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Cambridge City Council

ENVIRONMENT SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

To: Scrutiny Committee Members: Kightley (Chair), Saunders (Vice-Chair), Johnson, Marchant-Daisley, Owers, Reid, Reiner and Herbert

Alternates: Councillors Pogonowski and Brierley

Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change: Councillor Ward

Executive Councillor for Environmental and Waste Services: Councillor Swanson

Despatched: Monday, 1 October 2012

Date: Tuesday, 9 October 2012

Time: 5.00 pm

Venue: Committee Room 1 & 2 - Guildhall

Contact: Toni Birkin

Direct Dial: 01223 457086

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence.

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members are asked to declare at this stage any interests that they may have in an item shown on this agenda. If any member of the Committee is unsure whether or not they should declare an interest on a particular matter, they should seek advice from the Head of Legal Services **before** the meeting.

3 MINUTES *(Pages 1 - 24)*

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 26th June 2012 as a correct record. *(Pages 1 - 24)*

4 PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Please see information at the end of the agenda

Items for Decision by the Executive Councillor, Without Debate

These Items will already have received approval in principle from the Executive Councillor. The Executive Councillor will be asked to approve the recommendations as set out in the officer's report.

There will be no debate on these items, but members of the Scrutiny Committee and members of the public may ask questions or comment on the items if they comply with the Council's rules on Public Speaking set out below.

Items for Debate by the Committee and then Decision by the Executive Councillor

These items will require the Executive Councillor to make a decision after hearing the views of the Scrutiny Committee.

There will be a full debate on these items, and members of the public may ask questions or comment on the items if they comply with the Council's rules on Public Speaking set out below.

5 DECISION TAKEN BY EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS

5a Hackney Carriage Fair Fare Scheme (*Pages 25 - 32*)

5b Grand Arcade Car Park Repairs (*Pages 33 - 46*)

Decisions for the Executive Councillor for Environmental and Waste Services

Items for Debate by the Committee and then Decision by the Executive Councillor

6 UPDATE ON RECYCLING (*Pages 47 - 342*)

7 INTRODUCTION OF DOG CONTROL ORDERS (*Pages 343 - 348*)

Decisions for the Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change

Items for Debate by the Committee and then Decision by the Executive Councillor

- 8 **CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY** (*Pages 349 - 400*)
- 9 **ADOPTION OF INTERIM PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE (IPPG) ON THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HOUSES IN CAMBRIDGE** (*Pages 401 - 572*)
- 10 **COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CONSERVATORS OF THE RIVER CAM** (*Pages 573 - 610*)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: The confidential appendix (appendix B) to the report relates to an item during which the public is likely to be excluded from the meeting by virtue of paragraph 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006.

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- For questions and/or statements regarding items on the published agenda, the deadline is the start of the meeting.
- For questions and/or statements regarding items NOT on the published agenda, the deadline is 10 a.m. the day before the meeting.

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ENVIRONMENT SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

26 June 2012

4.00 - 8.05 pm

Present: Councillors Kightley (Chair), Saunders (Vice-Chair), Johnson, Marchant-Daisley, Owers, Reid, Reiner, Swanson, Ward, Brierley and Herbert

Also Present:

Executive Councillor for Environmental and Waste Services: Jean Swanson

Executive Councillor for Planning and Sustainable Transport: Tim Ward

Officers Present:

Director of Environment, Simon Payne;
Head of Planning Services, Patsy Dell;
Head of Corporate Strategy, Andrew Limb;
Head of Refuse & Environment, Jas Lally;
Urban Design and Conservation Manager, Glen Richardson;
Senior Conservation and Design Officer, Susan Smith;
Accountant, Richard Wesbroom;
Waste Services Development Officer, Chloe Hipwood;
Head of Streets and open Spaces, Toni Ainley;
Environmental Projects Officer, Andrew Preston;
Planning Policy Manager), Sara Saunders;
Democratic Services Manager, Gary Clift; and
Toni Birkin (Committee Manager),

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE COUNCIL**12/29/ENV Apologies**

Apologies were received from Councillor Pogonowski. Councillor Kightley sent his apologies for the first part of the meeting and Councillor Saunders took the Chair for minute items 12/29/ENV to 12/35/ENV. Councillor Brierley (present for minute items 12/29/ENV to 12/35/ENV) and Councillor Herbert were present as alternates.

12/30/ENV Declarations of Interest

Councillor	Item	Interest
Saunders	12/38/ENV	Personal: Member of Cambridge Past, Present and Future
Saunders	12/44/ENV	Personal: Member of Transitions Cambridge
Reiner	12/46/ENV	Personal: Uses Park Street Car Park
Reiner	12/38/ENV	Personal: Members of Cambridge Past Present and Future Personal: Members of English Heritage
Reid	12/44/ENV	Personal: Member of Close the Door
Reid	12/38/ENV	Personal: Members of Cambridge Past Present and Future
Ward	12/45/ENV	Personal: Is currently a Cam Conservator

12/31/ENV Minutes

The minutes of the meeting of the 13th March 2012 meeting were approved and signed as a correct record.

12/32/ENV Public Questions (Please see information at the end of the agenda)

Mr Rees addressed the committee. Details listed under item 12/45/ENV.

Change to Agenda Order

Under paragraph 4.2.1 of the Council Procedure Rules, the Chair used his discretion to alter the order of the agenda items. However, for ease of the reader, these minutes will follow the order of the agenda.

12/33/ENV 2011/12 Revenue and Capital Outturn, Carry Forwards and Significant Variances - Environmental and Waste Services

Matter for Decision:

To agree a summary of the 2011/12 outturn position (actual income and expenditure) for services within the Environmental and Waste Services portfolio, compared to the final budget for the year. The position for revenue

and capital was reported and variances from budgets are highlighted, together with explanations. Requests to carry forward funding arising from certain budget underspends into 2012/13 were identified.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Environment and Waste Services:

- I. Agreed the carry forward requests, totalling £76,610 as detailed in Appendix C, are to be recommended to Council for approval.
- II. Agreed to seek approval from Council to carry forward capital resources to fund rephased net capital spending of £469,000 from 2011/12 into 2012/13, as detailed in Appendix D of the Officer's report.

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 Accountant regarding the Revenue and Capital outturn, Carry forwards and Significant Variances.

Members noted Appendix C item 1 had been incorrectly listed in this portfolio and should be within the Community Development & Health portfolio and so, following approval at Council, this carry forward will be transferred to Community Development & Health budgets for 2012/13.

The committee resolved (by 4 votes to 0) to endorse the recommendations.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendations.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/34/ENV Bid to Department for Communities and Local Government for Improved Recycling Collections at Flats

Matter for Decision:

In February 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) announced a fund of £250 million to support local authorities to introduce, retain or reinstate a weekly collection of residual household waste.

Cambridge City Council had submitted an outline bid for a weekly food waste collection from flats under the third criterion (as detailed in the report), but seeks approval to continue with the submission.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change:

- i. Approved the continuation of the submission of the bid for funding for a weekly food waste collection for flats.
- ii. Agreed to include in the forthcoming budget cycle a capital bid funded by the external grant, plus revenue implications for five years funded for the first three years by the external grant.
- iii. Agreed to include in the forthcoming budget cycle a revenue bid for the continuation of the scheme beyond the initial five year.

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 Head of Refuse and Environment regarding a bid for funding to the Department for Communities and Local Government under the Weekly Collections Support Fund.

The committee made the following comments in response to the report:

- i. It was regrettable that installing macerators in kitchens had proved to be unviable due to cost and impact on local sewage systems.
- ii. The City would need to meet the costs in years four and five and impacts on budgets were discussed. If the bid was approved, it would go through a budget cycle.
- iii. Members welcomed the possibility of an additional service to flat dwellers and expressed regret that offered this to all residents would be too expensive.

The committee resolved unanimously to endorse the recommendations.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendations.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/35/ENV Waste Plans for Cambridge North West (CNW) University Site

Matter for Decision:

In September 2011 the University of Cambridge submitted outline planning applications to Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District Councils for a mixed-use extension to the north-west of Cambridge. The waste management strategy for this site proposes the use of underground banks for the collection of waste and recycling from residential premises.

The scheme had been selected based on the desire to minimise the visual impact of waste collection infrastructure on the proposed development, and meets the requirements of the Area Action Plan to incorporate innovative waste strategies.

It was anticipated that the scheme would provide both South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council with an innovative yet practical waste management solution maintaining the potential for recycling and allowing scope for future change within the restrictions of an underground scheme.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Environment and Waste Services:

- i. Agreed the principle of the use of an underground banks collection system for the Cambridge North West development for all residents across both South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City districts.
- ii. Agreed to delegate authority to the Head of Refuse and Environment the development of an Inter Authority Agreement between Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council, that the City Council will undertake waste and recycling collections across the entire Cambridge North West development including those areas within the South Cambridgeshire District Council administrative boundary for agreement by the Executive Councillors of both districts.

- iii. Agreed to delegate authority to the Head of Refuse & Environment to comment upon the final waste strategy in conjunction with South Cambridgeshire District Council and submit them to JDCC for consideration.
- iv. Agreed to delegate authority to the Head of Refuse and Environment to finalise, in conjunction with South Cambridgeshire District Council, the 'above baseline' costs of service delivery, which will be recovered from the developer through a Section 106 agreement for agreement by the Executive Councillors of both districts.

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 Waste Services Development Officer regarding the Waste Plans for the North West University Site.

Members raised the following points:

- i. Members were concerned about the logistics of the new collection vehicle.
- ii. Members asked for clarity on the economies that could be achieved by using a single waste collection services for the cross boundary site.
- iii. The innovations presented were welcomed.

The committee resolved unanimously to endorse the recommendations.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendations.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/36/ENV Environmental Cleansing Apprenticeship Scheme**Matter for Decision:**

Streets and Open Spaces ran an Apprenticeship Scheme in Environmental Cleansing during 2011. 12 young people were given the opportunity to join the scheme. 8 completed and attained the full educational achievements available under the scheme. 1 apprentice has gone on to secure full time employment within the cleansing team.

This report highlights the success of the scheme and recommends that the scheme is undertaken again in 2012.

It is requested that receipts from Fixed Penalty Notices be used to part fund the scheme to the value of £9000. The further £21,000 funding required will be met from existing staffing budgets.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Environment and Waste Services:

- i. Agreed to note the achievements of the Apprentice scheme that ran in 2011.
- ii. Approved a further scheme for 2012.
- iii. Approved the use of receipts from Fixed Penalty Notices to the value of £9000.

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 Head of Streets and Open Spaces regarding the Environmental Cleansing Apprenticeship Scheme.

Members welcomed the proposal and expressed the hope that is scheme would be permanent. The Officer confirmed that this was the intention subject to their being a suitable partner agency.

The committee resolved unanimously to endorse the recommendation as amended.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendations.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/37/ENV Trumpington Road Suburbs and Approaches Study**Matter for Decision:**

Approval of the Trumpington Road Suburbs and Approaches Study.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Environment and Waste Services:

Approved the text of the Trumpington Road Suburbs and Approaches Study, attached as Appendix 2 of the report, and agreed that the study be used to inform planning decisions in this area.

Reason for the Decision:

As set out in the Officer's report.

Any Alternative Options Considered and Rejected:

Not applicable.

Scrutiny Considerations:

Not applicable.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendations.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/38/ENV Conservation Area Boundary Review and Appraisal for Castle and Victoria Road Conservation Area

Matter for Decision: To approve the Appraisal of the Castle and Victoria Road area of the Central Conservation Area attached as Appendix 2 of the report and to agree the revised Central Conservation Area boundary.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change:

- i. Agreed the summary of responses to the public consultation on the draft Appraisal of the Castle and Victoria Road area of the Central Conservation Area.

- ii. Approved the Appraisal of the Castle and Victoria Road area of the Central Conservation Area attached as Appendix 2 and to agree the revised Central Conservation Area boundary.

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 Head of Joint Urban Design regarding the Conservation Area Boundary Review and Appraisal for Castle and Victoria Road.

Members were satisfied that residents living in the area had been fully consulted and supported the proposal.

The committee resolved by 4 votes to 0 to endorse the recommendations.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendations.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/39/ENV 2011/12 Revenue and Capital Outturn, Carry Forwards and Significant Variances - Planning and Sustainable Transport**Matter for Decision:**

To agree a summary of the 2011/12 outturn position (actual income and expenditure) for services within the Planning and Sustainable Transport portfolio, compared to the final budget for the year. The position for revenue and capital is reported and variances from budgets are highlighted, together with explanations. Requests to carry forward funding arising from certain budget underspends into 2012/13 are identified.

It should be noted that the report reflects the reporting structure in place prior to the recent changes in Executive reporting responsibilities.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change:

- i. Agreed the carry forward request for £30,270 as detailed in Appendix C of the report, is to be recommended to Council for approval.
- ii. Agreed to seek approval from Council to carry forward capital resources to fund rephased net capital spending of £135,000 from 2011/12 into 2012/13, as detailed in Appendix D of the report.

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 for the Accountant regarding the 2011/12 Revenue and Capital Outturn, Carry Forwards and Significant Variances.

Members questioned the unexpected swings of income and expenditure related to growth sites and the impact this had on staffing costs. The Head of Planning responded and stated that planning fee income budgets are set following discussions with developers and their best estimate of when developments would proceed. However, this was not an exact science.

The committee resolved by 4 vote to 0 to endorse the recommendations.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendation.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/40/ENV Perne Rd/Radegund Rd Cycle Safety Scheme**Matter for Decision:**

Approval of the project to improve the safety of the Perne Road/Radegund Road/Birdwood Road roundabout for cyclists and pedestrians.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change:

Financial recommendations:

- i. Approved the commencement of this scheme, which was already included in the Council's Capital & Revenue Project Plan.

- ii. The total cost of phase 2 of the project was £103,000.00 funded from the Capital Joint Cycleway Programme (PR007).
- iii. There were no ongoing revenue implications arising from the project, as maintenance will be the responsibility of Cambridgeshire County Council.

Procurement recommendations:

- iv. This scheme would be procured direct from the County Councillor's compliantly procured contractor. If the project estimate exceeds the estimated contract value by more than 15%, the permission of the Executive Councillor and the Director of Resources will be sought before proceeding.

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 Environmental Projects Manager regarding the Perne Road / Radegund Road Cycle Safety Scheme.

Members raised concerns that the consultation process may have steered respondent in to one direction. Members welcomed two stage approach to this project.

The committee resolved unanimously to endorse the recommendations.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendations.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/41/ENV Downham's Lane Cycle/Pedestrian Route

Matter for Decision:

The project is to improve the surfacing and lighting of Downham's Lane to adoptable standards. The route was seen as an important cycle/pedestrian link between Milton Road, Campkin Road and the Manor School. The link would

become a public right through the completion of a public path creation agreement between Cambridgeshire County Council and the three current landowners.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change:

Financial recommendations –

- i. Approve the commencement of this scheme, which was already included in the Council's Capital & Revenue Project Plan.
- ii. The total cost of the project is £80,000 funded from the Capital Joint Cycleways Programme (PR007).
- iii. Implementation is subject to the adoption of the route as public highway by Cambridgeshire County Council.
- iv. There are no ongoing revenue implications arising from the project due to its proposed adoption by Cambridgeshire County Council as Highway Authority.

Procurement recommendations:

- v. This scheme will be procured direct from the County Councillor's compliantly procured contractor. If the project estimate exceeds the estimated contract value by more than 15%, the permission of the Executive Councillor and the Director of Resources will be sought before proceeding.

Reason for the Decision:

As set out in the Officer's report.

Any Alternative Options Considered and Rejected:

Not applicable.

Scrutiny Considerations:

The committee resolved by 7 votes to 0 to endorse the recommendation as amended.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendations.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/42/ENV Changing the Procedures for Decisions on Some Planning Policy Documents

Matter for Decision:

The report explained the processes by which decisions on planning and development briefs could be taken by area committees from 1 July 2012, and seeks Executive Councillor approval to adopt these processes.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change:

- i. Approved the Principles for involving Area Committees in Decisions on Planning and Development briefs set out in Appendix A of the report; and
- ii. Agreed to request that the Council's constitution be amended to reflect Appendix A of the report.

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 Head of Planning regarding the Devolving Decision Making To Area Committees – Planning And Development Briefs.

Members made the following comments:

- i. Councillor Herbert expressed concern that the policy was inflexible, poorly worded and overly bureaucratic. He was concerned that embedding such a details proposal in the constitutions would lead to problems later on.
- ii. Some members felt it was unfair that West Central Area Committee would be making decision on the City Centre issues.
- iii. Likewise West Central Area Committee would be funding City issues that would benefit all residents.
- iv. A strategic overview of decisions was needed and this should involve all Councillors.
- v. Concern was expressed about inconsistencies in where decisions were taken. Some small decisions are taken centrally while much larger decisions were reverred to Area Committees.

Councillor Reiner proposed an amendment to Appendix A, paragraph 2 of the report, as follows:

(Where ~~cross-ward~~ **cross area committee** boundary proposals are involved; or proposals related to major schemes involving more than 250 dwellings or 10,000m² of other or mixed floor space the default pre-scrutiny process will include presentation to the Area Committee(s) but the final recommendation will be from Development Plan Scrutiny Sub-Committee to the Executive Councillor).

The amendment was agreed *nem com*.

The committee resolved by 4 votes 0 to endorse the recommendations.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendation.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/43/ENV Development Plan for Cambridge - Assessment of Conformity With the National Planning Policy Framework

Matter for Decision:

The Cambridge Local Plan 2006 was the principal development plan document guiding development in the City. The Plan was prepared in the context of a national planning regime that has now been superseded by the Localism Act 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012). In the absence of up to date Local Plans the NPPF will become increasingly important in determining local planning decisions.

Whilst the review of the Local Plan is well underway, the Cambridge Local Plan, two Area Action Plans and six Supplementary Planning Documents had been reviewed to establish the extent to which they are compliant with the NPPF. The results show that there was significant overall compliance with the NPPF. Appendix A of the report provided a written statement and accompanying appendix to demonstrate this position.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change:

- i. Approved Appendix A which demonstrated Local Planning Policy Compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- ii. Agreed that this is made available on the Council's website as the City Council's position in relation to the National Planning Policy Framework.
- iii. Noted this position for decision making purposes.

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 Planning Policy Manager regarding the Cambridge Planning Policy Compliance With The National Planning Policy Framework.

Members made the following comments:

- i. Concern was raised that there appeared to conflicts within the policy documents. The Officer confirmed that other policies and guidance would allow case by case decision to be agreed.
- ii. The inclusion of a policy on Public Houses was welcomed

The committee resolved unanimously to endorse the recommendations.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendations.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/44/ENV Cambridge City Council Climate Change Strategy and Carbon Management Plan**Matter for Decision:**

- i. The new Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan replaces the previous strategy which covered the period 2008-12, and would set the framework for action by the Council to address climate change over the next five years.
- ii. The Carbon Management Plan forms part of the Strategy and details how the Council would further reduce carbon emissions from its own operations and estate over the five year life of the strategy.

- iii. The Climate Change Fund criteria needed to be revised if the Fund is to support the projects that will deliver these reductions in emissions.
- iv. The Climate Change Fund Annual Status Report provides financial details of the projects supported by the Fund to date.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change:

- i. Approved the draft Climate Change Strategy (Appendix A of the report) for public consultation from May to September.
- ii. Approved the draft Carbon Management Plan (Appendix B of the report).
- iii. Approved the revised Operational Guidelines for the Climate Change (Appendix C of the report).
- iv. Approved the Annual Climate Change Fund Status Report (Appendix D of the report).

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 Head of Corporate Strategy regarding Cambridge City Council's Climate Strategy and Carbon Management Plan.

Members made the following comments:

- i. All committee reports contain an Environmental Impact Assessment and members would like to see officers using this to explain how any adverse environmental impacts of a proposal or decision could be mitigated.
- ii. Concern was raised that the tone of the report was self-congratulatory when the reality is that little successes had been achieved on the council's own emissions.
- iii. Concerns were raised about the how robust the figures were.
- iv. The number of positive press releases over the last year had put pressure on officers to suggest they were achieving good results.
- v. Members were concerned that human error had resulted in two large omissions in the data and that once those elements had been taken into account, the results were less positive than initially thought.

- vi. Transitions Cambridge held a recent event looking at best practice in this area and members expressed the opinion that officers should consult such groups.

The Head of Corporate Strategy responded and expressed regret for the error. Members were assured that the baseline figure was now as robust as it could be, bearing in mind that some of the data for some sites was based on estimated bills. Officers had invested a lot of time into checking the figures after the errors had come to light. Considerable successes had been achieved in certain areas such as planning policy and the council's housing stock; for example, achieving building Code Level 5 at the North West Cambridge site.

The committee resolved by 4 vote to 0 to endorse the recommendations.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendations.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/45/ENV Council Appointments to the Cam Conservators

Public Speaker

Clive Rees - Crabtree BC X-press BC, Chairman CRA boathouse committee, addressed the committee and raised the following points:

- Speaking on behalf of rowers and other interested parties.
- History of Conservators goes back to an ancient Act of Parliament.
- Charges were made for using the locks.
- Advent of the railways changed river usage to mainly recreational use.
- 1922 majority of appointments were City Councillors.
- Current situation: River users pay but have little say in regulations.
- New structure of Cam Conservators would be welcomed.

Matter for Decision:

The terms of office for the seven Conservators of the River Cam appointed by the City Council end on 31 December 2012. The report explained how the City Council had previously gone about appointing to the Conservators and how that should change following a review requested by the Executive Councillor.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change:

- i. Agreed to instruct officers to arrange an open and public process for seeking applications for some of the City Council appointments to the Conservators of the River Cam (para 4.1 of the Officer's report)
- ii. Agreed that the composition of the seven appointees is three city councillors and four members of the public (para 4.2 of the Officer's report).
- iii. Agreed that the criteria which applies and the application process is as set out in (para 4.4/4.5 of the Officer's report).
- iv. Agreed Council appointees will be required to sign up to the Council's Code of Conduct (para 4.6 of the Officer's report)
- v. Agreed that the maximum term of office is normally for 3 x three year terms with thereafter a break period of three years before a re-application can be made. This rule should apply retrospectively. (para 4.7 of the Officer's report)
- vi. Agreed that a four member panel would consider applications make recommendations to the Environment Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 9 October 2012. Details of the panel would be agreed b the Chair and Spokes.

Reason for the Decision:

As set out in the Officer's report.

Any Alternative Options Considered and Rejected:

Not applicable.

Scrutiny Considerations:

The Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change introduced the report.

Members discussed the status of former Councillor, Ian Nimmo-Smith, who was appointed to the Cam Conservators as a Councillor and was not required to resign this post.

An active recruitment process, using the Cam Conservators contact list was welcomed. Complaints had been received in the past about the perceived secret nature of the selection process and any future selection process should be as open and transparent as possible.

Members debated the number of Councillor appointments proposed. Councillor Merchant-Daisley stated that appointments should be proportional

and therefore, either 2 or 4. She proposed the following amendment to the recommendations:

To agreed that the composition of the seven appointees is two city councillors and five members of the public.

The committee rejected the amended recommendation by 4 votes to 4 and the Chair's casting vote.

The committee was reminded that other public bodies, such as the Environment Agency and the County Council had representatives on the Conservators . However, public members, while drawn from interest groups, were not there to represent those groups but rather to protect the interests of all parties.

The selection process of public members was discussed. A suggested additional recommendation to allow a selection panel to short list potential applicants was abandoned. Members were concerned that rejecting applicants in public would be uncomfortable and would discourage potential applicants.

Members agreed that a selection panel of 4 members should be formed to meet in private and review all applications received. The panel would then make recommendations to the committee for final decision. The Executive Councillor requested that the process at the Scrutiny Committee be sufficiently open and transparent, but respected the Scrutiny Committee's view that if there was a need to debate any applicant's merits that it is done in closed session. It was agreed that the Scrutiny Committee would not be bound by the recommendations of the selection panel.

The final details on the composition of the selection panel to be agreed by the Chair and Spokes.

Councillor Ward proposed the following amendments to the recommendations:

v) To agree that the maximum term of office is ***normally*** for 3 x three year terms with thereafter a break period of three years before a re-application can be made. This rule to apply retrospectively.

vi) A four member panel would consider applications make recommendations to the Environment Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 9 October 2012. Details of the panel would be agreed b the Chair and Spokes.

The committee agreed the amendments by 4 votes to 0.

The committee resolved to endorse the recommendations as amended by 4 votes to 0.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendations.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/46/ENV Future of Park Street Car Park

Matter for Decision:

A report has been commissioned to examine viable options for the future of Park Street multi-storey car park. The report responds to a brief to consider the business case for refurbishing the car park and examines the potential and implications of alternative redevelopment of the site.

Park Street is the closest and most convenient car park to the restaurants and pubs on Bridge Street, Quayside and Riverside and is used by visitors for shopping, leisure facilities and for other City Centre services. The car park and cycle parking provision is an important facilitator of footfall in the area. Within the Car Park is the largest cycle park in Cambridge, and public toilets on the ground floor are directly accessible from Park Street.

Decision of Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change:

- i. Agreed to note the Review report.
- ii. Agreed to the principle to consult the public and stakeholders about the options to refurbish, or to redevelop the Park Street car park, including demolishing the existing car park and replacing it with a new multi-story car park with either 250 or 125 parking spaces.
- iii. Agreed to carry out detailed feasibility studies to validate the assumptions in the main report to determine whether underground car

parking is a realistic and cost effective proposition in view of ground conditions and other factors, prior to consultation.

- iv. Agreed to carry out detailed feasibility studies to determine whether re-provision of a new multi-storey car park, with or without underground car parking, is a realistic and cost effective proposition in view of, ground conditions and other factors, prior to consultation.
- v. Agreed to investigate in more detail what measures could be applied to mitigate the effects of a closure of the car park during the construction period, prior to consultation.
- vi. Agreed to undertake limited remedial repairs to the car park in the interim to ensure that it is safe and secure in the short to medium term, whilst assessing the options.
- vii. Agreed to delegate authority to the Director of Environment in consultation with the Executive Councillor in the light of the findings of the feasibility studies to carry out a public consultation exercise to determine the best option and report the results to the Council in due course.

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 Head of Specialist Services regarding the Future of Park Street Services. Member agreed to keep the discussion to the public papers and did not exclude the press and public.

In response to Member's questions the Director of Environment and the Head of Specialist confirmed the following:

- i. Technical solutions were available to allow underground provision near the river to be waterproof.
- ii. The impact of the businesses in the area during any refurbishment had been considered and alternative provision would be arranged.

Councillor Reiner proposed the following amendment:

DELETE paragraph 2.2 and REPLACE with the following (amended language underscored):

2.2 To agree the principle to consult the public and stakeholders about the options to refurbish, or to redevelop the Park Street car park, including demolishing the existing car park and replacing it with a new multi-storey car park.

INSERT the following:

2.4 To carry out detailed feasibility studies to determine whether re-provision of a new multi-storey car park, with or without underground car parking, is a realistic and cost effective proposition in view of its positive impact on the City Centre road network, ability to meet peak demand, impact on local traders and the local economy, ground conditions and other factors, prior to consultation.

Councillor Marchant-Daisley suggested that the amendment would steer the consultation process towards a replacement car park. She suggested that a radical approach should be adopted with the aim of reducing car use and achieving a greener city center. Councillor Herbert supported this point of view and suggested that an integrated traffic solution, using Park and Ride and considering a one-way system, was a better option. Concerns were expressed that this decision and would leave a long-term legacy for the City.

Concern was expressed that loss of a car park would drive people out of Cambridge and increase general road usage as they would drive to alternative locations.

The Director of Environment stated that radical solutions had been considered. Consultant work to date had identified a need for a car park in this area. A one-way system could be modelled giving due consideration to the needs of buses.

Further changes to the amendment, to take into account the issues raised were discussed and the following was proposed:

DELETE paragraph 2.2 and REPLACE with the following (amendments underscored):

2.2 To agree the principle to consult the public and stakeholders about the options to refurbish, or to redevelop the Park Street car park, including demolishing the existing car park and replacing it with a new multi-storey car park with either 250 or 125 parking spaces.

INSERT the following:

2.4 To carry out detailed feasibility studies to determine whether re-provision of a new multi-storey car park, with or without underground car parking, is a realistic and cost effective proposition in view of, ground conditions and other factors, prior to consultation.

The committee unanimously approved the amendments to the recommendations.

The committee resolved unanimously to endorse the recommendation as amended.

The Executive Councillor approved the recommendation.

Conflicts of interest declared by the Executive Councillor (and any dispensations granted)

Not applicable.

12/47/ENV Start Time of Future Meetings

Councillor Herbert requested a later start time for future meetings to allow members with work commitments to attend.

Councillor Reid stated that the meetings calendar spreads the meetings across different times of the day to allow members to make choices. She suggested that this decision should be referred to Civic Affairs.

The Director of Environment stated that daytime meeting offered more efficient use of officer time.

The committee agreed to a 5.00pm start for the remainder of the municipal year.

The meeting ended at 8.05 pm

CHAIR

Agenda Item 5a

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL
Record of Executive Decision

Hackney Carriage Fair Fare Scheme
--

Decision of:	Councillor Swanson , Executive Councillor for Environmental and Waste Services		
Reference:	12/ENV/02		
Date of decision:	10 July 2012	Recorded on:	10 July 2012
Decision Type:	Non Key Decision		
Matter for Decision:	Cambridge City Licensed Taxis (CCLT) Ltd have proposed a 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme' for out-of-district journeys and are seeking support by the Council for the scheme.		
Why the decision had to be made (and any alternative options):	Alternative options considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Support CCLT Ltd's 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme' but not allow CCLT Ltd to use the Cambridge City Council Crest on the stickers.- Not support CCLT Ltd's 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme' and not allow the use of the Council crest.		
The Executive Councillor's decision(s):	To support CCLT Ltd's 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme' and allow CCLT Ltd to use the Cambridge City Council Crest on the sticker that will be placed in the Hackney Carriages of drivers who have signed up to the scheme.		
Reasons for the decision:	As per the officers report		
Scrutiny consideration:	The Chair and Spokesperson of Environment Scrutiny Committee were consulted prior to the action being authorised.		
Report:	A report detailing the background and financial considerations is attached.		
Conflicts of interest:	None		
Comments:	None		

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CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

REPORT OF: Jas Lally
Head of Refuse and Environment

TO: Licensing Committee 25/06/2012

WARDS: All

Hackney Carriage Fair Fare Scheme

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Cambridge City Council regulates the maximum fare that may be charged by Hackney Carriage Drivers when undertaking a journey within the City of Cambridge, but the Council has no power to insist that drivers use the same tariff for journeys ending outside of the district.
- 1.2 Cambridge City Licensed Taxis (CCLT) Ltd have proposed a 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme' for out-of-district journeys and are seeking support by the Council for the scheme.
- 1.3 The request from CCLT Ltd is attached to the report as Appendix A.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Members are recommended:

To support CCLT Ltd's 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme' and allow CCLT Ltd to use the Cambridge City Council Crest on the sticker that will be placed in the Hackney Carriages of drivers who have signed up to the scheme.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Cambridge City Council regulates the maximum fare that may be charged by Hackney Carriage Drivers when undertaking a journey within the City of Cambridge. This is by way of the Hackney Carriage Table of Fares made pursuant to section 65 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976.

- 3.2 There is no statutory provision for the Council to regulate the maximum fare that may be charged by Hackney Carriage Drivers when undertaking a journey that ends outside of the City of Cambridge. However, section 66 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 makes it an offence for any driver to charge a fare for such a journey that is greater than that determined by the Table of Fares unless the fare has been agreed with the hirer before the hiring is effected. As such Hackney Carriage Drivers may state any price for an out-of-district journey prior to agreeing to the hiring and may refuse to take passengers if they do not agree with the quoted price.
- 3.3 Cambridge City Licensed Taxis (CCLT) Ltd have proposed a 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme' for out-of-district journeys and those drivers who sign an agreement to abide by the scheme will give the hirer the choice of agreeing a fare in advance for out-of-district journeys or paying the fare shown on the meter. To demonstrate that a driver has sign up to the scheme, they will be given a sticker by CCLT Ltd to display in their vehicle (subject to approval of the advertisement by the Council). The scheme will be administered by CCLT Ltd and drivers who fail to comply with scheme will have their sticker removed by CCLT Ltd.

4. CONSULTATIONS

- 4.1 There is no proposed consultation because the scheme is neither proposed by the Council nor administered by the Council. Cambridge City Council will only be supporting the scheme and allowing the use of the Council crest.

5. OPTIONS

- 5.1 The Committee may resolve to:
- 5.1.1 Support CCLT Ltd's 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme' and allow CCLT Ltd to use the Cambridge City Council Crest on the sticker that will be placed in the Hackney Carriages of drivers who have signed up to the scheme.
 - 5.1.2 Support CCLT Ltd's 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme' but not allow CCLT Ltd to use the Cambridge City Council Crest on the stickers.
 - 5.1.3 Not support CCLT Ltd's 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme' and not allow the use of the Council crest.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 There are no statutory powers for the Council to regulate all fares charged for journeys in Hackney Carriages that end outside of the district. However, by supporting the proposed 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme', the Council will be encouraging the charging of reasonable fares.

7. IMPLICATIONS

(a) Financial Implications

There are no financial implications as the scheme will not be administered by Cambridge City Council.

(b) Staffing Implications

There are no staffing implications as the scheme will not be administered by Cambridge City Council.

(c) Equal Opportunities Implications

There are no apparent equal opportunity implications.

(d) Environmental Implications

There are no apparent environmental implications.

(e) Community Safety

The scheme will encourage the charging of reasonable fares for out-of-district journeys which may encourage the use of licensed taxis.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Request from CCLT Ltd and first draft of the proposed 'Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme' sticker

BACKGROUND PAPERS: The following are the background papers that were used in the preparation of this report:

- [Part II of the Local Government \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 1976](#)

The author and contact officer for queries on the report is Robin Grey on extension 7899.

Report file:

Date originated: 14 June 2012

Date of last revision: 14 June 2012

Appendix A – Request from CCLT Ltd and proposed ‘Cambridge Fair Fare Scheme’ sticker



Cambridge City Licensed Taxis Limited.
(Est. 2009)

07 May 2012

Dear Councillors,

This is the first design for stickers and Conditions for the taxis.

My questions are:

1. Are we allowed to use the City crest?
2. Or if we remove the crest and move the writing up and put the conditions the taxis will agree to abide by for the customer to see this may be better?

The Conditions to form the agreement are:

1. All trips in and around City will be on meter because as i have said at the forum taxis are quoting prices in the City more than double the metered price which is also illegal.
2. That Customers will have choice of a fair quote for out of town jobs or on the meter if the customer wants. Drivers are quoting 30 pounds for jobs that should be about 15 pounds on meter.
3. Taxi proprietors will have to sign an agreement to abide by a joint scheme with Council?
4. So if they do not stick to the conditions they lose their rights to belong to scheme we will remove stickers and then they possibly could be prosecuted by Council?

Regards,

David Wratten

Director
CCLT Ltd

Registered Office: CCLT Ltd, 4
Providence Way, Waterbeach, Cambs CB25 9QJ
Registered No. 06894519 England



**This taxi belongs to
The Cambridge
Fair Fares Scheme**



**This taxi belongs to
The Cambridge
Fair Fares Scheme**

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CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

Record of Executive Decision

Repairs to the Grand Arcade annex car park.
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Decision of: Councillor Ward, Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change

Reference: 12/ENV/04

Date of decision: 24/08/12 **Recorded on:** 24/08/12

Decision Type: Non Key

Matter for Decision: To install gully gratings to drainage gullies throughout the four levels of the annex part of Grand Arcade car park.

The proposed works will ensure a level walking and driving surface which will be flush with the car park deck and the drainage within the car park will not be impaired.

Why the decision had to be made (and any alternative options):

The corporate health and safety team advise the gullies represent a significant health and safety risk to the general public, wheelchair users, drivers and staff due to their deterioration and uneven surface. An alternative solution was initially suggested which involved the installation of a permeable granule but this was discounted due to the potential shortness of life of the product and the likely high wear and tear due to the car park environment and similar costs of installation to the grating system. A bespoke galvanised stainless steel grating system has been specified by our consultants. This solution should last for many years.

The Executive Councillor's decision(s):

Agreed

Financial recommendations –

- The Executive Councillor approved this project (which is not included in the Council's Capital & Revenue Project Plan) for approval by Council, subject to resources being available to fund the capital costs.
- The total cost of the project is £26000, funded

from the car park structural repairs and renewals budget.

- There are no ongoing revenue implications arising from the project.

Procurement recommendations:

- The Executive Councillor approved the carrying out and completion of the procurement for the break out and removal of the existing screed laid to falls in the Grand Arcade lower car park drainage gullies and the application of a deck coating system.
- The provision of gully gratings as shown on attached drawing to allow safe passage for both vehicles and pedestrians without hindering the free flow of surface water from the car park deck.
- Subject to:
 - The permission of the Director of Resources being sought prior to proceeding if the quotation or tender sum exceeds the estimated contract.
 - The permission from the Executive Councillor being sought before proceeding if the value exceeds the estimated contract by more than 15%.

Reasons for the decision:

As stated in Part 4C section 6.1 of the Councils Constitution, individual members of the Executive 'may take a decision which is contrary or not wholly in accordance with the budget approved by the full Council if the decision is a matter of urgency'.

Due to time pressures it was deemed not practical to convene a quorate meeting of Council to take these decisions.

Scrutiny consideration:

The Chair and Spokesperson of Environment Scrutiny Committee were consulted prior to the action being authorised.

Report:

See attached

Conflicts of interest:

None

Comments:

This urgent decision will be reported back to the next Environment Scrutiny Committee and then referred to Council.

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Cambridge City Council

To: Tim Ward, Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change
Report by: Paul Necus
Scrutiny committee: ENVIRONMENT & SCRUTINY Out of cycle
Wards affected: All

Project Appraisal and Scrutiny Committee Recommendation

Project Name: Grand Arcade car park - Provision of drain gully covers

Recommendation/s

Financial recommendations –

- The Executive Councillor is asked to approve this project (which is not included in the Council's Capital & Revenue Project Plan) for approval by Council, subject to resources being available to fund the capital costs.
 - The total cost of the project is £26000, funded from the car park structural repairs and renewals budget.
 - There are no ongoing revenue implications arising from the project.

Procurement recommendations:

- The Executive Councillor is asked to approve the carrying out and completion of the procurement for the break out and removal of the existing screed laid to falls in the Grand Arcade lower car park drainage gullies and the application of a deck coating system.
- The provision of gully gratings as shown on attached drawing to allow safe passage for both vehicles and pedestrians without hindering the free flow of surface water from the car park deck.
- Subject to:

- The permission of the Director of Resources being sought prior to proceeding if the quotation or tender sum exceeds the estimated contract.
- The permission from the Executive Councillor being sought before proceeding if the value exceeds the estimated contract by more than 15%.

1 Summary

1.1 The project

To install gully gratings to drainage gullies throughout the four levels of the annex part of Grand Arcade car park.

Target Dates:

Start of procurement	17 August 2012
Award of Contract	1 September 2012
Start of project delivery	15 October 2012
Completion of project	31 October 2012

1.2 Anticipated Cost

Total Project Cost	£ 26.000
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Cost Funded from:

Funding:	Amount:	Details:
Reserves	£	
Repairs & Renewals	£26.000	<i>Car park Structural R&R</i>
Developer Contributions	£	
Other	£	

Ongoing Revenue Cost

Year 1	£	
Ongoing	£	

1.3 Procurement process

Specialist advice was sought which resulted in a quotation for the repair work to the drainage gullies throughout all four levels of the annex part of the Grand Arcade car park. They have deteriorated through age and wear and tear and are uneven. We are advised to install a bespoke stainless steel grating system on top of the existing drainage gullies in order to create a flush surface in line with the car park deck. This work is of a specialist nature and with the value of the contract being relatively small we have been unable to attract interest from car park re-furbishment contractors. We are therefore extremely limited to companies both able and prepared to carry out this work and seek a waiver in order to proceed.

2 Project Appraisal & Procurement Report

2.1 Project Background

The annex part of the Grand Arcade car park has open drainage gullies approximately eighty metres in length across the front of each of the four lower car park decks in the annex part of Grand Arcade car park. These are marked out in yellow paint which although visible and highlight the 30 mm change in level from the car park deck to the drain gully now require a programme of works to avoid them becoming a significant health and safety risk to the general public, wheelchair users, drivers and staff due to their deterioration and uneven surface

We are advised to conduct repairs to the gully area and fit covers as soon as possible so as to minimise the risk of slips and falls. This will ensure a level walking and driving surface is installed which will be flush with the car park deck and the drainage within the car park will not be impaired.

An alternative solution was initially suggested which involved the installation of a permeable granule but this was discounted due to the potential shortness of life of the product and the likely high wear and tear due to the car park environment and similar costs of installation to the grating system. A bespoke galvanised stainless steel grating system has been specified by our consultants, which will conform to British standard ISO 1461. This solution should last for many years.

Building control consent is not required for this project.

2.2 Aims & objectives

The project contributes to the Council's vision of a city:

- A city which draws inspiration from its iconic historic centre and achieves a sense of place in all of its parts with generous urban open spaces and well designed buildings.

2.3 Major issues for stakeholders & other departments

- Crowne Plaza hotel management will be consulted as there may be implications for their guests due to the potential noise impact from the site works.
- Corn Exchange management team will be consulted due to the lower capacity of parking facilities at the Grand Arcade whilst the works are taking place. However adequate parking provision will be available within the Council's other multi-storey car parks throughout the City Centre.
- Grand Arcade management team will be informed due to lower capacity of parking facilities whilst works taking place however adequate parking provision is available within other multi-storey car parks throughout city centre.

- **Issue 2**

Consultation undertaken:

- Public
- Members

2.4 Summarise key risks associated with the project

Key risks associated with the project relate to the need to close the car park during the installation of the new system. The annex is the only part of the Grand Arcade car park that will need to close, in a managed process, in order to minimise customer disruption and ensure the safe operation of the underground car park areas. It will take place over a period of two weeks, on a managed basis. The disruption to customers resulting from closure will therefore be negligible and short-lived, as the main car park will be unaffected throughout these works and will therefore avoid the risk of lost income over the installation period.

Upon consulting stakeholders it may be necessary to alter the timings of the work, which may impact upon costs provided in the quotation as this is based on the project being carried out during standard working hours.

A six weeks lead-time is required following the initial placement of the order due to preparation of detailed drawings and the manufacture of the grating system.

The area in question was re-painted in July 2012 in yellow paint to highlight the change in level. The option to do nothing further was considered but discounted due to the health and safety implications.

2.5 Financial implications

No further financial implications identified for this project.

2.6 Capital & Revenue costs

(a) Capital	£	Comments
Building contractor / works	24,800	
Purchase of vehicles, plant & equipment		
Professional / Consultants fees	1,200	
IT Hardware/Software		
Other capital expenditure		
Total Capital Cost	26,000	

(b) Revenue	£	Comments
Maintenance		
R&R Contribution		
Developer Contributions		
Total Revenue Cost		

2.7 VAT implications

No adverse VAT implications identified with this project.

2.8 Environmental Implications

No environmental implications identified.	
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2.9 Other implications

An Equality Impact Assessment has not been prepared for this project.

2.10 Staff required to deliver the project

Parking Services management team 6 hours

Peter Dann Consulting Engineers 2 hours

2.11 Dependency on other work or projects

None

2.12 Background Papers

None

2.13 Inspection of papers

Author's Name	Paul Necus
Author's phone No.	01223 458510
Author's e-mail:	Paul.Necus @cambridge.gov.uk
Date prepared:	10 August 2012

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Comments
	£	£	£	£	£	
Capital Costs						
Building contractor / works	24.8					
Purchase of vehicles, plant & equipment						
Professional / Consultants fees	1					
Other capital expenditure:						
<i>insert rows as needed</i>						
Total Capital cost	26	0	0	0	0	
Capital Income / Funding						
Government Grant						
Developer Contributions						
R&R funding	26					Car Parks Structural R&R
Earmarked Funds						
Existing capital programme funding						
Revenue contributions						
Total Income	26	0	0	0	0	
Net Capital Bid	0	0	0	0	0	Must agree to 1.2 above

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To: Executive Councillor for Environmental and Waste Services: Councillor Jean Swanson
Report by: Waste Strategy Manager - Jen Robertson
Relevant scrutiny committee: Environment Scrutiny Committee 9/10/2012
Wards affected: All Wards

UPDATE ON RECYCLING Key Decision

1. Executive summary

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to:-
 - Update members on the progress since the report that went to Environment Scrutiny Committee on 4 October 2011.
 - Decide on the way forward in terms of increasing recycling.
- 1.2 At ESC on 4/10/11, the Executive Councillor agreed that a Waste Compositional Analysis, participation monitoring work and survey work be carried out, so that data could be gathered to inform decisions about next steps in order to meet recycling targets of 50% by 2015-16. The work has not been completed yet but some initial results are available. (See Appendix A). Final results will be available in December 2012.
- 1.3 This report is brought to you to understand the variety of projects that have already been undertaken to provide a comprehensive service (see Appendix B) and to help shape decisions on where resources could be targeted in the future. There are a number of options detailed based on the outcome of the waste compositional analysis, associated participation work and other local authority campaigns.
- 1.4 In 2010/11 the overall recycling rate was 43.7% and reduced to 43.3% in 2011/12 due to a drop in the amount of green waste collected compared to the year before.

2. Recommendations

The Executive Councillor is recommended:

- 2.1 To agree that officers carry out further detailed work taking into consideration the final report from MEL and look at the effectiveness of different strategies to increase the overall recycling rate.
- 2.2 To include the strategy within the Portfolio plan for 2013/14

3. Background

- 3.1 Plastic pots, tubs and trays can now be recycled in the blue bins. The addition of this material was made on 30th July. However this is not going to increase the recycling rate significantly due to the lightweight nature of this material. The prediction is a maximum of 1%, which may include an increase in other blue bin materials, linked to the publicity around plastic pots, tubs and trays.
- 3.2 The contract with Viridor for sorting the dry recycling from the blue bin ends in November 2014. As part of the new contract it may be possible to add more materials to the range already collected. However this will be dependant upon discussions with colleagues from other authorities and the ability for a Materials Recycling Facility to comply with the Councils specification.
- 3.3 The Recycling Champions scheme continues to provide neighbourhood support through a team of over 100 volunteers. Volunteers' involvement varies from reading a quarterly newsletter to, at the other end of the scale, helping with contamination monitoring at recycling points, attending/running events to promote our schemes and informing neighbours of how to recycle in Cambridge. We are looking at how Recycling Champions can assist more with projects, gathering their views and providing support on additional work.
- 3.4 The table below shows recycling rates for Cambridge for the last 3 years. The main significant points over this period are:
 - Moving to blue bins instead of boxes in November 2009. This change was responsible for the increase in dry recycling.
 - Seasonal fluctuations having an impact on reducing the amount of garden waste collected.

Year	Landfill (tonnes)	Dry recycling (tonnes)	Composting (tonnes)	Overall recycling rate	National recycling rate
2009/10	25,594 59.1%	17.93 (7,758)	22.91% (9,910)	40.84%	39.7%
2010/11	24,928 56.3%	21.39 (9,472)	22.32% (9,885)	43.7%	40.3%
2011/12	25,090 56.8%	22.27 (9,860)	21.06 (9,323)	43.33%	41.5%

3.5 Other service changes include:-

- The addition of batteries to the green bin collection service in May 2011
- The addition of commingled recycling at 250 blocks of flats in the city. We now have 11,479 flats that have either segregated recycling, or commingled recycling
- The addition of Small Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment banks in June 2011 at 5 recycling points
- The addition of battery and bulb banks since March 2010 at 8 recycling points.

3.6 Please see Appendix B for a list of the existing projects being undertaken in Waste Strategy for 2012/13 and some of the planned projects for 2013/14.

3.7 The recycling from the bring banks system is included in the above figures and accounts for 2.4% of the 2011/12 dry recycling figure.

3.8 There are two ways of increasing recycling rates:

- Reducing the amount of waste people generate i.e. waste prevention, which is difficult as we live in a throwaway society and this requires a more significant behavioural change by residents.
- Increasing the amount of material recycled. There are three main ways this can be achieved:
 - Increase participation in the schemes we provide
 - Increase the range and amounts of material residents recycle within the schemes, such as encouraging residents to recycle all their paper not just their newspaper in the blue bin.
 - Add additional schemes e.g. a separate collection of food waste or textiles.

- 3.9 In January 2012 MEL Research were commissioned, after a competitive tendering process, to carry out a waste compositional (WA) analysis, participation monitoring work by household (PM) and resident survey work (RS), in order to gain detailed information about what is being recycled and by whom.
- 3.10 The resident survey work will not be carried out until later this month. This element is also an important part of the picture as it is likely to indicate why some residents are not using the services to the maximum. MEL will be able to use this information to suggest cost effective strategies to increase recycling.
- 3.11 The initial results of the first phase of the WA work are attached at Appendix A. A summary of the key findings is below.
- 3.12 The final results of the PM show high levels of participation calculated over a 6 week cycle.
- Blue bin participation = 90% - ranging from 88.32 – 91.13%
 - Green bin participation = 80% - ranging from 75.2 – 83.56%
 - Black bin participation = 94% - ranging from 90.68 – 95.3%
- 3.13 The contamination rate for the dry recycling scheme was 2.9% in 2011/12 and continues to remain low.
- 3.14 The interim results from the first phase of the WA work, carried out in May, show that there is scope for improving capture of certain materials. The next phase of the WA will be carried out at the beginning of October and these results need to be incorporated. However, even though waste is seasonal it is unlikely that the composition of the residual waste will change much.
- 3.15 The results of the first phase show:
Just under 22% of collected residual waste could have been placed into the green recycling containers. This was almost totally made up of food waste.
- Overall 13% of collected residual waste could have been placed into the blue recycling containers.
 - The main materials included in the 13% figure are paper, card and cardboard. However, there were also significant amounts of textiles i.e. 6.19% that could be recycled at bring sites or reused through charity shops and kerbside bag collections that charities offer.
- 3.16 The results are broken down by socio-economic groupings, based on A Classification Of Residential Neighbourhoods (ACORN) which define areas in terms of socio-economic measures. These groups

range from 1-5. Group 1 are described as 'Wealthy achievers' and Group 5 described as 'Hard pressed' people.

- 3.17 If we were able to capture even half the paper, card and cardboard and recycle it through the blue bin scheme this would account for a 3.5% increase in the recycling rate.
- 3.18 If we were able to extract the textiles from the black bin this would reduce the black bin waste figure thereby contributing to an increase in the recycling rate. If half of the textiles were recycled at textile banks in the city this would contribute a further 1.5%.
- 3.19 As members will be aware a bid for a weekly food waste collection for blocks of flats was submitted to the DCLG in August. We will be notified if this has been successful or not in October. We calculate that this may add a further 1% to the recycling rate.

Examples of other schemes that LA's have implemented aimed at increased recycling

- 3.20 Increasing capture rates of the main materials that can be recycled in the blue bin by encouraging residents to recycle more should be considered as a priority. Many authorities have carried out intensive communications work in low performing areas, and brought about increased capture rates for certain materials. There is little evidence of how successful these behavioural changes have been in the long term but the evidence below certainly shows that improvements were made and some increased rates have been maintained for 3/4 years.
- 3.21 **Case study 1** – Communications campaign to increase use of recycling services in County Durham
- Participation in certain areas was identified as low. Student housing in the City of Durham was targeted as well as certain housing estates. After the campaign student participation increased from 49.6% to 66.4%, and contamination by students dropped by 11.7%.
 - The project team costs were £112,300 which included canvassing, surveying and participation monitoring. The total campaign funding was £237,600.
- 3.22 **Case study 2** – Increasing recycling at flats in Barnet LBC and Bexley LBC
- Barnet ran a communications campaign for 5 months and increased the average monthly tonnage collected at flats by 4% during the campaign. The campaign cost £61,300.

- Bexley ran a communications campaign and increased the dry recycling rate in the target area by 3.5%. There are 13,000 flats in Bexley. They also reduced levels of contamination and increased capture rates for paper and cardboard by 20%. The campaign cost £48,200.

3.23 **Case study 3** – Gloucestershire campaign to increase use of the recycling services

- The recycling rate increased by 3% across the county area, with a 12% increase in low performing areas. This was achieved through door-to-door canvassing targeted at low performing areas. All six districts saw increases without any changes to the collection systems.
- The campaign across the county area cost £267,500 and was paid for by the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership which consists of the 6 district councils and the county. The costs per household compare favourably with the County Durham costs.

3.24 **Case study 4** – Waste Prevention reward scheme in Richmond and Brent

- A pilot scheme offering around 370,000 residents the opportunity to get a free reward card that will enable them to claim cash benefits for buying things that have been used before or have been made from unwanted materials or waste.
- The scheme has been possible because of £133,532 funding secured from DEFRA's household reward and recognition fund. However, ongoing funding is from a combination of subscription fees paid by business partners and a commission paid by both business and charity partners.
- This scheme has only been running since May 2012. If it proves a success the scheme will be rolled out across all 6 west London boroughs.

3.25 **Case study 5** – Bexley – Incentive scheme organised by Local Green Points

- The scheme aims to reward residents on a community basis for waste reduction and recycling, by earning green points as a community based on the amount of residual waste they create and the amount they recycle.
- These points are then allocated equally between each member of the community taking part in the scheme and can then be redeemed online, via the Local Green Points website, to pay for eco-friendly products.
- Whilst still at an early stage Bexley report some reductions in residual waste and state there is an increase in recycling although no specific figures are available.

- Set-up and running costs have been funded through the London Waste and Recycling Board Flats Recycling Programme, Recycle for London, Bexley Council and Gallions Housing Association.

3.26 **Case Study 6** - Peterborough textiles, books and WEEE doorstep collections

- Residents can call to arrange a free collection of the above items from their doorstep. The items are placed in ordinary carrier bags and a day to collect them is agreed with the resident. The collections are carried out by the council's bulky waste collection vehicle, during its normal area-based rounds.
- The council has partnered with a local charity, Sense, which takes the textiles and books and sorts them for re-sale in their shops. The WEEE goes to a local IT re-use and recycling facility.
- The scheme had very low start-up costs, as it uses existing vehicles and staff. In the 7 months since the scheme began the council has carried out a number of collections from households, resulting in the collection of textiles, books and WEEE.

3.27 **General points about all campaigns**

- Per household costs for both flats campaigns were considerably more expensive than the county-wide campaigns.
- All the campaigns involved pre-campaign monitoring, door knocking/survey work and post campaign monitoring.
- These campaigns covered specific issues that were relevant to each authority e.g. the County Durham campaign wanted to communicate effectively with residents with limited literacy.
- The DEFRA reward and recognition fund has come to an end. The RECAP partnership bid for funding was unsuccessful.
- There is uncertainty as to whether reward based incentive schemes lead to long-term behavioural change. Many of these schemes have been introduced with significant service changes and it is therefore difficult to separate the direct effect of one or other of the changes.

What are the options for Cambridge City Council?

3.28 Out of the methods listed in 3.8 of how recycling rates can be increased, the viable options for Cambridge City are to increase the number or amount of materials recycled within existing schemes, or to introduce additional schemes.

3.29 Reducing the amount of waste people generate is something that the council is already working on in a variety of ways, including: supporting and participating in county-wide RECAP campaigns focussed on food waste prevention and re-use of textiles; running

'Take It Or Leave It' swap events; promotion of washable nappies; and working with colleges and students to encourage donation and re-use of unwanted items after graduation. Waste prevention (WP) activity in the population is difficult to monitor and Cambridgeshire is at the forefront of carrying out these types of campaigns with residents. Consequently there is little data available from other authorities on the effects of WP activity on the recycling rate.

3.30 The results of the participation work (3.12) show that we have very high participation in all our schemes, so there is no need for us to focus on this.

3.31 Introducing new recycling schemes is generally very costly, but we have been able to provide one option for this based on working with third sector organisations.

Option 1

3.32 We could use the data from the WA to carry out generic campaigns across the city targeting particular materials. This could be done within existing resources, but is unlikely to increase recycling by more than 1%. This would take us to 45% recycling. This option would be supported by the Recycling Champions scheme with volunteers asked to promote messages at events and through their other activities.

3.33 We could also introduce a doorstep textile collection similar to Case Study 6, through our bulky waste collection service. If we were able to add textiles to the new MRF contract in the future, this could provide a stop-gap, or could be an alternative if we are unable to include in the new MRF contract. This would enable us to collect high quality textiles, and by working with a charity keep costs low and benefit the local community. Again this is unlikely to increase our recycling rate by more than 1% on its own.

Option 2

3.34 Using ACORN data the Waste Strategy team could carry out a limited campaign targeting a particular area in the city by delivering specific literature to encourage recycling of targeted materials. This would require extra resources for producing and delivering literature. This might produce a 1% increase in recycling. Recycling Champions would also be able to back this work up.

Option 3

3.35 We know that the WA data shows that more material can be captured in the blue bin, particularly from those living in certain areas in the city. We are anticipating that it will be easiest for residents to increase their

blue bin recycling, but more will be known about this once we have the results of the MEL survey work.

- 3.36 We could target communications to these areas to increase capture rates, by carrying out a communications programme which would be focused on face to face canvassing to persuade residents to recycle more through the blue bin scheme. This approach is similar to Case study 3.
- 3.37 It is important to measure the success of the campaign and the actual impact on materials recycled. We would therefore need to monitor the canvassing work and the campaign as a whole by carrying out a pre and post campaign monitoring exercise. One way in which the post campaign monitoring can be done is through resident workshops to find out whether the campaign has changed behaviour. Tonnage monitoring would also be crucial.
- 3.38 This type of campaign could achieve a 3-5% increase in recycling.
- 3.39 In order to do this we would seek specialist advice to design an appropriate campaign around visiting residents at home to deliver information about how easy it is to recycle and why it is important to do so.

4. Implications

(a) Financial Implications

At the current rate a 1% increase in dry recycling saves the County Council £28,544 of landfill tax. At present the recycling credit paid by the county council for waste diverted from landfill is £38.65 per tonne which for a 1% increase in dry recycling would generate an extra income of £17,100. Any increase in recycling will result in additional income for the material from our contractors. We do not receive recycling credits for green waste as this material is composted through a county council contract with AmeyCespa (formally Donarbon) at Waterbeach, which the county pays for.

The outcome of the DCLG funding will have a financial impact and will need to be taken into consideration upon proposals for the Portfolio Plan for 2013/14.

(b) Staffing Implications (if not covered in Consultations Section)

There are no staffing implications

(c) Equal Opportunities Implications

An Equality Impact Assessment has not been carried out as no decisions have been made as to which options may be implemented. This will be done once it is decided what changes are to be made

(d) Environmental Implications

The following climate change rating has been assigned :

- +H to indicate that the proposal has a high positive impact from diverting refuse from landfill.

(e) Consultation

No consultations planned.

(f) Community Safety

There are no community safety implications.

5. Background papers

These background papers were used in the preparation of this report:

6. Appendices

Appendix A – MEL report
Appendix B – Project work

7. Inspection of papers

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

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Wastes & resources management



Community safety & neighbourhood policing



Sure Start & Children's Centres



Healthy communities



Affordable housing

Active citizens & customer research



Local Authority research & evaluation



Cambridge City Waste Composition Analysis

Cambridge Council

May / June 2012

FINAL REPORT

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1) Project details and acknowledgements

Title	Cambridge City Waste Composition Analysis.
Client	Cambridge City
Project number	12012
Client reference	Final Report_Version_1
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2) Introduction

Background

Cambridge City Council currently has a combined recycling and composting rate of 43.7% (2010/11). The Authority now wishes to study the composition of domestic kerbside collected residual and recycling waste streams to provide current baseline data and to help inform future communication campaigns. As well as giving indications as to the current levels of waste and recycling being generated, observations will be made showing the levels of materials that are currently recyclable at the kerbside and those which could potentially be recyclable via future schemes. The Council hopes to achieve 45% by the end of 2012 with a future target for 2015-16 of 50-55%.

This report presents results from the analysis of kerbside collected residual and recycling waste collected during a two week period in May / June 2012. The survey focused on the levels and composition of all waste containers that are currently available for residents to place for collection at the kerbside. The sampling regime involved the direct collection and compositional analysis of residual waste from a target of 300 properties representing each of the five main socio-demographic categories (Acorns). Results could therefore be weighted to give an even better picture of the waste being collected by the authority as a whole. Additionally around 120 properties were highlighted from a low performing area and a group of properties using communal bins. Knowledge of the waste in these differing areas will help the City Council develop strategies to increase the efficiency with which its residents are recycling their waste. The overall findings of this project will highlight several factors important for improving the recycling rate and directing future strategy and communication campaigns:

Objectives

Specific aims of the work were to:

- Understand, using socio-demographic profiling which sectors of the community are producing which types of waste and which are using the recycling provision most effectively
- Detect capture rates for individual materials which are already collected separately for recycling
- Evaluate the amount of specific materials collected in the residual bin that could potentially be collected separately for recycling
- Evaluate the use of the receptacles used for collecting waste and recycling
- Detect the amount of packaging and biodegradable material present
- Assess the amount of contamination in receptacles meant for recycling material
- Assess the amount of recyclable material being placed in the residual bin

This report will highlight key results recorded for Cambridge City showing data for individual socio-demographics as well as weighted for the City as a whole.

Acknowledgements

M·E·L Research would like to thank the collection authority and their staff who participated and helped in the setup and fieldwork stages of the project, and those who provided additional data and other information to inform the project. This report highlights key results, presents the results in tables and charts and discusses the findings. The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of M.E.L Research Ltd. and are not necessarily shared by officers from Cambridge City Council.

Accuracy Statement

Results from the standard M·E·L sampling protocol for compositional analysis can be taken as accurate for each material category to within error bands of +/-10% at the 95% confidence level (2 standard deviations), assuming a normal statistical distribution. At the data entry stage 1 in 10 parts of data that is inputted are checked with the data sheets and if errors are found all the data is then rechecked.

3) Executive Summary

Key findings

Kerbside residual waste

- Weighted across all Acorn samples, 84% of households sampled throughout Cambridge presented residual waste bins for collection.
- In terms of waste generation, households were setting out an average of 6.36kg/hh/wk.
- Food waste was seen to be the major component of residual waste forming 20.6% of the total, equating to 1.31kg/hh/wk – 45% of this is potentially home compostable
- Paper items made up 10.2% of the residual waste; 53% of this (0.35kg/hh/wk) was alternatively recyclable at the kerbside.
- Card and cardboard made up around 3.5% of collected residual waste; 84% of this (0.18kg/hh/wk) was alternatively recyclable at the kerbside.
- Plastics formed 14.9% of the residual waste; 10% of dense plastic waste (0.05kg/hh/wk) was due to recyclable plastic bottles with a further 0.21kg/hh/wk formed from the types of plastic containers that will be recyclable from July 2012.
- Just under 3% of residual waste was metallic; 53% of this (0.09kg/hh/wk) was recyclable in blue bins.
- Around 3% of residual waste was seen to be glass; 94% of this (0.16kg/hh/wk) was recyclable in blue bins.
- Over 6% of residual waste was due to textiles; 53% of these items (0.21kg/hh/wk) were seen to consist of reusable clothing and shoes
- Just under 1.6% of residual waste was deemed to be either Hazardous or WEEE. An additional 17% consisted of disposable nappies
- Just over 1.3% of residual waste was found to be garden waste. Around 17% of this was non-recyclable soil and turf, with the remainder consisting of recyclable garden trimmings
- Overall just over 13% of collected residual waste could have been placed into the blue recycling containers available– the equivalent of 0.84kg/hh/wk.
- Just under 22% of collected residual waste could have been placed into the green recycling containers available– the equivalent of 1.40kg/hh/wk.
- In total over 35% of residual waste collected could have been recycled alternatively at the kerbside – 2.23kg/hh/wk.
- Around 59% of potentially recyclable materials consisted of food waste with 15% being paper and 8% being card and cardboard.
- Residual waste collected from Cambridge households was deemed to be around 51% biodegradable.
- Collected waste had a packaging content of 17%.

Mixed recycling – Blue bins

- Over the survey, 78% of households presented blue bins for collection
- In terms of waste generation, kerbside households were setting out an average of 3.16kg/hh/wk in their blue bins.
- Overall 6.4% of blue bin recycling waste collected from all properties was classified as contamination – the equivalent of 0.20kg/hh/wk.
- Around 77% of paper, 87% of recyclable glass, 73% of card and cardboard, 78% of plastic bottles and 59% of the recyclable metals available for mixed recycling were correctly captured.
- Kerbside properties diverted around 23.7% of their waste through their blue bins.

