



South Cambridgeshire Authority Monitoring Report

Covering the period 1st April 2017 – 31st March 2018

January 2019

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1. Introduction, Context and Indicators

The Authority Monitoring Report (previously known as 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 planning 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 Authority 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, although 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) if a Council has an adopted Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule, information relating to the collection and spending of CIL monies.
- 1.6. This AMR covers the period from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. 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 Business Intelligence (Research) Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and the Planning departments at the five district councils. The Business Intelligence (Research) 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 Business Intelligence (Research) 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 Business Intelligence (Research) Team also publish summary tables and topic reports on housing, business, retail and renewable energy completions and commitments on their website: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/planning/monitoring-housing-business-and-renewable-energy-development/>. **For some indicators the data for previous years has been revised from the data previously published; this is a result of the on-going assessment of data by the Business Intelligence (Research) Team to remove any inaccuracies.**
- 1.9. 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 preparing planning policy documents. Chapter 2 reviews progress on the preparation of the Local Plan and Area Action Plans, 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. Appendix 1 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 reported in Chapter 3.
- 1.14. Core output indicators were originally 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. This will be the last AMR that will monitor planning policies included in the Core Strategy, Development Control Policies DPD and Site Specific Policies DPD. Future AMRs will monitor planning policies in the recently adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (September 2018) and adopted Area Action Plans.
- 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 or completed.
- 1.17. On 27 September 2018, the Council adopted its new South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, which supersedes the Local Plan 2004 saved policy, the Core Strategy DPD, the Development Control Policies DPD, the Site Specific Policies DPD, and a number of specific AAP policies. The recently adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (September 2018) includes a set of output indicators that are relevant to the proposals in the plan. This set of output indicators will now replace the majority of the previous core and local output indicators, except for those included in the AAPs. In this AMR, data has been provided for the new South Cambridgeshire Local Plan indicators where the new planning policy they are monitoring the implementation of is not significantly different from the previously adopted planning policy. Data for monitoring indicators related to new or significantly different planning policies has not been collected.
- 1.18. In the 2018-2019 AMR, although the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan will only have been formally adopted half way through the monitoring year, the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan covers the period 2011-2031 and therefore the data collected for the whole monitoring year will be a reflection of how the planning policies have been implemented. Where the recently adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan introduces new or significantly different planning policies to those in previously adopted plans, the AMR will include commentary to explain this and any anomalies in the data.

- 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 South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. The significant effect indicators from both Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports are reported in Chapter 4.

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 2017) was the LDS agreed in December 2016. 'Live' updates to the LDS are published on the Council's website: www.scambs.gov.uk/lds
- 2.2. The December 2016 LDS sets out the stages in the preparation of the **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan**. The Local Plan incorporates a review of the **Core Strategy, Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (DPD)** and **Site Specific Policies DPD** and also includes the policies and proposals for **Gypsy and Traveller** accommodation as these are no longer to be progressed in a separate DPD.
- 2.3. The December 2016 LDS recorded that the **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** was submitted in March 2014, and that the examination hearings would be completed in 2017. The December 2016 LDS also anticipated that following a modifications consultation, the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan would be adopted in 2017, but made clear that this was subject to progress on the examination.
- 2.4. The Inspectors closed the examination hearings in July 2017. Public consultation on Main Modifications to the South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge Local Plans that the Inspectors considered might be necessary in order for the Local Plans to be found 'sound' was undertaken in January-February 2018. All the representations received were submitted to the Inspectors in March 2018. The Inspectors' Reports on the two Local Plans were issued in August 2018. The Inspectors concluded that the two Local Plans are sound and provide an appropriate basis for the planning of the area, provided that a number of main modifications were made, which are detailed in their reports. The **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** was adopted on 27 September 2018 and the Cambridge Local Plan was adopted on 18 October 2018.
- 2.5. The December 2016 LDS also sets out the Council's intention to prepare a **Cambridge Northern Fringe East Area Action Plan (AAP)**. The Cambridge Northern Fringe East AAP is being prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council and public consultation on issues and options was undertaken between December 2014 and February 2015. The December 2016 LDS advised that the timetable for the preparation of the **Cambridge Northern Fringe East AAP** was under review.
- 2.6. Since the end of the monitoring period, a revised LDS for Greater Cambridge, covering the Local Planning Authorities of South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council, was adopted by both Councils in October 2018. The LDS sets out the broad timetable for the preparation of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan and the Cambridge Northern Fringe AAP. Both plans are to be prepared jointly. It is proposed that the Issues & Options consultation for the Greater Cambridge Local Plan will take place in Autumn 2019, consistent with the recently adopted Local Plans. A second Issues & Options consultation on the Cambridge Northern Fringe AAP will take place in Spring 2019. The LDS proposes that the Cambridge Northern Fringe AAP covers a wider area than just Cambridge Northern Fringe East by

including the Cambridge Science Park, and this approach will be subject to public consultation as part of the second Issues & Options consultation.

- 2.7. The Council is currently preparing a number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), and key dates are shown in the table below:

Title	Key Stage
Waterbeach New Town SPD	Adoption anticipated February 2019
Sustainable Design & Construction SPD	Consultation on draft SPD anticipated Spring 2019
Bourn Airfield New Village SPD	Consultation on draft SPD anticipated Summer 2019

b. Action taken on Duty to Co-operate

Working with Duty to Co-operate Bodies

- 2.8. 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.
- 2.9. The Council produced a **Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Co-operate** in June 2013 setting out how the Council 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 2014¹. This document sets out how the Council 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 continued through the examination process to assist the Council to respond to questions raised in the Inspector's Matters and in support at hearings.
- 2.10. Statements of Common Ground were agreed with Uttlesford District Council, North 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.
- 2.11. A [Statement of Co-operation between the Greater Cambridgeshire Local Nature Partnership and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough local planning authorities](#) (April 2013) set out how the organisations will continue to cooperate. South Cambridgeshire District Council, Anglian Water and the Environment Agency also produced a [Joint Position Statement on Foul Water and Environmental Capacity](#) (January 2014) which set out the current understanding of the waste water

¹ [Statement of Compliance with Duty to Co-operate \(March 2014\)](#)

treatment issues within South Cambridgeshire and its associated environmental implications.

- 2.12. During the examination process the Council 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 agreed a joint statement of common ground with English Heritage relating to the Green Belt². South Cambridgeshire District Council also agreed a statement of common ground with the Environment Agency in respect of policies relating to Climate Change³ and Sport England⁴ in respect of policies relating to sports and recreation provision.
- 2.13. The Inspectors in their reports on the Local Plans concluded that they were satisfied that where necessary the Council had engaged constructively, actively and on an on-going basis in the preparation of the Local Plans and that the duty to co-operate had therefore been met.

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

- 2.14. The Council co-operated with other local authorities in the preparation of the [Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2013 \(SHMA\)](#) and other evidence base studies. The [Memorandum of Co-operation](#) (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 undertook further work on the assessment of objectively assessed housing need as part of the further work requested by the Inspectors during the examination of the Local Plans.
- 2.15. The Cambridgeshire authorities, together with Peterborough City Council, also agreed the [Strategic Spatial Priorities: Addressing the Duty to Co-operate across Cambridgeshire & Peterborough](#) 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

- 2.16. In September 2014, Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council agreed a [Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory](#). This confirms the agreement between the two Councils under the duty to co-operate that the housing trajectories for the two areas should be

² [Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage relating to the Green Belt](#)

³ [Statement of Common Ground with the Environment Agency relating to Climate Change policies](#)

⁴ [Statement of Common Ground with Sport England relating to sports and recreation provision](#)

considered together for the purposes of phasing housing delivery, and for calculating five year housing land supply for plan-making and decision-taking.

- 2.17. The Inspectors in their reports on the Local Plans concluded that the Memorandum of Understanding would assist in securing sustainable development and that the use of the joint housing trajectory across the two Local Plans is a reasonable approach.

Transport Issues

- 2.18. 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](#) 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.
- 2.19. The Council responded to consultations on the [Cambridgeshire Long Term Transport Strategy](#) and the revisions to the [Local Transport Plan](#) in July 2014 recognising the importance of planning for future transport within the county.
- 2.20. 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 and participating in the Development Consent Order application examination which was held between May and November 2015. The Secretary of State issued its decision on 11 May 2016⁵, giving the go ahead. Work started on the construction of the scheme in late 2016 and the road will be open to traffic in 2020.
- 2.21. The Council is one of the partners of the [Greater Cambridge Partnership](#) (formerly known as the City Deal), which is a delivery body for the Greater Cambridge City Deal. The [Greater Cambridge City Deal](#) was signed with Government in June 2014 and is one of the largest of several city deal programmes taking place across the country. It brings together key partners to work with communities, businesses and industry leaders and up to £500 million of grant funding to help deliver infrastructure to support growth in one of the world's leading tourism and business destinations. As part of this, the Greater Cambridge Partnership is considering a range of transport projects to deliver a sustainable transport network for Cambridge and the surrounding network of towns and villages.
- 2.22. In the [Road Investment Strategy](#) the Government announced funding for upgrading the A428 between the Caxton Gibbet and A1 (Black Cat junction) as part of an expressway standard link between Cambridge and Oxford. The Council is working closely with Highways England and the Department for Transport to develop the

⁵ [Secretary of State for Transport decision on A14 improvement scheme](#)

scheme⁶. Highways England will submit the Development Consent Order application to the Secretary of State in 2019/2020 and, subject to approval, construction could begin in 2021/2022.

Working with other Adjacent Local Planning Authorities

- 2.23. 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:
- Cambridge City Council in September 2013;
 - Central Bedfordshire Council in June 2013, March 2014, August 2016 and August 2017;
 - East Cambridgeshire District Council in November 2013, May 2014, March 2016 and February 2017;
 - Uttlesford District Council in May 2014, February 2015, December 2015; August 2017 and July 2018;
 - Braintree District Council in May 2014;
 - Forest Health District Council in March 2017; and
 - Huntingdonshire District Council in August 2017.
- 2.24. A number of Duty to Co-operate meetings have been held with neighbouring authorities including with Uttlesford District Council, North Hertfordshire District Council and Central Bedfordshire Council regarding their emerging Local Plan proposals.

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

- 2.25. There was initially limited interest shown by Parish Councils in preparing a **Neighbourhood Plan**, however more recently there has been a steady increase in interest from Parish Councils considering preparing Neighbourhood Plans for their areas.
- 2.26. Before a Neighbourhood Plan can be prepared a **neighbourhood area** must be designated. There are currently eighteen designated neighbourhood areas in South Cambridgeshire:
- **Babraham;**
 - **Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth;**
 - **Cottenham;**
 - **Foxton;**
 - **Fulbourn;**
 - **Gamlingay;**
 - **Great Abington Former Land Settlement Association (LSA) Estate** – this covers the former Land Settlement Association estate, which only forms part of the parish of Great Abington;

⁶ [Highways England A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Scheme](#)

- **Histon & Impington** – this covers the area of the parish to the north of the A14;
- **Linton and Hildersham** – these two parishes have joined together to form a single neighbourhood area;
- **Melbourn**;
- **Pampisford**;
- **Sawston**;
- **Stapleford and Great Shelford** – these two parishes have joined together to form a single neighbourhood area;
- **Swavesey**;
- **Thriplow**;
- **Waterbeach** – South Cambridgeshire District Council and Waterbeach Parish Council have agreed a framework as to how they will work together;
- **West Wickham**; and
- **Whittlesford**.

2.27. Three of these Neighbourhood Plans have reached formal stages in the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan:

- Cottenham: the Parish Council carried out pre-submission public consultation on the **Cottenham Neighbourhood Plan** in June-August 2018.
- Histon & Impington: the Parish Council carried out pre-submission public consultation on the **Histon & Impington Neighbourhood Plan** in October-November 2018.
- Great Abington Former LSA Estate: the Parish Council carried out pre-submission public consultation on the **Great Abington Former LSA Estate Neighbourhood Plan** in 2017, and formally submitted the Neighbourhood Plan to SCDC in February 2018. Public consultation on the submission version of the Neighbourhood Plan was carried out by SCDC in March-April 2018, and the Neighbourhood Plan was subject to examination between May and October 2018. The examination of the Neighbourhood Plan was extended (and longer than anticipated) to wait for the Inspectors' Report on the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan to be published and the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan to be adopted on 27 September 2018.

The Examiner's Report on the **Great Abington Former LSA Estate Neighbourhood Plan** was issued on 15 October 2018, and the examiner concludes that subject to a series of recommended modifications the Neighbourhood Plan meets all the necessary legal requirements and should proceed to referendum. SCDC (in conjunction with the Parish Council) has considered the conclusions of the Examiner's Report, and published a decision statement that agrees that SCDC should act upon the conclusions in the Examiner's Report on the Great Abington Former LSA Estate Neighbourhood Plan and that the Neighbourhood Plan should proceed to a referendum.

The referendum on the **Great Abington Former LSA Estate Neighbourhood Plan** was held on 13 December 2018. The Neighbourhood Plan was successful at its referendum as more than half (79.05%) of those that voted have voted in

favour of SCDC using the Great Abington Former LSA Estate Neighbourhood Plan to help it decide planning applications in the neighbourhood area. SCDC's full Council will be asked to 'make' (adopt) the Neighbourhood Plan at its next meeting on 21 February 2019.

- 2.28. Initial discussions have taken place with a 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.
- 2.29. The Council has produced a suite of guidance documents on Neighbourhood Planning, which are published on the Council's website (www.scambs.gov.uk/npguidance) and consist of:
- **Support Offer and Memorandum of Understanding:** the Support Offer sets out clearly how South Cambridgeshire District Council will support Parish Councils preparing neighbourhood plans at the different stages in the plan making process. The Memorandum of Understanding is an agreement that can be signed up to by both the Council and a Parish Council to show how they will work together on a Neighbourhood Plan.
 - **Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit:** the toolkit includes a range of guidance notes about how to prepare a neighbourhood plan from getting a neighbourhood area designated to how to carry out site assessments. It includes information specific to South Cambridgeshire. Parish Councils can use this guidance to help them to decide whether to opt to prepare a plan and if they do how to go about this process.

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

- 2.30. The Council submitted a 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 South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, the CIL examination was not able to take place until the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan had been examined. On 16 November 2017, the Council's [Cabinet](#) resolved to withdraw the draft Charging Schedule that had been submitted for examination with a view to updating the viability and infrastructure evidence with Cambridge City Council ahead of the production, consultation and submission of a new draft Charging Schedule. The Council will consider the implications of more recent changes in national policy as part of a decision on how to progress. Without an adopted CIL Charging Schedule the Council cannot collect any CIL monies but developer contributions to infrastructure required by their developments continue to be secured as appropriate through section 106 agreements.

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

- 2.31. A complete list of indicators is included in Appendix 1, the data for all indicators is included in Chapters 3 and 4, 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

- 2.32. **Delivering housing requirements:** 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. The new **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (adopted in September 2018) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need. This implies an average delivery rate of 975 dwellings a year.
- 2.33. Against the **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan**, the housing trajectory published in the AMR 2016-2017 (published in December 2017) shows that 23,586 dwellings are expected to be delivered, this is 21% (4,086 dwellings) more than the housing requirement and allows flexibility to respond to changing conditions as required in the **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**. It is anticipated a new housing trajectory will be published in 2019.
- 2.34. **Housing completions:** Between 2011 and 2018 (the first seven years of the plan period for the new **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan**, adopted in September 2018), 4,695 net additional dwellings have been completed. The average annual delivery rate of 975 dwellings a year has yet to be achieved in the plan period (that started in 2011). In the last monitoring year (2017-2018), 729 net additional dwellings were completed in South Cambridgeshire; this is 70 dwellings more than the number predicted in the housing trajectory included in the AMR 2016-2017 (published in December 2017). This is an increase compared to the previous monitoring year but remains below the average annual delivery rate. Over the previous nine monitoring years, annual net housing completions had been consistently around 600 dwellings, except for 2014-2015 in which 867 dwellings were completed. This level of housing completions reflects the slowdown in the housing market, that the developments coming forward on the edge of Cambridge were still mainly building out on the Cambridge side of the administrative boundary, and that new settlements such as Northstowe were yet to deliver housing completions.
- 2.35. **Five year housing land supply:** Both South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge Local Plans set out that *“the housing trajectories for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire, as updated each year in the Annual Monitoring Report, will be considered together for the purposes of phasing of housing delivery, including for calculating 5-year housing land supply in development management decisions that concern housing development”* (**Policy S/12** of the **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** and **Policy 3** of the **Cambridge Local Plan**). With the adoption of the Local Plans, which set out

that “five year housing land supply will be calculated using the Liverpool Method and a buffer of 20%”, the Councils are justified in using the ‘Liverpool’ methodology for calculating their five year housing land supply, it is necessary to apply a 20% buffer, and it is appropriate to consider five year housing land supply jointly for the two Councils based on the joint trajectory. The Local Plan Inspectors’ Reports recognised that given the nature of the development strategy for Greater Cambridge as a whole, delivery would be higher in Cambridge in the early years of the plan period and higher in South Cambridgeshire later in the plan period, and therefore that housing supply and delivery should be considered jointly. Collectively this means that for Greater Cambridge, the Councils can demonstrate a five year housing land supply. **The Councils jointly have 5.8 years of housing land supply for the 2018-2023 five year period.**

- 2.36. The Councils consider that the Inspectors’ conclusions on the Councils’ five year housing land supply set out in their reports on the Local Plans, and the inclusion within the adopted Local Plans of statements on five year housing land supply, satisfies the requirements set out in the NPPF 2018 and NPPG for their five year land supply to be established in a recently adopted Local Plan.
- 2.37. **Gypsy & Traveller pitches:** Four new travelling showpeople plots at Meldreth have been completed in 2017-2018.
- 2.38. **Housing completions on previously developed land (PDL):** In the last monitoring year, 26% of dwellings completed were on PDL. In the last monitoring year, completions at Northstowe, Trumpington Meadows, Cambourne, two ‘five year supply’ sites on agricultural land outside of the village development framework of Waterbeach, and a site on agricultural land on the edge of Great Abington supported by the local community⁷ have contributed to a significant proportion of completions on ‘greenfield’ sites. It is anticipated that the proportion of development on PDL will increase in future years as the brownfield area of Northstowe and the new settlements at Waterbeach New Town and Bourn Airfield New Village come forward.
- 2.39. **Housing density:** Over the last 19 years, the average net density of dwellings completed on sites of 9 or more dwellings has fluctuated. In the last monitoring year, an average net density of 57.5 dph has been achieved on sites completed as five out of seven of the developments of 9 or more dwellings completed had an average net density of over 50 dph. This includes two parcels at Trumpington Meadows, where the average net density is higher due to their location on the edge of Cambridge.
- 2.40. Four parcels at Trumpington Meadows have now been completed within South Cambridgeshire which together have an average net density of 58.8 dph. Over the last 19 years, the completed parcels at Cambourne have achieved an average net density of 30.9 dph. In general, lower densities have been achieved at Lower Cambourne (an early phase in the construction of the settlement), and higher

⁷ The Council had sought to allocate this site in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan through modifications, however this was not supported by the Inspectors that did not consider the plan could be found unsound because of a failure to allocate this and other small sites in locations that are relatively unsustainable when the Local Plan already allocates sufficient land to meet the objectively assessed housing need.

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.

- 2.41. **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 10.3 times median earnings in 2017. In the last monitoring year, 201 new affordable dwellings were completed; this amounts to 25% of all new dwellings completed. In the last monitoring year, the majority of affordable housing completed has been delivered at the major developments of Cambourne and Trumpington Meadows, and on two 'five year supply' sites on the edge of Waterbeach. Additionally 3 market dwellings have been acquired by the Council for use as affordable dwellings.
- 2.42. During 2016-2017 (the previous monitoring year), when securing the provision of affordable housing on new developments through the planning application process the Council started applying the threshold of 3 dwellings or more from the affordable housing policy in the submission version of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. This approach continued for the first nine months of the last monitoring year (2017-2018); however from January-March 2018, the Council applied a threshold of 11 or more dwellings reflecting changes in national policy⁸. Overall for 2017-2018, 33% of dwellings permitted on sites with a net increase of 3 or more dwellings were affordable. This is less than the 40% required by the policy, partly due to the Council applying a new higher threshold of 11 dwellings or more for the last three months of the monitoring year and partly due to site specific reasons, such as viability.
- 2.43. In the last six 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.
- 2.44. **Housing development by settlement category:** The development strategy for the district was changed by the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2007, which focused 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.
- 2.45. However, in the six years between 2011 and 2017, less than half of the new dwellings completed were in the most sustainable locations on the edge of Cambridge and at Rural Centres. This is due to the completion of long allocated

⁸ [Planning Portfolio Holder Decision on Affordable Housing Threshold \(11 December 2017\)](#) reflecting Written Ministerial Statement (28 November 2014) and the comments made by the Local Plan Inspector in working correspondence with the Council. Further changes in the threshold were introduced in the new NPPF (published in July 2018) and these will be addressed in future AMRs.

significant residential developments at Summersfield, Papworth Everard (a Minor Rural Centre) and to the west of Longstanton (a Group Village). Both of these developments were rural allocations carried forward from the previous Local Plans. In Completions on the major developments at Orchard Park and Cambourne had also fallen compared to previous years, and completions on affordable housing exception sites and 'five year supply' sites increased the proportion of completions outside of development frameworks.

- 2.46. In the last monitoring year (2017-2018), a significant proportion (32%) of new dwellings completed continued to be on sites outside of development frameworks including on two 'five year supply' sites at Waterbeach and on a site on the edge of Great Abington supported by the local community⁹. However, unlike the preceding six years, over 50% of new dwellings completed were in the most sustainable locations of Cambridge (within the urban area and within the major developments on the fringes), at new settlements and within Rural Centres. This is due to significant numbers of completions at Northstowe (140 dwellings) and on Trumpington Meadows (123 dwellings).

Employment and the Economy

- 2.47. ***Delivering jobs requirements:*** The **Local Plan** (adopted in September 2018) identifies 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 2016 there was a net gain of 9,000 jobs in South Cambridgeshire.
- 2.48. ***Business completions:*** In the last monitoring year (2017-2018), business completions (net) were 51,637 sqm / 14.45 ha. The greatest areas of growth are at Cambridge Research Park (Landbeach) for 9 buildings for B1, B2 & B8 (6,975 sqm / 2.15 ha), Buckingham Business Park (Swavesey) for four buildings for B2 & B8 (14,467 sqm / 2.92 ha) and Cambridge Science Park (Milton) for a B1 building (8,305 sqm / 0.75 ha).
- 2.49. ***Business completions on previously developed land (PDL):*** In the last monitoring year, 52% of business floorspace completed was on PDL. In the last monitoring year, business floorspace was completed on 'greenfield' business parks at Babraham Research Park (new building 900, 4,342 sqm) and Buckingham Business Park, Swavesey (four buildings, 14,467 sqm).
- 2.50. ***Supply of business land:*** South Cambridgeshire has a large supply of business land with planning permission; at 31 March 2018 this amounted to 68.94 ha of net additional land, and of this just over half had detailed planning permission. There is also an additional supply of 23.17 ha from sites allocated in the Local Development Framework (that do not yet have planning permission), and further additional supply

⁹ The Council had sought to allocate this site in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan through modifications, however this was not supported by the Inspectors that did not consider the plan could be found unsound because of a failure to allocate this and other small sites in locations that are relatively unsustainable when the Local Plan already allocates sufficient land to meet the objectively assessed housing need.

from sites allocated in the recently adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (that do not yet have planning permission), such as:

- *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.
- *Land south of Cambridge Biomedical Campus*: an extension of 8.9 hectares to the Cambridge Biomedical Campus is identified for biomedical and biotechnology research and development uses and related higher education and sui-generis medical research institute uses.
- *Fulbourn Road (Fulbourn / Edge of Cambridge)*: a site adjoining the Peterhouse Technology Park of 6.9 hectares is allocated for employment uses.

