



Cambridge City Council  
**Planning and Transport Scrutiny Committee**

**Date:** Tuesday, 16 January 2024

**Time:** 5.30 pm

**Venue:** Council Chamber, The Guildhall, Market Square, Cambridge, CB2 3QJ [access the building via Peashill entrance]

**Contact:** democratic.services@cambridge.gov.uk, tel:01223 457000

**Agenda**

- 1 Apologies for Absence
- 2 Declarations of Interest
- 3 Minutes (Pages 3 - 8)
- 4 Public Questions

**Decisions for the Executive Councillor for Planning, Building Control and Infrastructure**

- 5 Proposed Designation of a Conservation Area at Howes Place (Pages 9 - 40)
- 6 Greater Cambridge Authority Monitoring Report 2022-23 (Pages 41 - 358)
- 7 To Note Record of Urgent Decision Taken by the Executive Councillor for Planning, Building Control and Infrastructure
- 8 \*\*\*ROD Response to the Uttlesford's Draft Local Plan 2021- 2041 (Regulation 18) Consultation (Pages 359 - 366)

**Planning and Transport Scrutiny Committee Members:** Nestor (Chair), Baigent (Vice-Chair), Bick, Divkovic, Porrer, Pounds, Swift and Tong

**Alternates:** Bennett, Griffin, Lee, Payne and Todd-Jones

**Executive Councillors:** Thornburrow (Executive Councillor for Planning, Building Control and Infrastructure)

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**PLANNING AND TRANSPORT SCRUTINY COMMITTEE** 9 November 2023  
5.30 - 7.00 pm**Present:** Councillors Nestor (Chair), Baigent (Vice-Chair), Bennett, Divkovic, Lee, Porrer, Pounds and Swift

Executive Councillor: Thornburrow (Executive Councillor for Planning, Building Control and Infrastructure)

**Officers:**Joint Director, Greater Cambridge Shared Planning and 3C Building Control:  
Stephen Kelly

Strategic Planning Manager: Caroline Hunt

Principal Planner: Chenge Taruvinga

Senior Planner: Claire Shannon

Committee Manager: Claire Tunnicliffe

Meeting Producer: Boris Herzog

**FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE COUNCIL****23/34PnT Apologies for Absence**

Apologies were received from Councillors Bick, (Councillor Lee attended as alternate).

Apologies were received from Councillor Tong, (Councillor Bennett attended as alternate).

**23/35PnT Declarations of Interest**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Interest</b>
Councillor Baigent	23/37/PnT	Personal: Member of Cambridge Cycling Campaign.
Councillor Bennett	23/37/PnT	Personal: Cambridge resident, member of the Green Party and Save Honey Hill Community Choir.
Councillor Porrer	23/37/PnT	Personal: Has a family member employed by Anglian Water: Discretion remains Unfettered.

**23/36PnT Minutes**

The minutes of the meeting held on 28 September 2023 were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

**23/37PnT Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Development Consent Order (DCO) Local Impact Report****Matter for Decision**

To agree the draft Local Impact Report (LIR) for submission to the Planning Inspectorate in relation to the Anglian Water's Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State for the relocation of Cambridge Wastewater Treatment Plant from Cowley Road, Cambridge, to a new site between Horningsea, Fen Ditton and Stow cum Quy, adjacent to the A14 in South Cambridgeshire.

**Decision of the Executive Councillor for Planning, Building Control and Infrastructure**

- i. Agreed the Cambridge Wastewater Treatment Plant Relocation Project Local Impact Report in Appendix 1 of the Officer's report, in respect of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application submitted by Anglian Water, and delegated authority to the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development to submit the report on behalf of Cambridge City Council, subject to any changes made by the Executive Councillor and any minor amendments to the Local Impact Report required in the interests of accuracy or clarity.
- ii. Agreed to delegate to the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development, the authority to take all associated action necessary in the interests of the efficient and timely conduct of the Council's compliance with the DCO procedures including but not limited to:
  - Prepare the Council's responses to any written questions from the Examining Authority during the DCO Examination and to submit those to the Examining Authority.
  - Settle the content of and submit any Written Representations to the Examining Authority.
  - To negotiate, settle and complete any legal agreements relevant to secure the granting of a DCO pursuant to the application.
  - Settling and the submission of the Statement of Common Ground to the Examining Authority.

- The instruction of witnesses and legal advisors throughout the Examination process.
- The discharge of DCO requirements made under any development consent order granted by Secretary of State.

### **Reason for the Decision**

As set out in the Officer's report.

### **Any Alternative Options Considered and Rejected**

Not applicable.

### **Scrutiny Considerations**

The Committee received a report from the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development, the Principal Planner and Senior Planner.

In response to Members' questions the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development and Principal Planner said the following:

- i. The response being provided from the Committee was on behalf of the City Council as an interested party in the Development Consent Order process. The City Council was involved with Anglian Water in the promotion of development on land at North East Cambridge. The assessment of Local Impacts in the report had been led by the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service on behalf of the City Council. There was therefore separation between the City Councils development interests and its role as the Local Authority responding to the Development Consent Order application.
- ii. South Cambridgeshire District Council's (SCDC) LIR had identified several areas that required further clarification and commentary relevant to the local area; there were also some similarities to Cambridge City.
- iii. Collectively the City Council, SCDC, and Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) had sought to be coherent and consistent where appropriate with the assessments and comments made.
- iv. The three authorities were jointly instructing a single barrister in the presentation of each Councils position.
- v. One of the practical difficulties of the DCO process related to the timetable for responses by the Council to the Examining Authority. For this reason, consulting every time with the Executive Councillor under the scheme of delegation to the Joint Director of Planning and Economic

Development, would present difficulties. For this reason, and noting the previous delegation provided by the Committee to the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development, the report sought to confirm delegation to officers for the handling of the examination process.

- vi. It was important to ensure a response could be provided (as authorised) in the time frame provided, rather than not to reply because there had to be engagement with the Executive Councillor. Because of the strict timetable set by the process, requiring consultation with the Executive Councillor and Opposition Spokes to any further submissions as a matter of course, risked Cambridge City Council's views being excluded from consideration during the process.
- vii. If the delegation was to be changed/revised to require such consultation and engagement, then this would give rise to a need for additional staff resources would have to be deployed to the examination at an extra cost.
- viii. Officers would seek to share with Executive Councillor and Opposition Spokes information on the questions asked by the Examining Authority and officers' response throughout the process.
- ix. The deliverability of the project would not be a matter for the City Council to consider in depth. This would be tested through the examination process.
- x. Although the relocation was a joint venture partnership with Anglian Water officers could not comment on the functions of contractual arrangements. The Committee should focus on the potential benefits and the impacts if the project was to take place.
- xi. Officers from various departments across the three local authorities had held several conversations with the Department of Levelling Up, Homes England and the Cambridge Delivery Group through Peter Freeman in respect of the work of the Cambridge Delivery Group. Further information on these meetings could be brought back to the Committee; noted the request for a précis of the topics discussed.
- xii. Noted the comment that all future reports brought to Committee on the proposed relocation of the Water Treatment Works should highlight all wards and not just East Chesterton on the covering sheet.
- xiii. The Planning Inspectorate had issued a series of questions which related to the issues of impacts upon the public rights of way and of the impact from discharges of water treated at the proposed new site back

- into the River Cam. These were matters for the applicant to answer, not the City Council.
- xiv. Officers had highlighted various matters on the rights of use of the River Cam and public rights of way to CCC as the highway authority, to ensure that issues would be covered in the CCC LIR. This included the potential impact on boating and access to the River Cam during construction and the closure and diversions of public rights of way to Honey Hill and the surrounding area.
  - xv. The matter of the visitor centre had been covered in the applicant's submission; Officers had not considered what impact this would have in the city but had noted the comments for future consideration.
  - xvi. The potential future impact of the wastewater transfer tunnel vent stack would likely be a material planning consideration for the City Council's Planning Committee to consider alongside any proposals for the redevelopment of the existing Wastewater Treatment Works.
  - xvii. The Water Resource Management Plan process took into consideration whether measures to secure future water supply and improved management that Cambridge Water were promoting would be sufficient impact to allow for the additional demand from this potential development and the Northeast Area Action Plan. This would be a decision for the Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Environment Agency in due course. The measures included proposals for bulk water transfer and a potential new reservoir in the Fens.
  - xviii. If the DCO was approved, there would be a period of construction of the new water treatment works, followed by a period of testing and decommissioning of the existing water treatment works before new homes would be occupied on the site.
  - xix. If the DCO was successful this would enable the objectives set out in the Northeast Area Action Plan to be progressed; however, new development would not start straight away and would only begin towards the end of the decade.
  - xx. The DCO scheme needed to be assessed on the basis of the scheme forming the current application.
  - xxi. Officers would require an Odour Management Plan to be submitted as a DCO requirement, the plan would have parameters in place. If an odour limit was exceeded in a certain location, there had to be mitigation in

- place. Environmental Health Officers were satisfied with the methodology and the approach that the applicant had put forward.
- xxii. CCC as the Highway Authority had carried out a transport assessment to look at what impact the DCO would have on the local area. It was suggested that traffic would be removed from the Milton junction, with reassignment of some traffic to the east. It was concluded the construction traffic impact (including heavy commercial vehicles) would be very modest when considering the overall number of vehicle trips currently on the network. Therefore, this wasn't something that the CCC felt would justify an objection, however, mitigations measures were being considered.
- xxiii. Noted the comments that the points referenced in paragraphs 8.12 and 9.24 of the Officer's report should be strengthened.
- xxiv. Officers were working with a wide range of stakeholders to understand the levels of risk concerning water shortages and the solutions and safeguarding the chalk streams in the local area relating to future development of the Greater Cambridge area.

The Committee voted **7 votes to 1** to endorse the Officer recommendations.

The Executive Councillor for Planning, Building Control and Transport approved the recommendations.

**Conflicts of Interest Declared by the Executive Councillor (and any Dispensations Granted).**

None

**23/38PnT To Note Record of Urgent Decision Taken by the Executive Councillor for Planning, Building Control and Infrastructure**

**23/38PnTa Response to Government Consultation: Permitted development rights**

The decision was noted.

The meeting ended at 7.00 pm

**CHAIR**





## Planning and Transport Scrutiny Committee

### Proposal to Designate Howes Place Conservation Area

**To:**

Executive Councillor for Planning, Building Control and Infrastructure  
Planning & Transport Scrutiny Committee, 16/01/2024

**Report by:**

Stephen Kelly, Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development  
Tel: 07711 918 993 Email: [Stephen.Kelly@greatercambridgeplanning.org](mailto:Stephen.Kelly@greatercambridgeplanning.org)

**Wards affected:**

Castle

#### Non key decision

### 1. Introduction / Executive Summary

- 1.1 The City Council has duties under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to periodically review its Conservation Area designations and boundaries, and to consider any new areas worthy of designation. Under Section 71 of the Act the council should formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of these areas.
- 1.2 Howes Place, off Huntingdon Road, was identified as an area to be considered for designation as a Conservation Area following the 2008/9 Suburbs and Approaches Study: Huntingdon Road. The proposal went to public consultation in 2009 and again in 2010. A report to the Environment Scrutiny Committee in 2011 on the proposal was withdrawn and it did not go back to that committee. See more detail below.
- 1.3 Recently, local ward Councillors and the residents of Howes Place requested that the proposed designation be reviewed. The 2010 documents were reviewed, and a draft appraisal and townscape map was consulted on for 4 weeks. All responses received have been in favour of the proposal.

## **2. Recommendations**

- 2.1 The Executive Councillor is recommended to approve the designation of a conservation area at Howes Place, the boundary of which is shown on the Townscape Map in the Appendix to this report.

## **3. Background**

- 3.1 This area off Huntingdon Road was identified as an area for consideration of designation as a conservation area through the Suburbs and Approaches Study: Huntingdon Road. That study was undertaken in 2009 under the Proactive Conservation programme.
- 3.2 On the 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2009, a Proactive Conservation Report went to Environment Scrutiny Committee for agreement to consult on the draft document. A draft Howes Place Conservation Area Appraisal was consulted on from 20<sup>th</sup> July to the 21<sup>st</sup> August 2009 with the majority of responses in favour of designation. However concerns were raised during the consultation process that the boundary did not take into account the adjoining NIAB development site.
- 3.3 At that time it was agreed that the decision on the proposed designation be postponed until after the planning application for the NIAB site had been determined. Another report went to Environment Scrutiny Committee on the 16<sup>th</sup> March 2010 for agreement on a new public consultation on the draft appraisal. The draft Howes Place Conservation Area Appraisal was revised and a second consultation was carried out from the 20<sup>th</sup> August to the 17<sup>th</sup> September 2010.
- 3.4 Following that consultation, the proposal was held in abeyance whilst the Section 106 was agreed. In the minutes for the 11<sup>th</sup> January 2011 it was minuted that the item was withdrawn from the meeting. In a Proactive Conservation Report to Environment Scrutiny Committee on the 15<sup>th</sup> March 2011 it stated that further consideration of the designation of the Howes Place Conservation Area had been deferred pending the issuing of the NIAB site planning permission, and therefore the potential designation was postponed. It appears that it was never brought back to the Executive Councillor for a decision.
- 3.5 Towards the end of 2021, the local ward councillor and Howes Place residents again asked for the potential designation to be considered. The 2010 draft document was reviewed in 2023 and was sent out for public consultation, with the agreement of the Executive Councillor for

Planning, Building Control and Infrastructure, for 4 weeks from the 19<sup>th</sup> October to the 16<sup>th</sup> November 2023.

- 3.6 The consultation was via a direct letter to the properties in Howes Place, an email to the owners of the former NIAB headquarters and an email to the local ward councillors. The consultation was posted on the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning (GCSP) webpage under News and was promoted through their social media channels. A survey was uploaded to the GCSP website for recipients to use for their responses. All direct communication advised the recipients that the draft document had been posted on the GCSP website.
- 3.7 Responses were received from Cambridge Past Present & Future (CPPF) and the residents of nos. 1A, 2B, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17 and 18 Howes Place. The residents signed a single letter supporting the designation of the conservation area and also responded to the survey that was on the GCSP website directing us to that letter. The ward councillor Simon Smith emailed his support for the proposal. All respondents supported the proposal and factual amendments to the draft documents were also submitted. All responses have been attached as Appendices.
- 3.8 The attached draft Howes Place Conservation Area Appraisal includes the suggested amendments from the local residents and is included in the Appendices.
- 3.9 With regards to the landscape of the area, the highly decorative pleached limes are already protected through a group TPO and there are two individual TPOs within the proposed Howes Place Conservation Area.
- 3.10 The suggested changes to the Townscape Map that have been received from the local residents reflect the fact that the TPO polygons on the internal mapping system have not yet been updated to show the changes that have occurred with the new development in this area, for example the realignment of the pleached limes in front of the former NIAB Headquarters building. Those changes have been discussed with the City Council's Tree Officer who has agreed to update the TPO polygons. The final document, should the designation be approved, will be based on the updated polygons.

## **4. Implications**

### **a) Financial Implications**

None. As only a small area is concerned, and as a draft appraisal existed, the GCSP Conservation Team was able to undertake the work as an addition to its work programme.

### **b) Staffing Implications**

None other than the necessary additional work should alterations be applied for through the usual Planning process.

### **c) Equality and Poverty Implications**

Not applicable

### **d) Net Zero Carbon, Climate Change and Environmental Implications**

Not applicable

### **e) Procurement Implications**

Not applicable

### **f) Community Safety Implications**

Not applicable

## **5. Consultation and communication considerations**

- 5.1 A 4-week public consultation from the 19<sup>th</sup> October to the 16<sup>th</sup> November 2023.
- 5.2 A direct letter to all the residents in Howes Place proposed to be within the Conservation Area boundary, an email to the owners of the former NIAB Headquarters building, and an email to the local ward councillors
- 5.3 The proposal was posted on the GCSP webpage by the Comms Team along with a survey for any responses. The GCSP Comms Team also promoted the consultation through their social media channels.

## **6. Background papers**

None

## **7. Appendices**

- 7.1 Draft Howes Place Conservation Area Appraisal
- 7.2 Draft Howes Place Townscape Map
- 7.3 Letter from Howes Place residents
- 7.5 Response from CPPF

## **8. Inspection of papers**

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact:

Susan Smith, Principal Conservation Officer, tel: 07514 924 164, email: [susan.smith@greatercambridgeplanning.org](mailto:susan.smith@greatercambridgeplanning.org)

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# **Howes Place Conservation Area Appraisal**

## **Contents**

<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Method.....	1
1.2 Location .....	1
<b>2 The Planning Policy Context</b> .....	<b>2</b>
2.1 Legislation.....	2
2.2 National and Local Planning Policy.....	2
<b>3 Summary of Special Interest</b> .....	<b>4</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	4
3.2 Archaeological development.....	4
3.3 Historical Development.....	4
3.4 General Character.....	5
3.5 Landscape Setting .....	5
<b>4 Social History</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>5 NIAB – Area of Major Change</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>6 Spatial Analysis</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>7 Architectural Overview</b> .....	<b>9</b>
7.1 Percy Morley Horder .....	9
7.2 Howes Place.....	9
7.3 Former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) Building .....	9
<b>8 Trees, Landscape and Open Spaces</b> .....	<b>11</b>
8.1 Introduction .....	11
8.2 Howes Place.....	11
<b>9 Key Characteristics of the Area</b> .....	<b>12</b>
9.1 Uses .....	12
9.2 Buildings .....	12
9.3 Streets and Spaces.....	12
<b>10 Issues</b> .....	<b>14</b>
10.1 Introduction .....	14
10.2 Works to existing Buildings.....	14
10.3 Proposed Conservation Area Boundary.....	14
<b>11 Guidance</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>12 Summary</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>13 Appendices</b> .....	<b>17</b>
13.1 Appendix I: Listed Buildings and Buildings of Local Interest.....	17
13.2 Appendix II: Trees of Note.....	17
13.3 Appendix III: Further Reading.....	18
13.4 Appendix IV: Map .....	18



## **1 Introduction**

This particular part of Huntingdon Road was identified as an area for consideration of being designated as a Conservation Area following a request from City Councillors and members of the public as well as being identified in the Cambridge Suburbs and Approaches: Huntingdon Road (2009). This Appraisal provides information about its architectural merit and historical development and sets out why this area was designated as a Conservation Area.

### **1.1 Method**

Consultants Scott Wilson, working on behalf of the City Council's Historic Environment Team, analysed the character of the former National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) and Howes Place section of Huntingdon Road in 2009. The essential characteristics of the location and how it might be protected and improved have been set out below. That analysis has been used as the basis of this review along with information gleaned by the local residents.