Organic waste recycling – Green bins

- Over the survey, 58% of households opted to present their green organic recycling bins at the kerbside for collection.
- In terms of waste generation, households were setting out an average of 2.96kg/hh/wk at the kerbside.
- Overall 2.6% of green bin recycling waste collected from all properties was classified as contamination – the equivalent of 0.08kg/hh/wk.
- Green bins collected from households on a communal service had very high contamination levels of 31.3%. Bins had significant levels of residual waste and also large amounts of paper and cardboard.
- The majority of contamination of green bin waste was due to general residual materials; forming 69% of the contamination. Up to 23% of contamination was due to textiles.
- 21% of food waste and 97% of garden waste was correctly captured by households using the scheme.
- Properties on the green bin collection scheme diverted an average of around 23.1% of their waste through these collections.
- When combined with the diversion through mixed recycling collections, Cambridge households are diverting around 46.8% (5.84kg/hh/wk) of their total waste (12.48kg/hh/wk) through recycling collections.

4) Compositional Analysis of Residual Waste

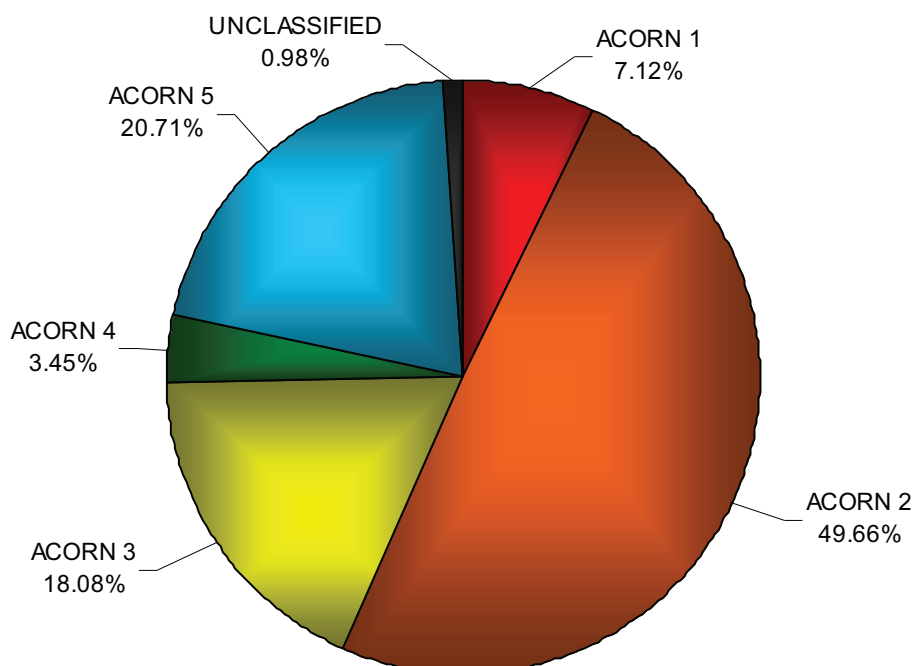
4.1 Set out rates and waste generation levels

Table 4.1.2 and Figure 4.1.2 highlight the average set out rates for residual waste observed at the time waste was collected for compositional analysis. Table 4.1.3 and Figure 4.1.3 show the average amount of residual waste generated in kg/hh/wk. Around 60 households were selected for each sample from each Acorn category with the set out relating to the proportion of these households actively placing out their waste. The amount of waste in kilograms per household per week is collected from each sample of 60 households, not just those that are participating. Results are shown by Acorn; as all five Acorn categories were sampled it was possible to weight the results according to the socio-demographic profile for Cambridge as per Table 4.1.1. A table giving a brief description of the types of households typical for each Acorn category is shown in the appendix section.

Table 4.1.1: Acorn profile for Cambridge

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	7.12%
2	49.66%
3	18.08%
4	3.45%
5	20.71%
UNCLASSIFIED	0.98%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 4.1.1: Acorn profile for Cambridge



Observed set out rates for residual waste ranged between 71% in the low performing Acorn 5 area (LPA) to 95% in Acorn 3. On average 84% of households in Cambridge are projected to be setting out their residual waste for collection.

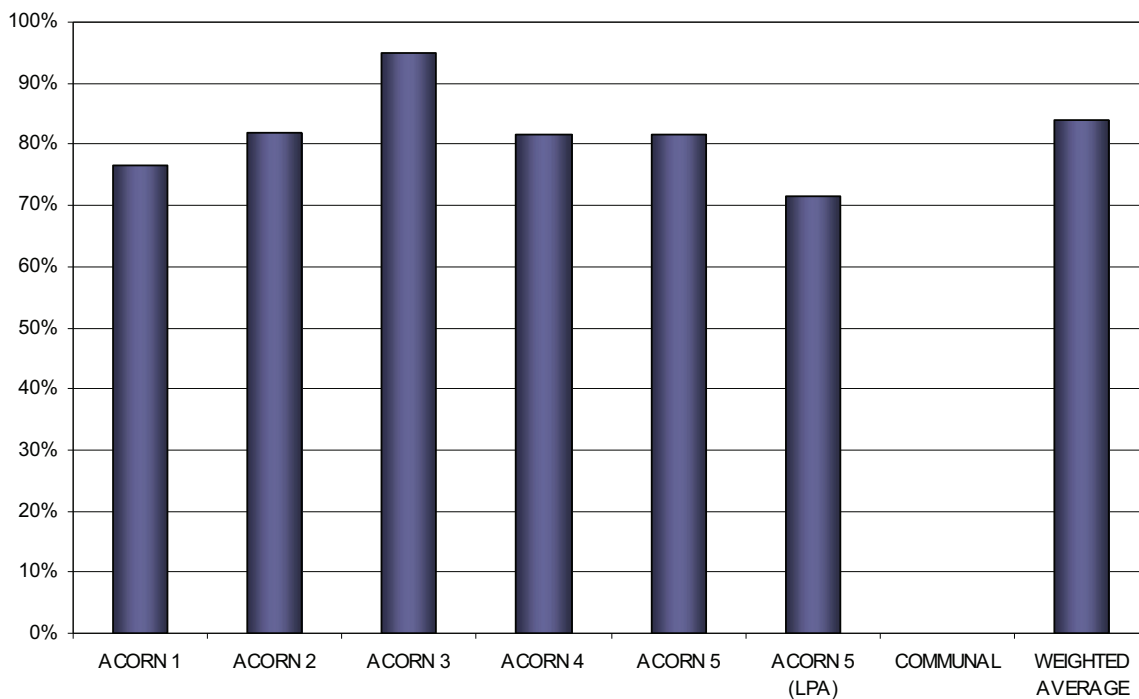
Table 4.1.2: Kerbside residual waste set out rates for each Acorn sample

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	77%
2	82%
3	95%
4	82%
5	82%
5 (LPA)*	71%
COMMUNAL	N/A**
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	84%

*Acorn 5 Low Performing Area

** Do not have their own bin so set out is not applicable

Figure 4.1.2: Kerbside residual waste set out rates by Acorn (%)

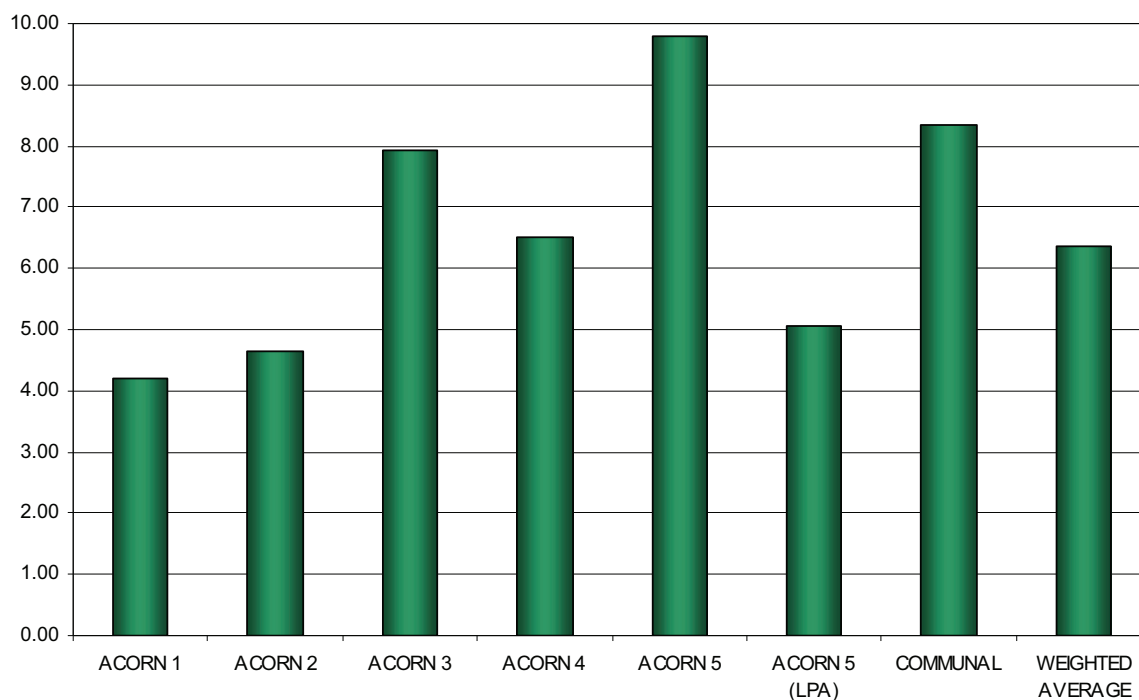


From observed results, the level of residual waste being disposed of at the kerbside ranged between 4.20kg/hh/wk in Acorn 1 to 9.80kg/hh/wk in Acorn 5. On average 6.36kg/hh/wk of residual waste is being disposed of by households throughout Cambridge.

Table 4.1.3: Kerbside residual waste generation rates for each Acorn sample (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	4.20
2	4.66
3	7.93
4	6.50
5	9.80
5 (LPA)	5.06
COMMUNAL	8.33
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	6.36

Figure 4.1.3: Average residual waste generation rates by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2 Compositional analysis of household residual waste

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the residual waste presented by various socio-demographic households sampled throughout the City. Hand sorting of the residual waste gave concentration by weight figures for the fifteen main categories of waste as well as the more detailed sub-categories.

Looking at the concentration percentages gives an indication as to the proportions of each waste category. This can be translated into a figure relating to the average waste generation expected for each waste category; this is given in kilograms per household per week (kg/hh/wk).

By knowing the composition of waste from the various Acorn samples it is possible to gain an insight into the make-up and volumes of the residual waste that can be expected from the City as a whole. Additional information on the selected lower performing and communal bins areas can also be gained. Detailed residual composition tables can be found in a separate data appendix.

Table 4.2.1 and Figure 4.2.1 show residual waste data in terms of percentage composition with Table 4.2.2 and Figure 4.2.2 showing generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk. All residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable. That is to say that it should have been placed into one of the recycling receptacles supplied by the Council.

Table 4.2.1: Average residual waste composition weighted by Acorn (%)

RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
PAPER	13.84%	11.35%	8.51%	7.78%	9.78%	5.93%	6.74%	10.19%
CARD & CARDBOARD	5.01%	3.32%	3.11%	2.57%	3.71%	1.92%	2.77%	3.45%
PLASTIC FILM	5.36%	7.98%	6.54%	4.06%	6.07%	8.81%	5.45%	6.77%
DENSE PLASTIC	10.76%	8.28%	12.09%	6.64%	4.78%	9.45%	5.83%	8.08%
TEXTILES	1.00%	6.24%	5.48%	7.74%	7.24%	3.66%	5.71%	6.19%
MISC COMBUSTIBLES	22.52%	16.70%	28.71%	17.69%	33.61%	30.14%	35.67%	25.19%
MISC NON-COMBUSTIBLES	12.58%	7.20%	11.17%	5.22%	11.50%	0.71%	0.34%	9.67%
GLASS	1.01%	4.13%	2.48%	2.21%	1.70%	4.42%	4.59%	2.75%
FERROUS METAL	5.19%	1.92%	2.02%	2.96%	2.06%	1.03%	2.48%	2.18%
NON-FERROUS METAL	0.57%	0.78%	0.53%	0.43%	0.55%	0.83%	0.74%	0.63%
GARDEN WASTE	2.49%	2.34%	0.52%	4.26%	0.31%	4.02%	1.57%	1.35%
PUTRESCIBLES	16.52%	28.37%	16.20%	32.97%	17.10%	28.45%	24.13%	21.57%
FINES	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	0.93%	0.20%	0.97%	0.37%
HHW	1.47%	0.30%	1.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.10%	0.48%
WEEE	1.17%	1.10%	1.32%	4.27%	0.67%	0.41%	2.91%	1.13%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	17.47%	15.67%	11.43%	10.41%	11.16%	11.48%	14.01%	13.15%
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	18.94%	29.72%	15.72%	32.64%	16.78%	31.01%	23.21%	21.95%
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	36.41%	45.39%	27.15%	43.05%	27.94%	42.50%	37.21%	35.11%

Table 4.2.2: Average residual waste generation weighted by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
PAPER	0.58	0.53	0.67	0.51	0.96	0.30	0.56	0.65
CARD & CARDBOARD	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.17	0.36	0.10	0.23	0.22
PLASTIC FILM	0.23	0.37	0.52	0.26	0.59	0.45	0.45	0.43
DENSE PLASTIC	0.45	0.39	0.96	0.43	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.51
TEXTILES	0.04	0.29	0.43	0.50	0.71	0.18	0.48	0.39
MISC COMBUSTIBLES	0.95	0.78	2.28	1.15	3.29	1.52	2.97	1.60
MISC NON-COMBUSTIBLES	0.53	0.34	0.89	0.34	1.13	0.04	0.03	0.62
GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.38	0.18
FERROUS METAL	0.22	0.09	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.05	0.21	0.14
NON-FERROUS METAL	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04
GARDEN WASTE	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.28	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.09
PUTRESCIBLES	0.69	1.32	1.28	2.14	1.68	1.44	2.01	1.37
FINES	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.02
HHW	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
WEEE	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.07
TOTAL	4.20	4.66	7.93	6.50	9.80	5.06	8.33	6.36
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	0.73	0.73	0.91	0.68	1.09	0.58	1.17	0.84
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	0.80	1.38	1.25	2.12	1.64	1.57	1.93	1.40
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.11	2.15	2.80	2.74	2.15	3.10	2.23

Figure 4.2.1: Average residual waste composition weighted by Acorn (%)

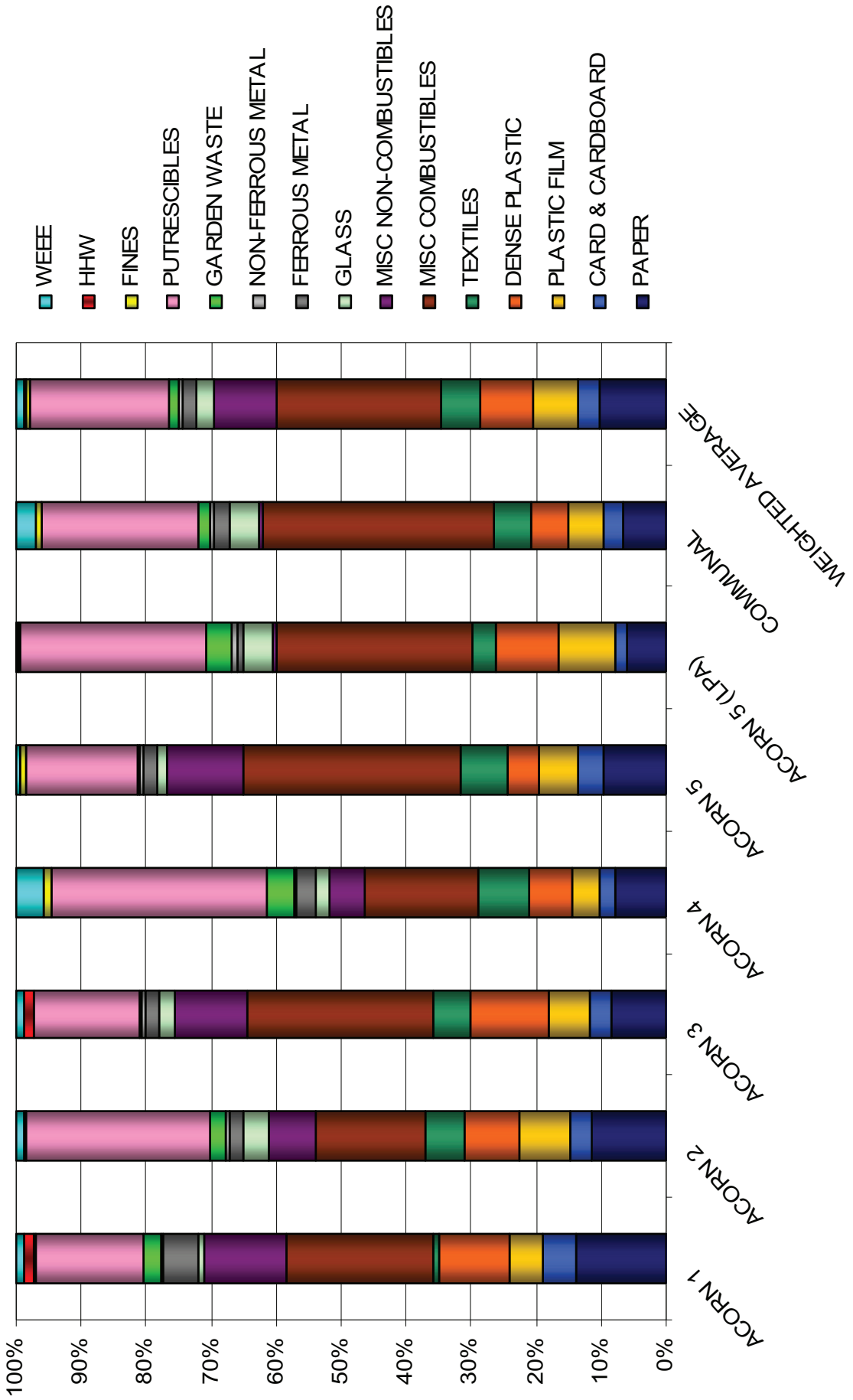
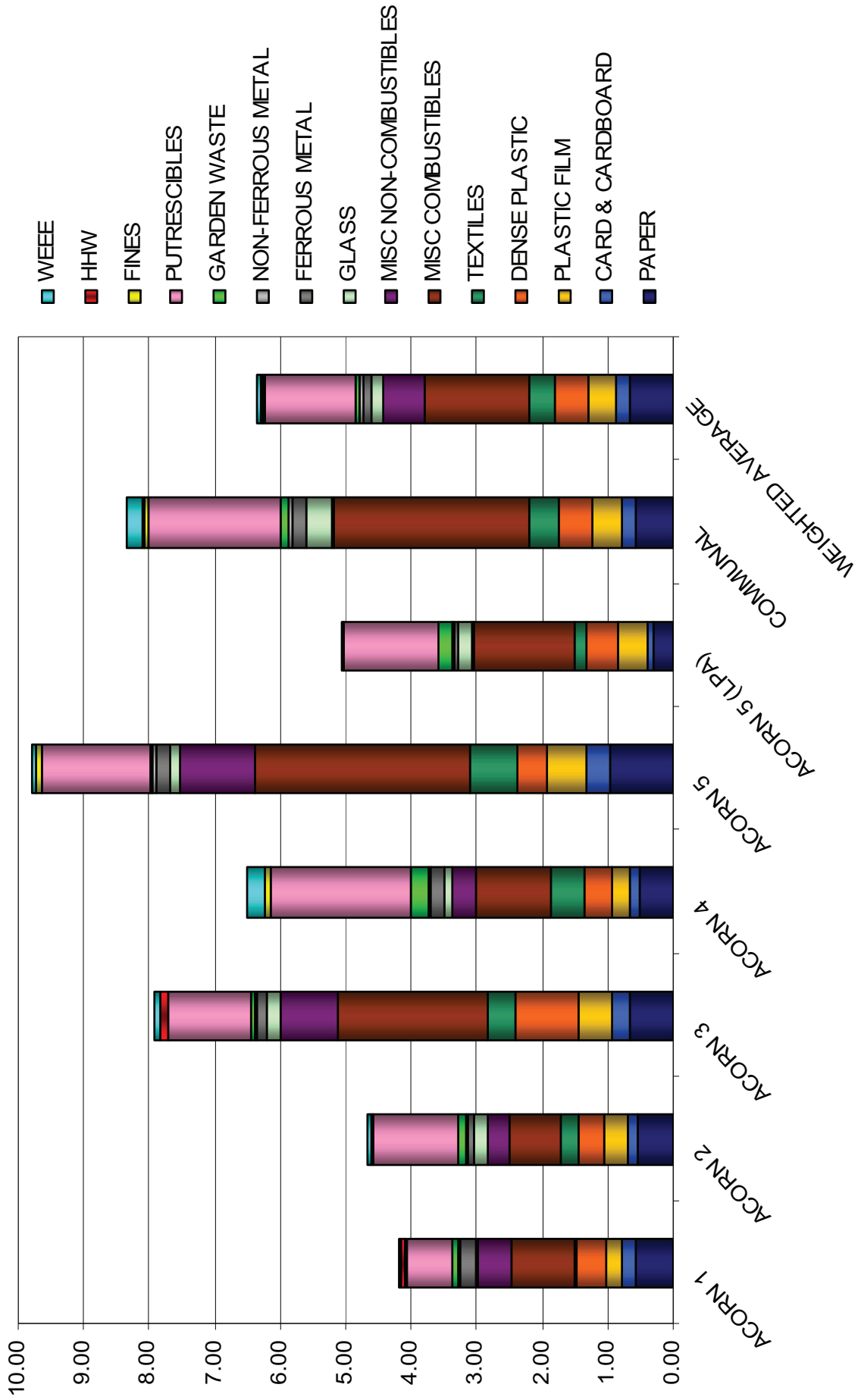


Figure 4.2.2: Average residual waste generation weighted by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.1 Organic Waste

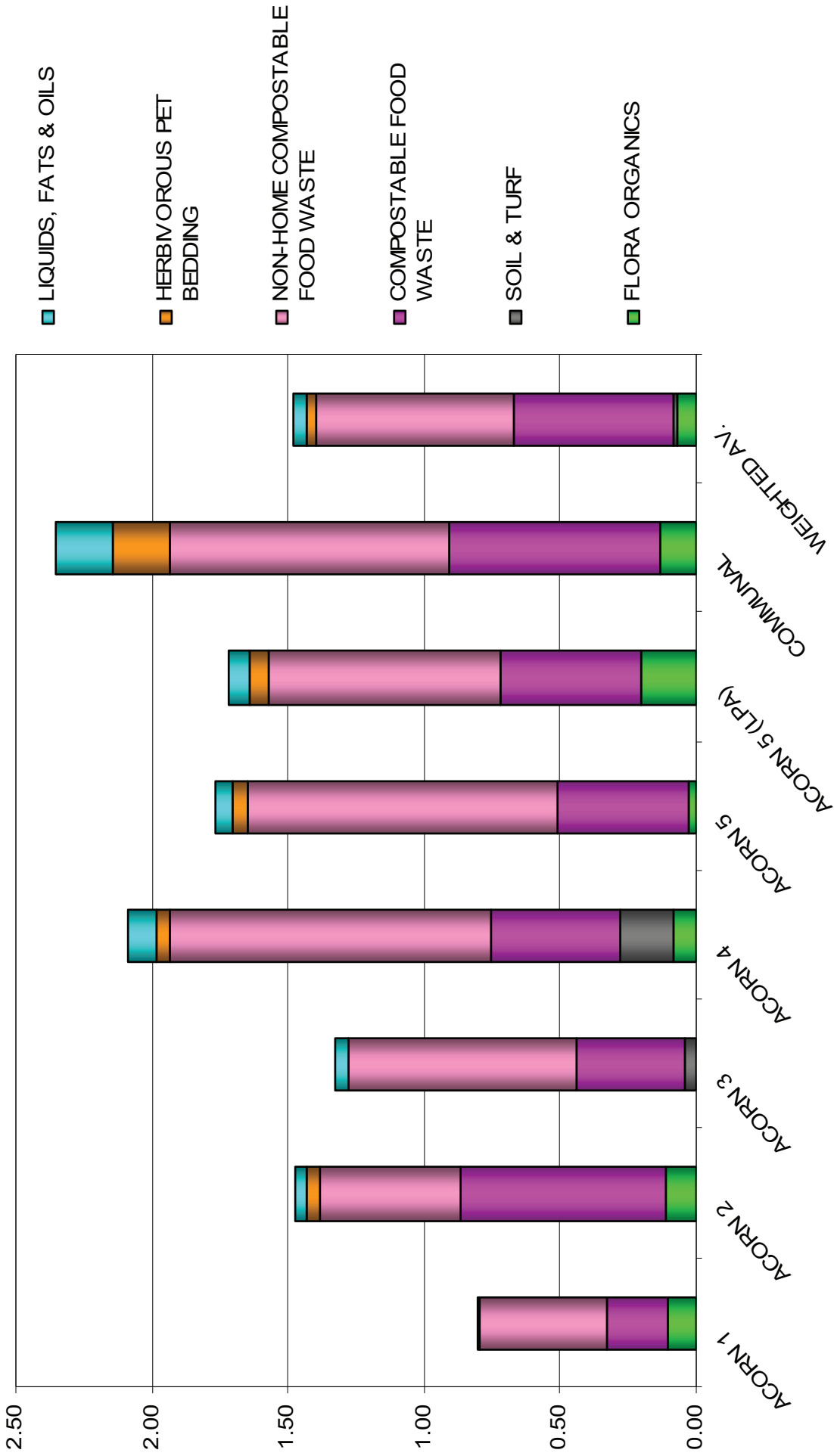
Organic waste, which includes garden and food waste (putrescibles), formed the greatest weight concentration of the primary waste categories for all Acorns. Ranges seen were from 16.7% from Acorn 3 households to 33.9% in Acorn 5 (LPA) households. Across the City as a whole around 23.3% of all residual waste (1.48kg/hh/wk) is classified as organic waste. Food waste accounted for between 15.6% (Acorn 3) and 27.4% (Acorn 2) of residual waste. Across the City as a whole around 20.6% of all residual waste (1.31kg/hh/wk) is classified as food waste. Currently Cambridge residents are able to recycle food waste at the kerbside using their green bin collection. Residents from Acorn 3 placed the most recyclable food into their residual bins at 2.81kg/hh/wk. Overall approximately 45% of this food waste (0.58kg/hh/wk) is potentially compostable in a general garden compost bin.

Residents throughout Cambridge can also utilise their green bins for the collection of general garden waste. In Acorns 3 and 5 levels of garden waste in residual bins were very low at 0.5% and 0.3% respectively. This equated to less than 0.05kg/hh/wk in total. In contrast the residual waste from Acorn 4 and Acorn 5(LPA) was over 4% garden waste; the equivalent of 0.28kg/hh/wk and 0.20kg/hh/wk respectively. Averaged for Cambridge it is seen that 17% of this garden waste consisted of soil and turf which is discouraged from the recycling collection. Across the City, recyclable forms of garden waste (i.e. garden clippings but not soil and turf) are responsible for an average of just 1.1%, or 0.07kg/hh/wk of residual waste. Table 4.2.1.1 and Figure 4.2.1.1 show the amounts of the different forms of organic waste found within the samples from each sample.

Table 4.2.1.1: Levels of organic wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL ORGANICS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
FLORA ORGANICS	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.07
SOIL & TURF	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
COMPOSTABLE FOOD WASTE	0.22	0.75	0.40	0.47	0.48	0.52	0.78	0.58
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOOD WASTE	0.47	0.52	0.84	1.19	1.14	0.85	1.02	0.73
HERBIVOROUS PET BEDDING	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.04
LIQUIDS, FATS & OILS	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.05
KG/HH/WK ORGANICS	0.80	1.48	1.33	2.09	1.77	1.72	2.35	1.48
% ORGANICS	19.08%	31.71%	16.71%	32.09%	18.06%	33.92%	28.22%	23.31%
KG/HH/WK FOOD WASTE	0.69	1.27	1.23	1.66	1.61	1.37	1.80	1.31
% FOOD WASTE	16.45%	27.37%	15.57%	25.53%	16.47%	27.00%	21.61%	20.59%

Figure 4.2.1.1: Levels of organic wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.2 Paper

On average, Acorn 1 residents had the highest concentrations of this type of waste (13.8%), with Acorn 5 disposing of the most at 0.96kg/hh/wk. In comparison just 5.9% (0.30kg/hh/wk) of residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was due to paper based materials. Across the City it was seen that around 10.2% or 0.65kg/hh/wk of residual waste consisted of discarded paper.

A proportion of this paper is available for recycling at the kerbside. Cambridge residents have a blue bin for recycling higher grade white paper such as newspapers, junk mail, envelopes and directories. In addition to this higher grade paper, Cambridge residents are able to place shredded paper into their green organics bin. It was found that between 50.5% (Acorn 3 and Acorn 5(LPA)) and 74.8% (Acorn 1) of paper could have been placed in either the blue or green bins as opposed to the residual bin.

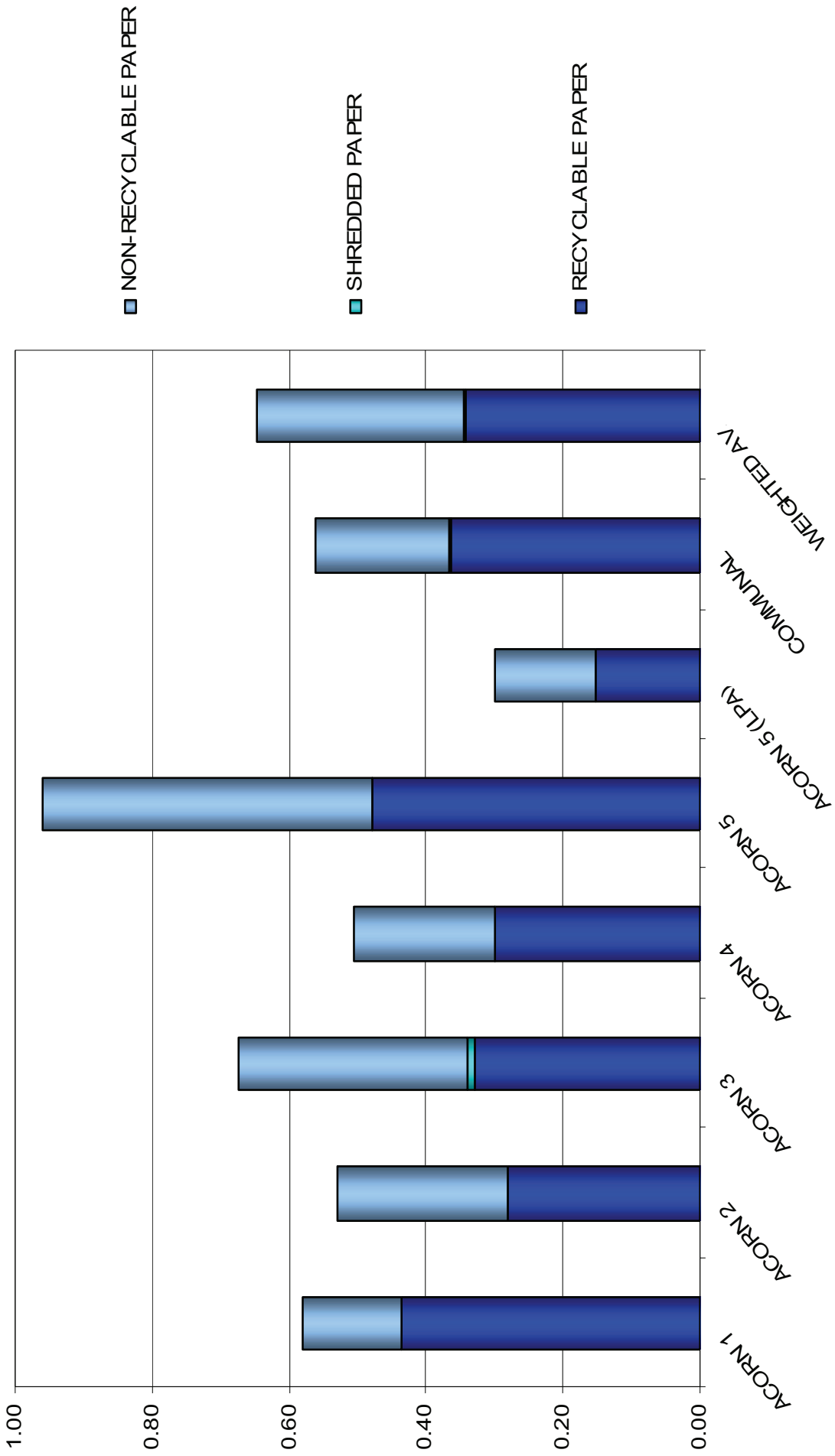
When accounting for all of the various types of paper within the residual waste, it is seen that 53.3% of residual paper was recyclable which accounted for 5.4% of all the residual waste or 0.35kg/hh/wk.

Table 4.2.2.1 and Figure 4.2.2.1 show the amounts of the different forms of paper waste for each Acorn.

Table 4.2.2.1: Levels of paper wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL PAPER	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.33	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.36	0.34
SHREDDED PAPER	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.15	0.25	0.33	0.21	0.48	0.15	0.20	0.30
KG/HH/WK TOTAL PAPER	0.58	0.53	0.67	0.51	0.96	0.30	0.56	0.65
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.34	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.37	0.35
% PAPER RECYCLABLE	74.77%	53.37%	50.52%	59.17%	49.83%	50.52%	65.29%	53.27%

Figure 4.2.2.1: Levels of paper wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.3 Card & Cardboard

On average, Acorn 1 residents had the highest concentrations of this type of waste (5%), with Acorn 5 disposing of the most at 0.36kg/hh/wk. In comparison just 1.9% (0.10kg/hh/wk) of residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was due to card and cardboard based materials. Across the City it was seen that around 3.5% or 0.22kg/hh/wk of residual waste consisted of discarded card and cardboard.

A proportion of this card & cardboard is available for recycling at the kerbside. Cambridge residents have a blue bin for recycling thin card, corrugated cardboard and drinks cartons. It was found that between 65% (Acorn 1) and 94% (Acorn 5-LPA) of card and cardboard could have been placed in the blue bin as opposed to the residual bin. Across Cambridge, 84% of residual card and cardboard was compatible with recycling collections which accounted for 2.9% of all the residual waste or 0.18kg/hh/wk.

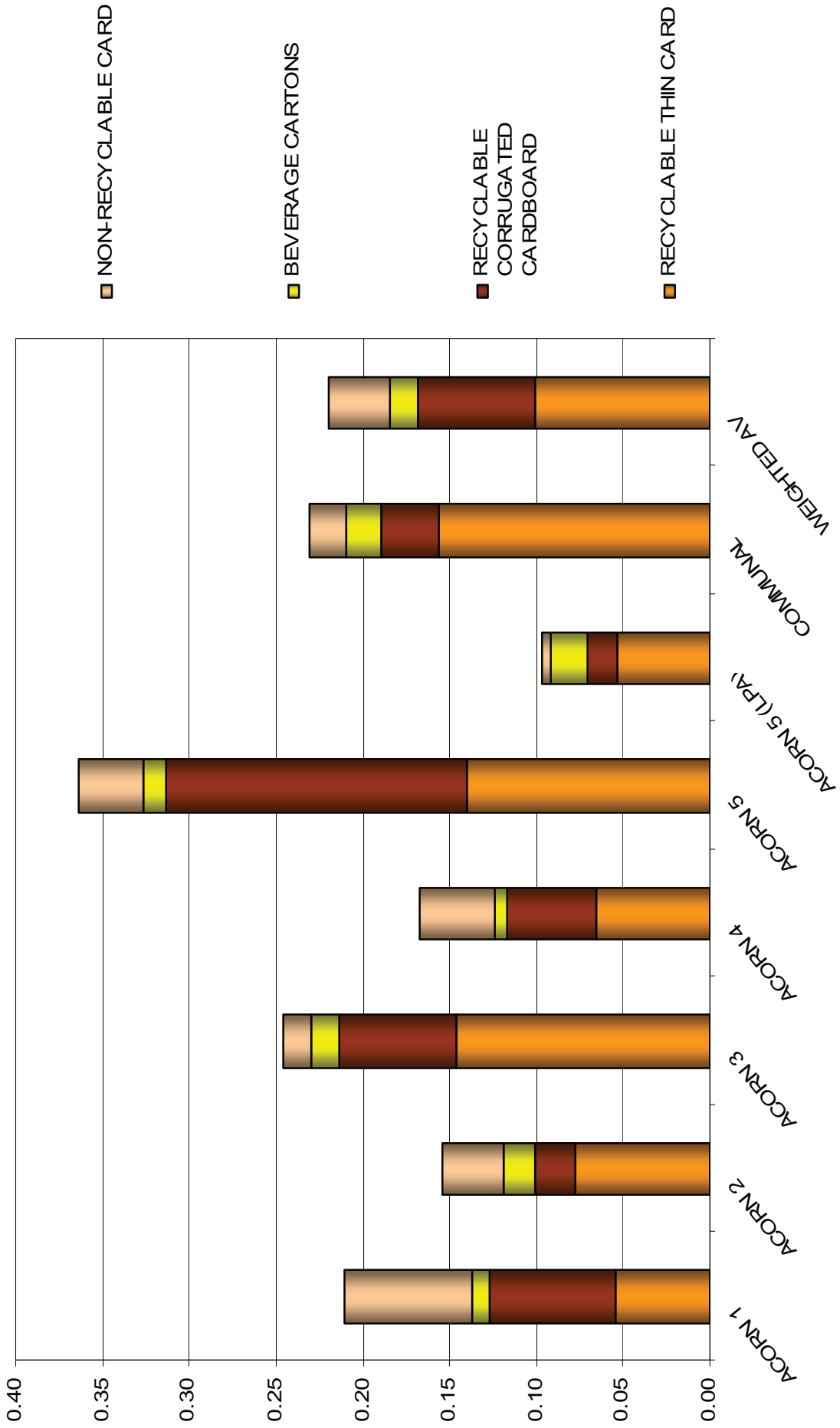
Table 4.2.3.1 and Figure 4.2.3.1 show the amounts of the different forms of card and cardboard waste for each Acorn.

When combining paper and card together it is estimated that 61% of that present in residual bins could have been recycled via kerbside recycling collections. This amounts to 8.3% of all the residual waste being collected – a total of 0.53kg/hh/wk.

Table 4.2.3.1: Levels of card wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL CARD	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE THIN CARD	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.14	0.05	0.16	0.10
RECYCLABLE CORRUGATED CARDBOARD	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.07
BEVERAGE CARTONS	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
NON-RECYCLABLE CARD	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.04
KG/HH/WK TOTAL CARD & CARDBOARD	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.17	0.36	0.10	0.23	0.22
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.12	0.33	0.09	0.21	0.18
% CARD KERBSIDE RECYCLABLE	65.22%	77.15%	93.19%	74.50%	89.79%	94.04%	90.71%	83.93%

Figure 4.2.3.1: Levels of card wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.4 Plastics

As a UK average approximately 12% of the waste disposed of by households is plastic. In this sampling campaign average ranges seen were 10.7% total plastic by weight from Acorn 4 households to 18.6% in the waste from Acorn 3 households. Cambridge residents currently recycle plastic bottles as part of their blue bin collections. Across the City as a whole, 14.9% of residual waste was classified as plastic which equates to 0.94kg/hh/wk. On the whole plastic waste, although not heavy in itself, can produce large volumes of waste.

Figure 4.2.4.1 clearly shows the levels of recyclable plastic bottles within the plastic portion of the residual waste. On average, around 46% of this plastic waste present in the residual was due to plastic film with the remainder being dense plastic. Up to 9.9% of residual dense plastic consisted of plastic bottles meaning that just 0.8% of residual waste (0.05kg/hh/wk) collected throughout Cambridge was made up of plastic bottles that could have been recycled. Up to 0.13kg/hh/wk of plastic bottles were seen in communal bins representing over a quarter of all the dense plastic present.

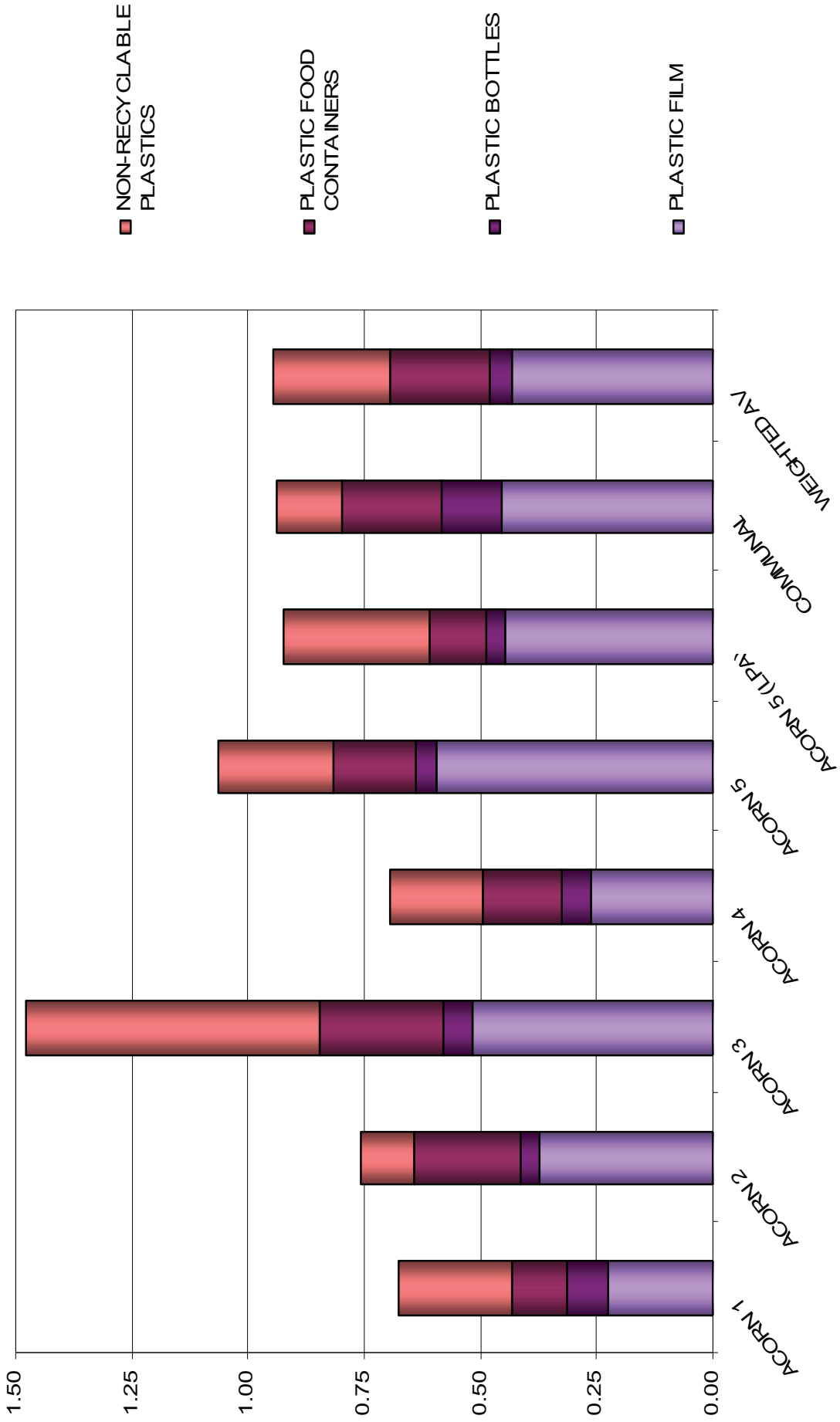
From July 2012 Cambridge households will be able to recycle plastic food containers in addition to plastic bottles. On average these formed 3.4% of the total residual waste equating to 0.21kg/hh/wk. This means that 0.27kg/hh/wk or 4.2% of the residual waste is due to recyclable plastic bottles and containers.

Table 4.2.4.1 and Figure 4.2.4.1 show the amounts of the different forms of plastic waste found within the residual samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.4.1: Levels of plastics within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL PLASTICS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PLASTIC FILM	0.23	0.37	0.52	0.26	0.59	0.45	0.45	0.43
PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.05
PLASTIC FOOD CONTAINERS	0.12	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.22	0.21
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	0.25	0.11	0.63	0.20	0.24	0.31	0.14	0.25
KG/HH/WK TOTAL PLASTIC	0.68	0.76	1.48	0.70	1.06	0.92	0.94	0.94
% DENSE PLASTIC RECYCLABLE	19.39%	11.04%	6.41%	14.22%	9.84%	9.18%	26.63%	9.85%

Figure 4.2.4.1: Levels of plastics within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.5 Metals

In this sampling campaign average concentrations of residual metals were seen to be 1.9% total metal by weight from Acorn 5(LPA) households to 5.8% in the waste from Acorn 1 households, averaging 2.8% overall. Cambridge residents have access to a recycling collection of food and drink cans as well as empty aerosols and clean foil via their blue bin service. The average weight of metals in the residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was 0.09kg/hh/wk rising to 0.27kg/hh/wk in communal bins.

A proportion of this metal waste is available for recycling at the kerbside relative to the blue bin collection. It was found that just 13% of Acorn 1 metals were recyclable rising to 77% for the metals in Acorn 5(LPA) residual waste. Across the City an average of 52.5% or 0.09kg/hh/wk of residual metal is classified as recyclable, this equates to 1.5% of all collected residual waste.

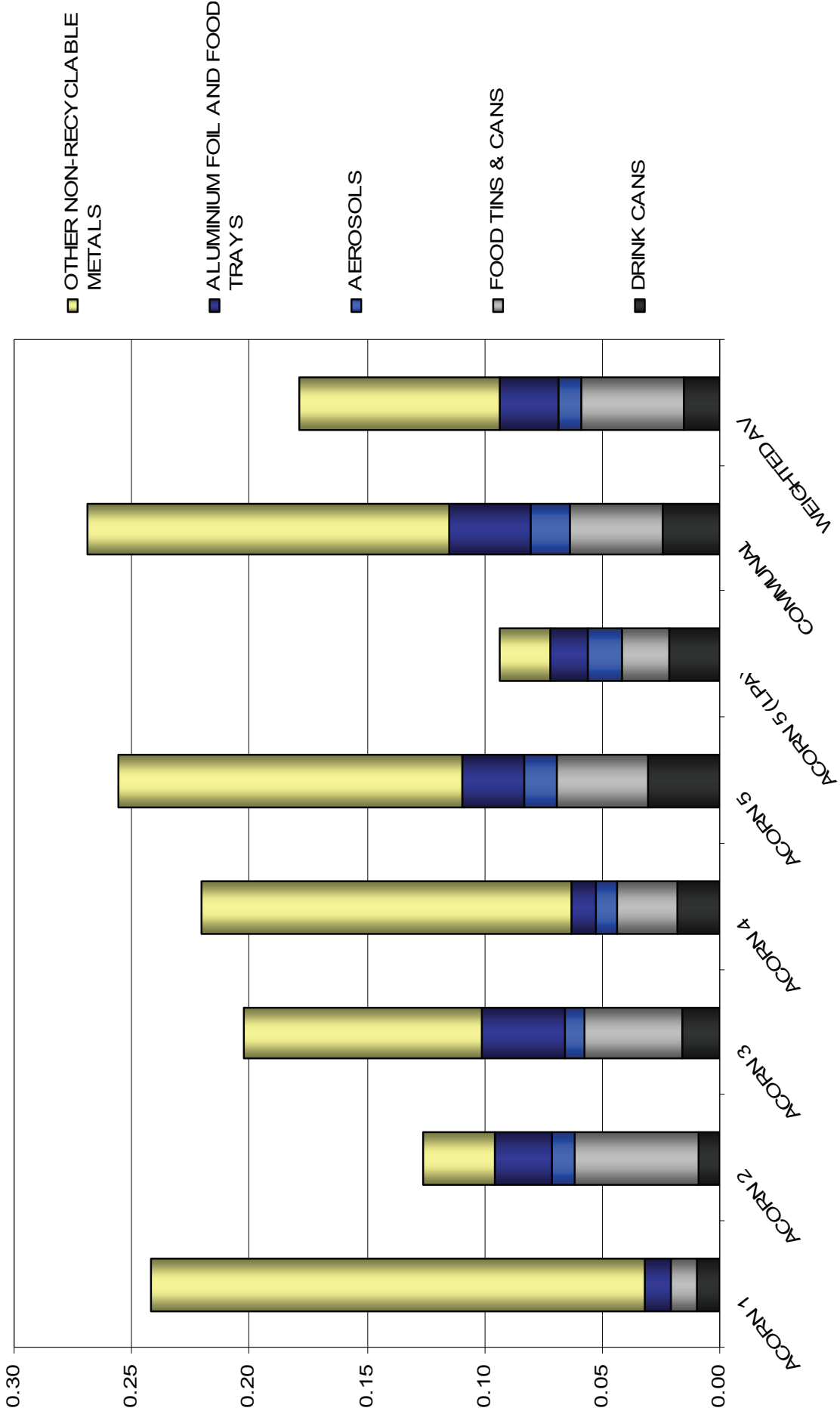
On the whole 78% of metals were ferrous accounting for 0.14kg/hh/wk with non-ferrous metals contributing 0.04kg/hh/wk. The majority of metallic waste present in all samples was seen to be ferrous.

Table 4.2.5.1 and Figure 4.2.5.1 show the amounts of the different forms of metallic waste found within the samples from each Acorn. Food cans tend to require a degree of washing before being placed into recycling containers and as such are often less well diverted than cleaner drinks cans.

Table 4.2.5.1: Levels of metals within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL METALS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
DRINK CANS	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
FOOD TINS & CANS	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04
AEROSOLS	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
ALUMINIUM FOIL AND FOOD TRAYS	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
OTHER NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	0.21	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.08
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.09
TOTAL METALS	0.24	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.09	0.27	0.18
% FERROUS	90.16%	71.00%	79.19%	87.30%	78.93%	55.42%	77.02%	77.64%
% RECYCLABLE	13.31%	76.02%	49.78%	28.45%	42.69%	77.11%	42.82%	52.46%

Figure 4.2.5.1: Levels of metals within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.6 Glass

In this sampling campaign the average concentration of residual glass was seen to be 1% total glass by weight from Acorn 1 households rising to 4.6% in the waste from communal bins. Cambridge residents are able to recycle glass bottles and jars at the kerbside using their blue bin service. The weight of glass in the residual waste from Acorn 1 was 0.04kg/hh/wk rising to 0.38kg/hh/wk in communal bins. This represented a City wide average of 2.8% or 0.18kg/hh/wk.

A proportion of this glass consists of bottles and jars which could have been recycled at the kerbside. It was found that across Cambridge an average of 94% or 0.16kg/hh/wk of residual glass is classified as recyclable, this equates to 2.6% of all collected residual waste.

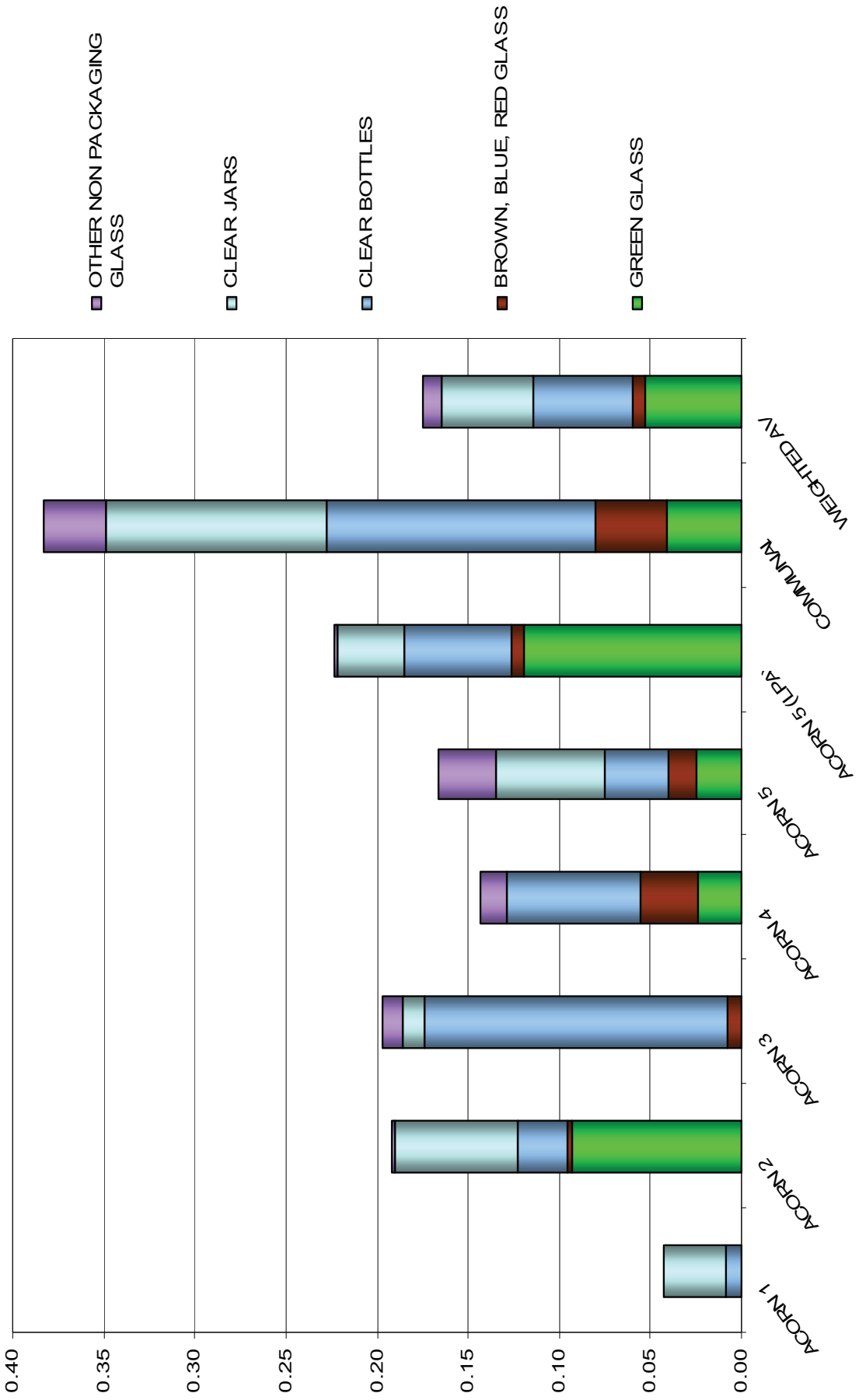
In most samples the majority of recyclable glass was seen to be higher grade clear glass, across Cambridge 64% of recyclable glass was clear, accounting for 0.11kg/hh/wk of residual waste. Around 52% of the clear glass was due to jars as opposed to bottles.

Table 4.2.6.1 and Figure 4.2.6.1 show the amounts of the different forms of glass waste found within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.6.1: Levels of glass within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL GLASS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
GREEN GLASS	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.04	0.05
BROWN, BLUE, RED GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01
CLEAR BOTTLES	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.15	0.05
CLEAR JARS	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.05
OTHER NON PACKAGING GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01
KG/HH/WK TOTAL GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.38	0.18
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.35	0.16
% RECYCLABLE	100%	98.99%	94.36%	89.99%	80.74%	99.24%	91.15%	94.17%
% OF RECYCLABLE GLASS - CLEAR	100%	49.56%	95.85%	57.08%	70.33%	42.98%	76.93%	63.76%

Figure 4.2.6.1: Levels of glass within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.7 Textiles

The concentration of residual textile waste was seen to be 1% textiles from Acorn 1 households to 7.7% in the waste from Acorn 4 households. Cambridge residents are currently not able to recycle textiles at the kerbside. The average weight of textile waste in the residual waste from Acorn 1 was 0.04kg/hh/wk rising to 0.71kg/hh/wk in Acorn 5. On average 6.2% or 0.39kg/hh/wk of residual waste is classified as textile waste.

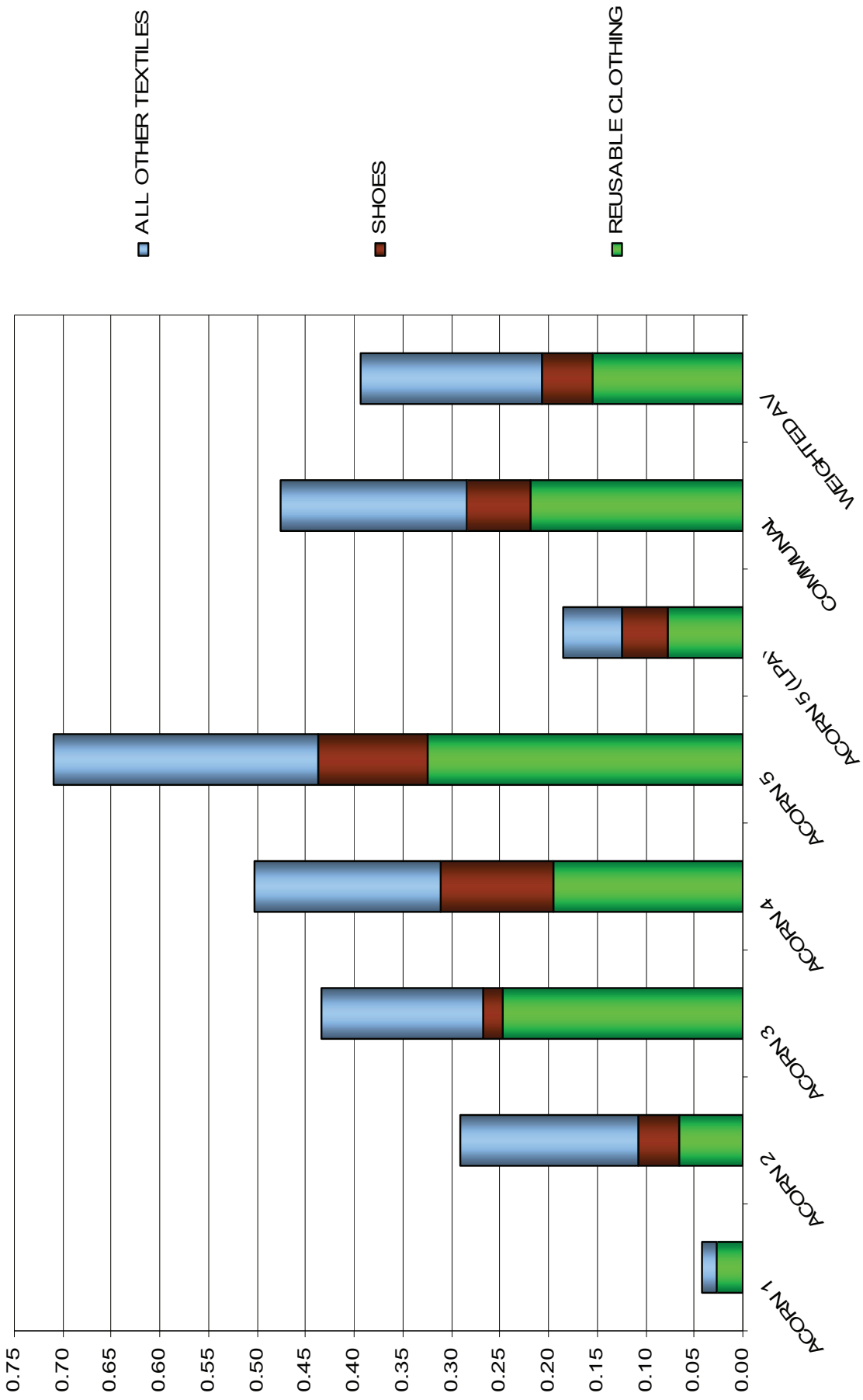
A proportion of this textile waste is available for recycling either at bring banks or charity outlets in the form of reusable clothes and shoes. It was found that between 37% (Acorn 2) and 67% of Acorn 5(LPA) of textile waste was of this potentially recyclable type. Up to 0.44kg/hh/wk (Acorn 5) of recyclable textiles are being placed into the residual waste by Cambridge householders. Across Cambridge an average of 52.5% or 0.21kg/hh/wk of residual textiles is classified as reusable, this equates to 3.3% of all collected residual waste.

Table 4.2.7.1 and Figure 4.2.7.1 show the amounts of the different forms of textile waste found within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.7.1: Levels of textiles within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL TEXTILES	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
REUSABLE CLOTHING	0.03	0.07	0.25	0.20	0.33	0.08	0.22	0.15
SHOES	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.05
ALL OTHER TEXTILES	0.01	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.27	0.06	0.19	0.19
KG/HH/WK TOTAL TEXTILES	0.04	0.29	0.43	0.50	0.71	0.18	0.48	0.39
KG/HH/WK REUSABLE TEXTILES	0.03	0.11	0.27	0.31	0.44	0.12	0.28	0.21
% REUSABLE TEXTILES	66.10%	36.88%	61.45%	61.89%	61.69%	67.35%	59.77%	52.51%

Figure 4.2.7.1: Levels of textiles within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.8 Hazardous Items (HHW) & WEEE

In this sampling campaign the average overall concentration of hazardous and WEEE waste was seen to be 1.6% which equates to around 0.10kg/hh/wk. Acorn 4 households disposed of the most HHW and WEEE waste, where it was responsible for 4.3% of collected waste or 0.28kg/hh/wk. Table 4.2.8.1 shows the amounts of HHW and WEEE within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.8.1: Levels of HHW and WEEE within each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL HHW & WEEE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HHW	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
WEEE	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.07
TOTAL	0.11	0.06	0.21	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.25	0.10
% HHW & WEEE	2.64%	1.40%	2.65%	4.27%	0.67%	0.44%	3.00%	1.61%

HHW	WEEE
PAINT	CHARGERS
HALOGEN BULB	GAME REMOTE
BATTERIES	XMAS LIGHTS
MEDICINES	THERMOSTAT
WEED KILLER	MOBILE PHONE
	TORCHES
	SMOKE ALARM
	SWITCH
	MODEM
	LAMPS
	KETTLES
	STEREO & SPEAKERS
	MOTOR
	TELEPHONE
	HAIR STRAIGHTENERS
	CABLES & LEADS
	SOCKERS
	DEEP FAT FRYER
	FAN
	BLENDER
	CALCULATOR

4.2.9 Disposable Nappies

The profile of this type of waste has increased in recent years. Levels of this waste within the residual bins of households with babies can be extremely high. In this survey the concentrations of disposable nappies ranged between 1.3% in Acorn 3 up to 33.5% in communal bins. Communal bins were seen to contain around 2.79kg/hh/wk of disposable nappies. Throughout Cambridge as a whole around 17% of collected residual waste consists of disposable nappies, which equates to 1.08kg/hh/wk.

4.3 Potential recyclability of the residual waste

The overall recyclability of the residual waste relates to all the items present that could have been accepted into the kerbside recycling schemes currently running in Cambridge. Results from the survey showed that the overall recyclability of the residual waste was highest in Acorn 2 households at 45.4%, and lowest in Acorn 3 at 27.2%. Across Cambridge it is expected that 35.1% of all residual waste being disposed of is recyclable at the kerbside.

The majority of the recyclable materials present within the residual waste were compatible with the green organics bin. On average 22% of residual waste could have been recycled in the green bin ranging from 15.7% of Acorn 3 waste up to 32.6% of Acorn 4 waste.

On average just over 13% of the residual waste throughout Cambridge was recyclable via the blue bin collection. Around 10.4% of the residual waste from Acorn 4 was compatible with blue bins compared with 17.5% of that from Acorn 1.

Table 4.3.1.1: Proportion of residual waste currently recyclable relative to current schemes (%)

% RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	17.47%	15.67%	11.43%	10.41%	11.16%	11.48%	14.01%	13.15%
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	18.94%	29.72%	15.72%	32.64%	16.78%	31.01%	23.21%	21.95%
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	36.41%	45.39%	27.15%	43.05%	27.94%	42.50%	37.21%	35.11%

In terms of the amount of recyclables disposed of it is seen that Acorn 1 householders place around 1.53kg/hh/wk of materials in residual bins that could either be placed into their blue or green recycling bins. For communal bins this amount was 3.1kg/hh/wk. Across Cambridge around 2.23kg/hh/wk of recyclable material is being disposed of in the residual waste.