- 2.51. **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 630 claimants in 2008 to 1,440 claimants in 2009) and remained over a thousand until 2013; however there has then been a gradual reduction to 470 claimants in February 2016. The number of claimants receiving Universal Credits (which have replaced some forms of Job Seekers Allowance) has also fallen significantly between 2013 and 2018. The number of active businesses in the district has increased by nearly 30% between 2004 and 2017. During the same period, annually the number of new businesses opening has outweighed the number of businesses closing, except for in 2009 and 2010 when the effects of the recession were being felt in the district.

Climate Change, Resources and the Environment

- 2.52. **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 reduction over the last twelve years.
- 2.53. 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. The A14 improvements should significantly alleviate impacts on local air quality in the AQMA and possibly allow the revocation of it or certainly the remodelling of it. In 2017-2018, the objectives for nitrogen dioxide and the particulate PM₁₀ were met at all the monitoring locations, with good data capture, and the data indicates a general improvement of air quality since 2016. The monitoring data relating to the existing AQMA also achieved relevant objectives; however there is a slight increase in nitrogen dioxide levels at tubes located along the A14, which is likely to be due to the local congestion as the result of the A14 improvement works¹⁰.
- 2.54. **Renewable and non-renewable resources**: The Council is committed to encouraging and enabling a reduction in the use of fossil fuels and increasing the

¹⁰ [Air Quality Annual Status Report for South Cambridgeshire District Council \(June 2018\)](#)

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 2018, two wind turbines, six biomass boilers and two schemes for photovoltaic panels had planning permission but had not yet been installed.

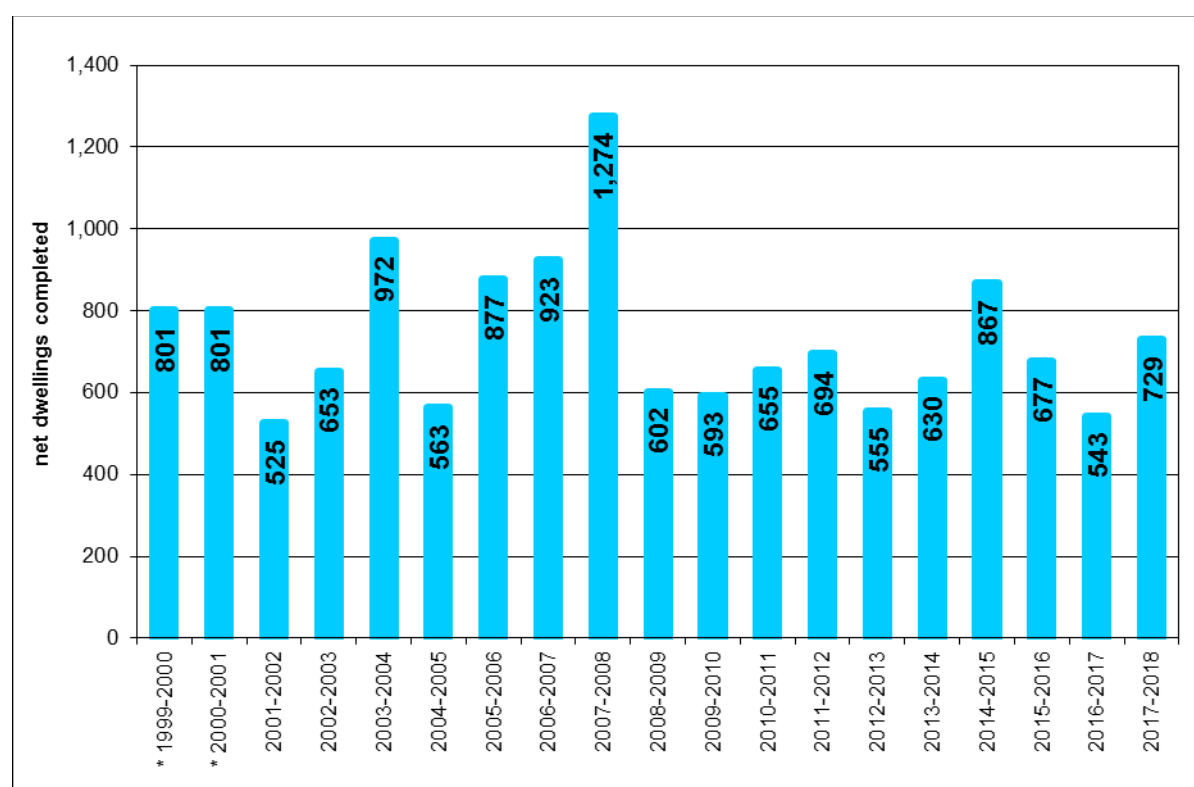
- 2.55. In the last eight monitoring years, over 80% of planning permissions granted for developments greater than 1,000 sqm or 10 dwellings, included renewable energy technologies to provide 10% renewable energy. Although the remaining planning permissions met the thresholds set out in Development Control Policy NE/3, individual circumstances meant that they were not required to meet the policy.
- 2.56. For Cambridge Water Company customers there is an increasing gap between the higher average water consumption for metered customers and lower average water consumption for unmetered customers. 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. Cambridge Water Company attributes some of the annual 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.
- 2.57. ***Development in locations of environmental importance:*** Between 2004 and 2018 no new development was completed within, or is considered to adversely affect, nationally or internationally important nature conservation sites. In the last monitoring year (2017-2018), two developments, including a new research and development building at Babraham Research Park, have been completed in the Green Belt 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.
- 2.58. **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.

3. Core and Local Output Indicators

Housing Completions

- 3.1 The **Core Strategy** (January 2007) proposed in **Policy ST/2** that the Council would make provision for 20,000 new homes in the district during the period 1999 to 2016. The development strategy focussed 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.
- 3.2 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Core Strategy) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need.

Figure 3.1: 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.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.2: 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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
42	361	213	337	620	151	377	267	219	190	162	206	154	151	129	239	201	95	126

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.3: Annual housing completions at North of Impington Lane, Impington (**Indicator SSLO2**)

2012-2013
31

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.4: Annual housing completions at Powells Garage, Great Shelford (**Indicator SSLO3**)

2011-2012
24

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.5: 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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
100	290	148	103	95	56	34	15	75	39	30	2

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.6: Annual housing completions at Cambridge Southern Fringe (Trumpington Meadows) (**Indicator CSF01**)

2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
29	2	62	123

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

*Figure 3.7: Annual housing completions within Fen Drayton Former Land Settlement Association Estate (**Indicator M28**)*

2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
1	4	3	3

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

*Figure 3.8: Annual housing completions at Northstowe (**Indicator NS01**)*

2016-2017	2017-2018
13	140

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing Trajectory and Five Year Housing Land Supply

- 3.3 Housing trajectories are used by the Council to demonstrate that anticipated housing delivery will meet or exceed the housing requirement set out in its Local Development Framework (or Local Plan), and also to calculate its five year housing land supply.
- 3.4 The government through the **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** requires that all local planning authorities identify sufficient specific deliverable sites to deliver a minimum of five years worth of housing against their requirement set out in their adopted development plan (or against local housing need where their requirement is more than five years old). The **NPPF** also sets out a requirement to provide an additional buffer of 5%, 10% or 20% depending on specific circumstances.
- 3.5 The new **NPPF** (published in July 2018) introduces the potential for the five year supply to be established for a year through a recently adopted Local Plan or Annual Position Statement. Further detail is set out in National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) published in September 2018.

Future Housing Trajectories and Five Year Housing Land Supply Calculations

- 3.6 The Councils have established their five year housing land supply in their recently adopted Local Plans. As confirmed by the Inspectors in their Reports, the five year supply is calculated on the basis of a joint housing trajectory reflecting the joint development strategy across the two Local Plans, a 20% buffer and the Liverpool methodology, whereby any undersupply since the beginning of the plan period is made up during the remaining years of the plan period. As such, the Councils have not reviewed and updated the Greater Cambridge housing trajectory for inclusion in this AMR.
- 3.7 In future, the Councils have the option to seek to confirm their five year supply through an Annual Position Statement, which is a formal process judged by the Planning Inspectorate (PINs) that results in the five year supply being established for a twelve month period starting from October each year. There is a specified process and timetable for the preparation of an Annual Position Statement, which is set out in NPPG.
- 3.8 If the Councils decide to produce an Annual Position Statement in future, this will follow a different timetable and separate process to the production of the AMR. As a result, the housing trajectory and five year supply calculations may no longer be published in the AMR, other than the conclusions.
- 3.9 The Councils anticipate that a new housing trajectory and five year supply calculations for the period 2019-2024 will be published in 2019.

Greater Cambridge Housing Requirements and Housing Trajectory

- 3.10 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018) requires (in **Policy S/5**) that provision is made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need

(Indicator CO-H1). This supersedes the previously adopted housing requirement as set out in **Policy ST/2** of the **Core Strategy** (adopted in January 2007) which had already been determined to be out of date.

- 3.11 Against the **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan**, the housing trajectory published in the AMR 2016-2017 (published in December 2017) shows that 23,586 dwellings are expected to be delivered between 2011 and 2031, this is 21% (4,086 dwellings) more than the housing requirement and allows flexibility to respond to changing conditions as required in the **NPPF**.
- 3.12 Together with the recently adopted Cambridge Local Plan, the Local Plans set a housing requirement of 33,500 homes between 2011 and 2031 for Greater Cambridge. The housing trajectory published in the AMR 2016-2017 (published in December 2017) shows that 38,080 dwellings are expected to be delivered between 2011 and 2031.

Greater Cambridge Five Year Housing Land Supply

- 3.13 Both South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge Local Plans set out that *“the housing trajectories for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire, as updated each year in the Annual Monitoring Report, will be considered together for the purposes of phasing of housing delivery, including for calculating 5-year housing land supply in development management decisions that concern housing development”* (**Policy S/12** of the **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** and **Policy 3** of the **Cambridge Local Plan**). The recently adopted Local Plans also establish that the *“five year housing land supply will be calculated using the Liverpool Method and a buffer of 20%”*.
- 3.14 The Local Plan Inspectors’ Reports recognised that given the nature of the development strategy for Greater Cambridge as a whole, delivery would be higher in Cambridge in the early years of the plan period and higher in South Cambridgeshire later in the plan period, and therefore that housing supply and delivery should be considered jointly. Collectively this means that for Greater Cambridge, the Councils can demonstrate a five year housing land supply. **The Councils jointly have 5.8 years of housing land supply for the 2018-2023 five year period (Indicators CO-H2c and M1)**.
- 3.15 The Councils consider that the Inspectors’ conclusions on the Councils’ five year housing land supply set out in their reports on the Local Plans, and the inclusion within the adopted Local Plans of statements on five year housing land supply, satisfies the requirements set out in the NPPF 2018 and NPPG for their five year land supply to be established in a recently adopted Local Plan.

Housing Delivery Test

- 3.16 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (NPPF, July 2018) introduces the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) which is an annual assessment of actual housing delivery over the previous three years against the housing requirement for the district for that same period. Government has indicated that it intends that the results of the HDT will be published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) each November.
- 3.17 The housing delivery for the district will in future be taken from annual statistical returns to MHCLG, and the housing requirement will either be taken from the latest adopted Local Plan (where this is less than five years old) or by calculating the local housing need for the district using the standard methodology as set out in National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) once the Local Plan is more than five years old.
- 3.18 It was anticipated that the first HDT results would have been published in November 2018. For this first assessment that looks at the three year period from 2015-2018 there are transitional arrangements relating to the housing requirement element of the assessment, such that it is based on household projection figures rather than the adopted housing requirement. The results have not yet been published (as at 9 January 2019).
- 3.19 National planning policy sets out the consequences of different results of the HDT, and they are as follows:

A HDT result of ...	Consequences
Less than 95%	An Action Plan is required which should assess the causes of under delivery and identify actions to increase delivery in future years. An Action Plan should be published within 6 months of the HDT results being published.
Less than 85%	A buffer of 20% should be applied to the five year supply calculations. A buffer of 20% is already being applied to the Greater Cambridge five year supply calculations as set out in the recently adopted Local Plans.
Less than 25% ¹¹	A presumption in favour of sustainable development applies – in the same way as if you cannot demonstrate a five year supply.

- 3.20 When MHCLG have published the results, a statement setting out the results and the implications for the Council will be published on the Council's Annual Monitoring Report webpage (www.scambs.gov.uk/planning/local-plan-and-neighbourhood-planning/annual-monitoring-report/).

¹¹ For the HDT results published in November 2019, the percentage at which this consequence applies increases to 'less than 45%', and from November 2020 onwards, the percentage increases to 'less than 75%'.

Greater Cambridge Partnership (formerly City Deal) – 1,000 Additional New Homes on Rural Exception Sites

- 3.21 The [Greater Cambridge City Deal](#) was signed with Government in June 2014 and brings up to £500 million of grant funding to help deliver infrastructure to support growth in the area with its highly successful economy. Through the City Deal, the partners have committed to 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.
- 3.22 On 1 September 2016 the Greater Cambridge City Deal Board¹² agreed how the 1,000 additional dwellings will be monitored. The Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans set a requirement of 33,500 homes between 2011 and 2031 for Greater Cambridge, and only once delivery exceeds the level needed to meet the Local Plans requirements can any eligible homes be counted towards the 1,000 additional new homes. Eligible homes are *‘all affordable homes (as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework) constructed on rural exception sites, and on sites not allocated for development in the local plans and outside of a defined settlement boundary’*.
- 3.23 The Greater Cambridge housing trajectory published in December 2017 (in both the South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge AMRs 2016-2017) shows that it is not anticipated that there will be a surplus in terms of delivery over and above that required to meet the housing requirements in the Local Plans until 2020/2021. Until 2020/2021, affordable homes that are being completed on eligible sites are contributing towards delivering the Greater Cambridge housing requirement of 33,500 dwellings. The date at which a surplus against the annualised housing requirement is anticipated will be reviewed and updated when the new housing trajectory is published in Spring 2019.
- 3.24 On the basis of known sites of 10 or more dwellings with planning permission or planning applications with a resolution to grant planning permission by the Council’s planning committee (as set out in figure 3.9), 853 affordable homes on eligible sites are anticipated to be delivered between 2020 and 2031 towards the target of 1,000 by 2031 (**Indicator M24**).
- 3.25 In May 2018, the Council published an update on its five year housing land supply that demonstrated that for the first time since June 2014 the Council could deliver a five year housing land supply. In September 2018, the Council adopted its new Local Plan and alongside the adoption of the Cambridge Local Plan in October 2018, the Councils can now demonstrate 5.8 years of housing land supply for 2018-2023. As a result ‘five year supply’ sites are no longer being permitted by the Council and a number of planning appeals on ‘five year supply’ sites have been dismissed by the Planning Inspectorate or withdrawn by the applicant. This change in circumstances in South Cambridgeshire in relation to five year housing land supply means that future contributions towards delivering the target will be solely from affordable housing on

¹² [Greater Cambridge City Deal Board Meeting, 1 September 2016](#)

rural exception sites or planning permissions granted as a departure from the adopted development plan.

- 3.26 The latest housing trajectory (published in December 2017) shows that 38,080 dwellings are anticipated in Greater Cambridge between 2011 and 2031, which is 4,580 dwellings more than the housing requirement of 33,500 dwellings. There are still a further 12 years until 2031 during which affordable homes on other eligible sites will continue to come forward as part of the additional supply, providing additional affordable homes that will count towards this target. With the adoption of the Local Plans and confirmation that the Councils have established a five year housing land supply, it is anticipated that rural exception sites will start to come forward again. However, due to the nature of rural exception sites and windfall sites, these cannot be robustly forecast up to 2031. Historically there is good evidence of rural exception sites being delivered (around 50 dwellings per year), and therefore we can be confident that the target will be achieved.

Figure 3.9: List of eligible sites of 10 or more dwellings, predicted to be delivered between 2020 and 2031 (as at 31 December 2018)

	Five Year Supply Site (5YS), Rural Exception Site (RES) or Departure Site (DS)	Number of Dwellings Permitted	... of which affordable	Number of Dwellings once in surplus	... of which affordable (therefore eligible dwellings)	Eligible dwellings predicted to be completed 2020-2031
Cambourne West	5YS (part of the site)	1,390	417	1390	425	209 ¹³
Land off Rockmill End & Meadow Road, Willingham	5YS (part of the site)	22	9	10	5	5
18 Boxworth End, Swavesey	5YS	30	12	30	12	12
East of New Road, Melbourn	5YS	199	80	124	50	50
CEMEX Cement Works, Barrington	5YS	220	88	220	88	88
Land off Mill Lane, Sawston	5YS	48	19	24	9	9
36 Oakington Road, Cottenham	5YS	50	20	5	5	5
Land off Haden Way, Willingham	5YS	64	26	64	26	26
Rear of 7-37 Station Road, Foxton	5YS	22	9	10	4	4

¹³ A further 216 eligible dwellings are predicted to be completed post 2031.

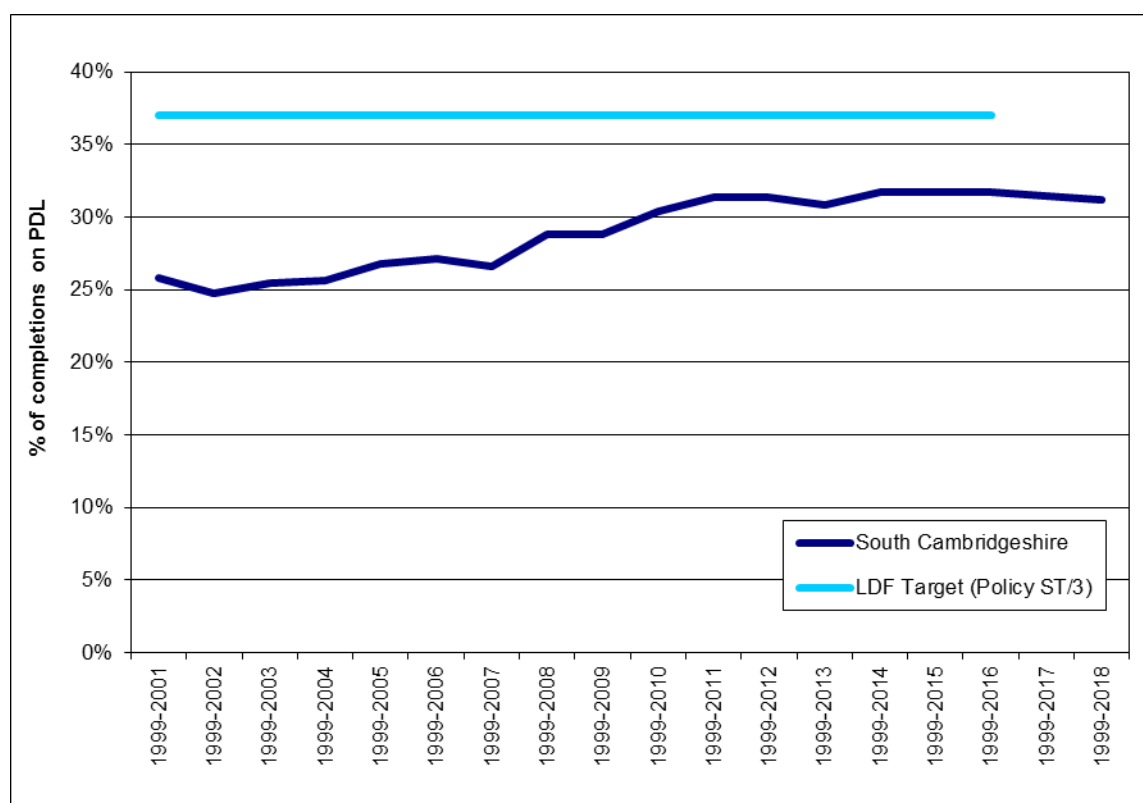
	Five Year Supply Site (5YS), Rural Exception Site (RES) or Departure Site (DS)	Number of Dwellings Permitted	... of which affordable	Number of Dwellings once in surplus	... of which affordable (therefore eligible dwellings)	Eligible dwellings predicted to be completed 2020-2031
Land west of Mill Road, Over	5YS	55	22	25	10	10
Land off Rampton Road, Cottenham	5YS	200	80	200	80	80
Land east of Highfields Road, Caldecote	5YS	140	56	68	28	28
Land at Hurdleditch Road, Orwell	5YS	49	20	39	16	16
Land rear of 130 Middlewatch, Swavesey	5YS	70	28	20	8	8
Land south of 1b Over Road, Willingham	5YS	26	10	26	10	10
Land north and south of Bartlow Road, Linton	5YS	55	22	27	11	11
South of Thompsons Meadow, Trap Road, Guilden Morden	5YS	16	8	16	8	8
West of Grace Crescent, Hardwick	5YS	98	39	73	29	29
Land at Teversham Road, Fulbourn	5YS	110	33	80	24	24
Land south of 279 St Neots Road, Hardwick	5YS	155	62	85	32	32
Land at Oakington Road, Cottenham	5YS	126	50	69	27	27
Rear of 79 High Street, Meldreth	5YS	18	7	18	7	7
Land south of Fen Drayton Road, Swavesey	5YS	99	40	99	40	40
Land off Grafton Drive, Caldecote	5YS	58	24	58	24	24
Sheen Farm, Royston Road, Litlington	5YS	18	11	9	5	5

	Five Year Supply Site (5YS), Rural Exception Site (RES) or Departure Site (DS)	Number of Dwellings Permitted	... of which affordable	Number of Dwellings once in surplus	... of which affordable (therefore eligible dwellings)	Eligible dwellings predicted to be completed 2020-2031
Land north of Linton Road, Great Abington	5YS	13	5	13	5	5
Land off Horseheath Road, Linton	5YS	42	17	42	17	17
Land north east of Rampton Road, Cottenham	5YS	154	62	154	62	62
Land at the corner of Capper Road and Cody Road, Waterbeach	DS	16	2	16	2	2
Total		3,563	1,278	3,014	1,069	853

Housing Completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL)

- 3.27 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** included a target that between 1999 and 2016 at least 37% of new dwellings should either be located on PDL or utilise existing buildings.
- 3.28 In June 2010, the Government amended **Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing** to remove private residential gardens from the definition of PDL. The Government 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.
- 3.29 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Core Strategy) includes **Policy H/16** that sets out the criteria to be considered when new dwellings are proposed on land used or last used as a garden.