### **1.2 Location**

The former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building and Howes Place are located approximately one and a half miles north west of the City Centre on the edge of Cambridge on Huntingdon Road. The area was once surrounded by college sports grounds, NIAB operational land and open farmland further north. The area is now surrounded by residential development of different ages and sites approved for new development.

The area surrounding Howes Place and the former NIAB Headquarters building is defined as an 'Area of Major Change' in the Cambridge Local Plan 2018 and is covered by policy 20. Land in this area is therefore under increasing pressure for development as Cambridge continues to grow.

## 2 The Planning Policy Context

### 2.1 Legislation

Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 imposes a duty on Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to designate as Conservation Areas any 'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'.

The special character of Conservation Areas means that the control of development is stricter than in other areas. Therefore: *New buildings and the spaces around them must preserve or improve the character of the area. The siting, scale, height, form, details and building materials will all need to be carefully chosen.*

### 2.2 National and Local Planning Policy

Local Planning Authorities are required by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to identify the parts of their area that should be designated as Conservation Areas and to formulate and publish proposals to preserve or enhance them. Local Authorities must submit proposals for the protection and enhancement of Conservation Areas for public consultation and they must also have regard to any views expressed by people responding to this consultation.

Broadly, the effects of designation are:

- Planning Approval must be obtained from the LPA or Secretary of State prior to the substantial or total demolition of any building or structure within a Conservation Area, with some exceptions;
- The LPA must consider the desirability of *preserving or enhancing* the character or appearance of the Conservation Area when assessing planning applications for change in those areas;
- Permitted development rights are slightly different in Conservation Areas; and
- Permission is required from the LPA to fell or lop a tree over a certain size.

Central government policy relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas is set out in Section 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' of the National Planning Policy Framework 2023 which advocates that Local Plans should 'set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets'. Conservation Areas are designated heritage assets along with listed buildings. The former NIAB Headquarters building and Nos. 1 to 12, 14 and 15 Howes Place are Buildings of Local Interest which are non-designated heritage assets (NDHAs).

Local planning policy is contained within the Cambridge Local Plan 2018 which sets out policies and proposals for future development and land use in Cambridge. This is currently under review with a new local plan being drawn up with South Cambridgeshire District Council the boundary of which is close to Howes Place.

## **3 Summary of Special Interest**

### **3.1 Introduction**

The special character of the former NIAB Headquarters building and Howes Place area is defined not only by its layout but also its mock 18<sup>th</sup> century architectural style, both united in the landscape as designed by architect Percy Morley Horder (in 1921). The association with Sir Lawrence Weaver as well as the welfare of ex-servicemen also contributes to the special character of the area.

### **3.2 Archaeological development**

The area of Cambridge has been a focus for settlement since prehistoric times. Although finds from the Palaeolithic and Neolithic are known, especially from the area of the gravel river terraces, the earliest settlement cores lie on or around modern-day Castle Hill, with the establishment of an Iron Age centre in this location. Evidence for Bronze Age activity and possible settlement is however known from the outskirts of Cambridge, especially to the south and west. Iron Age and Roman settlement concentrated on Castle Hill, but in the Roman period extended down to what is now the historic core. Hence, Cambridge grew up around the central areas surrounding the market place and river frontage, with additional areas across the river by the castle. Outlying settlements arose around Cambridge, some of which are now absorbed into the urban expansion.

Huntingdon Road follows the line of a Roman Road, although the actual road surface lies to the south of the present road, which extends from the vicinity of the Castle Mound in a north westerly direction. This was the main access to Godmanchester, where it joined the major route of Ermine Street. Roman Roads attracted much roadside settlement, such as villas, farms and cemeteries, and excavations alongside the road have demonstrated the presence of these. Work on the former NIAB site in 2007/08 located remains of outlying settlements and activity from Bronze Age to Roman periods, but the closest remains to Howe Close were mediaeval pits (probably rubbish or quarry pits) alongside Huntingdon Road. 19<sup>th</sup> century maps identify an ancient site of "Roman Coffins" on the southern side of the road, between the former NIAB site and St Giles and St Peter's Church.

### **3.3 Historical Development**

NIAB was located at the junction of a number of historic manors, and lies within Chesterton, held by the Crown until c.1200. Land transfers were via the Earl of Winchester to Barnwell Priory and then to Thomas Brakyn in 1540, who was Mayor three times and MP for Cambridge four times.

The land appears to be known as Arbury Meadow and was variously used for sheep and cattle grazing and later in part as a 'sheep walk' prior to the general enclosure of Chesterton in 1838. During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, land that was not set aside for housing was used for horticulture. Close Farm (subsequently known as The White House) was developed during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, with its farm buildings located to the east of the farmhouse. Its

agricultural/horticultural association continued with the modern scientific testing of plants following the building of NIAB in 1921.

The name of Howes has an historic association with adjacent land to the west. Howe House, the Felix Hotel and Traveller's Rest public house lie on ancient fields (or closes) of the medieval hamlet of Howes, which straddles a number of parishes. The hamlet disappears by c.1600 but the name remains in the rebuilt house and 'Howes Place'.

### **3.4 General Character**

This area is a 1921 architect designed development of 14 houses and a boiler laundry house (which was later converted to two residential flats – Nos. 6A and 6B Howes Place) and a 3-storey institutional building. Later additions to Howes Place, Nos. 16 to 18, have been sympathetically integrated into this original plan using the original formal landscaping. In addition to the formal landscaping of rows of pleached lime trees and beech and other neatly trimmed hedges, the number of mature trees and hedges, which lie to the rear of the Howes Place properties, in the grounds of the former NIAB Headquarters building and on the field and property boundaries in the area, are significant. They reinforce the ties between the previous function of NIAB and the landscape in general.

### **3.5 Landscape Setting**

Originally built in an isolated location, ideally located for the growing of plants for testing, the former NIAB Headquarters building and Howes Place have become surrounded by the suburbs of Girton and Cambridge on the Huntingdon Road front. The significant relationship with horticulture still remains with the formal landscaping of the street of Howes Place and gardens of the former NIAB Headquarters building.

The most important views of the area are from Huntingdon Road where its straightness allows some distant views of the area and its trees, whilst in closer view the buildings and the formal landscape come to the fore. The rows of pleached lime trees and interspersed hedges are distinctive. Tree framed views along Howes Place are also important.

## 4 Social History

NIAB was founded in 1919 by charitable subscription, through an initiative of Sir Lawrence Weaver, the Commercial Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

- to improve the existing seeds, plants and crops, aiding the introduction or distribution of new varieties;
- to improve methods of husbandry; and
- to encourage the discovery, investigation of inventions and processes of benefit.

In 1921, the former NIAB Headquarters building was constructed along with Nos. 1 to 12, 14 and 15 Howes Place for the Housing Association for Officers' Families (HAOF).

The HAOF charity was founded in 1917 by Evelyn Elizabeth Brinton, Ernest Ridley Debenham and Lawrence Weaver. Evelyn Elizabeth Brinton (née Forbes) (1868-1929), daughter of Sir Charles John Forbes 4th Baronet, wife of William Dodge James, and later wife of John Chaytor Brinton, is commemorated in a plaque on No. 5 Howes Place (now overgrown), which states: "Founder of the Housing Association for Officers' Families. Chairman 1916-1929. She went about doing good". The HAOF is now known as the Haig Housing Trust.

A number of ex-servicemen were employed by NIAB.

Further information is contained in "Crop and Seed Improvement – A history of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany 1919 to 1996" by Dr P. S. Wellington and Valerie Silvey, 1996.

## 5 NIAB – Area of Major Change

The Conservation Area lies within an area of major change as designated by the Cambridge Local Plan 2018. The former NIAB site itself is allocated for residential development through the Plan. Subsequently applications were submitted in 2007 for residential development on the former NIAB site (07/0003/OUT) and a redevelopment of the NIAB Headquarters site (07/0005/FUL).

The residential development on the former NIAB site (07/0003/OUT) has altered the character of Huntingdon Road and resulted in changes to the landscaping, and the road itself, through the addition of further lanes of traffic, cycle lanes and a signal controlled junction. This saw the pleached lime trees in front of the former NIAB Headquarters building removed and relocated, supplemented with additional planting along the new road alignment and new access road. A Black Mulberry tree planted by King George VI in 1921 in the grounds in front of the former NIAB Headquarters building was also removed for these works.

Residential development across the Huntingdon Road frontage up to Whitehouse Lane, adjacent to the NIAB Headquarters site has also changed the setting of the Conservation Area.

The application for the redevelopment of the NIAB Headquarters site (07/0005/FUL) assessed the impact of the development on Howes Place, as well as the NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building and associated landscaping. While Nos. 14 and 15 Howes Place were to be demolished as part of the planning permission granted, the development proposed would have presented a more comprehensive development that on balance would have enhanced this area. These properties are therefore not included within the Conservation Area boundary.

The redevelopment of the NIAB Headquarters site (07/0005/FUL) was not progressed and NIAB subsequently relocated its operations to a new Headquarters site on the north west side of Lawrence Weaver Road.

Applications were submitted in 2020 for the conversion of the former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building to provide 68 residential dwellings (20/01501/PRI030) and in 2021 for the redevelopment of the remainder of the NIAB Headquarters site to provide 291 Build to Rent units and a 202 bed Apart-Hotel (21/03609/FUL).

These developments have undoubtedly altered characteristics of the Howes Place Conservation Area that are described within this Appraisal. However, the area encompassing the former NIAB Headquarters building and Howes Place is considered to be of 'special' interest and consequently it is designated as a Conservation Area.

## 6 Spatial Analysis

Howes Place and the former NIAB Headquarters building are located directly off Huntingdon Road, which is a major arterial road for commuters to Cambridge from the northwest. Despite this being a busy road, the set back of the buildings and landscaping of the area means that it retains a tranquil air.

Howes Place is a linear cul-de-sac with a small central green located to the southern side of the street. This green is the only public open space within the area of study. The area is laid to lawn and edged with a medium height evergreen hedge on the eastern, southern and western sides and pleached lime trees on the northern side. It is visible from the street through the trunks of the lime trees. The green is separated from the houses by an access road and narrow gardens or car parking.

It is probable that an additional green area was planned for the opposite side of the street, where the plan form of Nos. 14 and 15 Howes Place reflect that of Nos. 9 and 10 Howes Place, forming a strong visual corner to the green. However, Nos. 14 and 15 are not included in the Conservation Area.

The linear nature of Howes Place is enhanced by the linear form of the landscaping, which directs views along the street and allows only glimpses of the houses.

The former NIAB Headquarters building was built as a pavilion building set within its own landscaped gardens, continuing the formal style of Howes Place with avenues of pleached lime trees and formal hedges. It is set back significantly from Huntingdon Road behind a gravel courtyard and was originally accessed by foot through the roadside hedge and picket gate. A large arch on the southern elevation allowed vehicular access to the courtyard from Howes Place increasing visual integration between the street and the former NIAB Headquarters building.



## **7 Architectural Overview**

### **7.1 Percy Morley Horder**

Morley Horder was a noted Edwardian architect whose passion was the Arts and Crafts Movement. He used the principles of historical vernacular architecture to create structures for modern purposes and married these with landscape gardens, occasionally working with landscape architect Gertrude Jekyll. He built a number of institutional buildings, including the Chapel Court at Jesus College as well as private homes for example Pinfold Manor in Surrey for David Lloyd George (1913).

He designed and, in 1921, built the former NIAB Headquarters building in addition to the buildings of Nos. 1 to 12, 14 and 15 Howes Place as well as laying out the landscaped gardens.

### **7.2 Howes Place**

Nos. 1 to 12, 14 and 15 Howes Place were constructed to wrap around a central green, set back from the street, with Nos. 3 and 4 Howes Place and Nos. 9 and 10 Howes Place each forming an 'H' plan to negotiate the corners. Nos. 14 and 15 Howes Place form a further 'H'-shape but are not included within the Conservation Area. It may have been originally planned to repeat the same pattern of development on the opposite side of the street.

The Royal Visit, on 18<sup>th</sup> October 1921, included a tour of Howes Place which had a Laundry House in the middle which originally supplied the houses with heating and hot water from a central boiler. It appears that Nos. 6A and 6B were the Laundry House, as the building has a central location and is of a different design and plan form from the other properties. At the time of the visit, three houses were occupied by officers' widows and one house was of a special plan intended for seriously disabled officers.

The houses are built as two-storey semi-detached properties joined by linking 2 metre high gated, brick walls. They were constructed in the pseudo 18<sup>th</sup> century polite architectural style with vertical sliding sashes, and symmetrically similar to the former NIAB Headquarters building, however, these buildings have tiled hipped roofs with sprocket eaves.

Nos. 16 to 18 Howes Place were constructed between 1939 and 1948 and reflect the design of the Morley Horder buildings with regard to being set back, of similar materials and roof pitches as well as the vertical emphasis of the windows. The level of architectural detail is much simpler, but they sit comfortably with the former NIAB Headquarters building and the remainder of Howes Place.

### **7.3 Former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building**

The 'E'-shaped plan of the building is enclosed on the south western side with walls and gate piers forming a gravelled courtyard. The building is of pseudo 18<sup>th</sup> century polite architectural style with vertical sliding sashes in a symmetrical form. Constructed of white brick under a hipped mansard plain

tilled roof of two and a half-storey, with a three-storey entrance, Pevsner had in 1970 already recognised the architectural importance of NIAB: “1921 by *Morley Horder*. An extension by *JBF Cowper & Poole* (1955) is of no architectural interest, though the red-brick stores and boiler house of 1963 are. Aluminium curtain-walling on a brick ground floor.” This building has recently been converted to provide 68 residential dwellings.

The extensions and additions to the rear of the building are only visible where they are close to the property boundary on Howes Place or Lawrence Weaver Road. The 1955 extension is not of particular architectural interest and is thought to negatively affect the character as well as the visual link between Nos. 14 and 15 Howes Place on the western side of the street, though these properties are not included within the Conservation Area boundary. The harm to Nos. 1 to 12 Howes Place is considered to be to a lesser extent.

## **8 Trees, Landscape and Open Spaces**

### **8.1 Introduction**

Set on the gravel ridge to the north west of the City Centre, the area is relatively flat. However, the many trees that give character to the area, intermingled with suburban housing estates, interrupt the expected long views.

The landscape within and around the area is the structure within which individual buildings are set. Much of the treescape is protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).

The former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building is set within a formal landscaped garden to the Huntingdon Road elevation, consisting of formal avenues of pleached lime trees and evergreen/semi evergreen hedges. The lime trees and hedges also form the property boundary to Huntingdon Road.

A Mulberry tree planted by King George V provided a natural element to the manicured landscape. This tree was important for its historic association and is mirrored by a Mountain Ash on the opposite side of the garden. However, consent was secured for the removal of the Black Mulberry tree as part of development to the former NIAB site.

Street trees along both sides of Huntingdon Road enhance and soften the nature of the busy road.

### **8.2 Howes Place**

Howes Place is based around a central green laid to lawn and enclosed with neatly trimmed evergreen hedges. The narrow quiet cul-de-sac is formally planted with two parallel rows of pleached lime trees in the road verge, to either side of an informal tarmac path. Part of the original double avenue is missing to the western side of Howes Place, where the NIAB Headquarters has been extended northwards. This linear form is further enhanced with the beech and other hedges, which are grown as a medium height boundary treatment to many properties.

A Black Mulberry tree in the central green planted by Queen Mary provides an alien asymmetrical natural element to the manicured landscape, important for its historic association.

## 9 Key Characteristics of the Area

### 9.1 Uses

The area is characterised by the former horticultural institutional use of the NIAB complex and the residential use of the remaining properties.

### 9.2 Buildings

The buildings are of two to three storeys in height.

Set back from the street behind formal landscape, views of the buildings are limited.

The consistent use of light Gault bricks under pitched tile roofs with vertically emphasised windows and symmetrical or near symmetrical treatment of facades provides homogeneity to the group of buildings.

### 9.3 Streets and Spaces

The central green laid to lawn that Howes Place is based upon, is integral to the character of the area and is enclosed by well-presented evergreen hedges. The linear nature is enhanced with the rows of pleached lime trees, which generate a strong rhythm, with their canopy creating a high level, horizontal emphasis to the street, and this is enhanced by beech hedges.

Parking is close to the residential buildings, accessed via gaps between the trunks of the lime trees.

The gardens of the former NIAB Headquarters are private but provide an attractive formal setting to the building and strong edge to Huntingdon Road.

The key individual tree of importance is the Black Mulberry planted on the 18<sup>th</sup> October 1921 by Queen Mary in the lawn of Howes Place. A similar tree was planted by King George V on the same day to the front of the former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building however this was removed with consent to enable development of Huntingdon Road and the access into the Darwin Green site.

The key groups of trees of importance are:

- Hedges and pleached lime trees which line Howes Place on the either side of the road and the end of the road;
- Hedges and pleached lime trees which form a landscaped garden around the former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building; and
- Street trees planted in the verge of Huntingdon Road in front of NIAB and Howes Place.

Important trees abutting the proposed Conservation Area are:

12

- Trees and hedges growing parallel to Huntingdon Road

- Trees and hedges forming field boundaries; and
- Trees to the southern side of the former Christ's College and Sidney Sussex College sports grounds in the rear of properties fronting Huntingdon Road.

## **10 Issues**

### **10.1 Introduction**

The special interest of the area is the inter-relationship of the formal and informal landscape with the buildings. Where the pleached lime tree avenues have been interrupted, the character of the area is less well defined.

Over the years, since the building of former NIAB Headquarters building and Nos. 1 to 12, 14 and 15 Howes Place, the original horticultural landscape setting has been significantly reduced with the building of suburban housing. Whilst much of this is well landscaped behind trees and hedges, the built form is still visible in numerous places, and where garages and ancillary buildings have been built close to the front property boundaries, the impact is higher.

### **10.2 Works to existing Buildings**

Works to alter residential buildings within the area has been minimal, however, works to extend the former NIAB Headquarters building and to build within the grounds have been extensive.

The existing extensions to the former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building have a harmful effect on the character of this building through the removal in part of its relationship with its formal landscape. These negative features will be removed as part of the recently submitted planning applications.

In between the trunks of the lime trees on Howes Place, driveways have been formed to provide access to parking on what was the front garden of many properties. Where the driveways have been laid to tarmac, the informality of the hard landscaping has been lost and trees could potentially be damaged.

### **10.3 Conservation Area Boundary**

The importance of the area for its homogeneous architecture designed by an eminent architect as well as its strong formal landscape scheme, coupled with mature informal landscape, is at risk of losing its special character through the cumulative impact of minor changes. Nos. 14 and 15 Howes Place are not included within the Conservation Area.

The buildings and landscape designed by Morley Horder in 1921 and the original farm and nursery trial beds, where there is a strong association between the land and the function of the buildings, are potentially at risk of unsympathetic change, despite the pleached lime trees being protected by TPOs.