Table 4.3.1.2: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste currently and potentially recyclable relative to current schemes

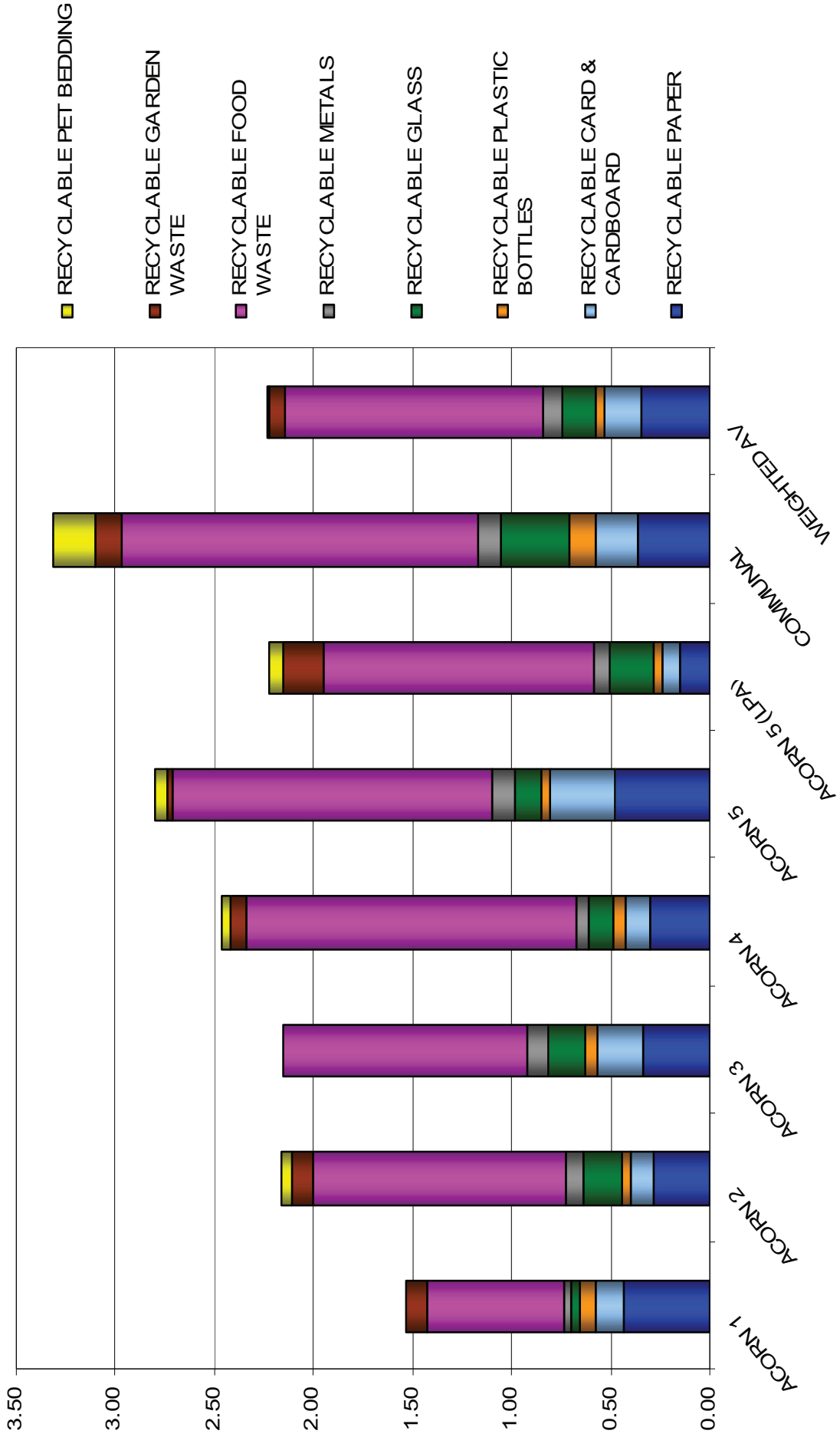
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	0.73	0.73	0.91	0.68	1.09	0.58	1.17	0.84
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	0.80	1.38	1.25	2.12	1.64	1.57	1.93	1.40
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.11	2.15	2.80	2.74	2.15	3.10	2.23

Figure 4.3.1.1 clearly shows the levels of residual materials currently collectable in the recycling collections available in Cambridge. Different households were seen to dispose of differing levels of recyclable materials, both in terms of volume and composition (Table 4.3.1.3). Without exception it is seen that the two Acorn 5 samples and the waste from the communal bins contained the highest levels of each material compatible with kerbside recycling.

Table 4.3.1.3: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste potentially recyclable relative to Acorn (Kg/hh/wk)

KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.34	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.37	0.35
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.12	0.33	0.09	0.21	0.18
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.05
RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.35	0.16
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.09
RECYCLABLE FOOD WASTE	0.69	1.27	1.23	1.66	1.61	1.37	1.80	1.31
RECYCLABLE GARDEN WASTE	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.07
RECYCLABLE PET BEDDING	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.01
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.16	2.15	2.47	2.80	2.22	3.31	2.23

Figure 4.3.1.1: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste potentially recyclable relative to Acorn (Kg/hh/wk)



4.4 Biodegradable waste

These figures are useful when considering the proportion of biodegradable waste, which may be subject to the national provision of the Landfill Directive. The data has been calculated using the compositional data in accordance with the percentages outlined in previous reports. For example, only 50% of miscellaneous combustible materials are considered to be biodegradable whereas 100% of paper and card is considered to be biodegradable.

National average figures are around 68%; in this survey the biodegradability of residual waste weighted across Cambridge was well below this level at 50.7%. Acorn 4 residual waste displayed the highest concentration of biodegradable items at 59.4%, with Acorn 3 residual waste being just 44.4% biodegradable. On average, around 3.22kg/hh/wk of biodegradable material was being placed into residual containers by Cambridge residents.

Table 4.4.1: Percentage composition of residual waste per Acorn – biodegradable materials

BIODEGRADABLE CONTRIBUTION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PAPER AND CARD	17.19%	12.94%	10.94%	9.61%	11.96%	7.39%	8.80%	12.25%
TEXTILES	0.50%	3.12%	2.74%	3.87%	3.62%	1.83%	2.85%	3.10%
MISC. COMBUSTIBLE*	11.26%	8.35%	14.36%	8.84%	16.80%	15.07%	17.84%	12.60%
	7.94%	5.73%	8.53%	4.78%	12.16%	12.51%	16.76%	8.51%
PUTRESCIBLES	18.98%	30.22%	16.40%	36.43%	17.10%	31.74%	24.44%	22.53%
FINES	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.46%	0.10%	0.49%	0.18%
TOTAL BIODEGRADABLE	48.18%	54.63%	44.44%	59.36%	49.94%	56.13%	54.42%	50.66%

* Disposable nappies are part of the miscellaneous combustible section. Their contribution to this section of biodegradable waste is highlighted in red.

4.5 Packaging Waste

These figures are useful when considering the proportion of packaging waste, which may be subject to the national provision of the Landfill Directive. The data has been calculated using a similar method to that used to calculate biodegradability.

Levels of packaging in the residual waste ranged from 12.3% in Acorn 5 residual waste to 22.1% in Acorn 2 residual waste. On average, around 1.08kg/hh/wk of packaging materials were being placed into residual containers by Cambridge residents, 17% of the total waste being disposed of.

Table 4.5.1: Percentage composition of residual waste per Acorn – packaging materials

PACKAGING CONTRIBUTION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PAPER AND CARD	4.62%	4.43%	3.32%	2.98%	4.28%	2.41%	3.88%	4.09%
PLASTIC FILM	3.69%	5.06%	4.61%	2.62%	2.89%	5.53%	3.40%	4.11%
DENSE PLASTIC	7.36%	6.70%	4.88%	3.90%	2.81%	4.28%	4.41%	4.96%
GLASS	1.01%	4.08%	2.34%	1.99%	1.37%	4.39%	4.18%	2.59%
METALS	0.63%	1.79%	1.05%	0.89%	0.98%	1.27%	1.17%	1.27%
TOTAL PACKAGING	17.31%	22.06%	16.20%	12.37%	12.34%	17.87%	17.05%	17.02%

5) Mixed dry recycling waste

5.1 Set out rates and waste generation

Table 5.1.1 and Figure 5.1.1 highlight the set out rates for blue recycling bins observed at the time waste was collected for compositional analysis. Table 5.1.2 and Figure 5.1.2 show the amount of mixed recycling waste generated in kg/hh/wk. The same houses were visited that had their residual waste surveyed. It was possible to calculate the set out relating to the proportion of these households actively placing out their waste. The amount of waste in kilograms per household per week is derived from the number of households who could set out waste and not just those that are participating. Set out rates for mixed recycling waste ranged between 66% for Acorn 4 and 84% for Acorn 3. Across Cambridge it is estimated that around 78% of residents are placing out their blue bins for collection.

Table 5.1.1: Average Set Out for mixed recycling waste (%)

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	74%
2	75%
3	84%
4	66%
5	82%
5 (LPA)	78%
COMMUNAL	N/A
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	78%

In this survey the average amount of mixed recycling generated in blue bins ranged between 2.36kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1 to 3.83kg/hh/wk from Acorn 3. Across Cambridge around 3.16kg/hh/wk of blue bin recycling waste is being placed out for collection at the kerbside.

Table 5.1.2: Average Mixed Recycling waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	2.36
2	3.07
3	3.83
4	2.95
5	3.09
5 (LPA)	2.52
COMMUNAL	3.80
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	3.16

Figure 5.1.1: Average Set Out for mixed recycling waste (%)

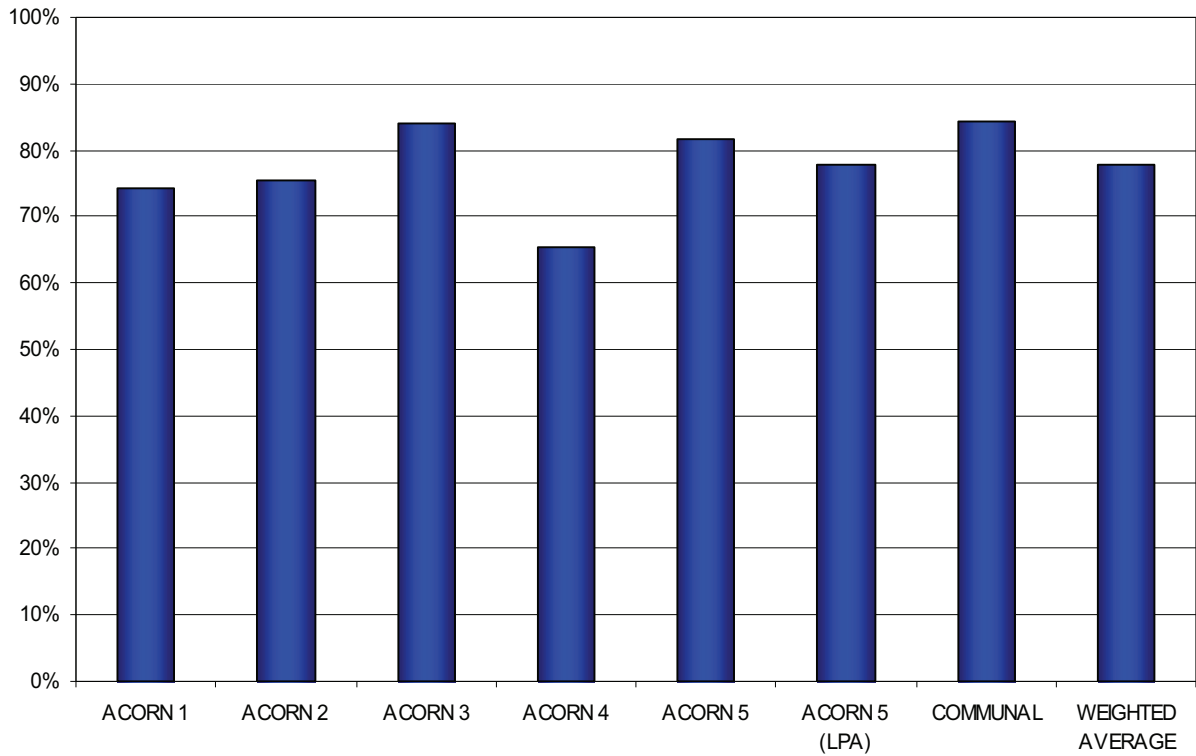
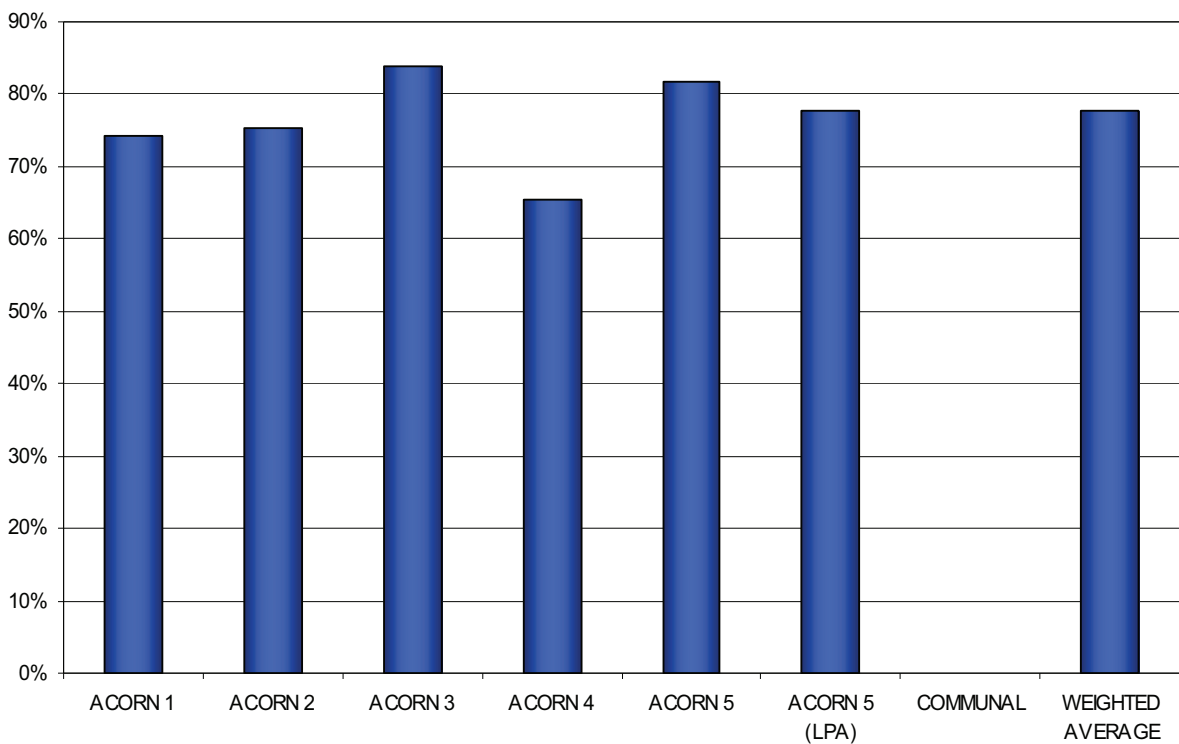


Figure 5.1.2: Average Mixed recycling waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)



5.2 Compositional analysis of mixed recycling waste

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the mixed recycling waste presented by households sampled throughout Cambridge. Hand sorting of the recycling waste gave concentration by weight figures for the fifteen main categories of waste as well as the more detailed sub-categories. Results can again be expressed in terms of percentage concentration and kg/hh/wk for individual samples and in relation to the household Acorn type surveyed. Table 5.2.1 and Figure 5.2.1 show mixed recycling data in terms of percentage composition with Table 5.2.2 and Figure 5.2.2 showing generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk for each sample taken from the blue recycling bins.

As residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable; then recycling waste will contain a fraction that is deemed to be contamination. That is to say that it is not compatible with the materials currently acceptable to the recycling container it is placed into.

Table 5.2.1: Composition of mixed recycling (% concentration) by Acorn

BLUE BIN RECYCLING	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	50.89%	46.17%	23.96%	25.91%	23.28%	31.61%	32.48%	36.16%
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	12.80%	12.42%	14.12%	13.13%	17.38%	13.94%	14.95%	13.85%
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	4.33%	4.28%	7.60%	5.74%	7.68%	8.58%	7.17%	5.76%
RECYCLABLE GLASS	18.59%	30.83%	41.13%	36.02%	35.39%	32.94%	25.61%	33.55%
RECYCLABLE METALS	5.08%	2.87%	6.02%	5.95%	5.12%	4.86%	5.56%	4.25%
CONTAMINATION MATERIALS	8.32%	3.43%	7.18%	13.23%	11.15%	8.06%	14.22%	6.42%
TOTAL RECYCLING	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 5.2.2: Composition of mixed recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn

BLUE BIN RECYCLING	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	1.20	1.42	0.92	0.76	0.72	0.80	1.24	1.14
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.30	0.38	0.54	0.39	0.54	0.35	0.57	0.44
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.10	0.13	0.29	0.17	0.24	0.22	0.27	0.18
RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.44	0.95	1.58	1.06	1.09	0.83	0.97	1.06
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.12	0.09	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.21	0.13
CONTAMINATION MATERIALS	0.20	0.11	0.27	0.39	0.34	0.20	0.54	0.20
TOTAL RECYCLING	2.36	3.07	3.83	2.95	3.09	2.52	3.80	3.16

Figure 5.2.1: Composition of mixed recycling (%) by Acorn

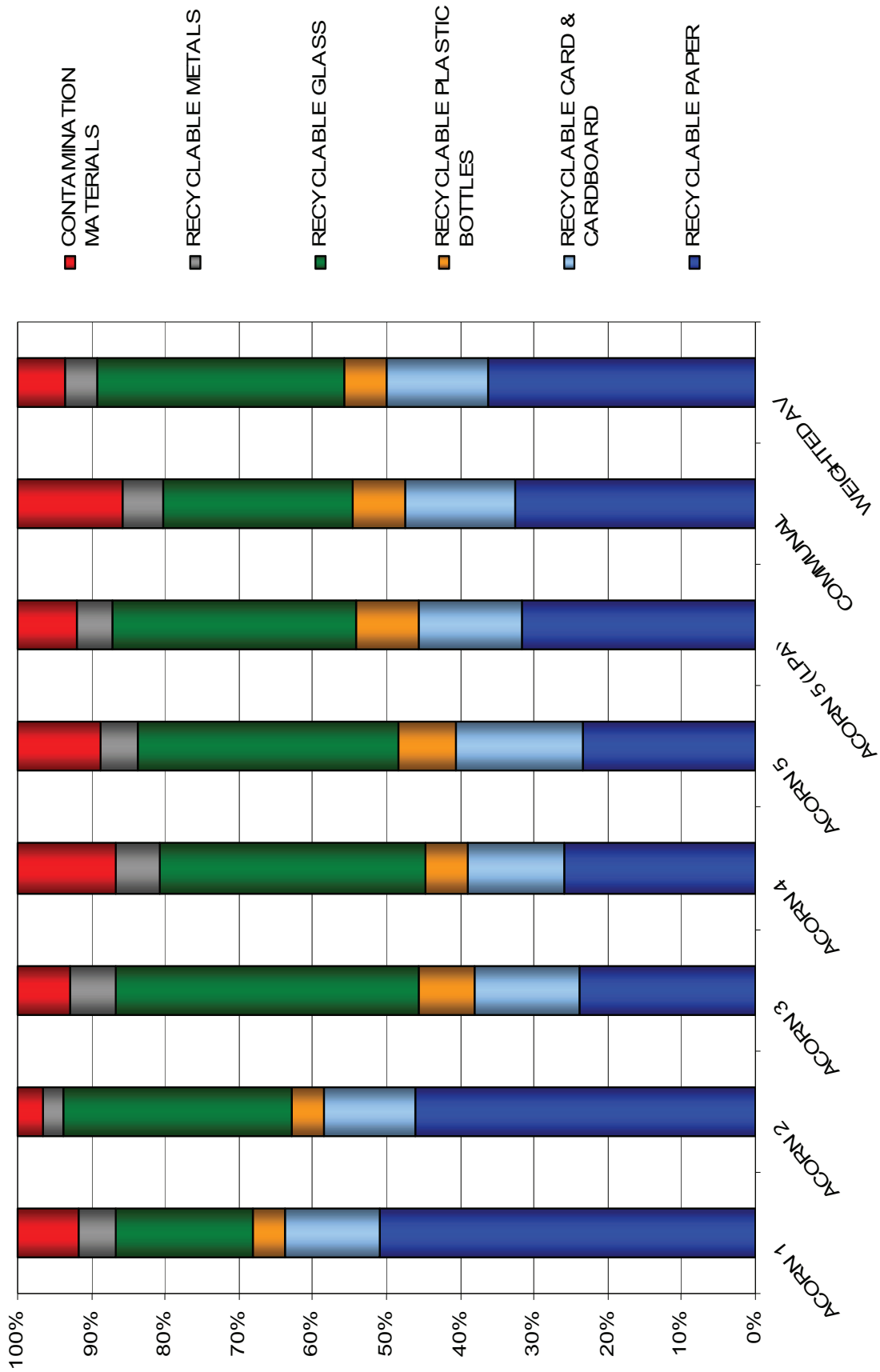
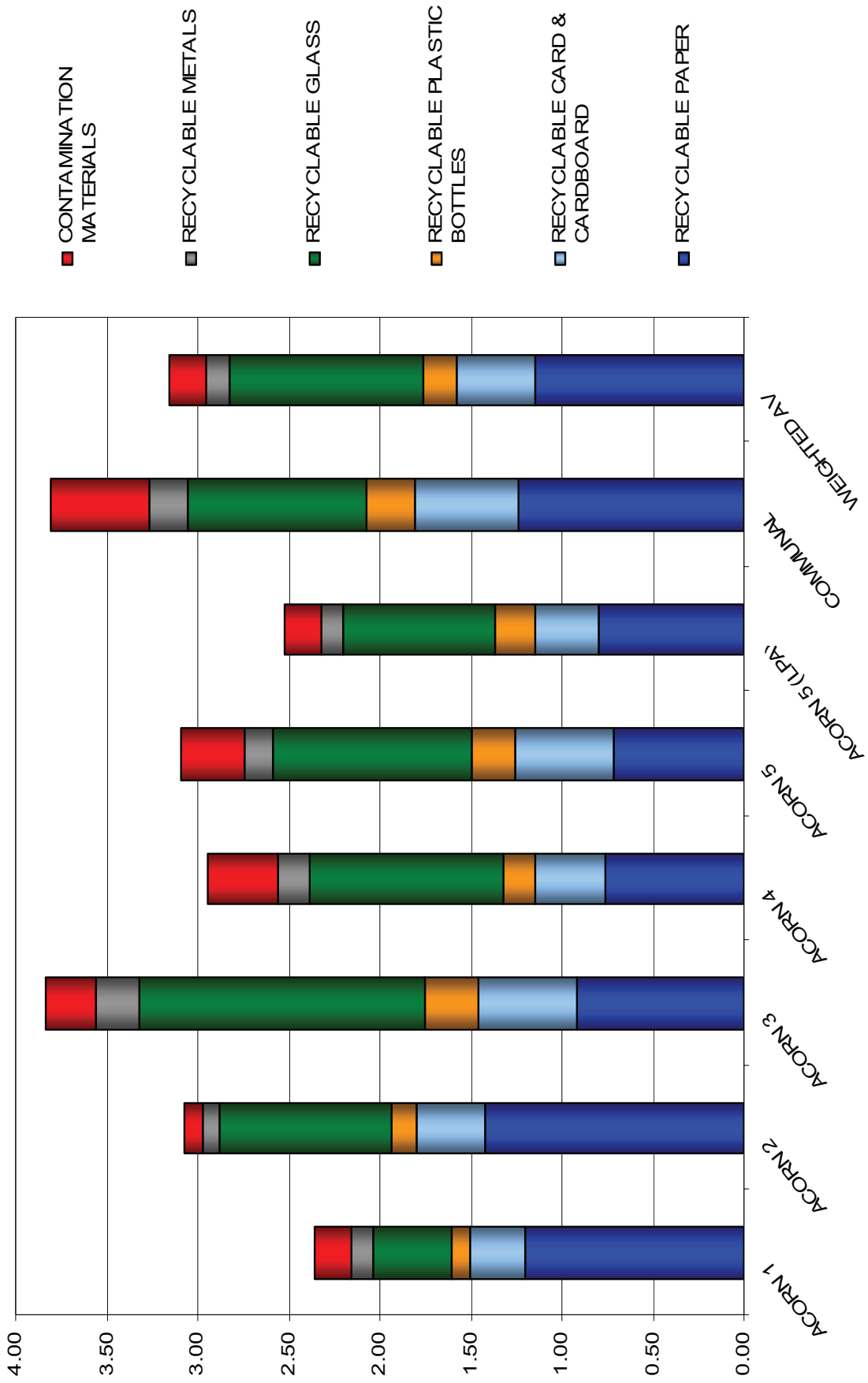


Figure 5.2.2: Composition of mixed recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn



5.3 Materials placed out for mixed recycling collections

This chapter looks in more detail at the individual materials placed out for blue bin recycling collections and highlights the effectiveness with which the mixed recycling scheme is capturing these items. Looking at the relationship between the residual and recycling waste streams presented will additionally give indications as to the overall diversion being achieved in the Cambridge samples.

Table 5.3.1 summarises the capture and diversion rates seen for the range of materials collected in the dry recycling collections. Recyclable paper, card & cardboard, plastics, glass and metals are collected in the blue bin.

Across Cambridge around 75.6% of all the materials currently collected in blue bins are being correctly recycled at the kerbside. Acorns 1 – 4 all recycled between 73% and 79% of their blue bin materials. In comparison Acorn 5 households recycled 69% whilst those using communal bins recycled just 58%. Overall it is estimated that 23.7% of kerbside waste throughout Cambridge is diverted through blue bin collections.

Table 5.3.1: Summary table for material capture and diversion rates (%) for mixed recycling

% CAPTURE RATES	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	73.72%	83.14%	72.96%	72.49%	59.96%	84.58%	83.29%	76.73%
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	72.89%	77.28%	72.19%	77.83%	66.54%	82.21%	81.76%	72.67%
PLASTIC BOTTLES	53.80%	75.57%	82.58%	73.38%	83.76%	83.16%	62.63%	78.24%
COLOURED GLASS BOTTLES & JARS	100.00%	87.60%	99.09%	88.53%	93.66%	72.18%	80.07%	91.55%
CLEAR GLASS BOTTLES	91.08%	86.29%	70.26%	89.58%	90.54%	81.91%	74.03%	82.40%
CLEAR GLASS JARS	79.37%	60.32%	96.72%	N/A	74.00%	86.58%	65.68%	75.68%
ALL RECYCLABLE GLASS	91.20%	83.29%	89.45%	89.15%	89.05%	78.94%	73.64%	86.53%
DRINK CANS	67.43%	75.29%	75.31%	82.71%	63.14%	64.51%	68.55%	71.54%
FOOD TINS	88.57%	51.11%	78.10%	73.66%	70.06%	75.17%	65.10%	65.51%
AEROSOLS	100.00%	35.30%	71.44%	61.23%	46.61%	52.05%	43.96%	51.30%
OTHER RECYCLABLE METALS	19.96%	7.86%	25.61%	26.29%	12.14%	29.91%	63.26%	14.45%
ALL RECYCLABLE METALS	78.80%	47.98%	69.56%	73.66%	59.18%	62.96%	63.49%	58.87%
ALL BLUE BIN MATERIALS	72.69%	79.14%	78.60%	77.33%	69.48%	77.35%	58.45%	76.55%
% DIVERSION	15.19%	30.96%	21.27%	21.04%	18.11%	21.66%	22.01%	23.69%

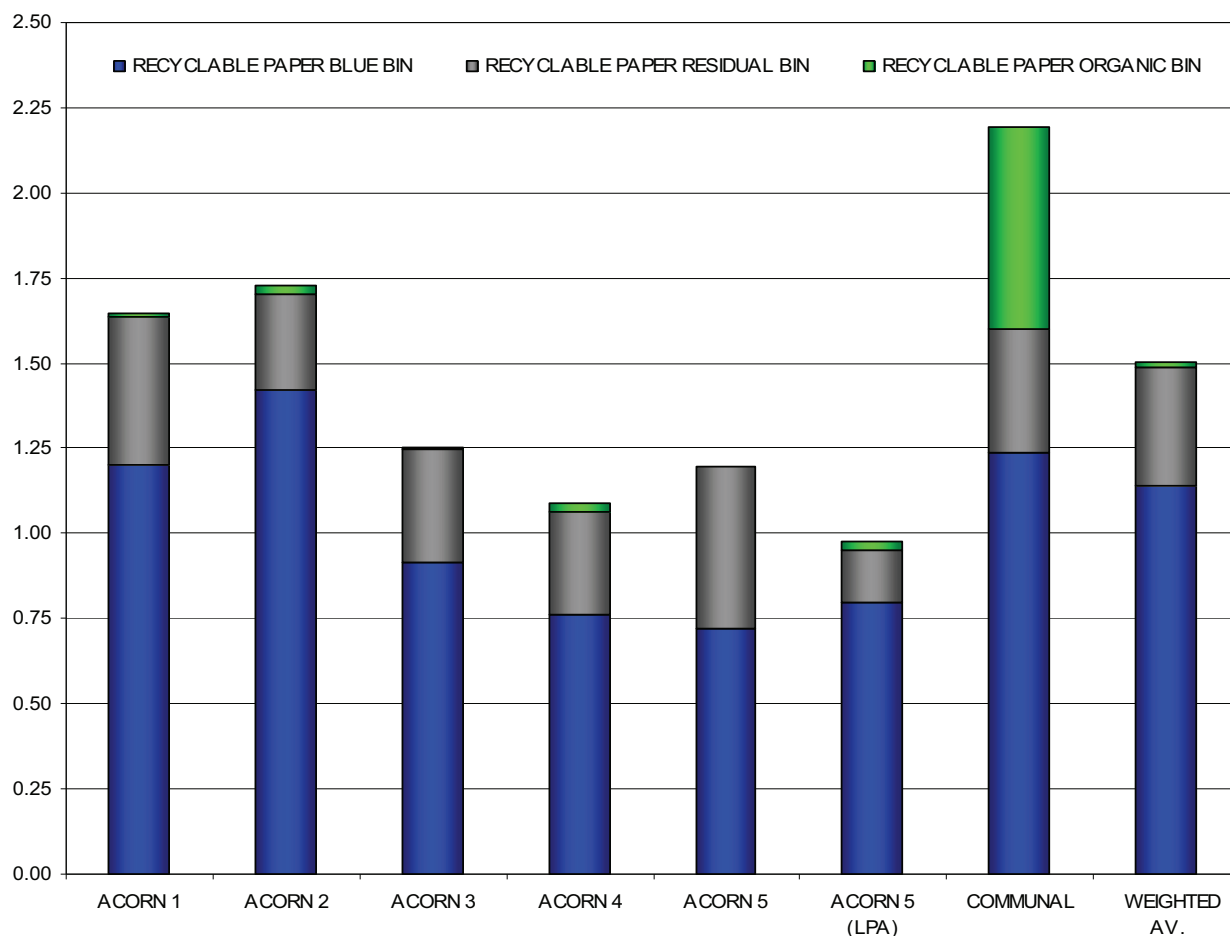
5.3.1 Paper Capture

Acorn 2 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable paper with 82% correctly being recycled; they generated 1.73kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in communal bin areas captured the least recyclable paper at 56% additionally they also generated the most of this recyclable paper at 2.19kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 1.50kg/hh/wk of recyclable paper is generated with around 76% being correctly placed into the blue bin*.

There are many different forms of paper and decisions have to be made by residents as to whether a particular piece of paper is to go into the recycling or residual waste. On average, the majority of all recyclable forms of paper are being correctly diverted by all the residents sampled although there is around 0.36kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable paper not being placed into blue bins. On average 23% of recyclable paper is in the residual bin with 1% in the organic bin. Figure 5.3.2.1 shows the distribution of recyclable paper throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.1.1: Distribution of recyclable paper within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



* This capture rate includes the paper disposed of in the organics bin. Although it is preferential that recyclable paper is put into the blue bin it is acceptable for the green bin. Shredded paper is only acceptable in green bins.

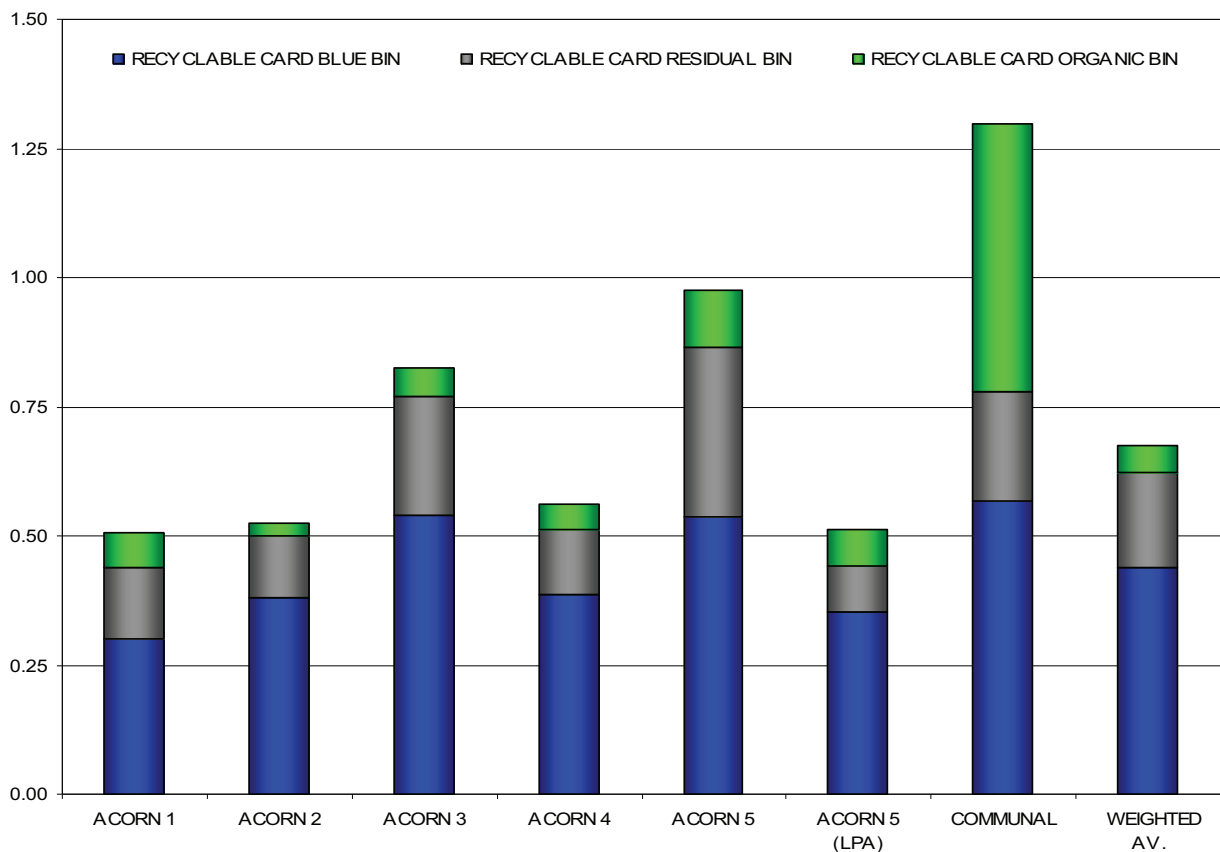
5.3.2 Card & Cardboard Capture

Acorn 2 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable card & cardboard with 73% correctly being recycled; they generated 0.52kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in communal bin areas captured the least at less than 44% additionally they also generated the most of this recyclable card & cardboard at 1.30kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 0.67kg/hh/wk of recyclable paper is generated with around 65% being correctly placed into the blue bin*.

As for paper, are many different forms of card & cardboard and decisions have to be made by residents as to whether a particular piece is to go into the recycling or residual waste. With the exception of residents in the communal bin sample, the majority of all recyclable forms of card & cardboard are being correctly diverted by all the residents surveyed although there is around 0.24kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable card & cardboard not being placed into blue bins. On average 27% of recyclable card & cardboard is in the residual bin with 8% in the organic bin. Figure 5.3.3.1 shows the distribution of recyclable card & cardboard throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.2.1: Distribution of recyclable card within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



* This capture rate includes certain card disposed of in the organics bin. Although it is preferential that recyclable card & cardboard is put into the blue bin it is acceptable for the green bin. Tetrapaks are only acceptable in blue bins.

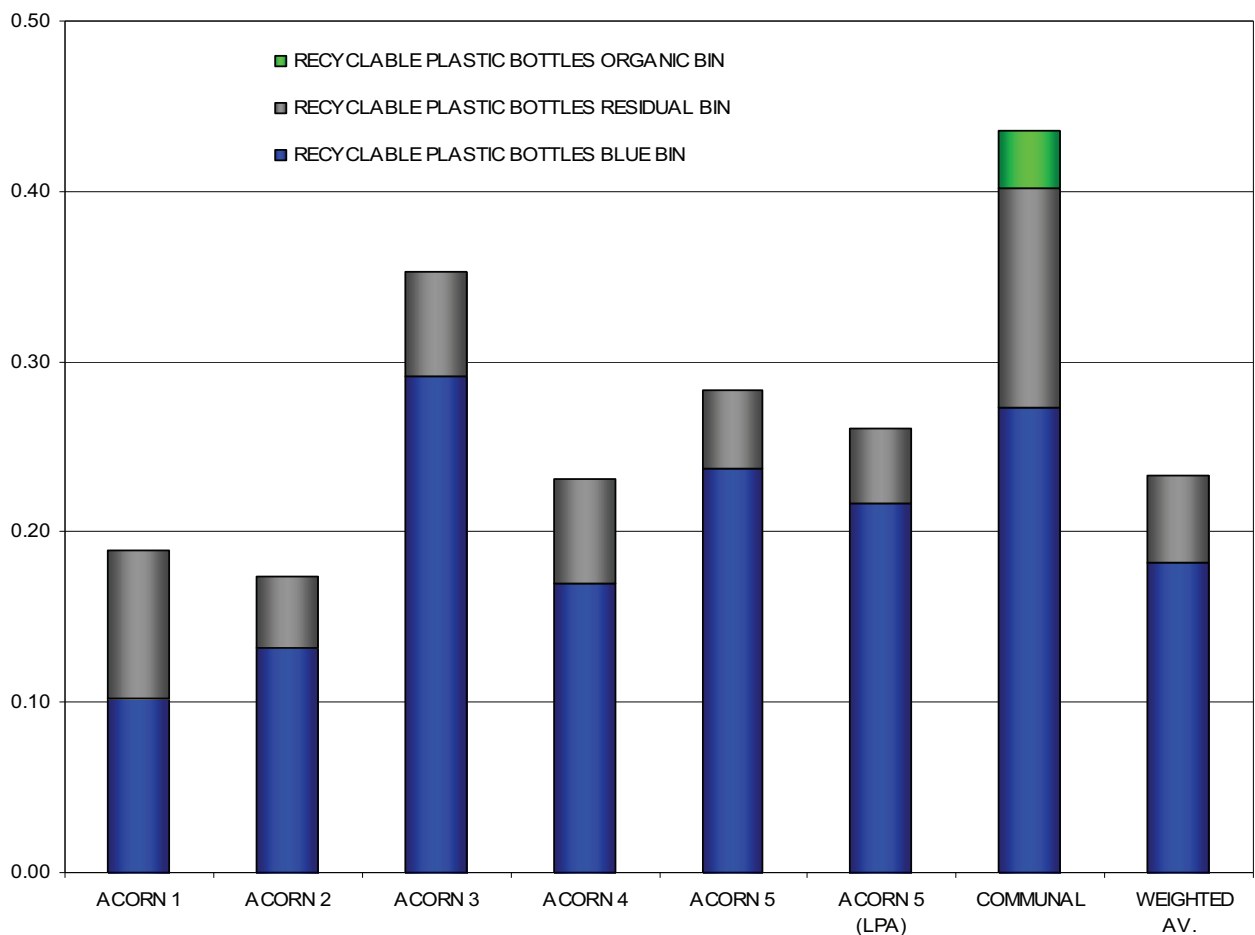
5.3.3 Plastic Bottles Capture

Acorn 5 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable plastic bottles with 84% correctly being recycled; they generated 0.26kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in Acorn 1 areas captured the least recyclable paper at 54% additionally they generated 0.19kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 0.23kg/hh/wk of recyclable plastic bottles are generated with around 78% being correctly placed into the blue bin.

Plastic bottles are easily identifiable when compared with other non-recyclable plastics. The majority of all recyclable plastic bottles are being correctly diverted by all the residents surveyed and there is just 0.05kg/hh/wk of these bottles not being placed into blue bins. On average 22% of recyclable plastic bottles are in the residual bin. Figure 5.3.3.1 shows the distribution of recyclable plastic bottles throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.3.1: Distribution of recyclable plastic bottles within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)

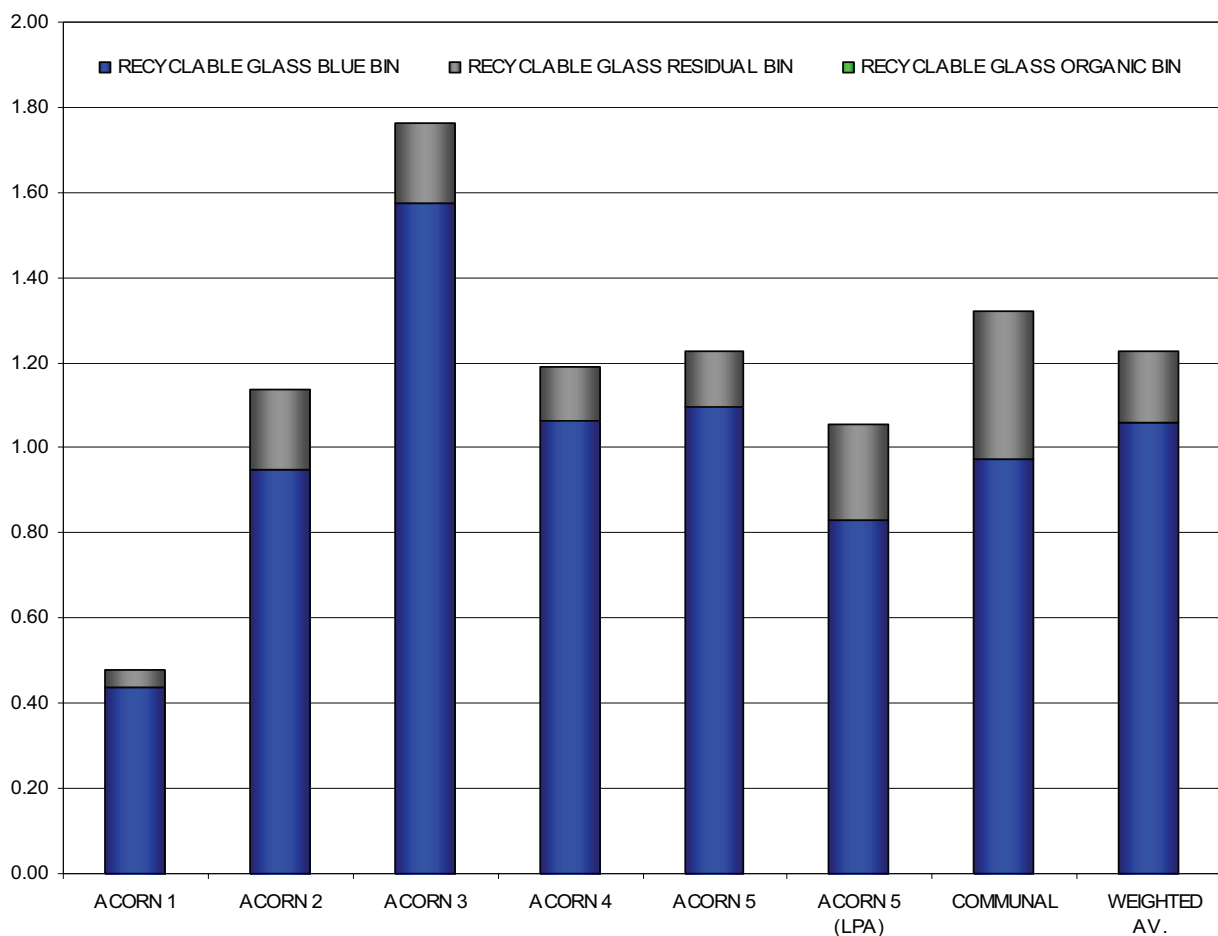


5.3.4 Glass Capture

Acorn 1 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable glass with 91% correctly being recycled, while residents from communal bin areas captured 74%. Acorn 3 residents produced the most recyclable glass in their combined kerbside waste at 1.76kg/hh/wk compared with 0.48kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. On average, 87% of all recyclable glass is being correctly diverted by the Cambridge residents sampled with around 1.23kg/hh/wk being sampled.

Overall capture rates for coloured glass bottles were 92% with 82% of clear glass bottles similarly captured. Clear glass is generally considered to be more highly valued as a recyclate and it was seen that just 76% of glass jars were captured. It is often seen to be the case that empty jars are more messy than empty bottles and residents may not clean them for recycling, thus choosing to place them in the residual bins. On average, the vast majority of all recyclable forms of glass are being correctly diverted by the residents sampled although there is around 13% or 0.16kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable glass not being placed into blue bins. Figure 5.3.4.1 shows the distribution of recyclable glass throughout the residual and mixed recycling waste.

Figure 5.3.4.1: Distribution of recyclable glass within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



5.3.5 Metals Capture

Acorn 1 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable metals with 79% correctly being recycled, while residents from Acorn 2 captured just 48%. Acorn 3 and communal bin users produced the most recyclable metals in their combined kerbside waste at 0.33kg/hh/wk compared with 0.15kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. On average, 59% of all recyclable metals are being correctly diverted by Cambridge residents sampled with around 0.23kg/hh/wk being generated.

Overall capture rates for drinks cans were 72%, with 66% of food tins recycled. It is often seen to be the case that residents are unwilling to clean out food tins before recycling and this can lead to low capture rates when compared with cleaner drinks cans. Capture rates for empty aerosols were seen to be lower with just 51% of those available being placed into recycling containers. With the exception of Acorn 2 residents, the majority of all recyclable forms of metals are being correctly diverted, although there is around 0.09kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable metal not being placed into blue bins. On average 41% of recyclable metal are in the residual bin. Figure 5.3.5.1 shows the distribution of recyclable metals throughout the residual and mixed recycling waste.

Figure 5.3.5.1: Distribution of recyclable metals within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)

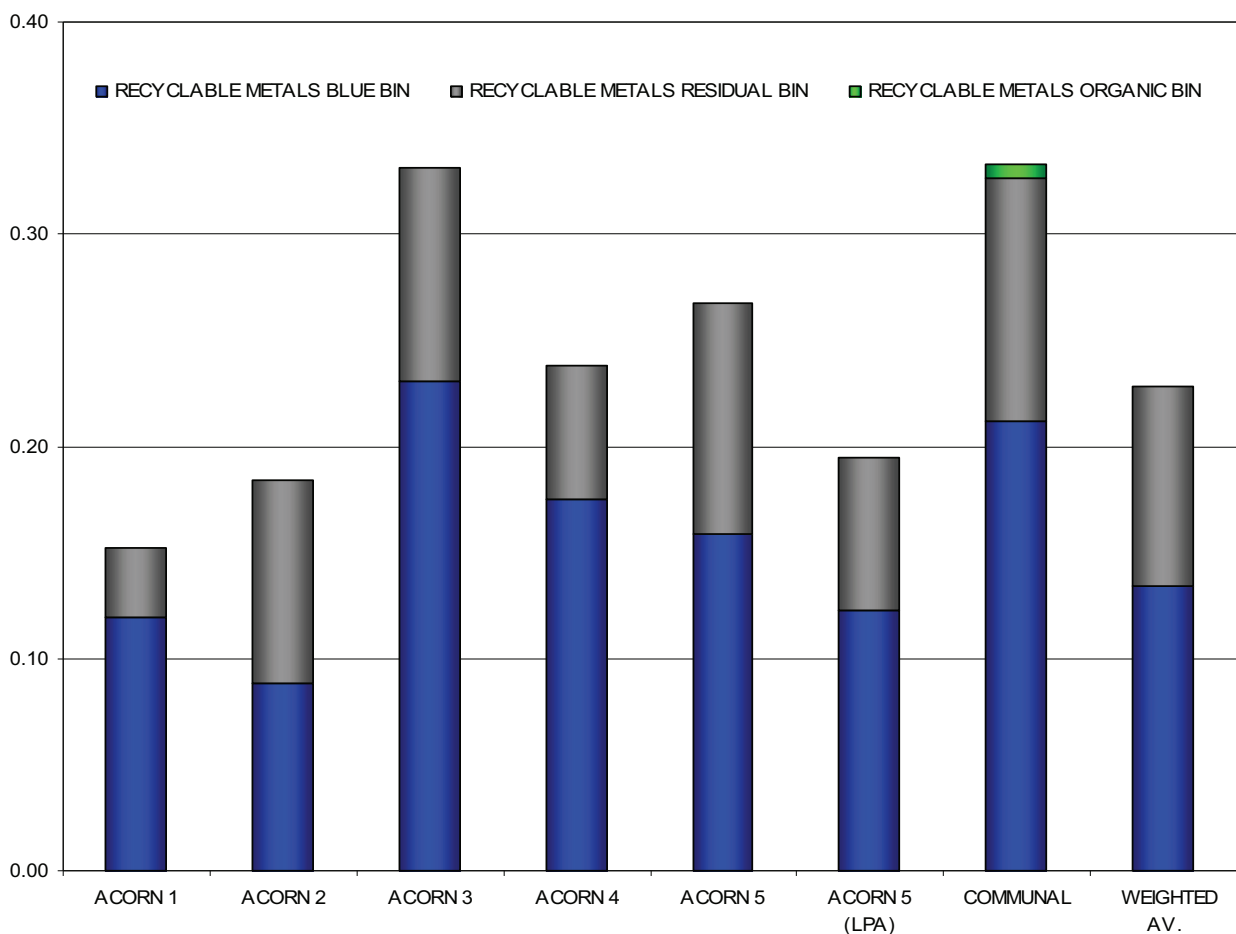
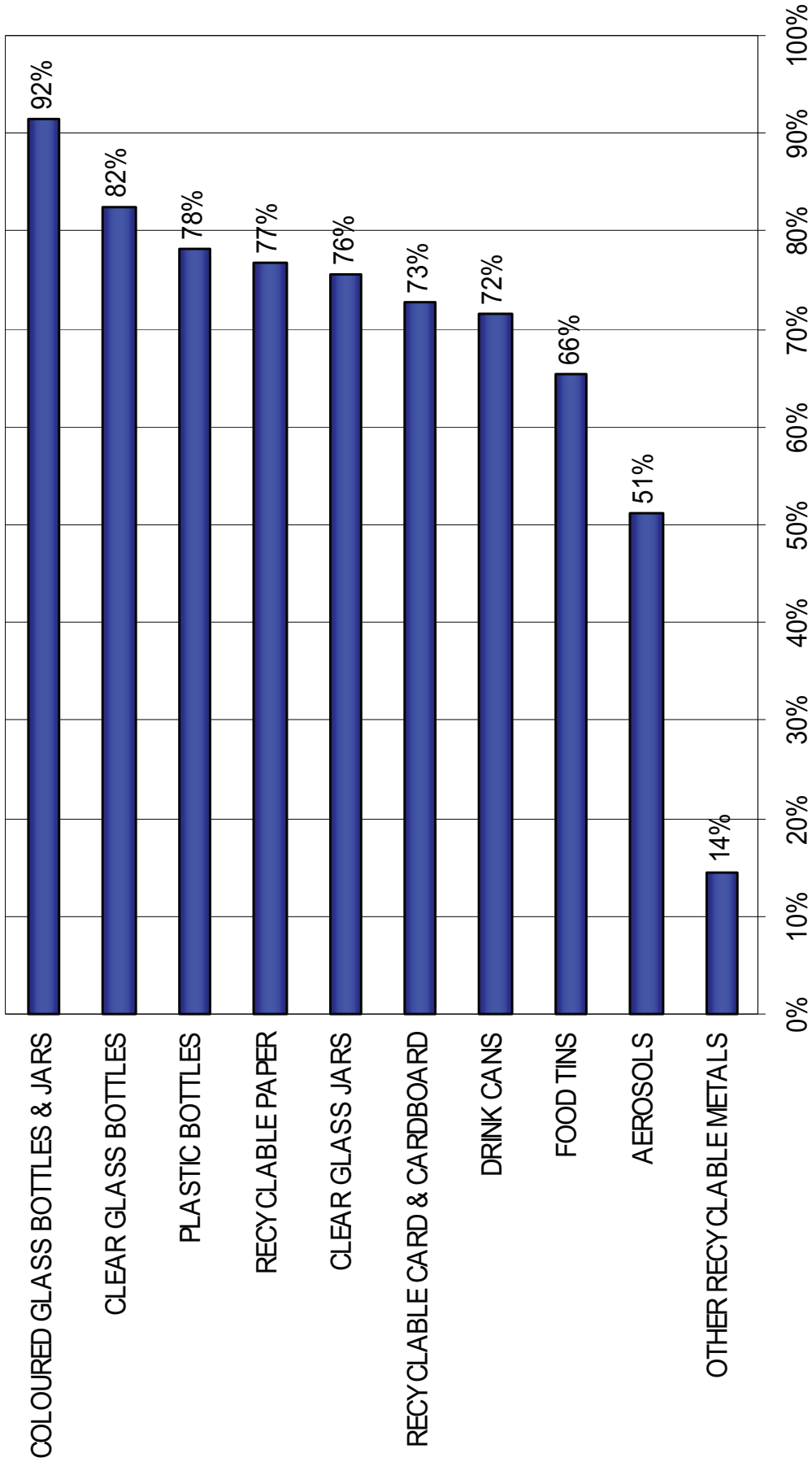


Figure 5.3.5.2: Summary chart of capture rates for blue bin recyclables.



5.4 Blue Bin Recycling Contamination

From Table 5.2.1 it has been shown that on average 6.4% of blue bin recycling is made up of contamination. This equates to around 0.20kg/hh/wk. This section looks to breakdown the amounts and concentrations of various contaminants being placed into the recycling waste in Cambridge.

Some forms of contamination may be due to residents' lack of knowledge in relation to the recycling scheme. For example a householder may believe all plastic containers are accepted alongside recyclable plastic bottles. Other contamination will be formed from waste that is totally unrelated to the materials collected (i.e. disposable nappies, wood or bagged kitchen waste). Table 5.4.1 and Figure 5.4.1 show the amounts of contamination materials recovered from the blue bin.

The blue bin contained between 0.11kg/hh/wk (Acorn 2) and 0.54kg/hh/wk (communal bin households) of contamination.

Table 5.4.1: Breakdown of contamination materials in the blue bin recycling waste (kg/hh/wk)

BLUE BIN CONTAMINATION KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.06
PLASTIC FILM	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.06
TEXTILES	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	<0.01
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	<0.01
FOOD WASTE	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.03
LIQUIDS	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	<0.01
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.17	0.02
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	0.20	0.11	0.27	0.39	0.34	0.20	0.54	0.20

Figure 5.4.1: Breakdown of contamination materials present within blue bin recycling containers (kg/hh/wk).

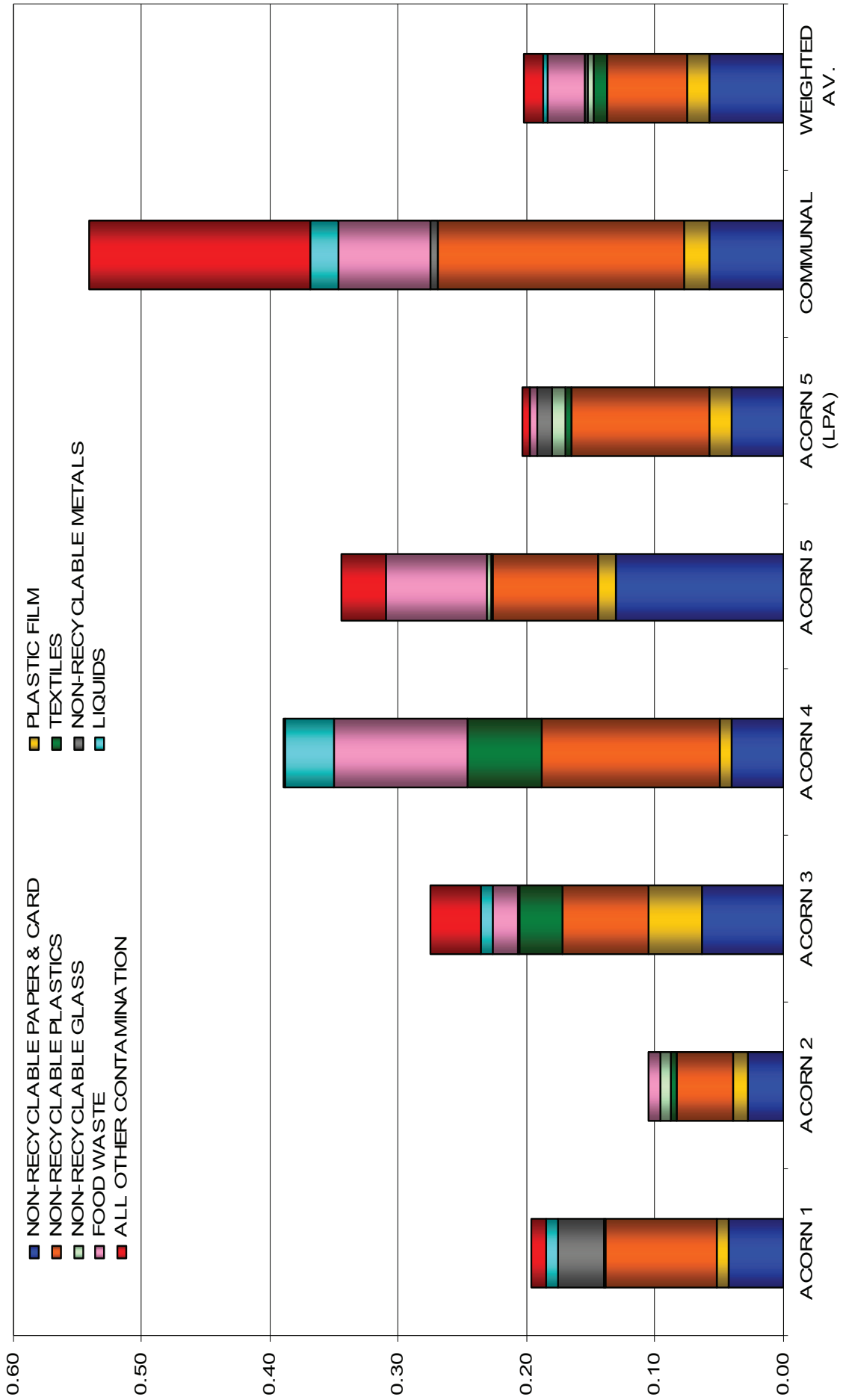


Table 5.4.2 shows the levels of contamination materials recovered from the blue bin as a percentage of the total. On average 6.4% of blue bin recycling is deemed to be contamination. Almost 4% of contamination is due to non-recyclable plastic containers, paper and card. Just over 3% of Acorn 2 recycling was classed as contamination compared with over 14% of that from households on communal bins.

Table 5.4.2: Levels of contamination within the blue bin recycling waste (% of total)

BLUE BIN CONTAMINATION %	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	1.84%	0.90%	1.67%	1.35%	4.23%	1.61%	1.52%	1.82%
PLASTIC FILM	0.39%	0.39%	1.07%	0.33%	0.43%	0.70%	0.53%	0.54%
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	3.65%	1.42%	1.75%	4.71%	2.68%	4.25%	5.04%	1.98%
TEXTILES	0.00%	0.17%	0.88%	1.96%	0.02%	0.17%	0.00%	0.35%
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.05%	0.25%	0.04%	0.00%	0.10%	0.40%	0.00%	0.16%
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	1.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.13%	0.08%
FOOD WASTE	0.00%	0.31%	0.49%	3.54%	2.54%	0.23%	1.90%	0.89%
LIQUIDS	0.42%	0.00%	0.26%	1.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.12%
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	0.44%	0.00%	1.01%	0.07%	1.14%	0.21%	4.53%	0.48%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	8.32%	3.43%	7.18%	13.23%	11.15%	8.06%	14.22%	6.42%

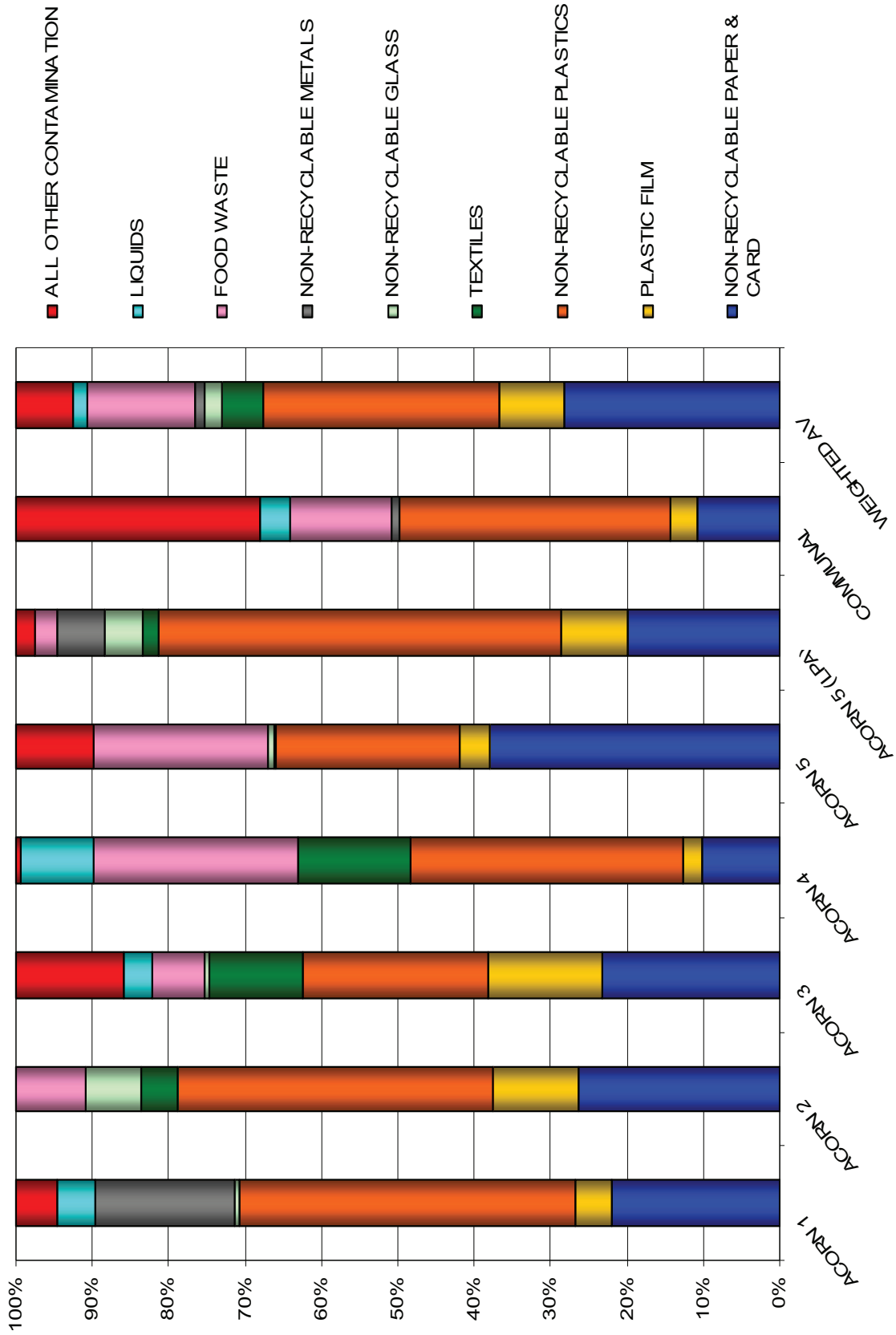
Table 5.4.3 and Figure 5.4.2 show a breakdown of the contaminants to highlight materials causing the greatest contribution to the overall contamination levels within blue bins. Around 31% of the contamination was due to non-recyclable dense plastics, these formed over half of the contamination from Acorn 5(LPA) households. Over 28% of contamination was due to non-recyclable paper and card; this formed almost 40% of Acorn 5 contamination. Up to 14% of contamination was formed from food waste and this material represented a quarter of the overall contamination from Acorn 4 and 5 households.

