Schedule of Proposed Major Modifications to the Proposed Submission Local Plan:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/major-modifications-and-minor-changes>

A.105. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

57 Brickhills, Willingham

A.106. The site has planning permission for 19 dwellings. At March 2015, construction had started on 17 dwellings. The agent anticipates that the scheme will be completed in Autumn 2015.

A.107. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Land south of Station Road, Gamlingay

A.108. The site has detailed planning permission for 85 dwellings and outline planning permission for employment and open space uses. At March 2015, 71 dwellings had been completed and the remaining 14 dwellings were under construction. The developer anticipates that all dwellings will be completed by March 2016.

A.109. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Land at the junction of Long Drove and Beech Road, Cottenham

A.110. The site has planning permission for 47 dwellings. At March 2015, 22 dwellings had been completed and the remaining 25 dwellings were under construction. The developer anticipates that the scheme will be completed in Summer 2016.

A.111. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

31 The Moor, Melbourn

A.112. The site has planning permission for 11 dwellings following the demolition of the existing dwelling. At March 2015, the existing dwelling had been demolished, and construction had started on 8 dwellings. The agent anticipates that the scheme will be completed in early 2016.

A.113. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Land at Former EDF Energy Depot and Training Centre, Ely Road, Milton

A.114. 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. At March 2015, 89 dwellings and the sports pavilion were built. It is unclear exactly when the restoration and conversion of North Lodge to a dwelling will be undertaken, and therefore no allowance has been made for this dwelling in the housing trajectory.

A.115. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is **not** considered **deliverable or developable** as although the restoration and conversion of North Lodge has outline planning permission, it is unclear exactly when the restoration and conversion will be undertaken.

Former John Faulkner Infants School, The Baulks, Sawston

A.116. The site has planning permission for 10 dwellings. At March 2015, 1 dwelling had been completed and the remaining 9 dwellings were under construction. The agent anticipates that the scheme will be completed by December 2015.

A.117. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Land at Church Street, Great Eversden

A.118. The site has planning permission for 10 affordable dwellings. The Council's Planning Committee in March 2015 gave officers delegated powers to approve a revised planning application, subject to a condition requiring low level lighting. It is anticipated that construction will start on site in Autumn 2015 and be completed in Autumn 2016.

A.119. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Land at London Road, Great Shelford and Granta Terrace, Stapleford

A.120. Three sites have detailed planning permission for 62 dwellings and open space following the demolition of existing Welch's Group buildings. At March 2015, 4 dwellings had been completed and 14 dwellings were under construction. The developer anticipates that the development will be completed in December 2016, and has provided information that anticipates that 20 dwellings will be completed by March 2016, and that the remaining 38 dwellings will be completed in the following year. The completed questionnaire was provided after the preparation of the housing trajectory, which assumes a slightly different split of completions: 14 dwellings in 2015-2016, and 44 dwellings in 2016-2017.

A.121. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Land west of Cody Road, Waterbeach

A.122. Planning permission for 60 dwellings, car parking, open space and a children's play area was allowed on appeal in June 2014. The planning inspector considering the appeal lodged concluded that the Council cannot demonstrate a five year supply of housing land and that having regard to the development plan and the presumption in favour of sustainable development in the **NPPF** this is a suitable and sustainable

location for this scale of residential development. The Council's planning committee in May 2015 gave officers delegated powers to approve a revised planning application subject to the resolution of issues and the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The developer anticipates that the scheme will be completed by Spring 2018.

A.123. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:

- **Available:** the site has planning permission and the Council's planning committee has given officers delegated powers to approve a revised scheme subject to the resolution of issues and the completion of a s106 agreement.
- **Suitable:** the planning inspector considering the appeal lodged concluded that the Council cannot demonstrate a five year supply of housing land and that having regard to the development plan and the presumption in favour of sustainable development in the **NPPF** this is a suitable and sustainable location for this scale of residential development. Planning permission was allowed on appeal.
- **Achievable and Viable:** the site has planning permission and the developer anticipates that the scheme will be completed by Spring 2018.

Land north of Bannold Road, Waterbeach

A.124. Outline planning permission for residential development of up to 90 homes was allowed on appeal in June 2014. The planning inspector considering the appeal lodged concluded that the Council cannot demonstrate a five year supply of housing land and that having regard to the development plan and the presumption in favour of sustainable development in the **NPPF** this is a suitable and sustainable location for this scale of residential development. The developer anticipates that the first dwellings will be completed in 2017-2018 and that the scheme will be completed in 2018-2019. A new outline planning application for a residential development of 144 homes was submitted in June 2015.