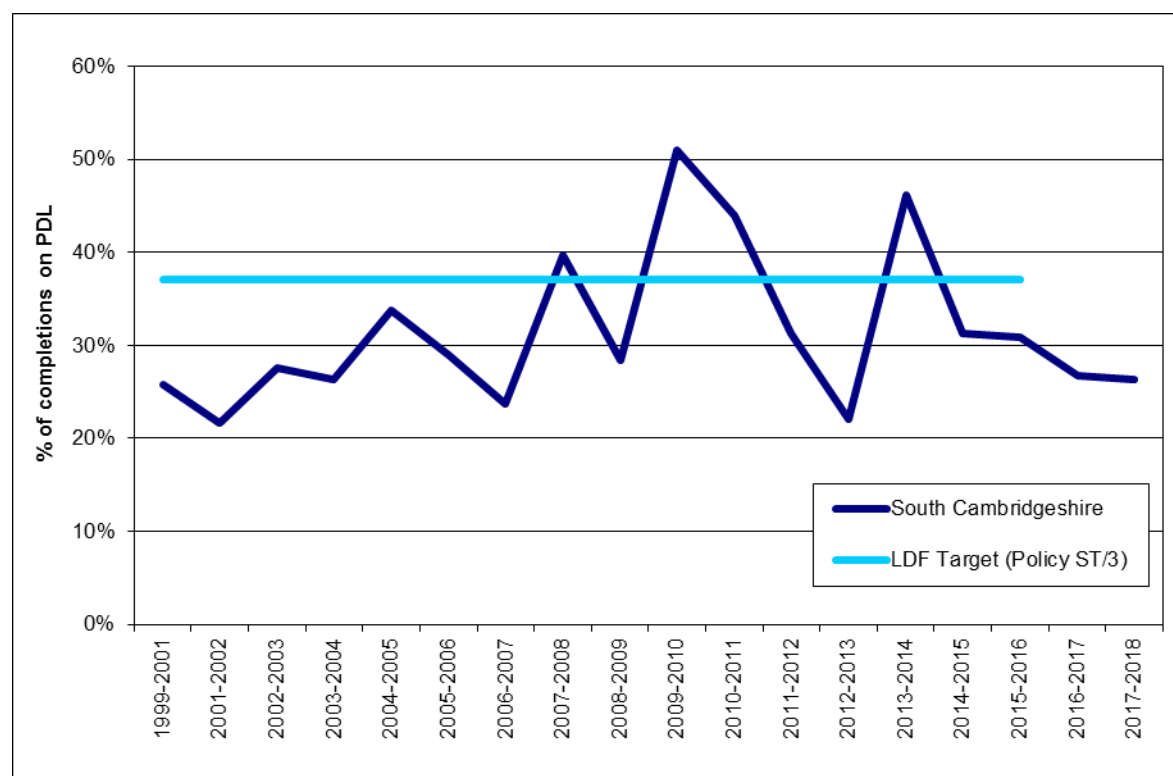
Figure 3.10: Cumulative percentage of dwellings completed on PDL (**Indicator LOA6**)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.11: Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on PDL (**Indicators CO-H3 and M5**)



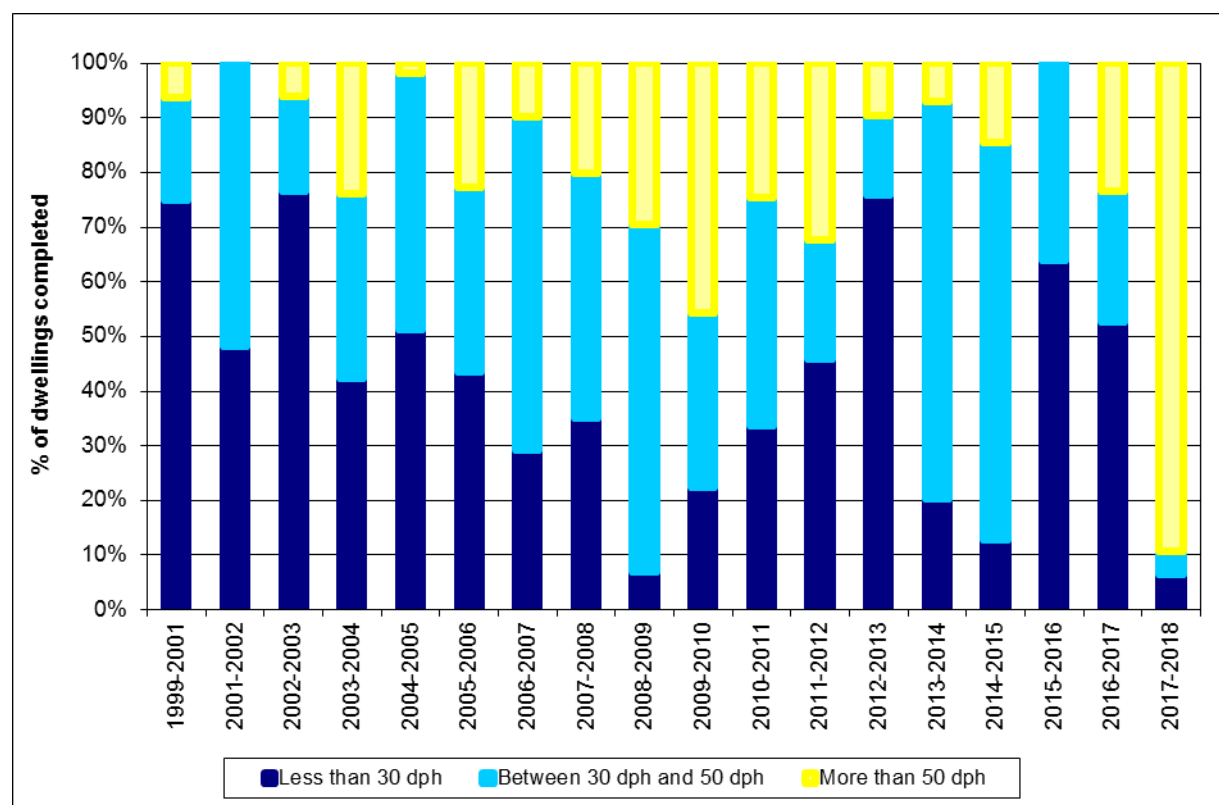
[For data, see figure A.2, Appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing Density

- 3.30 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 Policies DPD Policy HG/1** required 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.
- 3.31 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 did not change the local policy target of 30 dph set out in **Policy HG/1**; however, it did 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 policy.
- 3.32 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) 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/8**). 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.

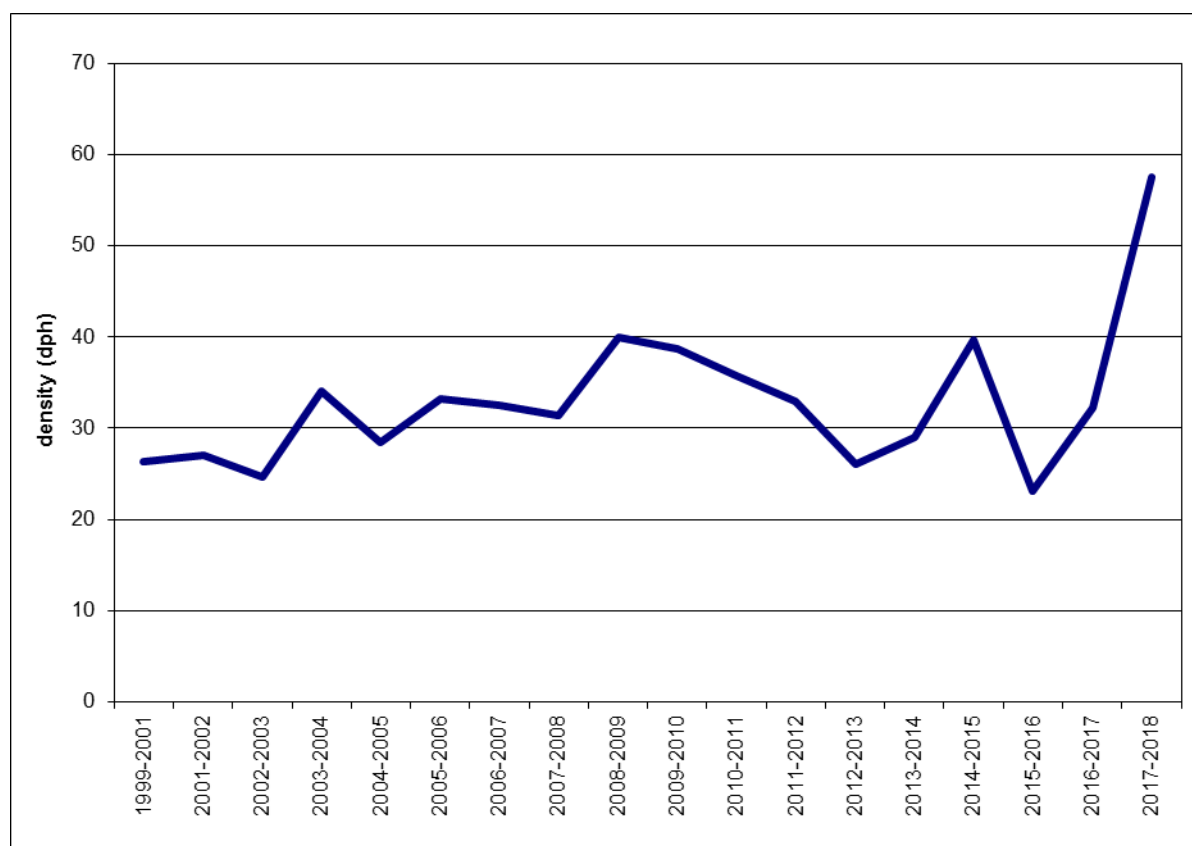
Figure 3.12: Net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (**Indicator LOB2**)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.13: Average net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (in dwellings per hectare, dph) (**Indicators LOB3 and M20**)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.14: Residential densities of Cambourne (average net density of completed new housing developments at Cambourne, in dwellings per hectare, dph) (**Indicator SSLO1**)

	1999-2018
Great Cambourne	29.2
Lower Cambourne	29.8
Upper Cambourne	34.1
Cambourne (total)	30.9

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council – Research & Monitoring Team

Figure 3.15: 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)

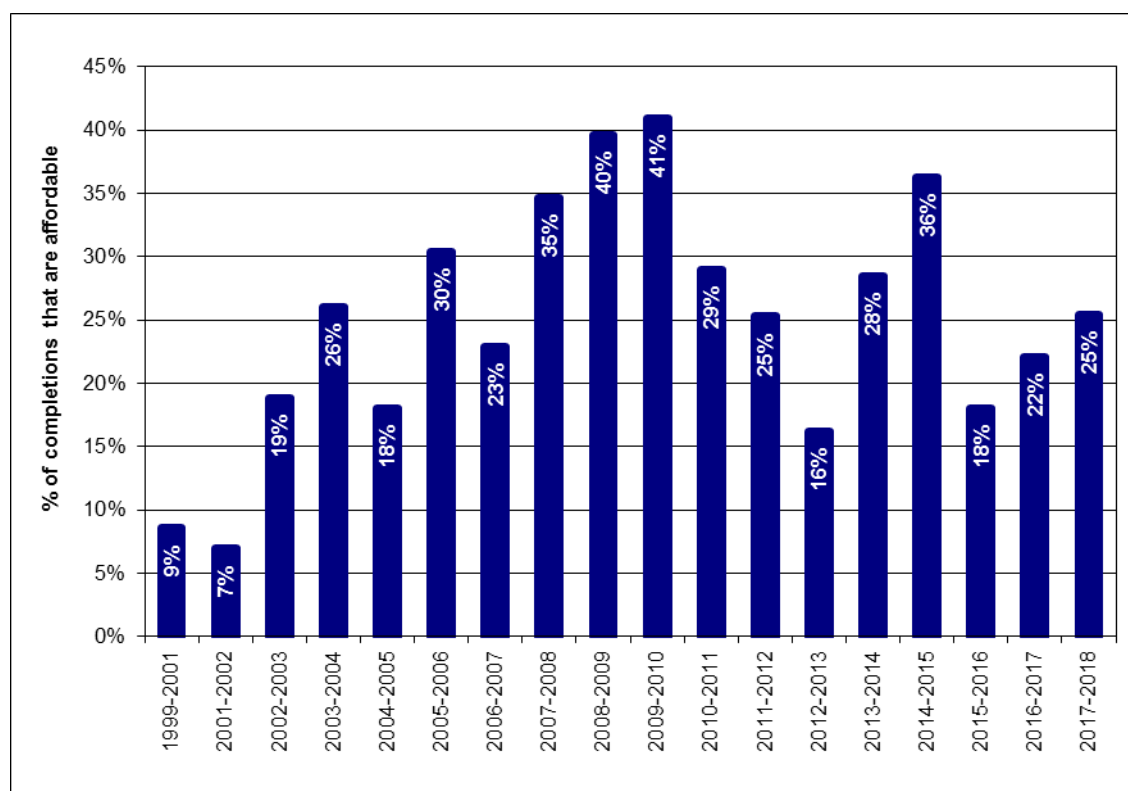
	2014-2018
Cambridge Southern Fringe	58.8

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council – Research & Monitoring Team

Affordable Housing

- 3.33 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 Policies DPD Policy HG/3** sought 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 Policies DPD Policy HG/5**). In addition to affordable housing provided through the planning system, some market properties can be purchased for use as affordable dwellings either through Government equity loan initiatives such as Homebuy Direct or Firstbuy, or by the Council; these affordable dwellings are termed 'acquisitions'.
- 3.34 **Policy HG/3** did not include a target for the mix of housing tenures of affordable housing within a development; instead it required the mix to be determined by local circumstances at the time of the planning permission having regard to the nature of known housing needs.
- 3.35 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.
- 3.36 The affordable housing policies in the recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) require the provision of 40% affordable housing on all developments of 11 dwellings or more, or on developments of less than 11 units if the total floorspace exceeds 1,000 sqm (see **Policy H/10**) and allow the provision of affordable housing on small sites adjoining villages as exception sites (see **Policy H/11**). **Policy H/11** 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 3.16: Gross affordable housing completions (*Indicators CO-H5 and M3*)



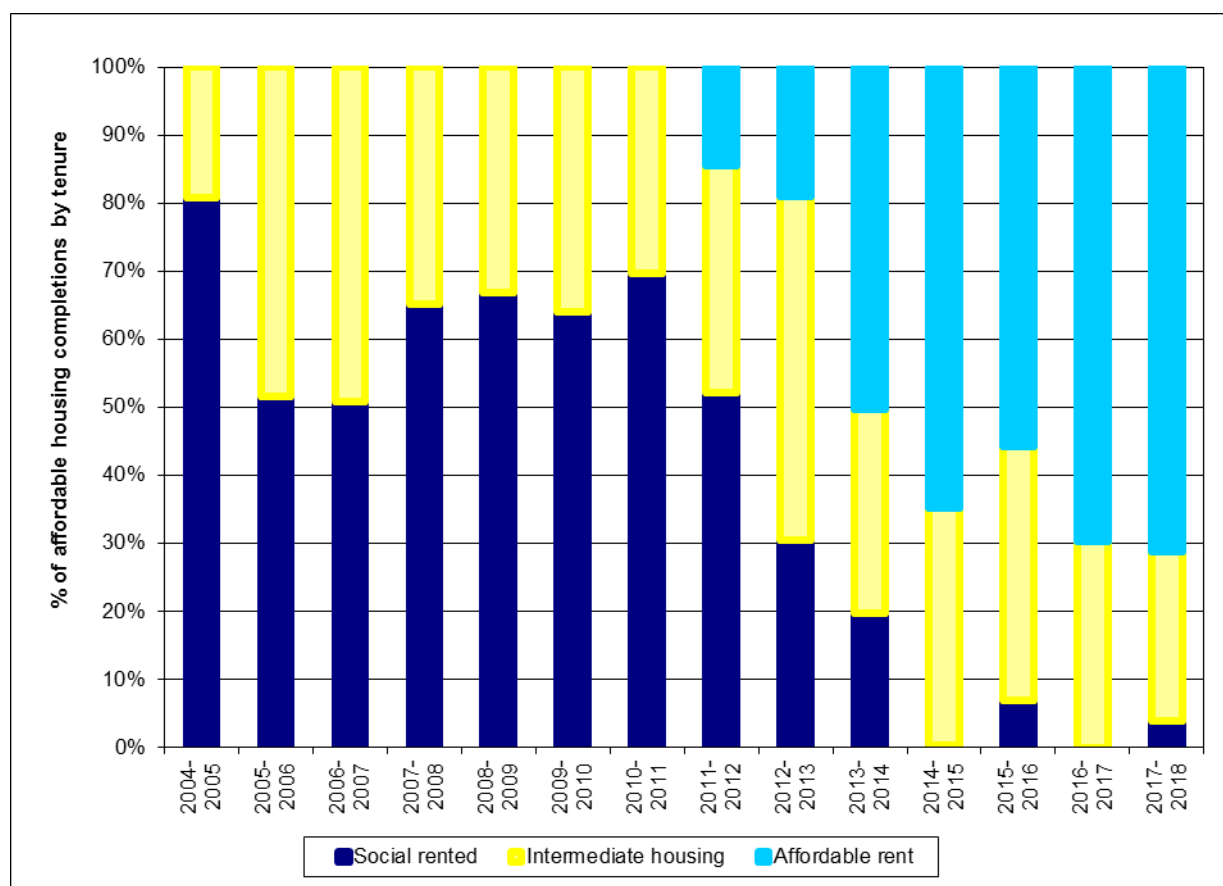
Number of completions that are affordable

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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
planning permissions	142	38	127	271	115	285	238	463	275	281	205	192	105	207	329	129	132	201
acquisitions	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	19	17	1	10	0	11	0	0	12	3

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

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

Figure 3.17: 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 3.18: Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites (**Indicators LOA3 and M23**)

	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
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)	28 (2 sites)	35 (3 sites)	0 (0 sites)
% of district affordable housing total	31%	2%	36%	14%	22%	12%	13%	46%	18%	35%	7%	22%	27%	0%

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

Figure 3.19: (i) Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites of 2 or more dwellings where Policy HG/3 applies and (ii) Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites of 3 or more dwellings, where the submission version of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan affordable housing policy applies (**Indicators LOA8 and M31**)

(i)	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Affordable dwellings permitted as a % of all dwellings permitted on sites where Policy HG/3 is applicable	34%	33%	40%	40%	39%	37%	23%	38%	41%

(ii)	2017-2018
Affordable dwellings permitted as a % of all dwellings permitted on sites where submission version of Local Plan affordable housing policy is applicable	33%

NOTES:

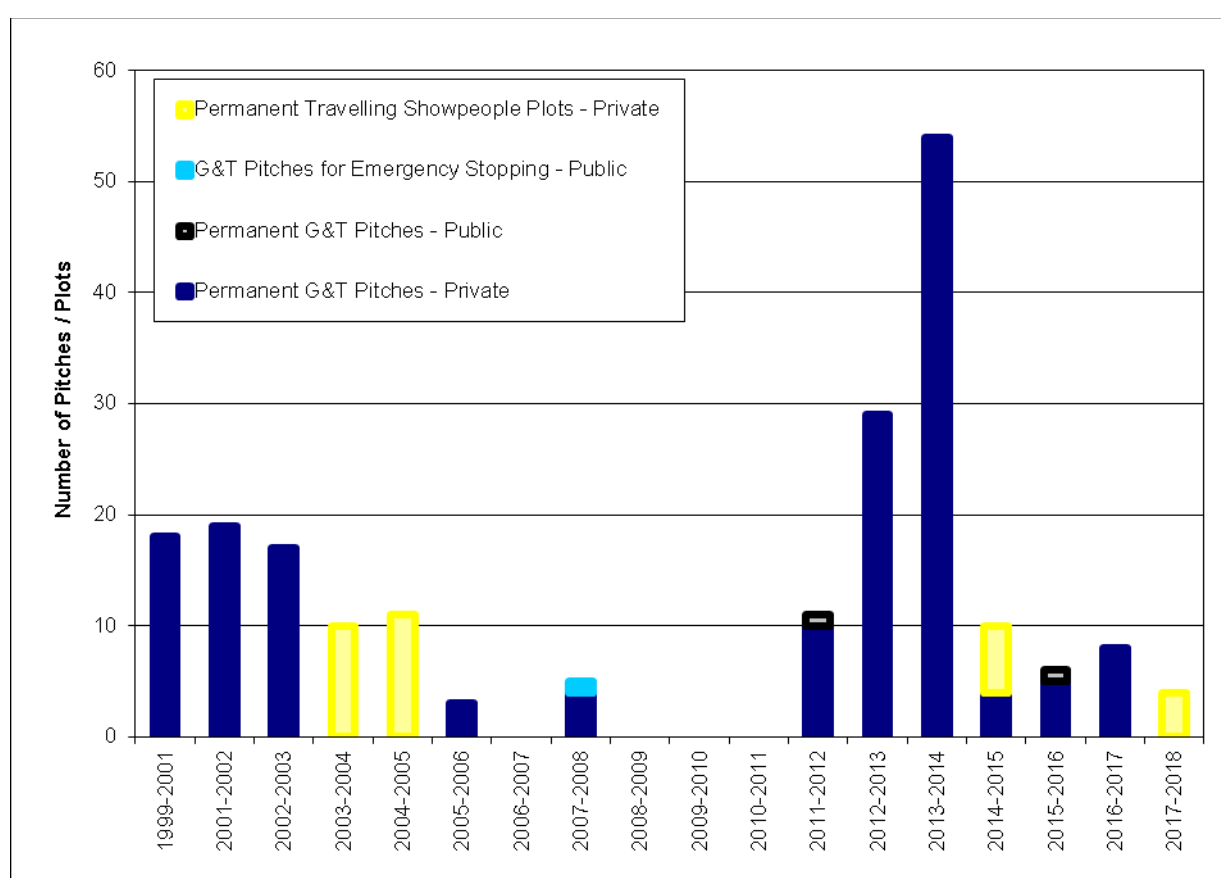
- For (i) the data includes planning permissions where Policy HG/3 of the Development Control Policies DPD applies and where the target is to achieve a 40% affordable housing contribution either onsite or offsite through a commuted sum contribution.
- For (ii) the data includes planning permissions where Policy H/9 of the submission version of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan applies and where the target is to achieve a 40% affordable housing contribution either onsite or offsite through a commuted sum contribution.
- It excludes planning permissions where the original planning permission was granted before the adoption of the policy, planning permissions granted for individual parcels at large sites where a single parcel will be either entirely affordable or market housing (eg. 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.
- 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.
- The data excludes prior approval applications that allow change of use to residential.

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

Gypsy & Traveller Sites

- 3.37 Local planning authorities are required to make provision for Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots to meet identified needs. The Cambridgeshire, King's Lynn & West Norfolk, Peterborough and West Suffolk Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTANA) was completed in October 2016. The GTANA concludes that the overall level of additional need for those households who meet the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller could be met through existing available sites. It identifies a need for 9 additional Travelling Showpeople plots in the next 5 years plus an additional two by the end of the plan period.