Blue bins from communal households had very high levels of miscellaneous contamination at 32% of the total. These items are typical of general residual waste being placed into recycling bins.

Table 5.4.3: Proportional breakdown of blue bin contaminants (% of contamination).

% OF CONTAMINANTS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	22.09%	26.25%	23.24%	10.23%	37.98%	19.92%	10.70%	28.31%
PLASTIC FILM	4.74%	11.25%	14.85%	2.49%	3.87%	8.66%	3.70%	8.48%
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	43.90%	41.25%	24.42%	35.58%	24.04%	52.71%	35.46%	30.78%
TEXTILES	0.00%	4.86%	12.28%	14.84%	0.21%	2.16%	0.00%	5.38%
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.64%	7.36%	0.62%	0.00%	0.88%	4.96%	0.00%	2.43%
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	18.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.17%	0.92%	1.27%
FOOD WASTE	0.00%	9.03%	6.80%	26.73%	22.82%	2.86%	13.33%	13.94%
LIQUIDS	5.09%	0.00%	3.68%	9.59%	0.00%	0.00%	4.04%	1.91%
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	5.32%	0.00%	14.12%	0.55%	10.19%	2.55%	31.86%	7.52%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 5.4.2: Proportional breakdown of blue bin contaminants (% of contamination).



6) Green Bin Organic Recycling Waste

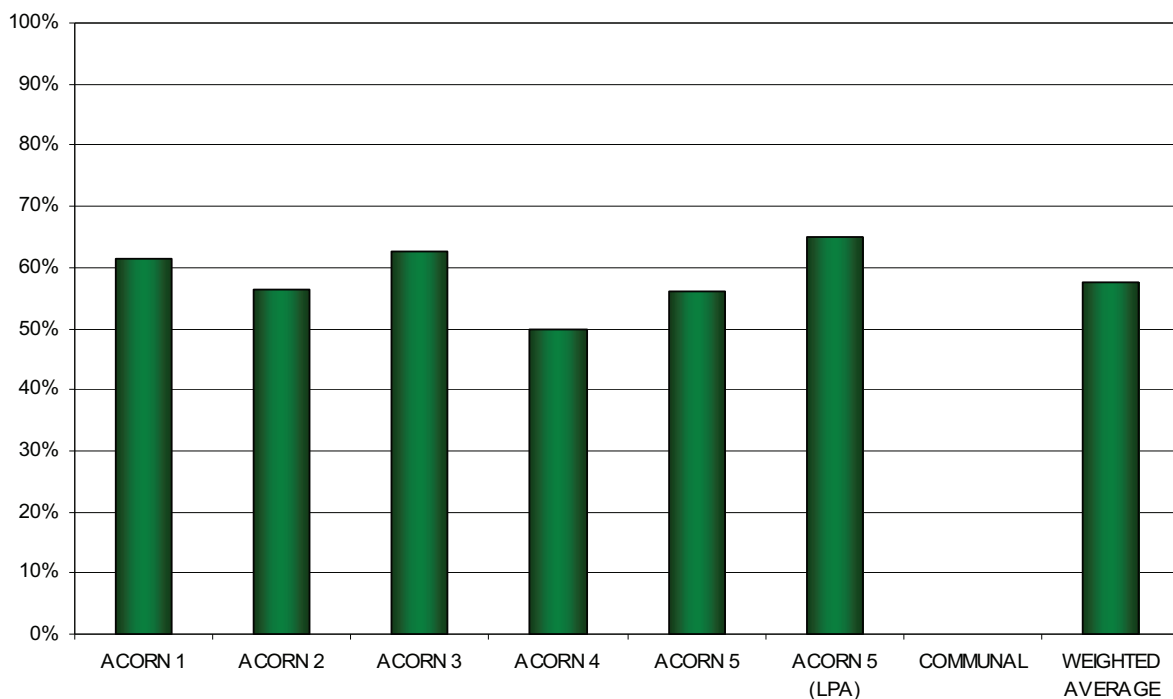
6.1 Set out rates and waste generation

Table 6.1.1 and Figure 6.1.1 highlight the average set out rates for green bin organic recycling waste observed during the compositional analysis. Table 6.1.2 and Figure 6.1.2 show the average amounts of this recycling waste generated in kg/hh/wk. Set out rates ranged between 50% for Acorn 4 and 65% for Acorn 5(LPA) were observed. Across Cambridge around 58% of residents are opting to place out organic waste containers for collection.

Table 6.1.1: Average Set Out For Green Bin Waste (%)

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	61%
2	57%
3	63%
4	50%
5	56%
5 (LPA)	65%
COMMUNAL	N/A
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	58%

Figure 6.1.1: Average Set Out For Green Bin Waste (%)

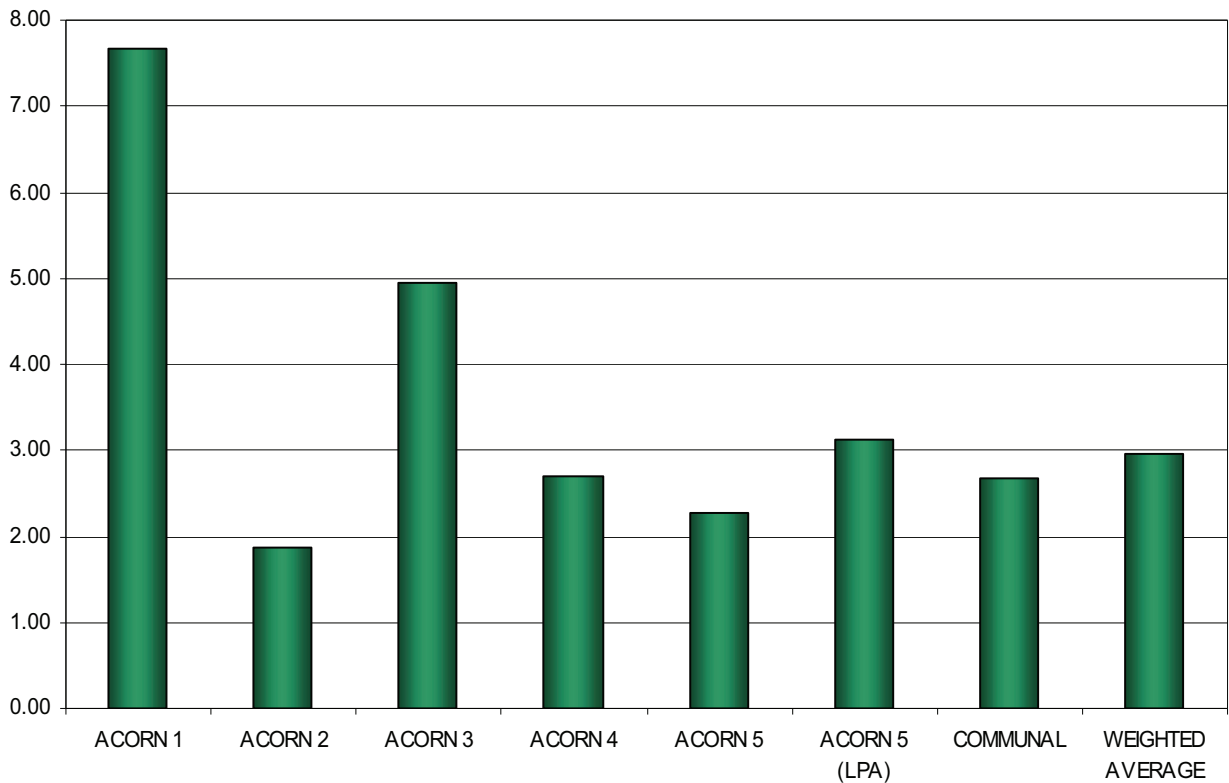


In this survey the amount of green bin recycling generated ranged between 1.86kg/hh/wk from Acorn 2 to 7.66kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. Across Cambridge around 2.96kg/hh/wk organically recycled waste is being collected from the kerbside.

Table 6.1.2: Average green bin waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	7.66
2	1.86
3	4.95
4	2.71
5	2.27
5 (LPA)	3.13
COMMUNAL	2.69
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	2.96

Figure 6.1.2: Average green bin waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)



6.2 Compositional analysis of green recycling bins

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the green bin organic recycling waste presented by participating households sampled throughout Cambridge. Results can again be expressed in terms of percentage concentration and kg/hh/wk for individual samples and in relation to the household Acorn surveyed.

Table 6.2.1 and Figure 6.2.1 show green bin recycling data in terms of percentage composition with Table 6.2.2 and Figure 6.2.2 showing average generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk. As residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable; then recycling waste will contain a fraction that is deemed to be contamination. That is to say that it is not compatible with the materials currently acceptable to the green bin recycling scheme.

Table 6.2.1: Average Composition of organic recycling (% concentration) by Acorn

ORGANIC RECYCLING KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	2.50%	1.99%	11.17%	10.82%	6.71%	2.90%	25.30%	5.93%
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.66%	15.64%	3.09%	7.53%	0.88%	9.13%	1.41%	6.38%
FLORA ORGANICS	92.93%	79.43%	81.99%	74.25%	77.77%	72.68%	0.39%	82.30%
OTHER ACCEPTABLE ORGANICS	3.67%	2.83%	1.24%	2.73%	4.95%	13.64%	41.62%	2.84%
SOIL & TURF	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00%	0.11%	0.02%	0.08%	0.13%	1.01%	8.60%	0.06%
PLASTICS	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	6.17%	0.02%
TEXTILES	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.37%	0.00%	2.21%	0.59%
GLASS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.53%	0.00%
METALS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00%	0.00%	2.47%	0.36%	6.13%	0.64%	13.52%	1.75%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 6.2.2: Average Composition of organic recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn

ORGANIC RECYCLING KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.19	0.04	0.55	0.29	0.15	0.09	0.68	0.18
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.05	0.29	0.15	0.20	0.02	0.29	0.04	0.19
FLORA ORGANICS	7.12	1.48	4.06	2.01	1.77	2.28	0.01	2.43
OTHER ACCEPTABLE ORGANICS	0.28	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.43	1.12	0.08
SOIL & TURF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.23	0.00
PLASTICS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00
TEXTILES	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.02
GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
METALS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.14	0.02	0.36	0.05
TOTAL	7.66	1.86	4.95	2.71	2.27	3.13	2.69	2.96

Figure 6.2.1: Average Composition of organic recycling (% by weight) by Acorn

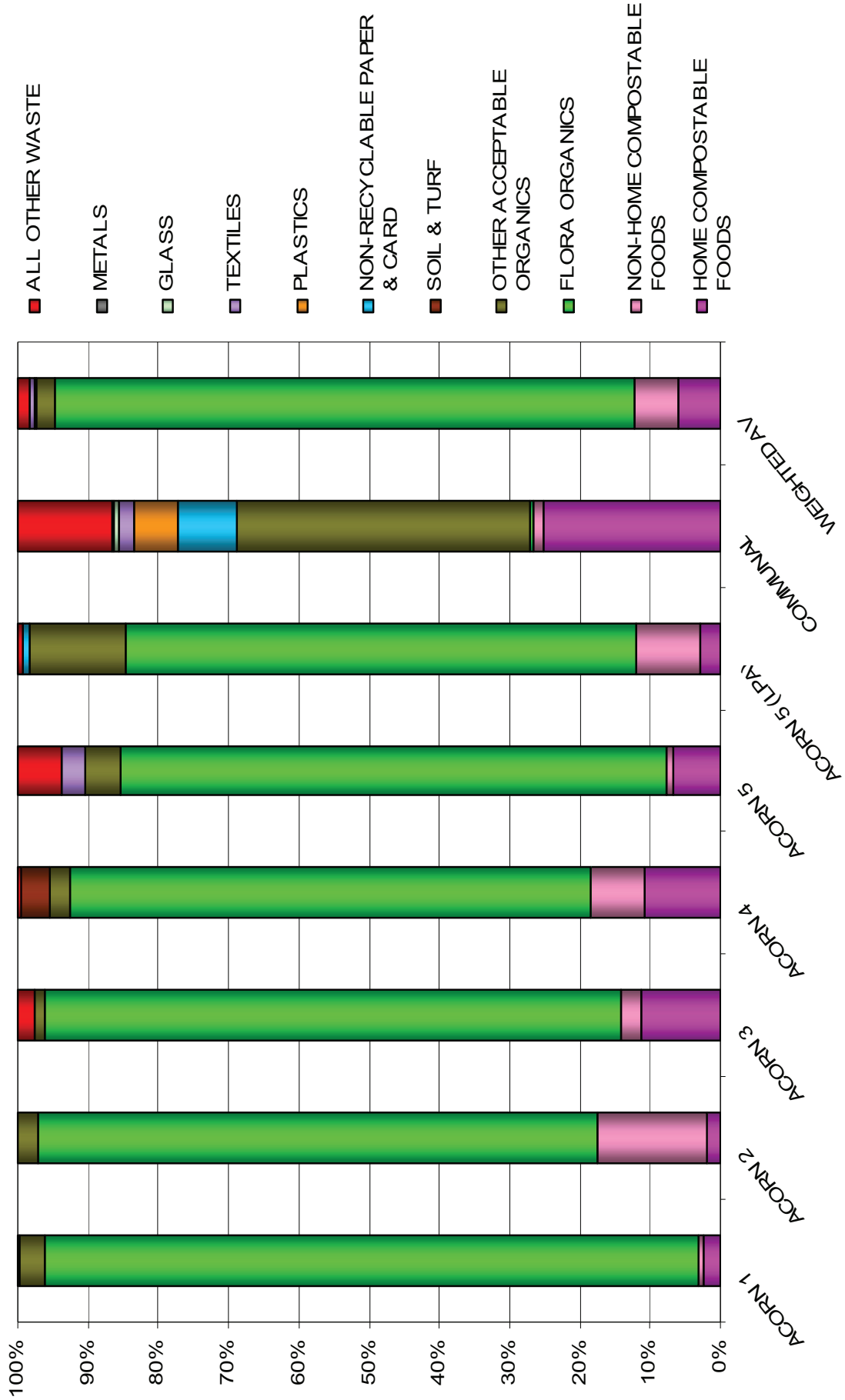
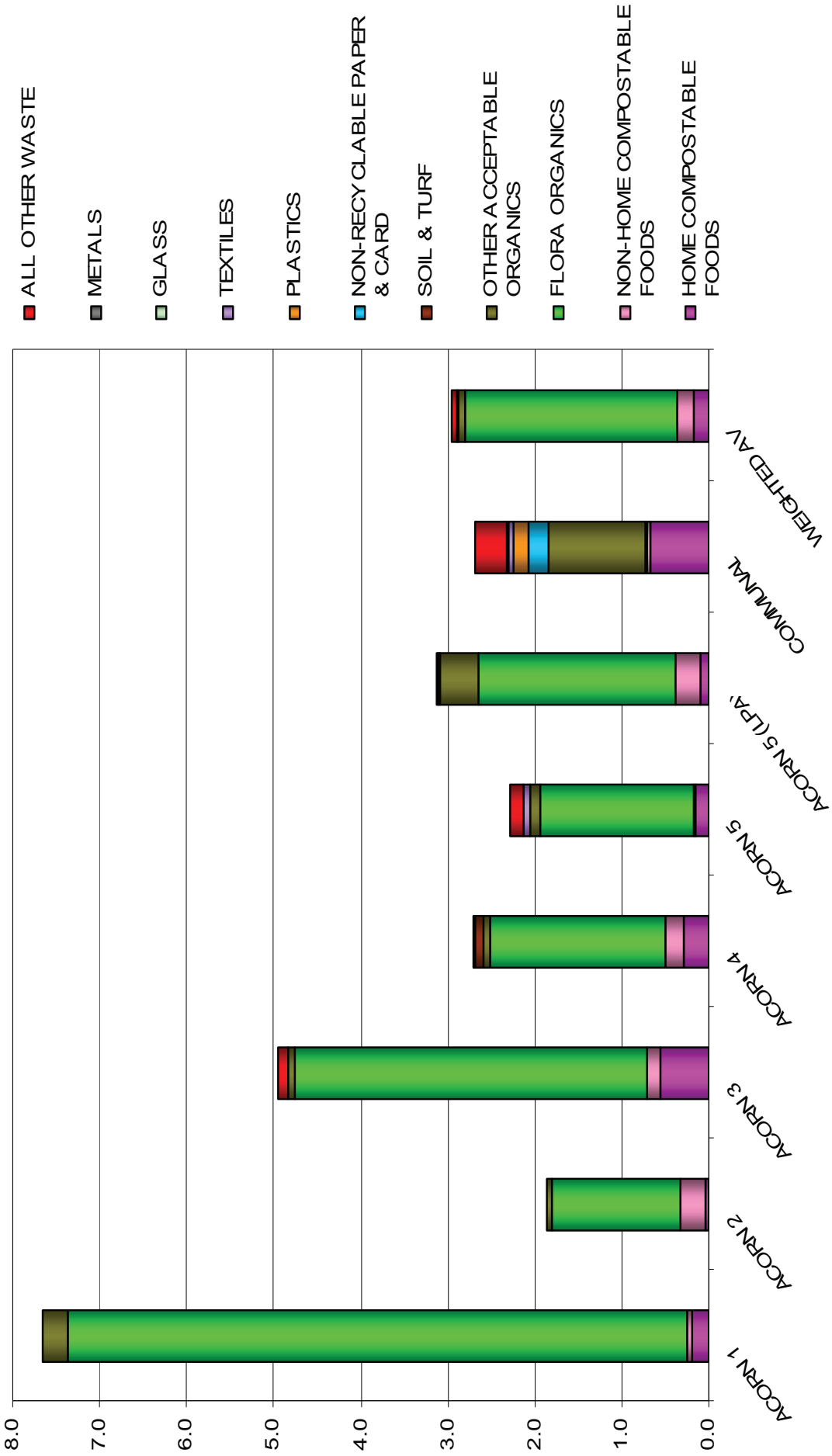


Figure 6.2.2: Composition of organic recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acom



6.3 Materials placed out for green bin recycling collections

This chapter looks in more detail at the individual materials placed out for green bin recycling collections and highlights the effectiveness with which this scheme is capturing these items. Looking at the relationship between the residual, dry recycling and green bin recycling waste presented will additionally give indications as to the overall diversion being achieved throughout Cambridge.

Table 6.3.1: Summary table for material capture and diversion rates (%) for green bin recycling

CAPTURE & DIVERSION RATES (%)	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	46.37%	4.67%	58.24%	38.15%	24.18%	14.92%	46.36%	23.12%
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS*	9.71%	35.45%	15.16%	13.65%	1.61%	25.11%	3.37%	20.00%
ALL FOOD WASTE	25.96%	20.33%	36.04%	21.97%	9.25%	21.56%	27.69%	21.39%
FLORA ORGANICS	98.55%	93.12%	100.00%	96.06%	98.29%	91.73%	7.40%	97.15%
PET BEDDING & UNTREATED WOOD	100.00%	N/A	N/A	0.00%	N/A	100.00%	100.00%	75.69%
ACCEPTABLE PAPER & CARD	4.14%	2.37%	3.07%	4.56%	5.27%	7.22%	32.03%	3.28%
ALL ORGANICS	90.49%	56.22%	79.01%	52.97%	52.93%	65.41%	27.50%	66.27%
% DIVERSION	53.76%	19.36%	28.89%	21.23%	13.54%	28.75%	12.45%	23.10%

* Contains all unidentifiable and unsortable composite food waste. Some of this will be home compostable fragments, however, due to a significant proportion being non fruit and vegetable waste; this fraction is deemed non-home compostable.

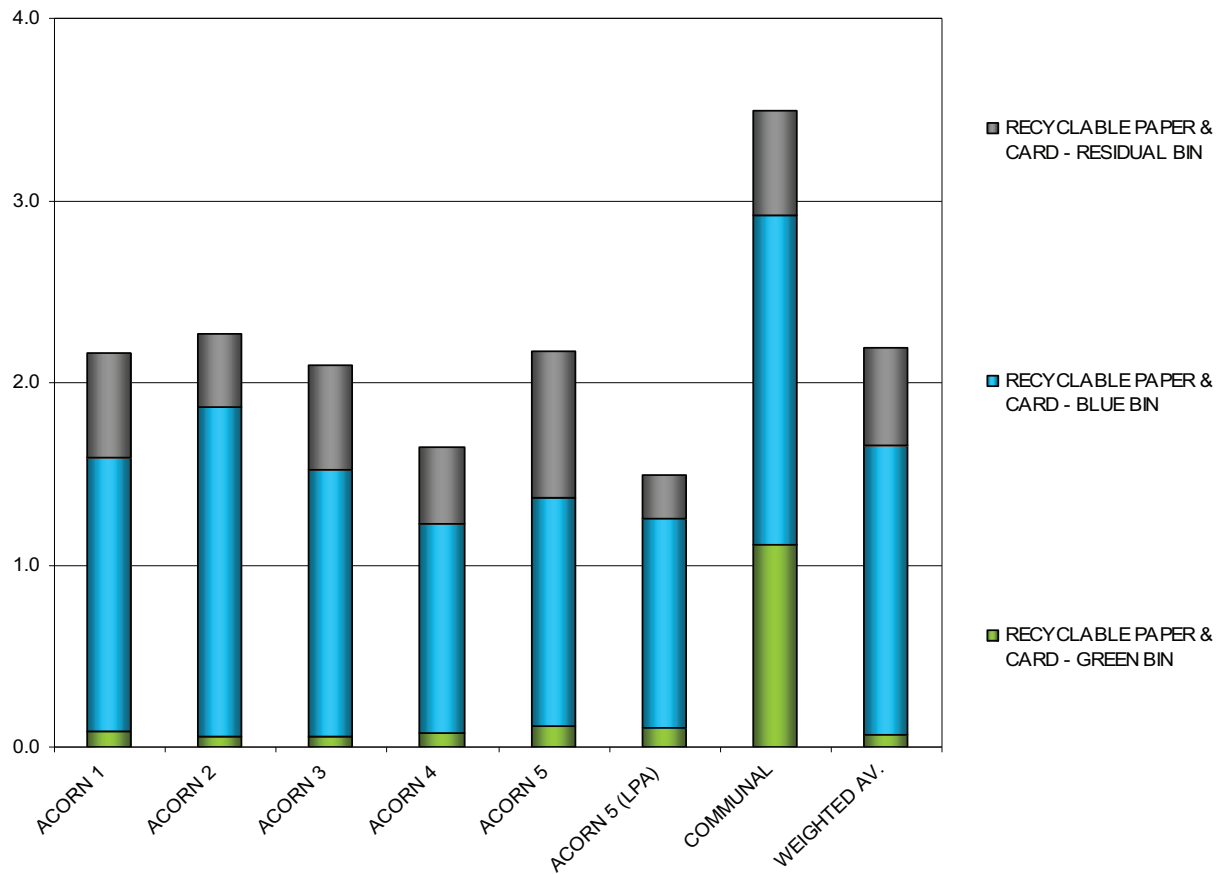
Table 6.3.1 summarises the average capture and diversion rates seen for materials achieved for the green bin organic recycling collections. By far the most efficient recyclers of organic waste were Acorn 1 households who recycled over 90% of that being generated. Acorn 3 households captured over 79% of their organics whilst the rate for Acorns 2, 4 and 5 was between 53% and 56%. IN contrast it was seen that residents in communal bin areas only managed to capture 27.5% of the organic waste that they were disposing of. Across Cambridge, 66.3% of the organics available for green bin recycling were correctly captured by participating households.

6.3.1 Paper & Card Capture

Residents are able to recycle paper, thin card and corrugated cardboard in their green bins. It is however the case that with the exception of shredded paper, it is preferable for these recyclables to be placed into blue recycling bins.

Figure 6.3.1.1. shows the distribution of recyclable paper, card and cardboard throughout the three kerbside schemes by Acorn category. It is clear that residents using communal bins not only generate the most recyclable paper and card; they also place by far the highest proportion in their green bins at 32%. Typically between 2% and 5% of all recyclable paper and card was present in green bins for Acorns 1 – 5 with just over 7% seen for the Acorn 5(LPA) sample.

Figure 6.3.1.1 Distribution of recyclable paper & card within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



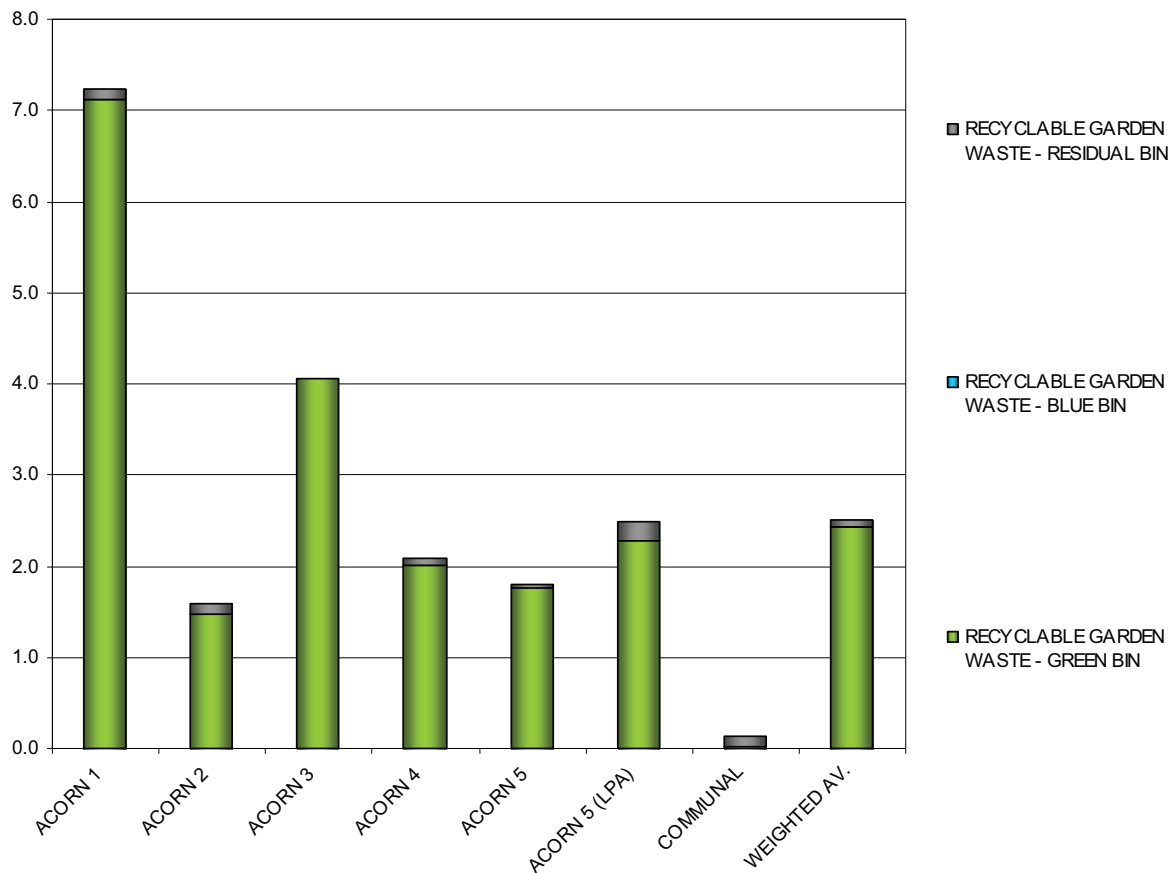
6.3.2 Garden Waste Capture

Residents are able to recycle garden clippings in their green bins. With the exception of the communal bin residents it was seen that garden waste was by far the greatest constituent of the presented organic recycling. Just 7% of garden waste was captured in communal bins areas although very little of this type of waste is actually generated. On average it is seen that over 97% of the available garden waste is recycled by Cambridge residents. All Acorns recorded capture rates of between 92% and 100%.

It is seen that communal bin households generated just 0.13kg/hh/wk of recyclable garden waste compared with 7.23kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1 households. On average residents throughout Cambridge create 2.51kg/hh/wk of recyclable garden waste.

Soil and turf are also classed as garden waste but are not allowable in green bins. This waste was only generated in low amounts across Cambridge (0.02kg/hh/wk) with around 22% ending up in green bins.

Figure 6.3.2.1. Distribution of garden waste within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



6.3.3 Food Waste Capture

Residents are able to all forms of food waste in their green bins. Capture rates were seen to vary greatly across the samples taken. Food waste can broadly be divided into two types. Firstly 'home-compostable' which covers things like raw fruit and vegetable waste, egg shells, tea bags etc which could potentially be composted in standard compost bins. Non-home compostable food are generally cooked and prepared foods and plate scrapings which residents would not normally compost with their garden, fruit and vegetable wastes.

Overall capture rates for all food waste varied at between 9.3% in Acorn 5 up to 36% in Acorn 3. This represented an average figure of 21.4% for Cambridge. Acorn 1 households produced just 0.93kg/hh/wk of total food waste compared with 2.59kg/hh/wk from communal bin households. On average Cambridge residents are producing of 1.70kg/hh/wk of food waste.

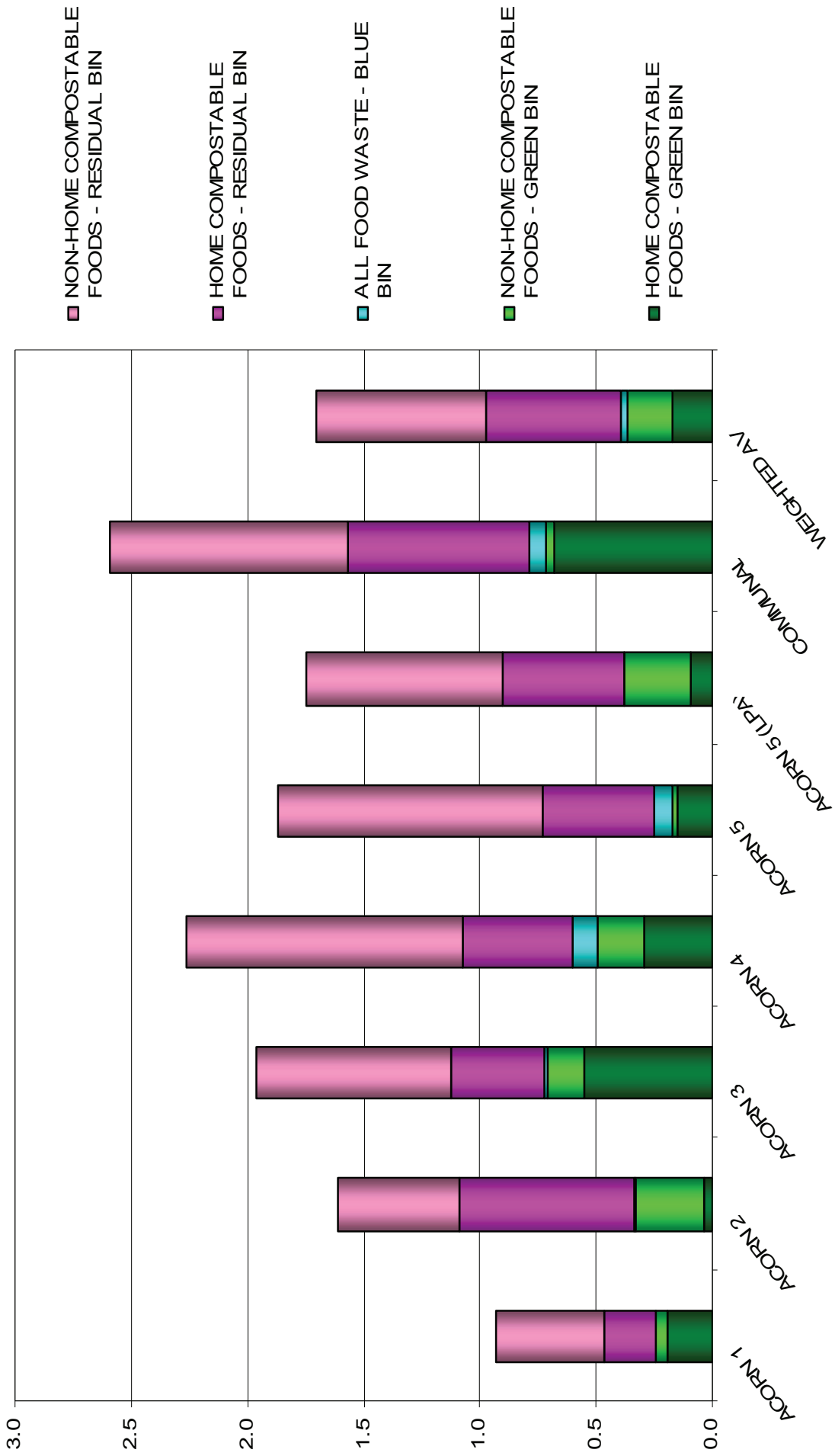
As well as differences in the levels and capture rates for food waste between the Acorn samples, there was a significant difference between the types of food being recycled. Home compostable food waste is generally less 'messy' than non-home compostable food waste and was seen to have capture rates of between 4.7% (Acorn 2) and 58.2% (Acorn 3) at an average of 23.1%. Conversely capture rates for non-home compostable food waste were lower at between 1.6% (Acorn 5) and 35.5% (Acorn 2); an average of 20%.

In terms of diversion solely through the green bin recycling it is seen that just 12.5% diversion is achieved by communal bin users compared with almost 54% for Acorn 1. Overall this is an average diversion of 23.1% which is very similar to that recorded for blue bins. Total diversion rates for the combined recycling collections are shown in section 7.

With the exception of communal bin users, all sample areas were seen to generate more non-home compostable food waste than home compostable food waste at average figures of 0.94kg/hh/wk and 0.76kg/hh/wk respectively. During the sorting of the waste it is the method to class some of the food waste as unidentifiable or unsortable. This is basically a degraded mixture of foods which are recyclable and are classified as non-compostable as will contain waste other than fruit and vegetable matter.

Figure 6.3.3.1 shows the distribution and levels of food waste throughout the residual and green bin containers. Overall, 0.58kg/hh/wk of home compostable and 0.75kg/hh/wk of non-home compostable food waste is not being recycled in the green bins. This represents a total of 1.34kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable material.

Figure 6.3.2.1. Distribution of food waste within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



6.4 Green Bin Recycling Contamination

From Table 6.2.1 it has been shown that between 0.1% (Acorn 2) and 31.3% (communal bin users) of collected green bin recycling is due to contamination. Across Cambridge approximately 2.6% of green bin recycling waste was not compatible with the accepted materials, equating to 0.08kg/hh/wk. This section looks to breakdown the amounts and concentrations of various contaminants being placed into the green bin recycling waste in Cambridge.

Table 6.4.1 and Figures 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 show the proportions of contamination materials in each area.

Table 6.4.1: Percentage breakdown of contamination in green bin waste

% BREAKDOWN OF CONTAMINANTS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
SOIL & TURF	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.28%
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00%	100.00%	0.65%	1.77%	1.31%	61.27%	27.50%	2.47%
PLASTICS	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.76%	0.00%	19.71%	0.66%
TEXTILES	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	34.71%	0.00%	7.07%	22.96%
GLASS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.70%	<0.01%
METALS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	<0.01%
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00%	0.00%	98.70%	7.78%	63.22%	38.73%	43.22%	68.63%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
CONTAMINATION KG/HH/WK	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.22	0.05	0.84	0.08
% CONTAMINATION	0.24%	0.11%	2.50%	4.67%	9.70%	1.64%	31.28%	2.55%

Figure 6.4.1: Contamination materials in green bin recycling

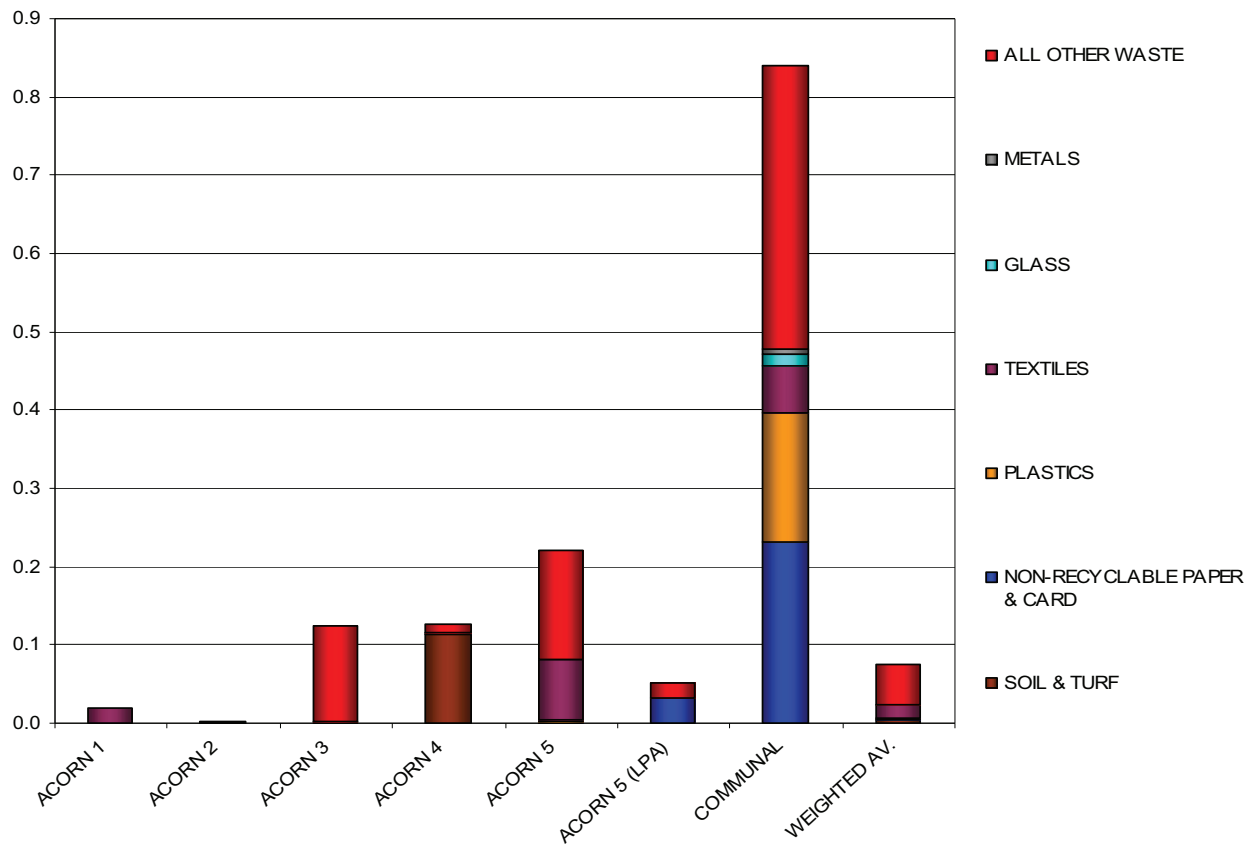
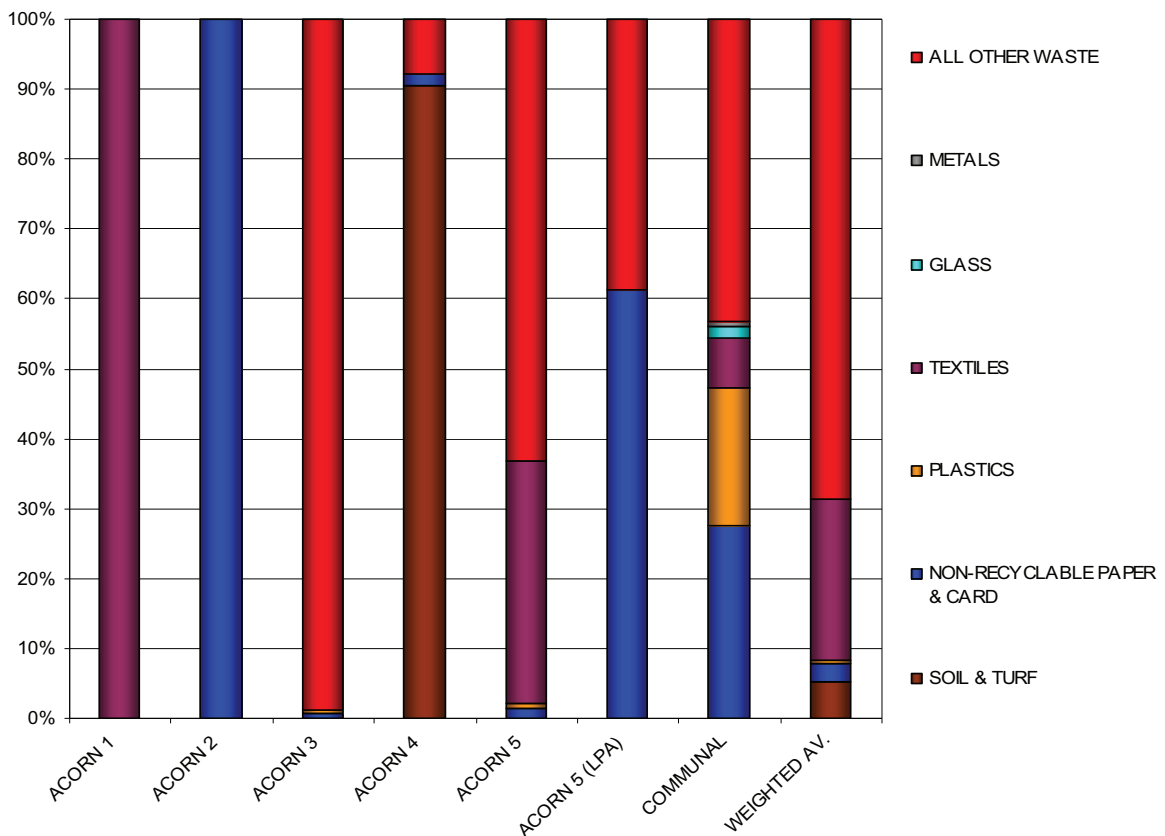


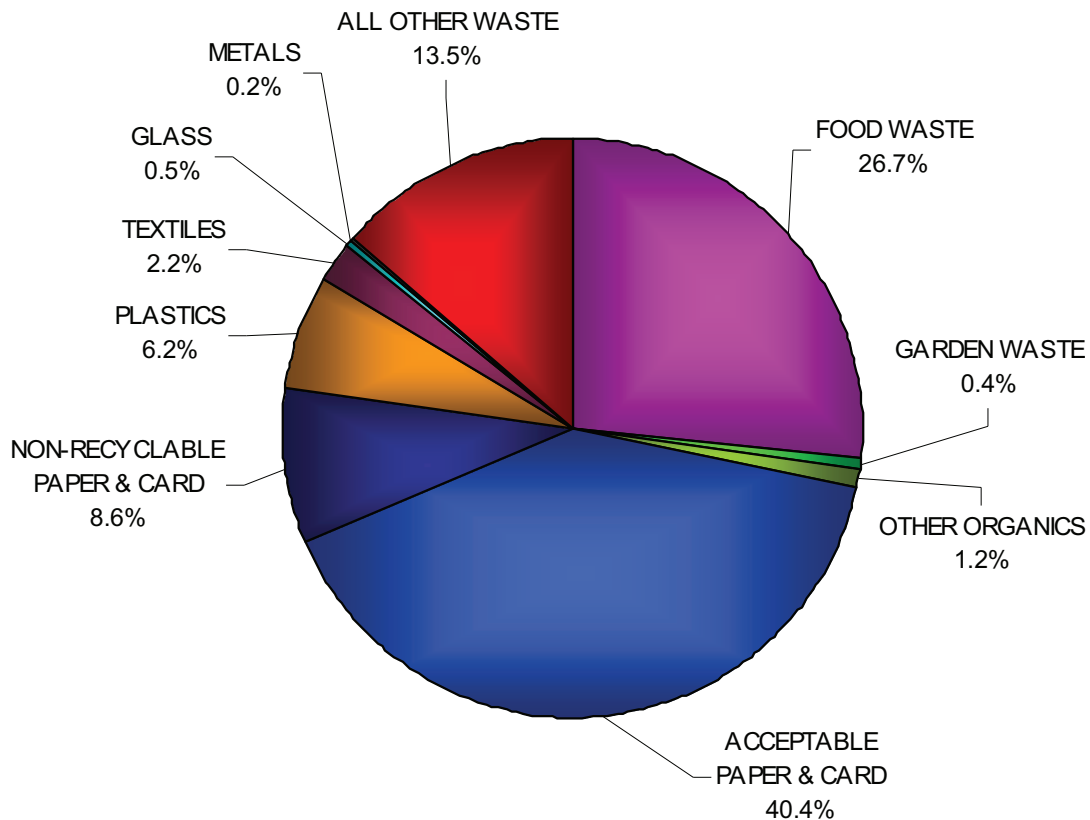
Figure 6.4.2: % breakdown of contaminants within green recycling bins



Overall it was seen that 68.8% of the contamination was due to miscellaneous other waste. This would be a mixture of general waste that can generally be considered to be residual waste. This material formed up to 99% of the contamination seen in Acorn 3 green bins. Up to 23% of contamination was due to textile waste. Around 35% of Acorn 5 green bin contamination was due to waste textiles. All of the contamination in Acorn 2 green bins was due to non-recyclable paper and card and over 90% of the contamination in Acorn 4 was due to soil and turf. Combined these wastes formed just under 8% of the contamination.

The composition of the organic recycling collected from households using communal bins was markedly different from all of the other samples. Of the 2.69kg/hh/wk presented up to 0.84kg/hh/wk or 31.3% was due to contaminants; this was far greater than any of the other samples. A wide range of contaminants including general residual waste, glass, metal and plastic were seen in these recycling bins and they appear to be used by residents as general waste disposal containers. These bins also contain significantly more paper and cardboard waste than other sample surveyed.

Figure 6.4.3 % breakdown of contaminants within green recycling bins from communal users



7) Overall Diversion through Recycling Collections

7.1 Total waste generation levels & diversion

Capture rates determine how much of a material that should be recycled actually is being recycled. Diversion rates show the percentage of total generated waste produced from an area that is being 'Diverted' via the available recycling stream(s).

Table 7.1.1 and Figure 7.1.1 show the total waste generation (residual, blue bin and green bin recycling) for each of areas sampled. Acorn 2 produced the lowest levels of total waste at 9.59kg/hh/wk with the households from Acorn 3 generating the most at 16.71kg/hh/wk. Across Cambridge it is estimated that the weekly output of kerbside waste is 12.48kg/hh/wk.

Table 7.1.2 and Figure 7.1.2 show the proportion of this total waste that is being diverted through the various kerbside recycling collections. Using the blue and green recycling bins, Cambridge residents are diverting an average of 46.8% of all waste generated at the kerbside. Residents from Acorn 1 were managing to divert almost 69% of their waste compared with 50% for Acorns 2 and 3, 42% for Acorn 4 and 32% for Acorn 5. The low performing Acorn 5 area residents also diverted around 50% of their waste with households using communal bins diverting around 34.5%.

Table 7.1.1: Average annual waste generation levels by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

TOTAL KERBSIDE WASTE (KG/HH/WK)	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RESIDUAL WASTE	4.20	4.66	7.93	6.50	9.80	5.06	8.33	6.36
BLUE BIN RECYCLING	2.36	3.07	3.83	2.95	3.09	2.52	3.80	3.16
GREEN BIN RECYCLING	7.66	1.86	4.95	2.71	2.27	3.13	2.69	2.96
TOTAL WASTE	14.22	9.59	16.71	12.16	15.17	10.71	14.82	12.48

Figure 7.1.1: Total waste generation levels by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

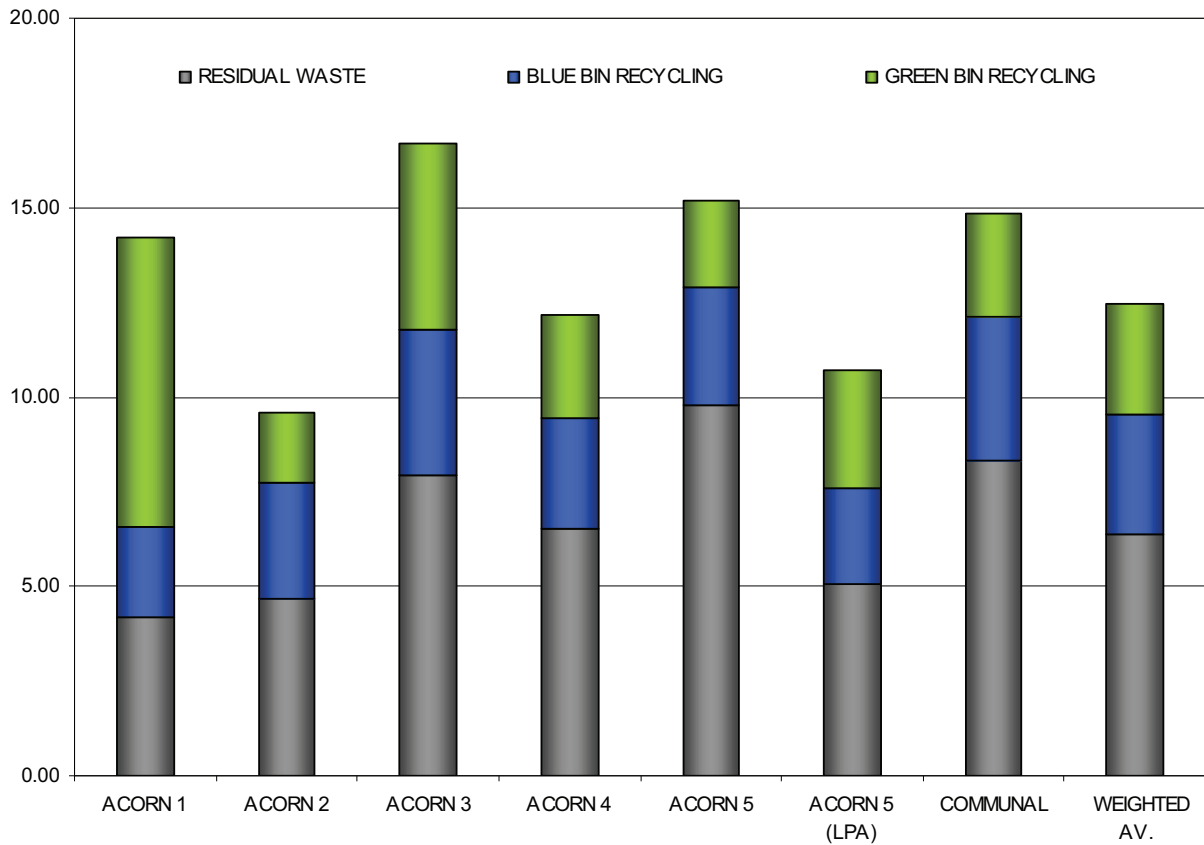
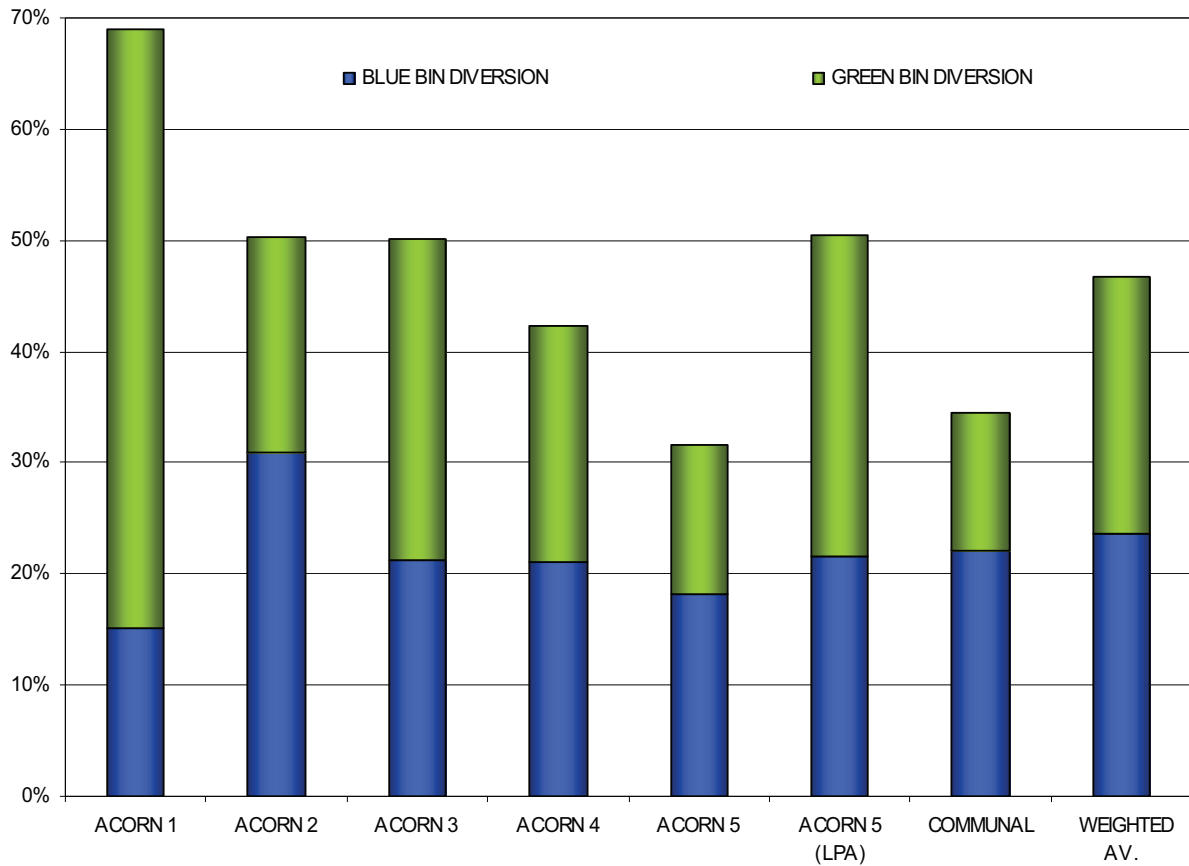


Table 7.1.2: Diversion rates (%) for individual recycling collections and overall

% DIVERSION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE RECYCLING BINS	15.19%	30.96%	21.27%	21.04%	18.11%	21.66%	22.01%	23.69%
GREEN RECYCLING BINS	53.76%	19.36%	28.89%	21.23%	13.54%	28.75%	12.45%	23.10%
TOTAL DIVERSION	68.96%	50.32%	50.16%	42.27%	31.65%	50.41%	34.46%	46.79%

Figure 7.1.2: Diversion rates (%) for individual recycling collections and overall



Current recycling figures for Cambridge suggest a waste diversion rate of 43.7%. Therefore weighted figures for the City during this survey show a level of around 3% above this rate and 1.8% above the aspirational target of 45% for 2012.

Data from this survey suggests a level of 331.9kg/hh/yr for residual waste and 651.1kg/hh/yr for total kerbside waste.

Were all of the currently recyclable materials being disposed of at the kerbside placed into the correct recycling bin then the maximum achievable diversion rate for Cambridge would be 65%.

Appendix 1: ACORN Category Classification¹.

ACORN 1 – WEALTHY ACHIEVERS – U.K. AVERAGE 23.3%
<p>These are some of the most successful and affluent people in the UK. They live in wealthy, high status rural, semi-rural and suburban areas of the country. Middle-aged or older people predominate, with many empty nesters and wealthy retired. Some neighbourhoods contain large numbers of well-off families with school age children, particularly in the more suburban locations. These people live in large houses, which are usually detached with four or more bedrooms. Almost 90% are owner occupiers, with half of those owning their home outright. They are very well educated and most are employed in managerial and professional occupations. Many own their own business. Car ownership is high, with many households running two or more cars. Incomes are high, as are levels of savings and investments. These people are well established at the top of the social ladder. They enjoy all the advantages of being healthy, wealthy and confident consumers.</p>
ACORN 2 – URBAN PROSPERITY – U.K. AVERAGE 13.3%
<p>These are well educated and mostly prosperous people living in our major towns and cities. They include both older wealthy people living in the most exclusive parts of London and other cities, and highly educated younger professionals moving up the corporate ladder. This category also includes some well educated but less affluent individuals, such as students and graduates in their first jobs. The wealthier people tend to be in senior managerial or professional careers, and often live in large terraced or detached houses with four or more bedrooms. Some of the younger professionals may be buying or renting flats. The less affluent will be privately renting. These people have a cosmopolitan outlook and enjoy their urban lifestyle. They like to eat out in restaurants, go to the theatre and cinema and make the most of the culture and nightlife of the big city.</p>
ACORN 3 – COMFORTABLY OFF – U.K. AVERAGE 28.1%
<p>This category contains much of 'middle-of-the-road' Britain. Most people are comfortably off. They may not be wealthy, but they have few major financial worries. All life stages are represented in this category. Younger singles and couples, just starting out on their careers, are the dominant group in some areas. Other areas have mostly stable families and empty nesters, especially in suburban or semi-rural locations. Comfortably off pensioners, living in retirement areas around the coast or in the countryside, form the other main group in this category. Most people own their own home, with owner occupation exceeding 80%. Most houses are semidetached or detached. Employment is in a mix of professional and managerial, clerical and skilled occupations. Educational qualifications tend to be in line with the national average. This category incorporates the home-owning, stable and fairly comfortable backbone of modern Britain.</p>
ACORN 4 – MODERATE MEANS – U.K. AVERAGE 13.2%
<p>This category contains much of what used to be the country's industrial heartlands. Many people are still employed in traditional, blue-collar occupations. Others have become employed in service and retail jobs as the employment landscape has changed. In the better off areas, incomes are in line with the national average and people have reasonable standards of living. However, in other areas, where levels of qualifications are low, incomes can fall below the national average. There are also some isolated pockets of unemployment and long-term illness. This category also includes some neighbourhoods with very high concentrations of Asian families on low incomes. Most housing is terraced, with two or three bedrooms, and largely owner occupied. It includes many former council houses, bought by their tenants in the 1980s. Overall, the people in this category have modest lifestyles, but are able to get by.</p>
ACORN 5 – HARD PRESSED – U.K. AVERAGE 21.7%
<p>This category contains the poorest areas of the UK. Unemployment is well above the national average. Levels of qualifications are low and those in work are likely to be employed in unskilled occupations. Household incomes are low and there are high levels of long-term illness in some areas. Housing is a mix of low-rise estates, with terraced or semi-detached houses, and purpose built flats, including high-rise blocks. Properties tend to be small and there is much overcrowding. Over 50% of the housing is rented from the local Council or a housing association. There are a large number of single adult households, including many single Pensioners and lone parents. In some neighbourhoods, there are high numbers of black and Asian residents. These people are experiencing the most difficult social and economic conditions in the whole country, and appear to have limited opportunity to improve their circumstances.</p>

¹ <http://www.caci.co.uk/download.aspx?path=/libraries/document/394.pdf>

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Cambridge City Waste Composition Analysis

Cambridge Council

May / June 2012

FINAL REPORT

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1) Project details and acknowledgements

Title	Cambridge City Waste Composition Analysis.
Client	Cambridge City
Project number	12012
Client reference	Final Report_Version_1
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2) Introduction

Background

Cambridge City Council currently has a combined recycling and composting rate of 43.7% (2010/11). The Authority now wishes to study the composition of domestic kerbside collected residual and recycling waste streams to provide current baseline data and to help inform future communication campaigns. As well as giving indications as to the current levels of waste and recycling being generated, observations will be made showing the levels of materials that are currently recyclable at the kerbside and those which could potentially be recyclable via future schemes. The Council hopes to achieve 45% by the end of 2012 with a future target for 2015-16 of 50-55%.

This report presents results from the analysis of kerbside collected residual and recycling waste collected during a two week period in May / June 2012. The survey focused on the levels and composition of all waste containers that are currently available for residents to place for collection at the kerbside. The sampling regime involved the direct collection and compositional analysis of residual waste from a target of 300 properties representing each of the five main socio-demographic categories (Acorns). Results could therefore be weighted to give an even better picture of the waste being collected by the authority as a whole. Additionally around 120 properties were highlighted from a low performing area and a group of properties using communal bins. Knowledge of the waste in these differing areas will help the City Council develop strategies to increase the efficiency with which its residents are recycling their waste. The overall findings of this project will highlight several factors important for improving the recycling rate and directing future strategy and communication campaigns:

Objectives

Specific aims of the work were to:

- Understand, using socio-demographic profiling which sectors of the community are producing which types of waste and which are using the recycling provision most effectively
- Detect capture rates for individual materials which are already collected separately for recycling
- Evaluate the amount of specific materials collected in the residual bin that could potentially be collected separately for recycling
- Evaluate the use of the receptacles used for collecting waste and recycling
- Detect the amount of packaging and biodegradable material present
- Assess the amount of contamination in receptacles meant for recycling material
- Assess the amount of recyclable material being placed in the residual bin

This report will highlight key results recorded for Cambridge City showing data for individual socio-demographics as well as weighted for the City as a whole.

Acknowledgements

M·E·L Research would like to thank the collection authority and their staff who participated and helped in the setup and fieldwork stages of the project, and those who provided additional data and other information to inform the project. This report highlights key results, presents the results in tables and charts and discusses the findings. The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of M.E.L Research Ltd. and are not necessarily shared by officers from Cambridge City Council.

Accuracy Statement

Results from the standard M·E·L sampling protocol for compositional analysis can be taken as accurate for each material category to within error bands of +/-10% at the 95% confidence level (2 standard deviations), assuming a normal statistical distribution. At the data entry stage 1 in 10 parts of data that is inputted are checked with the data sheets and if errors are found all the data is then rechecked.

3) Executive Summary

Key findings

Kerbside residual waste

- Weighted across all Acorn samples, 84% of households sampled throughout Cambridge presented residual waste bins for collection.
- In terms of waste generation, households were setting out an average of 6.36kg/hh/wk.
- Food waste was seen to be the major component of residual waste forming 20.6% of the total, equating to 1.31kg/hh/wk – 45% of this is potentially home compostable
- Paper items made up 10.2% of the residual waste; 53% of this (0.35kg/hh/wk) was alternatively recyclable at the kerbside.
- Card and cardboard made up around 3.5% of collected residual waste; 84% of this (0.18kg/hh/wk) was alternatively recyclable at the kerbside.
- Plastics formed 14.9% of the residual waste; 10% of dense plastic waste (0.05kg/hh/wk) was due to recyclable plastic bottles with a further 0.21kg/hh/wk formed from the types of plastic containers that will be recyclable from July 2012.
- Just under 3% of residual waste was metallic; 53% of this (0.09kg/hh/wk) was recyclable in blue bins.
- Around 3% of residual waste was seen to be glass; 94% of this (0.16kg/hh/wk) was recyclable in blue bins.
- Over 6% of residual waste was due to textiles; 53% of these items (0.21kg/hh/wk) were seen to consist of reusable clothing and shoes
- Just under 1.6% of residual waste was deemed to be either Hazardous or WEEE. An additional 17% consisted of disposable nappies
- Just over 1.3% of residual waste was found to be garden waste. Around 17% of this was non-recyclable soil and turf, with the remainder consisting of recyclable garden trimmings
- Overall just over 13% of collected residual waste could have been placed into the blue recycling containers available– the equivalent of 0.84kg/hh/wk.
- Just under 22% of collected residual waste could have been placed into the green recycling containers available– the equivalent of 1.40kg/hh/wk.
- In total over 35% of residual waste collected could have been recycled alternatively at the kerbside – 2.23kg/hh/wk.
- Around 59% of potentially recyclable materials consisted of food waste with 15% being paper and 8% being card and cardboard.
- Residual waste collected from Cambridge households was deemed to be around 51% biodegradable.
- Collected waste had a packaging content of 17%.

Mixed recycling – Blue bins

- Over the survey, 78% of households presented blue bins for collection
- In terms of waste generation, kerbside households were setting out an average of 3.16kg/hh/wk in their blue bins.
- Overall 6.4% of blue bin recycling waste collected from all properties was classified as contamination – the equivalent of 0.20kg/hh/wk.
- Around 77% of paper, 87% of recyclable glass, 73% of card and cardboard, 78% of plastic bottles and 59% of the recyclable metals available for mixed recycling were correctly captured.
- Kerbside properties diverted around 23.7% of their waste through their blue bins.