A.125. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:

- **Available:** the site has planning permission and a new outline planning application for a revised scheme has been submitted.
- **Suitable:** the planning inspector considering the appeal lodged concluded that the Council cannot demonstrate a five year supply of housing land and that having regard to the development plan and the presumption in favour of sustainable development in the **NPPF** this is a suitable and sustainable location for this scale of residential development. Planning permission was allowed on appeal.
- **Achievable and Viable:** the site has planning permission and the developer anticipates that the scheme will be completed in 2018-2019.

Showmans Site, Biddall's Boulevard, Kneesworth Road, Meldreth

A.126. Planning permission for the variation of the original planning permission to allow an additional 10 plots was granted in May 2014. This planning permission regularises 6

plots and permits 4 new plots. The 4 new plots can be occupied as conditions relating to the provision and implementation of surface water drainage, the provision and maintenance of the area of public open space, and the provision of a footpath along the north west side of Kneesworth Road have been discharged. It is unclear exactly when the 4 new plots will be provided and therefore no allowance has been made for these 4 plots in the housing trajectory.

- A.127. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is **not** considered **deliverable or developable** as although the site has planning permission for 4 new plots and the conditions have been discharged, it is unclear exactly when the new plots will be provided.

Land north of Fen Drayton Road, Swavesey

- A.128. The site has planning permission for 20 affordable dwellings. Construction has started and it is anticipated that the scheme will be completed in May 2016.
- A.129. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Land rear of Cygnus Business Park, Swavesey

- A.130. Planning permission for 12 dwellings was granted in May 2015. The agent anticipates that development will start on site in early 2016 and be completed in Autumn 2017.
- A.131. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Granta Processors, Mill Lane, Whittlesford

- A.132. The site has outline planning permission for 16 dwellings following the demolition of existing buildings. The site is not available immediately as there is an existing active employment use on the site that needs to be relocated. The agent anticipates that the site will become available in mid 2017, that construction could start on site at the same time, and that the scheme will be completed in 2018-2019.
- A.133. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission, and although the site is not available immediately as the existing employment use needs to be relocated, there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Land at Bannold Road and Bannold Drove, Waterbeach

- A.134. Outline planning permission for up to 57 dwellings was allowed on appeal in February 2015. The planning inspector considering the appeal lodged notes that the parties agree that the Council cannot demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable housing sites and therefore that relevant policies for the supply of housing should not

be considered up-to-date. The Inspector concluded that the proposal would not adversely affect the character and appearance of the area and would accord with the **NPPF**. It is unclear exactly when construction will start as the landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire this year; however it is reasonable to assume the site will be completed in five years.

A.135. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:

- **Available:** the site has planning permission.
- **Suitable:** the planning inspector considering the appeal lodged concludes that the site is a sustainable location with good access on foot to local services and facilities and good access to public transport. Planning permission was allowed on appeal.
- **Achievable and Viable:** the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Newdigate House, 3 Horseheath Road, Linton

A.136. The site has planning permission for 12 dwellings following demolition of existing dwelling. Construction has started and the agent anticipates that the scheme will be completed in 2016-2017.

A.137. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Land to east of Cody Road and north of Bannold Road, Waterbeach

A.138. Outline planning permission for up to 36 dwellings was granted in April 2015. The site was recommended for approval by the case officer as the adverse impacts of this development were not considered to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits of the development, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF which establish a presumption in favour of sustainable development in the context of the lack of a five year housing land supply. The developer has confirmed that, subject to the granting of detailed planning permission for the site, it is reasonable to assume that the scheme will be completed in 2017-2018.

A.139. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and the developer has advised that it is reasonable to assume that the scheme will be completed in 2017-2018.