Where possible, the original architectural details, which the residential buildings currently retain, need to be protected as it is detailing such as the original windows, doors and chimneys that form the character of the area.

## 11 Guidance

The formal and informal landscape is very important to this area. Further TPOs should be investigated to the rear of properties in Howes Place.

New buildings and additions within the Conservation Area should be designed to a high quality and set within structured landscaping, maintaining the existing mature trees and hedges.

Placing landscape screens in front of set-back buildings and their additions, along with landscaping the long side and rear property boundaries plus areas such as car parking, is also important. These foils can help to conceal neutral or negative aspects of the area.

Future development abutting the Conservation Area should be designed to a high standard and be set within structured landscaping. In order not to detract from the 'special' character of the Conservation Area, the landscaping should not copy the use of pleached lime trees, as these are indicative of Morley Horder's work. However, the use of themed strong lines combined with some informality would integrate any new area with the existing.

A strategy for the retention, protection and replacement of trees, which includes regular inspection and maintenance of all trees within the Howes Place Conservation Area, would maintain the character of the area.

The open space on Howes Place is essential to the layout of the street. The space should continue to be maintained as grassed open area.

The materials and construction of the existing street currently retains an informal nature, with un-kerbed grass verges. It is important to maintain this informality and where possible to remove the hard edged driveways and concrete access roads replacing them with gravel, bound gravel or tarmac surfaces with high levels of aggregates in the wearing course.

## 12 Summary

This Appraisal has sought to identify what is special and unique about the NIAB and Howes Place area warranting its designation as a Conservation Area.

The area comprises the former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building and Howes Place. The buildings were designed and set out within a defined landscape in 1921 by noted architect Percy Morley Horder.

The buildings and landscape retain their essential characteristics and are little altered externally, with the exception of a large extension to the rear of the former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building. The relationship of the former NIAB Headquarters building with Howes Place is still maintained despite the private sale of properties in Howes Place and the conversion of the former NIAB Headquarters building to provide 68 residential dwellings.

The designation of the Howes Place Conservation Area will preserve and enhance its special character.



## 13 Appendices

### 13.1 Appendix I: Listed Buildings and Buildings of Local Interest

#### (i) Listed Buildings

There are no Listed Buildings within the Howes Place Conservation Area.

#### (ii) Buildings of Local Interest

National Institute of Agricultural Botany: designed by architect Percy Morley Horder in 1921 in a vernacular style of white bricks and pitched tiles roof is set within its original landscaped garden of gravelled courtyard and avenues of hedges and pleached lime trees.

Nos. 1 to 12, 14 and 15 Howes Place: designed by architect Percy Morley Horder in 1921 in a vernacular style of light Gault bricks and pitched tile roof is set within its original landscaped street with avenues of hedges and pleached lime trees.

### 13.2 Appendix II: Trees of Note

Address	Trees of Note
Howes Place	<p>Established <i>Morus nigra</i> (Black Mulberry), central green in front of Nos. 5 and 6 Howes Place.</p> <p>31 pleached lime trees, northern and western side of Howes Place.</p> <p>41 pleached lime trees, western side of Howes Place.</p> <p>48 pleached lime trees, eastern side of Howes Place.</p> <p>49 pleached lime trees, eastern side of Howes Place.</p> <p>Beech and other hedges</p>
Former NIAB Headquarters Building Landscape Gardens	<p><i>Sorbus acuparia</i> (Mountain Ash), south western corner of former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building, fronting Huntingdon Road.</p> <p><i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>, on eastern side of former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building courtyard.</p> <p>40 pleached lime trees, western side of former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building.</p>

	40 pleached lime trees, on southern side of former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building, fronting Huntingdon Road.
Huntingdon Road	The street trees on Huntingdon Road form an avenue, reducing the impact of the busy road.

### 13.3 Appendix III: Further reading

<https://niab.com/sites/default/files/content/pages/NIAB%20Centenary%20Book%20FINAL.pdf> – an interesting link to the history of the former NIAB site and its evolution.

### 13.4 Appendix IV: Maps – Protected trees and Buildings and Landscape Features

[See separate map]



- ▭ Proposed Conservation Area Boundary
- ( Individual TPO
- ➔ Important Positive View
- TPO Areas
- Important Open Space
- Buildings of Local Interest



<small>Date:</small>	02 October 2023
<small>Produced by:</small>	PPSE Team
<b>Greater Cambridge Shared Planning</b>	
<small>Scale:</small>	1:1,000 @ A3

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Ms Susan Smith  
Principal Conservation Officer  
Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service  
Built and Natural Environment  
South Cambridgeshire Hall  
Cambourne Business Park  
Cambourne  
Cambridge  
CB23 6EA

11 November 2023

(sent by e-mail)

Dear Ms Smith

### **Proposed Howes Place Conservation Area**

The residents of Howes Place unanimously support the proposal to designate the area encompassing the former National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) Headquarters (1920's) building and Howes Place as a Conservation Area.

The significance and special character of the proposed Conservation Area results from the architectural interest of the buildings, the grouping and street scene value of the buildings set within formal landscaping and the importance of NIAB and Howes Place in the social and economic history of Cambridge.

The former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building and Howes Place represent an exemplar of historic place making vision and urban and landscape design which established a community life of peace and tranquillity in an arcadian setting after a period of death and destruction during the First World War.

The vision for NIAB and Howes Place which was realised by generous benefactors over 100 years ago has been lovingly nurtured by four generations of residents and should be preserved and enhanced for future generations.

We have attached to this letter both marked-up and clean versions of the Draft Conservation Area Appraisal and the accompanying plan incorporating our proposed changes and associated comments. In the main, the proposed changes update the draft documentation with the latest position in relation to the former NIAB site and correct a number of errors or inconsistencies within the draft documentation.

Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 imposes a duty on Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to designate as Conservation Areas any 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.'

For the reasons outlined above and within the Draft Conservation Area Appraisal, the residents of Howes Place confidently assert that the area encompassing the former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building and Howes Place is an area of both special architectural and historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

We trust that the information provided assists with your consultation process.

We look forward to receiving confirmation in due course that the LPA has fulfilled its duty to designate the area encompassing the former NIAB Headquarters (1920's) building and Howes Place as a Conservation Area.

Yours sincerely


  
.....  
1A Howes Place

N/A  
.....  
1B Howes Place

N/A  
.....  
2A Howes Place

  
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2B Howes Place

  
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3 Howes Place

  
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4 Howes Place

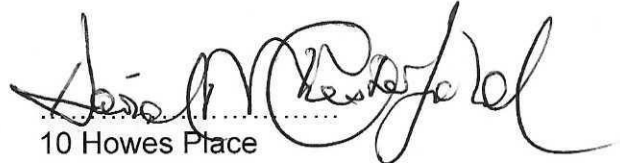
  
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5 Howes Place

  
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18 Howes Place

Note – Nos. 6A and 6B Howes Place are currently unoccupied.

Greater Cambridge Share Planning Service  
Conservation Team



By email to:  
Susan.smith@greatercambridgeplanning.org  
historicenvironment@greatercambridgeplanning.org

Cambridge Past, Present & Future  
Wandlebury Country Park  
Cambridge CB22 3AE  
Phone 01223 - 243830  
[www.cambridgeppf.org](http://www.cambridgeppf.org)

13/11/2023

Dear Susan

**Response to Consultation on for Conduit Head Road Conservation Area Appraisal and Howes Place Draft Conservation Area Appraisal Document.**

Cambridge Past, Present & Future is Cambridge's largest civic society. We are a charity run by local people who are passionate about where they live. We operate in the greater Cambridge area and working with our members, supporters and volunteers we:

- Are dedicated to protecting and enhancing the green setting of Cambridge for people and nature.
- Care about Cambridge and are an independent voice for quality of life in the strategic planning of Greater Cambridge.
- Are working to protect, celebrate and improve the important built heritage of the Cambridge area.
- Own and care for green spaces and historic buildings in and around the city for people and nature, including Wandlebury Country Park, Coton Countryside Reserve, Cambridge Leper Chapel & Barnwell Meadows, Bourn Windmill and Hinxton Watermill.

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Cambridge Past, Present & Future welcome the appraisals for Conduit Head and the proposed Conservation Area at Howes Place.

**Howes Place Draft Conservation Area Appraisal**

We strongly support the Appraisal and proposed designation.

In section 9 on Key Characteristics, we question the description of the bricks as 'white' and suggest whether a light buff gault is a better description.

**Conduit Head Road Conservation Area Appraisal**

We welcome the update to the 2009 Appraisal but make the following comments

- 1) By having a shorter 'Planning Policy Context' section there is no longer any mention of the Development Strategy and the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan, which we consider a retrograde step and consider should be referenced.
- 2) There is no mention whatever of Illyria, 12 Lansdowne Road, which the boundary was extended to include in 2009. This property replaced 12 Lansdowne Road, a house inspired by "Shawms" (II\* listed) on the adjacent plot, and with input from Justin Blanco White its architect. The original no 12 was too poorly built and in too poor condition to be retained and was demolished and replaced in the early 2000s. The links below show the original and replacement building.
  - 12 Lansdowne Rd post 1958 Pat Merton / Justin Blanco White / David Croghan  
<http://www.cambridge2000.com/cambridge2000/html/addendum/PA269117.html>

- Replaced 2004-6 by new house Illyria, 12 Lansdowne Rd by Donald Insall Associates  
<http://www.cambridge2000.com/cambridge2000/html/2006/P30417447.html>

We request that the following text from the 2009 Appraisal is reinstated (suitably amended), split across the Spatial Analysis and Architectural Overview sections:

*12 Lansdowne Road is located to the west of the Wilderness, sharing a similar relationship with this area as that established by buildings within the Conservation Area. The building plot also retains a number of large trees, including a willow and several sycamore, ash and silver birch specimens.*

*Number 12 Lansdowne Road comprises a large, detached, modern property, constructed in 2007 by Donald Insall Associates. Of one to three storeys, it is built in pale yellow brick with monopitched roofs on a distinctive semi-circular-based plan.*

*The property won the Best 'One Off House' category of the 2007 LABC National Built in Quality Awards. This award recognises and rewards the most forward looking people and organisations, and the most innovative construction projects. It forms a high quality landmark building with a strong architectural form. As such, number 12 Lansdowne Road maintains the progressive and innovative architectural character of the Conservation Area and warrants inclusion within its boundary.*

- 3) The Architectural Overview section could also note that the refurbishment of Willow House was featured in the Architect's Journal 16 October 2003 pp 38-45 ("Balancing Act" by Barrie Evans).

I trust that you will take our comments into consideration.

Yours sincerely

*Sarah Nicholas*

Principal Planning Officer





## **CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL - AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT FOR GREATER CAMBRIDGE 2022-2023**

### **To:**

Councillor Katie Thornburrow, Executive Councillor for Planning Policy and Infrastructure

Planning & Transport Scrutiny Committee, 16/01/2024

### **Report by:**

Stephen Kelly, Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development, Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service

Tel: 07711 918993, Email: [Stephen.Kelly@greatercambridgeplanning.org](mailto:Stephen.Kelly@greatercambridgeplanning.org)

### **Wards affected:**

All

Not a key decision

## **1. Executive Summary**

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

## **2. Recommendations**

2.1 The Executive Councillor is recommended to:

- a) Agree the Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council - Authority Monitoring Report for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023 (included as Appendix A) for publication on the Councils' websites.
- b) Delegate any further minor editing changes to the Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council - Authority Monitoring Report for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023 to the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development, in consultation with the Executive Councillor for Planning Policy and Transport.

## **3. Background**

- 3.1 Local planning authorities are required to publish information monitoring progress of the implementation of their Local Development Scheme and planning policies included in their development plan documents at least on an annual basis in an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR is also required to give details of what action the Council has taken relating to the duty to co-operate, details of any neighbourhood development orders or neighbourhood development plans made, and once the Council has an adopted Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule, information relating to the collection and spending of CIL monies.
- 3.2. The AMR for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023 covers the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. The AMR includes indicators to measure the performance of the Councils' adopted planning policies as set out in the Cambridge Local Plan 2018, the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, and the four adopted Area Action Plans for Northstowe, Cambridge East, Cambridge Southern Fringe, and North West Cambridge. It also includes indicators to measure change in the area against the objectives set out in the Sustainability Appraisals that accompany each of the adopted plans and to look at the wider effects of its planning policies on the district. The AMR also includes details on the action the Councils have taken relating to the Duty to Co-operate and of any neighbourhood plans made.
- 3.3. Authority Monitoring Reports were formerly known as Annual Monitoring Reports. They were renamed by government.
- 3.4. The AMR for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023 accompanying this report has three chapters. Chapter 1 provides some background and context. Chapter 2 includes sections on the progress against the Local

Development Scheme, what actions the Councils have taken relating to the duty to co-operate and the current status of Neighbourhood Plans. Chapter 3 sets out a topic-by-topic analysis of the Greater Cambridge area including the impact of various policies.

3.5 Key findings from the AMR for Greater Cambridge 2022-2023 include:

- The Greater Cambridge Local Plan Development Strategy Update was agreed by both Councils in early 2023. This was informed by comments made to the Greater Cambridge Local Plan First Proposals (Preferred Options) consultation held in late 2021 and comprised decisions confirming: an updated need for jobs and homes; three key sites - North East Cambridge, Cambridge East, and Cambridge Biomedical Campus - as central building blocks for any development strategy; and the use of the First Proposals development strategy principles to inform identification of further sites in a full development strategy to be confirmed at a later date. However, uncertainty regarding water supply, as well as delay to the submission of the Cambridge Wastewater Treatment Plant Development Consent Order, has prevented progression of the emerging plan to the timings set out in the Local Development Scheme. A revision to the Local Development Scheme will be published in 2024.
- Three new Neighbourhood Plans were formally made in 2022-2023: West Wickham, Gamlingay and Fulbourn.
- The annual housing completions in 2022-2023 for Greater Cambridge was 2,339 dwellings. The average annual delivery rate required over the plan period 2011 to 2031 is 1,675 dwellings a year. The average annual delivery rate between 2011 and 2023 is 1,690.
- There were 794 affordable dwellings completed in Greater Cambridge in 2022-2023. This is 34% of all completions which is above the plan period average of 31%.
- In the 2022-2023 monitoring year there was a net loss of 5,698 sqm of employment floorspace in Cambridge and a net gain of 27,036 sqm in South Cambridgeshire. The largest completions were 10,974 sqm of new office and technology research facilities at land north of Melbourn Science Park and a 9,723 sqm office building at land adjacent to Cambridge North Station.
- There was a small net increase in retail space in South Cambridgeshire and an even smaller net decrease in Cambridge. The losses in Cambridge were largely due to planning permissions for a change of use from Class A1 (shops) to Class E (Commercial, Business and Service) where planning permission was required.

- Planning policies in both Council areas continue to have a positive impact on climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. The percentage of permissions including water efficiency and carbon reduction conditions increased significantly in 2022-2023.
  - Levels of all measured pollutants were below their respective national air quality objectives levels in 2022-2023.
  - Both Councils have policies that seek to protect and enhance priority species and habitat. These policies continued to be effective throughout the monitoring year.
  - There have been no significant changes to the number of listed building or entries on the Historic England Buildings at Risk register in either Cambridge or South Cambridgeshire.
  - Quality of life indicators continue to be generally favourable for the Greater Cambridge area.
- 3.6 The report is supplemented by two appendices. Appendix 1 lists all of the indicators across the plans and provides data where it is available. A traffic light system is used for target-based indicators to quickly illustrate whether the target is being met and where potential issues may be arising. The appendix identifies only one red flag. This relates to policy 6 which seeks to increase retail floorspace by 14,141 square metres over the period 2011 to 2022 reflecting the adopted Cambridge Local Plan. Changes in shopping trends mean that although there was a gross increase in retail floorspace in Cambridge, in net terms, there was a decrease of 7,642 square metres. There were also a small number of amber flags. The majority of these were concerned with allocations such as West Cambridge and Clifton Road where schemes are still being progressed. Appendix 2 provides the detailed data behind the quantifiable indicators.

## **4. Implications**

### **a) Financial Implications**

4.1 There are no direct financial implications.

### **b) Staffing Implications**

4.2 There are no direct staffing implications.

### **c) Equality and Poverty Implications**

4.3 There are no direct equality and poverty implications. However, the AMR does provide some data on the impacts on equality and poverty of our adopted planning policies.

#### **d) Net Zero Carbon, Climate Change and Environmental Implications**

4.4 There are no direct environmental implications. However, the AMR does provide some data on the impacts on the environment of our adopted planning policies.

#### **e) Procurement Implications**

4.5 There are no direct procurement implications.

#### **f) Community Safety Implications**

4.6 There are no direct community safety implications.

### **5. Consultation and communication considerations**

5.1 Council officers and external organisations have provided information and data for the indicators included in the AMR. The final report will be published on the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service website.

### **6. Background papers**

Background papers used in the preparation of this report:

6.1. The adopted Cambridge Local Plan 2018, the adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, and the four adopted Area Action Plans for Northstowe, Cambridge East, Cambridge Southern Fringe, and Northwest Cambridge, and their accompanying Sustainability Appraisals are published on the Councils websites:

[www.cambridge.gov.uk/development-plan-for-cambridge](http://www.cambridge.gov.uk/development-plan-for-cambridge)

[www.scambs.gov.uk/planning/local-plan-and-neighbourhood-planning/the-adopted-development-plan/](http://www.scambs.gov.uk/planning/local-plan-and-neighbourhood-planning/the-adopted-development-plan/).