Organic waste recycling – Green bins

- Over the survey, 58% of households opted to present their green organic recycling bins at the kerbside for collection.
- In terms of waste generation, households were setting out an average of 2.96kg/hh/wk at the kerbside.
- Overall 2.6% of green bin recycling waste collected from all properties was classified as contamination – the equivalent of 0.08kg/hh/wk.
- Green bins collected from households on a communal service had very high contamination levels of 31.3%. Bins had significant levels of residual waste and also large amounts of paper and cardboard.
- The majority of contamination of green bin waste was due to general residual materials; forming 69% of the contamination. Up to 23% of contamination was due to textiles.
- 21% of food waste and 97% of garden waste was correctly captured by households using the scheme.
- Properties on the green bin collection scheme diverted an average of around 23.1% of their waste through these collections.
- When combined with the diversion through mixed recycling collections, Cambridge households are diverting around 46.8% (5.84kg/hh/wk) of their total waste (12.48kg/hh/wk) through recycling collections.

4) Compositional Analysis of Residual Waste

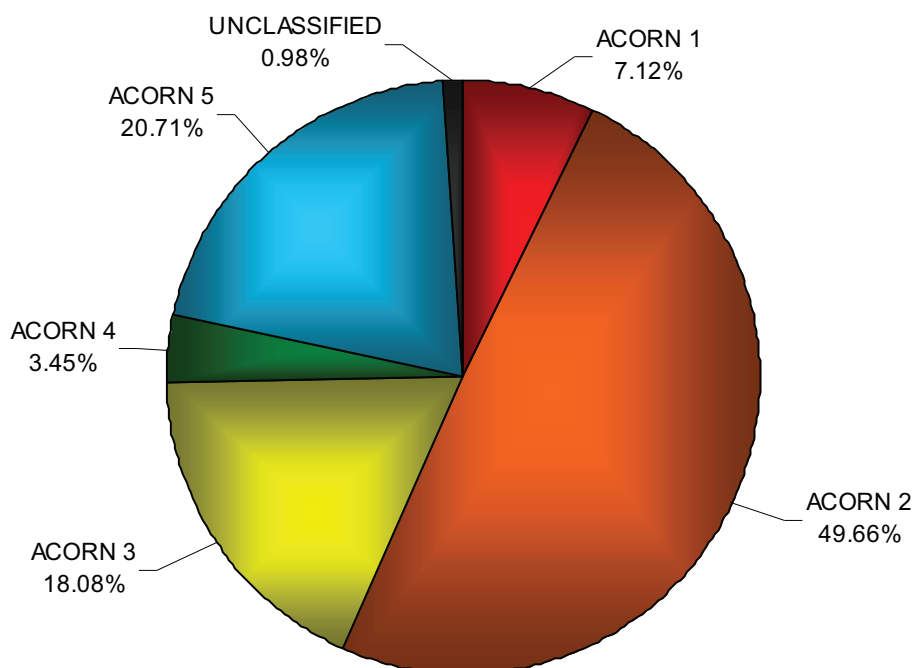
4.1 Set out rates and waste generation levels

Table 4.1.2 and Figure 4.1.2 highlight the average set out rates for residual waste observed at the time waste was collected for compositional analysis. Table 4.1.3 and Figure 4.1.3 show the average amount of residual waste generated in kg/hh/wk. Around 60 households were selected for each sample from each Acorn category with the set out relating to the proportion of these households actively placing out their waste. The amount of waste in kilograms per household per week is collected from each sample of 60 households, not just those that are participating. Results are shown by Acorn; as all five Acorn categories were sampled it was possible to weight the results according to the socio-demographic profile for Cambridge as per Table 4.1.1. A table giving a brief description of the types of households typical for each Acorn category is shown in the appendix section.

Table 4.1.1: Acorn profile for Cambridge

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	7.12%
2	49.66%
3	18.08%
4	3.45%
5	20.71%
UNCLASSIFIED	0.98%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 4.1.1: Acorn profile for Cambridge



Observed set out rates for residual waste ranged between 71% in the low performing Acorn 5 area (LPA) to 95% in Acorn 3. On average 84% of households in Cambridge are projected to be setting out their residual waste for collection.

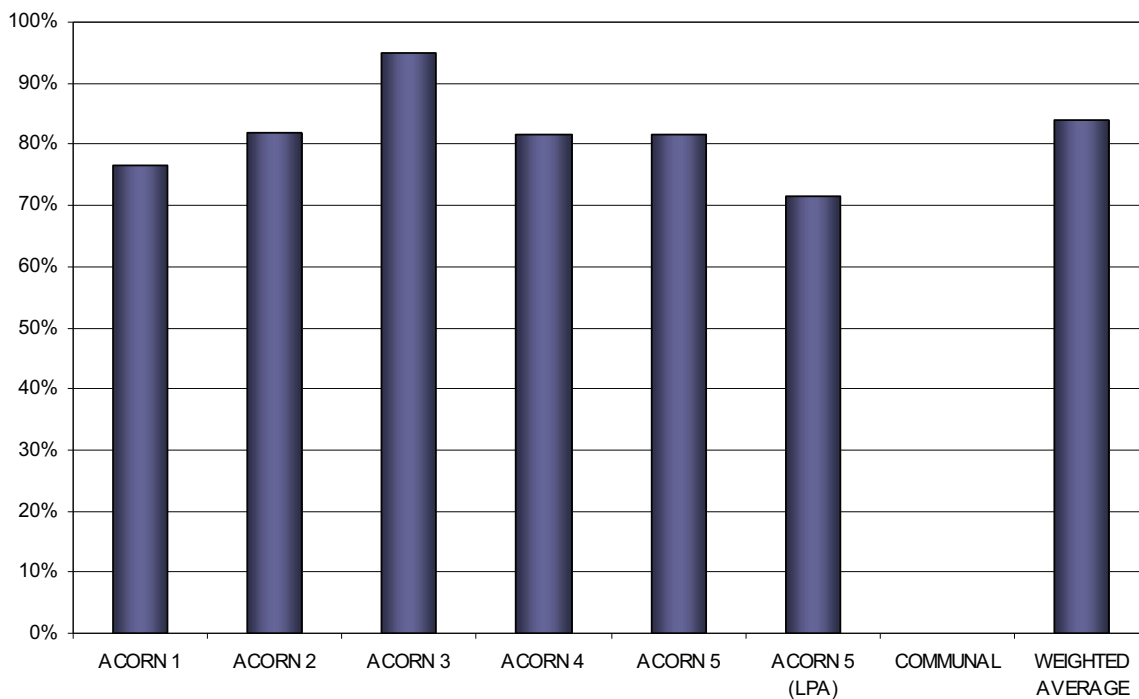
Table 4.1.2: Kerbside residual waste set out rates for each Acorn sample

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	77%
2	82%
3	95%
4	82%
5	82%
5 (LPA)*	71%
COMMUNAL	N/A**
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	84%

*Acorn 5 Low Performing Area

** Do not have their own bin so set out is not applicable

Figure 4.1.2: Kerbside residual waste set out rates by Acorn (%)

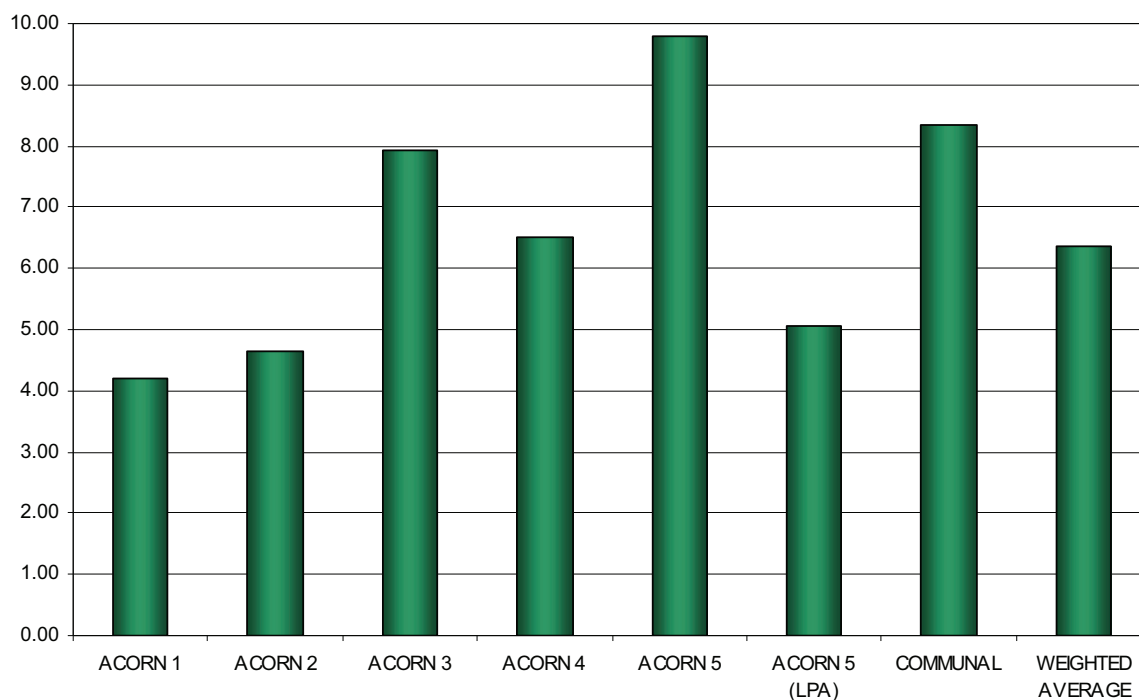


From observed results, the level of residual waste being disposed of at the kerbside ranged between 4.20kg/hh/wk in Acorn 1 to 9.80kg/hh/wk in Acorn 5. On average 6.36kg/hh/wk of residual waste is being disposed of by households throughout Cambridge.

Table 4.1.3: Kerbside residual waste generation rates for each Acorn sample (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	4.20
2	4.66
3	7.93
4	6.50
5	9.80
5 (LPA)	5.06
COMMUNAL	8.33
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	6.36

Figure 4.1.3: Average residual waste generation rates by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2 Compositional analysis of household residual waste

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the residual waste presented by various socio-demographic households sampled throughout the City. Hand sorting of the residual waste gave concentration by weight figures for the fifteen main categories of waste as well as the more detailed sub-categories.

Looking at the concentration percentages gives an indication as to the proportions of each waste category. This can be translated into a figure relating to the average waste generation expected for each waste category; this is given in kilograms per household per week (kg/hh/wk).

By knowing the composition of waste from the various Acorn samples it is possible to gain an insight into the make-up and volumes of the residual waste that can be expected from the City as a whole. Additional information on the selected lower performing and communal bins areas can also be gained. Detailed residual composition tables can be found in a separate data appendix.

Table 4.2.1 and Figure 4.2.1 show residual waste data in terms of percentage composition with Table 4.2.2 and Figure 4.2.2 showing generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk. All residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable. That is to say that it should have been placed into one of the recycling receptacles supplied by the Council.

Table 4.2.1: Average residual waste composition weighted by Acorn (%)

RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
PAPER	13.84%	11.35%	8.51%	7.78%	9.78%	5.93%	6.74%	10.19%
CARD & CARDBOARD	5.01%	3.32%	3.11%	2.57%	3.71%	1.92%	2.77%	3.45%
PLASTIC FILM	5.36%	7.98%	6.54%	4.06%	6.07%	8.81%	5.45%	6.77%
DENSE PLASTIC	10.76%	8.28%	12.09%	6.64%	4.78%	9.45%	5.83%	8.08%
TEXTILES	1.00%	6.24%	5.48%	7.74%	7.24%	3.66%	5.71%	6.19%
MISC COMBUSTIBLES	22.52%	16.70%	28.71%	17.69%	33.61%	30.14%	35.67%	25.19%
MISC NON-COMBUSTIBLES	12.58%	7.20%	11.17%	5.22%	11.50%	0.71%	0.34%	9.67%
GLASS	1.01%	4.13%	2.48%	2.21%	1.70%	4.42%	4.59%	2.75%
FERROUS METAL	5.19%	1.92%	2.02%	2.96%	2.06%	1.03%	2.48%	2.18%
NON-FERROUS METAL	0.57%	0.78%	0.53%	0.43%	0.55%	0.83%	0.74%	0.63%
GARDEN WASTE	2.49%	2.34%	0.52%	4.26%	0.31%	4.02%	1.57%	1.35%
PUTRESCIBLES	16.52%	28.37%	16.20%	32.97%	17.10%	28.45%	24.13%	21.57%
FINES	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	0.93%	0.20%	0.97%	0.37%
HHW	1.47%	0.30%	1.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.10%	0.48%
WEEE	1.17%	1.10%	1.32%	4.27%	0.67%	0.41%	2.91%	1.13%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	17.47%	15.67%	11.43%	10.41%	11.16%	11.48%	14.01%	13.15%
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	18.94%	29.72%	15.72%	32.64%	16.78%	31.01%	23.21%	21.95%
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	36.41%	45.39%	27.15%	43.05%	27.94%	42.50%	37.21%	35.11%

Table 4.2.2: Average residual waste generation weighted by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
PAPER	0.58	0.53	0.67	0.51	0.96	0.30	0.56	0.65
CARD & CARDBOARD	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.17	0.36	0.10	0.23	0.22
PLASTIC FILM	0.23	0.37	0.52	0.26	0.59	0.45	0.45	0.43
DENSE PLASTIC	0.45	0.39	0.96	0.43	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.51
TEXTILES	0.04	0.29	0.43	0.50	0.71	0.18	0.48	0.39
MISC COMBUSTIBLES	0.95	0.78	2.28	1.15	3.29	1.52	2.97	1.60
MISC NON-COMBUSTIBLES	0.53	0.34	0.89	0.34	1.13	0.04	0.03	0.62
GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.38	0.18
FERROUS METAL	0.22	0.09	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.05	0.21	0.14
NON-FERROUS METAL	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04
GARDEN WASTE	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.28	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.09
PUTRESCIBLES	0.69	1.32	1.28	2.14	1.68	1.44	2.01	1.37
FINES	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.02
HHW	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
WEEE	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.07
TOTAL	4.20	4.66	7.93	6.50	9.80	5.06	8.33	6.36
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	0.73	0.73	0.91	0.68	1.09	0.58	1.17	0.84
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	0.80	1.38	1.25	2.12	1.64	1.57	1.93	1.40
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.11	2.15	2.80	2.74	2.15	3.10	2.23

Figure 4.2.1: Average residual waste composition weighted by Acorn (%)

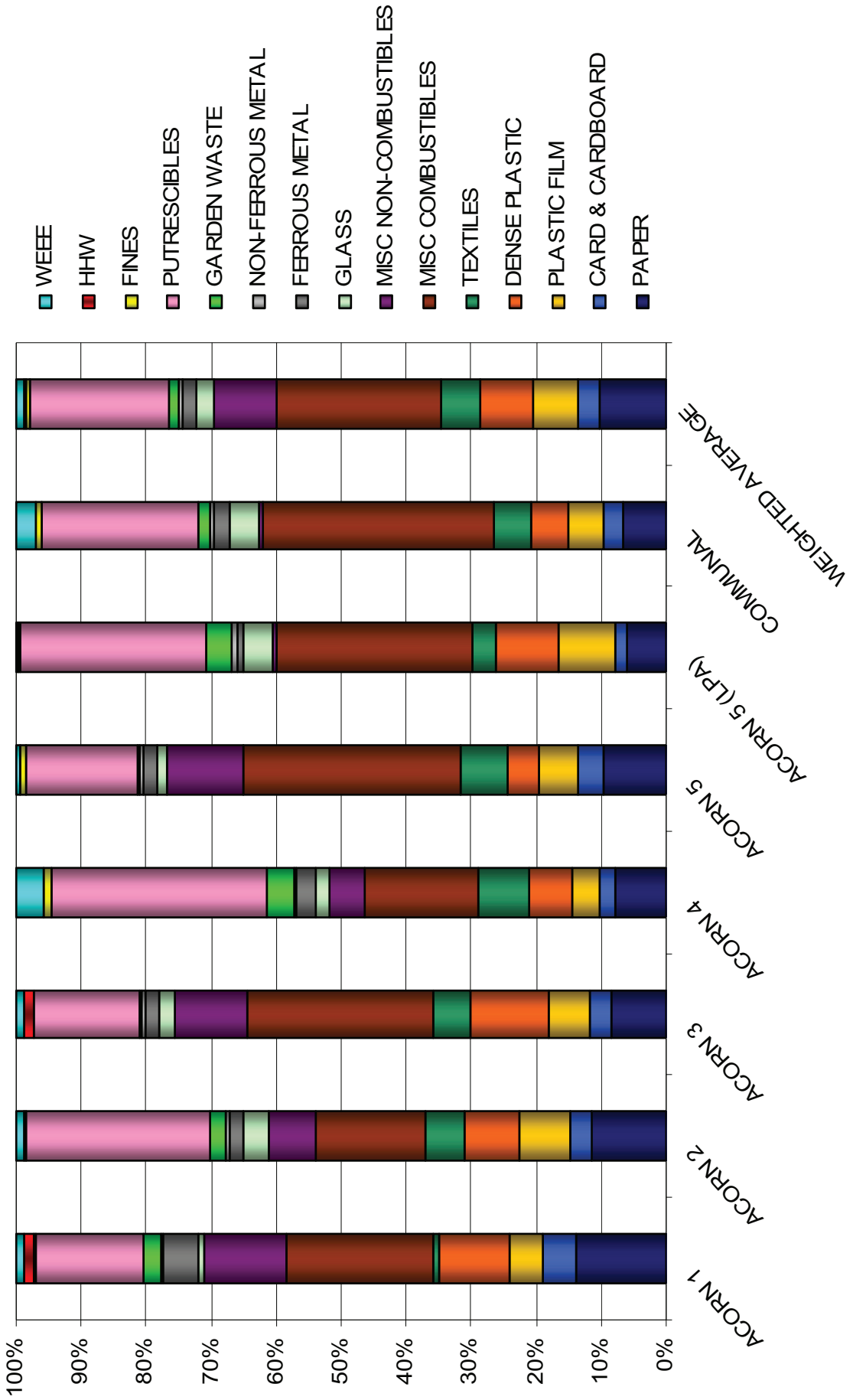
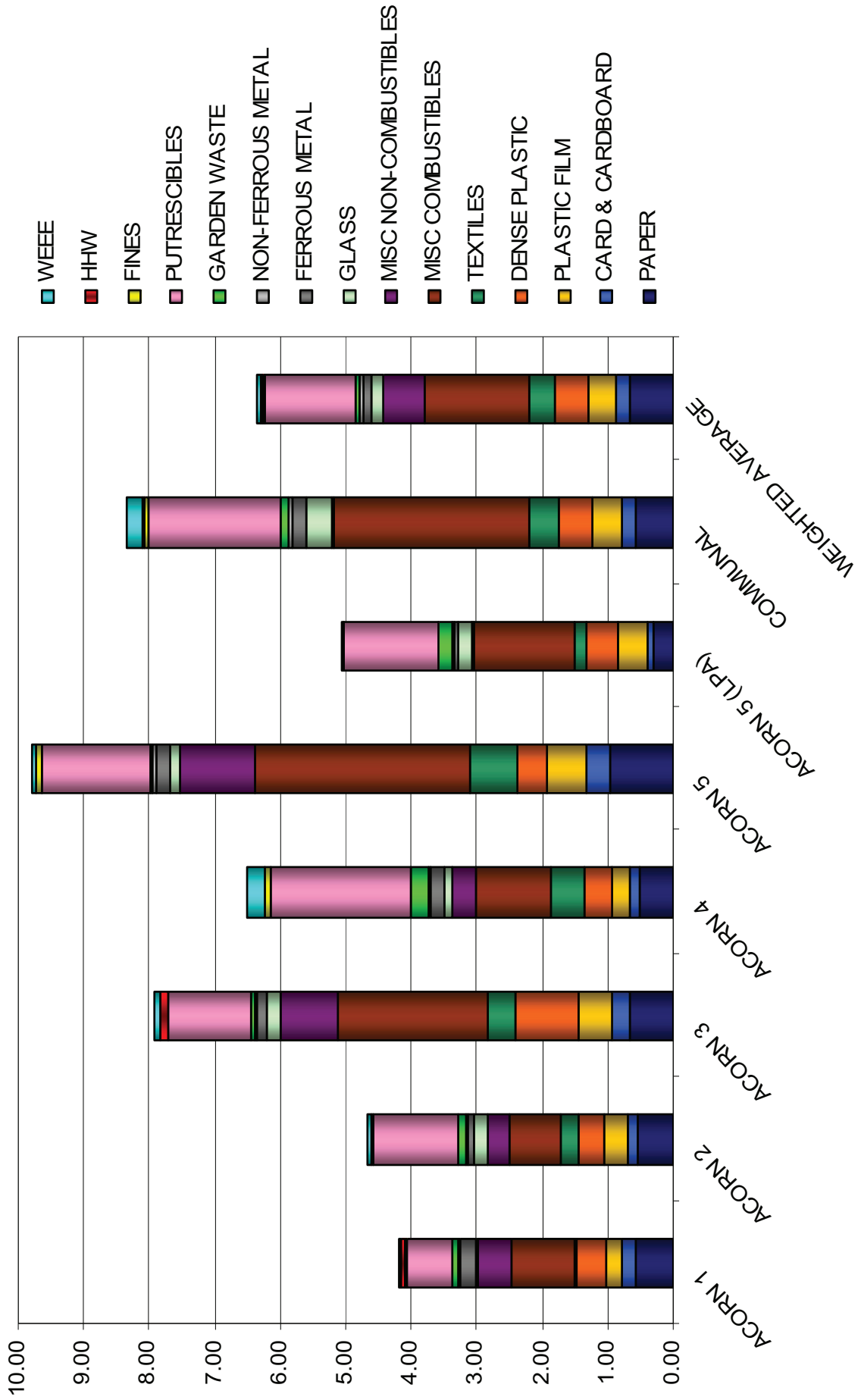


Figure 4.2.2: Average residual waste generation weighted by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.1 Organic Waste

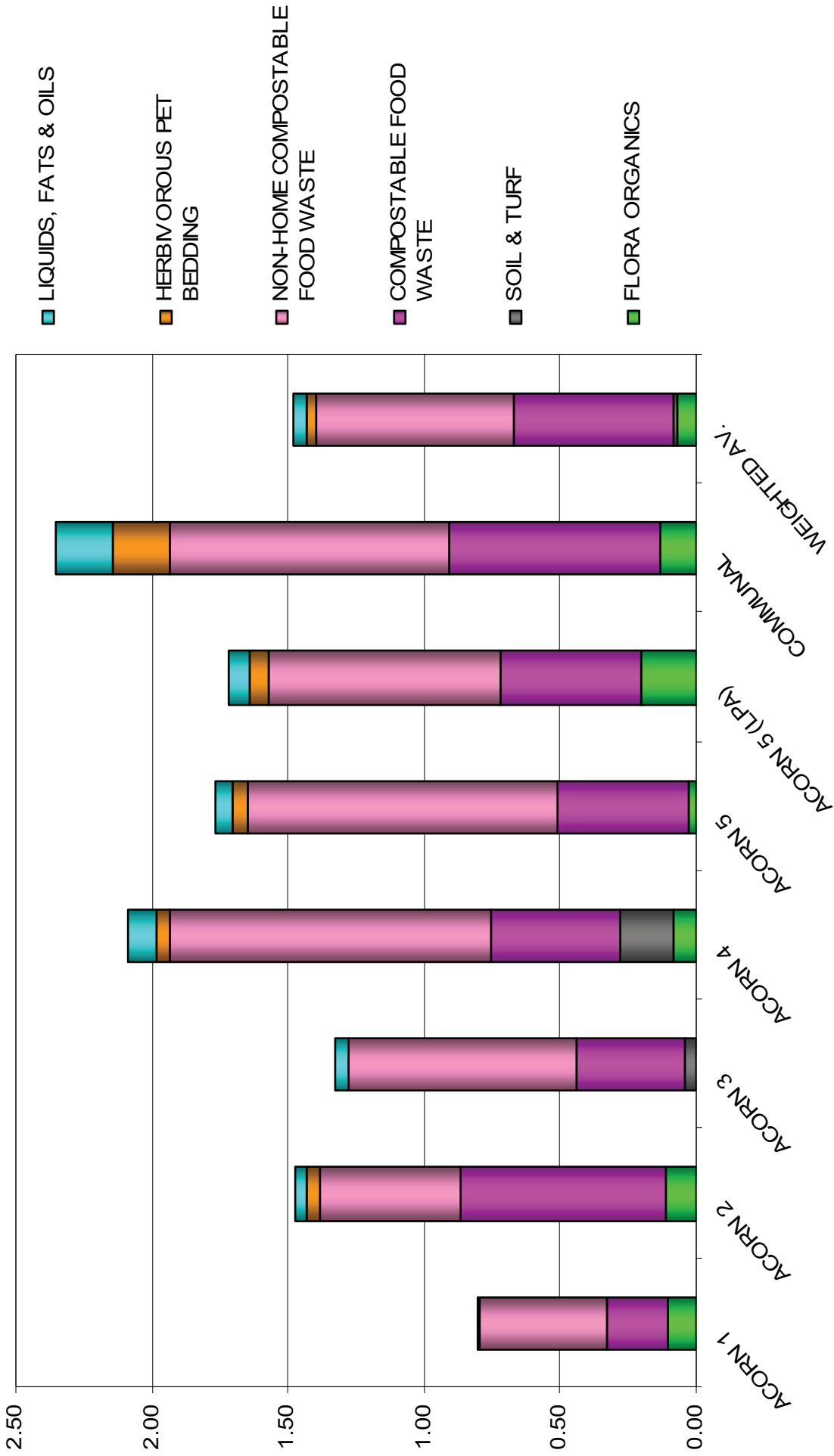
Organic waste, which includes garden and food waste (putrescibles), formed the greatest weight concentration of the primary waste categories for all Acorns. Ranges seen were from 16.7% from Acorn 3 households to 33.9% in Acorn 5 (LPA) households. Across the City as a whole around 23.3% of all residual waste (1.48kg/hh/wk) is classified as organic waste. Food waste accounted for between 15.6% (Acorn 3) and 27.4% (Acorn 2) of residual waste. Across the City as a whole around 20.6% of all residual waste (1.31kg/hh/wk) is classified as food waste. Currently Cambridge residents are able to recycle food waste at the kerbside using their green bin collection. Residents from Acorn 3 placed the most recyclable food into their residual bins at 2.81kg/hh/wk. Overall approximately 45% of this food waste (0.58kg/hh/wk) is potentially compostable in a general garden compost bin.

Residents throughout Cambridge can also utilise their green bins for the collection of general garden waste. In Acorns 3 and 5 levels of garden waste in residual bins were very low at 0.5% and 0.3% respectively. This equated to less than 0.05kg/hh/wk in total. In contrast the residual waste from Acorn 4 and Acorn 5(LPA) was over 4% garden waste; the equivalent of 0.28kg/hh/wk and 0.20kg/hh/wk respectively. Averaged for Cambridge it is seen that 17% of this garden waste consisted of soil and turf which is discouraged from the recycling collection. Across the City, recyclable forms of garden waste (i.e. garden clippings but not soil and turf) are responsible for an average of just 1.1%, or 0.07kg/hh/wk of residual waste. Table 4.2.1.1 and Figure 4.2.1.1 show the amounts of the different forms of organic waste found within the samples from each sample.

Table 4.2.1.1: Levels of organic wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL ORGANICS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
FLORA ORGANICS	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.07
SOIL & TURF	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
COMPOSTABLE FOOD WASTE	0.22	0.75	0.40	0.47	0.48	0.52	0.78	0.58
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOOD WASTE	0.47	0.52	0.84	1.19	1.14	0.85	1.02	0.73
HERBIVOROUS PET BEDDING	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.04
LIQUIDS, FATS & OILS	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.05
KG/HH/WK ORGANICS	0.80	1.48	1.33	2.09	1.77	1.72	2.35	1.48
% ORGANICS	19.08%	31.71%	16.71%	32.09%	18.06%	33.92%	28.22%	23.31%
KG/HH/WK FOOD WASTE	0.69	1.27	1.23	1.66	1.61	1.37	1.80	1.31
% FOOD WASTE	16.45%	27.37%	15.57%	25.53%	16.47%	27.00%	21.61%	20.59%

Figure 4.2.1.1: Levels of organic wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.2 Paper

On average, Acorn 1 residents had the highest concentrations of this type of waste (13.8%), with Acorn 5 disposing of the most at 0.96kg/hh/wk. In comparison just 5.9% (0.30kg/hh/wk) of residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was due to paper based materials. Across the City it was seen that around 10.2% or 0.65kg/hh/wk of residual waste consisted of discarded paper.

A proportion of this paper is available for recycling at the kerbside. Cambridge residents have a blue bin for recycling higher grade white paper such as newspapers, junk mail, envelopes and directories. In addition to this higher grade paper, Cambridge residents are able to place shredded paper into their green organics bin. It was found that between 50.5% (Acorn 3 and Acorn 5(LPA)) and 74.8% (Acorn 1) of paper could have been placed in either the blue or green bins as opposed to the residual bin.

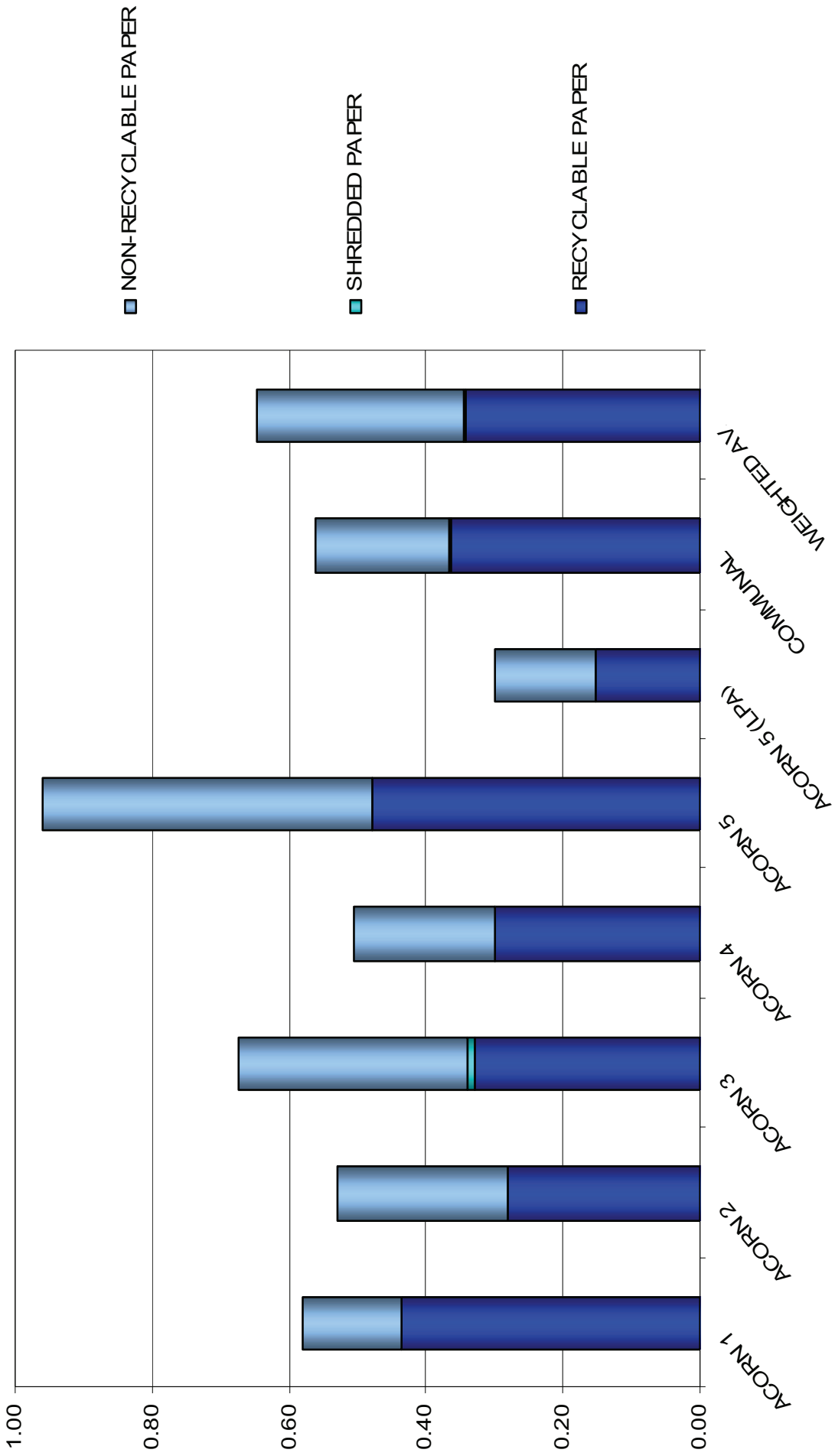
When accounting for all of the various types of paper within the residual waste, it is seen that 53.3% of residual paper was recyclable which accounted for 5.4% of all the residual waste or 0.35kg/hh/wk.

Table 4.2.2.1 and Figure 4.2.2.1 show the amounts of the different forms of paper waste for each Acorn.

Table 4.2.2.1: Levels of paper wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL PAPER	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.33	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.36	0.34
SHREDDED PAPER	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.15	0.25	0.33	0.21	0.48	0.15	0.20	0.30
KG/HH/WK TOTAL PAPER	0.58	0.53	0.67	0.51	0.96	0.30	0.56	0.65
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.34	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.37	0.35
% PAPER RECYCLABLE	74.77%	53.37%	50.52%	59.17%	49.83%	50.52%	65.29%	53.27%

Figure 4.2.2.1: Levels of paper wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.3 Card & Cardboard

On average, Acorn 1 residents had the highest concentrations of this type of waste (5%), with Acorn 5 disposing of the most at 0.36kg/hh/wk. In comparison just 1.9% (0.10kg/hh/wk) of residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was due to card and cardboard based materials. Across the City it was seen that around 3.5% or 0.22kg/hh/wk of residual waste consisted of discarded card and cardboard.

A proportion of this card & cardboard is available for recycling at the kerbside. Cambridge residents have a blue bin for recycling thin card, corrugated cardboard and drinks cartons. It was found that between 65% (Acorn 1) and 94% (Acorn 5-LPA) of card and cardboard could have been placed in the blue bin as opposed to the residual bin. Across Cambridge, 84% of residual card and cardboard was compatible with recycling collections which accounted for 2.9% of all the residual waste or 0.18kg/hh/wk.

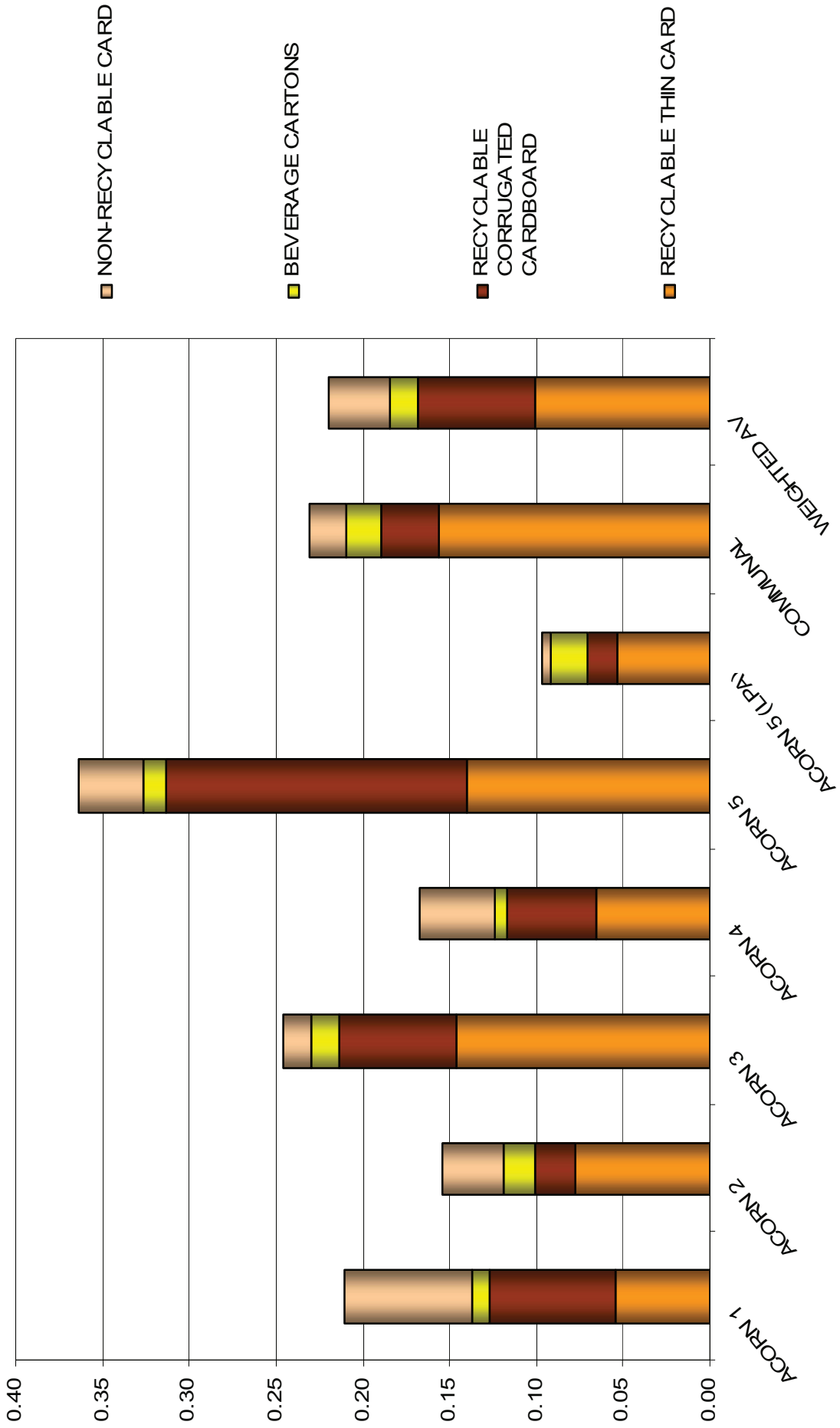
Table 4.2.3.1 and Figure 4.2.3.1 show the amounts of the different forms of card and cardboard waste for each Acorn.

When combining paper and card together it is estimated that 61% of that present in residual bins could have been recycled via kerbside recycling collections. This amounts to 8.3% of all the residual waste being collected – a total of 0.53kg/hh/wk.

Table 4.2.3.1: Levels of card wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL CARD	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE THIN CARD	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.14	0.05	0.16	0.10
RECYCLABLE CORRUGATED CARDBOARD	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.07
BEVERAGE CARTONS	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
NON-RECYCLABLE CARD	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.04
KG/HH/WK TOTAL CARD & CARDBOARD	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.17	0.36	0.10	0.23	0.22
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.12	0.33	0.09	0.21	0.18
% CARD KERBSIDE RECYCLABLE	65.22%	77.15%	93.19%	74.50%	89.79%	94.04%	90.71%	83.93%

Figure 4.2.3.1: Levels of card wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.4 Plastics

As a UK average approximately 12% of the waste disposed of by households is plastic. In this sampling campaign average ranges seen were 10.7% total plastic by weight from Acorn 4 households to 18.6% in the waste from Acorn 3 households. Cambridge residents currently recycle plastic bottles as part of their blue bin collections. Across the City as a whole, 14.9% of residual waste was classified as plastic which equates to 0.94kg/hh/wk. On the whole plastic waste, although not heavy in itself, can produce large volumes of waste.

Figure 4.2.4.1 clearly shows the levels of recyclable plastic bottles within the plastic portion of the residual waste. On average, around 46% of this plastic waste present in the residual was due to plastic film with the remainder being dense plastic. Up to 9.9% of residual dense plastic consisted of plastic bottles meaning that just 0.8% of residual waste (0.05kg/hh/wk) collected throughout Cambridge was made up of plastic bottles that could have been recycled. Up to 0.13kg/hh/wk of plastic bottles were seen in communal bins representing over a quarter of all the dense plastic present.

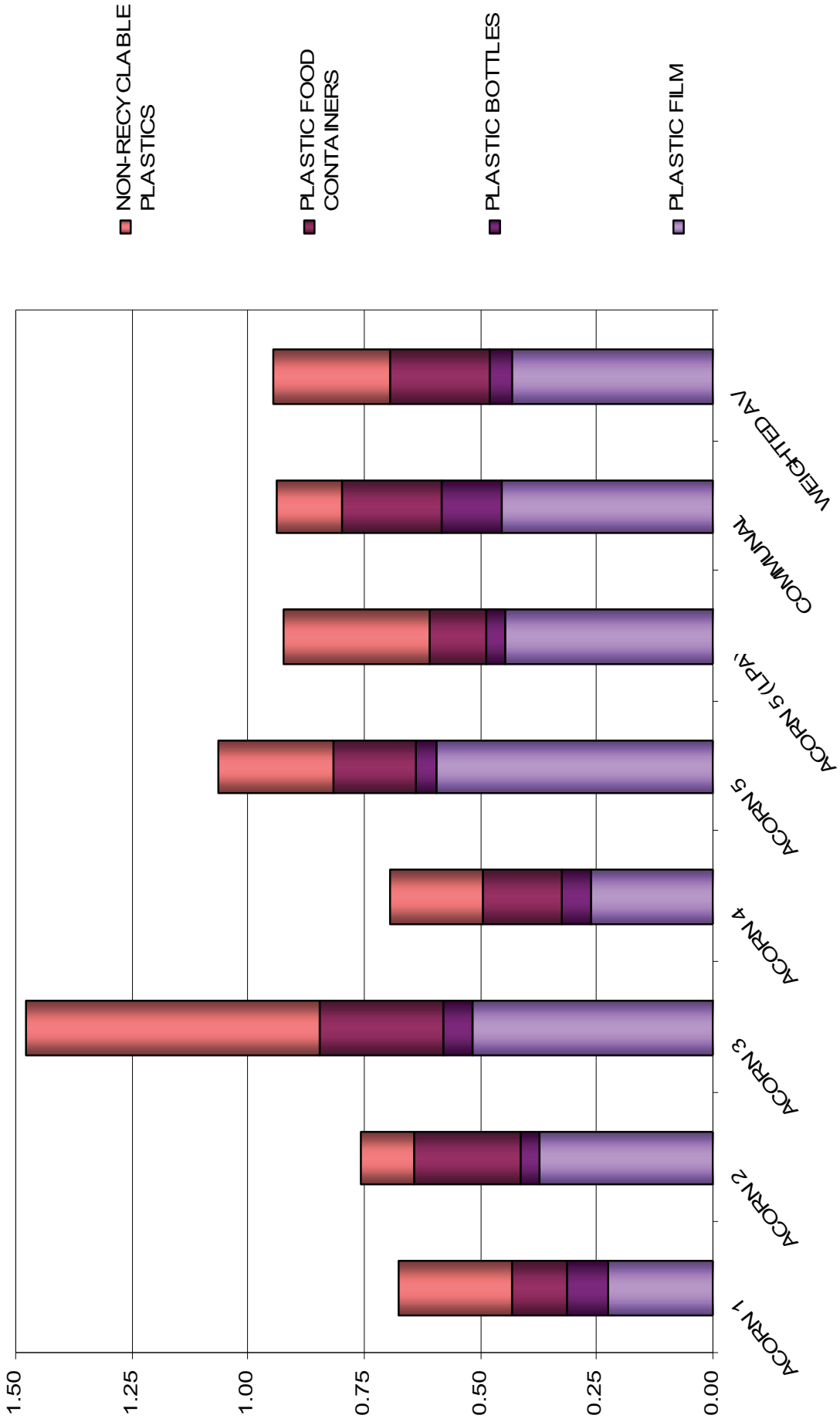
From July 2012 Cambridge households will be able to recycle plastic food containers in addition to plastic bottles. On average these formed 3.4% of the total residual waste equating to 0.21kg/hh/wk. This means that 0.27kg/hh/wk or 4.2% of the residual waste is due to recyclable plastic bottles and containers.

Table 4.2.4.1 and Figure 4.2.4.1 show the amounts of the different forms of plastic waste found within the residual samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.4.1: Levels of plastics within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL PLASTICS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PLASTIC FILM	0.23	0.37	0.52	0.26	0.59	0.45	0.45	0.43
PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.05
PLASTIC FOOD CONTAINERS	0.12	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.22	0.21
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	0.25	0.11	0.63	0.20	0.24	0.31	0.14	0.25
KG/HH/WK TOTAL PLASTIC	0.68	0.76	1.48	0.70	1.06	0.92	0.94	0.94
% DENSE PLASTIC RECYCLABLE	19.39%	11.04%	6.41%	14.22%	9.84%	9.18%	26.63%	9.85%

Figure 4.2.4.1: Levels of plastics within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.5 Metals

In this sampling campaign average concentrations of residual metals were seen to be 1.9% total metal by weight from Acorn 5(LPA) households to 5.8% in the waste from Acorn 1 households, averaging 2.8% overall. Cambridge residents have access to a recycling collection of food and drink cans as well as empty aerosols and clean foil via their blue bin service. The average weight of metals in the residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was 0.09kg/hh/wk rising to 0.27kg/hh/wk in communal bins.

A proportion of this metal waste is available for recycling at the kerbside relative to the blue bin collection. It was found that just 13% of Acorn 1 metals were recyclable rising to 77% for the metals in Acorn 5(LPA) residual waste. Across the City an average of 52.5% or 0.09kg/hh/wk of residual metal is classified as recyclable, this equates to 1.5% of all collected residual waste.

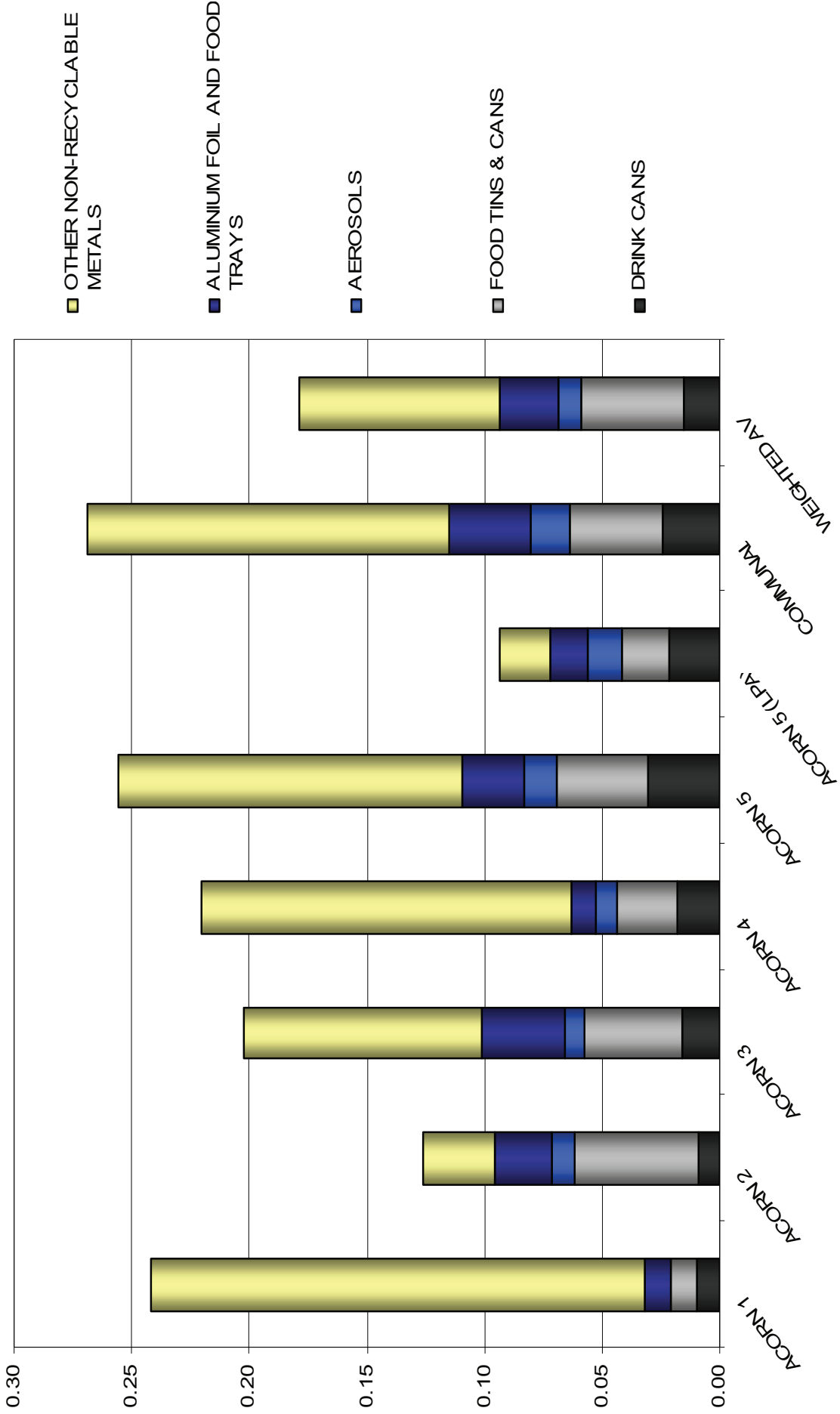
On the whole 78% of metals were ferrous accounting for 0.14kg/hh/wk with non-ferrous metals contributing 0.04kg/hh/wk. The majority of metallic waste present in all samples was seen to be ferrous.

Table 4.2.5.1 and Figure 4.2.5.1 show the amounts of the different forms of metallic waste found within the samples from each Acorn. Food cans tend to require a degree of washing before being placed into recycling containers and as such are often less well diverted than cleaner drinks cans.

Table 4.2.5.1: Levels of metals within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL METALS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
DRINK CANS	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
FOOD TINS & CANS	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04
AEROSOLS	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
ALUMINIUM FOIL AND FOOD TRAYS	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
OTHER NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	0.21	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.08
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.09
TOTAL METALS	0.24	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.09	0.27	0.18
% FERROUS	90.16%	71.00%	79.19%	87.30%	78.93%	55.42%	77.02%	77.64%
% RECYCLABLE	13.31%	76.02%	49.78%	28.45%	42.69%	77.11%	42.82%	52.46%

Figure 4.2.5.1: Levels of metals within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.6 Glass

In this sampling campaign the average concentration of residual glass was seen to be 1% total glass by weight from Acorn 1 households rising to 4.6% in the waste from communal bins. Cambridge residents are able to recycle glass bottles and jars at the kerbside using their blue bin service. The weight of glass in the residual waste from Acorn 1 was 0.04kg/hh/wk rising to 0.38kg/hh/wk in communal bins. This represented a City wide average of 2.8% or 0.18kg/hh/wk.

A proportion of this glass consists of bottles and jars which could have been recycled at the kerbside. It was found that across Cambridge an average of 94% or 0.16kg/hh/wk of residual glass is classified as recyclable, this equates to 2.6% of all collected residual waste.

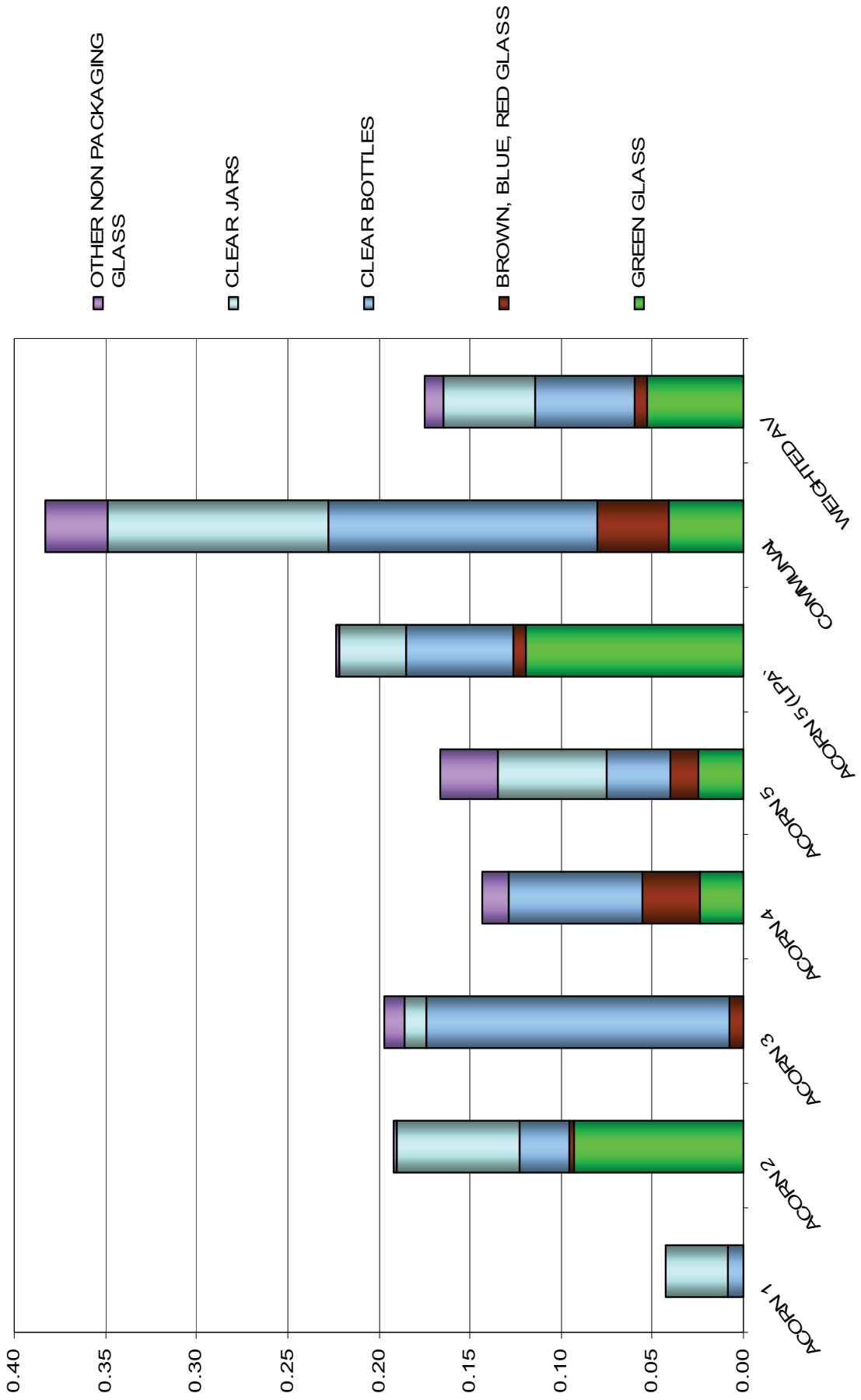
In most samples the majority of recyclable glass was seen to be higher grade clear glass, across Cambridge 64% of recyclable glass was clear, accounting for 0.11kg/hh/wk of residual waste. Around 52% of the clear glass was due to jars as opposed to bottles.

Table 4.2.6.1 and Figure 4.2.6.1 show the amounts of the different forms of glass waste found within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.6.1: Levels of glass within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL GLASS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
GREEN GLASS	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.04	0.05
BROWN, BLUE, RED GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01
CLEAR BOTTLES	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.15	0.05
CLEAR JARS	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.05
OTHER NON PACKAGING GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01
KG/HH/WK TOTAL GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.38	0.18
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.35	0.16
% RECYCLABLE	100%	98.99%	94.36%	89.99%	80.74%	99.24%	91.15%	94.17%
% OF RECYCLABLE GLASS - CLEAR	100%	49.56%	95.85%	57.08%	70.33%	42.98%	76.93%	63.76%

Figure 4.2.6.1: Levels of glass within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.7 Textiles

The concentration of residual textile waste was seen to be 1% textiles from Acorn 1 households to 7.7% in the waste from Acorn 4 households. Cambridge residents are currently not able to recycle textiles at the kerbside. The average weight of textile waste in the residual waste from Acorn 1 was 0.04kg/hh/wk rising to 0.71kg/hh/wk in Acorn 5. On average 6.2% or 0.39kg/hh/wk of residual waste is classified as textile waste.

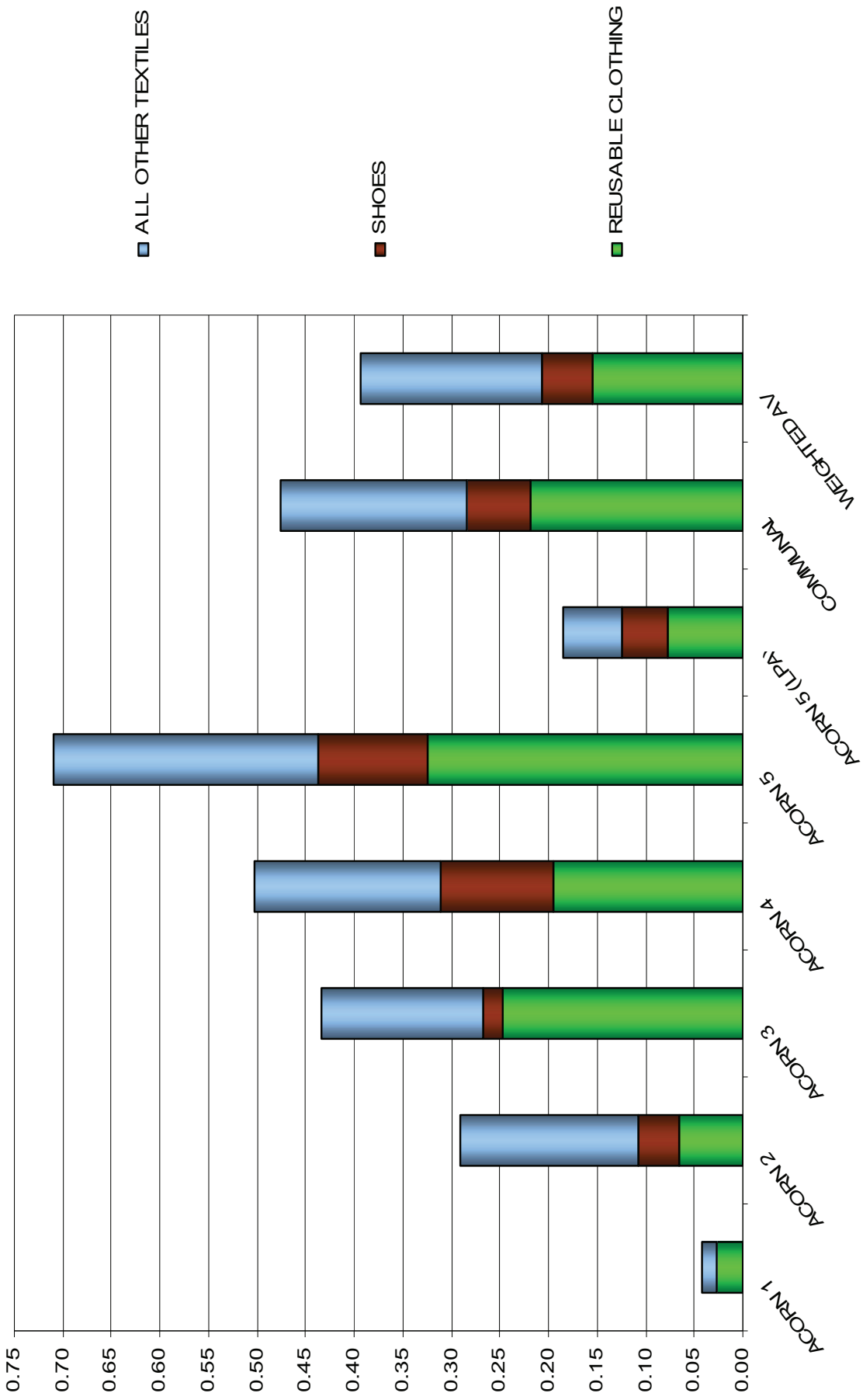
A proportion of this textile waste is available for recycling either at bring banks or charity outlets in the form of reusable clothes and shoes. It was found that between 37% (Acorn 2) and 67% of Acorn 5(LPA) of textile waste was of this potentially recyclable type. Up to 0.44kg/hh/wk (Acorn 5) of recyclable textiles are being placed into the residual waste by Cambridge householders. Across Cambridge an average of 52.5% or 0.21kg/hh/wk of residual textiles is classified as reusable, this equates to 3.3% of all collected residual waste.

Table 4.2.7.1 and Figure 4.2.7.1 show the amounts of the different forms of textile waste found within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.7.1: Levels of textiles within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL TEXTILES	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
REUSABLE CLOTHING	0.03	0.07	0.25	0.20	0.33	0.08	0.22	0.15
SHOES	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.05
ALL OTHER TEXTILES	0.01	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.27	0.06	0.19	0.19
KG/HH/WK TOTAL TEXTILES	0.04	0.29	0.43	0.50	0.71	0.18	0.48	0.39
KG/HH/WK REUSABLE TEXTILES	0.03	0.11	0.27	0.31	0.44	0.12	0.28	0.21
% REUSABLE TEXTILES	66.10%	36.88%	61.45%	61.89%	61.69%	67.35%	59.77%	52.51%

Figure 4.2.7.1: Levels of textiles within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.8 Hazardous Items (HHW) & WEEE

In this sampling campaign the average overall concentration of hazardous and WEEE waste was seen to be 1.6% which equates to around 0.10kg/hh/wk. Acorn 4 households disposed of the most HHW and WEEE waste, where it was responsible for 4.3% of collected waste or 0.28kg/hh/wk. Table 4.2.8.1 shows the amounts of HHW and WEEE within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.8.1: Levels of HHW and WEEE within each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL HHW & WEEE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HHW	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
WEEE	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.07
TOTAL	0.11	0.06	0.21	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.25	0.10
% HHW & WEEE	2.64%	1.40%	2.65%	4.27%	0.67%	0.44%	3.00%	1.61%

HHW	WEEE
PAINT	CHARGERS
HALOGEN BULB	GAME REMOTE
BATTERIES	XMAS LIGHTS
MEDICINES	THERMOSTAT
WEED KILLER	MOBILE PHONE
	TORCHES
	SMOKE ALARM
	SWITCH
	MODEM
	LAMPS
	KETTLES
	STEREO & SPEAKERS
	MOTOR
	TELEPHONE
	HAIR STRAIGHTENERS
	CABLES & LEADS
	SOCKERS
	DEEP FAT FRYER
	FAN
	BLENDER
	CALCULATOR

4.2.9 Disposable Nappies

The profile of this type of waste has increased in recent years. Levels of this waste within the residual bins of households with babies can be extremely high. In this survey the concentrations of disposable nappies ranged between 1.3% in Acorn 3 up to 33.5% in communal bins. Communal bins were seen to contain around 2.79kg/hh/wk of disposable nappies. Throughout Cambridge as a whole around 17% of collected residual waste consists of disposable nappies, which equates to 1.08kg/hh/wk.

4.3 Potential recyclability of the residual waste

The overall recyclability of the residual waste relates to all the items present that could have been accepted into the kerbside recycling schemes currently running in Cambridge. Results from the survey showed that the overall recyclability of the residual waste was highest in Acorn 2 households at 45.4%, and lowest in Acorn 3 at 27.2%. Across Cambridge it is expected that 35.1% of all residual waste being disposed of is recyclable at the kerbside.

The majority of the recyclable materials present within the residual waste were compatible with the green organics bin. On average 22% of residual waste could have been recycled in the green bin ranging from 15.7% of Acorn 3 waste up to 32.6% of Acorn 4 waste.

On average just over 13% of the residual waste throughout Cambridge was recyclable via the blue bin collection. Around 10.4% of the residual waste from Acorn 4 was compatible with blue bins compared with 17.5% of that from Acorn 1.

Table 4.3.1.1: Proportion of residual waste currently recyclable relative to current schemes (%)

% RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	17.47%	15.67%	11.43%	10.41%	11.16%	11.48%	14.01%	13.15%
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	18.94%	29.72%	15.72%	32.64%	16.78%	31.01%	23.21%	21.95%
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	36.41%	45.39%	27.15%	43.05%	27.94%	42.50%	37.21%	35.11%

In terms of the amount of recyclables disposed of it is seen that Acorn 1 householders place around 1.53kg/hh/wk of materials in residual bins that could either be placed into their blue or green recycling bins. For communal bins this amount was 3.1kg/hh/wk. Across Cambridge around 2.23kg/hh/wk of recyclable material is being disposed of in the residual waste.