Small Sites (9 dwellings or less)

A.140. At 31 March 2015, there were 187 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.141. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF these sites are considered **deliverable** as the sites have planning permission and are under construction.
- A.142. At 31 March 2015, there were 234 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, 211 dwellings are anticipated to be completed within five years.
- A.143. Between 1 April and 30 June 2015, 34 dwellings were granted planning permission on small sites that did not already have planning permission at 31 March 2015. 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, 31 dwellings are anticipated to be completed within five years.
- A.144. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF these sites are considered **deliverable** as the sites have planning permission and a discount of 10% has been applied to allow for any that may not come forward. There is no clear evidence that these sites will not be delivered within five years.

h. Windfalls: Unallocated Sites with Resolution to Grant Planning Permission (see Table SC6)

Land west of Longstanton

- A.145. 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 would provide an additional 36 dwellings. There are still issues to be resolved relating to the s106 agreement and therefore no allowance is made for housing on this site in the housing trajectory.
- A.146. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is **not** considered **deliverable or developable** as there are still issues to be resolved relating to the s106 agreement and therefore it is unclear exactly when the development will be delivered.

Land rear of 131 The Causeway, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth

- A.147. The Council's planning committee in August 2014 gave officers delegated powers to approve the erection of 20 dwellings, subject to an independent assessment being undertaken to determine the viability of providing additional affordable housing within

the scheme and the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The agent anticipates that development will start on site in 2016 and be completed in 2017.

- A.148. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Land adjacent to Hill Farm, Fowlmere Road, Foxton

- A.149. The Council's planning committee in February 2015 gave officers delegated powers to approve the erection of 15 affordable dwellings, subject to outstanding comments from and any further work required by Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeology Service, and the prior completion of a s106 agreement. It is anticipated that construction will start on site in January 2016 and that the development will be completed in January 2017.

- A.150. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Ermine Street, Caxton

- A.151. The Council's planning committee in March 2015 gave officers delegated powers to approve the erection of 10 dwellings, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The agent anticipates that, subject to the completion of the s106 agreement, development will start on site in Autumn 2015 and that the scheme will be completed by December 2016.

- A.152. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Former CEMEX Works, Haslingfield Road, Barrington

- A.153. The Council's planning committee in June 2015 gave officers delegated powers to approve the demolition of all existing buildings and structures and redevelopment to provide up to 220 residential units, formal and informal open space including allotments, car parking for Barrington Primary School, new pedestrian and cycle links to Barrington village and Foxton Station, and associated works, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The site was recommended for approval by the case officer as the Council does not have an up-to-date five year housing land supply and therefore on balance, the harm arising from the scheme does not significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. The agent anticipates that the demolition of the existing buildings and the clean-up / restoration of the site will be undertaken in 2016, that the construction of dwellings will start in late 2016 / early 2017, and that the scheme will be completed by 2020.

A.154. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and the agent anticipates that the development will be completed by 2020.

Land north of Daniels Close, Willingham

A.155. The Council's planning committee in April 2015 gave officers delegated powers to approve the erection of 12 affordable dwellings subject to officers discussing with the applicant and Local Highways Authority options for a footpath on at least one side of the access road, and the prior completion of a s106 agreement. It is anticipated that construction will start on site in Autumn 2015 and that the development will be completed in Autumn 2017.

A.156. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

i. Windfalls: Windfall Allowance (see Table SC6)

A.157. The **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.158. In South Cambridgeshire, analysis of housing completions between 2006 and 2014, shows that an average of 203 dwellings per year 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.159. 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.160. Identified windfall sites are predicted to deliver over 200 dwellings a year in the first two years of the housing trajectory (2015-2017) and just under 200 dwellings in 2017-2018 and therefore no allowance for unidentified windfall sites is included in the housing trajectory for these years. 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 does not exceed 200 dwellings a year. It is anticipated that unidentified windfall sites will deliver 2,450 dwellings by 2031.

A.161. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the **NPPF** these sites are considered **deliverable and developable** as historic data shows that an average of 203 dwellings per year have been completed on windfall sites (compliant with the

definition in the **NPPF**) and therefore the Council's assumption of no more than 200 dwellings on 'unidentified' windfall sites a year is a realistic allowance.

Appendix 2: Data for Indicators

a. Core and Local Output Indicators

Figure A.1: 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	1999-2014	1999-2015
26%	25%	25%	26%	27%	27%	27%	29%	29%	30%	31%	31%	31%	32%	32%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.2: Percentage of dwellings completed on Previously Developed Land (**Indicator CO-H3**)

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	2013-2014	2014-2015
26%	22%	28%	26%	34%	29%	24%	40%	28%	51%	44%	31%	22%	46%	31%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.3: 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%	33%	22%
2006-2007	29%	61%	10%
2007-2008	35%	45%	20%
2008-2009	7%	64%	30%
2009-2010	22%	32%	46%
2010-2011	34%	42%	25%
2011-2012	46%	22%	32%
2012-2013	73%	16%	11%
2013-2014	20%	73%	7%
2014-2015	19%	67%	13%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.4: 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	2013-2014	2014-2015
26.4	27.0	24.6	34.1	28.4	32.5	32.4	30.6	40.0	38.7	35.8	32.9	26.0	29.0	33.9