## **7. Appendices**

Appendix A: Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council - Greater Cambridge Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2022-2023 (including Appendices)

## **8. Inspection of papers**

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact

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# Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council

## **Authority Monitoring Report for Greater Cambridge**

Covering the period 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023

Published March 2024



## Contents

<b>1. Introduction and Context</b> .....	<b>1</b>
A. Greater Cambridge Today .....	1
B. The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) .....	1
C. Monitoring in Greater Cambridge .....	2
D. Structure of the document .....	3
<b>2. Commentary</b> .....	<b>4</b>
A. Progress against the Local Development Scheme .....	4
B. Action taken on Duty to Co-operate .....	6
C. Details of Neighbourhood Development Orders or Neighbourhood Development Plans Made .....	7
D. Information relating to the Collection and Spending of Community Infrastructure Levy Monies .....	9
E. Greater Cambridge Statement of Community Involvement .....	9
<b>3. Topics</b> .....	<b>11</b>
A. Housing Monitoring .....	11
B. Employment Monitoring .....	20
C. Allocations Monitoring .....	21
D. Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and other policy documents Monitoring .....	41
E. Climate Change, Sustainability Measures and Pollution .....	44
F. Biodiversity Monitoring .....	47
G. Community, Leisure, Open Space and Green Belt Monitoring .....	48
H. Design and Conservation Monitoring .....	53
I. Transport Monitoring .....	55
J. Health, Wellbeing, and Inclusive Communities Monitoring .....	56
K. Developer Contributions Monitoring .....	57
<b>Appendix 1: List of Indicators and findings</b> .....	<b>A1.1</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Tables and Charts</b> .....	<b>A2.1</b>



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## 1. Introduction and Context

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### A. Greater Cambridge Today

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

### B. The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)

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

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

### **C. Monitoring in Greater Cambridge**

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

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

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

#### **D. Structure of the document**

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

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## 2. Commentary

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### A Progress against the Local Development Scheme

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

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

2.7 The changes were as follows:

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

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

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

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

## **B Action taken on Duty to Co-operate**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **C Details of Neighbourhood Development Orders or Neighbourhood Development Plans Made**

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

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

2.18 There is one designated neighbourhood area in Cambridge:

- South Newnham

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

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

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

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



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

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

## **E. Greater Cambridge Statement of Community Involvement**

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

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

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## 3. Topics

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### A. Housing Monitoring

- 3.1 The development strategy for Greater Cambridge supports the economic success of the Cambridge area through continued jobs growth, with housing provision at a level, and of a quality, to meet objectively assessed needs. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) requires (in Policy S/5) that provision is made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the objectively assessed need. The Cambridge Local Plan (2018) requires (in Policy 3) that provision is made for 14,000 dwellings in the city during the same plan period 2011-2031.
- 3.2 Therefore, together the Local Plans set a housing requirement of 33,500 homes between 2011 and 2031 for Greater Cambridge. This results in an average delivery rate of 1,675 dwellings a year for Greater Cambridge. The latest housing trajectory for Greater Cambridge is set out in the [Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory and Five Year Housing Land Supply](#) report published in April 2023. This shows that 37,674 dwellings are expected to be delivered between 2011 and 2031 (14,199 in Cambridge and 23,475 in South Cambridgeshire), which is 12% (4,174 dwellings) more than the housing requirement and allows flexibility to respond to changing conditions.
- 3.3 Both Local Plans set out that “the housing trajectories for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire, as updated each year in the Authority Monitoring Report, will be considered together for the purposes of phasing of housing delivery, including for calculating 5-year housing land supply in development management decisions that concern housing development” (Policy S/12 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan and Policy 3 of the Cambridge Local Plan). Both Local Plan Inspectors’ Reports recognised that given the nature of the development strategy for Greater Cambridge as a whole, delivery would be higher in Cambridge in the early years of the plan period and higher in South Cambridgeshire later in the plan period, and therefore that housing supply and delivery should be considered jointly.
- 3.4 The [Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory and Five Year Housing Land Supply](#) report (published in April 2023) shows that the Councils jointly have 6.1 years of housing land supply for the 2022-2027 five year period, using the Liverpool methodology and applying a 5% buffer. Collectively this means that for Greater Cambridge, the Councils can demonstrate a five year housing land supply.
- 3.5 The most up to date housing trajectory and five year land supply calculations are published on the [Greater Cambridge Shared Planning website](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **B. Employment Monitoring**

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

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

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

### **C. Allocations Monitoring**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

- A further reserved matters planning application has now been submitted (23/03347/REM) for a further 136 dwellings. The dwellings are within Cambridge. The application is currently going through the consultation process and due for determination in winter 2023-2024.
- **Cambridge Northern Fringe East:** The Councils are preparing an Area Action Plan (AAP) for development of the area west of the new Cambridge North Station, together with Cambridge Science Park. The Proposed Submission AAP was considered by Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District councillors through their respective committee processes in late 2021/early 2022. Prior to formal public consultation on the [Proposed Submission AAP](#), the Councils have paused the AAP process until a decision has been made on the separate Development Consent Order process for the relocation of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant. This is because the AAP is being prepared on the basis that the existing Waste Water Treatment Plant will be relocated off-site, which will enable this new district to come forward, and the Development Consent Order is an important part of showing that the AAP can be delivered. Therefore, it is currently expected that the consultation period on the Proposed Submission AAP will take place around 2024. The comments received at this stage would be submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the AAP for consideration by the independent Planning Inspector as part of the examination of the AAP.
  - A hybrid planning application was submitted in June 2022 for proposed development on part of the Chesterton Sidings parcel (to the north of Cambridge North Station) for up to 425 residential units (Build to Rent and market housing) and commercial development (22/02771/OUT). The applicant appealed the application on the grounds of non-determination and a public inquiry was held in June 2023. As a called in appeal the final decision will be issued by the secretary of state.
- **Northstowe:** Northstowe is a new settlement to the north west of Cambridge, adjacent to the villages of Longstanton and Oakington. The new town was originally planned in the Northstowe Area Action Plan (adopted in July 2007) with an area of reserve land to the west of the town. The reserve land is allocated in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 (adopted in September 2018, Policy SS/5) to provide flexibility for the phasing and delivery of the new town. In July 2012, the

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

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

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

- **Digital Park:** Outline planning permission (S/3854/19/OL) for up to 80 dwellings following the demolition of existing buildings was granted in June 2023.
  
- **Waterbeach New Town (Policy SS/6):** The site is allocated for a sustainable new town of approximately 8,000 to 9,000 dwellings. The policy for the new town requires appropriate employment provision to meet the needs of the town, provision of access to local jobs, and support for continued development of the economy of the Cambridge area. The Waterbeach New Town SPD (adopted in 2019) states that the New Town will provide a significant amount of employment land, including an appropriate mix of offices, light industrial and research and development uses. These will be in an appropriate location focused upon the new town centre, the rail station district and other local centres. The development will be expected to provide serviced and safeguarded employment land at appropriate phased timescales during the life of the development.
  - **Urban & Civic (the western part of the site):** Outline planning permission for up to 6,500 dwellings (including up to 600 residential institutional units), business, retail, community, leisure and sports uses, a hotel, schools, and open spaces was granted in September 2019 (S/0559/17/OL). Detailed planning permission (20/01649/REM) for the delivery of 'green' (landscape), 'grey' (highways and earthworks) and 'blue' (surface and foul drainage) infrastructure and associated works for Key Phase 1 North (KP1N) was approved in August 2020 and the majority of this infrastructure is in place. The first phase Design Code was approved in June 2020. Northern Woods (21/02400/REM) was granted detailed planning permission for 89 dwellings in July 2021. At March 2023, 5 dwellings had been completed and the remaining 84 dwellings were under construction. Eastern Woods (21/03866/REM) was granted detailed planning permission for 111 dwellings in December 2021. At March 2023, 45 dwellings were under construction.
  - **RLW Estates (the eastern part of the site):** An outline planning application (S/2075/18/OL) for up to 4,500 dwellings, business, retail, community, leisure and sports uses, new primary and secondary schools and sixth form centre, and public open spaces was considered by South Cambridgeshire District Council's planning committee in January 2021 where it was resolved to grant outline planning permission subject to completion of a s106

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following blocks were completed in 2022-2023:

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

The current status of outstanding blocks is:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **E. Climate Change, Sustainability Measures and Pollution**

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

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

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

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

- 3.59 **Carbon dioxide emissions and air quality:** A key factor affecting climate change is carbon dioxide emissions and the aim nationally, and indeed internationally, is to reduce levels of emissions of this greenhouse gas. The rate of carbon dioxide emissions per dwelling from domestic sources, has shown a reduction over the Local Plan period. The rate of carbon dioxide from industrial and commercial emissions has also decreased during the Local Plan period.
- 3.60 South Cambridgeshire's only Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was declared along the A14 between Bar Hill and Milton in 2008, but this was revoked in 2022 owing to consistent air quality improvements in that area. However, there are still air quality monitoring points in South Cambridgeshire, and in 2022 concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and the particulate PM<sub>10</sub> slightly increased compared to the previous year. Overall, levels of all measured pollutants are currently below their respective national air quality objectives levels. There has been a significant decrease in concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and the particulate PM<sub>10</sub> at all monitoring locations compared to 2011.
- 3.61 The centre of Cambridge has been in an AQMA since 2004. In the 2022 monitoring year, there was an increase in concentrations of the particulate PM<sub>10</sub> at monitoring stations in Cambridge compared to the previous year. It is less clear how concentrations of nitrogen dioxide have changed within this

monitoring year because some monitoring stations levels have stayed the same, some have slightly increased, and one has slightly decreased. Overall, levels of all measured pollutants are currently below their respective national air quality objectives levels. There has been a significant decrease in concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and the particulate PM<sub>10</sub> at all monitoring locations compared to 2011.

## **F. Biodiversity Monitoring**

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

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

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

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

### **(i) Recreational facilities, Open Space and Green Belt**

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



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

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

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

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

#### **(ii) Community and Leisure Facilities and Local Services**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **H. Design and Conservation Monitoring**

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

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

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

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

## I. Transport Monitoring

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

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

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

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

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

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

## J. Health, Wellbeing, and Inclusive Communities Monitoring

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

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



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

#### **K. Developer Contributions Monitoring**

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

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

# Appendix 1: List of indicators

## Contents

Cambridge Local Plan 2018 ..... A1.2

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018)..... A1.43

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) Sustainability Appraisal..... A1.69

North West Cambridge AAP..... A1.79

North West Cambridge AAP Sustainability Appraisal..... A1.87

Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP ..... A1.89

Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP Sustainability Appraisal ..... A1.91

Northstowe AAP ..... A1.97

Northstowe AAP Sustainability Appraisal ..... A1.99

Cambridge East AAP ..... A1.104

Cambridge East AAP Sustainability Appraisal ..... A1.107

### RAG Rating Key:

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

## Cambridge Local Plan 2018

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

## South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018)

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) Sustainability Appraisal

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## North West Cambridge AAP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## North West Cambridge AAP Sustainability Appraisal

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

Indicator description	Indicator type	Meeting target
PM levels	Significant effects indicators	<p>Below 40µg/m<sup>3</sup> in all measuring points in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge.</p> <p>Data at monitoring points around Greater Cambridge level provided in Table 74 in Appendix 2.</p>
Incidents of flooding	Significant effects indicators	Data unavailable.
No of buildings achieving the required levels of building sustainability	Significant effects indicators	Data unavailable.
Per capita water consumption	Significant effects indicators	Development at North West Cambridge was conditioned to achieve 80L per person per day.

## Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP

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

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

## Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP Sustainability Appraisal

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

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

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

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



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

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

## Northstowe AAP

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

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

## Northstowe AAP Sustainability Appraisal

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

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

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

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



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

## Cambridge East AAP

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

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

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

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

## Cambridge East AAP Sustainability Appraisal

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

# Appendix 2: Tables and Charts

## Contents

Housing data .....	A2.9
Total housing completions annually and for the plan period in Greater Cambridge.....	A2.9
Total housing completions by settlement hierarchy .....	A2.11
Total housing completions .....	A2.12
Northstowe .....	A2.12
North West Cambridge.....	A2.12
Cambridge Southern Fringe .....	A2.13
Total student housing in Cambridge .....	A2.14
Completions by bedroom .....	A2.14
Committed student rooms at 31 March 2023 .....	A2.14
Affordable housing completions.....	A2.15
Total affordable housing completions.....	A2.15
Total affordable housing completions as a percentage of all completions .....	A2.16
Total affordable housing completions on rural exception sites .....	A2.17
Total affordable housing completions by type - Cambridge City .....	A2.18
House prices and earnings .....	A2.19
House price to earnings ratio .....	A2.19

Median gross annual residence-based earnings (£) .....	A2.19
Median house prices (£).....	A2.20
Affordable housing policy.....	A2.21
Affordable housing permissions in South Cambridgeshire as a percentage of all eligible permissions .....	A2.21
Affordable housing permissions in Cambridge as a percentage of all eligible permissions.....	A2.23
Gypsy & Traveller community .....	A2.24
Caravan Count – Cambridge .....	A2.24
Caravan Count - South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.26
Gypsy & Traveller pitches completed in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.28
Gypsy & Traveller Pitches for Emergency Stopping in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.29
Permanent Travelling Showpeople Plots .....	A2.30
Brownfield development .....	A2.31
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.31
Housing completions on garden land in Cambridge.....	A2.32
Housing densities .....	A2.33
Average density in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.33
Average density in Cambridge .....	A2.34
Average densities by settlement category in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.35
Average densities in Trumpington Meadows and Eddington .....	A2.36
Housing completions by number of bedrooms.....	A2.37
Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms (%) in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.37

Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms in Trumpington Meadows (South Cambridgeshire only) .....	A2.38
Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms (%) in Trumpington Meadows (South Cambridgeshire only).....	A2.38
Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms in Northstowe .....	A2.39
Housing completions (GROSS) by number of bedrooms (%) in Northstowe .....	A2.39
Market housing completions (GROSS) on developments of more than 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms – South Cambridgeshire.....	A2.40
Ranges of housing densities.....	A2.41
Housing on completed sites of more than nine dwellings by range of density (%) in South Cambridgeshire.....	A2.41
Housing on completed sites of more than nine dwellings by range of density (%) in Cambridge.....	A2.42
Employment data .....	A2.43
Number of jobs created .....	A2.43
South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.43
Cambridge .....	A2.44
Amount and type of completed and committed employment floorspace and land .....	A2.45
Gross Amount and Type of Completed Employment Floorspace (square metres) .....	A2.45
Net amount and type of completed employment floorspace (square metres) .....	A2.47
Gross Amount and Type of Completed Employment Land (Hectares).....	A2.49
Net Amount and Type of Completed Employment Land (Hectares).....	A2.51
Gross Amount and Type of Committed Employment Floorspace (square metres) by status .....	A2.53
Net Amount and Type of Committed Employment Floorspace (square metres) by status .....	A2.55
Gross Amount and Type of Committed Employment Land (Hectares) by status .....	A2.57
Net Amount and Type of Committed Employment Land by status.....	A2.59

Amount of employment land (B uses) lost to other non-employment uses .....	A2.61
Amount of employment land (hectares) lost to non-employment uses* .....	A2.61
Amount of employment land (hectares) lost to residential development .....	A2.62
Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land .....	A2.63
Gross amount and type of completed employment land (hectares) on brownfield sites in Cambridge .....	A2.63
Gross amount and type of completed employment land (hectares) on brownfield sites in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.64
Completions and Commitments at Cambridge Science Park .....	A2.65
Commitments for Cambridge Science Park (Square Metres) (South Cambridgeshire only) .....	A2.65
Gross completions at Cambridge Science Park (Square Metres) (South Cambridgeshire only) .....	A2.65
The labour market .....	A2.66
Employment by industry (%) in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.66
The claimant count in Cambridge .....	A2.67
The claimant count in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.68
Residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home (%), 2021 .....	A2.69
Economic activity rates for population aged 16-64 .....	A2.69
Business demography .....	A2.70
Births and deaths of active enterprises in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.70
Births and deaths of active enterprises in Cambridge .....	A2.70
Climate change data .....	A2.71
Water consumption per household per year .....	A2.71
Renewable energy installed by type .....	A2.72

Installed capacity (megawatts) – Cambridge .....	A2.72
Installed capacity (megawatts) – South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.73
Renewable energy commitments.....	A2.74
Potential Installed Capacity (Megawatt) – Cambridge.....	A2.74
Potential Installed Capacity (Megawatt) – South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.75
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds .....	A2.75
Air Quality .....	A2.77
Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre) (at monitoring points) .....	A2.77
Annual number of Days when PM10 levels exceeded a daily mean of 50 (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre).....	A2.79
Annual average concentration PM10 levels (one-millionth of a gram per cubic metre).....	A2.81
Energy consumption .....	A2.83
Gas consumption (kilowatt-hour) per home per year .....	A2.83
Electricity consumption (kilowatt-hour) per home per year.....	A2.84
Water quality, waste and emissions.....	A2.85
Percent of surface waters meet the Water Framework Directive ‘good’ status or better for water quality.....	A2.85
Household waste collected per household per year.....	A2.86
Carbon Dioxide emissions (CO2e) per dwelling per year.....	A2.87
Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector and per capita .....	A2.89
Biodiversity data .....	A2.91
Total area designated as SSSIs (Hectares).....	A2.91
Percent of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition .....	A2.92

Change in area of sites of biodiversity importance (SPA, SAC, RAMSAR, SSSI, NNR, LNR, CWS).....	A2.93
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within South Cambridgeshire.....	A2.93
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) within Greater Cambridge .....	A2.93
County Wildlife Sites (CWS) within Greater Cambridge.....	A2.94
City Wildlife Sites (CiWS) within Cambridge .....	A2.95
Local Geological Sites (LGS) in Greater Cambridge.....	A2.96
Community and Leisure Facilities and Local Service .....	A2.97
Delivery of community and leisure facilities (Gross completed floorspace) in Cambridge .....	A2.97
Delivery of community and leisure facilities (Net completed floorspace) in Cambridge .....	A2.98
Open space in Cambridge City at May 2020 .....	A2.99
Retail and visitor accommodation data.....	A2.100
Completed (gross) retail floorspace .....	A2.100
Cambridge .....	A2.100
South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.101
Completed (net) retail floorspace.....	A2.102
Cambridge .....	A2.102
South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.103
Gross committed retail floorspace .....	A2.104
Cambridge .....	A2.104
South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.104
Net committed retail floorspace .....	A2.105



Cambridge .....	A2.105
South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.105
Completed hotel floorspace in Cambridge.....	A2.106
Proportion of A1 uses within district centres in Cambridge.....	A2.107
Design and Conservation data.....	A2.108
Number of Buildings of Local Interest (BLIs) in Cambridge .....	A2.108
Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.109
Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk in Cambridge.....	A2.110
Other heritage assets at risk in South Cambridgeshire.....	A2.111
Other heritage assets at risk in Cambridge.....	A2.112
Transport data.....	A2.113
Vehicles crossing the Cam .....	A2.113
Traffic growth on Urban River Cam screenline .....	A2.114
Residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home (%), 2021 .....	A2.115
Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over 12-hour period .....	A2.115
Traffic growth on the Cambridge Radial Cordon.....	A2.116
Congestion – average journey time per mile during the am peak environment .....	A2.116
People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.....	A2.117
South Cambridgeshire Casualty Trends .....	A2.117
Cambridge Casualty Trends .....	A2.118
Health and Wellbeing data .....	A2.119

Life expectancy at birth (years).....	A2.119
Exercise levels.....	A2.119
Recorded Crimes per 1,000 people .....	A2.120
Percentage of residents with a long-term limiting illness .....	A2.120
English Indices of Deprivation .....	A2.121
South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.121
Key Stage 4 attainment results.....	A2.122
South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.122
Cambridgeshire.....	A2.122
England.....	A2.123
Developer contributions data.....	A2.126
Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions .....	A2.126
S106 contributions secured in Cambridge .....	A2.126
S106 contributions received in Cambridge.....	A2.127
S106 contributions secured in South Cambridgeshire .....	A2.128
S106 contributions received in South Cambridgeshire.....	A2.129
Cambridge Southern Fringe .....	A2.130
Northstowe .....	A2.132
North West Cambridge.....	A2.134
Cambridge East .....	A2.136
West Cambridge and Darwin Green .....	A2.138