Table 4.3.1.2: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste currently and potentially recyclable relative to current schemes

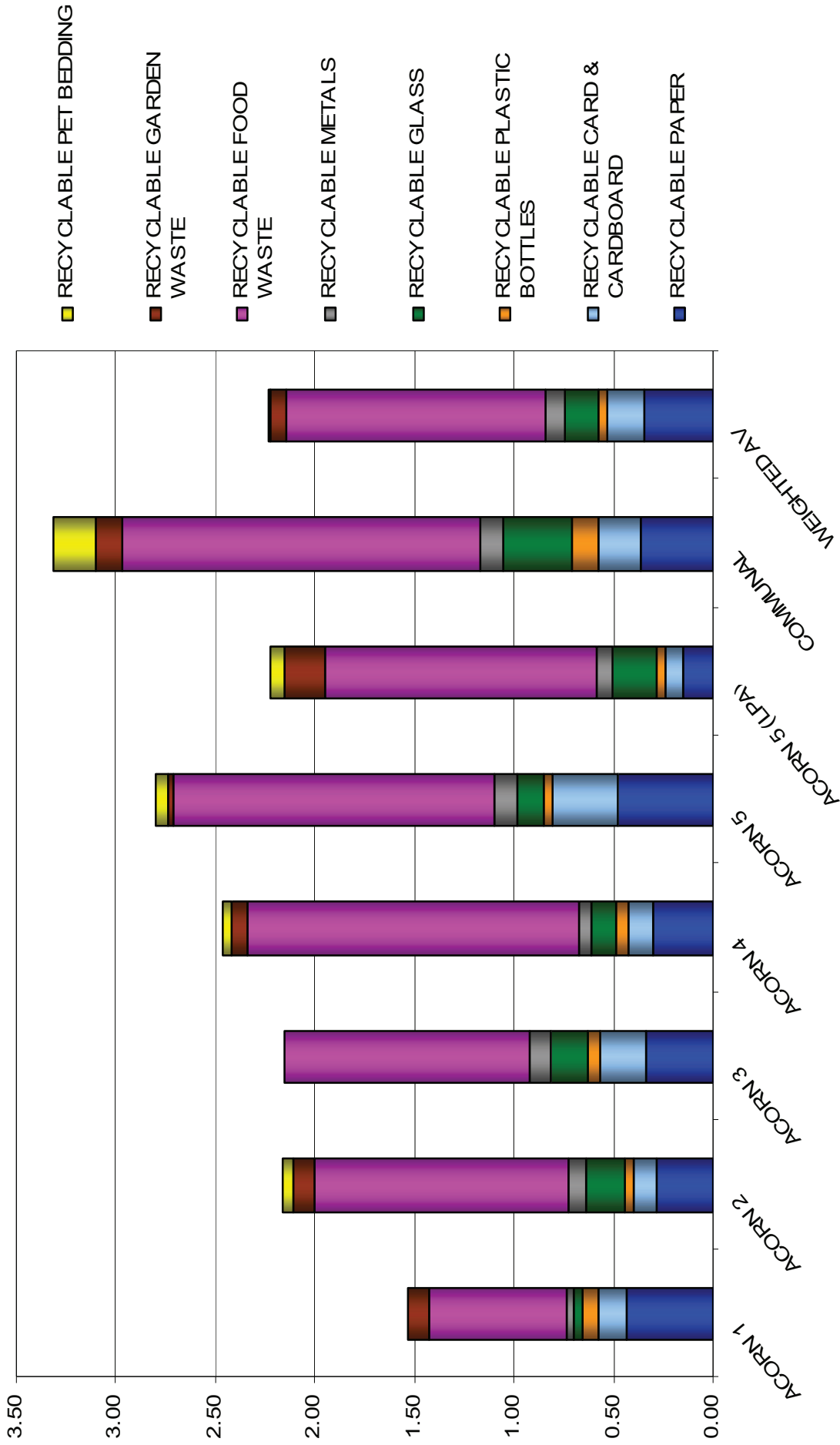
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	0.73	0.73	0.91	0.68	1.09	0.58	1.17	0.84
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	0.80	1.38	1.25	2.12	1.64	1.57	1.93	1.40
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.11	2.15	2.80	2.74	2.15	3.10	2.23

Figure 4.3.1.1 clearly shows the levels of residual materials currently collectable in the recycling collections available in Cambridge. Different households were seen to dispose of differing levels of recyclable materials, both in terms of volume and composition (Table 4.3.1.3). Without exception it is seen that the two Acorn 5 samples and the waste from the communal bins contained the highest levels of each material compatible with kerbside recycling.

Table 4.3.1.3: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste potentially recyclable relative to Acorn (Kg/hh/wk)

KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.34	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.37	0.35
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.12	0.33	0.09	0.21	0.18
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.05
RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.35	0.16
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.09
RECYCLABLE FOOD WASTE	0.69	1.27	1.23	1.66	1.61	1.37	1.80	1.31
RECYCLABLE GARDEN WASTE	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.07
RECYCLABLE PET BEDDING	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.01
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.16	2.15	2.47	2.80	2.22	3.31	2.23

Figure 4.3.1.1: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste potentially recyclable relative to Acorn (Kg/hh/wk)



4.4 Biodegradable waste

These figures are useful when considering the proportion of biodegradable waste, which may be subject to the national provision of the Landfill Directive. The data has been calculated using the compositional data in accordance with the percentages outlined in previous reports. For example, only 50% of miscellaneous combustible materials are considered to be biodegradable whereas 100% of paper and card is considered to be biodegradable.

National average figures are around 68%; in this survey the biodegradability of residual waste weighted across Cambridge was well below this level at 50.7%. Acorn 4 residual waste displayed the highest concentration of biodegradable items at 59.4%, with Acorn 3 residual waste being just 44.4% biodegradable. On average, around 3.22kg/hh/wk of biodegradable material was being placed into residual containers by Cambridge residents.

Table 4.4.1: Percentage composition of residual waste per Acorn – biodegradable materials

BIODEGRADABLE CONTRIBUTION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PAPER AND CARD	17.19%	12.94%	10.94%	9.61%	11.96%	7.39%	8.80%	12.25%
TEXTILES	0.50%	3.12%	2.74%	3.87%	3.62%	1.83%	2.85%	3.10%
MISC. COMBUSTIBLE*	11.26%	8.35%	14.36%	8.84%	16.80%	15.07%	17.84%	12.60%
	7.94%	5.73%	8.53%	4.78%	12.16%	12.51%	16.76%	8.51%
PUTRESCIBLES	18.98%	30.22%	16.40%	36.43%	17.10%	31.74%	24.44%	22.53%
FINES	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.46%	0.10%	0.49%	0.18%
TOTAL BIODEGRADABLE	48.18%	54.63%	44.44%	59.36%	49.94%	56.13%	54.42%	50.66%

* Disposable nappies are part of the miscellaneous combustible section. Their contribution to this section of biodegradable waste is highlighted in red.

4.5 Packaging Waste

These figures are useful when considering the proportion of packaging waste, which may be subject to the national provision of the Landfill Directive. The data has been calculated using a similar method to that used to calculate biodegradability.

Levels of packaging in the residual waste ranged from 12.3% in Acorn 5 residual waste to 22.1% in Acorn 2 residual waste. On average, around 1.08kg/hh/wk of packaging materials were being placed into residual containers by Cambridge residents, 17% of the total waste being disposed of.

Table 4.5.1: Percentage composition of residual waste per Acorn – packaging materials

PACKAGING CONTRIBUTION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PAPER AND CARD	4.62%	4.43%	3.32%	2.98%	4.28%	2.41%	3.88%	4.09%
PLASTIC FILM	3.69%	5.06%	4.61%	2.62%	2.89%	5.53%	3.40%	4.11%
DENSE PLASTIC	7.36%	6.70%	4.88%	3.90%	2.81%	4.28%	4.41%	4.96%
GLASS	1.01%	4.08%	2.34%	1.99%	1.37%	4.39%	4.18%	2.59%
METALS	0.63%	1.79%	1.05%	0.89%	0.98%	1.27%	1.17%	1.27%
TOTAL PACKAGING	17.31%	22.06%	16.20%	12.37%	12.34%	17.87%	17.05%	17.02%

5) Mixed dry recycling waste

5.1 Set out rates and waste generation

Table 5.1.1 and Figure 5.1.1 highlight the set out rates for blue recycling bins observed at the time waste was collected for compositional analysis. Table 5.1.2 and Figure 5.1.2 show the amount of mixed recycling waste generated in kg/hh/wk. The same houses were visited that had their residual waste surveyed. It was possible to calculate the set out relating to the proportion of these households actively placing out their waste. The amount of waste in kilograms per household per week is derived from the number of households who could set out waste and not just those that are participating. Set out rates for mixed recycling waste ranged between 66% for Acorn 4 and 84% for Acorn 3. Across Cambridge it is estimated that around 78% of residents are placing out their blue bins for collection.

Table 5.1.1: Average Set Out for mixed recycling waste (%)

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	74%
2	75%
3	84%
4	66%
5	82%
5 (LPA)	78%
COMMUNAL	N/A
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	78%

In this survey the average amount of mixed recycling generated in blue bins ranged between 2.36kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1 to 3.83kg/hh/wk from Acorn 3. Across Cambridge around 3.16kg/hh/wk of blue bin recycling waste is being placed out for collection at the kerbside.

Table 5.1.2: Average Mixed Recycling waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	2.36
2	3.07
3	3.83
4	2.95
5	3.09
5 (LPA)	2.52
COMMUNAL	3.80
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	3.16

Figure 5.1.1: Average Set Out for mixed recycling waste (%)

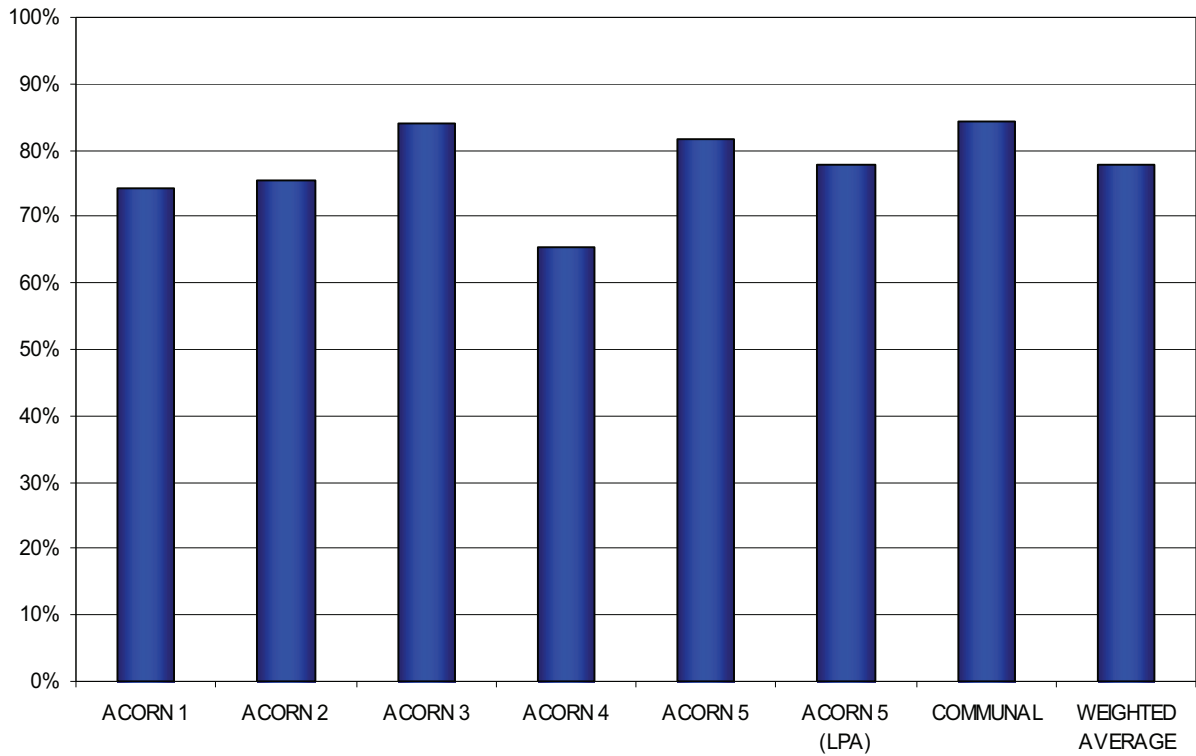
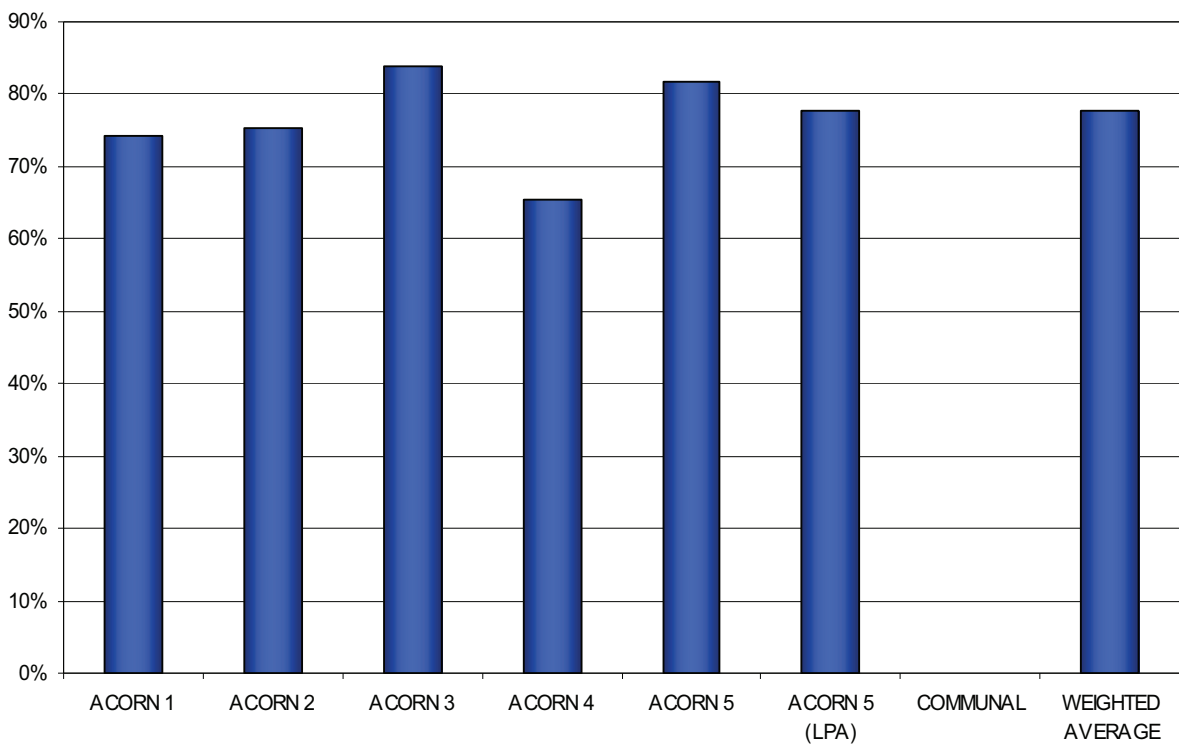


Figure 5.1.2: Average Mixed recycling waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)



5.2 Compositional analysis of mixed recycling waste

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the mixed recycling waste presented by households sampled throughout Cambridge. Hand sorting of the recycling waste gave concentration by weight figures for the fifteen main categories of waste as well as the more detailed sub-categories. Results can again be expressed in terms of percentage concentration and kg/hh/wk for individual samples and in relation to the household Acorn type surveyed. Table 5.2.1 and Figure 5.2.1 show mixed recycling data in terms of percentage composition with Table 5.2.2 and Figure 5.2.2 showing generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk for each sample taken from the blue recycling bins.

As residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable; then recycling waste will contain a fraction that is deemed to be contamination. That is to say that it is not compatible with the materials currently acceptable to the recycling container it is placed into.

Table 5.2.1: Composition of mixed recycling (% concentration) by Acorn

BLUE BIN RECYCLING	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	50.89%	46.17%	23.96%	25.91%	23.28%	31.61%	32.48%	36.16%
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	12.80%	12.42%	14.12%	13.13%	17.38%	13.94%	14.95%	13.85%
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	4.33%	4.28%	7.60%	5.74%	7.68%	8.58%	7.17%	5.76%
RECYCLABLE GLASS	18.59%	30.83%	41.13%	36.02%	35.39%	32.94%	25.61%	33.55%
RECYCLABLE METALS	5.08%	2.87%	6.02%	5.95%	5.12%	4.86%	5.56%	4.25%
CONTAMINATION MATERIALS	8.32%	3.43%	7.18%	13.23%	11.15%	8.06%	14.22%	6.42%
TOTAL RECYCLING	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 5.2.2: Composition of mixed recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn

BLUE BIN RECYCLING	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	1.20	1.42	0.92	0.76	0.72	0.80	1.24	1.14
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.30	0.38	0.54	0.39	0.54	0.35	0.57	0.44
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.10	0.13	0.29	0.17	0.24	0.22	0.27	0.18
RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.44	0.95	1.58	1.06	1.09	0.83	0.97	1.06
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.12	0.09	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.21	0.13
CONTAMINATION MATERIALS	0.20	0.11	0.27	0.39	0.34	0.20	0.54	0.20
TOTAL RECYCLING	2.36	3.07	3.83	2.95	3.09	2.52	3.80	3.16

Figure 5.2.1: Composition of mixed recycling (%) by Acorn

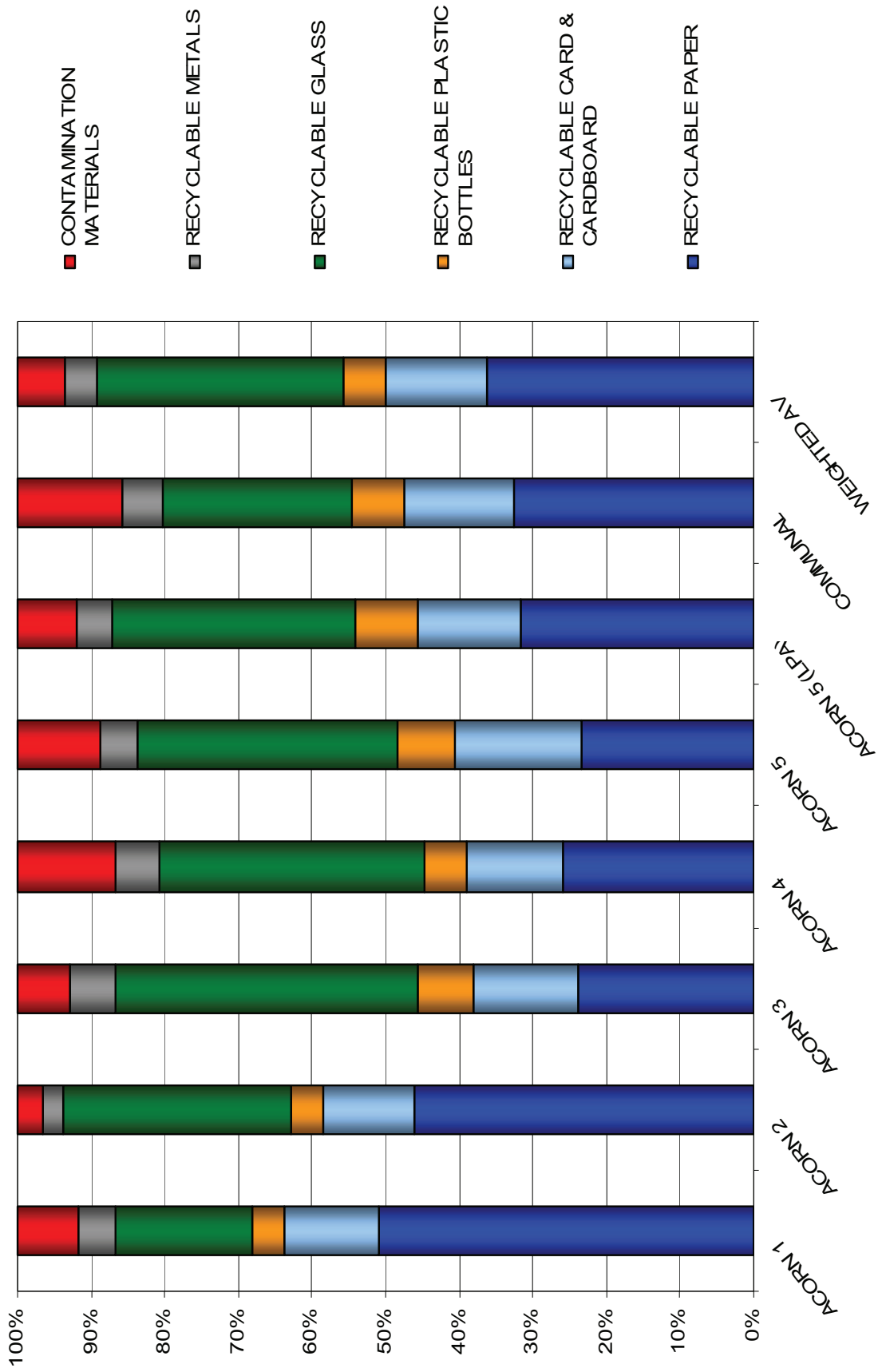
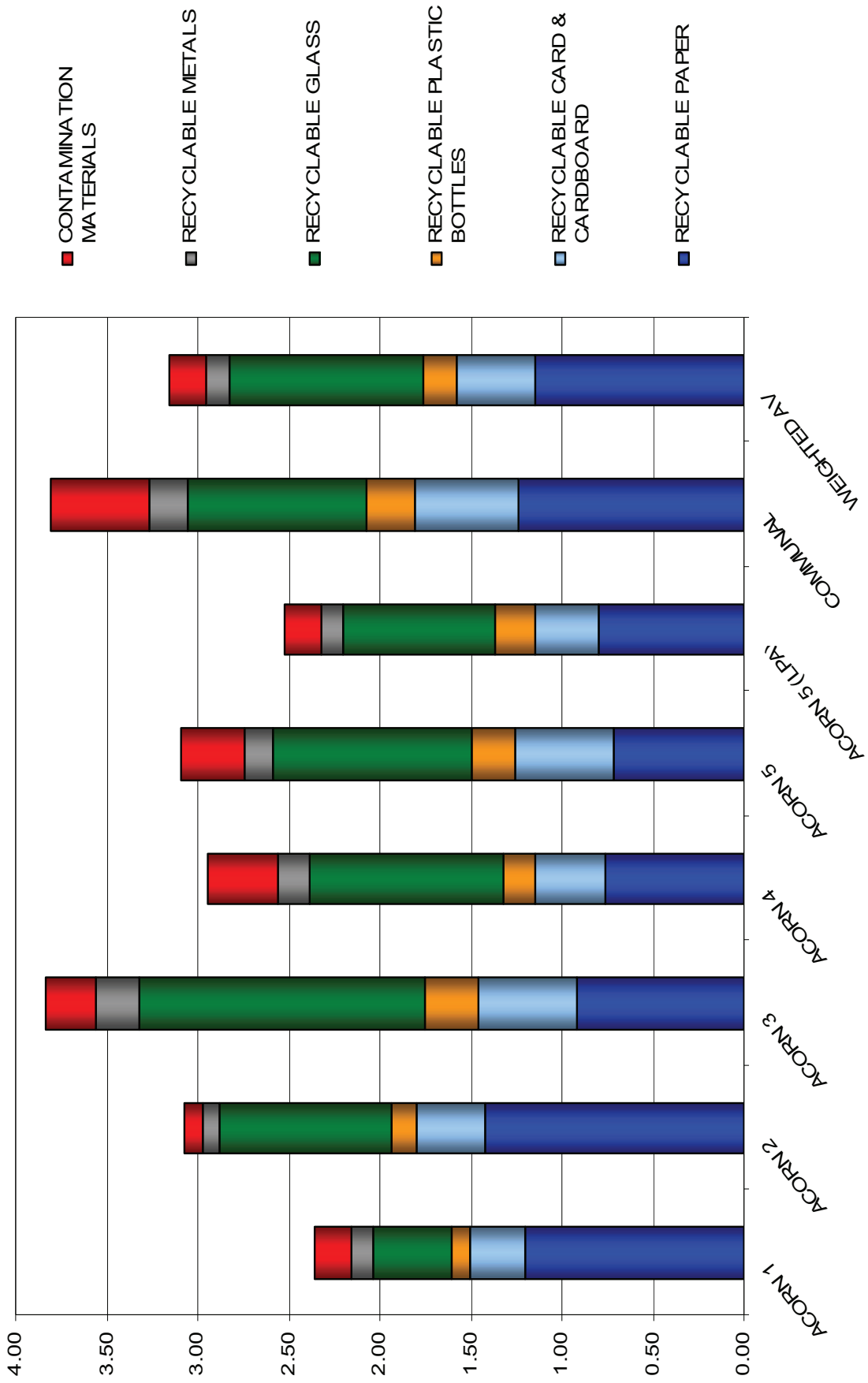


Figure 5.2.2: Composition of mixed recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn



5.3 Materials placed out for mixed recycling collections

This chapter looks in more detail at the individual materials placed out for blue bin recycling collections and highlights the effectiveness with which the mixed recycling scheme is capturing these items. Looking at the relationship between the residual and recycling waste streams presented will additionally give indications as to the overall diversion being achieved in the Cambridge samples.

Table 5.3.1 summarises the capture and diversion rates seen for the range of materials collected in the dry recycling collections. Recyclable paper, card & cardboard, plastics, glass and metals are collected in the blue bin.

Across Cambridge around 75.6% of all the materials currently collected in blue bins are being correctly recycled at the kerbside. Acorns 1 – 4 all recycled between 73% and 79% of their blue bin materials. In comparison Acorn 5 households recycled 69% whilst those using communal bins recycled just 58%. Overall it is estimated that 23.7% of kerbside waste throughout Cambridge is diverted through blue bin collections.

Table 5.3.1: Summary table for material capture and diversion rates (%) for mixed recycling

% CAPTURE RATES	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	73.72%	83.14%	72.96%	72.49%	59.96%	84.58%	83.29%	76.73%
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	72.89%	77.28%	72.19%	77.83%	66.54%	82.21%	81.76%	72.67%
PLASTIC BOTTLES	53.80%	75.57%	82.58%	73.38%	83.76%	83.16%	62.63%	78.24%
COLOURED GLASS BOTTLES & JARS	100.00%	87.60%	99.09%	88.53%	93.66%	72.18%	80.07%	91.55%
CLEAR GLASS BOTTLES	91.08%	86.29%	70.26%	89.58%	90.54%	81.91%	74.03%	82.40%
CLEAR GLASS JARS	79.37%	60.32%	96.72%	N/A	74.00%	86.58%	65.68%	75.68%
ALL RECYCLABLE GLASS	91.20%	83.29%	89.45%	89.15%	89.05%	78.94%	73.64%	86.53%
DRINK CANS	67.43%	75.29%	75.31%	82.71%	63.14%	64.51%	68.55%	71.54%
FOOD TINS	88.57%	51.11%	78.10%	73.66%	70.06%	75.17%	65.10%	65.51%
AEROSOLS	100.00%	35.30%	71.44%	61.23%	46.61%	52.05%	43.96%	51.30%
OTHER RECYCLABLE METALS	19.96%	7.86%	25.61%	26.29%	12.14%	29.91%	63.26%	14.45%
ALL RECYCLABLE METALS	78.80%	47.98%	69.56%	73.66%	59.18%	62.96%	63.49%	58.87%
ALL BLUE BIN MATERIALS	72.69%	79.14%	78.60%	77.33%	69.48%	77.35%	58.45%	76.55%
% DIVERSION	15.19%	30.96%	21.27%	21.04%	18.11%	21.66%	22.01%	23.69%

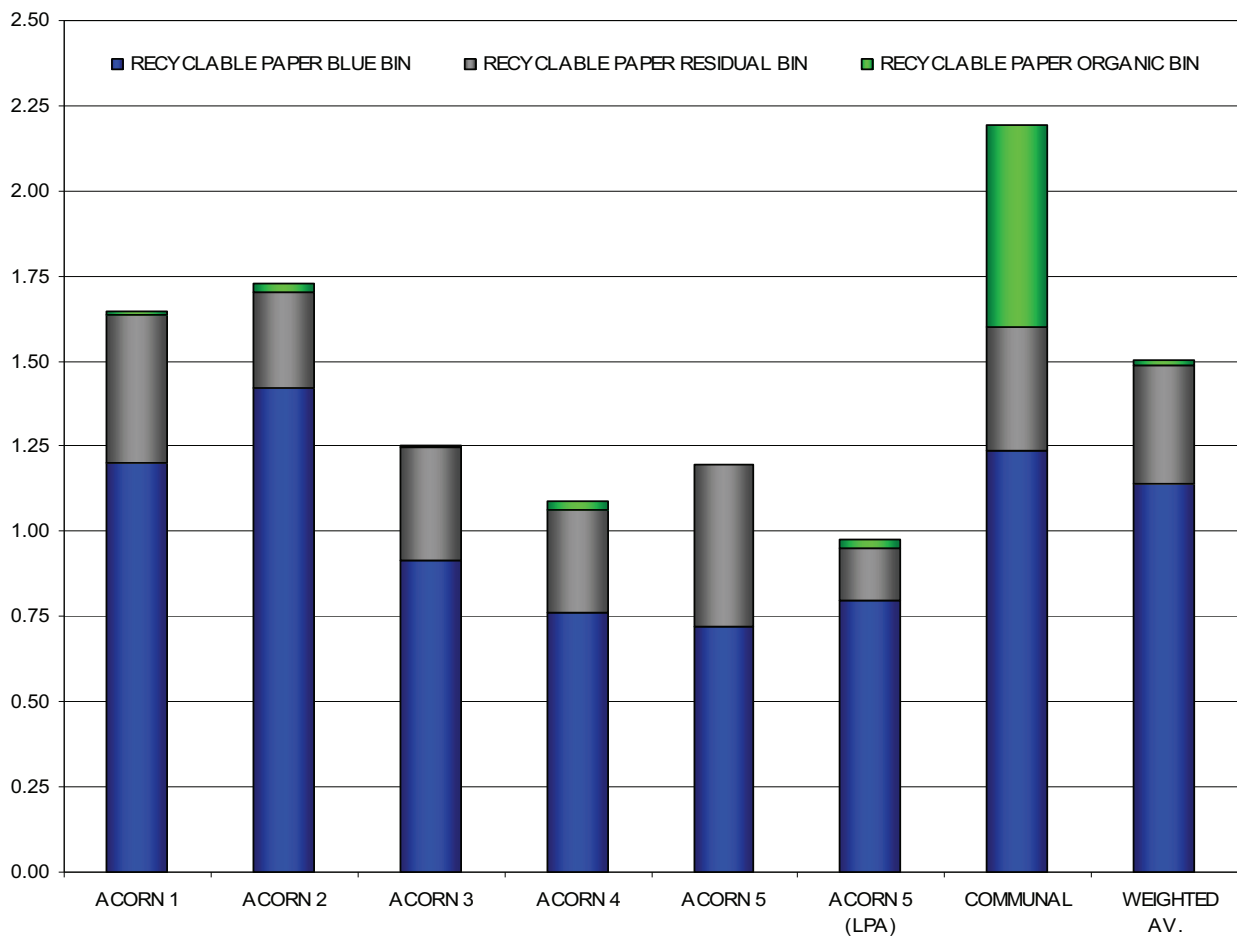
5.3.1 Paper Capture

Acorn 2 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable paper with 82% correctly being recycled; they generated 1.73kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in communal bin areas captured the least recyclable paper at 56% additionally they also generated the most of this recyclable paper at 2.19kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 1.50kg/hh/wk of recyclable paper is generated with around 76% being correctly placed into the blue bin*.

There are many different forms of paper and decisions have to be made by residents as to whether a particular piece of paper is to go into the recycling or residual waste. On average, the majority of all recyclable forms of paper are being correctly diverted by all the residents sampled although there is around 0.36kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable paper not being placed into blue bins. On average 23% of recyclable paper is in the residual bin with 1% in the organic bin. Figure 5.3.2.1 shows the distribution of recyclable paper throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.1.1: Distribution of recyclable paper within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



* This capture rate includes the paper disposed of in the organics bin. Although it is preferential that recyclable paper is put into the blue bin it is acceptable for the green bin. Shredded paper is only acceptable in green bins.

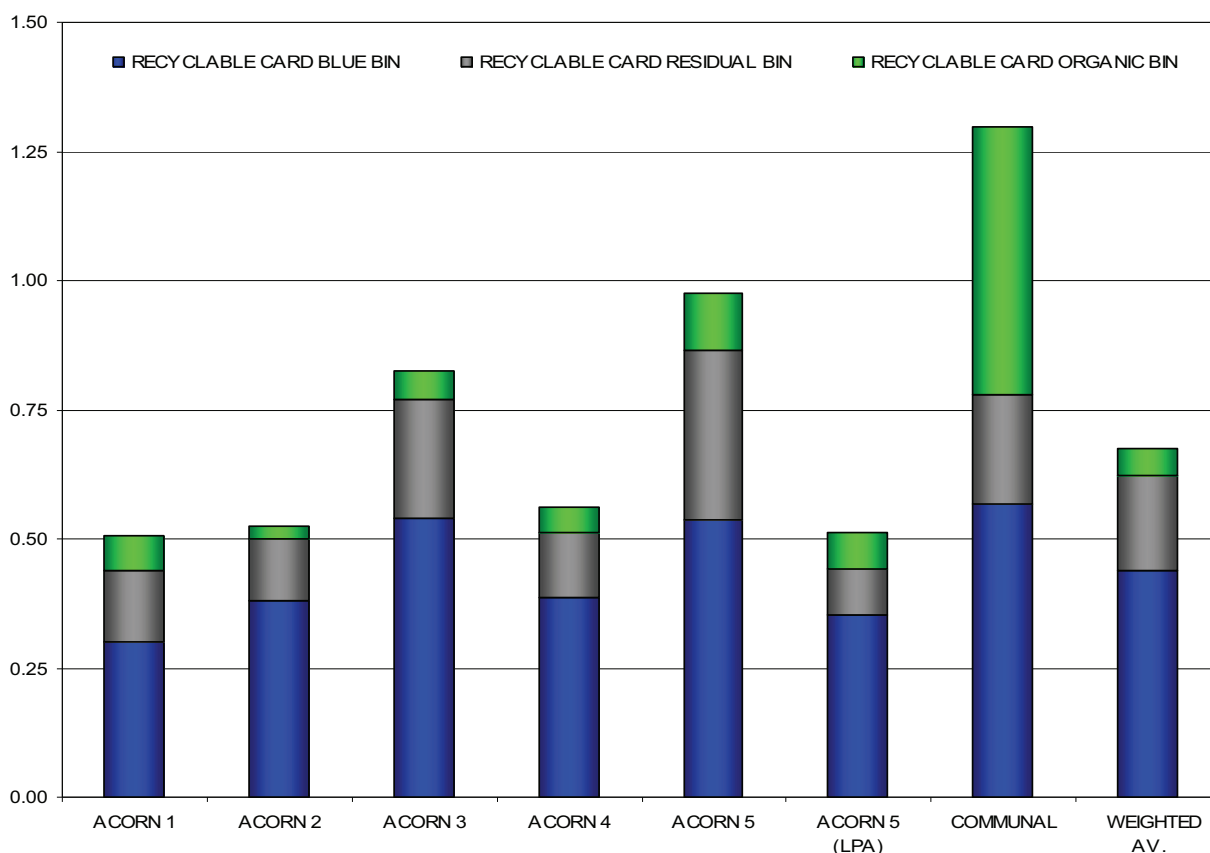
5.3.2 Card & Cardboard Capture

Acorn 2 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable card & cardboard with 73% correctly being recycled; they generated 0.52kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in communal bin areas captured the least at less than 44% additionally they also generated the most of this recyclable card & cardboard at 1.30kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 0.67kg/hh/wk of recyclable paper is generated with around 65% being correctly placed into the blue bin*.

As for paper, are many different forms of card & cardboard and decisions have to be made by residents as to whether a particular piece is to go into the recycling or residual waste. With the exception of residents in the communal bin sample, the majority of all recyclable forms of card & cardboard are being correctly diverted by all the residents surveyed although there is around 0.24kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable card & cardboard not being placed into blue bins. On average 27% of recyclable card & cardboard is in the residual bin with 8% in the organic bin. Figure 5.3.3.1 shows the distribution of recyclable card & cardboard throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.2.1: Distribution of recyclable card within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



* This capture rate includes certain card disposed of in the organics bin. Although it is preferential that recyclable card & cardboard is put into the blue bin it is acceptable for the green bin. Tetrapaks are only acceptable in blue bins.

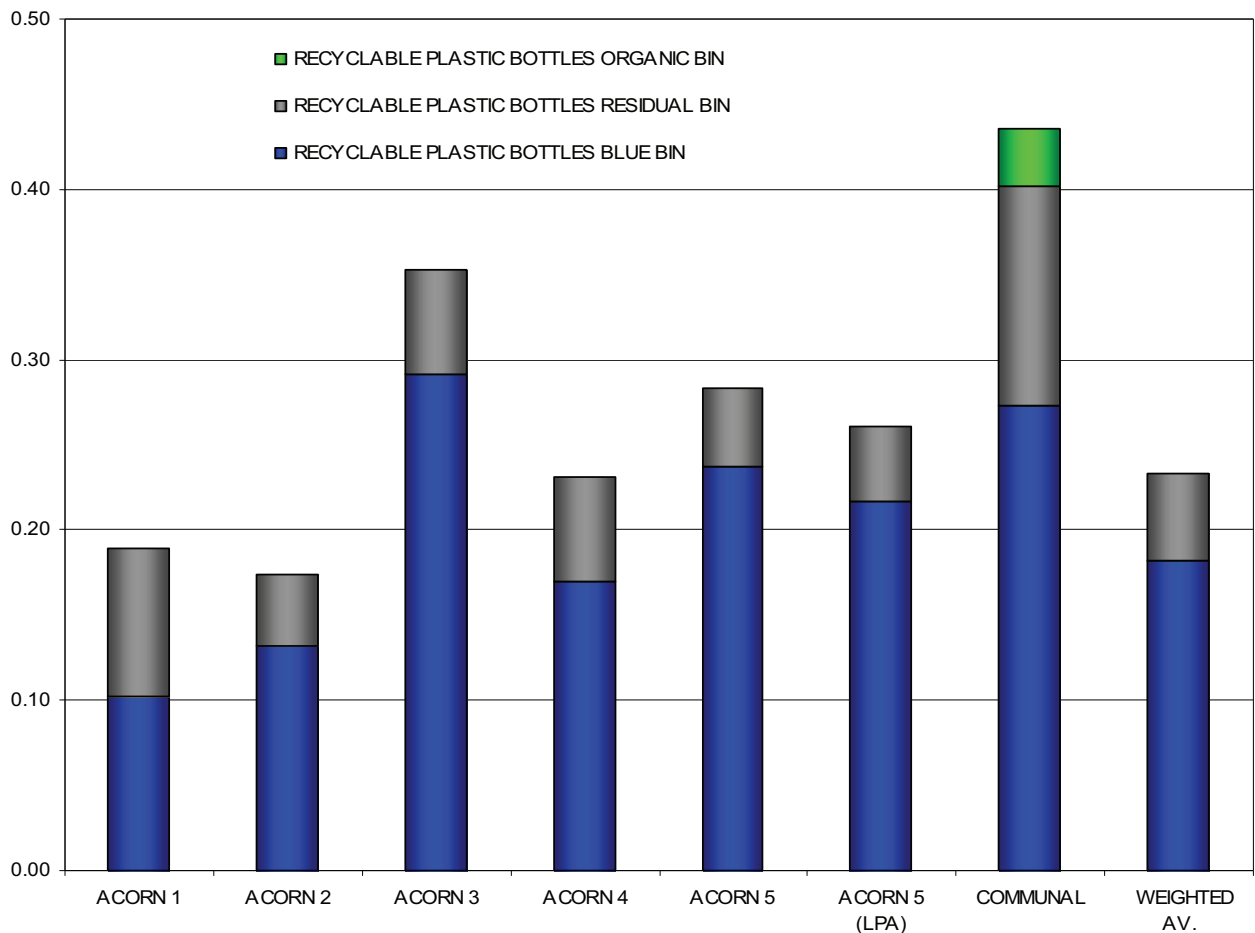
5.3.3 Plastic Bottles Capture

Acorn 5 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable plastic bottles with 84% correctly being recycled; they generated 0.26kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in Acorn 1 areas captured the least recyclable paper at 54% additionally they generated 0.19kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 0.23kg/hh/wk of recyclable plastic bottles are generated with around 78% being correctly placed into the blue bin.

Plastic bottles are easily identifiable when compared with other non-recyclable plastics. The majority of all recyclable plastic bottles are being correctly diverted by all the residents surveyed and there is just 0.05kg/hh/wk of these bottles not being placed into blue bins. On average 22% of recyclable plastic bottles are in the residual bin. Figure 5.3.3.1 shows the distribution of recyclable plastic bottles throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.3.1: Distribution of recyclable plastic bottles within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)

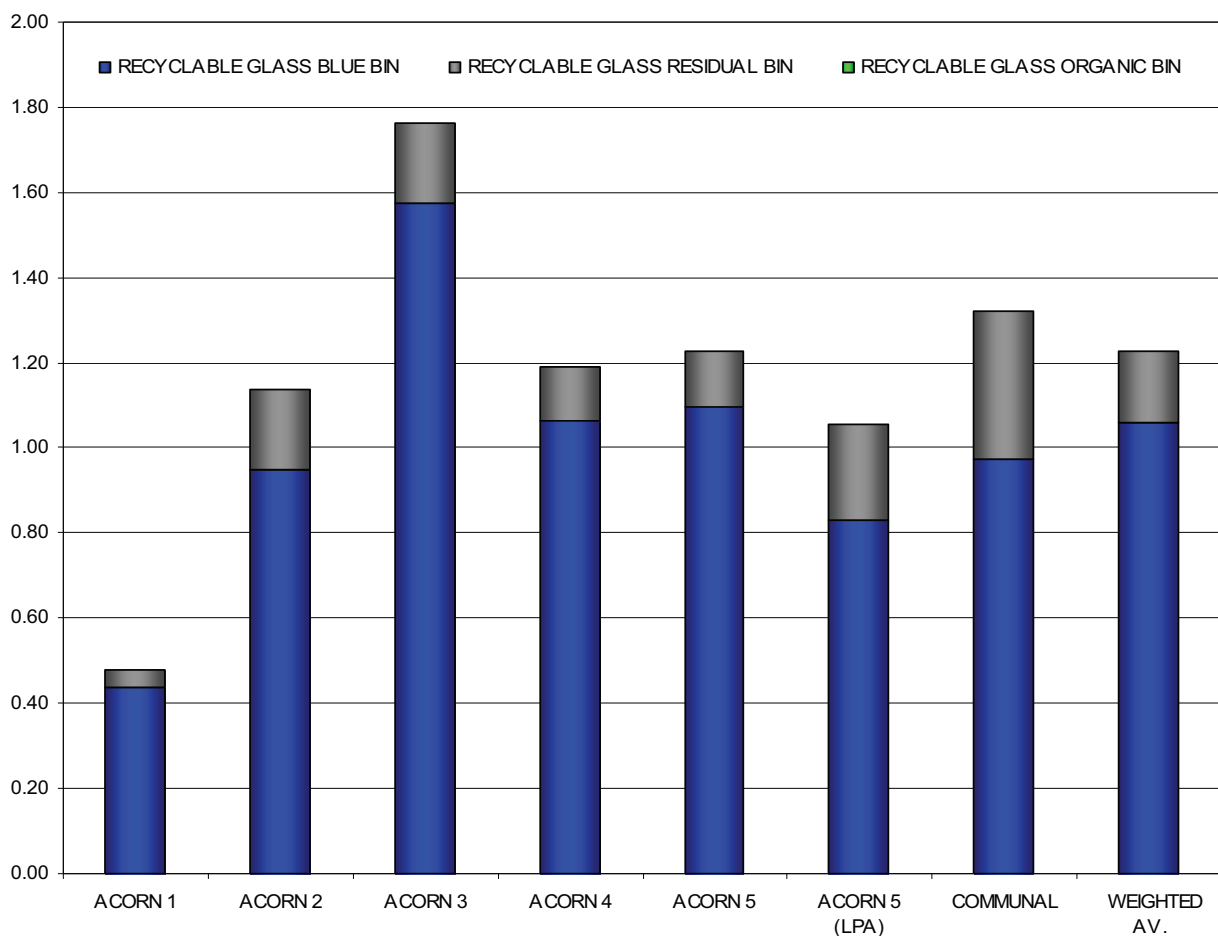


5.3.4 Glass Capture

Acorn 1 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable glass with 91% correctly being recycled, while residents from communal bin areas captured 74%. Acorn 3 residents produced the most recyclable glass in their combined kerbside waste at 1.76kg/hh/wk compared with 0.48kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. On average, 87% of all recyclable glass is being correctly diverted by the Cambridge residents sampled with around 1.23kg/hh/wk being sampled.

Overall capture rates for coloured glass bottles were 92% with 82% of clear glass bottles similarly captured. Clear glass is generally considered to be more highly valued as a recyclate and it was seen that just 76% of glass jars were captured. It is often seen to be the case that empty jars are more messy than empty bottles and residents may not clean them for recycling, thus choosing to place them in the residual bins. On average, the vast majority of all recyclable forms of glass are being correctly diverted by the residents sampled although there is around 13% or 0.16kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable glass not being placed into blue bins. Figure 5.3.4.1 shows the distribution of recyclable glass throughout the residual and mixed recycling waste.

Figure 5.3.4.1: Distribution of recyclable glass within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



5.3.5 Metals Capture

Acorn 1 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable metals with 79% correctly being recycled, while residents from Acorn 2 captured just 48%. Acorn 3 and communal bin users produced the most recyclable metals in their combined kerbside waste at 0.33kg/hh/wk compared with 0.15kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. On average, 59% of all recyclable metals are being correctly diverted by Cambridge residents sampled with around 0.23kg/hh/wk being generated.

Overall capture rates for drinks cans were 72%, with 66% of food tins recycled. It is often seen to be the case that residents are unwilling to clean out food tins before recycling and this can lead to low capture rates when compared with cleaner drinks cans. Capture rates for empty aerosols were seen to be lower with just 51% of those available being placed into recycling containers. With the exception of Acorn 2 residents, the majority of all recyclable forms of metals are being correctly diverted, although there is around 0.09kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable metal not being placed into blue bins. On average 41% of recyclable metal are in the residual bin. Figure 5.3.5.1 shows the distribution of recyclable metals throughout the residual and mixed recycling waste.

Figure 5.3.5.1: Distribution of recyclable metals within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)

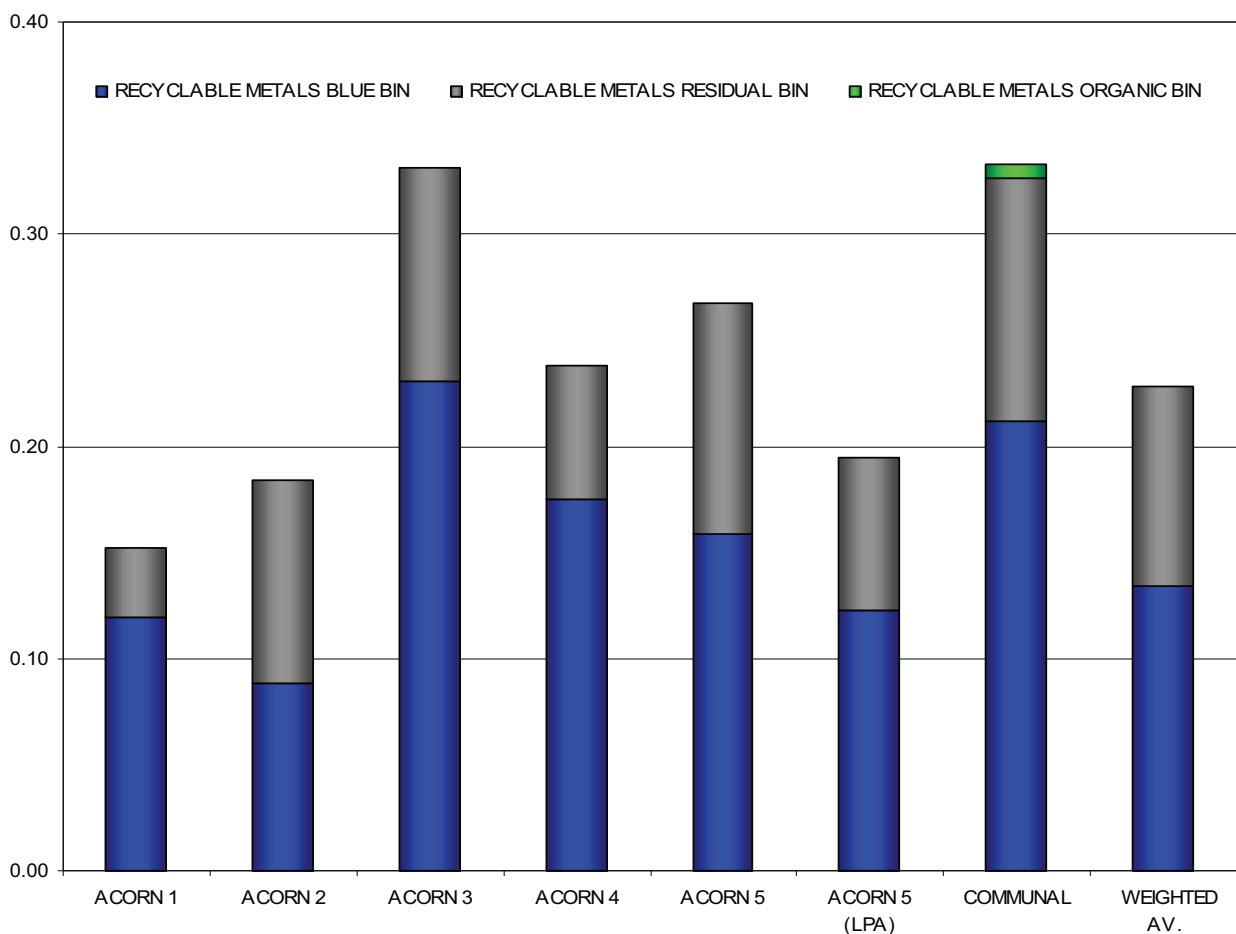
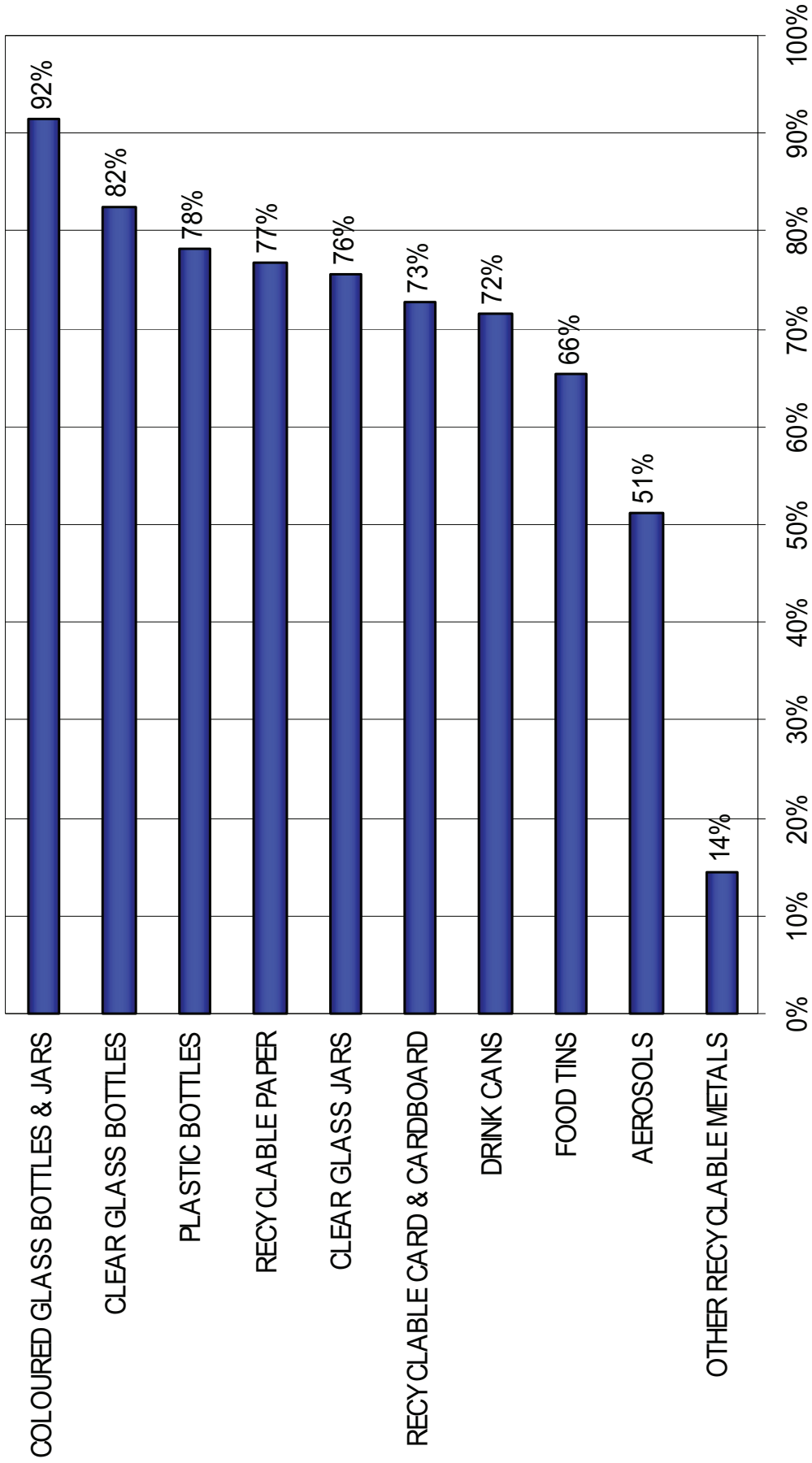


Figure 5.3.5.2: Summary chart of capture rates for blue bin recyclables.



5.4 Blue Bin Recycling Contamination

From Table 5.2.1 it has been shown that on average 6.4% of blue bin recycling is made up of contamination. This equates to around 0.20kg/hh/wk. This section looks to breakdown the amounts and concentrations of various contaminants being placed into the recycling waste in Cambridge.

Some forms of contamination may be due to residents' lack of knowledge in relation to the recycling scheme. For example a householder may believe all plastic containers are accepted alongside recyclable plastic bottles. Other contamination will be formed from waste that is totally unrelated to the materials collected (i.e. disposable nappies, wood or bagged kitchen waste). Table 5.4.1 and Figure 5.4.1 show the amounts of contamination materials recovered from the blue bin.

The blue bin contained between 0.11kg/hh/wk (Acorn 2) and 0.54kg/hh/wk (communal bin households) of contamination.

Table 5.4.1: Breakdown of contamination materials in the blue bin recycling waste (kg/hh/wk)

BLUE BIN CONTAMINATION KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.06
PLASTIC FILM	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.06
TEXTILES	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	<0.01
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	<0.01
FOOD WASTE	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.03
LIQUIDS	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	<0.01
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.17	0.02
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	0.20	0.11	0.27	0.39	0.34	0.20	0.54	0.20

Figure 5.4.1: Breakdown of contamination materials present within blue bin recycling containers (kg/hh/wk).

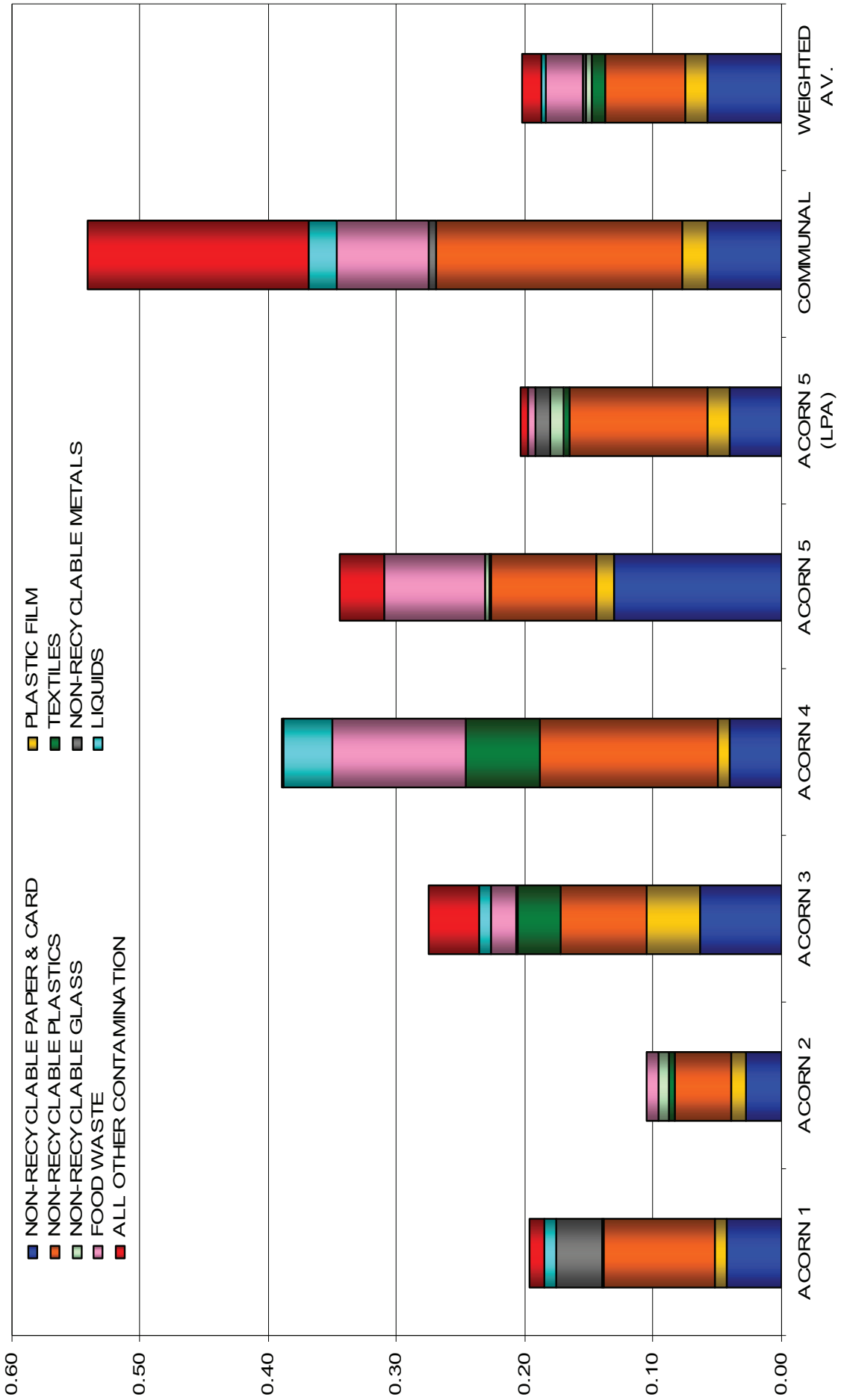


Table 5.4.2 shows the levels of contamination materials recovered from the blue bin as a percentage of the total. On average 6.4% of blue bin recycling is deemed to be contamination. Almost 4% of contamination is due to non-recyclable plastic containers, paper and card. Just over 3% of Acorn 2 recycling was classed as contamination compared with over 14% of that from households on communal bins.

Table 5.4.2: Levels of contamination within the blue bin recycling waste (% of total)

BLUE BIN CONTAMINATION %	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	1.84%	0.90%	1.67%	1.35%	4.23%	1.61%	1.52%	1.82%
PLASTIC FILM	0.39%	0.39%	1.07%	0.33%	0.43%	0.70%	0.53%	0.54%
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	3.65%	1.42%	1.75%	4.71%	2.68%	4.25%	5.04%	1.98%
TEXTILES	0.00%	0.17%	0.88%	1.96%	0.02%	0.17%	0.00%	0.35%
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.05%	0.25%	0.04%	0.00%	0.10%	0.40%	0.00%	0.16%
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	1.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.13%	0.08%
FOOD WASTE	0.00%	0.31%	0.49%	3.54%	2.54%	0.23%	1.90%	0.89%
LIQUIDS	0.42%	0.00%	0.26%	1.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.12%
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	0.44%	0.00%	1.01%	0.07%	1.14%	0.21%	4.53%	0.48%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	8.32%	3.43%	7.18%	13.23%	11.15%	8.06%	14.22%	6.42%

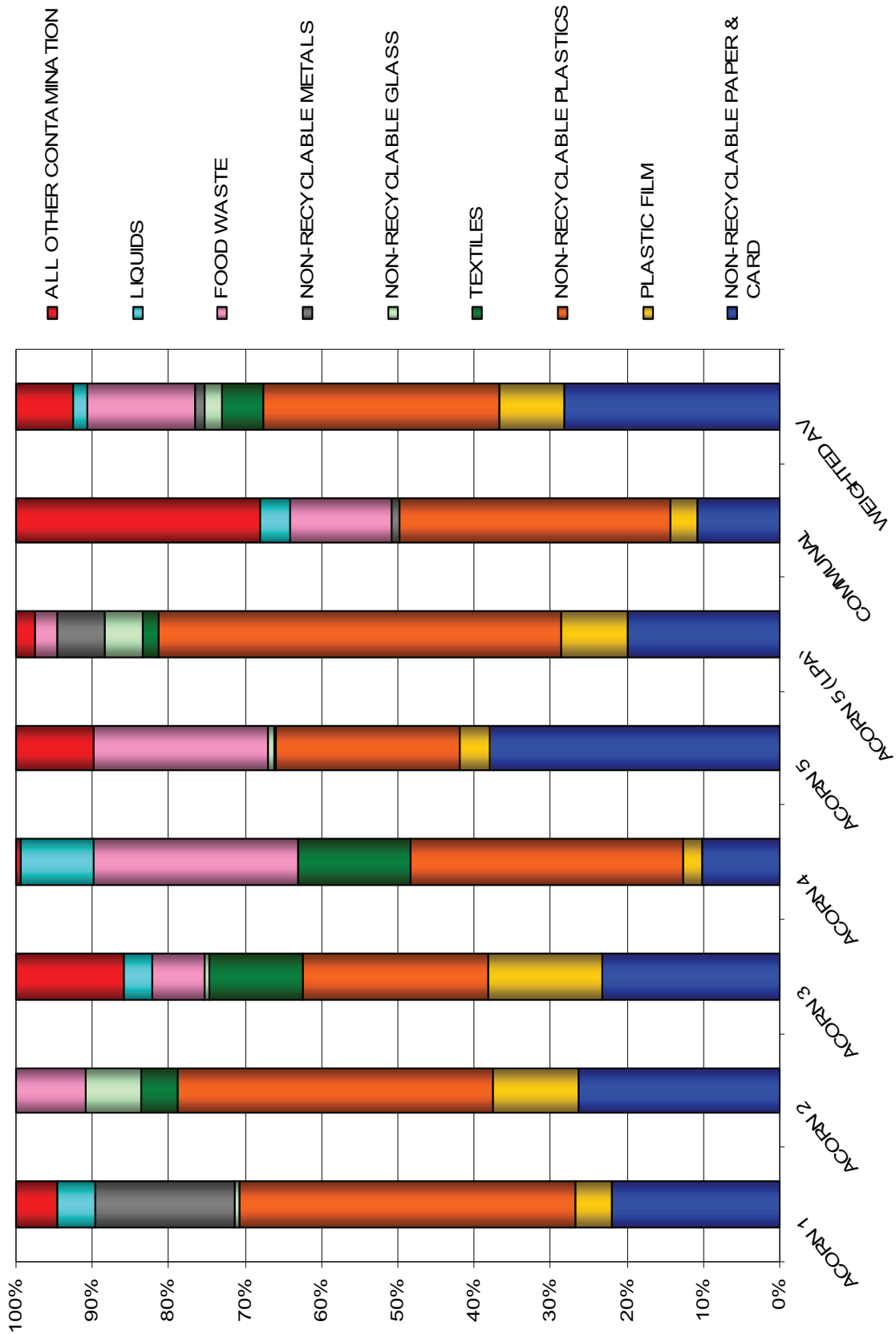
Table 5.4.3 and Figure 5.4.2 show a breakdown of the contaminants to highlight materials causing the greatest contribution to the overall contamination levels within blue bins. Around 31% of the contamination was due to non-recyclable dense plastics, these formed over half of the contamination from Acorn 5(LPA) households. Over 28% of contamination was due to non-recyclable paper and card; this formed almost 40% of Acorn 5 contamination. Up to 14% of contamination was formed from food waste and this material represented a quarter of the overall contamination from Acorn 4 and 5 households.