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.5: 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	2013-2014	2014-2015
Gross	142	38	127	271	115	285	238	463	275	281	205	192	105	207	329
	9%	7%	19%	26%	18%	30%	23%	35%	40%	41%	29%	25%	16%	28%	36%
Net	142	38	127	259	95	283	169	459	223	245	202	153	69	150	329
	9%	7%	19%	27%	17%	32%	18%	36%	37%	40%	31%	23%	12%	24%	38%
Acquisitions	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	19	17	1	10	0	11	0

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

Figure A.6: 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%
2013-2014	20%	30%	50%
2014-2015	0%	35%	65%

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

Figure A.7: 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	0	0	0	0	10	0
2004-2005	0	0	0	0	11	0
2005-2006	3	0	0	0	0	0
2006-2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007-2008	4	0	0	1	0	0
2008-2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009-2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010-2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011-2012	10	1	0	0	0	0
2012-2013	29	0	0	0	0	0
2013-2014	54	0	0	0	0	0
2014-2015	4	0	0	0	6	0

At 31 March 2015:

- a further 8 Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission were under construction;
- a further 3 Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission had not yet been started; and
- a further 4 Travelling Showpeople plots with planning permission had not yet been started.

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

Figure A.8: Total dwellings built by settlement category (**Indicator LOE1iii**)

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Edge of Cambridge	100	305	149	100	97	57	34	15	104
Rural Centres	260	362	214	290	341	181	194	277	280
Minor Rural Centres	141	164	57	100	70	91	82	74	282
Group Villages	231	209	72	65	104	224	178	107	27
Infill Villages	67	60	28	13	15	21	15	8	23
Outside Village Frameworks	124	174	82	42	29	104	53	151	153

Settlement category as in the adopted Local Development Framework, see Core Strategy Policies ST/4, ST/5, ST/6 and ST/7.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.9: 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%	1%
2004-2005	32%	36%	30%	2%
2005-2006	39%	34%	23%	3%
2006-2007	34%	30%	35%	0%
2007-2008	48%	19%	31%	2%
2008-2009	48%	31%	20%	0%
2009-2010	51%	29%	21%	0%
2010-2011	37%	32%	31%	0%
2011-2012	45%	23%	31%	1%
2012-2013	32%	34%	29%	4%
2013-2014	39%	27%	28%	6%
2014-2015	44%	34%	22%	0%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.10: 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	2013-2014	2014-2015
1 or 2 bedrooms	29%	28%	36%	36%	38%	32%	40%	35%	30%
3 bedrooms	28%	22%	27%	30%	26%	31%	25%	21%	30%
4 or more bedrooms	43%	49%	36%	34%	37%	37%	35%	44%	38%
unknown	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.11: Gross amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) (**Indicators CO-BD1i and M33**)

	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	1,183	10,891	673	3,277	2,706	26,871
2011-2012	0	564	5,461	172	5,767	4,467	16,431
2012-2013	4,821	1,112	574	870	8,359	6,561	22,297
2013-2014	128	865	4,154	853	2,261	7,420	15,681
2014-2015	330	3,727	28,759	1,691	4,845	7,696	47,048
TOTAL	16,776	136,220	270,911	50,079	98,241	85,105	657,332

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.12: Gross amount and type of completed employment land (ha) (**Indicators LOA10i and M33**)

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
1999-2002	0.61	18.37	15.61	2.12	6.93	0.99	44.63
2002-2003	0.03	4.73	10.43	1.00	0.64	0.78	17.60
2003-2004	0.33	6.88	2.86	0.75	0.35	0.53	11.70
2004-2005	0.00	2.32	6.34	2.04	0.45	1.70	12.86
2005-2006	0.05	1.95	4.03	3.63	1.13	3.12	13.90
2006-2007	0.00	2.22	0.76	1.81	3.77	1.46	10.02
2007-2008	0.22	1.65	1.92	1.30	2.03	8.80	15.92
2008-2009	0.00	4.58	13.60	2.19	4.75	3.10	28.22
2009-2010	0.00	0.83	1.91	0.30	0.02	0.82	3.88
2010-2011	3.77	0.60	7.43	0.07	1.18	0.71	13.75
2011-2012	0.00	0.88	2.83	0.02	2.50	25.21	31.44
2012-2013	1.66	0.53	0.52	0.84	1.65	2.02	7.21
2013-2014	0.03	0.63	1.42	0.63	1.13	2.03	5.86
2014-2015	0.02	1.06	7.52	0.47	2.78	4.02	15.88
TOTAL	6.72	47.22	77.18	17.17	29.31	55.27	232.88