Figure 3.20: Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed (Indicators CO-H4, LOA14 and M25)



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

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

Figure 3.21: Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites (**Indicators LOA4 and M27**)

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
January 2016	1	0	0
July 2016	2	0	0
January 2017	32	0	0
July 2017	64	0	0
January 2018	12	0	0
July 2018	6	0	0

Source: CLG Caravan Count

Housing Development by Settlement Category

- 3.38 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. **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.
- 3.39 **Core Strategy Policy ST/2** set 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. Within the rural areas, development will be concentrated firstly on Rural Centres and then the other settlements in order of sustainability. Each of South Cambridgeshire's rural settlements are categorised by their sustainability, and based on their categorisation indicative maximum residential development scheme sizes were set out in **Core Strategy Policies ST/4, ST/5, ST/6 and ST/7**.
- 3.40 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Core Strategy) carries forward the sustainable development strategy from the previous 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 South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 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.
- 3.41 The indicative maximum residential scheme sizes are the same in both the Local Development Framework and recently adopted South Cambridgeshire 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 3.22: 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

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

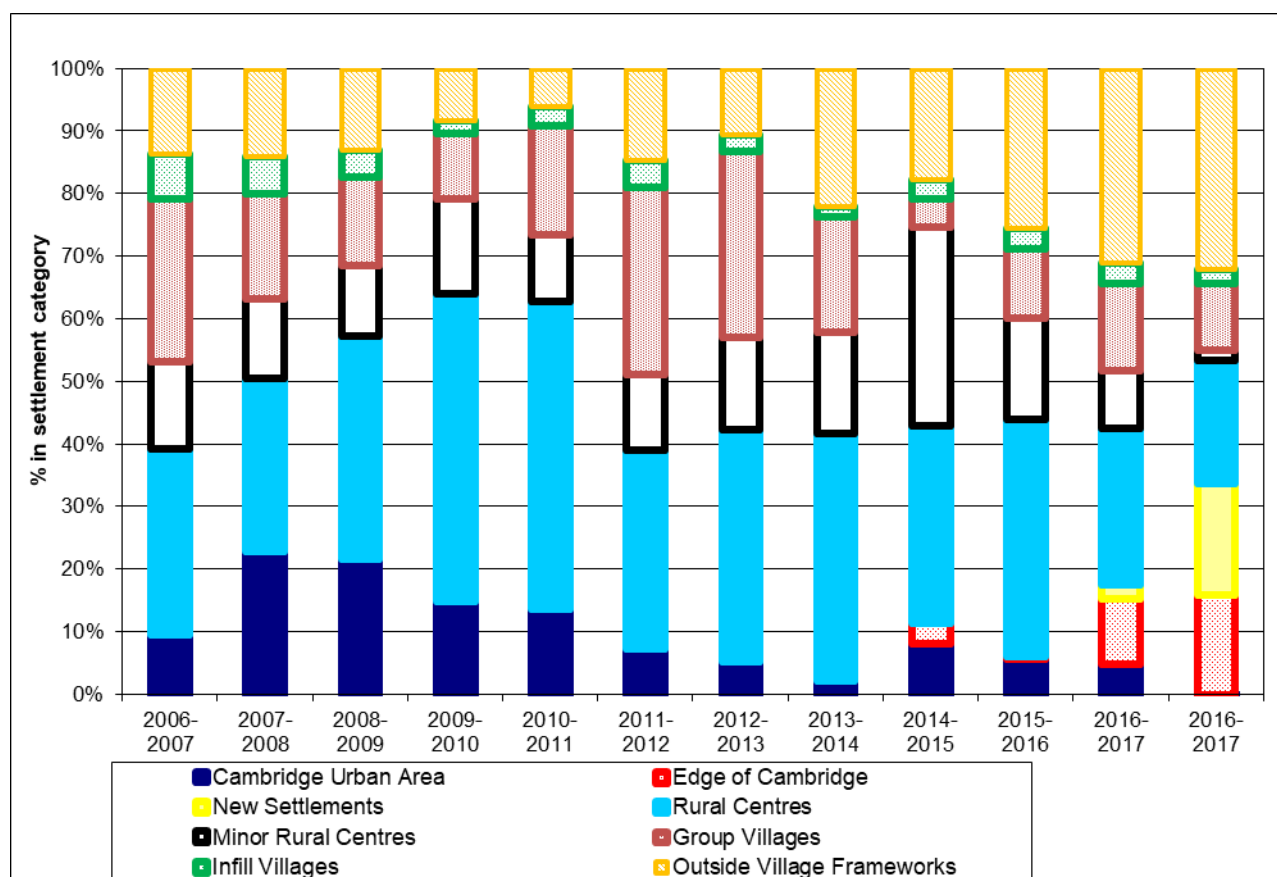
		Edge of Cambridge	Rural Centres	Minor Rural Centres	Group Villages	Infill Villages	Outside Village Frameworks
Built: 2006-2007	A	72	65	78	144	59	-
	W	-	10	10	10	6	40
Built: 2007-2008	A	72	106	62	144	53	-
	W	14	46	35	15	6	42
Built: 2008-2009	A	88	110	65	102	-	-
	W	1	69	20	5	6	35
Built: 2009-2010	A	98	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

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 3.24: Total dwellings built by settlement category (*Indicators LOE1iii and M2*)



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

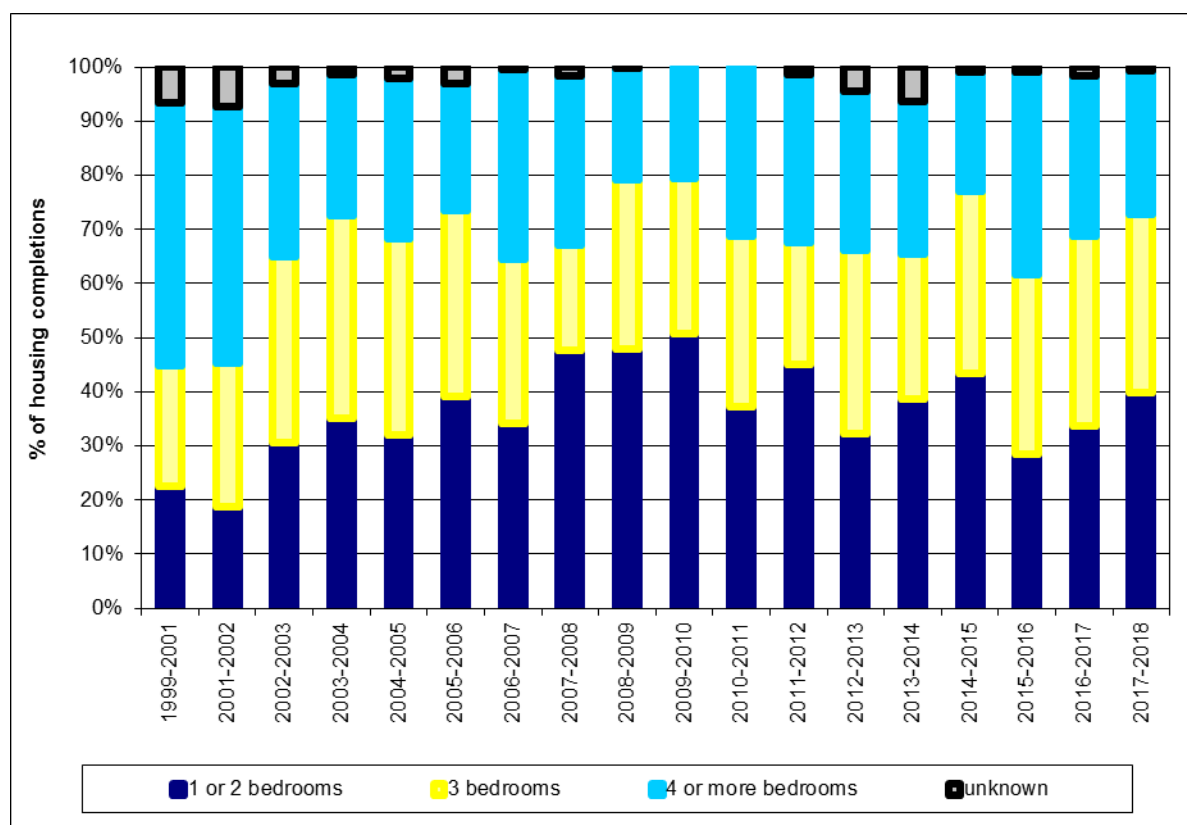
Settlement category as in the adopted Local Development Framework, see Core Strategy Policies ST/4, ST/5, ST/6 and ST/7.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing Mix

- 3.42 A key element in ensuring that new homes meet local needs is providing homes of the appropriate type, size and affordability. **Development Control Policies DPD Policy HG/2** required 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.
- 3.43 **Policy H/9** of the recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) 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.
- 3.44 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.

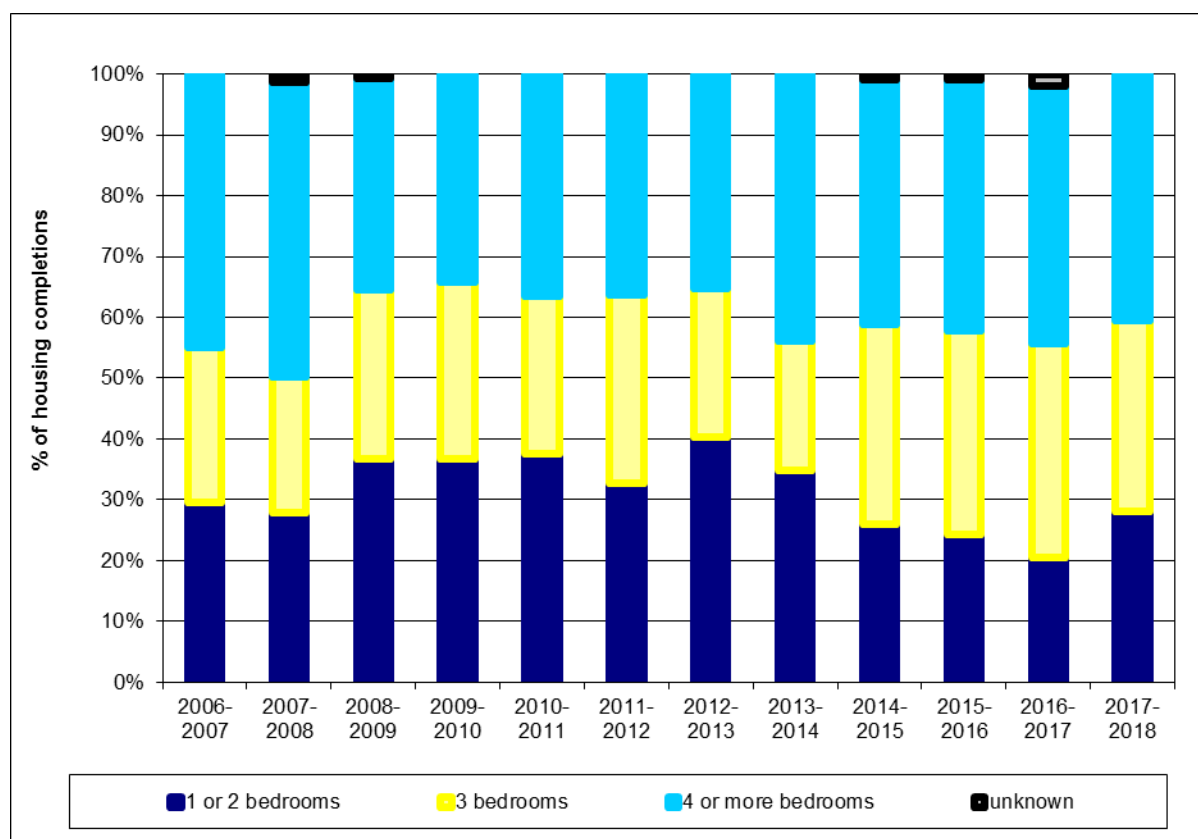
Figure 3.25: Housing completions by number of bedrooms (*Indicators LOA1 and M21*)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.26: 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

- 3.45 All new development will have an affect on its surroundings and it is important that new development is sensitively located and designed to a high quality. **Development Control Policies DPD Policy DP/2** sought to ensure that all new development was of a high quality design that would 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 recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) 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.
- 3.46 The Council is committed to ensuring that new developments are designed to a high quality. Between 2009 and 2016, the Council used the Building for Life (BfL) standard to assess the housing quality of 84 completed housing developments. BfL is a tool designed to assist local authorities in evaluating the quality of housing developments.
- 3.47 In July 2017, the Council submitted to the Inspectors proposed modifications to streamline its monitoring indicators included in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan and make them more specific to and measurable against its planning policies. This revised list of indicators was agreed by the Inspectors (in the Inspectors Report, August 2018) and does not include a specific indicator requiring the assessment of the quality of new housing developments against the BfL standard. The Council has therefore not undertaken assessments of housing developments completed in 2016-2017 or 2017-2018 against the BfL standard.
- 3.48 The Council will continue to appraise the design quality of proposed new developments using the Cambridgeshire Quality Charter, the Council's Design Enabling Panel and Quality Panel, and through urban design officer comments on planning applications.

Figure 3.27: Quality of new housing developments – Building for Life 20 Scores for Housing Developments Completed 2009-2013 (Indicator CO-H6)

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

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council – Planning & New Communities

Figure 3.28: Quality of new housing developments – Comparison of Building for Life 12 Scores for Housing Developments Completed (**Indicator CO-H6**)

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Total number of completed developments assessed	14	12	8
Number of developments scoring 9 or more 'Greens'	3 (21%)	4 (33%)	2 (25%)
Number of developments scoring 1 or more 'Red'	8 (57%)	5 (42%)	5 (63%)
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

Figure 3.29: Quality of new housing developments – Building for Life 12 Scores for Housing Developments Completed (**Indicator CO-H6**)

Developments Completed in 2015-2016													
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	7	0	2	6	2	5	4	6	3	2	3	3	43
Amber	1	8	6	1	4	3	4	1	5	4	5	5	47
Red	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6

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

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

[Data for individual schemes is included in figure A.15, Appendix 2]

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

Employment Development and Supply

- 3.49 **Core Strategy Objective ST/a** required 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 were carried forward into **Site Specific Policies DPD Policies SP/12 and SP/13**.
- 3.50 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Core Strategy and Site Specific Policies DPD) 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 recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** carries forward four outstanding employment allocations (see **Policies E/4 and E/5**), 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 Cambridge Biomedical Campus and Peterhouse Technology Park (both on the edge of Cambridge, see **Policies E/2 and E/3**), 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/6 and SS/7**).
- 3.51 **Policy S/1** of the recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire 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.
- 3.52 For the purposes of the AMR, 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 3.30: Number of new jobs created (**Indicator M6a**)

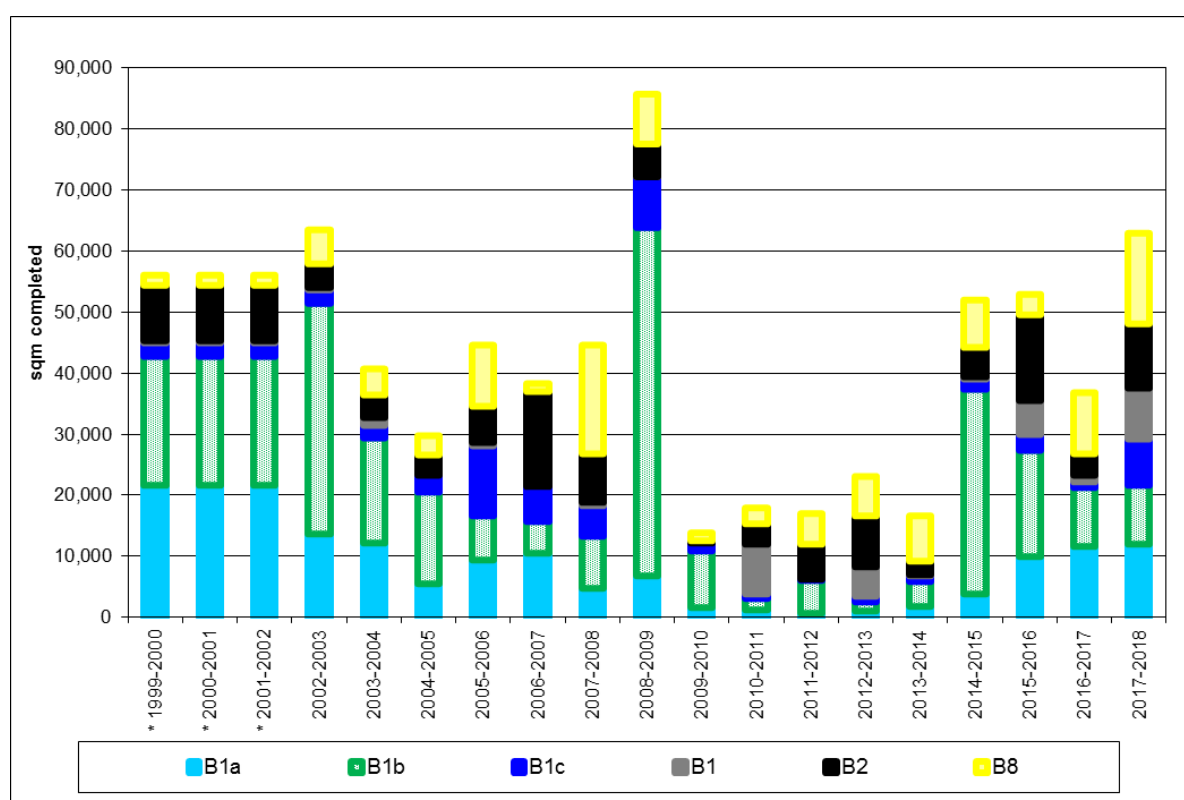
	South Cambridgeshire					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total jobs	80,000	74,000	75,000	84,000	87,000	89,000
Jobs created	-	-6,000	+1,000	+9,000	+3,000	+2,000
Cumulative net additional jobs	-	-6,000	-5,000	+4,000	+7,000	+9,000

	Cambridge					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total jobs	98,000	100,000	108,000	113,000	114,000	114,000
Jobs created	-	+2,000	+8,000	+5,000	+1,000	0
Cumulative net additional jobs	-	+2,000	+10,000	+15,000	+16,000	+16,000

Source: NOMIS (ONS Jobs Density)

Business Completions

Figure 3.31: Gross amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) (Indicators CO-BD1i and M6b)

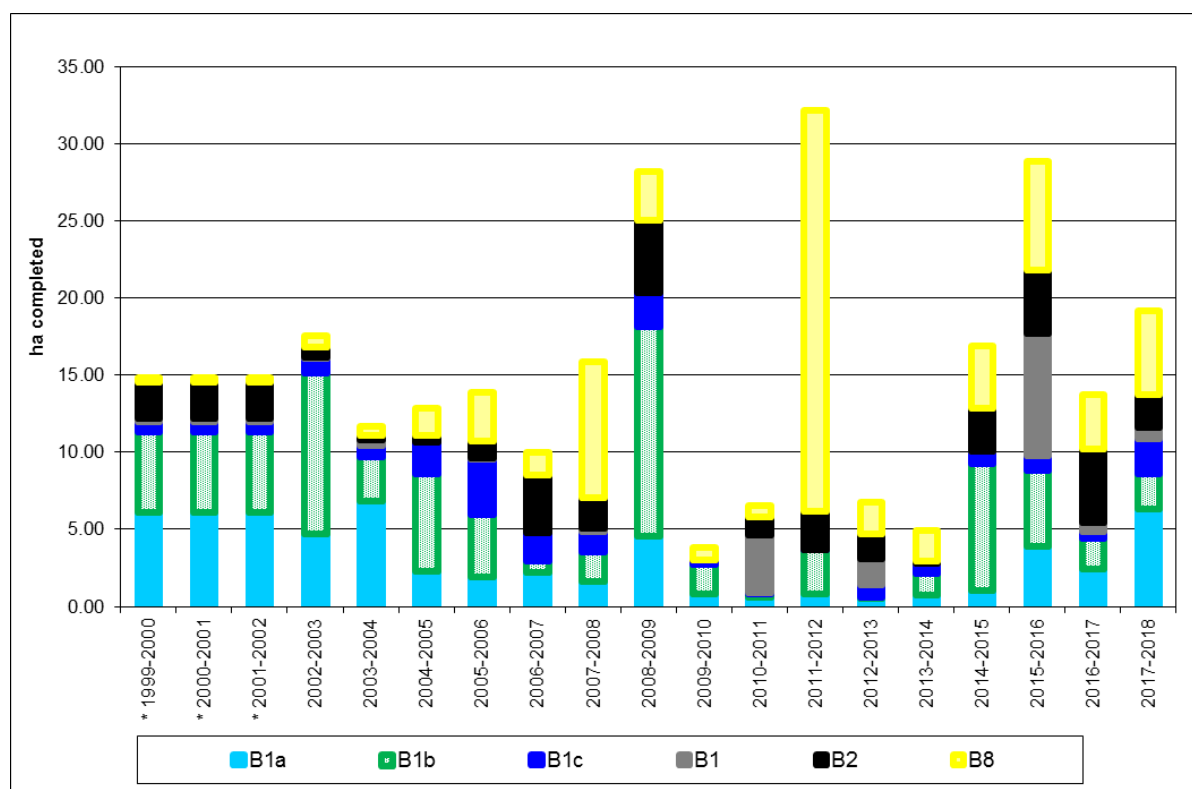


* For the period 1999-2002, data is only available for a three-year period; this figure has been split evenly across the three years on the graph.

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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.32: Gross amount and type of completed employment land (ha) (*Indicators LOA10i and M6b*)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.33: Net amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) (*Indicator CO-BD1ii and M6b*)

	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	-9,091	-3,947	4,539	42,822
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	-8,553	-2,114	2,356	1,183	1,640

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
2011-2012	0	-5,057	5,461	-104	-6,178	3,000	-2,878
2012-2013	4,467	-1,622	1,317	-3,717	-668	2,623	2,400
2013-2014	128	449	-13,495	-456	-22,668	6,819	-29,223
2014-2015	-432	1,268	30,699	458	-1,835	6,330	36,488
2015-2016	5,529	6,920	17,372	1,877	13,114	-5,757	39,055
2016-2017	1,043	3,012	6,200	439	3,202	7,386	21,282
2017-2018	8,305	6,636	9,703	7,005	9,106	10,882	51,637
Total	29,069	132,001	237,030	16,788	-10,263	63,535	468,160

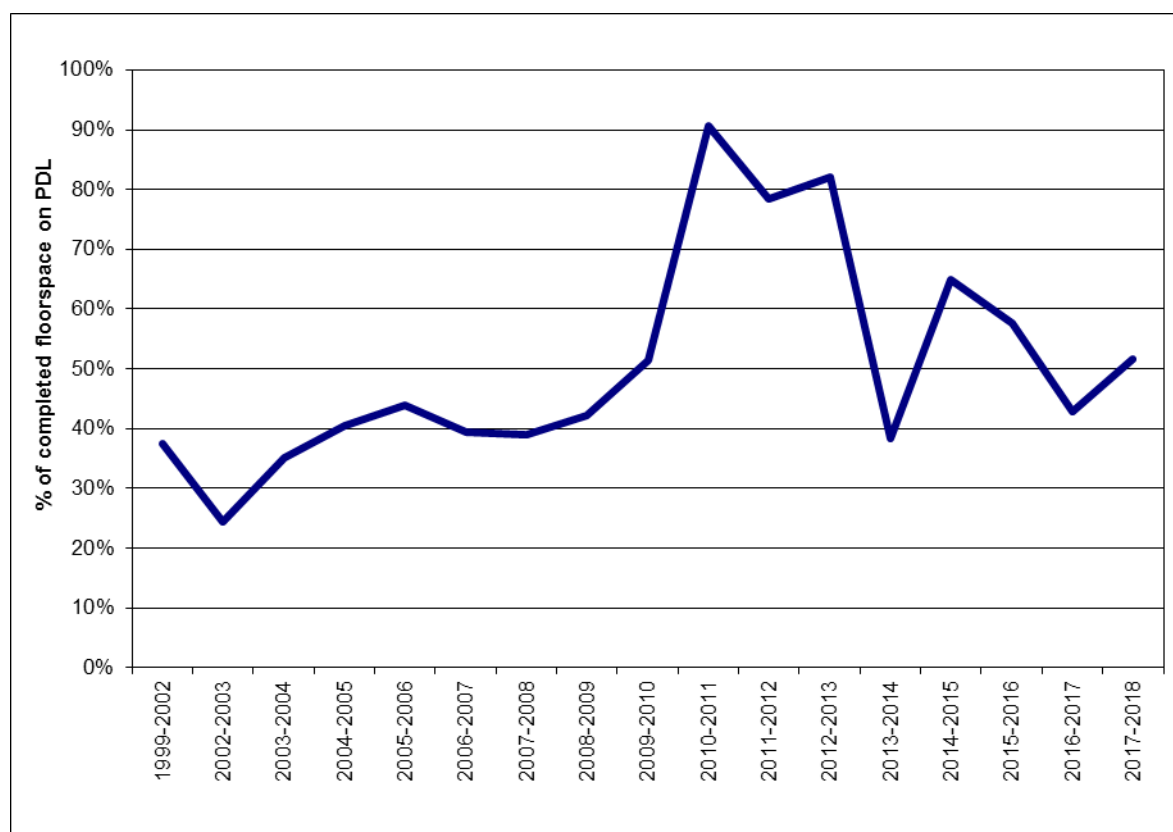
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.34: Net amount and type of completed employment land (ha) (Indicators LOA10ii and M6b)

	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	-2.39	-3.58	0.31	9.34
2003-2004	0.33	5.41	2.44	-0.21	-0.16	0.53	8.34
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	25.04	24.18
2012-2013	1.60	-1.17	0.07	-0.01	-1.41	0.05	-0.87
2013-2014	0.03	0.48	-14.78	-0.17	-12.97	1.20	-26.22
2014-2015	-0.10	0.03	7.03	0.10	0.38	2.27	9.71
2015-2016	7.94	3.12	4.90	0.64	3.95	3.76	24.31
2016-2017	0.56	-0.26	0.99	0.32	3.75	2.49	7.85
2017-2018	0.75	3.39	2.23	2.14	1.20	4.73	14.45
Total	15.51	40.20	41.36	4.91	-20.89	51.21	132.31

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.35: Amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) on PDL (Indicators CO-BD2 and M4)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.36: 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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
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	0	3,248	0
% of total floorspace	21.0%	4.1%	13.5%	31.2%	30.8%	20.9%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.2%	17.1%	0.0%	35.8%	0.5%	0.0%	8.8%	0%