Blue bins from communal households had very high levels of miscellaneous contamination at 32% of the total. These items are typical of general residual waste being placed into recycling bins.

Table 5.4.3: Proportional breakdown of blue bin contaminants (% of contamination).

% OF CONTAMINANTS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	22.09%	26.25%	23.24%	10.23%	37.98%	19.92%	10.70%	28.31%
PLASTIC FILM	4.74%	11.25%	14.85%	2.49%	3.87%	8.66%	3.70%	8.48%
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	43.90%	41.25%	24.42%	35.58%	24.04%	52.71%	35.46%	30.78%
TEXTILES	0.00%	4.86%	12.28%	14.84%	0.21%	2.16%	0.00%	5.38%
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.64%	7.36%	0.62%	0.00%	0.88%	4.96%	0.00%	2.43%
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	18.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.17%	0.92%	1.27%
FOOD WASTE	0.00%	9.03%	6.80%	26.73%	22.82%	2.86%	13.33%	13.94%
LIQUIDS	5.09%	0.00%	3.68%	9.59%	0.00%	0.00%	4.04%	1.91%
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	5.32%	0.00%	14.12%	0.55%	10.19%	2.55%	31.86%	7.52%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 5.4.2: Proportional breakdown of blue bin contaminants (% of contamination).



6) Green Bin Organic Recycling Waste

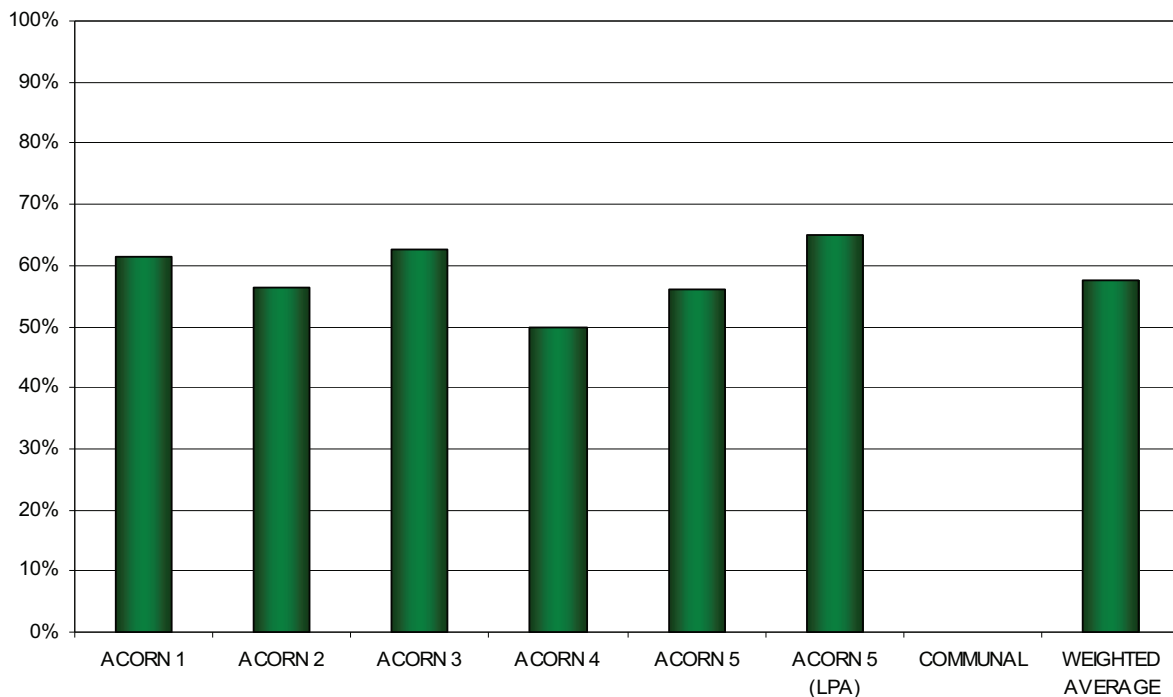
6.1 Set out rates and waste generation

Table 6.1.1 and Figure 6.1.1 highlight the average set out rates for green bin organic recycling waste observed during the compositional analysis. Table 6.1.2 and Figure 6.1.2 show the average amounts of this recycling waste generated in kg/hh/wk. Set out rates ranged between 50% for Acorn 4 and 65% for Acorn 5(LPA) were observed. Across Cambridge around 58% of residents are opting to place out organic waste containers for collection.

Table 6.1.1: Average Set Out For Green Bin Waste (%)

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	61%
2	57%
3	63%
4	50%
5	56%
5 (LPA)	65%
COMMUNAL	N/A
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	58%

Figure 6.1.1: Average Set Out For Green Bin Waste (%)

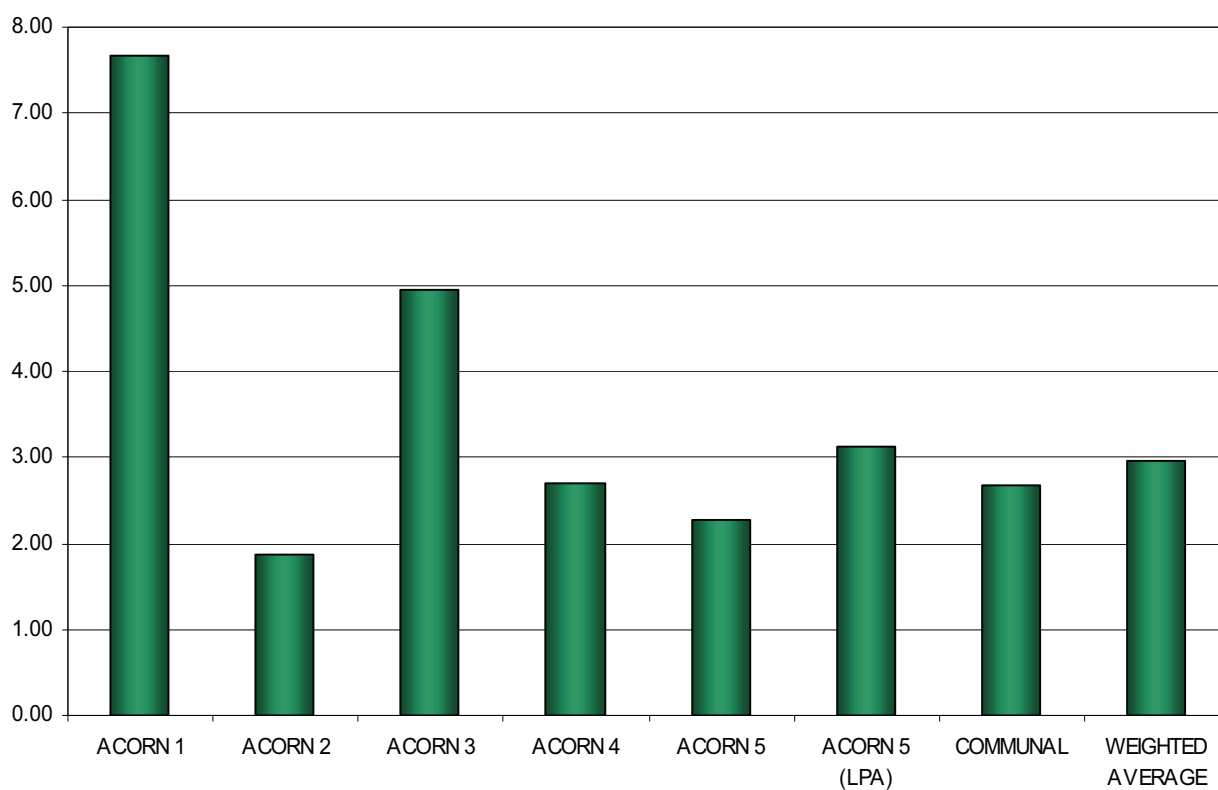


In this survey the amount of green bin recycling generated ranged between 1.86kg/hh/wk from Acorn 2 to 7.66kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. Across Cambridge around 2.96kg/hh/wk organically recycled waste is being collected from the kerbside.

Table 6.1.2: Average green bin waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	7.66
2	1.86
3	4.95
4	2.71
5	2.27
5 (LPA)	3.13
COMMUNAL	2.69
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	2.96

Figure 6.1.2: Average green bin waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)



6.2 Compositional analysis of green recycling bins

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the green bin organic recycling waste presented by participating households sampled throughout Cambridge. Results can again be expressed in terms of percentage concentration and kg/hh/wk for individual samples and in relation to the household Acorn surveyed.

Table 6.2.1 and Figure 6.2.1 show green bin recycling data in terms of percentage composition with Table 6.2.2 and Figure 6.2.2 showing average generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk. As residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable; then recycling waste will contain a fraction that is deemed to be contamination. That is to say that it is not compatible with the materials currently acceptable to the green bin recycling scheme.

Table 6.2.1: Average Composition of organic recycling (% concentration) by Acorn

ORGANIC RECYCLING KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	2.50%	1.99%	11.17%	10.82%	6.71%	2.90%	25.30%	5.93%
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.66%	15.64%	3.09%	7.53%	0.88%	9.13%	1.41%	6.38%
FLORA ORGANICS	92.93%	79.43%	81.99%	74.25%	77.77%	72.68%	0.39%	82.30%
OTHER ACCEPTABLE ORGANICS	3.67%	2.83%	1.24%	2.73%	4.95%	13.64%	41.62%	2.84%
SOIL & TURF	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00%	0.11%	0.02%	0.08%	0.13%	1.01%	8.60%	0.06%
PLASTICS	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	6.17%	0.02%
TEXTILES	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.37%	0.00%	2.21%	0.59%
GLASS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.53%	0.00%
METALS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00%	0.00%	2.47%	0.36%	6.13%	0.64%	13.52%	1.75%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 6.2.2: Average Composition of organic recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn

ORGANIC RECYCLING KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.19	0.04	0.55	0.29	0.15	0.09	0.68	0.18
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.05	0.29	0.15	0.20	0.02	0.29	0.04	0.19
FLORA ORGANICS	7.12	1.48	4.06	2.01	1.77	2.28	0.01	2.43
OTHER ACCEPTABLE ORGANICS	0.28	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.43	1.12	0.08
SOIL & TURF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.23	0.00
PLASTICS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00
TEXTILES	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.02
GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
METALS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.14	0.02	0.36	0.05
TOTAL	7.66	1.86	4.95	2.71	2.27	3.13	2.69	2.96

Figure 6.2.1: Average Composition of organic recycling (% by weight) by Acorn

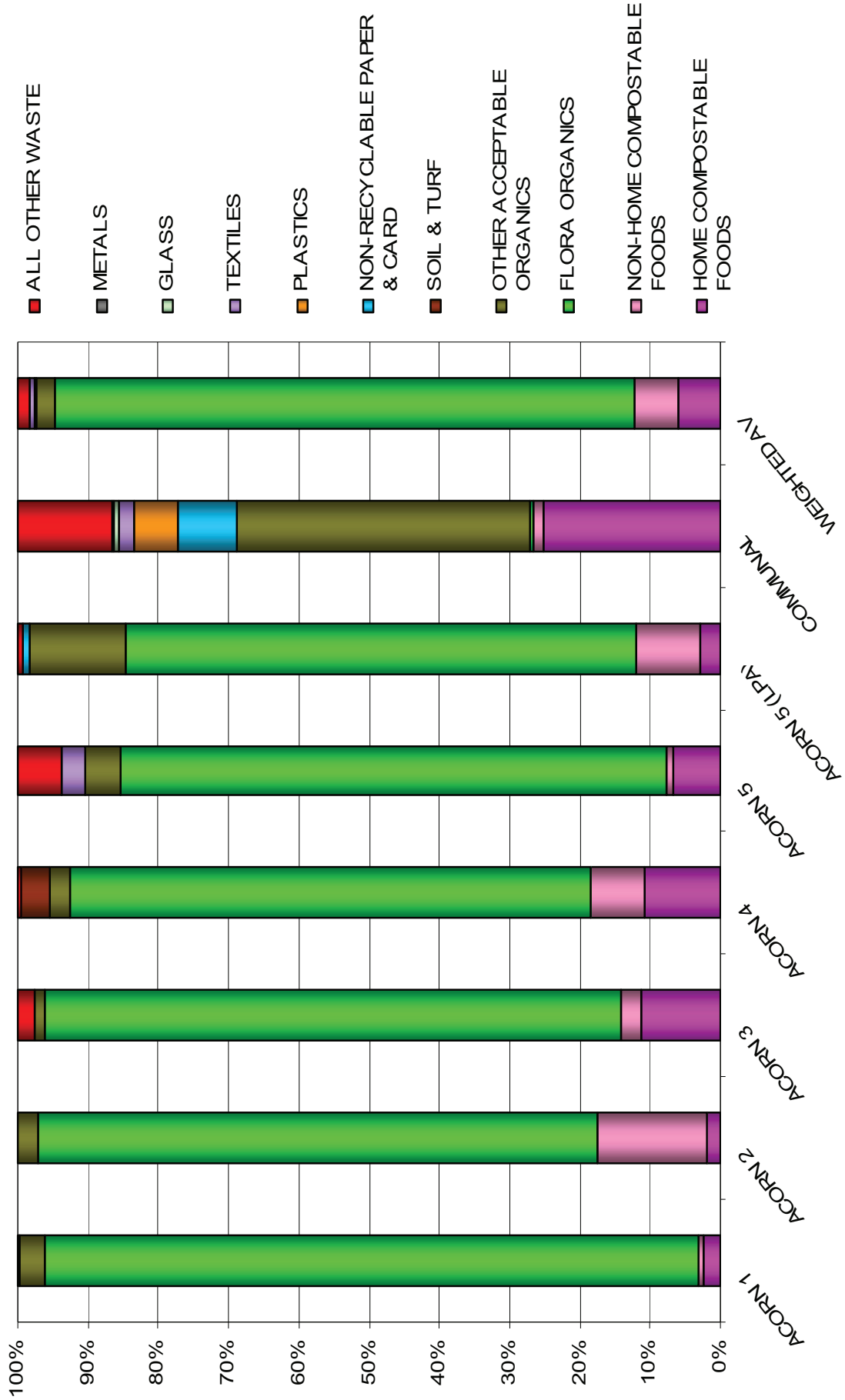
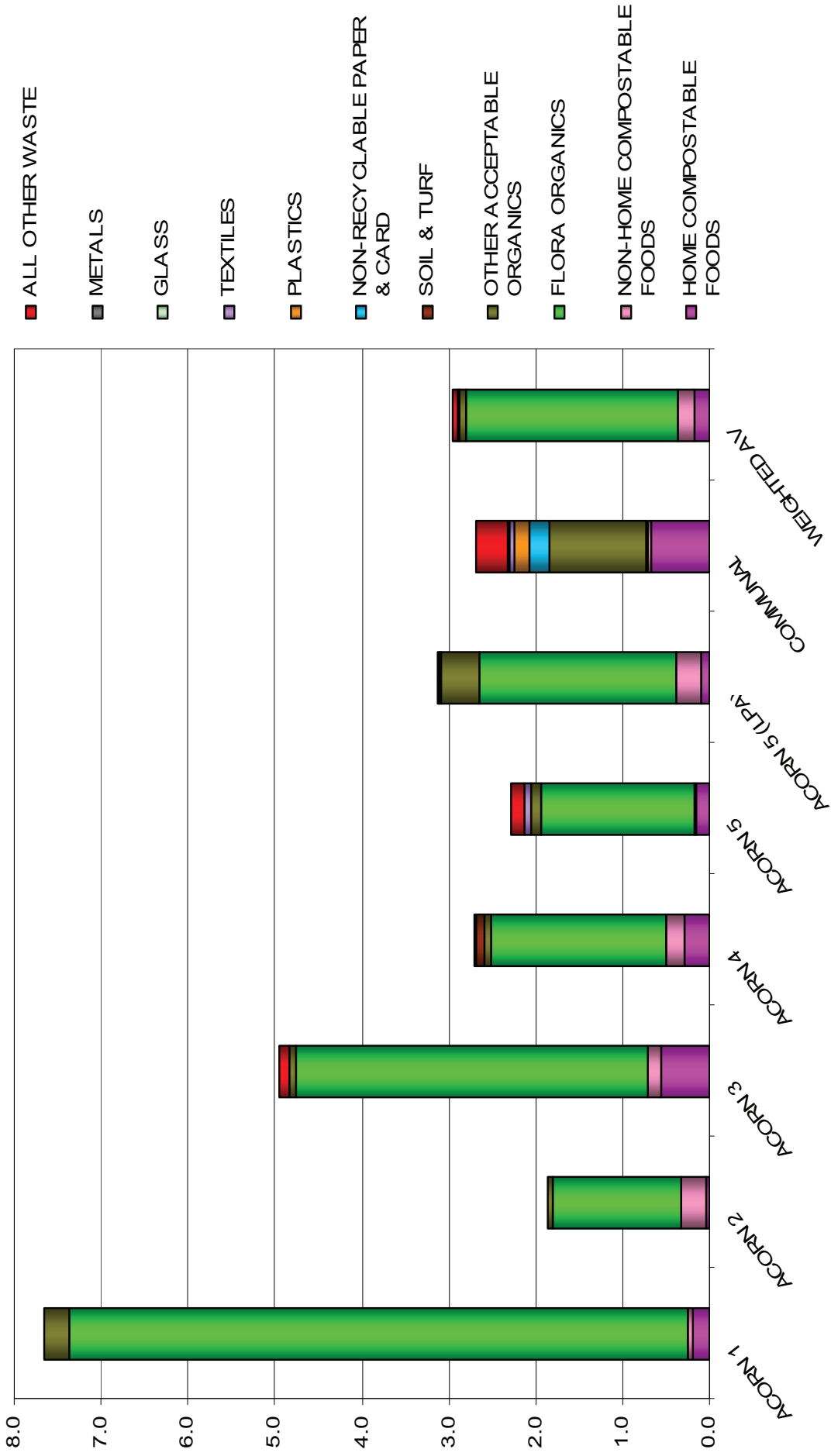


Figure 6.2.2: Composition of organic recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acom



6.3 Materials placed out for green bin recycling collections

This chapter looks in more detail at the individual materials placed out for green bin recycling collections and highlights the effectiveness with which this scheme is capturing these items. Looking at the relationship between the residual, dry recycling and green bin recycling waste presented will additionally give indications as to the overall diversion being achieved throughout Cambridge.

Table 6.3.1: Summary table for material capture and diversion rates (%) for green bin recycling

CAPTURE & DIVERSION RATES (%)	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	46.37%	4.67%	58.24%	38.15%	24.18%	14.92%	46.36%	23.12%
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS*	9.71%	35.45%	15.16%	13.65%	1.61%	25.11%	3.37%	20.00%
ALL FOOD WASTE	25.96%	20.33%	36.04%	21.97%	9.25%	21.56%	27.69%	21.39%
FLORA ORGANICS	98.55%	93.12%	100.00%	96.06%	98.29%	91.73%	7.40%	97.15%
PET BEDDING & UNTREATED WOOD	100.00%	N/A	N/A	0.00%	N/A	100.00%	100.00%	75.69%
ACCEPTABLE PAPER & CARD	4.14%	2.37%	3.07%	4.56%	5.27%	7.22%	32.03%	3.28%
ALL ORGANICS	90.49%	56.22%	79.01%	52.97%	52.93%	65.41%	27.50%	66.27%
% DIVERSION	53.76%	19.36%	28.89%	21.23%	13.54%	28.75%	12.45%	23.10%

* Contains all unidentifiable and unsortable composite food waste. Some of this will be home compostable fragments, however, due to a significant proportion being non fruit and vegetable waste; this fraction is deemed non-home compostable.

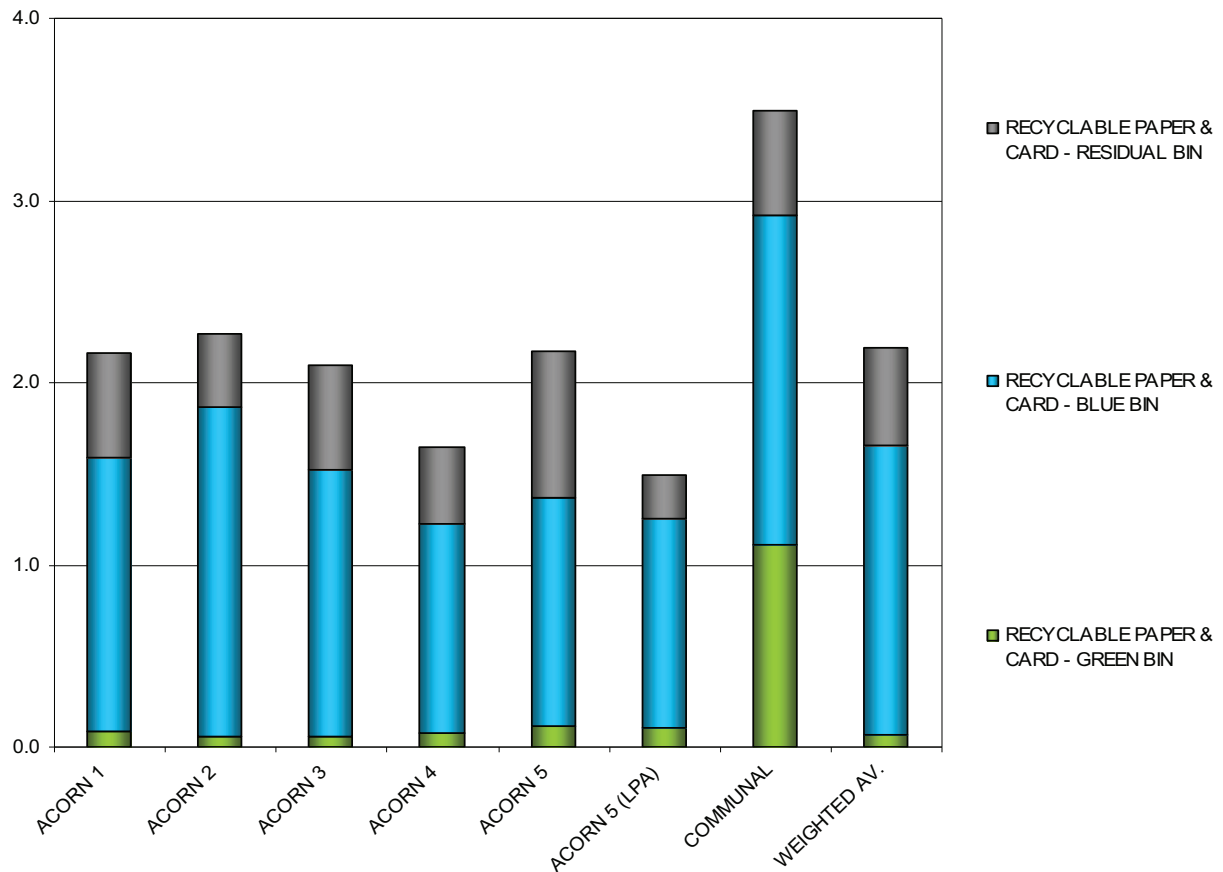
Table 6.3.1 summarises the average capture and diversion rates seen for materials achieved for the green bin organic recycling collections. By far the most efficient recyclers of organic waste were Acorn 1 households who recycled over 90% of that being generated. Acorn 3 households captured over 79% of their organics whilst the rate for Acorns 2, 4 and 5 was between 53% and 56%. IN contrast it was seen that residents in communal bin areas only managed to capture 27.5% of the organic waste that they were disposing of. Across Cambridge, 66.3% of the organics available for green bin recycling were correctly captured by participating households.

6.3.1 Paper & Card Capture

Residents are able to recycle paper, thin card and corrugated cardboard in their green bins. It is however the case that with the exception of shredded paper, it is preferable for these recyclables to be placed into blue recycling bins.

Figure 6.3.1.1. shows the distribution of recyclable paper, card and cardboard throughout the three kerbside schemes by Acorn category. It is clear that residents using communal bins not only generate the most recyclable paper and card; they also place by far the highest proportion in their green bins at 32%. Typically between 2% and 5% of all recyclable paper and card was present in green bins for Acorns 1 – 5 with just over 7% seen for the Acorn 5(LPA) sample.

Figure 6.3.1.1 Distribution of recyclable paper & card within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



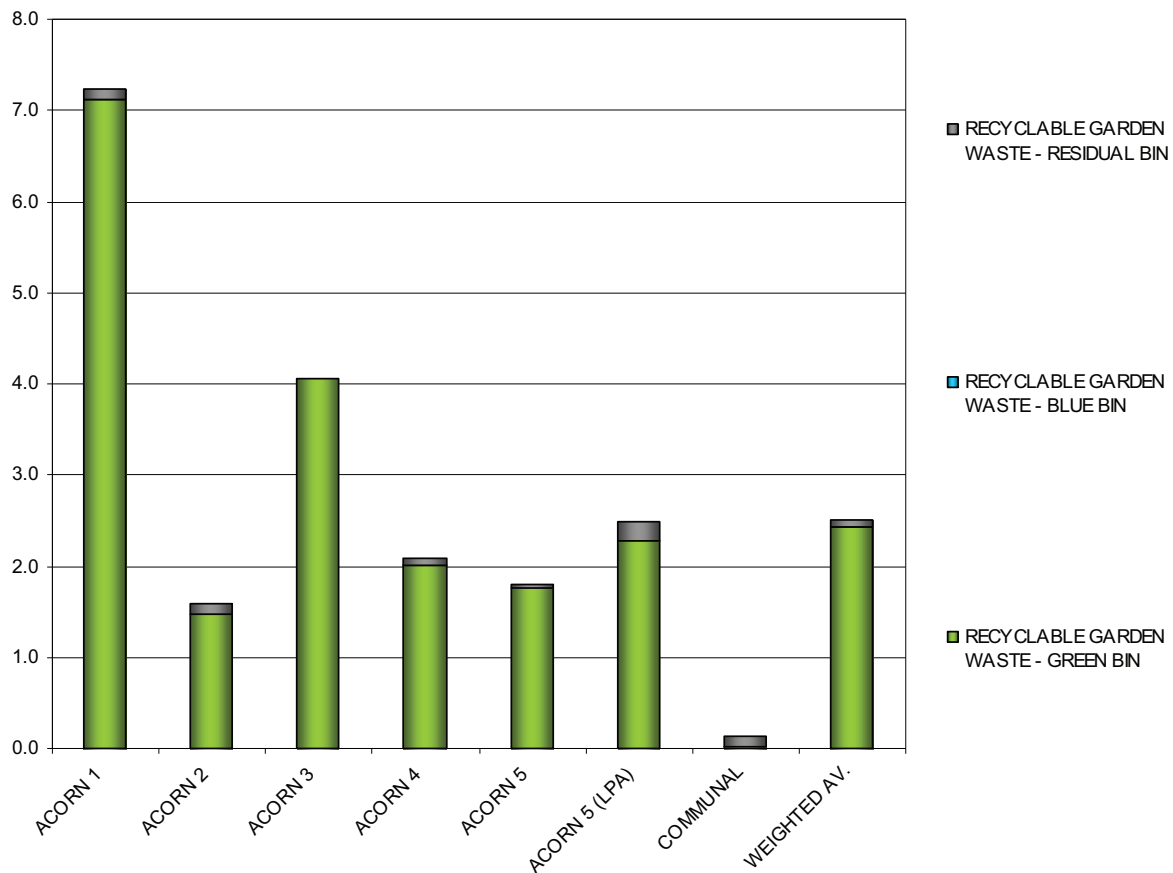
6.3.2 Garden Waste Capture

Residents are able to recycle garden clippings in their green bins. With the exception of the communal bin residents it was seen that garden waste was by far the greatest constituent of the presented organic recycling. Just 7% of garden waste was captured in communal bins areas although very little of this type of waste is actually generated. On average it is seen that over 97% of the available garden waste is recycled by Cambridge residents. All Acorns recorded capture rates of between 92% and 100%.

It is seen that communal bin households generated just 0.13kg/hh/wk of recyclable garden waste compared with 7.23kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1 households. On average residents throughout Cambridge create 2.51kg/hh/wk of recyclable garden waste.

Soil and turf are also classed as garden waste but are not allowable in green bins. This waste was only generated in low amounts across Cambridge (0.02kg/hh/wk) with around 22% ending up in green bins.

Figure 6.3.2.1. Distribution of garden waste within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



6.3.3 Food Waste Capture

Residents are able to all forms of food waste in their green bins. Capture rates were seen to vary greatly across the samples taken. Food waste can broadly be divided into two types. Firstly 'home-compostable' which covers things like raw fruit and vegetable waste, egg shells, tea bags etc which could potentially be composted in standard compost bins. Non-home compostable food are generally cooked and prepared foods and plate scrapings which residents would not normally compost with their garden, fruit and vegetable wastes.

Overall capture rates for all food waste varied at between 9.3% in Acorn 5 up to 36% in Acorn 3. This represented an average figure of 21.4% for Cambridge. Acorn 1 households produced just 0.93kg/hh/wk of total food waste compared with 2.59kg/hh/wk from communal bin households. On average Cambridge residents are producing of 1.70kg/hh/wk of food waste.

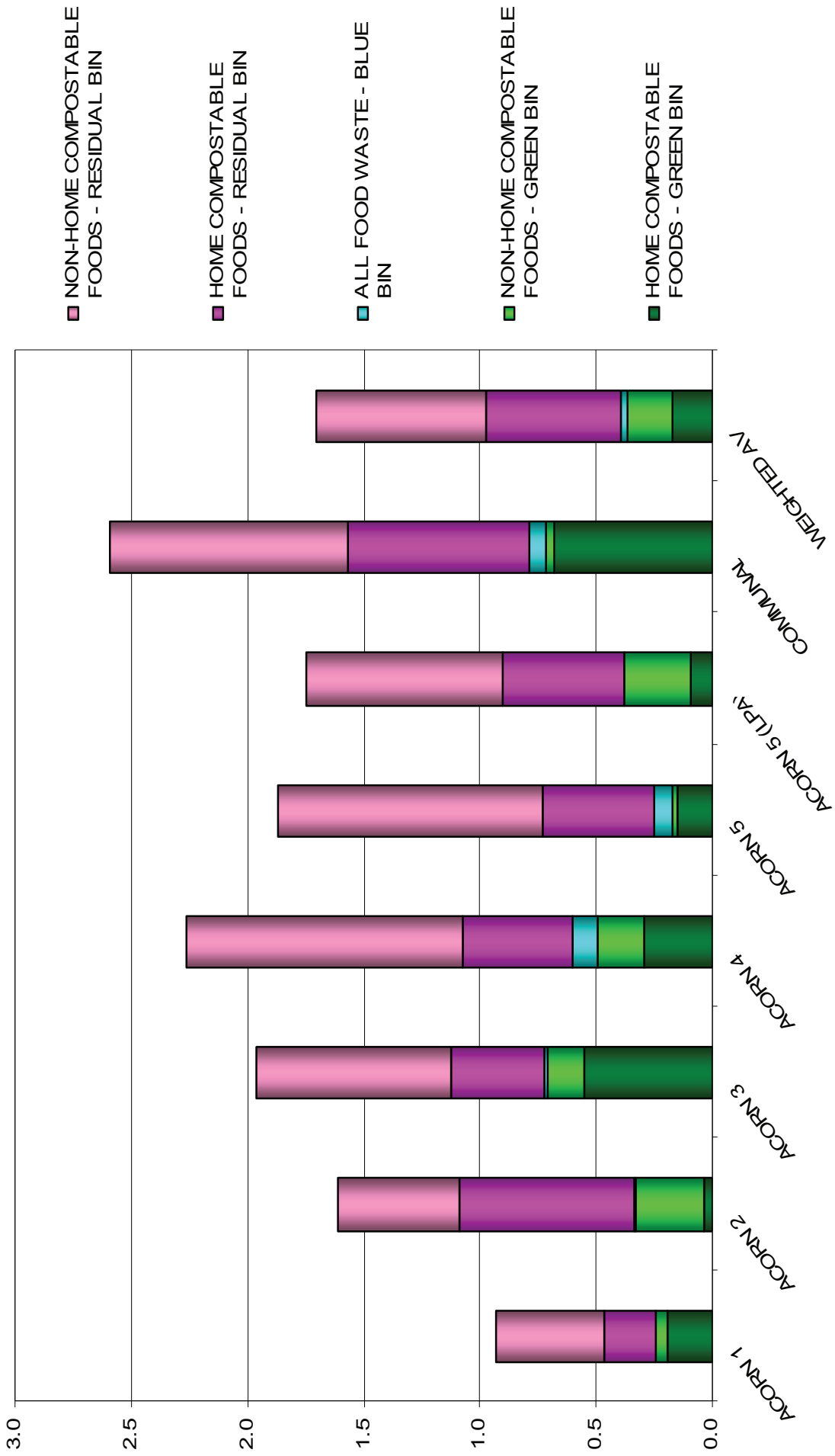
As well as differences in the levels and capture rates for food waste between the Acorn samples, there was a significant difference between the types of food being recycled. Home compostable food waste is generally less 'messy' than non-home compostable food waste and was seen to have capture rates of between 4.7% (Acorn 2) and 58.2% (Acorn 3) at an average of 23.1%. Conversely capture rates for non-home compostable food waste were lower at between 1.6% (Acorn 5) and 35.5% (Acorn 2); an average of 20%.

In terms of diversion solely through the green bin recycling it is seen that just 12.5% diversion is achieved by communal bin users compared with almost 54% for Acorn 1. Overall this is an average diversion of 23.1% which is very similar to that recorded for blue bins. Total diversion rates for the combined recycling collections are shown in section 7.

With the exception of communal bin users, all sample areas were seen to generate more non-home compostable food waste than home compostable food waste at average figures of 0.94kg/hh/wk and 0.76kg/hh/wk respectively. During the sorting of the waste it is the method to class some of the food waste as unidentifiable or unsortable. This is basically a degraded mixture of foods which are recyclable and are classified as non-compostable as will contain waste other than fruit and vegetable matter.

Figure 6.3.3.1 shows the distribution and levels of food waste throughout the residual and green bin containers. Overall, 0.58kg/hh/wk of home compostable and 0.75kg/hh/wk of non-home compostable food waste is not being recycled in the green bins. This represents a total of 1.34kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable material.

Figure 6.3.2.1. Distribution of food waste within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



6.4 Green Bin Recycling Contamination

From Table 6.2.1 it has been shown that between 0.1% (Acorn 2) and 31.3% (communal bin users) of collected green bin recycling is due to contamination. Across Cambridge approximately 2.6% of green bin recycling waste was not compatible with the accepted materials, equating to 0.08kg/hh/wk. This section looks to breakdown the amounts and concentrations of various contaminants being placed into the green bin recycling waste in Cambridge.

Table 6.4.1 and Figures 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 show the proportions of contamination materials in each area.

Table 6.4.1: Percentage breakdown of contamination in green bin waste

% BREAKDOWN OF CONTAMINANTS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
SOIL & TURF	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.28%
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00%	100.00%	0.65%	1.77%	1.31%	61.27%	27.50%	2.47%
PLASTICS	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.76%	0.00%	19.71%	0.66%
TEXTILES	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	34.71%	0.00%	7.07%	22.96%
GLASS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.70%	<0.01%
METALS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	<0.01%
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00%	0.00%	98.70%	7.78%	63.22%	38.73%	43.22%	68.63%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
CONTAMINATION KG/HH/WK	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.22	0.05	0.84	0.08
% CONTAMINATION	0.24%	0.11%	2.50%	4.67%	9.70%	1.64%	31.28%	2.55%

Figure 6.4.1: Contamination materials in green bin recycling

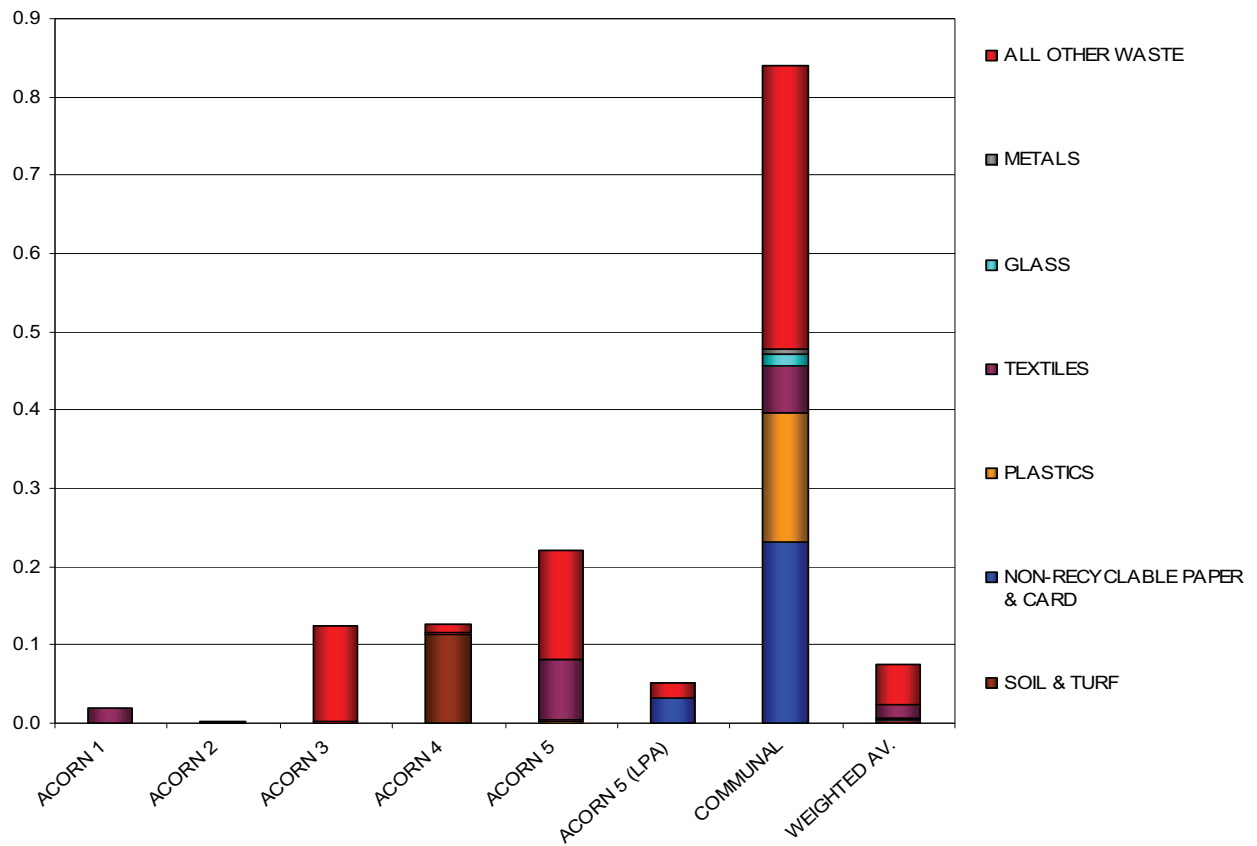
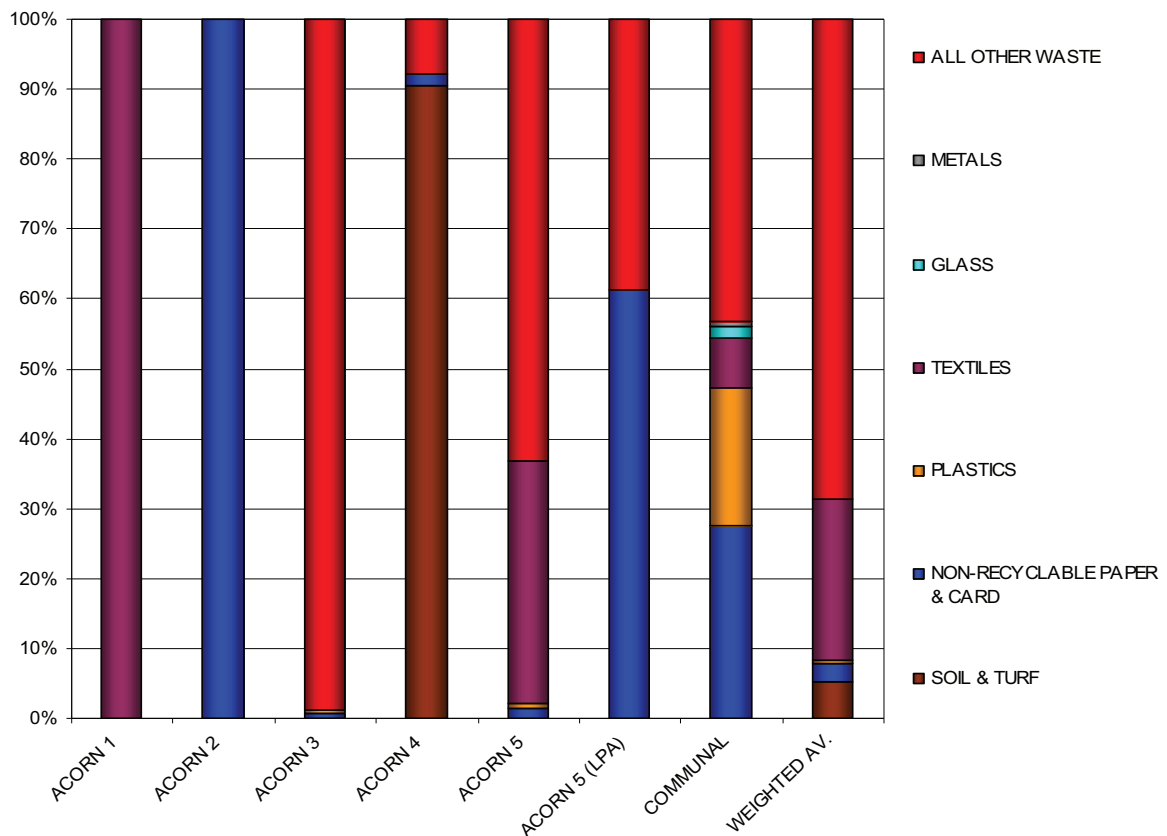


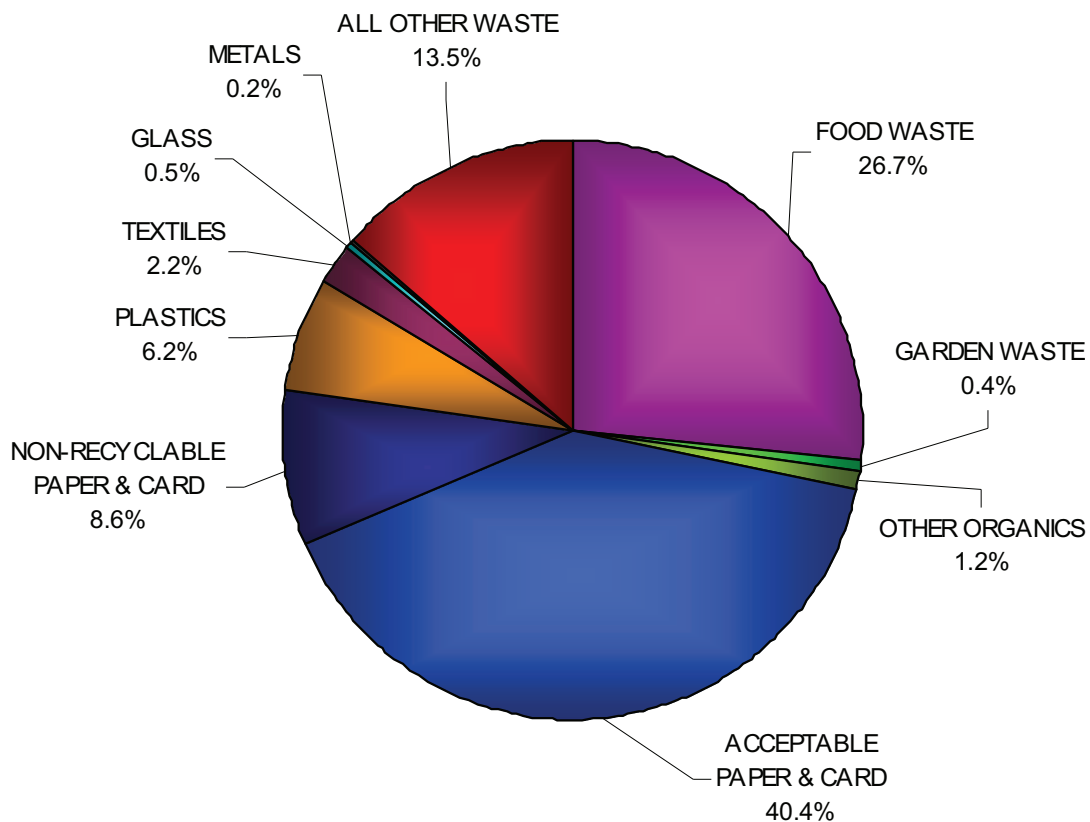
Figure 6.4.2: % breakdown of contaminants within green recycling bins



Overall it was seen that 68.8% of the contamination was due to miscellaneous other waste. This would be a mixture of general waste that can generally be considered to be residual waste. This material formed up to 99% of the contamination seen in Acorn 3 green bins. Up to 23% of contamination was due to textile waste. Around 35% of Acorn 5 green bin contamination was due to waste textiles. All of the contamination in Acorn 2 green bins was due to non-recyclable paper and card and over 90% of the contamination in Acorn 4 was due to soil and turf. Combined these wastes formed just under 8% of the contamination.

The composition of the organic recycling collected from households using communal bins was markedly different from all of the other samples. Of the 2.69kg/hh/wk presented up to 0.84kg/hh/wk or 31.3% was due to contaminants; this was far greater than any of the other samples. A wide range of contaminants including general residual waste, glass, metal and plastic were seen in these recycling bins and they appear to be used by residents as general waste disposal containers. These bins also contain significantly more paper and cardboard waste than other sample surveyed.

Figure 6.4.3 % breakdown of contaminants within green recycling bins from communal users



7) Overall Diversion through Recycling Collections

7.1 Total waste generation levels & diversion

Capture rates determine how much of a material that should be recycled actually is being recycled. Diversion rates show the percentage of total generated waste produced from an area that is being 'Diverted' via the available recycling stream(s).

Table 7.1.1 and Figure 7.1.1 show the total waste generation (residual, blue bin and green bin recycling) for each of areas sampled. Acorn 2 produced the lowest levels of total waste at 9.59kg/hh/wk with the households from Acorn 3 generating the most at 16.71kg/hh/wk. Across Cambridge it is estimated that the weekly output of kerbside waste is 12.48kg/hh/wk.

Table 7.1.2 and Figure 7.1.2 show the proportion of this total waste that is being diverted through the various kerbside recycling collections. Using the blue and green recycling bins, Cambridge residents are diverting an average of 46.8% of all waste generated at the kerbside. Residents from Acorn 1 were managing to divert almost 69% of their waste compared with 50% for Acorns 2 and 3, 42% for Acorn 4 and 32% for Acorn 5. The low performing Acorn 5 area residents also diverted around 50% of their waste with households using communal bins diverting around 34.5%.

Table 7.1.1: Average annual waste generation levels by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

TOTAL KERBSIDE WASTE (KG/HH/WK)	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RESIDUAL WASTE	4.20	4.66	7.93	6.50	9.80	5.06	8.33	6.36
BLUE BIN RECYCLING	2.36	3.07	3.83	2.95	3.09	2.52	3.80	3.16
GREEN BIN RECYCLING	7.66	1.86	4.95	2.71	2.27	3.13	2.69	2.96
TOTAL WASTE	14.22	9.59	16.71	12.16	15.17	10.71	14.82	12.48

Figure 7.1.1: Total waste generation levels by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

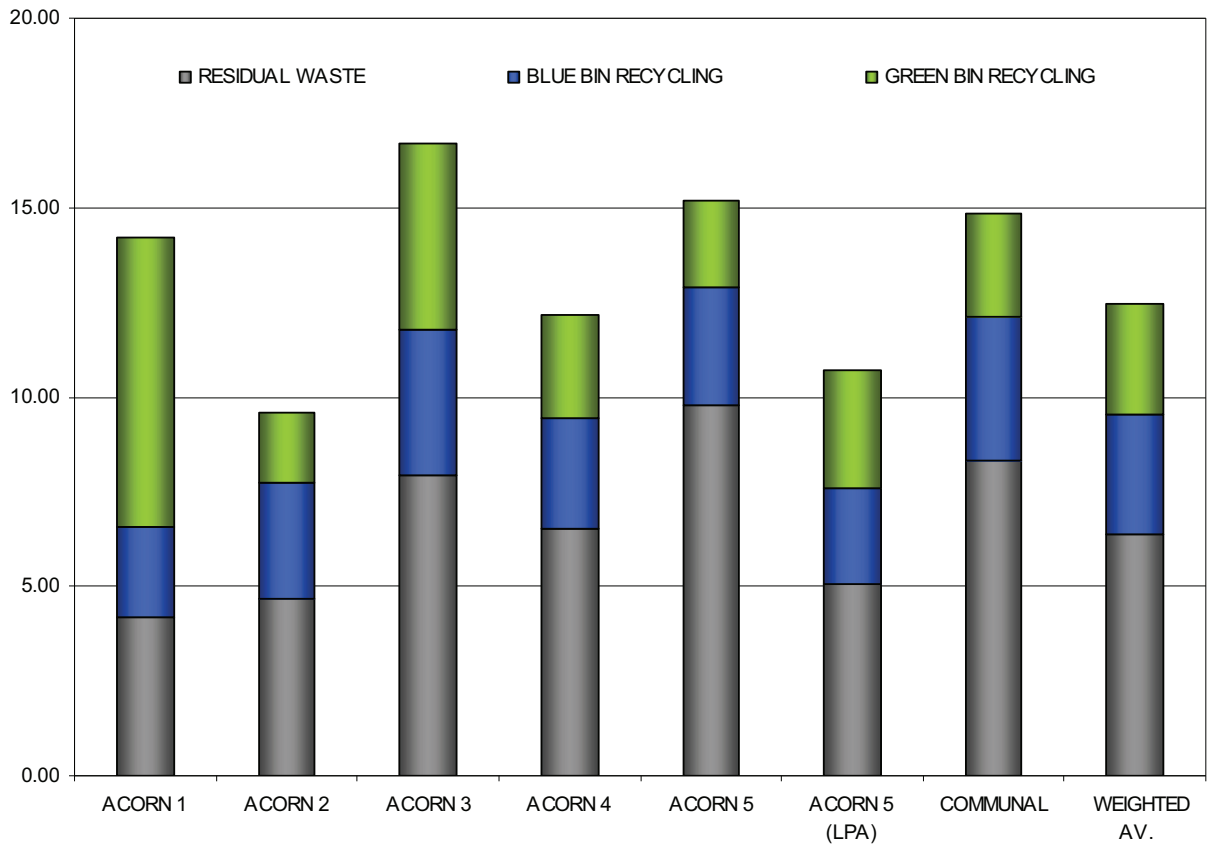
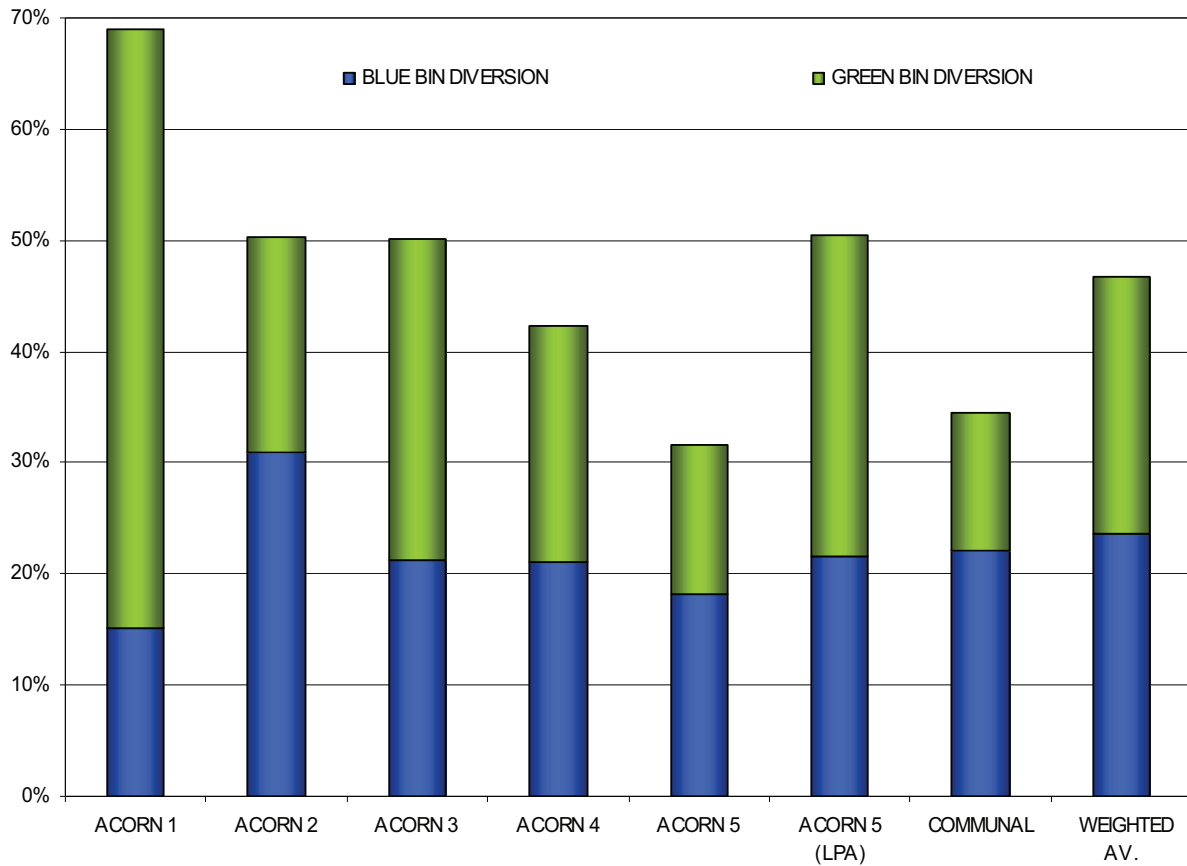


Table 7.1.2: Diversion rates (%) for individual recycling collections and overall

% DIVERSION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE RECYCLING BINS	15.19%	30.96%	21.27%	21.04%	18.11%	21.66%	22.01%	23.69%
GREEN RECYCLING BINS	53.76%	19.36%	28.89%	21.23%	13.54%	28.75%	12.45%	23.10%
TOTAL DIVERSION	68.96%	50.32%	50.16%	42.27%	31.65%	50.41%	34.46%	46.79%

Figure 7.1.2: Diversion rates (%) for individual recycling collections and overall



Current recycling figures for Cambridge suggest a waste diversion rate of 43.7%. Therefore weighted figures for the City during this survey show a level of around 3% above this rate and 1.8% above the aspirational target of 45% for 2012.

Data from this survey suggests a level of 331.9kg/hh/yr for residual waste and 651.1kg/hh/yr for total kerbside waste.

Were all of the currently recyclable materials being disposed of at the kerbside placed into the correct recycling bin then the maximum achievable diversion rate for Cambridge would be 65%.

Appendix 1: ACORN Category Classification¹.

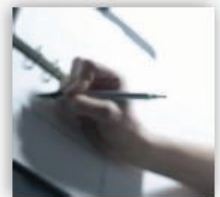
ACORN 1 – WEALTHY ACHIEVERS – U.K. AVERAGE 23.3%
<p>These are some of the most successful and affluent people in the UK. They live in wealthy, high status rural, semi-rural and suburban areas of the country. Middle-aged or older people predominate, with many empty nesters and wealthy retired. Some neighbourhoods contain large numbers of well-off families with school age children, particularly in the more suburban locations. These people live in large houses, which are usually detached with four or more bedrooms. Almost 90% are owner occupiers, with half of those owning their home outright. They are very well educated and most are employed in managerial and professional occupations. Many own their own business. Car ownership is high, with many households running two or more cars. Incomes are high, as are levels of savings and investments. These people are well established at the top of the social ladder. They enjoy all the advantages of being healthy, wealthy and confident consumers.</p>
ACORN 2 – URBAN PROSPERITY – U.K. AVERAGE 13.3%
<p>These are well educated and mostly prosperous people living in our major towns and cities. They include both older wealthy people living in the most exclusive parts of London and other cities, and highly educated younger professionals moving up the corporate ladder. This category also includes some well educated but less affluent individuals, such as students and graduates in their first jobs. The wealthier people tend to be in senior managerial or professional careers, and often live in large terraced or detached houses with four or more bedrooms. Some of the younger professionals may be buying or renting flats. The less affluent will be privately renting. These people have a cosmopolitan outlook and enjoy their urban lifestyle. They like to eat out in restaurants, go to the theatre and cinema and make the most of the culture and nightlife of the big city.</p>
ACORN 3 – COMFORTABLY OFF – U.K. AVERAGE 28.1%
<p>This category contains much of 'middle-of-the-road' Britain. Most people are comfortably off. They may not be wealthy, but they have few major financial worries. All life stages are represented in this category. Younger singles and couples, just starting out on their careers, are the dominant group in some areas. Other areas have mostly stable families and empty nesters, especially in suburban or semi-rural locations. Comfortably off pensioners, living in retirement areas around the coast or in the countryside, form the other main group in this category. Most people own their own home, with owner occupation exceeding 80%. Most houses are semidetached or detached. Employment is in a mix of professional and managerial, clerical and skilled occupations. Educational qualifications tend to be in line with the national average. This category incorporates the home-owning, stable and fairly comfortable backbone of modern Britain.</p>
ACORN 4 – MODERATE MEANS – U.K. AVERAGE 13.2%
<p>This category contains much of what used to be the country's industrial heartlands. Many people are still employed in traditional, blue-collar occupations. Others have become employed in service and retail jobs as the employment landscape has changed. In the better off areas, incomes are in line with the national average and people have reasonable standards of living. However, in other areas, where levels of qualifications are low, incomes can fall below the national average. There are also some isolated pockets of unemployment and long-term illness. This category also includes some neighbourhoods with very high concentrations of Asian families on low incomes. Most housing is terraced, with two or three bedrooms, and largely owner occupied. It includes many former council houses, bought by their tenants in the 1980s. Overall, the people in this category have modest lifestyles, but are able to get by.</p>
ACORN 5 – HARD PRESSED – U.K. AVERAGE 21.7%
<p>This category contains the poorest areas of the UK. Unemployment is well above the national average. Levels of qualifications are low and those in work are likely to be employed in unskilled occupations. Household incomes are low and there are high levels of long-term illness in some areas. Housing is a mix of low-rise estates, with terraced or semi-detached houses, and purpose built flats, including high-rise blocks. Properties tend to be small and there is much overcrowding. Over 50% of the housing is rented from the local Council or a housing association. There are a large number of single adult households, including many single Pensioners and lone parents. In some neighbourhoods, there are high numbers of black and Asian residents. These people are experiencing the most difficult social and economic conditions in the whole country, and appear to have limited opportunity to improve their circumstances.</p>

¹ <http://www.caci.co.uk/download.aspx?path=/libraries/document/394.pdf>

Using evidence to shape better services



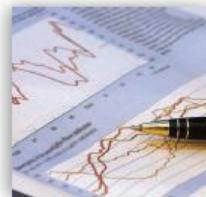
Research



Public Consultation



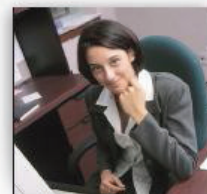
Evaluation



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Cambridge City Waste Composition Analysis

Cambridge Council

May / June 2012

FINAL REPORT

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1) Project details and acknowledgements

Title	Cambridge City Waste Composition Analysis.
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Project number	12012
Client reference	Final Report_Version_1
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2) Introduction

Background

Cambridge City Council currently has a combined recycling and composting rate of 43.7% (2010/11). The Authority now wishes to study the composition of domestic kerbside collected residual and recycling waste streams to provide current baseline data and to help inform future communication campaigns. As well as giving indications as to the current levels of waste and recycling being generated, observations will be made showing the levels of materials that are currently recyclable at the kerbside and those which could potentially be recyclable via future schemes. The Council hopes to achieve 45% by the end of 2012 with a future target for 2015-16 of 50-55%.

This report presents results from the analysis of kerbside collected residual and recycling waste collected during a two week period in May / June 2012. The survey focused on the levels and composition of all waste containers that are currently available for residents to place for collection at the kerbside. The sampling regime involved the direct collection and compositional analysis of residual waste from a target of 300 properties representing each of the five main socio-demographic categories (Acorns). Results could therefore be weighted to give an even better picture of the waste being collected by the authority as a whole. Additionally around 120 properties were highlighted from a low performing area and a group of properties using communal bins. Knowledge of the waste in these differing areas will help the City Council develop strategies to increase the efficiency with which its residents are recycling their waste. The overall findings of this project will highlight several factors important for improving the recycling rate and directing future strategy and communication campaigns:

Objectives

Specific aims of the work were to:

- Understand, using socio-demographic profiling which sectors of the community are producing which types of waste and which are using the recycling provision most effectively
- Detect capture rates for individual materials which are already collected separately for recycling
- Evaluate the amount of specific materials collected in the residual bin that could potentially be collected separately for recycling
- Evaluate the use of the receptacles used for collecting waste and recycling
- Detect the amount of packaging and biodegradable material present
- Assess the amount of contamination in receptacles meant for recycling material
- Assess the amount of recyclable material being placed in the residual bin

This report will highlight key results recorded for Cambridge City showing data for individual socio-demographics as well as weighted for the City as a whole.

Acknowledgements

M·E·L Research would like to thank the collection authority and their staff who participated and helped in the setup and fieldwork stages of the project, and those who provided additional data and other information to inform the project. This report highlights key results, presents the results in tables and charts and discusses the findings. The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of M.E.L Research Ltd. and are not necessarily shared by officers from Cambridge City Council.

Accuracy Statement

Results from the standard M·E·L sampling protocol for compositional analysis can be taken as accurate for each material category to within error bands of +/-10% at the 95% confidence level (2 standard deviations), assuming a normal statistical distribution. At the data entry stage 1 in 10 parts of data that is inputted are checked with the data sheets and if errors are found all the data is then rechecked.

3) Executive Summary

Key findings

Kerbside residual waste

- Weighted across all Acorn samples, 84% of households sampled throughout Cambridge presented residual waste bins for collection.
- In terms of waste generation, households were setting out an average of 6.36kg/hh/wk.
- Food waste was seen to be the major component of residual waste forming 20.6% of the total, equating to 1.31kg/hh/wk – 45% of this is potentially home compostable
- Paper items made up 10.2% of the residual waste; 53% of this (0.35kg/hh/wk) was alternatively recyclable at the kerbside.
- Card and cardboard made up around 3.5% of collected residual waste; 84% of this (0.18kg/hh/wk) was alternatively recyclable at the kerbside.
- Plastics formed 14.9% of the residual waste; 10% of dense plastic waste (0.05kg/hh/wk) was due to recyclable plastic bottles with a further 0.21kg/hh/wk formed from the types of plastic containers that will be recyclable from July 2012.
- Just under 3% of residual waste was metallic; 53% of this (0.09kg/hh/wk) was recyclable in blue bins.
- Around 3% of residual waste was seen to be glass; 94% of this (0.16kg/hh/wk) was recyclable in blue bins.
- Over 6% of residual waste was due to textiles; 53% of these items (0.21kg/hh/wk) were seen to consist of reusable clothing and shoes
- Just under 1.6% of residual waste was deemed to be either Hazardous or WEEE. An additional 17% consisted of disposable nappies
- Just over 1.3% of residual waste was found to be garden waste. Around 17% of this was non-recyclable soil and turf, with the remainder consisting of recyclable garden trimmings
- Overall just over 13% of collected residual waste could have been placed into the blue recycling containers available– the equivalent of 0.84kg/hh/wk.
- Just under 22% of collected residual waste could have been placed into the green recycling containers available– the equivalent of 1.40kg/hh/wk.
- In total over 35% of residual waste collected could have been recycled alternatively at the kerbside – 2.23kg/hh/wk.
- Around 59% of potentially recyclable materials consisted of food waste with 15% being paper and 8% being card and cardboard.
- Residual waste collected from Cambridge households was deemed to be around 51% biodegradable.
- Collected waste had a packaging content of 17%.

Mixed recycling – Blue bins

- Over the survey, 78% of households presented blue bins for collection
- In terms of waste generation, kerbside households were setting out an average of 3.16kg/hh/wk in their blue bins.
- Overall 6.4% of blue bin recycling waste collected from all properties was classified as contamination – the equivalent of 0.20kg/hh/wk.
- Around 77% of paper, 87% of recyclable glass, 73% of card and cardboard, 78% of plastic bottles and 59% of the recyclable metals available for mixed recycling were correctly captured.
- Kerbside properties diverted around 23.7% of their waste through their blue bins.