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.13: Amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) on PDL (Indicator CO-BD2)

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total on PDL	% of total floorspace
1999-2002	0	16,789	25,278	2,361	15,510	3,000	62,938	37%
2002-2003	0	9,843	278	535	2,830	1,978	15,464	24%
2003-2004	0	2,525	7,678	100	1,550	2,447	14,300	35%
2004-2005	0	3,977	4,888	1,476	1,473	246	12,060	40%
2005-2006	0	5,488	2,973	3,578	3,641	3,897	19,577	44%
2006-2007	0	9,367	1,045	31	4,471	186	15,100	39%
2007-2008	122	1,120	8,557	842	2,741	4,008	17,390	39%
2008-2009	64	5,865	24,482	485	1,961	3,340	36,197	42%
2009-2010	0	208	4,285	1,032	235	1,318	7,078	52%
2010-2011	8,141	329	1,960	673	2,821	2,355	16,279	61%
2011-2012	0	401	5,461	172	2,282	4,467	12,783	78%
2012-2013	4,821	505	574	0	6,529	6,561	18,990	85%
2013-2014	128	741	1,135	611	2,261	1,474	6,350	40%
2014-2015	330	3,727	21,983	1,163	3,405	3,087	33,695	72%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.14: Gross amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2014 (Indicators CO-BD3i and M34)

	Outline planning permissions	Full & RM planning permissions - not started	Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	Total (with planning permission)
B1	4.06	0.20	0.78	5.04
B1a	8.83	4.71	5.35	18.89
B1b	34.10	3.53	5.80	43.43
B1c	1.60	2.02	1.07	4.68
B2	3.96	12.73	3.99	20.69
B8	2.26	3.93	1.33	7.51
Total	54.80	27.12	18.31	100.23

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

b. Significant Effects Indicators

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

	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire
2001	20,291	20,043
2002	20,609	20,324
2003	20,829	20,513
2004	21,163	20,643
2005	19,691	18,685
2006	18,832	17,950
2007	18,290	17,445
2008	17,417	16,587
2009	16,120	15,309
2010	15,936	15,150
2011	15,047	14,246
2012	15,060	14,223
2013	14,576	13,790

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

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

	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire
2003	5,621	5,152
2004	5,615	5,191
2005	5,503	5,036
2006	5,353	4,948
2007	5,291	4,860
2008	5,015	4,582
2009	4,889	4,486
2010	4,903	4,490
2011	4,805	4,405
2012	4,761	4,346
2013	4,628	4,239

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
Cambridge Water Company	141	142	151	148	148	141	136	136	138	141
Industry Average	150	150	154	150	151	148	148	146	146	n/a

Source: Ofwat

Figure A.18: Residential development assessed for Code for Sustainable Homes (**Indicator SE14**)

Cumulative number of certificates issued in South Cambridgeshire, at:																			
	Jun-10	Sep-10	Dec-10	Mar-11	Jun-11	Sep-11	Dec-11	Mar-12	Jun-12	Sep-12	Dec-12	Mar-13	Jun-13	Sep-13	Dec-13	Mar-14	Jun-14	Sep-14	Dec-14
Design Stage	123	150	197	256	262	348	366	406	425	433	469	604	669	705	720	1,179	1,228	1,298	1,323
Post Construction Stage	103	139	139	151	217	252	261	334	388	388	388	396	407	424	460	533	641	680	879

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	2013-2014	2014-2015
Composted	5%	9%	29%	31%	33%	34%	35%	35%	33%	31%	30%	32%	33%
Recycled	18%	20%	18%	18%	18%	19%	19%	19%	23%	27%	26%	26%	25%

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**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
South Cambridgeshire	69%	73%	78%	81%	85%	83%	88%	87%
Cambridgeshire LEA	60%	61%	66%	70%	76%	77%	80%	79%
East of England	59%	61%	65%	69%	74%	78%	81%	80%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council