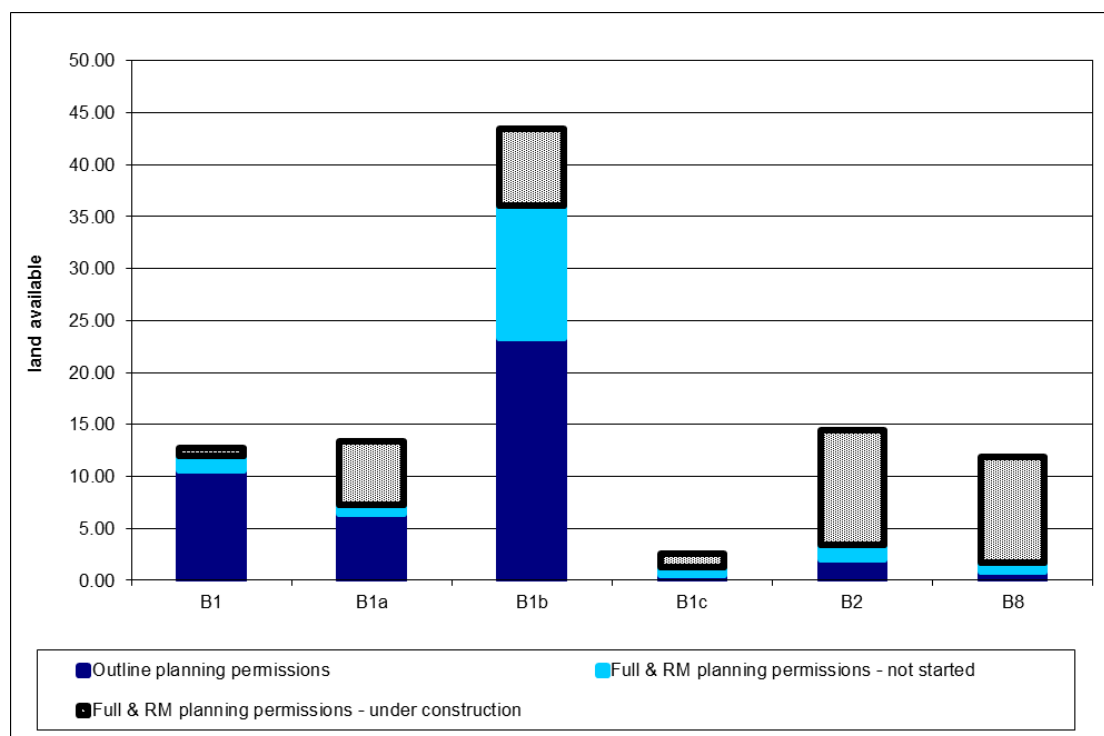
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.37: Development at Employment Allocations identified in Policies SP/12 and SP/13 of the Site Specific Policies DPD and Policies E/4 and E/5 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018) (Indicators SSLO5, SSLO6 and M34)

	Summary of Development Progress
Development at sites allocated for B1 employment use (Site Specific Policies DPD – Policy SP/12, South Cambridgeshire Local Plan – Policy E/4)	<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 – an outline planning permission (S/1363/10) was granted in September 2011 for B1 business development at Iconix (the southern parcel of this allocation), however no reserved matters application was submitted and therefore this planning permission has lapsed.</p>
Development at sites allocated for B1 / B2 / B8 employment use (Site Specific Policies DPD – Policy SP/13, South Cambridgeshire Local Plan – Policy E/5)	<p>Norman Way, Over – the site has no current planning permissions.</p> <p>Papworth Business Park – planning permission (S/1079/13) for a warehouse with ancillary office use was granted in September 2013 for the last remaining parcel. 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 either until October 2019 or when no longer required whichever is the sooner.</p>

Business Commitments

Figure 3.38: Gross amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2018 (Indicators CO-BD3i and M6b)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.39: Net amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2018 (**Indicators CO-BD3ii and M6b**)

	Outline planning permissions	Full & RM planning permissions - not started	Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	Total (with planning permission)
B1	10.65	1.38	0.76	12.79
B1a	6.24	0.67	4.99	11.90
B1b	23.33	12.75	7.38	43.46
B1c	0.55	0.71	0.88	2.15
B2	-11.03	-0.65	7.99	-3.68
B8	0.88	0.80	0.64	2.32
Total	30.62	15.67	22.65	68.94

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.40: Gross and net amount and type of employment land (ha) available on allocated land without planning permission at 31 March 2018 (**Indicator CO-BD3iii and M6b**)

	Gross	Net
B1	8.36	8.36
B1a	0.00	0.00
B1b	6.7	6.7
B1c	0.57	0.57
B2	3.27	3.27
B8	4.27	4.27
Total	23.17	23.17

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

3.53 Figure 3.40 shows the land allocated in the Local Development Framework without planning permission at 31 March 2018. This includes: phase 3 (and any later phases) of Northstowe (12.5 ha); land north of Hatton's Road, Longstanton (6.7 ha); land west of Eastern Counties Leather, Pampisford (1.9 ha); land at Norman Way, Over (1.71 ha); and land at former Bayer CropScience Site, Hauxton (0.36 ha).

3.54 A number of new employment developments are included in the recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018). These sites are not included in figure 3.40. The sites are:

- **Cambridge Northern Fringe East (Policy SS/4):** 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. Development quantities are still being explored and a further public consultation on issues and options is anticipated in early 2019. This will explore the mix of uses in the area, including whether recent evidence regarding transport and a Housing Infrastructure Fund bid require a development mix which is more residential led.
- **Cambridge Science Park (Policy E/1):** this site has played an important role in supporting the research and development and high tech sectors since the 1970's. Its accessibility has been significantly enhanced by the Guided Bus and Cambridge North Station. Early parts of the site were built at low densities and were built forty years ago. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan identifies the opportunity for their redevelopment and densification, to make better use of the site. It should be noted that the policy does not allocate a specific amount of floorspace. The Council's Local Development Scheme proposes that this area be included in with Cambridge Northern Fringe East in a Cambridge Northern Fringe Area Action Plan, and this approach will be subject to consultation through the issues and options in early 2019.
- **Waterbeach New Town (Policy SS/6):** 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 a Supplementary Planning Document.
- **Bourn Airfield New Village (Policy SS/7):** 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 a Supplementary Planning Document.
- **Cambourne West (Policy SS/8):** 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. Outline planning permission for Cambourne West was granted in December 2017, and therefore the employment land for this site is included in the commitments data in figure 3.39. The vacant land south of the Business Park road is anticipated to come forward for development independently of the Cambourne West planning permission, and the promoters are proposing a mixed use development incorporating 4,400 sqm of B1 use.
- **Land south of Cambridge Biomedical Campus (Edge of Cambridge) (Policy E/2):** an extension of 8.9 hectares to the Cambridge Biomedical Campus is identified for biomedical and biotechnology research and development uses and related higher education and sui-generis medical research institute uses.

- **Fulbourn Road (Fulbourn / Edge of Cambridge) (Policy E/3):** a site adjoining the Peterhouse Technology Park of 6.9 hectares is allocated for employment uses.

3.55 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018) also identifies two industrial estates for partial redevelopment. Both sites will still provide some employment land. The sites are:

- **Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston (Policy H/1a):** 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 (Policy H/1f):** the site is 4.09 hectares of mixed B1/B2/B8, which is proposed for residential led development. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan requires redevelopment to provide 25% employment land, therefore resulting in a loss of around 3 hectares. Outline planning permission for the demolition of 5 dwellings and industrial and office units, and the erection of up to 90 dwellings was granted in December 2016. The planning permission covers approximately 75% of the site, and the loss of employment land permitted is included in the commitments data in figure 3.39.

Employment Land Lost

- 3.56 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 Policies DPD Policy ET/6**). This policy has been superseded by **Policy E/14** in the recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018).

Figure 3.41: Amount of employment land (ha) lost on allocated land and in South Cambridgeshire (**Indicators LOA12 and M32**)

	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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Whole district	-3.96	-3.77	-2.64	-3.61	-2.87	-4.17	-0.60	-3.36	-18.12	-0.89	-7.65	-4.38	-5.10	-1.95	-2.66	-2.60	-4.40
On allocated land	none	none	none	-1.08	none	-0.67	none	none	-13.93	none	-0.67	none	-0.76	none	none	none	none

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.42: Amount of employment land (ha) lost to residential development within village development frameworks and in South Cambridgeshire (**Indicators LOA13 and M32**)

	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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
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	-1.63	-0.98	-0.90
Whole district	-3.82	-3.74	-2.18	-1.71	-0.97	-3.74	-0.26	-2.14	-0.42	-0.35	-1.62	-2.69	-1.75	-0.78	-2.27	-2.18	-2.11

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Retail, Office and Leisure Development

- 3.57 The Council through **Development Control Policies DPD Objectives SF/a, SF/b, SF/c, SF/f and SF/i** sought to encourage the provision and retention of village services and facilities within villages. **Core Strategy Policy ST/9** required 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.
- 3.58 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD and Core Strategy) 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.
- 3.59 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 3.43: Gross and net amount of completed floorspace (sqm) for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services (**Indicators CO-BD4 and M33**)*

(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	1,775	449	2,691	2,018
2014-2015	3,241	2,599	258	178	3,727	1,268	1,428	-1,865
2015-2016	2,227	2,195	0	-77	9,972	6,920	16,715	15,710
2016-2017	1,514	-464	0	-53	11,576	3,012	2,176	1,805
2017-2018	800	-637	138	138	11,955	6,636	5,488	4,560
TOTAL	44,020	21,721	1,736	742	170,633	132,001	39,582	32,495

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	3,164	2,672	258	178	3,141	876	382	-1,963
2015-2016	2,227	2,195	0	-77	158	-1,536	294	-141
2016-2017	455	-973	0	-53	350	-7,966	314	314
2017-2018	399	-918	138	138	8,156	3,861	258	22
TOTAL	36,422	17,721	1,631	637	52,150	25,824	5,535	2,074

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 3.44: Gross and net amount of committed floorspace (sqm) for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services at 31 March 2018 (Indicators LOA9 and M33)

(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	38,050	38,050	630	630	28,098	27,269	12,577	12,517
Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	323	210	170	150	7,270	7,007	3,371	3,295
Full & RM planning permissions - not started	7,044	5,818	113	33	4,824	3,645	8,776	8,607
Allocated without planning permission	390	390	390	390	0	0	300	300

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	36,500	36,500	630	630	18,705	17,876	11,017	11,017
Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	323	271	170	150	4,587	4,521	3,371	3,295
Full & RM planning permissions - not started	1,145	1,032	113	33	1,061	649	531	531
Allocated without planning permission	390	390	390	390	0	0	300	300

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

- 3.60 The **Core Strategy** proposed in **Policy ST/2** that the Council would make provision for 20,000 new homes in the district during the period 1999 to 2016. To achieve this, the Council 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.
- 3.61 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Core Strategy) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need. To achieve this, the Council has allocated 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/6 and SS/7**), a forth linked village at Cambourne (**Policy SS/8**), and eight housing sites in the most sustainable villages (**Policy H/1**).

Figure 3.45: Development at Mixed Use Allocations identified in the Area Action Plans, Site Specific Policies DPD and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (Indicators NS01, NS04, CE01, CE04, CSF01, CSF04, NWC01, NWC04, NWC05, SSLO4, SSLO7, SSLO8, SSLO9, SSLO10, M7, M28 and M34)

	Summary of Development Progress
Cambridge East (Area Action Plan and South Cambridgeshire 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>Land north of Newmarket Road (WING): Outline planning permission for up to 1,300 homes, a primary school, a food store, community facilities and open space was granted in November 2016. The landowner (Marshall Group Properties) and a housebuilder (Hill Residential) are working together to deliver the project. Reserved matters planning permission was granted in November 2018 for infrastructure works, including internal roads, landscaping and drainage.</p> <p>Land north of Cherry Hinton: while the airport remains on site, there is potential for residential development on land north of Cherry Hinton. The Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans (adopted in October and September 2018) allocate land north of Cherry Hinton for approximately 1,200 dwellings, of which 420 dwellings are anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>An outline planning application for a maximum of 1,200 dwellings (including retirement living facility), a local centre, primary and secondary schools, community facilities, open spaces, allotments, landscaping and associated infrastructure was submitted in March 2018, and is being considered by the Councils.</p> <p>A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), incorporating a site wide masterplan, was adopted by South Cambridgeshire District Council in November 2018.</p>
North West Cambridge (Area Action Plan)	<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. The development as a whole is expected to deliver 3,000 dwellings plus 2,000 student units. Detailed planning permissions for lots 1-8 and M1-M3 have been granted. This includes 119 market dwellings on lots M1 & M2 and 70 key worker dwellings on lot 4 in South Cambridgeshire. The reserved matters planning</p>

	Summary of Development Progress
	<p>permission for lot 4 has lapsed.</p> <p>The development is under construction. The first phase of the primary school was opened in September 2015, the supermarket opened in September 2017, and the community centre and nursery was opened in Spring 2018. The dwellings on lots 1, 3 and 8 have been completed (422 dwellings), and the 325 student bedspaces on lot 5 have also been completed.</p>
Cambridge Southern Fringe (Trumpington Meadows) (Area Action Plan)	<p>The site has outline planning permission for approximately 1,200 dwellings with a primary school, and recreation, leisure and community facilities. All lots have detailed planning permission. Lots 1-9 and the local centre have been completed, including 668 dwellings. A new primary school was opened in September 2013.</p> <p>Lots 10-11 and the Riverside lot are under construction.</p>
Cambridge Northern Fringe East (South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Policy SS/4)	<p>A new railway station at Cambridge North opened in May 2017.</p> <p>The new railway station provides a catalyst for an exciting opportunity to create a high quality employment led mixed use development. An Area Action Plan for the Cambridge Northern Fringe East is being prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council.</p> <p>To continue the regeneration of the area around the new Cambridge North station, detailed planning permission for a hotel with bar and restaurant, gym, swimming pool and conference centre was granted in August 2018.</p>
Northstowe (Area Action Plan and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Policy SS/5)	<p>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.</p> <p>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. Phase 1 will be delivered by five housebuilders. Detailed planning permission for 889 dwellings on parcels H1, H2, H3, H4, H7, H11 and H12 have been granted, and 153 dwellings had been completed at March 2018. The Pathfinder Primary School opened in September 2017. The employment land within phase 1 falls within the Cambridgeshire Compass Enterprise Zone.</p> <p>Phase 2: outline planning permission for phase 2 (up to 3,500 dwellings, a secondary school, two primary schools, a town centre and sports hub) was granted in January 2017.</p> <p>Phase 3 (and any later phase(s) including the reserve land identified in the Northstowe AAP): is anticipated to provide a further 5,000 dwellings. The reserve land is allocated in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018) as the Northstowe Extension (Policy SS/5) to provide flexibility for the phasing and delivery of the new town. A small area of the reserve land has planning permission as part of phase 1.</p>
Orchard Park (Site Specific Policy SP/1 and South Cambridgeshire 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.</p> <p>Parcel K1: this is the final parcel from the original outline planning permission that has not yet been developed. Detailed planning permission for 42 low energy cohousing dwellings plus ancillary facilities including a common house and workshop was granted in December 2016. At March 2018, the development was under construction.</p>

	Summary of Development Progress
	<p>Parcel L2: Outline planning permission for 15 townhouses was granted in October 2015. An alternative detailed planning permission for a mixed use scheme including 63 dwellings, a gym and commercial units was granted in September 2017.</p> <p>Parcel Com4: Outline planning permission for up to 42 apartments and an 82 unit apart/hotel with a restaurant and gym facilities was allowed on appeal in April 2016, and a planning application to vary conditions, including the time scale for the submission of reserved matters planning applications, was granted in March 2017. Detailed planning permission for development of the apart/hotel was granted in December 2017.</p>
<p>North West Cambridge, between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road & A14 (NIAB2 & NIAB3)</p> <p>(Site Specific Policy SP/2 and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Policy SS/2)</p>	<p>The site is adjacent to the Cambridge City Council allocation (Darwin Green / NIAB Main) and will provide a secondary school to serve development in the whole of the north-west part of Cambridge. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018) allocates the site for 1,000 dwellings. Initial discussions have been held in relation to the development of Darwin Green 2 & 3.</p>
<p>Bayer CropScience, Hauxton</p> <p>(Site Specific Policy SP/8 and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Policy H/2)</p>	<p>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. Detailed masterplanning of the site has resulted in the site being anticipated to provide 285 dwellings, rather than 380 dwellings as anticipated in the outline planning permission.</p> <p>Detailed planning permission for 201 dwellings on phase 1 was granted in December 2012. At March 2018, 116 dwellings had been completed, 33 dwellings were under construction and 52 dwellings were not started on phase 1.</p> <p>Detailed planning permission for 14 dwellings on phase 3 was allowed on appeal in June 2016. At March 2018, no construction had started on site.</p> <p>Detailed planning permission 70 extra care apartments with associated communal facilities and café on phase 2 was granted in December 2016. At March 2018, all 70 extra care apartments were under construction. It is anticipated that the extra care apartments will be completed in January 2019.</p>
<p>Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals</p> <p>(Site Specific Policy SP/9 and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Policy H/3)</p>	<p>The Council's planning committee in June 2014 endorsed a development brief for this site as a material consideration for all subsequent planning applications. The Council's planning committee in August 2017 gave officers delegated powers to approve an outline planning application for up to 203 dwellings, land for community provision, and open space following the demolition of existing buildings on site, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The application proposes that the development is split into two phases to allow the immediate redevelopment of the majority of the site, with a small number of buildings retained for ongoing use by the NHS Trust until they are no longer required or the accommodation has been relocated elsewhere.</p>
<p>Papworth Hospital Site</p> <p>(Site Specific Policy SP/10, site 1 and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Policy E/6)</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 the new hospital is under construction. It is anticipated that the hospital will move to the new site in Spring 2019.</p> <p>No planning application(s) has yet been received for the redevelopment of the existing Papworth Hospital site.</p>

	Summary of Development Progress
<p>Papworth Everard West Central</p> <p>(Site Specific Policy SP/10, site 2 and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Policy H/4)</p>	<p>Land south of Church Lane: the site has outline planning permission for the erection of up to 58 dwellings and open space, and full planning permission for 8 units for either housing or business use, a brewhouse, a bakery, and community rooms. A detailed planning permission for 53 dwellings was granted in August 2017.</p> <p>Catholic Church site: the site has planning permission for the demolition of the existing dilapidated church and erection of four new apartments.</p>

Community Facilities and Local Services

3.62 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** required 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 would also refuse planning permission for proposals that would cause an unacceptable reduction in the level of community or service provision in the locality (see **Development Control Policies DPD Policy SF/1**).

3.63 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD) 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 3.46: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services (**Indicator LOB4**)*

	2005-2006†	2006-2007†	2007-2008†	2008-2009*	2009-2010*	2010-2011*	2011-2012*	2012-2013*	2013-2014*	2014-2015*	2015-2016*	2016 onwards
General Practitioner	87%	97%	99%	96%	97%	98%	97%	98%	97%	97%	94%	This data is no longer available.
Hospital	68%	53%	38%	18%	36%	13%	22%	10%	17%	11%	19%	
Primary School	96%	97%	99%	97%	95%	96%	98%	97%	96%	97%	95%	
Secondary School	40%	73%	79%	78%	73%	59%	59%	92%	79%	95%	87%	
Employment	97%	97%	99%	96%	96%	99%	98%	98%	95%	77%	83%	
Major Retail Centre	41%	44%	44%	53%	39%	50%	67%	65%	49%	39%	44%	
All of the Above	19%	18%	8%	16%	18%	8%	5%	7%	5%	7%	15%	

† 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 Hinchingsbrooke 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

- 3.64 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 required 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 Policies DPD Policy DP/4**).
- 3.65 Where infrastructure and community facilities cannot reasonably be provided on the development itself, it may be appropriate to secure a financial contribution for off-site provision. Developer contributions are secured through section 106 agreements, a legal agreement between the developer, the appropriate local authority and other relevant parties, as a result of negotiations on a planning application.
- 3.66 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. The CIL Regulations mean that section 106 agreements will revert back to their original intention and mitigate site specific impacts only.
- 3.67 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) 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 3.47: Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions (**Indicators LOF1 and M38**)

(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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Affordable Housing	£0	£4,053,033	£289,072	£184,000	£0	£1,782,000	£395,000	£234,000	£616,700	£926,840	£643,837	£589,075	£1,017,826	£1,690,087
Open Space	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£191,194	£960,332	£300,982	£377,113	£1,441,847	£848,844	£859,107	£704,358	£1,942,517	£2,166,352
Public Art	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£97,500	£6,500	£88,750	£53,540	£110,500	£63,500	£8,400	£7,500	£0	£0
Community Facilities	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£40,000	£300,000	£21,670	£1,520,138	£210,259	£146,243	£181,977	£143,966	£1,925,691	£1,681,496
Drainage	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£0	£8,124	£4,115	£205,467	£7,897	£0	£1,294,967	£0	£17,725	£0
Library (on behalf of Parish)	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£5,000	£0	£0	£0	£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	£26,545	£43,300	£33,750
Renewable Energy	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£950,000	£20,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Ecology & Biodiversity	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£500	£24,500	£0	£0	£0	£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	£29,209	£131,982	£135,648
Healthcare	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	included as Site Specific contribution							£461,789
Community Transport (delivered by SCDC or Parish Council)	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	included as Site Specific contribution	£292,116
Site Specific Contributions	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£0	£113,809	£5,000	£3,615,789	£0	£543,027	£0

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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
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	£1,054,133	£2,013,658	£37,121,029
Libraries	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£151,200	£0	£0	£8,667	£9,045	£42,139	£474,494
Transport	£5,000	£6,910,000	£275,663	£75,000	£0	£296,578	£297,627	£482,268	£168,810	£883,979	£5,733,500	£1,747,965	£854,206	£2,219,594
Misc	£0	£102,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£968,299	£26,746	£20,500	£0	£1,671	£0	£0

Secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	Trumpington Meadows (2009-2010)	North West Cambridge (2012-2013)	Darwin Green 1 (2013-2014)	Northstowe (Phase 1) (2014-2015)	Cambridge East - North of Newmarket Road (WING) (2016-2017)	Northstowe (Phase 2) (2016-2017)	Cambourne West (2017-2018)
Affordable Housing Contribution	£17,651 per affordable housing unit	n/a	-	A total of £30 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 1.	£0	A total of £70 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 2.	£0
Sports, Health & Community Facilities, Open Space and Allotments (including officers and maintenance)	£1,548,557 plus £504 per street tree	£123,480	-		£250,000		£7,728,380
Ecological Mitigation Measures & Maintenance	£360,173	£24,500	£35,890		£0		£0
Waste Receptacles	£65 per house or £150 per flat	£75 per house or £150 per flat	-		£21,000		TBC
Miscellaneous	£59,000	£44,600 & £2,115 per bus stop	-		£475,300		£16,500

Secured by Cambridgeshire County Council	Trumpington Meadows (2009-2010)	North West Cambridge (2012-2013)	Darwin Green 1 (2013-2014)	Northstowe (Phase 1) (2014-2015)	Cambridge East - North of Newmarket Road (WING) (2016-2017)	Northstowe (Phase 2) (2016-2017)	Cambourne West (2017-2018)
Education	£13,943,086	£15,440,404	-	A total of £30 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 1.	£14,542,337	A total of £70 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 2.	£34,138,652
Libraries	£366,879	£76,880	-		£0		£388,930
Transport	£4,715,995	£2,512,000	-		£3,102,500		£10,816,541
Waste	£0	£0	-		£0		£425,350
Miscellaneous	£524,875	£706,125	-		£0		£666,930

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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Affordable Housing	£54,000	£897,056	£1,217,610	£125,837	£1,333,458	£2,002,615	£415,357
Open Space	£386,147	£370,382	£621,567	£647,149	£1,142,966	£456,076	£638,237
Public Art	£22,003	£3,089	£16,652	£111,051	£52,269	£25,061	£0
Community Facilities	£26,809	£62,819	£226,888	£701,328	£167,338	£62,977	£187,753
Drainage	£0	£214,397	£7,762	£195,253	£0	£0	£0
Library (on behalf of Parish)	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Monitoring (including Air Quality Monitoring)	£2,150	£6,756	£35,262	£36,593	£49,548	£38,709	£21,653
Renewable Energy	£0	£550,000	£1,002,977	£0	£0	£0	£0
Ecology & Biodiversity	£0	£0	£12,828	£0	£0	£651	£0
Waste & Recycling	£5,975	£23,729	£37,540	£165,890	£17,014	£47,444	£24,849
Healthcare	included as Site Specific contribution						£0
Community Transport (delivered by SCDC or Parish Council)	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Site Specific Contributions	£8,377	£500,000	£0	£428,866	£217,848	£261,859	£0

Received by Cambridgeshire County Council (from planning permissions in South Cambridgeshire)	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Education	£214,296	£372,993	£2,698,597	£6,599,467	£3,750,793	£820,003	£14,564,474
Libraries	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£189,687	£14,515
Transport	£1,366,752	£47,267	£37,850	£357,816	£242,405	£358,520	£2,332,225
Miscellaneous	£0	£166,249	£0	£329,700	£20,669	£0	£46,980

Received by South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Affordable Housing Contribution	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£0	£0
Sports, Health & Community Facilities, Open Space and Allotments (including officers and maintenance)	n/a	n/a	n/a	£45,952	£166,525	£0	£1,269,515
Ecological Mitigation Measures & Maintenance	n/a	n/a	£12,828	n/a	n/a	£0	£43,404
Waste Receptacles	n/a	£3,585	n/a	n/a	n/a	£16,102	£66,715
Miscellaneous	n/a	n/a	£4,408	£6,866	£653,532	£10,743	£886,315

Received by Cambridgeshire County Council	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Education	£756,082	£4,645,337	£210,945	£2,871,043	£32,526	£79,974	£18,267,710
Libraries	£12,031	£141,527	£49,628	£572,235	£43,233	£0	£0
Transport	£1,583,153	£1,030,753	£1,089,746	£45,952	£962,705	£156,703	£2,635,822
Waste							£1,044,500
Miscellaneous	£23,237	£0	£111,043	£0	£364,941	£0	£46,980

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council

Open Space and Outdoor Recreation

- 3.68 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 required developers to contribute towards providing new open space within their development or contributions towards enhancing existing facilities for the benefit of the new occupants (see **Development Control Policies DPD Policies SF/10 and SF/11**). The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) carries forward this requirement and sets out the standards for onsite provision of open space (see **Policy SC/7**).
- 3.69 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 Policies DPD Policy SP/14** identified nine sites for extensions to recreation grounds, extensions to school playing fields and new recreation grounds, to meet this identified shortfall in specific villages.
- 3.70 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 recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD and Site Specific Policies DPD) 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**).
- 3.71 The Greater Cambridge Playing Pitch Strategy 2015-2031 and Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Indoor Sports facility Strategy 2015-2031 were both published in 2016. The Playing Pitch Strategy assesses the provision of existing facilities and considers the need and location for both the provision of grass and artificial pitches in future, and includes action plans for each sport to ensure sufficient provision is available to 2031. The Indoor Sports Facility Strategy assesses the need for future provision of facilities to serve existing and new communities, and includes an action list of where new provision should be provided onsite and how offsite contributions should be used to support new and improved provision.