## Housing data

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

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

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

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

## Total housing completions by settlement hierarchy

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

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

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

## Total housing completions

### Northstowe

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

Table 3 – Total housing completions at Northstowe

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

### North West Cambridge

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

Table 4 – Total housing completions at North West Cambridge

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## Cambridge Southern Fringe

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

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

## Total student housing in Cambridge

### Completions by bedroom

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

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

### Committed student rooms at 31 March 2023

Area	Gross	Net
Cambridge	707	697

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

Note: commitments include an allocation for 256 student room



## Affordable housing completions

### Total affordable housing completions

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

Table 8 – Total (net) affordable housing completions

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## Total affordable housing completions as a percentage of all completions

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

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

## Total affordable housing completions on rural exception sites

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

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

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

## Total affordable housing completions by type - Cambridge City

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

Table 11 – Affordable housing completions by type - Cambridge City

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## House prices and earnings

### House price to earnings ratio

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

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

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

### Median gross annual residence-based earnings (£)

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

Period	Cambridge	South Cambridge
2022	38,666	39,958

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

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

### Median house prices (£)

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

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

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

## Affordable housing policy

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Gypsy & Traveller community

### Caravan Count – Cambridge

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

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

Table 19 – Traveller Caravan Count for Cambridge

Source: Traveller caravan count, ONS

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

## Caravan Count - South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Table 20 – Traveller Caravan Count for South Cambridgeshire

Source: Traveller caravan count, ONS

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

## Gypsy & Traveller pitches completed in South Cambridgeshire

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

Table 21 – Gypsy & Traveller pitches completed in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## Gypsy & Traveller Pitches for Emergency Stopping in South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## Permanent Travelling Showpeople Plots

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

Table 23 – Travelling Showpeople plots completed

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council



## Brownfield development

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## Housing completions on garden land in Cambridge

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

Table 25 – Housing completions on garden land in Cambridge

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## Housing densities

### Average density in South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## Average density in Cambridge

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

### Average densities by settlement category in South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## Average densities in Trumpington Meadows and Eddington

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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

## Housing completions by number of bedrooms

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council Anywhere



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Ranges of housing densities

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## Employment data

### Number of jobs created

#### South Cambridgeshire

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

Table 38 – Number of Jobs created in South Cambridgeshire

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

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

## Cambridge

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

Table 39 – Number of Jobs created in Cambridge

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

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

## Amount and type of completed and committed employment floorspace and land

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

#### Cambridge

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

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

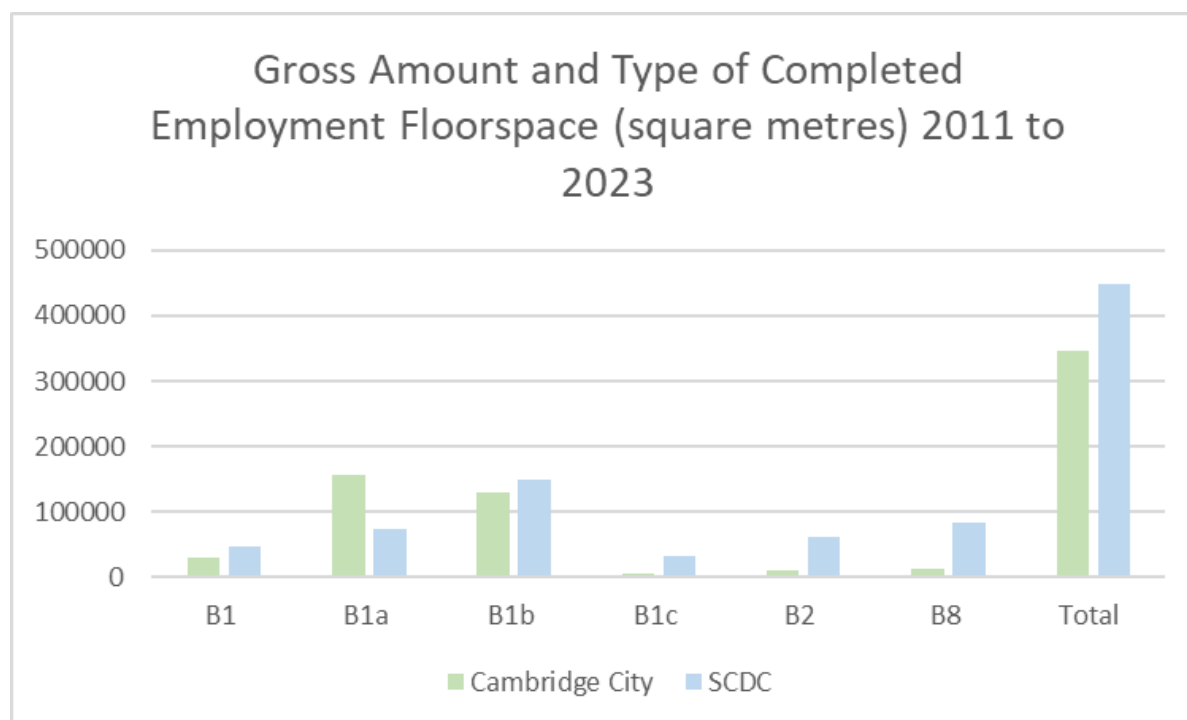
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council





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

**Cambridge**

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

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

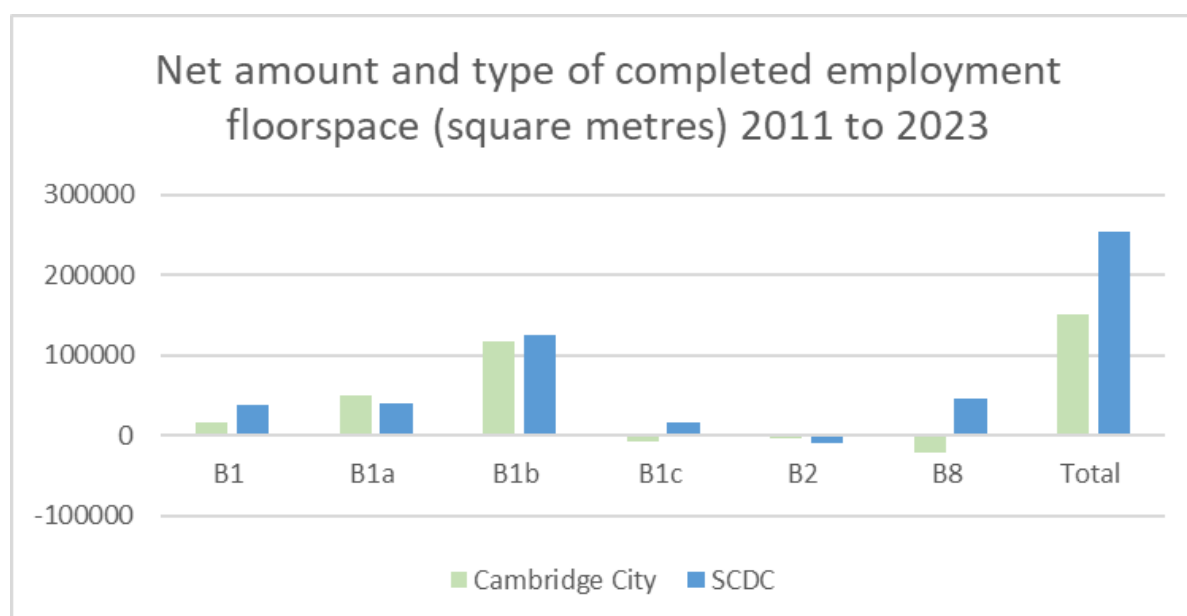
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council



## Gross Amount and Type of Completed Employment Land (Hectares)

### Cambridge

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

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

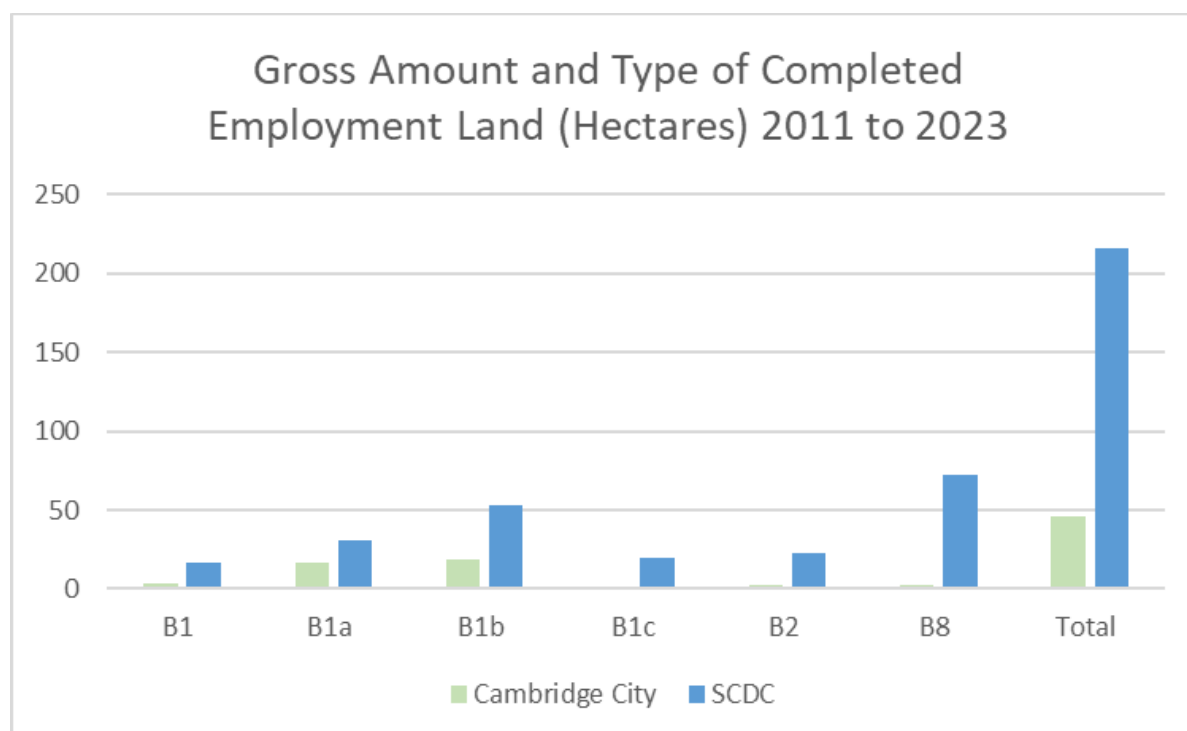
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council



## Net Amount and Type of Completed Employment Land (Hectares)

### Cambridge

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

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

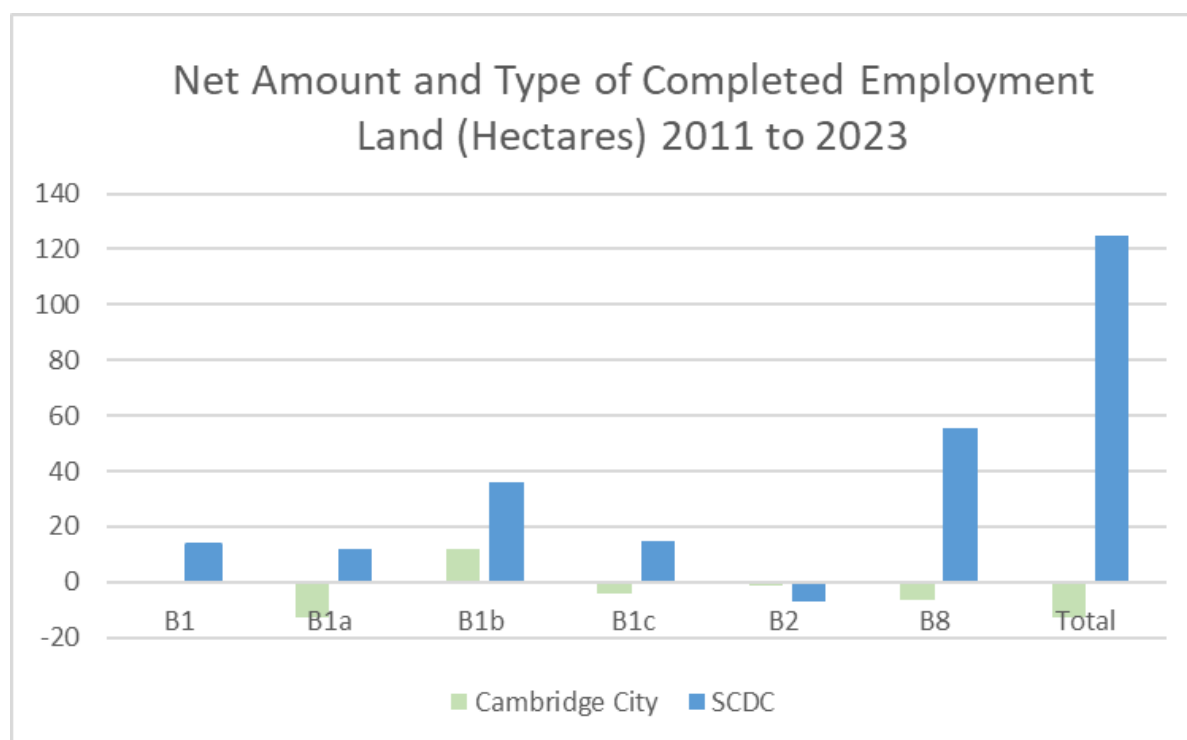
Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council



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

### Cambridge

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

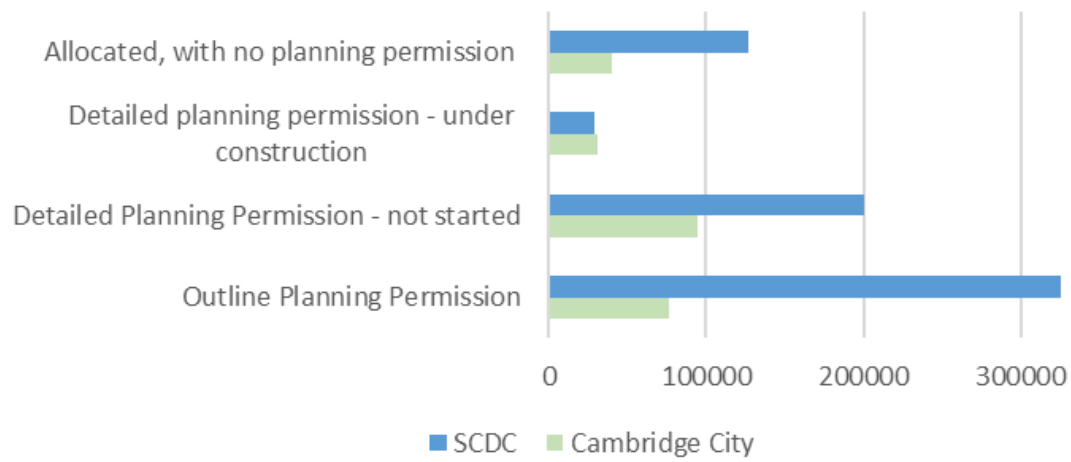
### South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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





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

### Cambridge

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

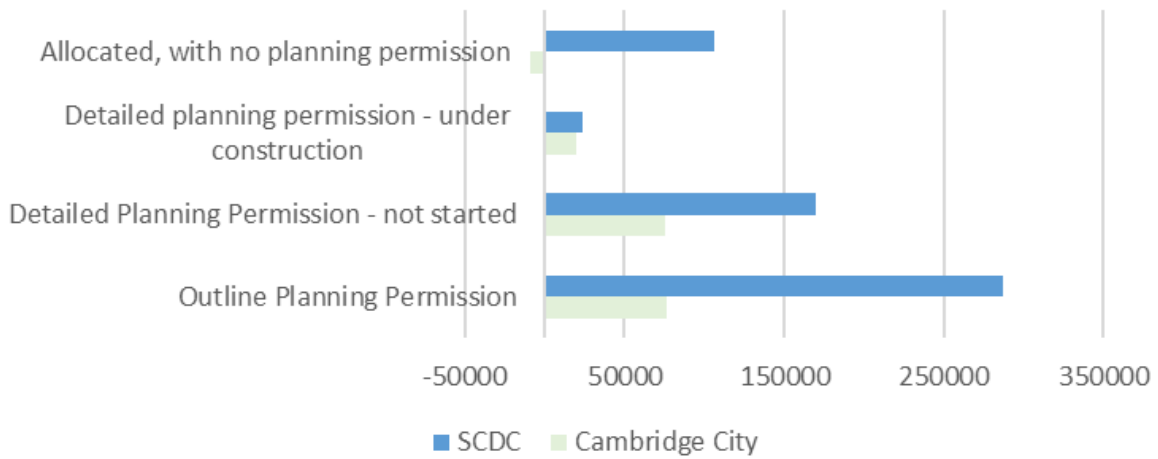
### South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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



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

### Cambridge

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

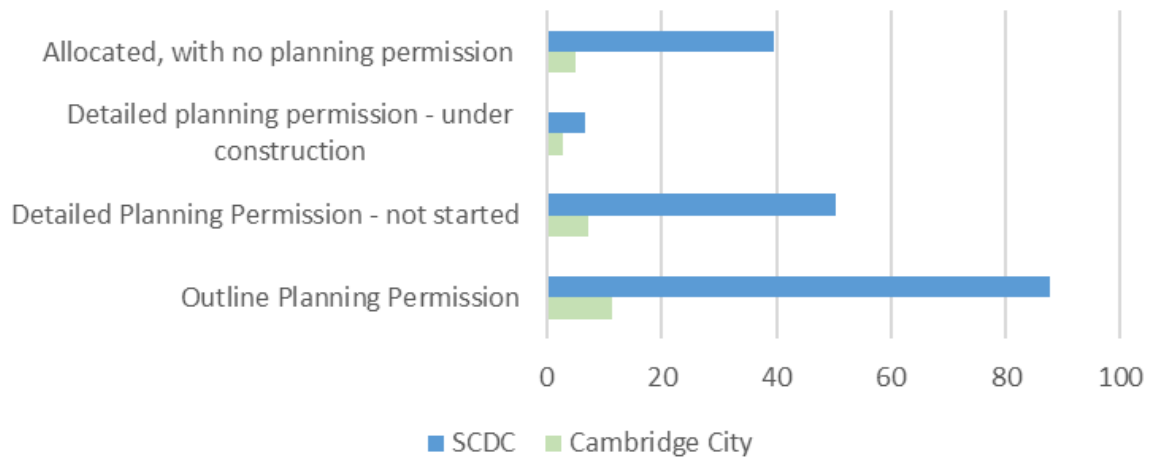
### South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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



## Net Amount and Type of Committed Employment Land by status

### Cambridge

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

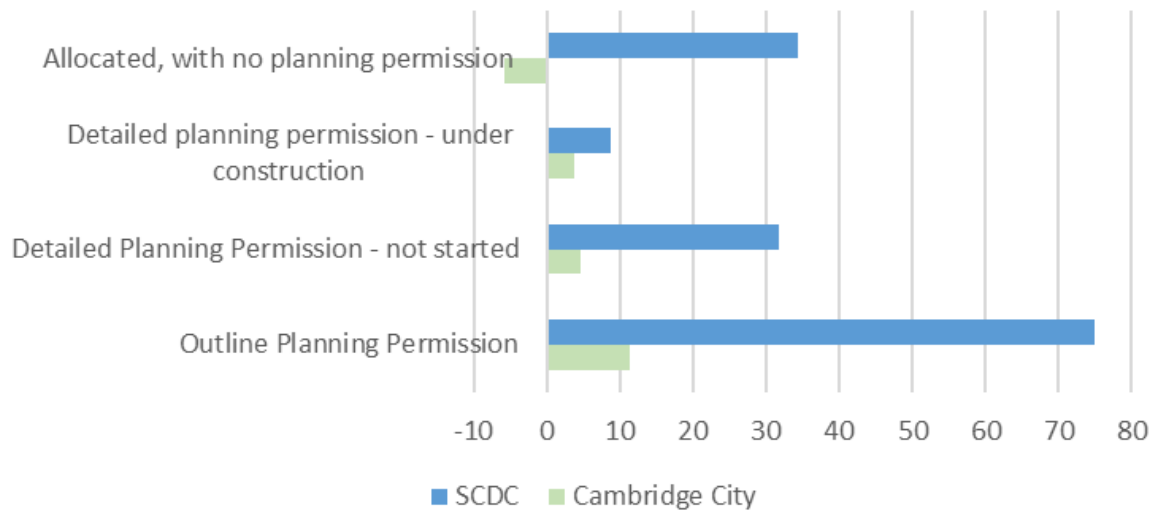
### South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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



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

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

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

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

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Amount of employment land (hectares) lost to residential development

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

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



## Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## Completions and Commitments at Cambridge Science Park

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

## The labour market

### Employment by industry (%) in South Cambridgeshire

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

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

## The claimant count in Cambridge

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

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

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

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

## The claimant count in South Cambridgeshire

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

Table 62 – The claimant count in South Cambridgeshire

Source: The claimant count, ONS (via NOMIS)

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

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

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

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

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

Source: 2021 Census of Population (via NOMIS)

## Economic activity rates for population aged 16-64

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

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

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS (via NOMIS)

Note: each year covers the period April to March

## Business demography

### Births and deaths of active enterprises in South Cambridgeshire

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

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

### Births and deaths of active enterprises in Cambridge

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

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

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

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



## Climate change data

### Water consumption per household per year

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

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

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

## Renewable energy installed by type

### Installed capacity (megawatts) – Cambridge

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

Table 67 – Installed capacity (megawatts) in Cambridge

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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

## Installed capacity (megawatts) – South Cambridgeshire

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

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

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

## Renewable energy commitments

### Potential Installed Capacity (Megawatt) – Cambridge

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

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

## Potential Installed Capacity (Megawatt) – South Cambridgeshire

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Environment Agency

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

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

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

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

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

## Air Quality

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

### South Cambridgeshire

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

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

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

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

## Cambridge

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

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

Source: Cambridge City Council 2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report

### Notes:

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

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



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

**South Cambridgeshire**

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

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

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

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

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

## Cambridge

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

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

Source: Cambridge City Council 2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report

### Notes:

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

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

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

**South Cambridgeshire**

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

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

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

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

## Cambridge

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

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

Source: Cambridge City Council 2022 Air Quality Annual Status Report

### Notes:

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

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

## Energy consumption

### Gas consumption (kilowatt-hour) per home per year

#### Mean consumption kilowatt-hour per meter: Domestic \*

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

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

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

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

## Electricity consumption (kilowatt-hour) per home per year

### Mean consumption (kilowatt per meter): Domestic \*

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

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

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

## Water quality, waste and emissions

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

### Overall ecological status of water catchment areas

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

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

## Household waste collected per household per year

### Household waste collected per household per year (Kilogram)

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

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

Source: Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Service

### Percent of household waste collected which is recycled in South Cambridgeshire

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

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

Source: Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Service



## Carbon Dioxide emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e) per dwelling per year

### Carbon Dioxide emissions from domestic sources (kiloton CO<sub>2</sub>e)\*

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

Table 83 – Carbon Dioxide emissions from domestic sources (kiloton CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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

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

### Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita from domestic sources (tonnes)

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

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

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

## Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector and per capita

### Local Authority territorial carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions estimates 2005-2021 (kiloton CO<sub>2</sub>e) by sector and per capita for South Cambridgeshire

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

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

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

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

**Local Authority territorial carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions estimates 2005-2021 (kiloton CO<sub>2</sub>e) by sector and per capita for Cambridge**

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

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

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

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

## Biodiversity data

### Total area designated as SSSIs (Hectares)

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

Table 86 – Total area designated as SSSIs (hectares)

Source: CPERC

## Percent of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition

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

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

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

### Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within South Cambridgeshire

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

Table 88 – SAC within South Cambridgeshire

Source: CPERC

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

### Local Nature Reserves (LNR) within Greater Cambridge

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

Table 89 – Local Nature Reserves within Greater Cambridge

Source: CPERC County Wildlife

## County Wildlife Sites (CWS) within Greater Cambridge

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

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

Source: CPERC

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



## City Wildlife Sites (CiWS) within Cambridge

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

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

Note: there are no CiWS in South Cambridgeshire

## Local Geological Sites (LGS) in Greater Cambridge

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

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

Source: CPERC

### Notes:

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

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

## Community and Leisure Facilities and Local Service

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Notes:

Definitions from [The Planning Portal](#)

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

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

Changes to the Use Classes Order came into effect on 1 September 2020. Class D has been revoked:

- D1 is split out and replaced by the new Classes E(e-f) and F1
- D2 is split out and replaced by the new Classes E(d) and F2(c-d) as well as several newly defined 'Sui Generis' uses.

To maintain a consistent dataset, permissions are recorded against both the former and new use classes and reported here using the former use classes.

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

Period	D1*	D2*
2011-2012	12,049	351
2012-2013	29,238	2,054
2013-2014	-3,292	11,426
2014-2015	3,571	4,712
2015-2016	94,808	1,595
2016-2017	8,579	4,696
2017-2018	21,855	1,202
2018-2019	45,949	1,379
2019-2020	3,391	872
2020-2021	6,831	1,137
2021-2022	3,241	-463
2022-2023	39,500	1,570
<b>All Years Total</b>	<b>265,719</b>	<b>30,532</b>

Table 94 – Delivery of community and leisure facilities (Net completed floorspace in square metres) in Cambridge

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Notes:

Definitions from [The Planning Portal](#)

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

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

Changes to the Use Classes Order came into effect on 1 September 2020. Class D has been revoked:

- D1 is split out and replaced by the new Classes E(e-f) and F1
- D2 is split out and replaced by the new Classes E(d) and F2(c-d) as well as several newly defined 'Sui Generis' uses.

To maintain a consistent dataset, permissions are recorded against both the former and new use classes and reported here using the former use classes.

## Open space in Cambridge City at May 2020

Area	Total Area (Hectares) *	Semi-Natural Woodland (Hectares)	Number of Play Areas
Clay Farm	10.37	3.54	2
Glebe Farm	2.61	0	4
Orchard Park	2.49	0	1
Trumpington Meadows	3.99	0	1
<b>All Areas Total</b>	<b>19.45</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 95 – Open Space in Cambridge City at May 2020

Source: Aerial photography

### Notes:

This information was collected using aerial photography alone and has not been subject to a site visit so may be revised in future. The data provided will be used to provide a baseline to compare against future years and we will work to improve the data available in future years.

\* New areas identified since Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2011. Some of these are existing sites that have not previously been assessed. Some of these are new sites that have been provided as part of new development. Areas include amenity areas either side of pathways.

Aerial Photography for Eddington is too limited to identify the majority of new areas therefore no summary is provided. Similarly, there are parts of Clay Farm and Trumpington Meadows that cannot be identified by the latest aerial photography.

## Retail and visitor accommodation data

### Completed (gross) retail floorspace

#### Cambridge

Period	Retail – convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Annual Total-all Retail floorspace
2011-2012	265	1,695	0	1,960
2012-2013	346	1,673	0	2,019
2013-2014	73	2,987	350	3,410
2014-2015	332	1,499	457	2,288
2015-2016	1,985	871	474	3,330
2016-2017	4,268	0	730	4,998
2017-2018	2,936	209	268	3,413
2018-2019	661	441	0	1,102
2019-2020	40	228	75	343
2020-2021	398	0	175	573
2021-2022	603	204	977	1,784
2022-2023	804	0	61	865
<b>All Years Total by type</b>	<b>12,711</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>26,085</b>

Table 96 – Completed (gross) retail floorspace in Cambridge (square metres)  
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

## South Cambridgeshire

Period	Retail – convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Annual Total-all Retail floorspace
2011-2012	118	387	75	580
2012-2013	537	674	0	1,211
2013-2014	658	1,038	97	1,793
2014-2015	2,248	1,309	499	4,056
2015-2016	223	2,472	90	2,785
2016-2017	881	1,068	0	1,949
2017-2018	166	604	498	1,268
2018-2019	395	456	45	896
2019-2020	291	444	0	735
2020-2021	337	0	374	711
2021-2022	963	616	220	1,799
2022-2023	389	0	742	1,131
<b>All Years Total by type</b>	<b>7,206</b>	<b>9,069</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>18,915</b>

Table 97 – Completed (gross) retail floorspace in South Cambridgeshire (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

## Completed (net) retail floorspace

### Cambridge

Year	Retail – convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Annual Total – all Retail floorspace
2011-2012	165	68	0	233
2012-2013	-412	-2,856	0	-3,268
2013-2014	-629	-613	209	-1,034
2014-2015	-3,681	462	457	-2,762
2015-2016	-85	-320	169	-236
2016-2017	3,589	-185	702	4,106
2017-2018	1,387	-112	-29	1,246
2018-2019	-1,684	-643	-717	-3,044
2019-2020	-230	36	-769	-963
2020-2021	197	-540	-2,946	-3,289
2021-2022	550	204	549	1,303
2022-2023	692	0	-1,153	-461
<b>All Years Total by type</b>	<b>-833</b>	<b>-4,499</b>	<b>-2,308</b>	<b>-8,168</b>

Table 98 – Completed (net) retail floorspace in Cambridge (square metres)  
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council



## South Cambridgeshire

Year	Retail – convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Annual Total – all Retail floorspace
2011-2012	-61	-938	75	-924
2012-2013	147	534	0	681
2013-2014	559	595	66	1,220
2014-2015	1,756	1,159	499	3,414
2015-2016	-247	2,472	81	2,306
2016-2017	-126	251	0	125
2017-2018	71	-582	235	-276
2018-2019	187	129	16	333
2019-2020	145	16	0	161
2020-2021	273	0	-5	268
2021-2022	909	616	27	1,552
2022-2023	224	0	742	966
<b>All Years Total by type</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>4,253</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>9,826</b>

Table 99 – Completed (net) retail floorspace in South Cambridgeshire (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

## Gross committed retail floorspace

### Cambridge

Permission type	Retail - convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Permission type totals
Outline planning permission	506	0	14,422	14,928
Detailed planning permission - not started	1,174	350	536	2,060
Detailed planning permission - under construction	91	0	476	567
Allocated, with no planning permission	0	0	0	0
<b>Combined Total permissions by floorspace type</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>15,434</b>	<b>17,555</b>

Table 100 – Gross committed retail floorspace in March 2023 – Cambridge (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

### South Cambridgeshire

Permission type	Retail - convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Permission type totals
Outline planning permission	13,190	25,000	8,442	46,632
Detailed planning permission - not started	824	1,272	1,535	3,631
Detailed planning permission - under construction	566	0	0	566
Allocated, with no planning permission	0	0	2,850	2,850
<b>Combined Total permissions by floorspace type</b>	<b>14,580</b>	<b>26,272</b>	<b>12,827</b>	<b>53,679</b>

Table 101 – Gross committed retail floorspace in March 2023 – South Cambridgeshire (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

## Net committed retail floorspace

### Cambridge

Permission type	Retail - convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Permission type totals
Outline planning permission	506	0	14,422	14,928
Detailed planning permission - not started	-1,678	350	-961	-2,289
Detailed planning permission - under construction	33	0	-690	-657
Allocated, with no planning permission	0	0	0	0
<b>Combined Total permissions by floorspace type</b>	<b>-1,139</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>12,771</b>	<b>11,982</b>

Table 102 – Net committed retail floorspace in March 2023 – Cambridge (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

### South Cambridgeshire

Permission type	Retail - convenience	Retail – durable	Retail – unknown	Permission type totals
Outline planning permission	13,190	25,000	8,442	46,632
Detailed planning permission - not started	700	684	1,460	2,844
Detailed planning permission - under construction	471	0	0	471
Allocated, with no planning permission	0	0	2,850	2,850
<b>Combined Total permissions by floorspace type</b>	<b>14,360</b>	<b>25,684</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>52,796</b>

Table 103 – Net committed retail floorspace in March 2023 – South Cambridgeshire (square metres)

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

## Completed hotel floorspace in Cambridge

Period	Gross	Net
2011-2012	557	-175
2012-2013	1,134	-37
2013-2014	7,951	7,863
2014-2015	1,364	316
2015-2016	0	-4,328
2016-2017	16,450	16,450
2017-2018	2,982	2,816
2018-2019	2,313	1,110
2019-2020	10,965	10,965
2020-2021	301	-738
2021-2022	17,690	17,690
2022-2023	0	-1,485
<b>All Years Total</b>	<b>61,707</b>	<b>50,447</b>

Table 104 – Increase in completed hotel floorspace in Cambridge (square metres)  
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

## Proportion of A1 uses within district centres in Cambridge

District Centre	2013	2019	2020	Spring 2021	Autumn 2021	Autumn 2022	Autumn 2023	Target
DC1: Arbury Court	50%	67%	67%	73%	73%	67%	67%	55%
DC3: Cherry Hinton High Street	39%	52%	41%	47%	48%	43%	33%	55%
DC4: Histon Road	70%	60%	52%	63%	63%	63%	59%	55%
DC5: Mill Road East	42%	57%	57%	54%	60%	63%	63%	55%
DC6: Mill Road West	37%	49%	49%	54%	56%	54%	57%	55%
DC7: Mitchams Corner	36%	48%	48%	49%	49%	45%	53%	55%

Table 105 – percentage of units in A1 uses in District Centres in Cambridge  
 Source: Greater Cambridge Shared Planning team surveys and Cambridge Retail and Leisure Study Update (2013)

### Notes:

The Spring 2021 survey included a comparative analysis of the new Use Class Order that came into effect in 2020. The closest fit to A1 use is a combination of E (a) 'Display or retail sale of goods, other than hot food', and E (b) 'Sale of food and drink for consumption (mostly) on the premises'. For the benefit of continuity, this dataset will continue to monitor A1 uses.

## Design and Conservation data

### Number of Buildings of Local Interest (BLIs) in Cambridge

Period	Cambridge
2012	1,032
2013	1,032
2014	1,032
2015	1,043
2016	455
2017	452
2018	460
2019	467
2020	465
2021	465
2022	465
2023	465

Table 106 – Number of Buildings of Local Interest (BLIs) in Cambridge  
Source: Conservation Team - Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service

Note: in some cases a single entry is used to cover more than one building. The significant reduction in the number of BLIs between 2014/15 and 2015/16 was as a result of consolidating entries meaning that a single entry is sometimes used to cover more than one building.

## Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Number of listed buildings	Number at risk	% of listed buildings at risk
2011	N/A	3	N/A
2012	2,672	3	0.1%
2013	2,672	3	0.1%
2014	2,660	6	0.2%
2015	2,675	7	0.3%
2016	N/A	7	N/A
2017	2,682	7	0.3%
2018	2,687	5	0.2%
2019	2,692	7	0.3%
2020	2,693	9	0.3%
2021	2,695	7	0.3%
2022	2,696	5	0.2%
2023	2,694	4	0.1%

Table 107a – Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk in South Cambridgeshire

Source: Conservation Team – Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and 'Heritage at Risk: East of England Register' by Historic England

## Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk in Cambridge

Period	Number of listed buildings	Number at risk	% of listed buildings at risk
2011	N/A	0	N/A
2012	N/A	0	N/A
2013	N/A	1	N/A
2014	N/A	2	N/A
2015	N/A	2	N/A
2016	823	2	0.2%
2017	825	2	0.2%
2018	826	3	0.4%
2019	827	3	0.4%
2020	829	2	0.2%
2021	830	2	0.2%
2022	831	2	0.2%
2023	833	2	0.2%

Table 107b – Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk in Cambridge  
 Source: Conservation Team – Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and  
 ‘Heritage at Risk: East of England Register’ by Historic England



## Other heritage assets at risk in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Buildings and Structure	Place of Worship	Archaeology / Scheduled Monuments	Registered Parks and Garden	Registered Battlefield	Wreck Site	Conservation Area
2011	2	1	26	0	0	0	8
2012	2	1	25	0	0	0	10
2013	2	1	24	0	0	0	11
2014	2	4	24	0	0	0	5
2015	2	5	22	0	0	0	5
2016	2	5	21	0	0	0	5
2017	2	5	20	0	0	0	6
2018	2	3	20	0	0	0	5
2019	1	6	18	0	0	0	5
2020	1	8	14	0	0	0	5
2021	1	6	13	0	0	0	5
2022	1	4	13	0	0	0	5
2023	0	4	13	0	0	0	5

Table 108a – Other heritage assets at risk in South Cambridgeshire

Source: 'Heritage at Risk: East of England Register' by Historic England

## Other heritage assets at risk in Cambridge

Period	Buildings and Structure	Place of Worship	Archaeology / Scheduled Monuments	Registered Parks and Garden	Registered Battlefield	Wreck Site	Conser- vation Area
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
2017	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2018	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
2019	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
2020	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2021	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2022	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2023	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 108b – Other heritage assets at risk in Cambridge

Source: 'Heritage at Risk: East of England Register' by Historic England

## Transport data

### Vehicles crossing the Cam

Vehicle type	April 2021 – 12 Hr flow	April 2021 – Modal split	October 2021 – 12 hr flow	October 2021 – Modal Split
Motorcycles	1,825	2%	2,081	2%
Cars & Taxis	36,922	39%	40,485	36%
Light goods	7,374	8%	6,742	6%
Heavy goods	830	1%	800	1%
Bus & coach	1,311	1%	1,336	1%
<b>All motor vehicles</b>	<b>48,262</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>51,443</b>	<b>45%</b>
Pedal cycles	21,837	23%	30,429	27%
Pedestrians	24,884	26%	31,441	28%
<b>Total (all modes)</b>	<b>94,983</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>113,312</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 109 – Vehicles crossing the Cam – April 2021 and October 2021  
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2021

#### Notes:

This is a survey by Cambridgeshire County Council of all vehicles crossing the River Cam (all bridges into the city centre) in April and October 2021.