Figure 3.48: Progress of Open Space Allocations (**Indicators SSLO11 and M35**)

	Site Specific Policies DPD – Policy SP/14, South Cambridgeshire Local Plan – Policy SC/1	Summary of Progress
Extension to recreation grounds	East of recreation ground, Over	Landowner indicated through representations that the whole site is unlikely to come forward. Over Parish Council keen to retain allocation of this land as they consider it to be in the best location to serve the village and other alternative sites on this scale do not exist. Not included in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018).
	East of Bar Lane & north-west of Green Hedge Farm, Stapleford	The Parish Council advised that whilst there were currently no proposals to bring forward the extension to the recreation ground, it would like the allocation to remain (January 2012). Carried forward into the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018).
	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 the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018).
	North of recreation ground, Swavesey	The Parish Council advised that whilst there were currently no proposals to bring forward the extension to the recreation ground, it would like the allocation to remain (January 2012). Swavesey Parish Council (August 2016) unanimously agreed it no longer supported the continued allocation of the site as an alternative site had been secured through a planning appeal. Not included in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018).
	East of recreation ground, Impington	Not included in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018) – an alternative site allocated at Bypass Farm, Histon.
	Land north of former EDF site, Ely Road, Milton	New allocation in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018).
Extension to school playing field	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. Not included in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018).

	Site Specific Policies DPD – Policy SP/14, South Cambridgeshire Local Plan – Policy SC/1	Summary of Progress
New recreation grounds	East of Mill Lane, Impington	Not included in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018) – an alternative site allocated at Bypass Farm, Histon.
	South of Manor Park, Histon	Not included in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018) – an alternative site allocated at Bypass Farm, Histon.
	Land at Barrowcroft, Gunns Lane, Histon	Not included in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018) – an alternative site allocated at Bypass Farm, Histon.
	Land known as Bypass Farm, west of Cottenham Road, Histon	New allocation in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018).
	Land south of Granhams Road, Great Shelford	New allocation in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted in September 2018).

- 3.72 The Council, through **indicator LOB1** in the Development Control Policies DPD 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 recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) carries forward the intention to monitor the gains and losses of open space and outdoor recreation land resulting from new developments (**Indicators M36 and M37**). It has not been possible to capture this data as yet, however the Council will include data in future AMRs.

Renewable Energy

- 3.73 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 Policies DPD Policy NE/2** stated that the Council would grant planning permission for proposals to generate energy from renewable sources, provided that they complied with the development principles set out in **Development Control Policies DPD Policies DP/1, DP/2 and DP/3** and where applicable can be connected efficiently to the national grid. The Council also required through **Development Control Policies DPD Policy NE/3** that all development proposals for greater than 10 dwellings or 1,000 sqm of floorspace should include technology for renewable energy sources to provide at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements.
- 3.74 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) requires all developments to embed the principles of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures within their design (**Policy CC/1**). The recently adopted South Cambridgeshire 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 or low carbon energy technologies that will reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% compared to Building Regulations.

Figure 3.49: 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	2.1280	0	0	0	2.1280
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

	Wind	Biomass	Landfill Gas	Sewage Gas	Photovoltaic	Hydro Power	Total
2009-2010	0.0110	0	0	0	0.0576	0	0.0686
2010-2011	0	0	0	0	0.5930	0	0.5930
2011-2012	0.0702	0	0	0	5.8441	0	5.9143
2012-2013	30.2300	0	0	0	26.3979	0	56.6279
2013-2014	0.0250	0	0	0	5.8812	0	5.9062
2014-2015	0	0	0	0	89.0406	0	89.0406
2015-2016	0	0.30100	0	0	70.0066	0	70.3076
2016-2017	0	0.20000	0	0	42.4153	0	42.6153
2017-2018	0	0.19800	0	0	22.8238	0	23.0218
Total	30.3627	0.6990	4.9910	0	263.0782	0.0001	299.1309

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.50: Renewable energy capacity with planning permission at 31 March 2018 by type (in MegaWatts) (Indicator CO-E3ii and M8)

Wind	Biomass	Landfill Gas	Sewage Gas	Photovoltaic	Hydro Power	Total
0.0150	1.9900	0	0	0.0634	0	2.0684

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 3.51: 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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Including renewable energy technologies	33	18	33	31	24	28	29	44	50
Meeting the thresholds	39	21	41	32	27	32	36	53	61
%	85%	86%	80%	97%	89%	88%	81%	83%	82%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Development in Locations of Particular Environmental Importance

- 3.75 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 Policies DPD 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 recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) as **Policy NH/5**.
- 3.76 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 Policies DPD Policy GB/1**). The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) 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**).
- 3.77 Alongside this the Council is also committed to protecting Important Countryside Frontages. **Development Control Policies DPD Policy CH/7** stated 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 recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) as **Policy NH/13**.

Figure 3.52: Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas (**Indicators LOI1 and M14**)

	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
SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	n/k	none	none	none	none
SAC (Special Areas of Conservation)	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	n/k	none	none	none	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 3.53: Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development (**Indicators LOE2 and M18**)

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
none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	\$ 2.64 ha	none	none	none

\$ 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 3.54: Amount of inappropriate development completed in the Green Belt (**Indicators LOK1 and M15**)

Housing											
2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
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)	Replacement bungalow (S0358/10), Replacement dwelling and outbuilding (S/02115/14)	Workers Dwelling (S/0305/15)	Single storey dwelling house (S/3236/16)

* 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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
none	none	Building for B1b research use (S/1464/01)	Extension to store & retail area at Scotsdales Garden Centre (S/0692/07), Building to accommodate Cambridge Cancer Help Centre (S/0956/07), Barn for use by Church Children's Group (S/0358/08), Outdoor centre and offices / store (S/1025/08)	Extensions and conversion of public house to restaurant (S/1300/09), Coffee shop (S/1503/09), Research and development buildings (S/0349/07), Extension to business unit (S/2209/10), Extension to hotel (S/0297/08), Community building (S/0198/08), Extension to school (S/1938/09), Extension to sports centre (S/1945/08)	Research building (S/0853/09), Extension to existing business unit (S/1672/10), Extension and alteration to Village Hall (S/1862/09)	Dry cleaning pod at Tesco (S/0356/12), Offices and a dance studio(S/0227/12), Maintenance/store building at Cambridge Lea Hospital (S/1785/12), Care home (S/1492/11) ^	Tesco customer collection pod and canopy (S/0318/13), Research and development building (S/0600/12), Day care nursery (S/2215/11)	Storage building at Scotsdale Nursery & Garden Centre (S/2065/14), Storage container for solar photovoltaic park (S/0923/14), New offices, showroom and 5 holiday accommodation units (S/0787/12) &	Nitrate Removal Plant Building (S/0193/14), Research and development building (S/2688/13)	Tennis facility comprising courts and pavilion (S/1808/12), Hospice building with associated education centre (S/2005/14)	Research and development building (S/0422/15)

^ This replaces this existing care home that was demolished in 2011-2012.

& This replaces an existing business use that was demolished in 2014-2015.

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

Biodiversity

- 3.78 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 Policies DPD Policy NE/6** stated that the Council would 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 could be adequately mitigated or compensated for. This policy is carried forward into the recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) as **Policy NH/4**.

Figure 3.55: Change in areas of biodiversity importance (**Indicators CO-E2 and M19**)

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
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	+ 5.28 ha	unavailable	unavailable	unavailable

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 3.56: 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

- 3.79 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 Policies DPD Policy CH/3**). All listed buildings applications must be determined in accordance with national policy, currently the **National Planning Policy Framework**.
- 3.80 The recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) 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 3.57: 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

- 3.81 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 Policies DPD Policy NE/11** required that development proposals were considered against national planning policy, which required the use of a sequential test to determine the suitability of the proposal and its location.
- 3.82 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 recently adopted **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan** (September 2018, which supersedes the Development Control Policies DPD) 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 3.58: Number of planning permissions granted where Environment Agency initially objected on flooding and water quality grounds (Indicators CO-E1, M10 and M11)

	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
Flooding	none	2 *	5 †	9 §	8 #	5 «	8 Ω	8 □	4 ∞	7 β	2 ₪	9 ±	2 «
Water Quality	none	none	none	none	1 ^	none	2 ◇	1 ⅃	none	none	none	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/2365/14, 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.

¥ S/2903/14 & S/2921/15 – both 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/0055/17, S/1073/16, S/1127/16, S/1133/16, S/1661/16, S/1966/16, S/3441/16 & S/3529/16 - all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions, the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment, and / or revised designs and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections. S/0168/17 - this planning permission was granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency as officers considered that the development would be safe for its lifetime and it would not significantly increase flood risk elsewhere (as required by the NPPF), even though all of the objections from the Environment Agency had not been overcome.

« S/1428/17 & S/1982/17 - all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions, the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment, and / or revised designs and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

Source: Environment Agency

Figure 3.59: Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures (**Indicator LOG1**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Previously undeveloped functional floodplain land *	none	none	none	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	none	none	none

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

Source: Planning & New Communities – South Cambridgeshire District Council

Reviewing & Monitoring the Statement of Community Involvement

- 3.83 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.
- 3.84 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.
- 3.85 A Greater Cambridge (Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire) SCI is being prepared to set out the Councils' approach to community engagement in planning matters. The SCI is required to demonstrate the steps that will be taken across planning policy, development management and neighbourhood planning to ensure meaningful engagement in the preparation of documents and determining applications. It is anticipated that a draft Greater Cambridge SCI will be considered by Members and agreed for consultation in January 2019, with consultation in early 2019.

Figure 3.60: Public Satisfaction with the Council's Planning Applications Service (Indicator SCI1)

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
63% and Above	60%	71%	64%	53%	63%	58%
Below 63%	40%	29%	36%	47%	37%	42%
Surveys Received	395	347	216	360	278	140

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 3.61: 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
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Draft SPDs	56%	44%	0%	0%
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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 3.62: Customer Satisfaction with the Council's Plan Making Consultations (Indicator SC13)

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

4. Significant Effects Indicators

Land and Water Resources

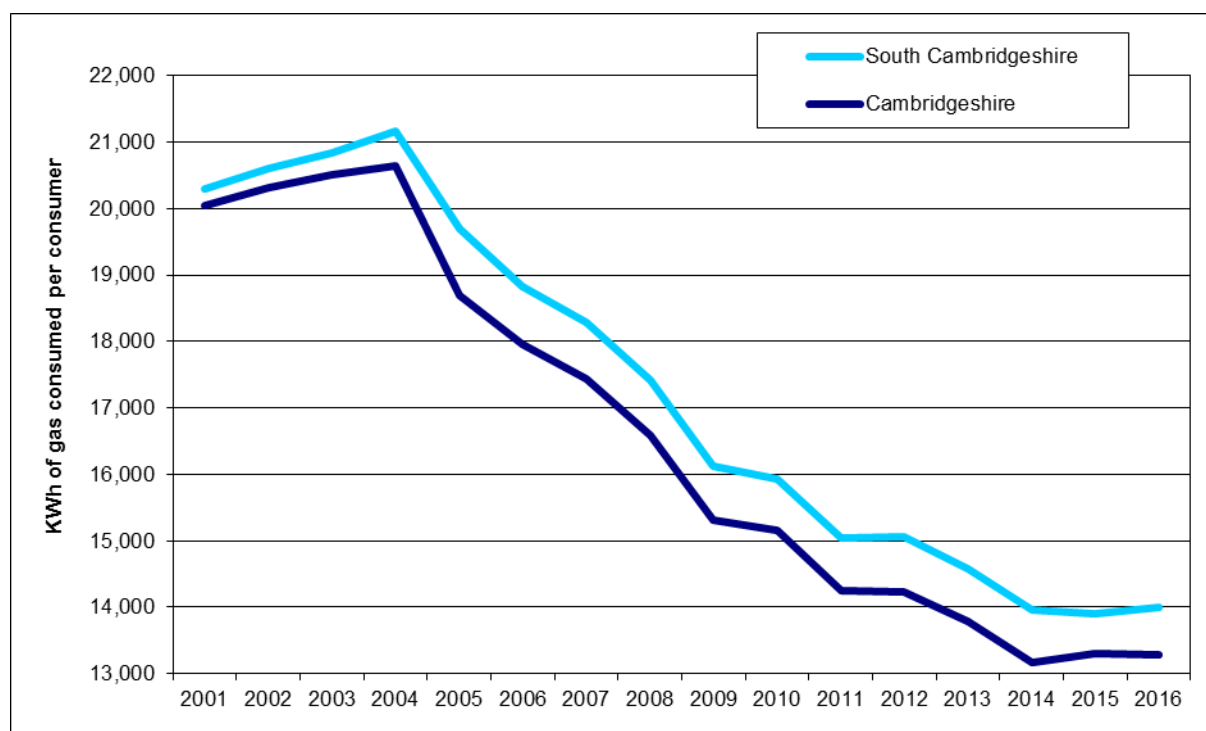
- 4.1 South Cambridgeshire is a rural district with significant areas of high quality agricultural land, mineral resources and sand and gravel aggregates that require protection, and a limited supply of previously developed land available for development. The district is also in one of the driest areas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

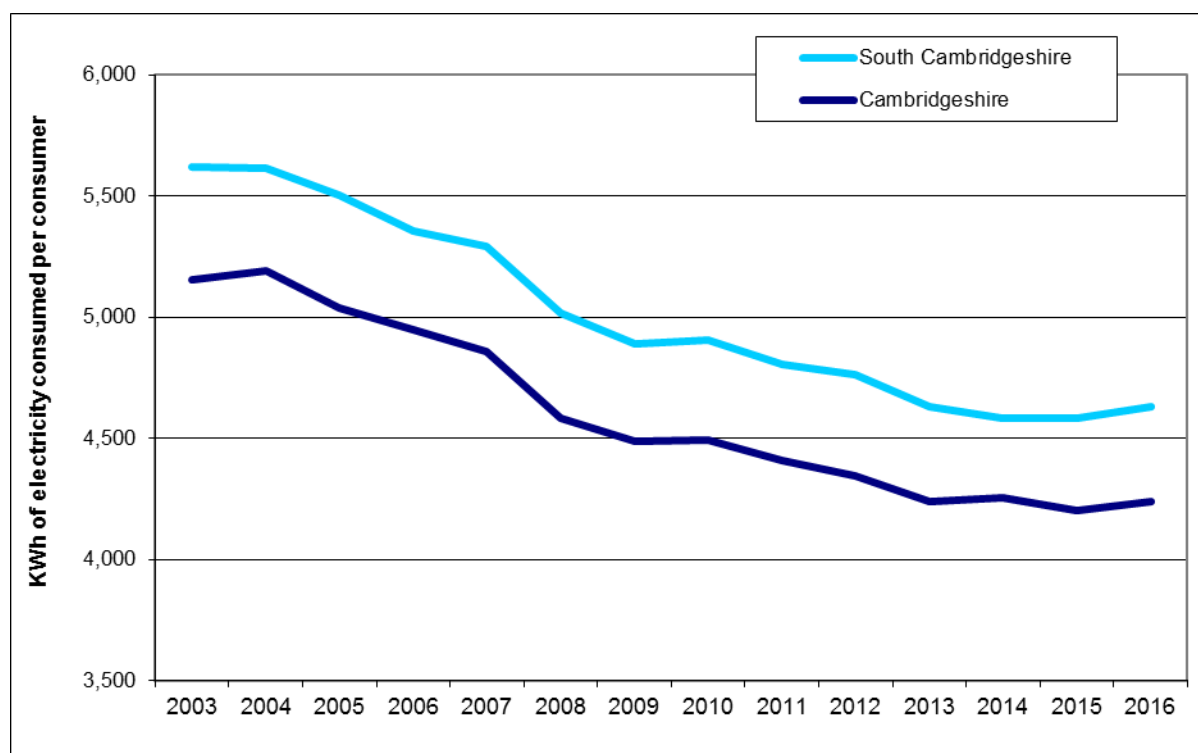
Figure 4.1: KWh (kilowatt hours) of gas consumed per consumer per year (**Indicator SE3i**)



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

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure 4.2: KWh (kilowatt hours) of electricity consumed per consumer per year (**Indicator SE3ii**)



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

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

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

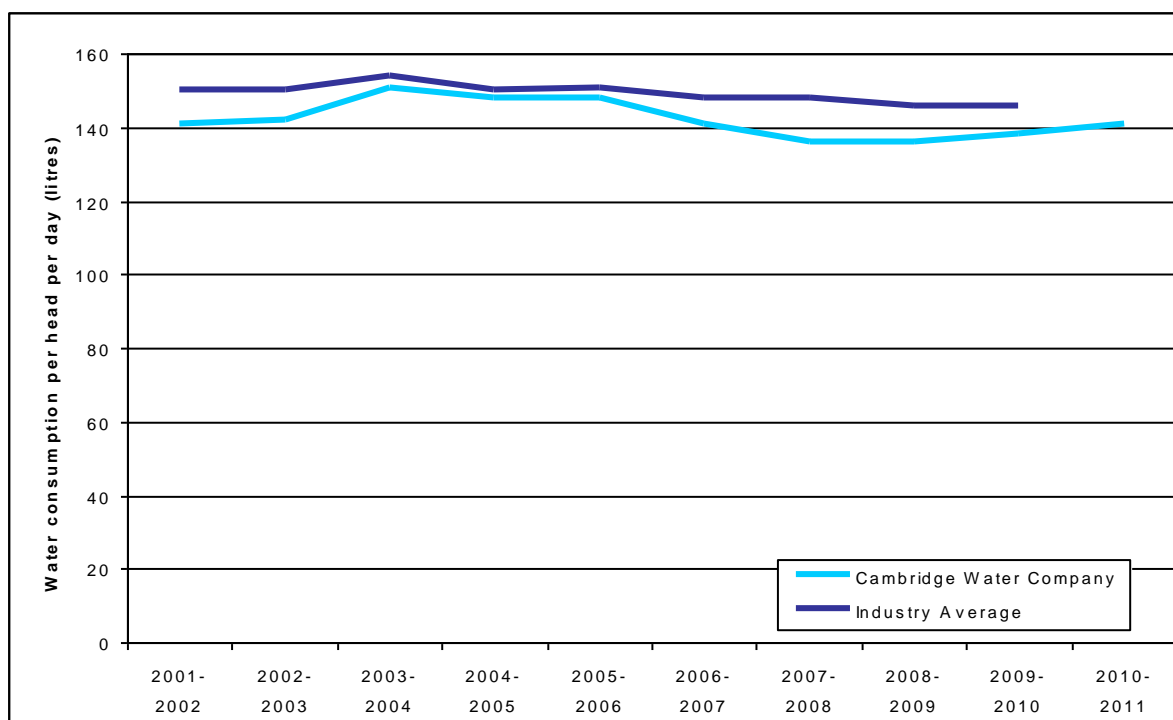
Figure 4.3: Generating potential of renewable energy sources (GWh, gigawatt hours) (**Indicator SE4**)

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 4.4: Water consumption per head per day (in litres) (**Indicator SE5**)



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

Source: Ofwat

		2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Cambridge Water Company	Unmeasured	143	146	150	154	150	141	146	143	163	175	179
	Measured	130	128	129	131	129	123	125	122	117	120	128
	Average *	136	136	138	141	138	130	133	131	133	137	145

* 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: Cambridge Water Company

Biodiversity

- 4.2 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 4.5: 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	2016	2017	2018
South Cambridgeshire	77	80	91	91	79	83	88	88	89	86	96	96	92
Cambridgeshire	71	74	69	68	65	72	79	78	76	80	80	81	80

Source: Natural England

Figure 4.6: Total area designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (**Indicator SE7**)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
South Cambridgeshire	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	952 ha	948 ha

Source: Natural England

Figure 4.7: 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	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
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	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council and Natural England

Figure 4.8: 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

NOTE: this data has not been collected since 2013.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.9: Proportion of 'local sites' where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented (**Indicator SA13**)

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2016-2017
South Cambridgeshire	66.1%	68.4%	64.4%	66.9%	60.2%	55.9%
Cambridgeshire	57.9%	59.5%	56.1%	56.9%	53.9%	51.8%

Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre

- 4.3 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). The Council is exploring opportunities to work with other organisations to take forward biodiversity conservation projects within the district (**Indicator SE9**). The Council is supporting the Cam Valley Forum in its Pennywort Project, which aims to eradicate the invasive floating pennywort from the Upper Cam (including within Grantchester Meadows) within the next five years. This will deliver improved recreational use, improved water quality and improved biodiversity within this stretch of the river.