It is anticipated that the next Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report will be published in spring 2024, and this will provide the data to update this dataset in the Authority Monitoring Report 2023-2024.

## Traffic growth on Urban River Cam screenline

Vehicle type	April 2011	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	October 2020	April 2021	October 2021	Change April 2021 – April 2020	Change April 2021 – April 2019
<b>Motorcycle</b>	100	78	116	150	89	158	205	233	+130%	+37%
<b>Car &amp; taxi</b>	100	96	91	92	28	74	73	80	+161%	-21%
<b>Light goods</b>	100	106	103	95	50	96	107	98	+114%	+13%
<b>Heavy goods</b>	100	109	77	121	43	114	85	82	+98%	-30%
<b>Bus &amp; Coach</b>	100	94	86	88	26	72	74	76	+185%	-16%
<b>All motor vehicles</b>	100	97	93	94	32	78	79	85	+147%	-16%
<b>Pedal cycles</b>	100	131	121	135	31	72	83	116	+168%	-39%

Table 110 – Traffic growth on urban River Cam screenline

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2021

### Notes:

April 2011 = 100. Traffic is monitored comprehensively in Cambridge by Cambridgeshire County Council along 2 screenlines. The Urban River screenline runs along the River Cam. Vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists crossing all bridges in the city centre are counted every spring.

Change April 2021 – April 2020: this compares data from the later stages of the COVID-19 pandemic with data from the early stages of the pandemic. Change April 2021 – April 2019: this compares data from the later stages of the COVID-19 pandemic with data from pre-pandemic.

It is anticipated that the next Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report will be published in spring 2024, and this will provide the data to update this dataset in the Authority Monitoring Report 2023-2024.

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

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

Table 111 – Residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home (%), 2021

Source: 2021 Census of Population (via NOMIS)

## Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over 12-hour period

Vehicle type	October 2021 12 hours	Modal split
Motorcycles	1,424	1%
Cars	145,038	78%
Light goods vehicles	22,561	12%
Heavy goods vehicles	3,533	2%
Bus & coach	1,627	1%
<b>All motor vehicles</b>	<b>174,183</b>	<b>93%</b>
Pedal cycles	8,840	5%
Pedestrians	3,881	2%
<b>Total (all modes)</b>	<b>186,904</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 112 – Traffic Growth on the Cambridge Radial Cordon

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2021

Note:

It is anticipated that the next Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report will be published in spring 2024, and this will provide the data to update this dataset in the Authority Monitoring Report 2023-2024.

## Traffic growth on the Cambridge Radial Cordon

Vehicle type	2011	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020-2021 change
Motor-cycle	100	73	71	61	42	60	+43%
Car & taxi	100	109	108	111	85	93	+9%
Light Goods	100	110	110	96	96	103	+7%
Heavy goods	100	99	113	107	108	82	-24%
Bus & Coach	100	93	87	84	63	76	+21%
All motor vehicles	100	109	108	108	86	93	+8%
Pedal Cycles	100	117	128	128	93	101	+9%

Table 113 – Traffic growth on the Cambridge Radial Cordon

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2021

### Notes:

2011 = index 100. Traffic is monitored comprehensively in Cambridge by Cambridgeshire County Council along 2 screenlines. The Cambridge Radial Cordon monitors vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists on every entry and exit route to Cambridge. Seven sites are also monitored to count cyclists and pedestrians on paths between the radial routes This is counted in the autumn.

It is anticipated that the next Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report will be published in spring 2024, and this will provide the data to update this dataset in the Authority Monitoring Report 2023-2024.

## Congestion – average journey time per mile during the am peak environment

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

Table 114 – Congestion - average journey time per mile during the am peak environment

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2018

Note: this data is no longer collected by Cambridgeshire County Council.

## People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

### South Cambridgeshire Casualty Trends

Period	Fatal	Serious	Slight
2011	7	80	483
2012	9	61	463
2013	5	70	428
2014	5	76	433
2015	9	63	426
2016	11	84	465
2017	10	95	386
2018	8	91	369
2019	6	81	350
2020	10	75	247
2021	9	70	283
2022**	16	91	280
<b>All Years Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>4613</b>

Table 115a – People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, South Cambridgeshire

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary & Cambridgeshire County Council

#### Notes:

Due to the nature of road traffic collision data, this information is subject to change.

Inclusion criteria: Collision must have been reported to the police within 30 days of taking place. Collision must include at least one injured party (i.e. excludes 'damage only' collisions). Collision must have taken place on the public highway. Collision must have involved at least one vehicle (e.g. bicycle, car, HGV, van, etc).

\*\* When this analysis was undertaken (early September 2023), the DfT had not yet verified 2022 collision data.

## Cambridge Casualty Trends

Year	Fatal	Serious	Slight
2011	2	49	379
2012	1	60	362
2013	2	40	337
2014	0	61	376
2015	1	49	318
2016	0	63	330
2017	2	66	298
2018	0	70	282
2019	1	77	290
2020	1	50	170
2021	1	66	210
2022**	0	71	233
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>3585</b>

Table 115b – People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, Cambridge  
Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary & Cambridgeshire County Council

### Notes:

Due to the nature of road traffic collision data, this information is subject to change.

Inclusion criteria: Collision must have been reported to the police within 30 days of taking place. Collision must include at least one injured party (i.e. excludes 'damage only' collisions). Collision must have taken place on the public highway. Collision must have involved at least one vehicle (e.g. bicycle, car, HGV, van, etc).

\*\* When this analysis was undertaken (early September 2023), the DfT had not yet verified 2022 collision data.



## Health and Wellbeing data

### Life expectancy at birth (years)

Period	Males South Cambs	Males Cambridge	Males England	Females South Cambs	Females Cambridge	Females England
2010-2012	82.8	79.8	79.2	85.9	84.4	83.0
2011-2013	83.0	79.9	79.4	85.9	84.3	83.1
2012-2014	82.7	79.8	79.3	85.6	84.0	83.0
2013-2015	82.1	80.2	79.5	85.2	84.0	83.1
2014-2016	82.3	80.5	79.5	85.2	84.0	83.1
2015-2017	82.3	80.9	79.6	85.5	83.6	83.1
2016-2018	82.8	91.0	79.6	85.7	83.6	83.2
2017-2019	82.9	80.9	79.8	85.8	84.3	83.4
2018-2020	83.1	80.9	79.4	85.9	84.9	83.1
2021	82.6	80.6	78.7	85.7	84.0	82.8

Table 116 – Life expectancy at birth  
Source: Public Health England

### Exercise levels

Period	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	East of England
2017-2018	68.3%	80.1%	74.9%
2018-2019	73.0%	75.2%	75.0%
2019-2020	74.9%	75.0%	67.3%
2020-2021	73.4%	76.1%	65.7%
2021-2022	68.9%	81.1%	68.0%

Table 117 – Percentage of physically active adults in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.  
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (based on the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

## Recorded Crimes per 1,000 people

Period	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	England
2011	30.9	90.4	67.8
2012	31.0	92.4	62.6
2013	30.1	82.4	58.8
2014	31.5	88.5	58.4
2015	31.4	88.5	62.0
2016	36.5	96.0	67.0
2017	48.2	116.7	77.1
2018	45.1	112.9	82.1
2019	46.8	122.8	82.2
2020	44.0	103.6	74.1
2021	43.4	101.3	77.8
2022	49.4	113.5	84.2

Table 118 – Recorded crimes per 1000 people  
Source: data.police.uk via [Cambridgeshire Insight](#)

## Percentage of residents with a long-term limiting illness

Area	2021	2021 (Age standardised proportions)
South Cambridgeshire	14.7%	14.8%
Cambridge	14.7%	16.7%
Cambridgeshire	16.2%	16.4%
England	17.3%	17.7%

Table 119 – Percentage of residents classified as disabled under the Equality Act with day to day activities limited either a little or a lot  
Source: Census of Population 2021

Note: The age standardisation methodology allows more meaningful comparisons between areas with different age profiles. For example, applying the age standardisation methodology to Cambridge increase the percentage of residents with a long-term limiting illness because it has a relatively young population.

## English Indices of Deprivation

### South Cambridgeshire

Period	Income Deprivation Rank	Employment Deprivation Rank	Overall Deprivation Rank	Average Deprivation Score
2000	298 <sup>th</sup>	275 <sup>th</sup>	342 <sup>nd</sup>	7.33
2004	294 <sup>th</sup>	286 <sup>th</sup>	345 <sup>th</sup>	6.39
2007	275 <sup>th</sup>	276 <sup>th</sup>	350 <sup>th</sup>	6.55
2010	254 <sup>th</sup>	260 <sup>th</sup>	322 <sup>nd</sup>	7.11
2013	249 <sup>th</sup>	250 <sup>th</sup>	316 <sup>th</sup>	8.05
2019	246 <sup>th</sup>	244 <sup>th</sup>	300 <sup>th</sup>	8.49

Table 120 – Indices of deprivation – South Cambridgeshire

Source: English Indices of Deprivation from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG)

Note: the most deprived Local Authority is ranked 1

## Key Stage 4 attainment results

### South Cambridgeshire

Period	% pupils achieving the standard pass (a grade 4 or above) in English and mathematics	% pupils achieving the strong pass (a grade 5 or above) in English and mathematics	Ebacc Average Points Score	Attainment 8	Progress 8
2016-17	74.7	56.7	-	52.6	0.36
2017-18	72.0	54.3	4.73	51.7	0.31
2018-19	75.0	56.6	4.97	54.2	0.41
2019-20	80.1	63.3	5.19	56.9	N/A
2020-21	81.3	64.7	5.19	57.1	N/A
2021-22	79.6	63.1	5.22	56.4	0.38
2022-23	74.4	55.7	4.79	52.3	0.37

Table 121a – Key Stage 4 attainment results, South Cambridgeshire  
Source: Department for Education (via Cambridgeshire County Council)

### Cambridgeshire

Period	% pupils achieving the standard pass (a grade 4 or above) in English and mathematics	% pupils achieving the strong pass (a grade 5 or above) in English and mathematics	Ebacc Average Points Score	Attainment 8	Progress 8
2016-17	67.0	46.7	-	47.7	0.10
2017-18	66.2	46.1	4.26	48.0	0.13
2018-19	67.9	47.7	4.36	49.2	0.17
2019-20	72.8	51.2	4.54	51.3	N/A
2020-21	74.3	55.5	4.71	52.7	N/A
2021-22	72.6	53.9	4.65	51.7	0.22
2022-23	68.6	48.4	4.37	48.6	0.21

Table 121b – Key Stage 4 attainment results, Cambridgeshire  
Source: Department for Education (via Cambridgeshire County Council)

## England

Period	% pupils achieving the standard pass (a grade 4 or above) in English and mathematics	% pupils achieving the strong pass (a grade 5 or above) in English and mathematics	Ebacc Average Points Score	Attainment 8	Progress 8
2016-17	64.2	42.9	-	46.4	-0.03
2017-18	64.4	43.5	4.05	46.6	-0.02
2018-19	64.9	43.4	4.08	46.8	-0.03
2019-20	71.2	59.9	4.38	50.2	N/A
2020-21	72.2	51.9	4.45	50.9	N/A
2021-22	69.0	50.0	4.28	48.9	-0.03
2022-23	65.1	45.3	4.06	46.3	-0.03

Table 121c – Key Stage 4 attainment results

Source: Department for Education (via Cambridgeshire County Council)

### Caveats

2022-23 data is based on the DfE's Provisional release published on 19 October 2023. Revised data will be published by the DfE in early 2024 so current data can be subject to small changes.

All data released as part of the DfE's KS4 Performance 2022-23 Publication is publicly available for all on the DfE website: [Key stage 4 performance, Academic year 2022/23](#)

This release includes all characteristics and geographical breakdowns that are usually published in November's 'provisional' release. Data for South Cambridgeshire is based on the School District identified in the Get Information about Schools data available at: [Get Information about Schools](#)

### Year on Year Comparisons

In 2022-23 there was a return to pre-pandemic standards for GCSEs, AS and A levels, with protection built into the grading process to recognise the disruption that students have faced. In 2021-22 outcomes broadly reflected a mid-point between 2018-19 and 2020-21 and the DfE state that it is expected that performance in 2022-23 will generally be lower than in 2021-22.

For this reason, the DfE advises that users need to exercise extreme caution when considering comparisons over time, as they may not reflect changes in pupil performance alone.

In the DfE's 2022-23 release, comparisons are made with 2021-22 and 2018-19, though they identify the more meaningful comparison is with 2018-19 as this was the last year that summer exams were taken before the pandemic. Further details can be found in the full DfE publication.

The new 9 to 1 grading systems (rather than A\*-G), although introduced for some GCSE subjects in 2015, was not applied to all GCSE subjects until 2020. Year on year comparisons will be limited until these qualifications are consistently included from 2020 onwards.

Due to the impact of Covid-19, in 2019-20 pupils were awarded either a centre assessment grade (known as CAGs, based on what the school or college believed the pupil would most likely have achieved had exams gone ahead) or their calculated grade using a model developed by Ofqual - whichever was the higher of the two.

Due to the impact of Covid-19, in 2020-21 pupils were only assessed on the content they had been taught for each course. Schools were given flexibility to decide how to assess their pupils' performance, for example, through mock exams, class tests, and non-exam assessment already completed. GCSE grades were then determined by teachers based on the range of evidence available and they are referred to as teacher-assessed grades, or TAGs.

Due to the impact of Covid-19, the 2021-22 academic year saw the return of the summer exam series, though adaptations were made to the exams (including advance information) and the approach to grading for 2022 exams broadly reflected a midpoint between results in 2019 and 2021. More information about these changes can be seen in the [Guide to GCSE results for England, summer 2022](#).

The changes seen in the headline attainment statistics likely reflect the changes in approach to grading in different years and resulting methodology changes for calculating the measures rather than demonstrating changes in standards.

### **Data Not Available (n/a)**

Progress 8 Data - this was not published in 2020 and 2021 because of the cancellation of GCSE exams (due to COVID-19). Calculating Progress 8 has an element of modelling (estimating the average Attainment 8 score for pupils with similar prior attainment) and with the lack of exam data, the Progress 8 measure is not meaningful as a measure of progress for these years.

Ebacc Average Points Score - this was not introduced in performance tables until the 2017-18 academic year so is not available for previous academic years.

For further information, please refer to the [DfE's full publication](#), including a methodology paper.

## Developer contributions data

Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions

S106 contributions secured in Cambridge

Period	Amount secured by Cambridge City Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council	Total amount secured in Cambridge
2014-2015	N/A	£4,850,668	£4,850,668
2015-2016	£389,561	£232,122	£621,683
2016-2017	£609,946	£1,169,524	£1,779,470
2017-2018	£984,813	£1,663,813	£2,648,626
2018-2019	£1,014,817	£1,990,544	£3,005,361
2019-2020	£3,169,190	£2,210,226	£5,379,416
2020-2021	£2,158,854	£15,039,555	£17,198,409
2021-2022	£1,780,145	£7,609,072	£9,389,217
2022-2023	£178,984	£561,095	£740,079

Table 122 – S106 contributions secured in Cambridge

Source: Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council



## S106 contributions received in Cambridge

<b>Period</b>	<b>Amount received by Cambridge City Council</b>	<b>Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council</b>	<b>Total amount received in Cambridge</b>
<b>2014-2015</b>	£5,568,982	£20,823,607	£26,392,589
<b>2015-2016</b>	£3,748,873	£19,853,789	£23,602,662
<b>2016-2017</b>	£1,606,471	£6,753,430	£8,359,901
<b>2017-2018</b>	£2,782,309	£13,296,026	£16,078,335
<b>2018-2019</b>	£1,614,664	£5,350,950	£6,965,614
<b>2019-2020</b>	£2,029,300	£11,819,417	£13,848,717
<b>2020-2021</b>	£1,812,614	£1,819,896	£3,632,510
<b>2021-2022</b>	£1,118,130	£3,351,847	£4,469,977
<b>2022-2023</b>	£2,164,119	£785,328	£2,949,447

Table 123 – S106 contributions received in Cambridge

Source: Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

## S106 contributions secured in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council	Total amount secured in South Cambridgeshire
2011-2012	£3,420,858	£12,283,691	unknown
2012-2013	£2,695,859	£1,834,895	£4,530,754
2013-2014	£2,064,069	£1,095,879	£3,159,948
2014-2015	£6,884,121	£28,931,394	£35,815,515
2015-2016	£1,500,653	£2,812,814	£4,313,467
2016-2017	£5,622,068	£3,453,030	£9,075,098
2017-2018	£6,461,238	£54,554,352	£61,015,590
2018-2019	£2,142,866	£1,042,232	£3,185,098
2019-2020	£4,027,031	£100,575,441	£104,602,472
2020-2021	£1,131,469	£13,740,332	£14,871,801
2021-2022	£597,185	£80,489,042	£81,086,227
2022-2023	£2,662,143	£3,343,966	£6,006,109

Table 124 – S106 contributions secured in South Cambridgeshire

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

## S106 contributions received in South Cambridgeshire

<b>Period</b>	<b>Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council</b>	<b>Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council</b>	<b>Total amount received in South Cambridgeshire</b>
<b>2011-2012</b>	£505,461	£1,581,048	£2,086,509
<b>2012-2013</b>	£2,628,228	£586,509	£3,214,737
<b>2013-2014</b>	£3,179,086	£2,736,447	£5,915,533
<b>2014-2015</b>	£2,411,967	£7,286,983	£9,698,950
<b>2015-2016</b>	£2,980,441	£4,013,867	£6,994,308
<b>2016-2017</b>	£2,895,392	£1,368,210	£4,263,602
<b>2017-2018</b>	£1,287,849	£18,660,712	£19,948,561
<b>2018-2019</b>	£1,778,734	£12,301,571	£14,080,305
<b>2019-2020</b>	£18,456,568	£10,187,264	£28,643,832
<b>2020-2021</b>	£1,793,180	£6,833,427	£8,626,607
<b>2021-2022</b>	£1,451,208	£30,766,229	£32,217,437
<b>2022-2023</b>	£8,322,560	£14,515,186	£22,837,746

Table 125 – S106 contributions received in South Cambridgeshire

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

## Cambridge Southern Fringe

### Investment secured from Cambridge Southern Fringe

Period	Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	N/A	N/A
2014-2015	N/A	N/A
2015-2016	N/A	N/A
2016-2017	N/A	N/A
2017-2018	N/A	N/A
2018-2019	N/A	N/A
2019-2020	N/A	N/A
2020-2021	N/A	N/A
2021-2022	N/A	N/A
2022-2023	N/A	N/A

Table 126 – Investment secured by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council from Cambridge Southern Fringe

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

#### Notes:

Outline planning permission for Cambridge Southern Fringe - Trumpington Meadows was approved in 2009-2010, and therefore the investment secured was in that year.