Landscape, Townscape and Archaeology

- 4.4 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 4.10: Percentage of the total built-up area falling within Conservation Areas (Indicator SE12)

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
21.2 %	21.6 %	21.9 %	21.8 %	22.4 %	22.4 %	20.2 %	20.2 %	20.7 %	20.7 %	20.7 %	20.7%	20.7%	20.7%

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

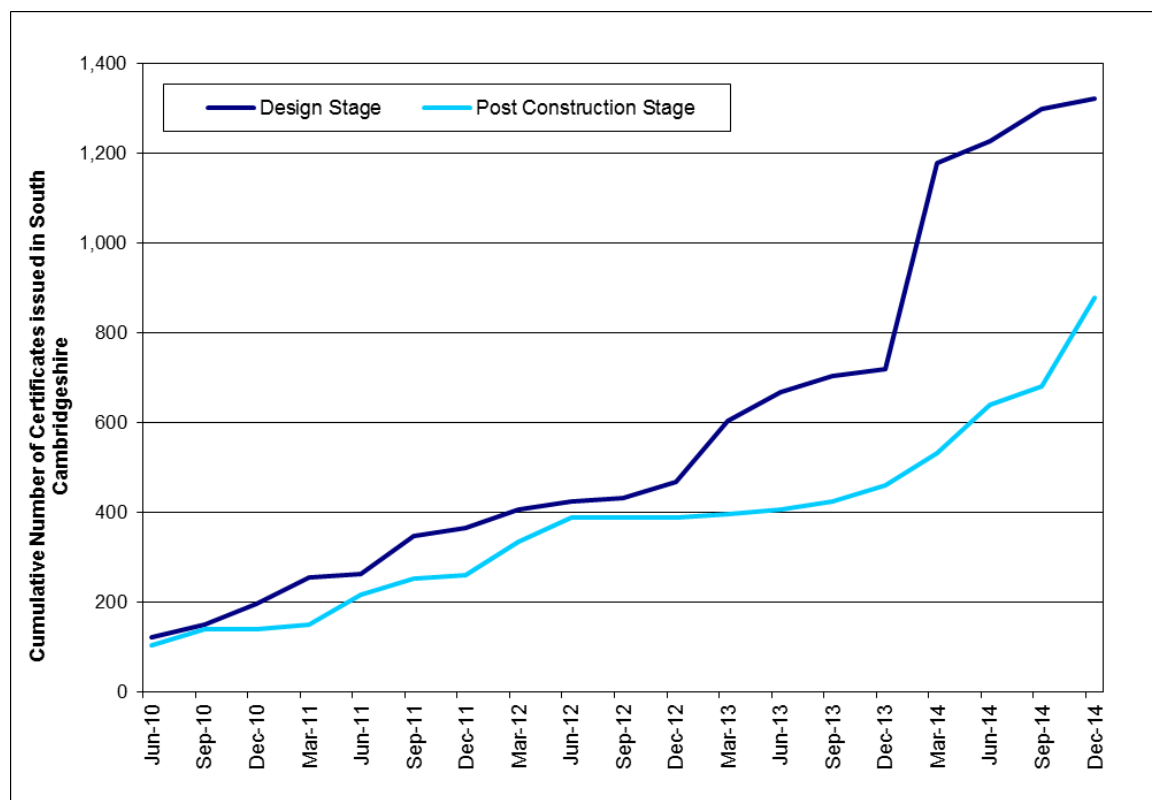
Figure 4.11: (i) Residents' satisfaction with the quality of the built environment and (ii) Percentage of residents 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with their local area as a place to live (Indicator SE13)

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

Figure 4.12: (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%

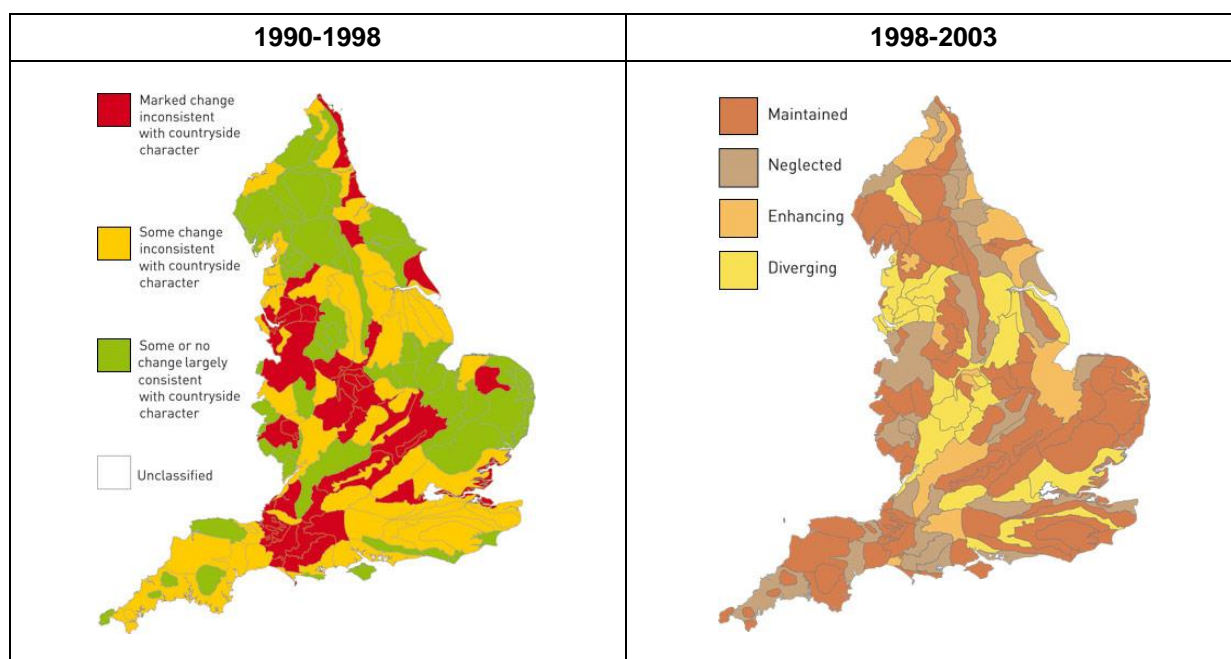
Source: BREEAM



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

Source: Department of Communities & Local Government (CLG)

Figure 4.13: Countryside Quality Counts - areas inconsistent with (local) landscape character (*Indicator SA17*)



Source: Natural England

Figure 4.14: Other heritage assets at risk (*Indicator SA19*)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Buildings and Structure	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Place of Worship	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	3
Archaeology / Scheduled Monuments	24	25	24	24	22	21	20	20
Registered Parks and Garden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registered Battlefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wreck Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conservation Area	11	10	11	5	5	5	6	5

Source: English Heritage

Climate Change and Pollution

- 4.5 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 4.15: Carbon Dioxide emissions (**Indicator SE15**)

Carbon dioxide emissions from domestic sources (kilo tonnes)											
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
356	366	362	362	332	361	315	339	330	271	260	257

Carbon dioxide emissions per domestic capita (tonnes)											
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure 4.16: Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (**Indicator SE16i**)

	Bar Hill	Impington	Orchard Park School	Girton Road
2004	49.7	52.2	n/a	n/a
2005	42.0	31.0	n/a	n/a
2006	43.0	30.0	n/a	n/a
2007	34.0	41.0	n/a	n/a
2008	42.0	35.0	n/a	n/a
2009	39.0	33.0	20.0	n/a
2010	30.0	30.0	28.0	n/a
2011	43.0	31.0	25.0	n/a
2012	39.0	31.0	21.0	27.0
2013	n/a	27.0	22.0	26.0
2014	n/a	23.0	19.0	25.0
2015	n/a	22.0	18.0	24.0
2016	n/a	23.0	18.0	23.0
2017	n/a	23.0	18.0	23.0

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 4.17: Annual mean number of days when PM_{10} levels exceeded a daily mean of $50\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (**Indicator SE16ii**)

	Bar Hill	Impington	Orchard Park School	Girton Road
2004	40 days	72 days	n/a	n/a
2005	25 days	37 days	n/a	n/a
2006	51 days	42 days	n/a	n/a
2007	49 days	34 days	n/a	n/a
2008	52 days	43 days	n/a	n/a
2009	48 days	55 days	0 days	n/a
2010	37 days	36 days	0 days	n/a
2011	26 days	119 days	10 days	n/a
2012	0 days	180 days	4 days	16 days
2013	n/a	21 days	7 days	23 days
2014	n/a	4 days	7 days	2 days
2015	n/a	2 days	1 day	1 day
2016	n/a	1 day	1 day	1 day
2017	n/a	2 days	1 day	1 day

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 4.18: 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
2015	206,304
2016	206,750
2017	203,329

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council – Traffic Monitoring Report

Figure 4.19: 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%
2015	63.0%
2016	59.0%
2017	74.0%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.20: Cambridgeshire Congestion - average journey time per mile during the am peak environment (**Indicator SA53**)

Sept 2011 - August 2012	Sept 2012 - August 2013	Sept 2013 - August 2014	Sept 2014 - August 2015	Sept 2015 - August 2016	Sept 2016 - August 2017
3.84 minutes	3.78 minutes	4.45 minutes	4.87 minutes	4.87 minutes	4.75 minutes

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.21: 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
2015	9	63	426	498
2016	11	84	477	572
2017	11	94	381	486
Total	237	1,782	10,926	12,945

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.22: (i) Percentage of main rivers of 'good' or 'fair' quality and (ii) Ecological Status of Main Rivers (**Indicator SE18**)

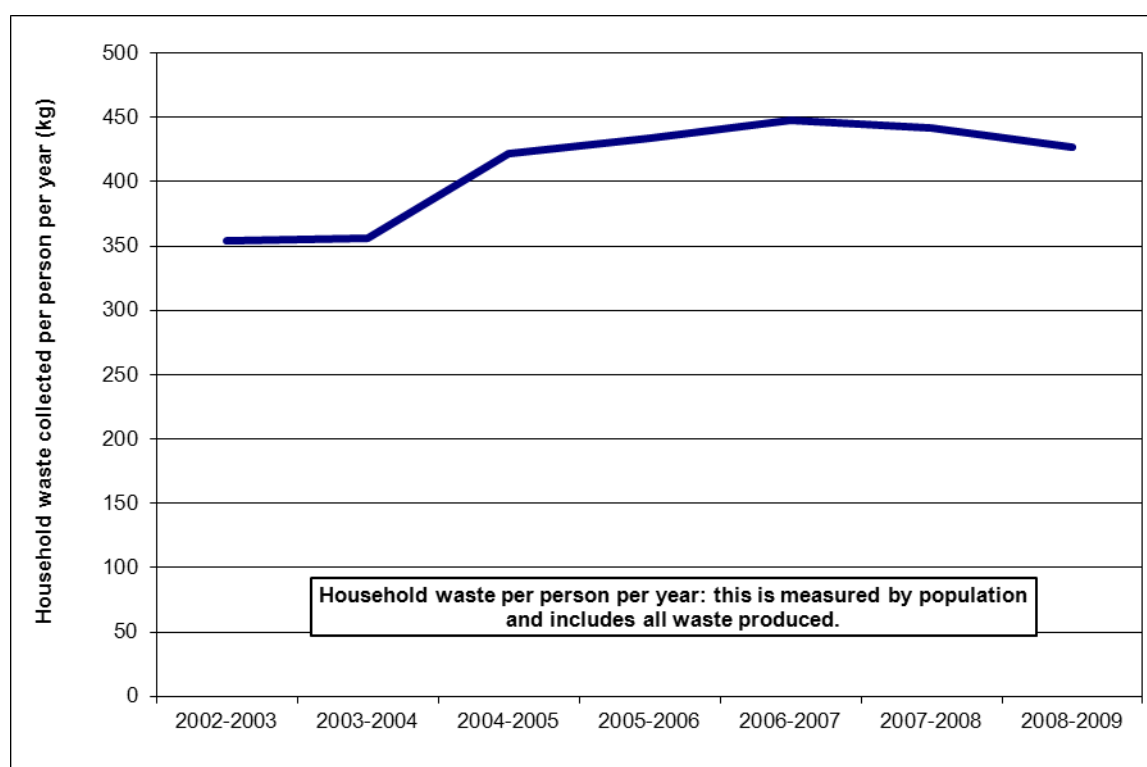
SE18(i)	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Biological	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Chemical	99%	100%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

SE18(ii)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
High	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Good	7%	7%	10%	3%	6%	2%	2%	7%
Moderate	72%	55%	50%	54%	50%	62%	84%	84%
Poor	20%	36%	37%	41%	43%	34%	14%	10%
Bad	0%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%

Source: Environment Agency

Waste

Figure 4.23: Household waste collected (**Indicator SE19**)



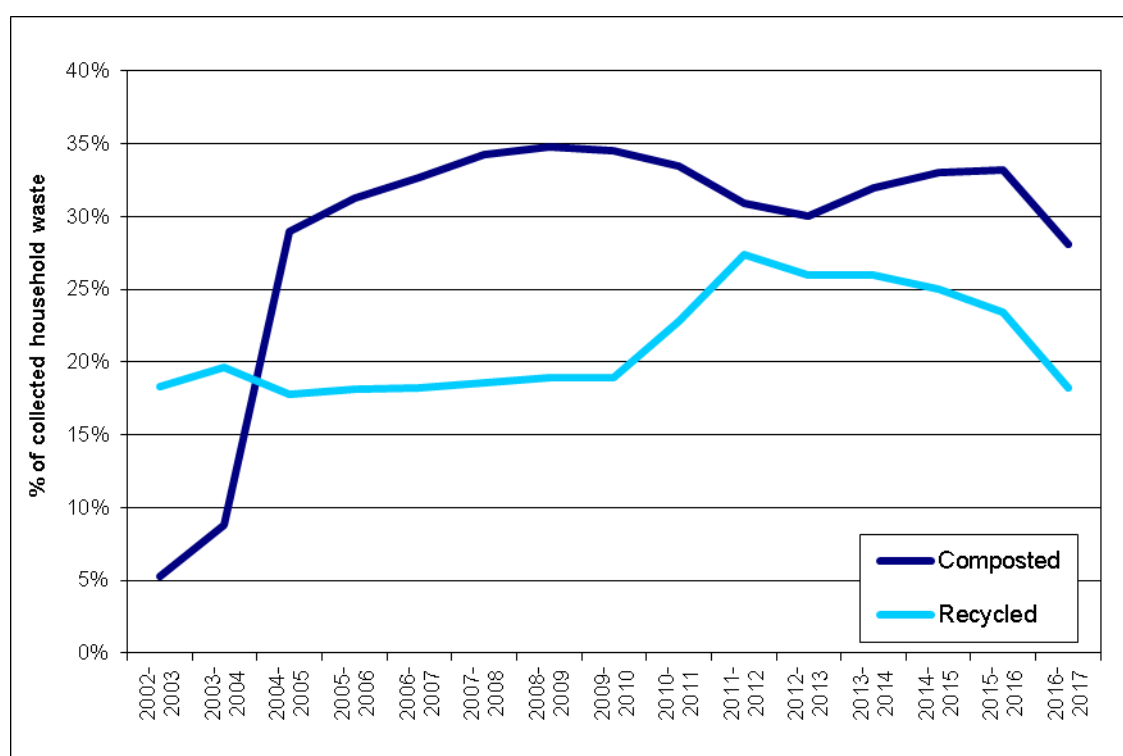
[For full data, see figure A.20, Appendix 2]

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Residual waste per household (kg) *	450.7	412.5	419.9	435.0	401.2	397.0	398.0	449.0

* **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 4.24: Percentage of household waste collected which is recycled or composted (Indicator SE20)



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

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Climate Change (including flooding)

Figure 4.25: 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

- 4.6 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

- 4.7 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 4.26: 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 4.27: Percentage of Residents with a Limiting Long-Term Illness (**Indicator SE23**)

Census 2001	Census 2011
13%	14%

Source: Census

Figure 4.28: 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	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017 ^	2017-2018 ^
South Cambridgeshire	59.2	57.0	48.5	43.6	49.9	49.2	47.5	41.4	35.3	32.9	31.2	30.8	31.1	31.6	36.8	48.7
Cambridgeshire	90.9	93.6	79.2	73.5	74.9	72.8	71.5	65.0	62.3	55.3	48.9	46.4	47.8	49.0	69.5	66.4

^ Based on population estimates for mid 2015 as these are the latest available. The data will be updated when the mid 2016 and mid 2017 population estimates are available.

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.29: 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 4.30: Hectares of strategic open space per 1,000 people (**Indicator SE26**)

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

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

- 4.8 In South Cambridgeshire there is 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**). The Greater Cambridge Playing Pitch Strategy 2015-2031 (published in 2016) assesses the provision of existing facilities and considers the need and location for both the provision of grass and artificial pitches in future. The study includes site assessments for all pitches in Greater Cambridge and includes action plans for each sport to ensure sufficient provision is available to 2031.

Inclusive Communities

- 4.9 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 4.31: 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.

- 4.10 **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 AMRs. 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.
- 4.11 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 4.32: (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 4.33: 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 4.34: House price: earnings ratio (**Indicator SE31**)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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	8.0	8.5	7.8	9.7	9.4	10.3
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	7.2	7.1	7.7	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.5

Source: Department for Communities & Local Government

Figure 4.35: 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	2015	2016	2017
South Cambridgeshire	£36,100	n/a	£37,900	£38,500	£42,100	£43,700
Cambridgeshire	£32,200	n/a	£32,500	£32,700	£35,100	£36,600

Source: Research Group – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.36: (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 4.37: (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 4.38: Delivery of Extra Care Housing (**Indicator SA35**)

	Moorlands, Melbourn	Flaxfield, Linton	Bircham House, Sawston
Completed	March 2008	March 2010	June 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

- 4.12 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 4.39: (i) Number of people unemployed claiming Job Seekers Allowance and (ii) Number of Claimants receiving Universal Credit (**Indicator SE36**)

(i)

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
830	710	700	720	750	630	1,440	1,480	1,280	1,320	1,280	830	530	470

(ii)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1,345	885	555	495	445	495

Source: NOMIS

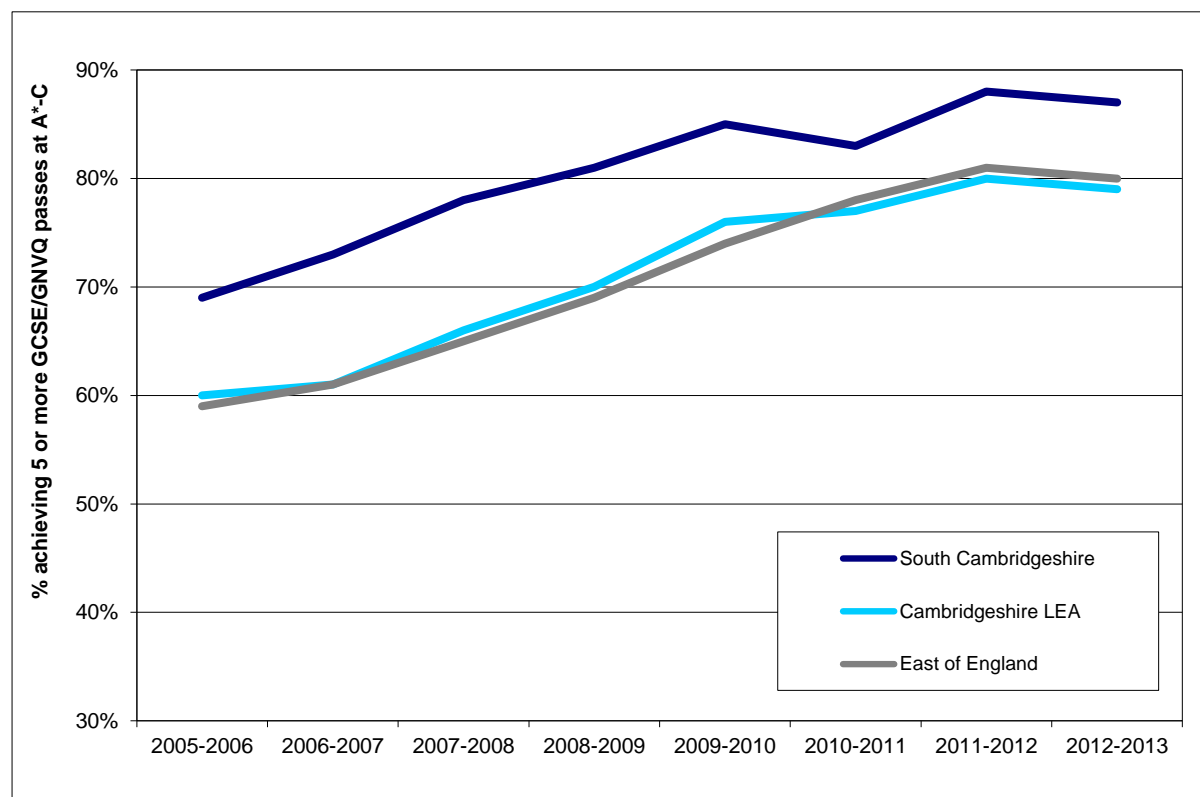
Figure 4.40: Percentage of Residents aged 16-74 in Employment and Working within 5km of Home or At Home (**Indicator SE37**)

Census 2001	Census 2011
37%	35%

Source: Census

Figure 4.41: (i) % of all 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE / GNVQ passes at A*-C grade and (ii) educational achievements of pupils at Key Stage 4 (**Indicator SE38**)

(i)



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

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

[For full data, see figure A.22, Appendix 2]

Source: Department for Education & Cambridgeshire County Council

(ii)

	South Cambridgeshire			Cambridgeshire			England		
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
% pupils achieving the standard pass (a grade 4 or above) in English and mathematics	-	77.6%	75.9%	67.7%	67.0%	66.1%	63.3%	63.9%	63.9%
% pupils achieving the strong pass (a grade 5 or above) in English and mathematics	-	59.9%	57.8%	-	46.7%	46.1%	-	42.6%	43.0%
Ebacc Average Points Score	-	-	4.95	-	-	4.26	-	-	4.03
Attainment 8	56.6	54.4	53.8	51.5	47.7	47.9	50.1	46.3	46.4
Progress 8	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.11	0.10	0.14	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02

Figure 4.42: (i) % of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in English, Maths and Science and (ii) % of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher at Key Stage 2 (Indicator SE39)

(i)

		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	2016
Maths	South Cambridgeshire	84%	84%	86%	85%	84%	83%	82%	87%	84%	86%	88%	71%
	Cambridgeshire LEA	78%	79%	80%	80%	79%	79%	80%	84%	82%	84%	85%	67%
	East of England	75%	76%	77%	78%	78%	79%	79%	83%	83%	85%	86%	67%

		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	2016
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%	74%
	Cambridgeshire LEA	87%	85%	86%	89%	87%	84%	85%	86%	85%	89%	88%	65%
	East of England	85%	84%	84%	87%	x	83%	83%	86%	85%	88%	89%	65%

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
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%	75%
	Cambridgeshire LEA	66%	70%	69%	71%	67%	71%	76%	81%	81%	84%	86%	71%
	East of England	63%	67%	66%	66%	x	69%	73%	81%	83%	85%	87%	74%

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

(ii)

	South Cambridgeshire			Cambridgeshire			England		
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Reading, writing and maths combined	58%	68%	67%	53%	59%	61%	53%	61%	64%
Reading	74%	82%	80%	66%	72%	75%	66%	72%	75%
Writing TA	75%	80%	80%	72%	73%	75%	74%	76%	78%
Maths	71%	80%	78%	67%	72%	72%	70%	75%	76%
Grammar, punctuation and spelling	77%	83%	81%	70%	75%	75%	72%	77%	78%
Reading, writing and maths combined	58%	68%	67%	53%	59%	61%	53%	61%	64%
Reading	74%	82%	80%	66%	72%	75%	66%	72%	75%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council and Department for Education

Figure 4.43: (i) Average point score per student entered into GCE / VCE / Applied A / AS and equivalent examinations and (ii) educational achievements of pupils at Key Stage 5 (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	n/k
Cambridgeshire LEA	755.7	780.5	756.7	749.7	746.2	731.9	720.6	715.4	n/k
East of England	723.0	739.8	733.3	739.8	739.9	724.9	712.3	706.3	n/k

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

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	590.5
Cambridgeshire LEA	766.0	797.6	763.2	764.0	755.0	746.2	733.0	731.4	725.0
East of England	722.6	736.1	731.5	737.2	735.3	722.7	711.4	703.8	707.5

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

(ii)

	South Cambridgeshire			Cambridgeshire			England		
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
APS per entry (All pupils) - A-level students in Comberton Village College	-	37.48	36.87	33.11	29.06	33.85	30.84	31.35	32.15
APS per entry (All pupils) - A-level students in Impington Village College	-	26.22	28.21						

APS per entry: includes students who have entered for at least 1 qualification equivalent to at least 0.5 A levels and applies to each of A level, academic, applied general, tech levels and level 2 vocational cohorts.

A level: A/AS levels, applied single A/AS levels, applied double A/AS levels or combined A/AS level.

Source: Department for Education and Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.44: % of resident population with NVQ level 1 (or equivalent) and above (Indicator SE41)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
South Cambridgeshire	85.2%	85.4%	84.7%	85.0%	78.6%	88.7%	90.4%	92.3%	93.1%	95.0%	95.9%	93.0%	94.3%
Cambridgeshire	81.0%	80.0%	80.8%	80.8%	80.8%	82.9%	84.6%	86.0%	88.9%	88.5%	88.7%	89.1%	87.9%
East of England	78.8%	77.5%	77.9%	77.4%	79.9%	81.4%	83.8%	85.5%	85.8%	86.0%	84.9%	85.9%	86.5%
Great Britain	77.2%	77.6%	77.9%	77.7%	78.9%	80.2%	82.7%	84.0%	84.4%	85.0%	84.9%	85.3%	85.4%

Source: NOMIS

Figure 4.45: Annual net change in VAT and/or PAYE registered firms (**Indicator SE43**)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Enterprise births	780	725	685	835	710	675	640	675	755	945	910	935	920	920
Enterprise deaths	590	560	535	590	545	760	645	655	685	640	645	740	855	840
Active enterprises	6,560	6,670	6,800	7,085	7,235	7,345	7,335	7,310	7,390	7,635	7,915	8,220	8,385	8,518

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 4.46: 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	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
South Cambridgeshire	83.7%	85.1%	83.8%	81.5%	84.9%	82.5%	83.1%	85.0%	84.1%	80.6%	84.7%	83.6%	84.1%	84.9%
Cambridgeshire	82.0%	79.4%	79.2%	81.1%	81.1%	79.8%	79.2%	79.6%	81.2%	81.9%	83.3%	82.4%	80.7%	82.4%

Source: NOMIS

Figure 4.47: 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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Employed Residents	74,500	74,300	74,000	76,500	73,400	75,000	77,000	76,800	77,200	81,900	79,200	83,900	83,700
Workplace Population	66,200	61,900	51,400	48,900	53,900	59,000	49,600	45,400	48,700	56,700	64,400	63,600	67,200

Source: Research Group – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.48: 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	2015	2016	2017
Mining, Quarrying & Utilities	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Manufacturing	16.4%	14.1%	13.7%	15.3%	14.3%	15.1%	14.2%	12.5%	12.8%	13.3%
Construction	5.6%	5.6%	4.8%	5.4%	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%
Services	77.1%	79.5%	80.8%	78.0%	79.4%	78.5%	79.4%	81.1%	79.6%	81.5%
- Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	22.6%	22.7%	18.3%	18.5%	17.5%	17.7%	18.3%	16.9%	16.0%	15.6%
- Transport, IT & Communications	7.4%	7.7%	13.3%	11.1%	12.3%	9.8%	9.0%	8.9%	9.9%	9.0%
- Finance & Other Business Activities	24.1%	25.8%	26.7%	24.3%	25.1%	27.1%	27.8%	31.0%	29.4%	32.0%
- Public Admin, Education & Health	19.8%	20.1%	18.7%	20.4%	21.3%	20.3%	21.1%	20.7%	20.5%	21.6%
Other Services	3.2%	3.2%	3.8%	3.7%	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%	3.6%	3.8%	3.3%

Tourism-Related (extract)	5.9%	4.6%	5.4%	5.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%	5.9%	6.1%	5.9%
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Source: Business Register and Employment Survey

Appendix 1: List of Indicators

Contextual Indicators

	Indicator Description
Economy	Number of people in employment [see Significant Effect Indicator 45]
	Total unemployed [see Significant Effect Indicator 36]
	Economic Activity Rate [see Significant Effect Indicator 44]
	Industrial composition of employee jobs [see Significant Effect Indicator 46]
	Business start-ups and closures (VAT registrations) [see Significant Effect Indicator 43]
	Gross disposable household income [see Significant Effect Indicator 32]
	House prices: earnings ratio [see Significant Effect Indicator 31]
Environment	KWh of gas and electricity consumed per household per year [see Significant Effect Indicator 3]
	Carbon dioxide emissions per domestic property per year [see Significant Effect Indicator 15]
	Generating potential of renewable energy sources [see Significant Effect Indicator 4]
	Water consumption per head per day [see Significant Effect Indicator 5]
	Hectares of land designated as Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the district [see Significant Effect Indicator 7]
	% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) assessed as in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition [see Significant Effect Indicator 6]
	Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 population [see Significant Effect Indicator 8]
Education	Key stage 2 achievements [see Significant Effect Indicator 39]
	GCSE and A-Level passes [see Significant Effect Indicators 38 and 40]
	% of resident population with NVQ (equivalent) qualifications [see Significant Effect Indicator 41]
Health	Life expectancy at birth [see Significant Effect Indicator 22]
	% of residents with limiting long term illness [see Significant Effect Indicator 23]
Crime and Quality of Life	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 people [see Significant Effect Indicator 24]
	% of residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark [see Significant Effect Indicator 25]
	% of residents who feel their local area is harmonious [see Significant Effect Indicator 29]
	Indices of Multiple Deprivation [see Significant Effect Indicator 30]

Core Output Indicators

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

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 – as included in the adopted Local Development Framework

Core Strategy DPD (January 2007) and Development Control Policies DPD (July 2007)

	Ref	Indicator Description
Housing	LOA1	Housing completions by number of bedrooms
	LOA2	Affordable housing completions by tenure
	LOA3	Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites
	LOA4	Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites
	LOA5	Market housing completions on developments of up to 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms
	LOA6	Cumulative percentage of dwellings completed on previously developed land
	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
	LOA14	Travelling Showpeople plots completed
	CO2c → LOB2	Net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings
	LOB3	Average net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings
Employment, Community Facilities & Local Services	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.
	LOA9	Amount of committed floorspace for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services
	LOA10	Amount and type of completed employment land
	LOF1	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions
	CO1b → LOA11	Amount of completed employment floorspace on allocated land
	CO1e → LOA12	Amount of employment land lost on allocated land and in South Cambridgeshire
	CO1f → LOA13	Amount of employment land lost to residential development within village development frameworks and in South Cambridgeshire
	CO3b → LOB4	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services

* 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
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
	LOE2	Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development
	LOG1	Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures
	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
	LOI1	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas
	CO8i → LOI2	Habitats and species affected by new developments
	LOJ1	Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk
	LOK1	Amount of inappropriate development completed in the Green Belt

Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010)

	Ref	Indicator Description
Site Specific Policies DPD	SSLO1	Residential densities at Cambourne
	SSLO2	Dwelling completions at North of Impington Lane, Impington
	SSLO3	Dwelling completions at Powell's Garage, Woollards Lane, Great Shelford
	SSLO4	Dwelling completions at Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals
	SSLO5	Development at sites allocated for B1 employment use
	SSLO6	Development at sites allocated for B1 / B2 / B8 employment use
	SSLO7	Development at Cambridge Northern Fringe West (Orchard Park)
	SSLO8	Development at North West Cambridge Huntingdon Road to Histon Road
	SSLO9	Development at Bayer CropScience, Hauxton
	SSLO10	Papworth Everard Village Development
	SSLO11	Progress of open space allocations
	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 (January 2010)

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

Area Action Plans

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

	Ref	Indicator Description
Northstowe (July 2007)	NS01	Total housing completions
	NS02	Housing density
	NS03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms
	NS04	Employment land supply by type
	NS05	Distance to public transport
	NS06	Distance to public open space
Cambridge East (February 2008)	CE01	Total housing completions
	CE02	Housing density
	CE03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms
	CE04	Employment land supply by type
	CE05	Distance to public transport
	CE06	Distance to public open space
	CE07	Renewable energy installed by type
	CE08	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions
Cambridge Southern Fringe (February 2008)	CSF01	Total housing completions
	CSF02	Housing density
	CSF03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms
	CSF04	Employment land supply by type
	CSF05	Distance to public transport
	CSF06	Distance to public open space

	Ref	Indicator Description
North West Cambridge (October 2009)	NWC01	Total number of: (i) units of student accommodation completed (ii) housing completions / annual rate
	NWC02	Housing density
	NWC03	Percentage of housing which is affordable
	NWC04	Employment land supply by type
	NWC05	Employment uses in the local centre
	NWC06	Distance to public transport
	NWC07	Amount (and percentage) of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards
	NWC08	Public open space and recreation facilities
	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
	NWC10	Renewable energy installed by type
	NWC11	Water conservation
	NWC12	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions

Local Output Indicators – as included in the recently adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted September 2018)

	Indicator Number	Indicator Description
Spatial Strategy	M1	Greater Cambridge 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; progress against the housing target for the plan period; and rolling five year supply plus relevant buffer (jointly with Cambridge City Council).
	M2	Total dwellings completed annually and cumulatively in Greater Cambridge by development sequence, including by settlement category within the rural area
	M3	Affordable housing completions
	M4	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land
	M5	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land
	M6	(a) Number of new jobs created (b) Amount and type of completed and committed employment floorspace and land
Strategic Sites	M7	Progress and development on strategic site allocations
Climate Change	M8	Renewable energy capacity installed and with planning permission by type
	M9 π	Proportion of development proposals permitted for all 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 and low carbon energy technologies
	M10	Number of planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on water quality grounds
	M11	Number of planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding grounds
	M12 π	Proportion of new homes permitted achieving water consumption levels equivalent to 110 litres per person per day or less
	M13 π	Proportion of non-residential developments permitted demonstrating a minimum water efficiency standard equivalent to the BREEAM non-residential standard for 2 credits for water use levels

	Indicator Number	Indicator Description
Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment	M14	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas
	M15	Amount of inappropriate development permitted in the Green Belt
	M16 π	Amount of development completed within or adjacent to a Protected Village Amenity Area (PVAA) that would have an adverse impact on its character, amenity, tranquillity or function.
	M17 π	Amount of development completed within a Local Green Space that would adversely impact on its character and particular local significance
	M18	Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development
	M19	Change in areas of biodiversity importance (international, national and local designations)
Delivering High Quality Homes	M20	Average net density of all completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings at urban extensions, new settlements, Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres, and Group Villages
	M21	Housing completions by number of bedrooms
	M22 π	Market housing permitted on developments of over 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms
	M23	Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites
	M24	Progress towards City Deal commitment to deliver an additional 1,000 new homes on rural exception sites
	M25	Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed
	M26 π	Meeting the needs of those that meet the planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers and those that do not meet the definition but can demonstrate a cultural need for caravan accommodation.
	M27	Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites
	M28	Progress and development on residential allocations at villages (Policy H/1), and at Bayer CropScience Site (Hauxton), Papworth Everard West Central, Fen Drayton Former LSA Estate, Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals, and Histon & Impington Station area
	M29 π	Development of Residential Moorings at Chesterton Fen Road, Milton
	M30 π	Number of homes completed to the accessible and adaptable dwellings M4(2) standard
	M31	Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites where the policy requiring affordable dwellings applies

	Indicator Number	Indicator Description
Building a Strong and Competitive Economy	M32	Amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses i) total ii) within development frameworks iii) to residential development
	M33	Amount of completed and committed floorspace for retail
	M34	Progress and development on allocations at Cambridge Science Park, land south of Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Fulbourn Road East, for employment uses (Policies E/4 and E/5), Papworth Hospital, Histon & Impington Station area, , Dales Manor Business Park (Sawston), Green End Industrial Estate (Gamlingay), Bayer CropScience Site (Hauxton), and Papworth Everard West Central
Promoting Successful Communities	M35	Progress of open space allocations
	M36	Loss of recreation areas, allotments and community orchards resulting from new developments
	M37	Provision of open space, outdoor recreation and children's play space resulting from new developments
Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure	M38	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions

π Monitoring of these indicators can only be done when the South Cambridgeshire 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
Land and Water Resources	SE1	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land [see Core Indicator CO-H3]
	SE2	Average net density of new dwellings completed [see Local Indicator LOB3]
	SE3	KWh of gas and electricity consumed per consumer per year
	SE4	Generating potential of renewable energy sources
	SE5	Water consumption per head per day
Biodiversity	SE6	Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition
	SE7	Total area designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
	SE8	Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 people
	SE9	Progress in achieving priority BAP targets
	SE10	Percentage of Rights of Way that are easy to use
Landscape, Townscape and Archaeology	SE11	Percentage of Listed Buildings classified as being at risk [see Local Indicator LOJ1]
	SE12	Percentage of the total built-up area falling within Conservation Areas
	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
	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
Climate Change and Pollution	SE15	Carbon dioxide emissions
	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
	SE17	Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over a 12 hour period
	SE18	(i) Percentage of main rivers of 'good' or 'fair' quality (ii) Ecological status of main rivers
	SE19	Household waste collected
	SE20	Percentage of household waste collected which is recycled or composted
	SE21	Number of properties at risk to flooding

	Ref	Indicator Description
Healthy Communities	SE22	Life expectancy at birth
	SE23	Percentage of residents with a limiting long-term illness
	SE24	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people
	SE25	Percentage of residents feeling safe after dark
	SE26	Hectares of strategic open space per 1,000 people
	SE27	Number of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people
Inclusive Communities	SE28	Percentage of the district's population with each settlement category
	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
	SE30	Indices of multiple deprivation
	SE31	House price: earnings ratio
	SE32	Median gross household income
	SE33	% of all dwellings completed that are affordable [see Core Indicator CO-H5]
	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
	SE35	(i) % of adults who have provided support to others (ii) % of people who have participated in regular formal volunteering in last twelve months
Economic Activity	SE36	(i) Number of people unemployed claiming Job Seekers Allowance (ii) Number of Claimants receiving Universal Credit
	SE37	% of residents aged 16-74 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home
	SE38	(i) % of all 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE / GNVQ passes at A*-C grade (ii) Educational achievements of pupils at Key Stage 4
	SE39	(i) % of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in English, Maths and Science (ii) % of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher at Key Stage 2
	SE40	(i) Average point score per student entered into GCE / VCE / Applied A/AS and equivalent examinations (ii) Educational achievements of pupils at Key Stage 5
	SE41	% of resident population with NVQ level 1 (or equivalent) and above
	SE42	Infrastructure investment [see Local Indicator LOF1]
	SE43	Annual net change in VAT and / or PAYE registered firms

	Ref	Indicator Description
	SE44	Economic Activity Rate
	SE45	Number of people in employment
	SE46	Industrial composition of employee jobs

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	Ref	Indicator Description
Land	SA1	% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land [see Core Indicator CO-H3]
	SA2	Amount and type of completed employment on previously developed land [see Core Indicator CO-BD2]
	SA3	Average density of new residential development completed [see Local Indicator LOB3]
	SA4	% of household waste which is recycled or composted [see Significant Effects Indicator 20]
	SA5	Household waste collected per person per year [see Significant Effects Indicator 19]
Pollution	SA6	Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (at monitoring points) [see Significant Effects Indicator 16]
	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]
	SA8	% of surface waters meeting the Water Framework Directive 'good' status or better for water quality [see Significant Effects Indicator 18]
Biodiversity	SA9	Change in area of sites of biodiversity importance (SPA, SAC, RAMSAR, SSSI, NNR, LNR, CWS) [see Core Indicator CO-E2]
	SA10	Amount of new development within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas [see Local Indicator LOI1]
	SA11	% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition [see Significant Effects Indicator 6]
	SA12	Progress in achieving priority BAP targets [see Significant Effects Indicator 9]
	SA13	Proportion of 'local sites' where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented
	SA14	Area of strategic open space per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 26]
	SA15	% of rights of way that are easy to use [see Significant Effects Indicator 10]
Landscape, Townscape and Cultural Heritage	SA16	% of total built-up areas falling within conservation areas [see Significant Effects Indicator 12]
	SA17	Countryside Quality Counts – areas inconsistent with (local) landscape character
	SA18	Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk [see Local Indicator LOJ1]
	SA19	Other Heritage Assets at risk
	SA20	Satisfaction rating for quality of the built environment [see Significant Effects Indicator 13]
	SA21	Buildings for Life Assessments – number of developments achieving each standard [see Core Indicator CO-H6]

	Ref	Indicator Description
Climate Change	SA22	Residential development assessed for Code for Sustainable Homes [see Significant Effects Indicator 14]
	SA23	Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector and per capita [see Significant Effects Indicator 15]
	SA24	Renewable energy capacity installed by type [see Core Indicator CO-E3i]
	SA25	Kilowatt hours of gas and electricity consumed per household per year [see Significant Effects Indicator 3]
	SA26	Water consumption per head per day [see Significant Effects Indicator 5]
	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]
Health	SA28	Life expectancy at birth [see Significant Effects Indicator 22]
	SA29	% of residents with a long-term illness [see Significant Effects Indicator 23]
	SA30	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 24]
	SA31	% of people feeling safe after dark [see Significant Effects Indicator 25]
	SA32	Hectares of outdoor sport and play space per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 27]
Housing	SA33	Total and % of dwellings completed that are affordable [see Core Indicator CO-H5]
	SA34	House price to earnings ratio [see Significant Effects Indicator 31]
	SA35	Delivery of Extracare Housing
	SA36	Number of new Gypsies and Travellers pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots [see Core and Local Indicators CO-H4 and LOA14]
	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]
	SA38	Index of multiple deprivation [see Significant Effects Indicator 30]
	SA39	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services [see Local Indicator LOB4]
	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]
	SA41	% of people who have participated in regular formal volunteering in last twelve months [see Significant Effects Indicator 35]

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

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	1999-2016	1999-2017	1999-2018
26%	25%	25%	26%	27%	27%	27%	29%	29%	30%	31%	31%	31%	32%	32%	32%	31%	31%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.2: Percentage of dwellings completed on Previously Developed Land (**Indicator CO-H3 and M5**)

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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
26%	22%	28%	26%	34%	29%	24%	40%	28%	51%	44%	31%	22%	46%	31%	31%	27%	26%

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%	34%	23%
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	76%	15%	10%
2013-2014	20%	73%	7%
2014-2015	13%	73%	14%

	Less than 30 dph	Between 30 dph and 50 dph	More than 50 dph
2015-2016	64%	36%	0%
2016-2017	53%	24%	24%
2017-2018	7%	4%	89%

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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
26.4	27.0	24.6	34.1	28.4	33.2	32.4	31.3	40.0	38.7	35.8	32.9	26.1	29.0	39.7	23.1	32.2	57.5

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.5: Affordable housing completions (**Indicators CO-H5 and M3**)

	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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Gross	142	38	127	271	115	285	238	463	275	281	205	192	105	207	329	129	132	201
	9%	7%	19%	26%	18%	30%	23%	35%	40%	41%	29%	25%	16%	28%	36%	18%	22%	25%
Net	142	38	127	259	95	283	169	459	223	230	202	168	69	150	329	129	116	179
	9%	7%	19%	27%	17%	32%	18%	36%	37%	39%	31%	24%	12%	24%	38%	19%	21%	25%
Acquisitions	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	19	17	1	10	0	11	0	0	12	3

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	Affordable rented
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%
2015-2016	7%	37%	56%
2016-2017	0%	30%	70%
2017-2018	4%	25%	71%

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, LOA14 and M25)

	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
2015-2016	5	1	0	0	0	0
2016-2017	8	0	0	0	0	0
2017-2018	0	0	0	0	4	0

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

Figure A.8: Total dwellings built by settlement category (**Indicators LOE1iii and M2**)

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Cambridge Urban Area	100	308	151	103	98	57	35	16	75	42	30	4
Edge of Cambridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	2	62	123
New Settlements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	140
Rural Centres	309	368	247	338	347	241	241	288	286	271	150	155
Minor Rural Centres	145	169	79	104	75	92	95	119	289	116	55	14
Group Villages	271	226	98	72	123	227	193	134	41	80	83	84
Infill Villages	74	79	30	14	22	32	17	12	28	23	20	17
Outside Village Frameworks	141	185	89	56	42	111	68	159	159	182	185	253

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 (**Indicators LOA1 and M21**)

	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	43%	34%	22%	1%
2015-2016	28%	33%	37%	1%
2016-2017	34%	35%	30%	2%
2017-2018	40%	33%	26%	1%

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	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
1 or 2 bedrooms	30%	28%	37%	37%	38%	33%	40%	35%	26%	24%	21%	28%
3 bedrooms	26%	22%	28%	29%	26%	31%	24%	21%	33%	33%	35%	31%
4 or more bedrooms	45%	48%	35%	34%	37%	36%	35%	44%	40%	41%	42%	41%
unknown	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.11: Gross amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) (*Indicators CO-BD1i and M6b*)

	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	1,960	673	3,277	2,706	17,940
2011-2012	0	564	5,461	172	5,767	4,947	16,911
2012-2013	4,821	1,112	1,428	870	8,359	6,561	23,151
2013-2014	128	1,775	4,154	853	2,261	7,420	16,591
2014-2015	330	3,727	33,613	1,754	4,845	7,696	51,965
2015-2016	5,529	9,972	17,372	2,668	14,104	3,354	52,999
2016-2017	1,043	11,576	9,630	990	3,592	9,936	36,767
2017-2018	8,305	11,955	9,703	7,516	10,587	14,837	62,903
TOTAL	31,653	170,633	304,393	61,316	126,524	113,712	808,231

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.12: Gross amount and type of completed employment land (ha) (*Indicators LOA10i and M6b*)

	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	0.26	0.07	1.18	0.71	6.58
2011-2012	0.00	0.88	2.83	0.02	2.50	25.98	32.21
2012-2013	1.66	0.53	0.08	0.84	1.65	2.02	6.78

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
2013-2014	0.03	0.77	1.42	0.63	0.10	2.03	4.98
2014-2015	0.02	1.06	8.23	0.79	2.78	4.02	16.91
2015-2016	7.94	3.96	4.90	0.93	4.16	7.04	28.92
2016-2017	0.56	2.45	2.01	0.45	4.78	3.51	13.77
2017-2018	0.75	6.38	2.23	2.26	2.16	5.46	19.24
TOTAL	15.97	60.15	79.43	21.14	39.38	72.06	288.13

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.13: Amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) on PDL (Indicators CO-BD2 and M4)

	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	91%
2011-2012	0	401	5,461	172	2,282	4,947	13,263	78%
2012-2013	4,821	505	574	0	6,529	6,561	18,990	82%
2013-2014	128	741	1,135	611	2,261	1,474	6,350	38%
2014-2015	330	3,727	21,983	1,226	3,405	3,087	33,758	65%
2015-2016	5,363	3,032	5,063	200	14,104	2,734	30,496	58%
2016-2017	0	776	8,673	176	2,499	3,611	15,735	43%
2017-2018	8,305	11,955	0	1,208	4,597	6,374	32,439	52%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.14: Gross amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2018 (**Indicators CO-BD3i and M6b**)

	Outline planning permissions	Full & RM planning permissions - not started	Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	Total (with planning permission)
B1	10.65	1.38	0.76	12.79
B1a	6.48	0.78	6.09	13.35
B1b	23.33	12.75	7.38	43.46
B1c	0.55	0.76	1.27	2.57
B2	2.01	1.48	10.94	14.44
B8	0.91	0.80	10.20	11.91
Total	43.94	17.94	36.64	98.52

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.15: Quality of new housing developments – Building for Life 12 Scores for Housing Developments Completed (**Indicator CO-H6**)

Developments Completed in 2015-2016				
Location	No. of dwellings	Scores		
		Green	Amber	Red
North of Fen Drayton Road, Swavesey	20	7	5	0
Long Drove & Beach Road, Cottenham	47	4	7	1
Newdigate House, Linton (Keene Fields)	11	9	3	0
London Road, Great Shelford	18	5	6	1
Parcels 3C & 4C, Cambourne	131	3	7	2
Parcels 2B & 2C, Cambourne	121	9	3	0
South of Station Road, Gamlingay	85	3	8	1
Summersfield, Papworth	81	3	8	1
TOTAL		43	47	6

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

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

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

b. Significant Effects Indicators

Figure A.16: 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
2014	13,953	13,173
2015	13,909	13,301
2016	14,005	13,279

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure A.17: 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
2014	4,581	4,254
2015	4,581	4,203
2016	4,628	4,239

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

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure A.22: % 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