Due to the method by which Cambridgeshire County Council monitors S106 funding, their data for Cambridge Southern Fringe may also include S106 monies from the parts of Trumpington Meadows which fall within Cambridge City Council's boundary, as well as the parts that fall within South Cambridgeshire District Council's boundary.

### Money received from Cambridge Southern Fringe

Period	Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	£0	£2,374,503
2012-2013	£3,585	£5,817,617
2013-2014	£0	£1,461,362
2014-2015	£45,952	£3,489,230
2015-2016	£46,525	£838,691
2016-2017	£16,102	£27,584
2017-2018	£8,301	£4,779,465
2018-2019	£0	£1,308,261
2019-2020	£0	£62,492
2020-2021	£0	£0
2021-2022	£0	£65,918
2022-2023	£0	£158,299

Table 127 – Money received by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council from Cambridge Southern Fringe

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

**Note:**

Due to the method by which Cambridgeshire County Council monitors S106 funding, their data for Cambridge Southern Fringe may also include S106 monies from the parts of Trumpington Meadows which fall within Cambridge City Council's boundary, as well as the parts that fall within South Cambridgeshire District Council's boundary.

## Northstowe

### Investment secured from Northstowe

Period	Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	N/A	N/A
2014-2015	A total of £30 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 1.	A total of £30 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 1.
2015-2016	N/A	N/A
2016-2017	A total of £70 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 2.	A total of £70 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe Phase 2.
2017-2018	N/A	N/A
2018-2019	N/A	N/A
2019-2020	N/A	N/A
2020-2021	N/A	N/A
2021-2022	£8,163,980, for the development of Northstowe Phases 3a and 3b	£79,844,940, for the development of Northstowe 3a and 3b. This excludes monies secured for secondary education for Phase 3b as the actual amount will be determined through an education review.
2022-2023	N/A	N/A

Table 128 – Investment secured by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council from Northstowe

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

### Money received from Northstowe

Period	Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	£0	£0
2012-2013	£0	£0
2013-2014	£0	£0
2014-2015	£0	£0
2015-2016	£386,766	£123,149
2016-2017	£0	£0
2017-2018	£559,263 (£172,497 for Phase 1 and £386,766 for Phase 2)	£16,672,466 (£925,599 for Phase 1 and £15,746,867 for Phase 2)
2018-2019	£127,433	£10,270,621
2019-2020	£16,642,114	£6,590,444
2020-2021	£0	£2,798,947
2021-2022	£11,010 for Phase 2	£18,966,099 for Phases 1 and 2
2022-2023	£2,615,519	£826,774

Table 129 – Money received by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council from Northstowe

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

## North West Cambridge

### Investment secured from North West Cambridge

Period	Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	£725,061 (does not include waste contribution, annual payments or bus stop maintenance payments)	£18,735,409
2013-2014	N/A	N/A
2014-2015	N/A	N/A
2015-2016	N/A	N/A
2016-2017	N/A	N/A
2017-2018	N/A	N/A
2018-2019	N/A	N/A
2019-2020	N/A	N/A
2020-2021	N/A	N/A
2021-2022	N/A	N/A
2022-2023	N/A	N/A

Table 130 – Investment secured by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from North West Cambridge

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council



### Money received from North West Cambridge

Period	Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	£0	£0
2012-2013	£0	£0
2013-2014	£36,238	£0
2014-2015	£18,105	£0
2015-2016	£72,293	£318,416
2016-2017	£20,230	£209,093
2017-2018	£265,639	£543,081
2018-2019	£134,741	£0
2019-2020	£84,372	£0
2020-2021	£0	£0
2021-2022	£0	£0
2022-2023	£218,474	£0

Table 131 – Money received by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from North West Cambridge

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

## Cambridge East

### Investment secured from Cambridge East

<b>Period</b>	<b>Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council &amp; Cambridge City Council</b>	<b>Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council</b>
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	N/A	N/A
2014-2015	N/A	N/A
2015-2016	N/A	N/A
2016-2017	£746,300	£17,644,837
2017-2018	N/A	N/A
2018-2019	N/A	N/A
2019-2020	N/A	N/A
2020-2021	£1,873,431	£14,706,075
2021-2022	N/A	N/A
2022-2023	N/A	N/A

Table 132 – Investment secured by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from Cambridge East

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

### Money received from Cambridge East

Period	Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	N/A	N/A
2014-2015	N/A	N/A
2015-2016	N/A	N/A
2016-2017	N/A	N/A
2017-2018	£269,919	£0
2018-2019	£0	£0
2019-2020	£0	£1,011,484
2020-2021	£0	£83,956
2021-2022	£0	£6,549,605
2022-2023	£300,628	£300,432

Table 133 – Money received by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from Cambridge East

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

## West Cambridge and Darwin Green

### Investment secured from West Cambridge and Darwin Green

Period	Amount secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	Amount secured by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	£0	£22,138,321
2014-2015	£0	£0
2015-2016	£0	£0
2016-2017	£0	£0
2017-2018	£0	£636,000
2018-2019	£0	£0
2019-2020	£0	£0
2020-2021	£0	£0
2021-2022	£0	£0
2022-2023	£0	£0

Table 134 – Investment secured by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from West Cambridge and Darwin Green

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

### Money received from West Cambridge and Darwin Green

Period	Amount received by South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	Amount received by Cambridgeshire County Council
2011-2012	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	£0	£0
2014-2015	£0	£0
2015-2016	£0	£0
2016-2017	£0	£0
2017-2018	£0	£0
2018-2019	£0	£0
2019-2020	£0	£7,823,763
2020-2021	£0	£639,129
2021-2022	£0	£1,972,444
2022-2023	£0	£239,643

Table 135 – Money received by Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council/Cambridge City Council from West Cambridge and Darwin Green

Source: S106 Officer South Cambridgeshire District Council, Development Contributions Monitoring Officer at Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service and Capital and Funding Manager at Cambridgeshire County Council

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## Cambridge City Council

### Record of Executive Decision

#### Response to the Uttlesford's Draft Local Plan 2021- 2041 (Regulation 18) Consultation

Decision of: Councillor Thornburrow, Executive Councillor for Planning, Building Control and Infrastructure

Reference: 23 / URGENCY/HSC/18

Date of decision: 07/12/23

Date Published on website: 15/12/23

Decision Type: Non-Key

Matter for Decision: Response to the Uttlesford's Draft Local Plan 2021- 2041  
(Regulation 18) Consultation

Why the Decision had to be made (and any alternative options): The Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 (Regulation 18) consultation runs between 3 November and 18 December 2023. As a response is required to be submitted within these dates the response is unable to be considered at the next Planning and Transport Scrutiny Committee on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2024 and must be considered out of cycle. The contents of the Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 (Regulation 18) Consultation, could in principle impact on Greater Cambridge and have implications for the emerging joint Greater Cambridge Local Plan. The proposed response seeks to minimise negative and maximise any positive impacts of Uttlesford's Local Plan on Greater Cambridge. Given the proximity of Uttlesford to South Cambridgeshire, the contents of the Uttlesford Local Plan could in principle impact on the emerging joint Greater Cambridge Local Plan, and a joint response from Greater Cambridge is recommended.

Background: Uttlesford District Council has started the process of developing a new Local Plan for the district, which will replace the existing Adopted Local Plan 2005.

The preparation of the new local plan has 3 key stages:

- The first stage was undertaken in 2020 with the publication of Uttlesford District Council's Issues and Options First Consultation (November 2020 - April 2021).
- This stage, the Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 (Regulation 18) Consultation, is the second stage and sets out the Council's emerging draft Local Plan and preferred Spatial Strategy for consultation. The current consultation runs between 3 November and 18 December 2023. Any further

emerging evidence, engagement and the responses to this consultation at this stage will be used to prepare the next plan stage, the submission draft of the local plan.

- The third stage of the plan's preparation will be published for a further six-week period (Regulation 19). At that stage, any comments received will be submitted to the Secretary of State, alongside the Plan and the supporting documents.

Content in the Draft Uttlesford Local Plan relevant to Greater Cambridge includes:

- No new housing allocations are proposed close to the South Cambridgeshire boundary. Instead, new allocations of around 6,000 homes are proposed at existing settlements to meet the identified housing need of 13,680 homes for the plan period, accounting for committed supply (see Core Policy 2: Meeting our Housing Needs).
- The single substantive development proposed in the plan close to Greater Cambridge is an allocation of an additional 18.3ha of employment land within Chesterford Research Park (Core Policy 6), allocating sufficient land to enable the delivery of the full site masterplan as promoted by the Research Park, beyond that which exists or has planning permission. Furthermore the plan provides flexibility to support economic development of unallocated sites within Core Policy 48 should this become required.
- The plan recognises the topic of water stress in the District and the wider area and the impact that this is having on chalk streams, and seeks to address these issues via Core Policy 34: Water Supply and Protection of Water Resources, and Core Policy 35: Chalk Streams. Protection and Enhancement (note key points on this topic in paragraph 10 below).
- The plan seeks to take ambitious climate and biodiversity policy approaches, including for example seeking 20% biodiversity net gain (Core Policy 40: Biodiversity).

The proposed response, set out in full at Appendix 2:

- a. focuses on the topic of water stress in the District and the wider area and the impact that this is having on chalk streams. Proposed response points seek:
  - i. Further evidence that the level of abstraction required to support the development proposed in Uttlesford's draft Local Plan is sustainable;
  - ii. Enhancements to Core Policy 34: Water Supply and Protection of Water Resources to ensure that its requirements are clearer and that water efficiency standards should be extended to apply to non-residential development;
  - iii. Enhancements to Core Policy 35: Chalk Streams Protection and Enhancement to ensure that its requirements are clearer and that that there is greater detail on how it will be implemented.
- b. identifies other points including:



- i. seeking clarification of the transport impacts of the expansion of Chesterford Research Park, and noting the benefit of continued engagement on transport issues
- ii. supporting the ambitious climate and biodiversity policy; approaches set out in the draft plan;
- iii. looking forward to continued engagement with Uttlesford District Council on relevant cross-boundary issues, noting that further work will need to be undertaken to prepare the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan.

Alternative options:

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

The Executive Councillor's decision:

Reason for the decision:

Scrutiny Consideration: The Chair and Spokesperson of ... Scrutiny Committee were consulted prior to the action being authorised.

Report: Appendix 1- Background Papers and Appendix 2- The Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 (Regulation 18) Consultation proposed joint response from Greater Cambridge.

Conflict of interest: [None].

Comments: The following comments were received from the Lib Dem Opposition Spokes Councillor Porrer: I am very happy with these comments, particularly with the focus on water scarcity and the need to reduce daily consumption limits for both new housing and non-residential developments. I did wonder if we might want to also note that continuing engagement with the current water scarcity group from Affinity Water would be welcomed (which is implied although not stated directly), but I am happy to be guided by officers on whether this would be appropriate.

The Comments were addressed by the Planning Policy and Strategy Team Leader.

## Appendix 1: Background Papers

Background papers used in the preparation of this report:

Emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan

- [Greater Cambridge Local Plan - First Proposals | Greater Cambridge Shared Planning \(greatercambridgeplanning.org\)](https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/)

Uttlesford Local Plan Issues Engagement consultation documents:

- [The Draft Local Plan - Uttlesford District Council \(https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/8883/The-Draft-Local-Plan\)](https://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/article/8883/The-Draft-Local-Plan)
- [Uttlesford Local Plan Reg 18 Evidence Base- https://uttlesfordreg18evidencebase.co.uk/](https://uttlesfordreg18evidencebase.co.uk/)

Joint Response to by Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council to Uttlesford District Council's (Regulation 18) Local Plan Issues and Options consultation (2021)

- [Decision - Joint Response to Uttlesford District Council's \(Regulation 18\) Local Plan Issues and Options consultation \(moderngov.co.uk\)](https://www.moderngov.co.uk/decision/joint-response-to-uttlesford-district-councils-regulation-18-local-plan-issues-and-options-consultation)

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## **Appendix 2: Draft Uttlesford Local Plan 2021 – 2041 (Regulation 18) Consultation – proposed consultation response**

This response to the Regulation 18 Uttlesford District Council's Draft Local Plan Consultation is made by Greater Cambridge Shared Planning on behalf of Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council.

The main points the Councils wish to raise relate to the topic of water stress in the District and the wider area, and the impact that this is having on chalk streams. The Councils are supportive of the recognition of these issues in the plan. The headwaters of the River Cam, the River Granta, flow through Uttlesford District and then into Greater Cambridge, and therefore impacts due to abstraction and from pollution will have a direct impact on water flow and water quality downstream. Water cannot be considered just at a local authority level; water resources management is being considered at a regional level by Water Resources East and Water Resources South East and by the individual water companies in their Water Resources Management Plans (WRMP) (which are considered by the Environment Agency and approved by Defra).

It is not clear whether the overall demand for water resulting from the proposals for growth set out in the Draft Uttlesford Local Plan has been considered in relation to the regional water plans and Affinity Water's latest WRMP24, which is currently being considered by Defra for final approval. The Water Cycle Study (WCS) Addendum (JBA, 2023) accompanying the Local Plan provides little evidence that the level of growth proposed in the Local Plan has been taken into account by Affinity Water in their latest 2024 plan. Section 4.2 and 4.3 of the WCS Addendum refer to the Stage 1 WCS report where Affinity Water 'confirmed there were no 'showstoppers' and the level of development in each case did not pose any concerns'. As the level of growth proposed in the preferred option was one of those presented to Affinity Water, the report therefore assumes that 'their conclusion that the level of growth did not pose any concerns for water supply is still valid'. We were unable to find the Stage 1 report on Uttlesford District Council's website, but the

Addendum refers to this being produced in 2022. The Draft Regional Water Plans were consulted upon in November 2022 and Affinity Water have been updating their WRMP and consulted upon this between November 2022 and February 2023. From our experience in Greater Cambridge, we know that the Environment Agency has imposed tighter restrictions on water abstraction where there is a risk of deterioration to waterbodies such as the chalk streams. Therefore, the Councils would like to be reassured that the level of abstraction required to support the development proposed in Uttlesford's draft Local Plan is sustainable and suggest that Uttlesford District Council confirm this with Affinity Water in light of their emerging WRMP24.

The Councils would like to work with Uttlesford District Council to ensure that our Local Plans have strong integrated water management policies, with the aim of protecting and enhancing the rare chalk streams in our areas. To support this aim we have the following comments on relevant policies in the draft plan:

- Core Policy 34: Water Supply and Protection of Water Resources
  - The Councils support the intentions of this policy, but consider that it could be more explicit on how a development must contribute to achieving 'good' status and must not lead to a reduction in groundwater levels or flows in watercourses. It is not clear from the policy how it will be applied in practice.
  - On water efficiency, a high water efficiency level for new development will be particularly valuable given that the current average water use in the Uttlesford area is particularly high at 161.27 litres per person per day, as set out in paragraph 9.106 of the plan. Whilst we support the proposed policy approach setting a high water efficiency level of 90 litres per person per day in new residential development, references in the policy to Building Regulations– Part G2 are confusing as they are limited to an optional requirement of 110 litres per person per day. It should be noted that the Councils in Greater Cambridge are proposing a level of 80 litres per person per day in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan. We are currently working with others to provide an evidence base to support this level, and this evidence may in due course also be available to assist Uttlesford District Council. In order to achieve this level of water efficiency, some form of water

recycling such as rainwater harvesting or grey water recycling would be required, but the requirements of Core Policy 34 are not yet clear on this matter.

- Core Policy 34 does not provide any required levels of water efficiency for new non-household developments, which we consider should be added to the policy to make it more comprehensive.
- The benefits of integrated water management in new development could be drawn out more in the plan policies to show the benefits of recycling water on reducing flood risk, and the benefits of SuDS in filtering water to improve water quality. Policy 34 could also seek opportunities for aquifer recharge through appropriate land management.
- Core Policy 35: Chalk Streams Protection and Enhancement
  - The Councils support the intentions of this policy, but further detail will be needed on how this would be implemented. The policy suggests that all development proposals within a river basin of a chalk stream must provide a Chalk Stream Impact Study. The area to which such a Study would apply will need to be specified, together with clarification on whether the policy applies to all developments including minor householder applications.
  - The policy requires that developers should contribute proportionate costs and mitigation of addressing any potential impacts. Further detail would be required about how this would be implemented and whether there are particular schemes of improvement to the chalk streams that such costs could fund. The Councils in Greater Cambridge are undertaking a Chalk Streams Enhancement Project to pilot potential schemes which may provide useful examples.

Aside from the water topic, the Councils previously highlighted the commuting connections between Uttlesford and Greater Cambridge in their response to Uttlesford District Council's Issues and Options First Consultation (November 2020 - April 2021). The Councils value ongoing joint working with Uttlesford on transport issues, including via the Royston to Granta Park Strategic Growth and Transport Study. We note the allocation of an additional 18ha of employment land at

Chesterford Research Park, and would be grateful for the clarification of the transport impacts of this given its proximity to Greater Cambridge, noting that the Transport Evidence Topic Paper and Infrastructure Delivery Plan make no reference to the impact of additional jobs provision on travel patterns or the need for infrastructure. Beyond this we will look to continue engagement with Uttlesford on transport impacts and opportunities as our respective plans progress.

Given the cross-boundary (and indeed global) nature of both opportunities and impacts in relation to the climate and biodiversity emergencies, the Councils support the ambitious climate and biodiversity policy approaches set out in the Uttlesford draft plan, including Core Policy 40: Biodiversity which requires development to demonstrate a minimum of 20% net gain in biodiversity. This approach mirrors the Greater Cambridge First Proposals policy approach seeking 20% biodiversity net gain.

In conclusion, as neighbouring authorities to Uttlesford and noting that further work will need to be undertaken to prepare the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan, both Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District Councils look forward to the continued engagement with Uttlesford District Council on our respective plan-making processes regarding strategic cross-boundary matters of shared interest, including but not limited to the issues identified in the above response.