Organic waste recycling – Green bins

- Over the survey, 58% of households opted to present their green organic recycling bins at the kerbside for collection.
- In terms of waste generation, households were setting out an average of 2.96kg/hh/wk at the kerbside.
- Overall 2.6% of green bin recycling waste collected from all properties was classified as contamination – the equivalent of 0.08kg/hh/wk.
- Green bins collected from households on a communal service had very high contamination levels of 31.3%. Bins had significant levels of residual waste and also large amounts of paper and cardboard.
- The majority of contamination of green bin waste was due to general residual materials; forming 69% of the contamination. Up to 23% of contamination was due to textiles.
- 21% of food waste and 97% of garden waste was correctly captured by households using the scheme.
- Properties on the green bin collection scheme diverted an average of around 23.1% of their waste through these collections.
- When combined with the diversion through mixed recycling collections, Cambridge households are diverting around 46.8% (5.84kg/hh/wk) of their total waste (12.48kg/hh/wk) through recycling collections.

4) Compositional Analysis of Residual Waste

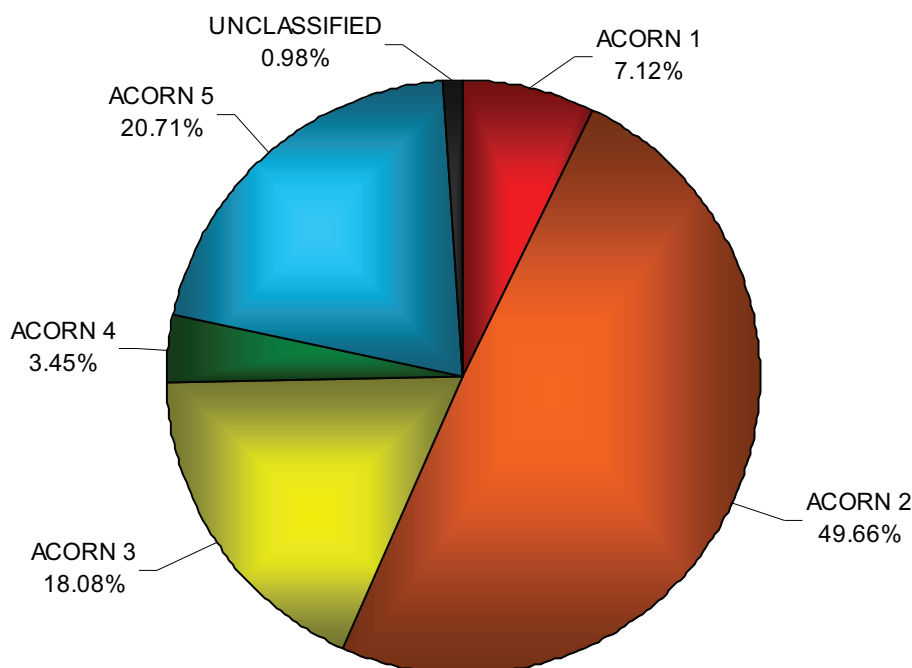
4.1 Set out rates and waste generation levels

Table 4.1.2 and Figure 4.1.2 highlight the average set out rates for residual waste observed at the time waste was collected for compositional analysis. Table 4.1.3 and Figure 4.1.3 show the average amount of residual waste generated in kg/hh/wk. Around 60 households were selected for each sample from each Acorn category with the set out relating to the proportion of these households actively placing out their waste. The amount of waste in kilograms per household per week is collected from each sample of 60 households, not just those that are participating. Results are shown by Acorn; as all five Acorn categories were sampled it was possible to weight the results according to the socio-demographic profile for Cambridge as per Table 4.1.1. A table giving a brief description of the types of households typical for each Acorn category is shown in the appendix section.

Table 4.1.1: Acorn profile for Cambridge

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	7.12%
2	49.66%
3	18.08%
4	3.45%
5	20.71%
UNCLASSIFIED	0.98%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 4.1.1: Acorn profile for Cambridge



Observed set out rates for residual waste ranged between 71% in the low performing Acorn 5 area (LPA) to 95% in Acorn 3. On average 84% of households in Cambridge are projected to be setting out their residual waste for collection.

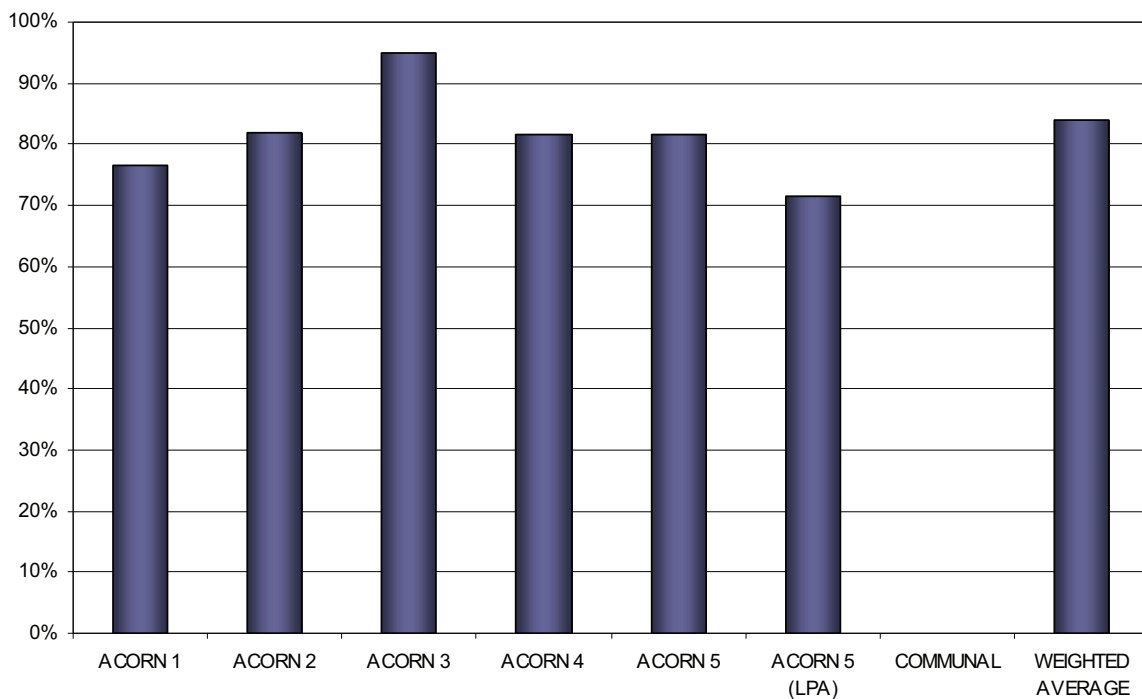
Table 4.1.2: Kerbside residual waste set out rates for each Acorn sample

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	77%
2	82%
3	95%
4	82%
5	82%
5 (LPA)*	71%
COMMUNAL	N/A**
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	84%

*Acorn 5 Low Performing Area

** Do not have their own bin so set out is not applicable

Figure 4.1.2: Kerbside residual waste set out rates by Acorn (%)

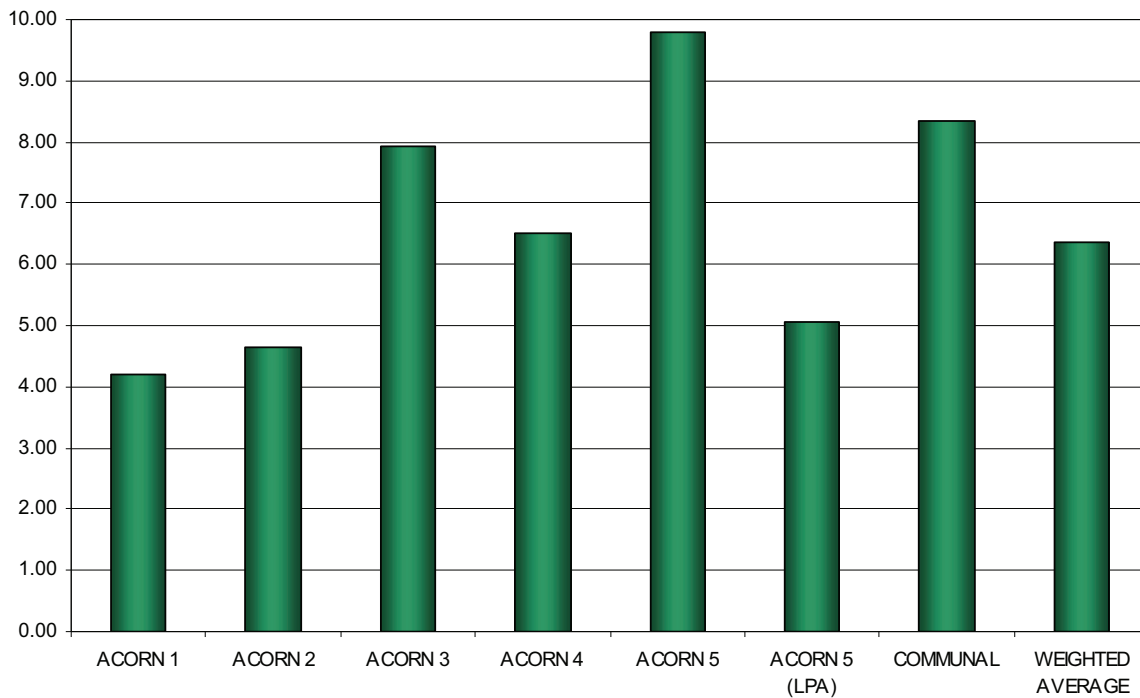


From observed results, the level of residual waste being disposed of at the kerbside ranged between 4.20kg/hh/wk in Acorn 1 to 9.80kg/hh/wk in Acorn 5. On average 6.36kg/hh/wk of residual waste is being disposed of by households throughout Cambridge.

Table 4.1.3: Kerbside residual waste generation rates for each Acorn sample (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	4.20
2	4.66
3	7.93
4	6.50
5	9.80
5 (LPA)	5.06
COMMUNAL	8.33
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	6.36

Figure 4.1.3: Average residual waste generation rates by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2 Compositional analysis of household residual waste

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the residual waste presented by various socio-demographic households sampled throughout the City. Hand sorting of the residual waste gave concentration by weight figures for the fifteen main categories of waste as well as the more detailed sub-categories.

Looking at the concentration percentages gives an indication as to the proportions of each waste category. This can be translated into a figure relating to the average waste generation expected for each waste category; this is given in kilograms per household per week (kg/hh/wk).

By knowing the composition of waste from the various Acorn samples it is possible to gain an insight into the make-up and volumes of the residual waste that can be expected from the City as a whole. Additional information on the selected lower performing and communal bins areas can also be gained. Detailed residual composition tables can be found in a separate data appendix.

Table 4.2.1 and Figure 4.2.1 show residual waste data in terms of percentage composition with Table 4.2.2 and Figure 4.2.2 showing generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk. All residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable. That is to say that it should have been placed into one of the recycling receptacles supplied by the Council.

Table 4.2.1: Average residual waste composition weighted by Acorn (%)

RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
PAPER	13.84%	11.35%	8.51%	7.78%	9.78%	5.93%	6.74%	10.19%
CARD & CARDBOARD	5.01%	3.32%	3.11%	2.57%	3.71%	1.92%	2.77%	3.45%
PLASTIC FILM	5.36%	7.98%	6.54%	4.06%	6.07%	8.81%	5.45%	6.77%
DENSE PLASTIC	10.76%	8.28%	12.09%	6.64%	4.78%	9.45%	5.83%	8.08%
TEXTILES	1.00%	6.24%	5.48%	7.74%	7.24%	3.66%	5.71%	6.19%
MISC COMBUSTIBLES	22.52%	16.70%	28.71%	17.69%	33.61%	30.14%	35.67%	25.19%
MISC NON-COMBUSTIBLES	12.58%	7.20%	11.17%	5.22%	11.50%	0.71%	0.34%	9.67%
GLASS	1.01%	4.13%	2.48%	2.21%	1.70%	4.42%	4.59%	2.75%
FERROUS METAL	5.19%	1.92%	2.02%	2.96%	2.06%	1.03%	2.48%	2.18%
NON-FERROUS METAL	0.57%	0.78%	0.53%	0.43%	0.55%	0.83%	0.74%	0.63%
GARDEN WASTE	2.49%	2.34%	0.52%	4.26%	0.31%	4.02%	1.57%	1.35%
PUTRESCIBLES	16.52%	28.37%	16.20%	32.97%	17.10%	28.45%	24.13%	21.57%
FINES	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	0.93%	0.20%	0.97%	0.37%
HHW	1.47%	0.30%	1.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.10%	0.48%
WEEE	1.17%	1.10%	1.32%	4.27%	0.67%	0.41%	2.91%	1.13%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	17.47%	15.67%	11.43%	10.41%	11.16%	11.48%	14.01%	13.15%
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	18.94%	29.72%	15.72%	32.64%	16.78%	31.01%	23.21%	21.95%
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	36.41%	45.39%	27.15%	43.05%	27.94%	42.50%	37.21%	35.11%

Table 4.2.2: Average residual waste generation weighted by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
PAPER	0.58	0.53	0.67	0.51	0.96	0.30	0.56	0.65
CARD & CARDBOARD	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.17	0.36	0.10	0.23	0.22
PLASTIC FILM	0.23	0.37	0.52	0.26	0.59	0.45	0.45	0.43
DENSE PLASTIC	0.45	0.39	0.96	0.43	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.51
TEXTILES	0.04	0.29	0.43	0.50	0.71	0.18	0.48	0.39
MISC COMBUSTIBLES	0.95	0.78	2.28	1.15	3.29	1.52	2.97	1.60
MISC NON-COMBUSTIBLES	0.53	0.34	0.89	0.34	1.13	0.04	0.03	0.62
GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.38	0.18
FERROUS METAL	0.22	0.09	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.05	0.21	0.14
NON-FERROUS METAL	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04
GARDEN WASTE	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.28	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.09
PUTRESCIBLES	0.69	1.32	1.28	2.14	1.68	1.44	2.01	1.37
FINES	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.02
HHW	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
WEEE	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.07
TOTAL	4.20	4.66	7.93	6.50	9.80	5.06	8.33	6.36
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	0.73	0.73	0.91	0.68	1.09	0.58	1.17	0.84
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	0.80	1.38	1.25	2.12	1.64	1.57	1.93	1.40
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.11	2.15	2.80	2.74	2.15	3.10	2.23

Figure 4.2.1: Average residual waste composition weighted by Acorn (%)

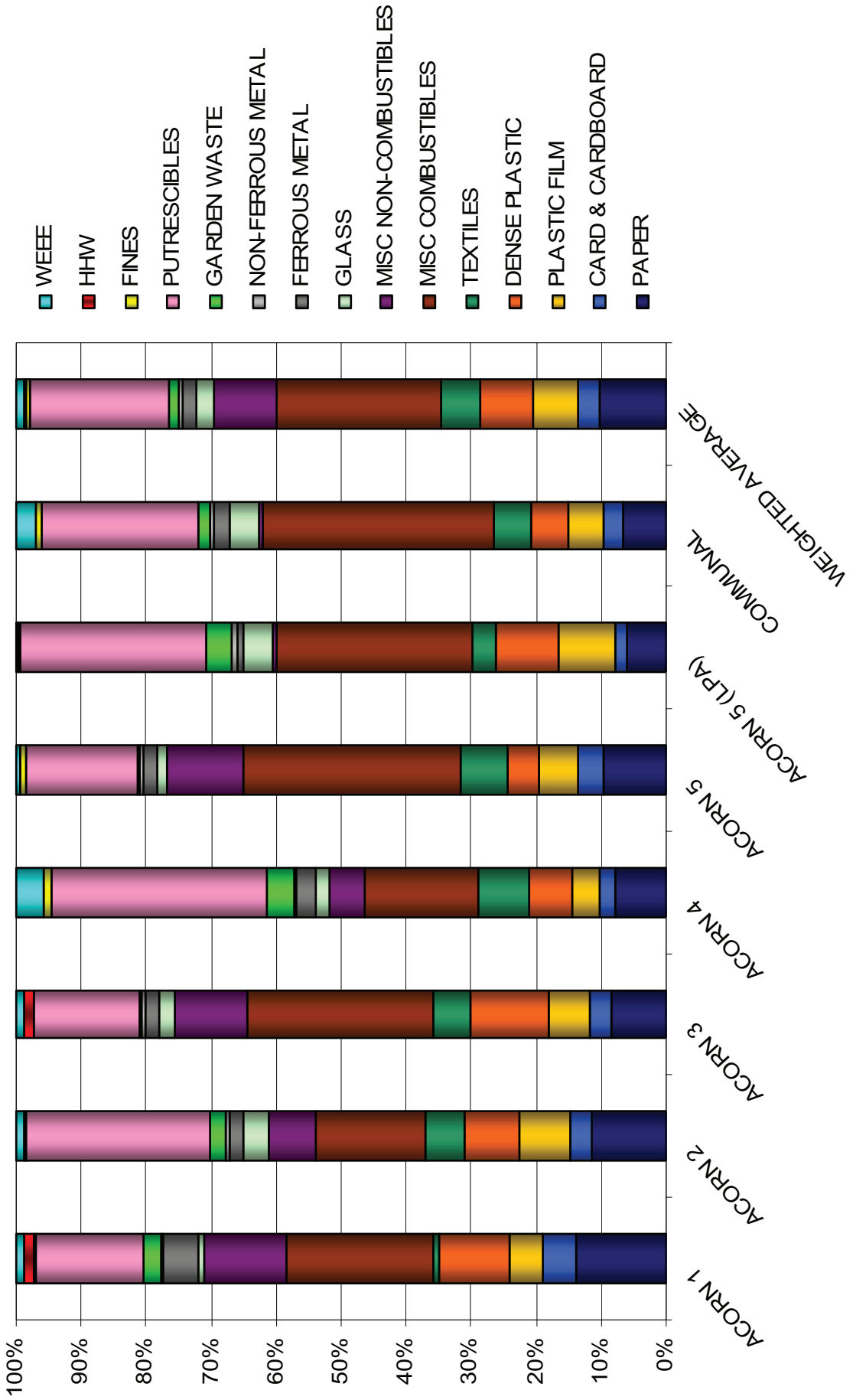
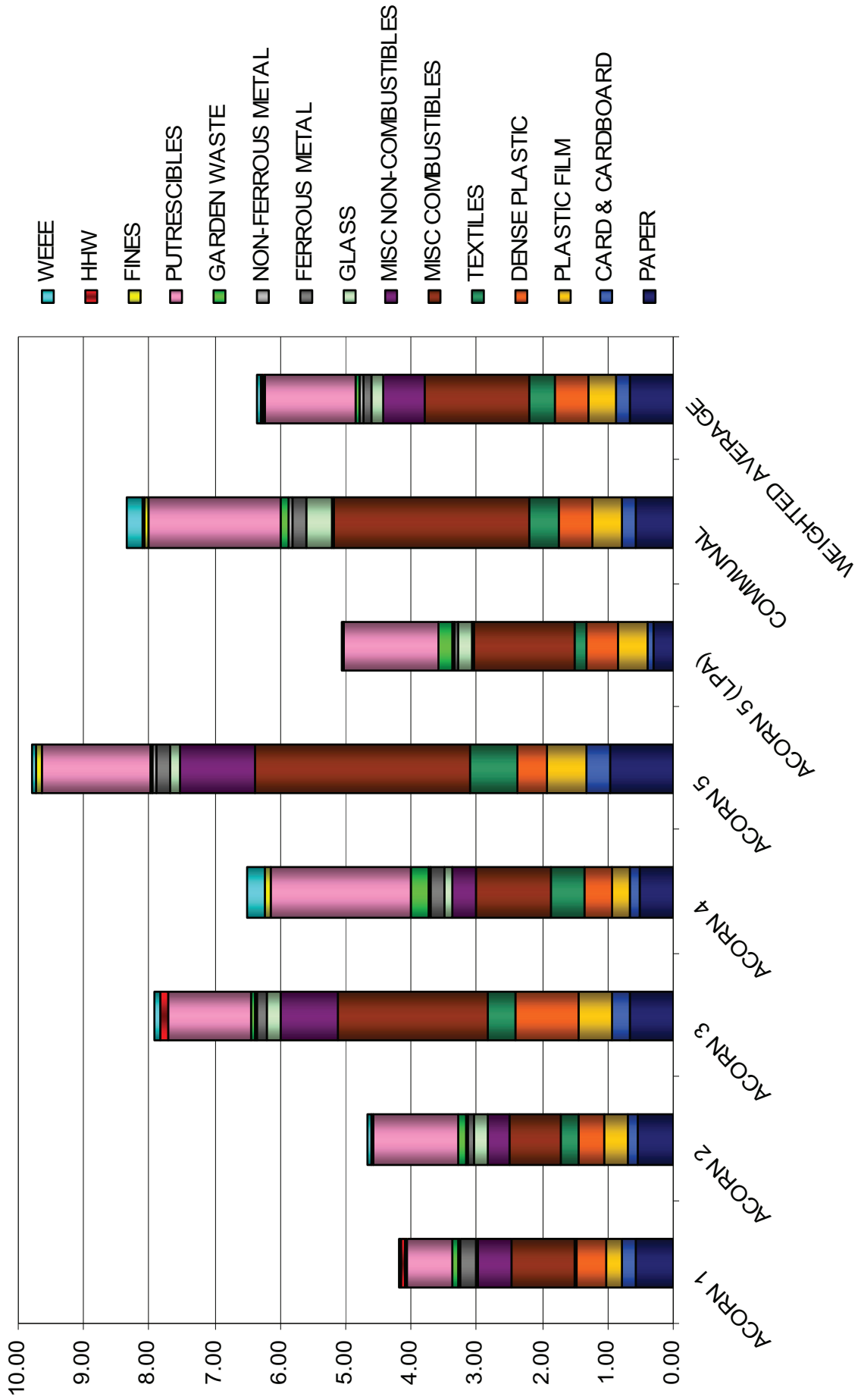


Figure 4.2.2: Average residual waste generation weighted by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.1 Organic Waste

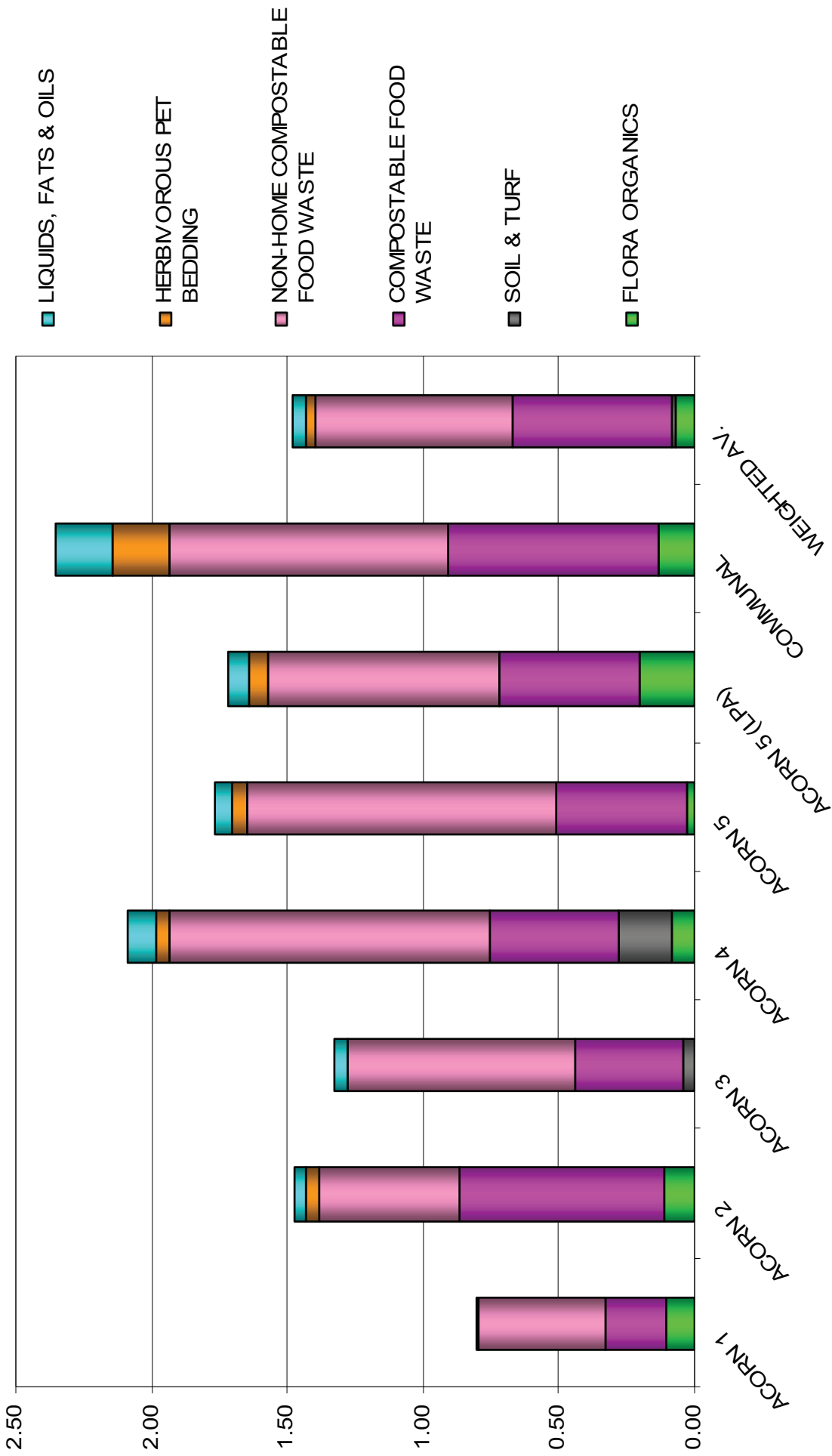
Organic waste, which includes garden and food waste (putrescibles), formed the greatest weight concentration of the primary waste categories for all Acorns. Ranges seen were from 16.7% from Acorn 3 households to 33.9% in Acorn 5 (LPA) households. Across the City as a whole around 23.3% of all residual waste (1.48kg/hh/wk) is classified as organic waste. Food waste accounted for between 15.6% (Acorn 3) and 27.4% (Acorn 2) of residual waste. Across the City as a whole around 20.6% of all residual waste (1.31kg/hh/wk) is classified as food waste. Currently Cambridge residents are able to recycle food waste at the kerbside using their green bin collection. Residents from Acorn 3 placed the most recyclable food into their residual bins at 2.81kg/hh/wk. Overall approximately 45% of this food waste (0.58kg/hh/wk) is potentially compostable in a general garden compost bin.

Residents throughout Cambridge can also utilise their green bins for the collection of general garden waste. In Acorns 3 and 5 levels of garden waste in residual bins were very low at 0.5% and 0.3% respectively. This equated to less than 0.05kg/hh/wk in total. In contrast the residual waste from Acorn 4 and Acorn 5(LPA) was over 4% garden waste; the equivalent of 0.28kg/hh/wk and 0.20kg/hh/wk respectively. Averaged for Cambridge it is seen that 17% of this garden waste consisted of soil and turf which is discouraged from the recycling collection. Across the City, recyclable forms of garden waste (i.e. garden clippings but not soil and turf) are responsible for an average of just 1.1%, or 0.07kg/hh/wk of residual waste. Table 4.2.1.1 and Figure 4.2.1.1 show the amounts of the different forms of organic waste found within the samples from each sample.

Table 4.2.1.1: Levels of organic wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL ORGANICS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
FLORA ORGANICS	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.07
SOIL & TURF	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
COMPOSTABLE FOOD WASTE	0.22	0.75	0.40	0.47	0.48	0.52	0.78	0.58
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOOD WASTE	0.47	0.52	0.84	1.19	1.14	0.85	1.02	0.73
HERBIVOROUS PET BEDDING	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.04
LIQUIDS, FATS & OILS	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.05
KG/HH/WK ORGANICS	0.80	1.48	1.33	2.09	1.77	1.72	2.35	1.48
% ORGANICS	19.08%	31.71%	16.71%	32.09%	18.06%	33.92%	28.22%	23.31%
KG/HH/WK FOOD WASTE	0.69	1.27	1.23	1.66	1.61	1.37	1.80	1.31
% FOOD WASTE	16.45%	27.37%	15.57%	25.53%	16.47%	27.00%	21.61%	20.59%

Figure 4.2.1.1: Levels of organic wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.2 Paper

On average, Acorn 1 residents had the highest concentrations of this type of waste (13.8%), with Acorn 5 disposing of the most at 0.96kg/hh/wk. In comparison just 5.9% (0.30kg/hh/wk) of residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was due to paper based materials. Across the City it was seen that around 10.2% or 0.65kg/hh/wk of residual waste consisted of discarded paper.

A proportion of this paper is available for recycling at the kerbside. Cambridge residents have a blue bin for recycling higher grade white paper such as newspapers, junk mail, envelopes and directories. In addition to this higher grade paper, Cambridge residents are able to place shredded paper into their green organics bin. It was found that between 50.5% (Acorn 3 and Acorn 5(LPA)) and 74.8% (Acorn 1) of paper could have been placed in either the blue or green bins as opposed to the residual bin.

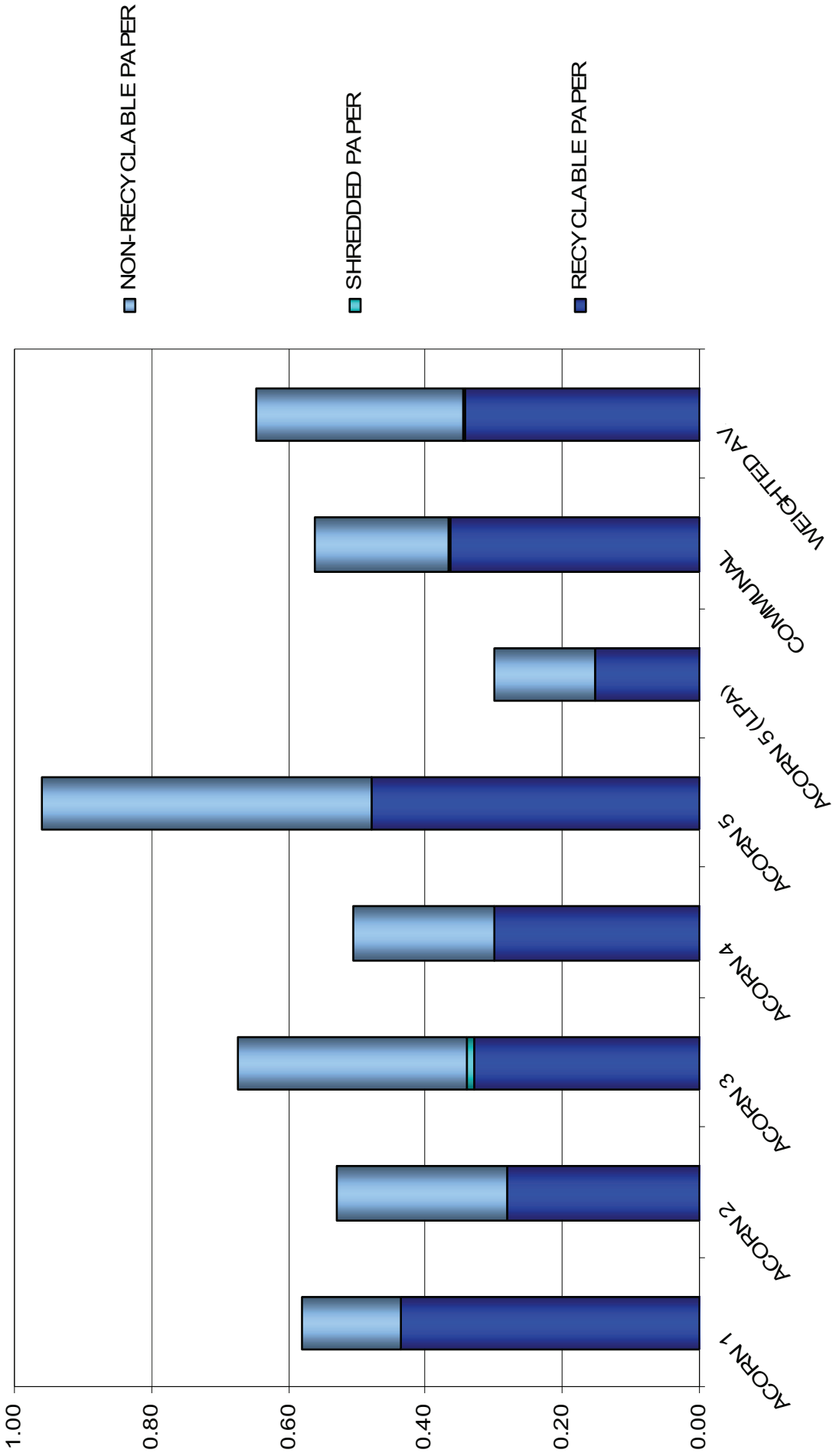
When accounting for all of the various types of paper within the residual waste, it is seen that 53.3% of residual paper was recyclable which accounted for 5.4% of all the residual waste or 0.35kg/hh/wk.

Table 4.2.2.1 and Figure 4.2.2.1 show the amounts of the different forms of paper waste for each Acorn.

Table 4.2.2.1: Levels of paper wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL PAPER	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.33	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.36	0.34
SHREDDED PAPER	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.15	0.25	0.33	0.21	0.48	0.15	0.20	0.30
KG/HH/WK TOTAL PAPER	0.58	0.53	0.67	0.51	0.96	0.30	0.56	0.65
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.34	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.37	0.35
% PAPER RECYCLABLE	74.77%	53.37%	50.52%	59.17%	49.83%	50.52%	65.29%	53.27%

Figure 4.2.2.1: Levels of paper wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.3 Card & Cardboard

On average, Acorn 1 residents had the highest concentrations of this type of waste (5%), with Acorn 5 disposing of the most at 0.36kg/hh/wk. In comparison just 1.9% (0.10kg/hh/wk) of residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was due to card and cardboard based materials. Across the City it was seen that around 3.5% or 0.22kg/hh/wk of residual waste consisted of discarded card and cardboard.

A proportion of this card & cardboard is available for recycling at the kerbside. Cambridge residents have a blue bin for recycling thin card, corrugated cardboard and drinks cartons. It was found that between 65% (Acorn 1) and 94% (Acorn 5-LPA) of card and cardboard could have been placed in the blue bin as opposed to the residual bin. Across Cambridge, 84% of residual card and cardboard was compatible with recycling collections which accounted for 2.9% of all the residual waste or 0.18kg/hh/wk.

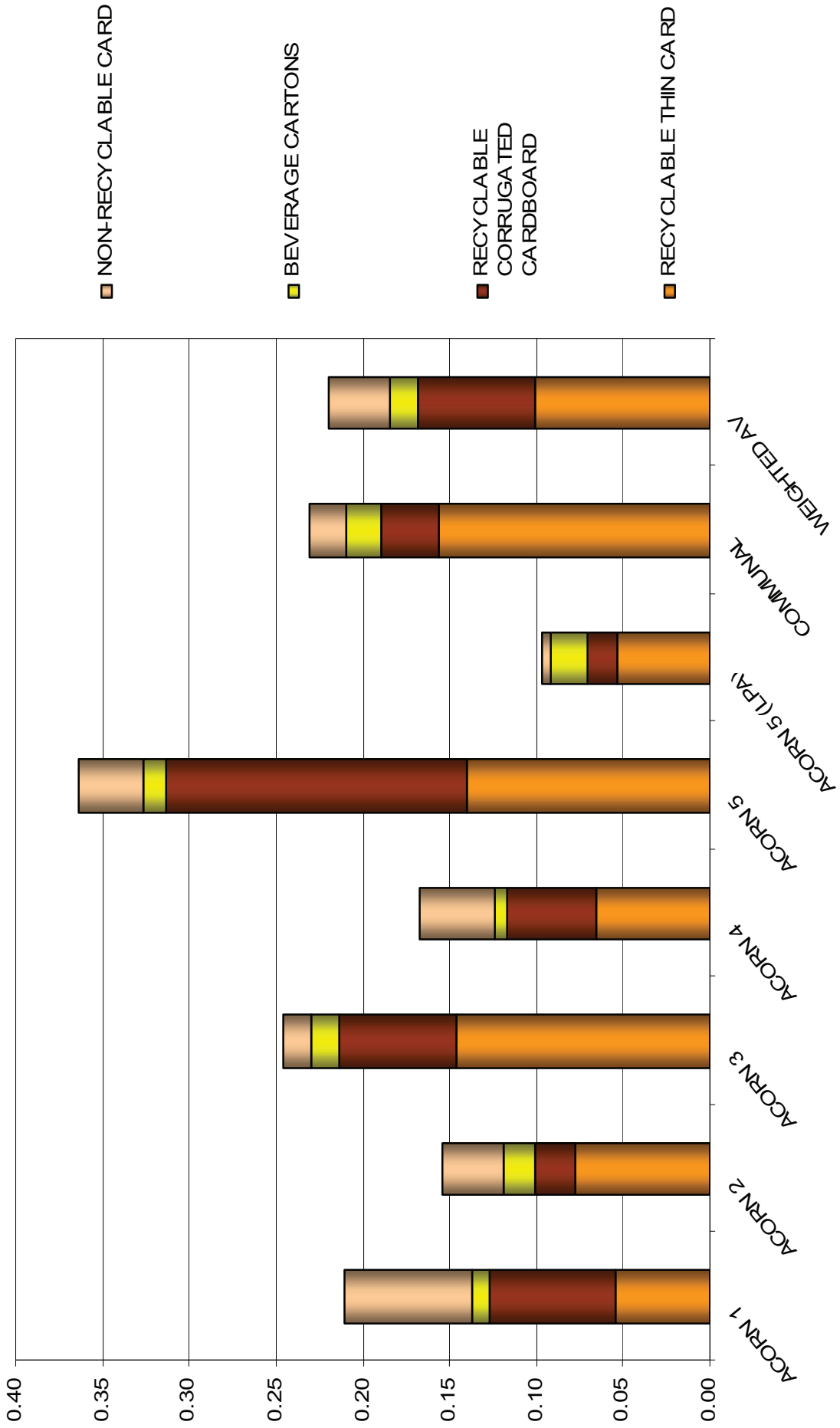
Table 4.2.3.1 and Figure 4.2.3.1 show the amounts of the different forms of card and cardboard waste for each Acorn.

When combining paper and card together it is estimated that 61% of that present in residual bins could have been recycled via kerbside recycling collections. This amounts to 8.3% of all the residual waste being collected – a total of 0.53kg/hh/wk.

Table 4.2.3.1: Levels of card wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL CARD	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE THIN CARD	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.14	0.05	0.16	0.10
RECYCLABLE CORRUGATED CARDBOARD	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.07
BEVERAGE CARTONS	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
NON-RECYCLABLE CARD	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.04
KG/HH/WK TOTAL CARD & CARDBOARD	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.17	0.36	0.10	0.23	0.22
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.12	0.33	0.09	0.21	0.18
% CARD KERBSIDE RECYCLABLE	65.22%	77.15%	93.19%	74.50%	89.79%	94.04%	90.71%	83.93%

Figure 4.2.3.1: Levels of card wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.4 Plastics

As a UK average approximately 12% of the waste disposed of by households is plastic. In this sampling campaign average ranges seen were 10.7% total plastic by weight from Acorn 4 households to 18.6% in the waste from Acorn 3 households. Cambridge residents currently recycle plastic bottles as part of their blue bin collections. Across the City as a whole, 14.9% of residual waste was classified as plastic which equates to 0.94kg/hh/wk. On the whole plastic waste, although not heavy in itself, can produce large volumes of waste.

Figure 4.2.4.1 clearly shows the levels of recyclable plastic bottles within the plastic portion of the residual waste. On average, around 46% of this plastic waste present in the residual was due to plastic film with the remainder being dense plastic. Up to 9.9% of residual dense plastic consisted of plastic bottles meaning that just 0.8% of residual waste (0.05kg/hh/wk) collected throughout Cambridge was made up of plastic bottles that could have been recycled. Up to 0.13kg/hh/wk of plastic bottles were seen in communal bins representing over a quarter of all the dense plastic present.

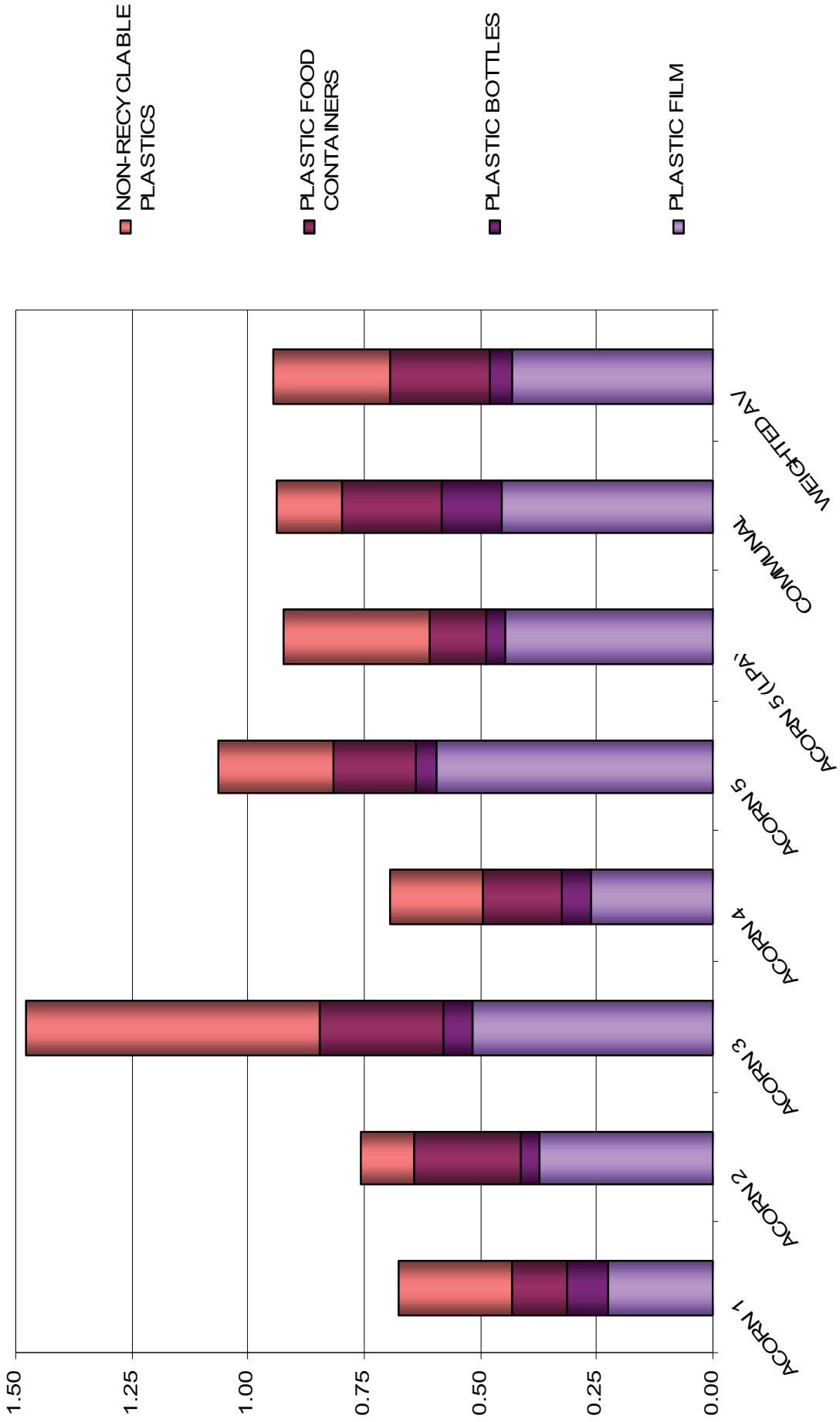
From July 2012 Cambridge households will be able to recycle plastic food containers in addition to plastic bottles. On average these formed 3.4% of the total residual waste equating to 0.21kg/hh/wk. This means that 0.27kg/hh/wk or 4.2% of the residual waste is due to recyclable plastic bottles and containers.

Table 4.2.4.1 and Figure 4.2.4.1 show the amounts of the different forms of plastic waste found within the residual samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.4.1: Levels of plastics within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL PLASTICS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PLASTIC FILM	0.23	0.37	0.52	0.26	0.59	0.45	0.45	0.43
PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.05
PLASTIC FOOD CONTAINERS	0.12	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.22	0.21
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	0.25	0.11	0.63	0.20	0.24	0.31	0.14	0.25
KG/HH/WK TOTAL PLASTIC	0.68	0.76	1.48	0.70	1.06	0.92	0.94	0.94
% DENSE PLASTIC RECYCLABLE	19.39%	11.04%	6.41%	14.22%	9.84%	9.18%	26.63%	9.85%

Figure 4.2.4.1: Levels of plastics within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.5 Metals

In this sampling campaign average concentrations of residual metals were seen to be 1.9% total metal by weight from Acorn 5(LPA) households to 5.8% in the waste from Acorn 1 households, averaging 2.8% overall. Cambridge residents have access to a recycling collection of food and drink cans as well as empty aerosols and clean foil via their blue bin service. The average weight of metals in the residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was 0.09kg/hh/wk rising to 0.27kg/hh/wk in communal bins.

A proportion of this metal waste is available for recycling at the kerbside relative to the blue bin collection. It was found that just 13% of Acorn 1 metals were recyclable rising to 77% for the metals in Acorn 5(LPA) residual waste. Across the City an average of 52.5% or 0.09kg/hh/wk of residual metal is classified as recyclable, this equates to 1.5% of all collected residual waste.

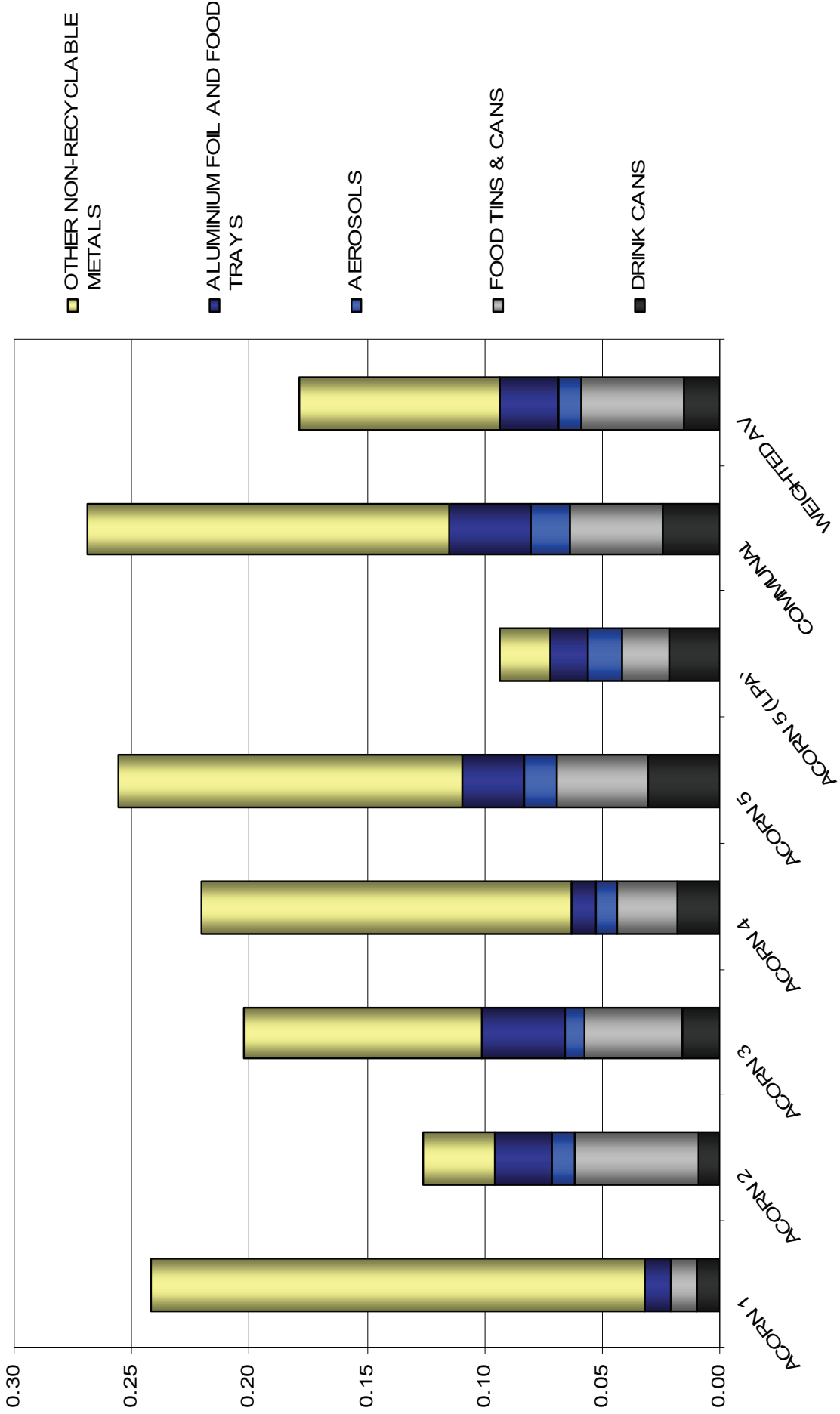
On the whole 78% of metals were ferrous accounting for 0.14kg/hh/wk with non-ferrous metals contributing 0.04kg/hh/wk. The majority of metallic waste present in all samples was seen to be ferrous.

Table 4.2.5.1 and Figure 4.2.5.1 show the amounts of the different forms of metallic waste found within the samples from each Acorn. Food cans tend to require a degree of washing before being placed into recycling containers and as such are often less well diverted than cleaner drinks cans.

Table 4.2.5.1: Levels of metals within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL METALS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
DRINK CANS	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
FOOD TINS & CANS	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04
AEROSOLS	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
ALUMINIUM FOIL AND FOOD TRAYS	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
OTHER NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	0.21	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.08
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.09
TOTAL METALS	0.24	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.09	0.27	0.18
% FERROUS	90.16%	71.00%	79.19%	87.30%	78.93%	55.42%	77.02%	77.64%
% RECYCLABLE	13.31%	76.02%	49.78%	28.45%	42.69%	77.11%	42.82%	52.46%

Figure 4.2.5.1: Levels of metals within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.6 Glass

In this sampling campaign the average concentration of residual glass was seen to be 1% total glass by weight from Acorn 1 households rising to 4.6% in the waste from communal bins. Cambridge residents are able to recycle glass bottles and jars at the kerbside using their blue bin service. The weight of glass in the residual waste from Acorn 1 was 0.04kg/hh/wk rising to 0.38kg/hh/wk in communal bins. This represented a City wide average of 2.8% or 0.18kg/hh/wk.

A proportion of this glass consists of bottles and jars which could have been recycled at the kerbside. It was found that across Cambridge an average of 94% or 0.16kg/hh/wk of residual glass is classified as recyclable, this equates to 2.6% of all collected residual waste.

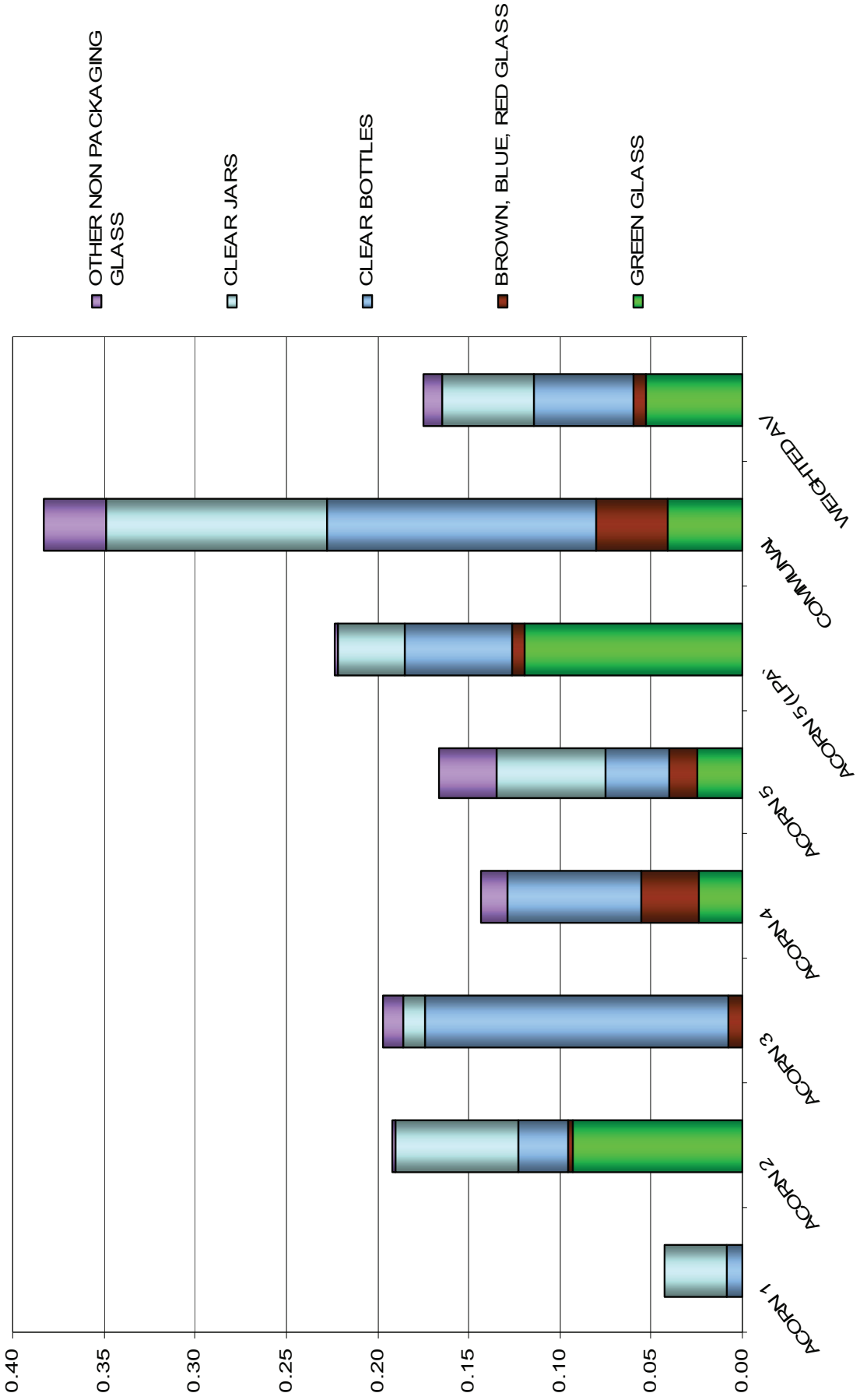
In most samples the majority of recyclable glass was seen to be higher grade clear glass, across Cambridge 64% of recyclable glass was clear, accounting for 0.11kg/hh/wk of residual waste. Around 52% of the clear glass was due to jars as opposed to bottles.

Table 4.2.6.1 and Figure 4.2.6.1 show the amounts of the different forms of glass waste found within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.6.1: Levels of glass within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL GLASS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
GREEN GLASS	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.04	0.05
BROWN, BLUE, RED GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01
CLEAR BOTTLES	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.15	0.05
CLEAR JARS	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.05
OTHER NON PACKAGING GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01
KG/HH/WK TOTAL GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.38	0.18
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.35	0.16
% RECYCLABLE	100%	98.99%	94.36%	89.99%	80.74%	99.24%	91.15%	94.17%
% OF RECYCLABLE GLASS - CLEAR	100%	49.56%	95.85%	57.08%	70.33%	42.98%	76.93%	63.76%

Figure 4.2.6.1: Levels of glass within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.7 Textiles

The concentration of residual textile waste was seen to be 1% textiles from Acorn 1 households to 7.7% in the waste from Acorn 4 households. Cambridge residents are currently not able to recycle textiles at the kerbside. The average weight of textile waste in the residual waste from Acorn 1 was 0.04kg/hh/wk rising to 0.71kg/hh/wk in Acorn 5. On average 6.2% or 0.39kg/hh/wk of residual waste is classified as textile waste.

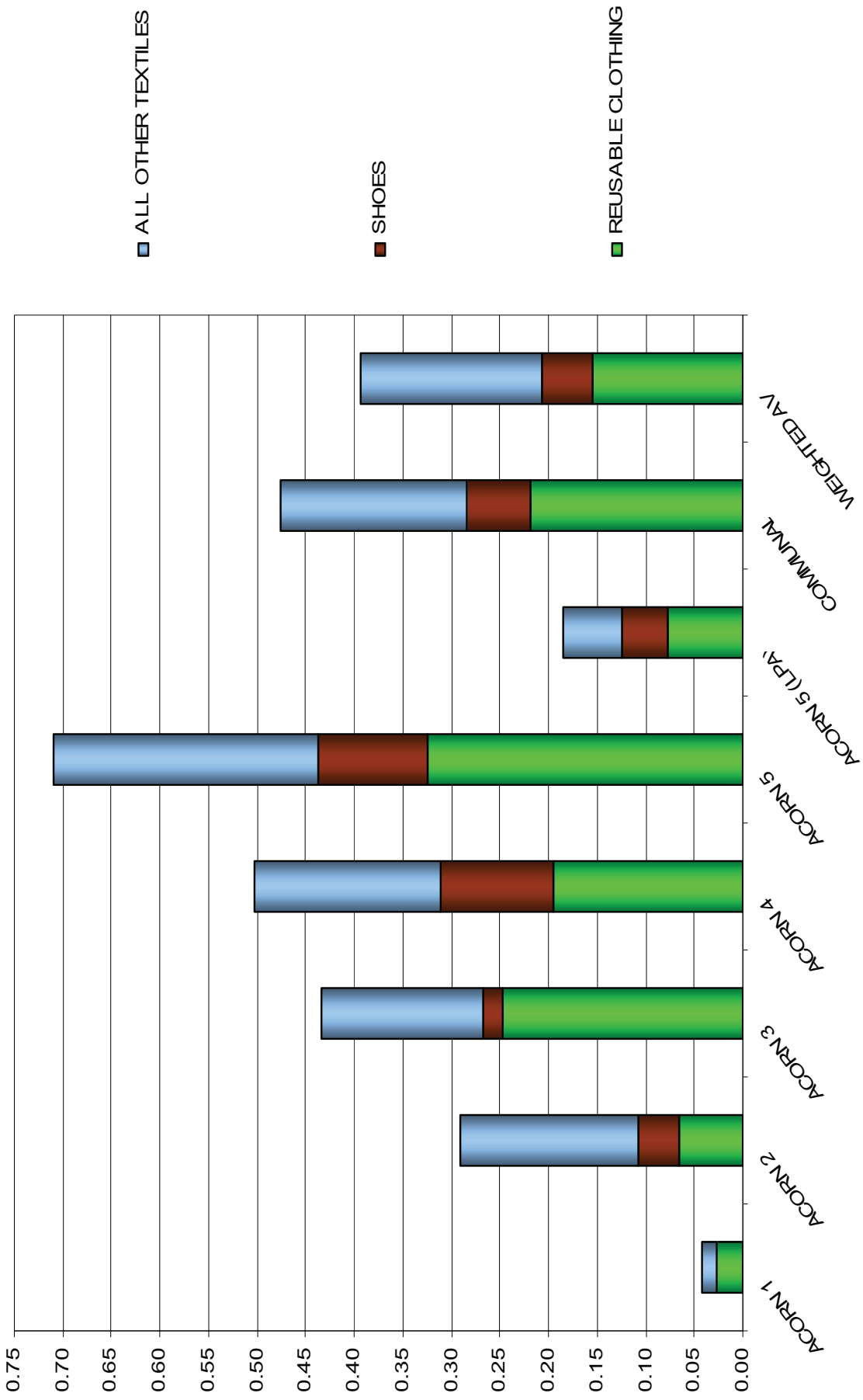
A proportion of this textile waste is available for recycling either at bring banks or charity outlets in the form of reusable clothes and shoes. It was found that between 37% (Acorn 2) and 67% of Acorn 5(LPA) of textile waste was of this potentially recyclable type. Up to 0.44kg/hh/wk (Acorn 5) of recyclable textiles are being placed into the residual waste by Cambridge householders. Across Cambridge an average of 52.5% or 0.21kg/hh/wk of residual textiles is classified as reusable, this equates to 3.3% of all collected residual waste.

Table 4.2.7.1 and Figure 4.2.7.1 show the amounts of the different forms of textile waste found within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.7.1: Levels of textiles within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL TEXTILES	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
REUSABLE CLOTHING	0.03	0.07	0.25	0.20	0.33	0.08	0.22	0.15
SHOES	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.05
ALL OTHER TEXTILES	0.01	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.27	0.06	0.19	0.19
KG/HH/WK TOTAL TEXTILES	0.04	0.29	0.43	0.50	0.71	0.18	0.48	0.39
KG/HH/WK REUSABLE TEXTILES	0.03	0.11	0.27	0.31	0.44	0.12	0.28	0.21
% REUSABLE TEXTILES	66.10%	36.88%	61.45%	61.89%	61.69%	67.35%	59.77%	52.51%

Figure 4.2.7.1: Levels of textiles within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.8 Hazardous Items (HHW) & WEEE

In this sampling campaign the average overall concentration of hazardous and WEEE waste was seen to be 1.6% which equates to around 0.10kg/hh/wk. Acorn 4 households disposed of the most HHW and WEEE waste, where it was responsible for 4.3% of collected waste or 0.28kg/hh/wk. Table 4.2.8.1 shows the amounts of HHW and WEEE within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.8.1: Levels of HHW and WEEE within each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL HHW & WEEE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HHW	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
WEEE	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.07
TOTAL	0.11	0.06	0.21	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.25	0.10
% HHW & WEEE	2.64%	1.40%	2.65%	4.27%	0.67%	0.44%	3.00%	1.61%

HHW	WEEE
PAINT	CHARGERS
HALOGEN BULB	GAME REMOTE
BATTERIES	XMAS LIGHTS
MEDICINES	THERMOSTAT
WEED KILLER	MOBILE PHONE
	TORCHES
	SMOKE ALARM
	SWITCH
	MODEM
	LAMPS
	KETTLES
	STEREO & SPEAKERS
	MOTOR
	TELEPHONE
	HAIR STRAIGHTENERS
	CABLES & LEADS
	SOCKERS
	DEEP FAT FRYER
	FAN
	BLENDER
	CALCULATOR

4.2.9 Disposable Nappies

The profile of this type of waste has increased in recent years. Levels of this waste within the residual bins of households with babies can be extremely high. In this survey the concentrations of disposable nappies ranged between 1.3% in Acorn 3 up to 33.5% in communal bins. Communal bins were seen to contain around 2.79kg/hh/wk of disposable nappies. Throughout Cambridge as a whole around 17% of collected residual waste consists of disposable nappies, which equates to 1.08kg/hh/wk.

4.3 Potential recyclability of the residual waste

The overall recyclability of the residual waste relates to all the items present that could have been accepted into the kerbside recycling schemes currently running in Cambridge. Results from the survey showed that the overall recyclability of the residual waste was highest in Acorn 2 households at 45.4%, and lowest in Acorn 3 at 27.2%. Across Cambridge it is expected that 35.1% of all residual waste being disposed of is recyclable at the kerbside.

The majority of the recyclable materials present within the residual waste were compatible with the green organics bin. On average 22% of residual waste could have been recycled in the green bin ranging from 15.7% of Acorn 3 waste up to 32.6% of Acorn 4 waste.

On average just over 13% of the residual waste throughout Cambridge was recyclable via the blue bin collection. Around 10.4% of the residual waste from Acorn 4 was compatible with blue bins compared with 17.5% of that from Acorn 1.

Table 4.3.1.1: Proportion of residual waste currently recyclable relative to current schemes (%)

% RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	17.47%	15.67%	11.43%	10.41%	11.16%	11.48%	14.01%	13.15%
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	18.94%	29.72%	15.72%	32.64%	16.78%	31.01%	23.21%	21.95%
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	36.41%	45.39%	27.15%	43.05%	27.94%	42.50%	37.21%	35.11%

In terms of the amount of recyclables disposed of it is seen that Acorn 1 householders place around 1.53kg/hh/wk of materials in residual bins that could either be placed into their blue or green recycling bins. For communal bins this amount was 3.1kg/hh/wk. Across Cambridge around 2.23kg/hh/wk of recyclable material is being disposed of in the residual waste.

Table 4.3.1.2: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste currently and potentially recyclable relative to current schemes

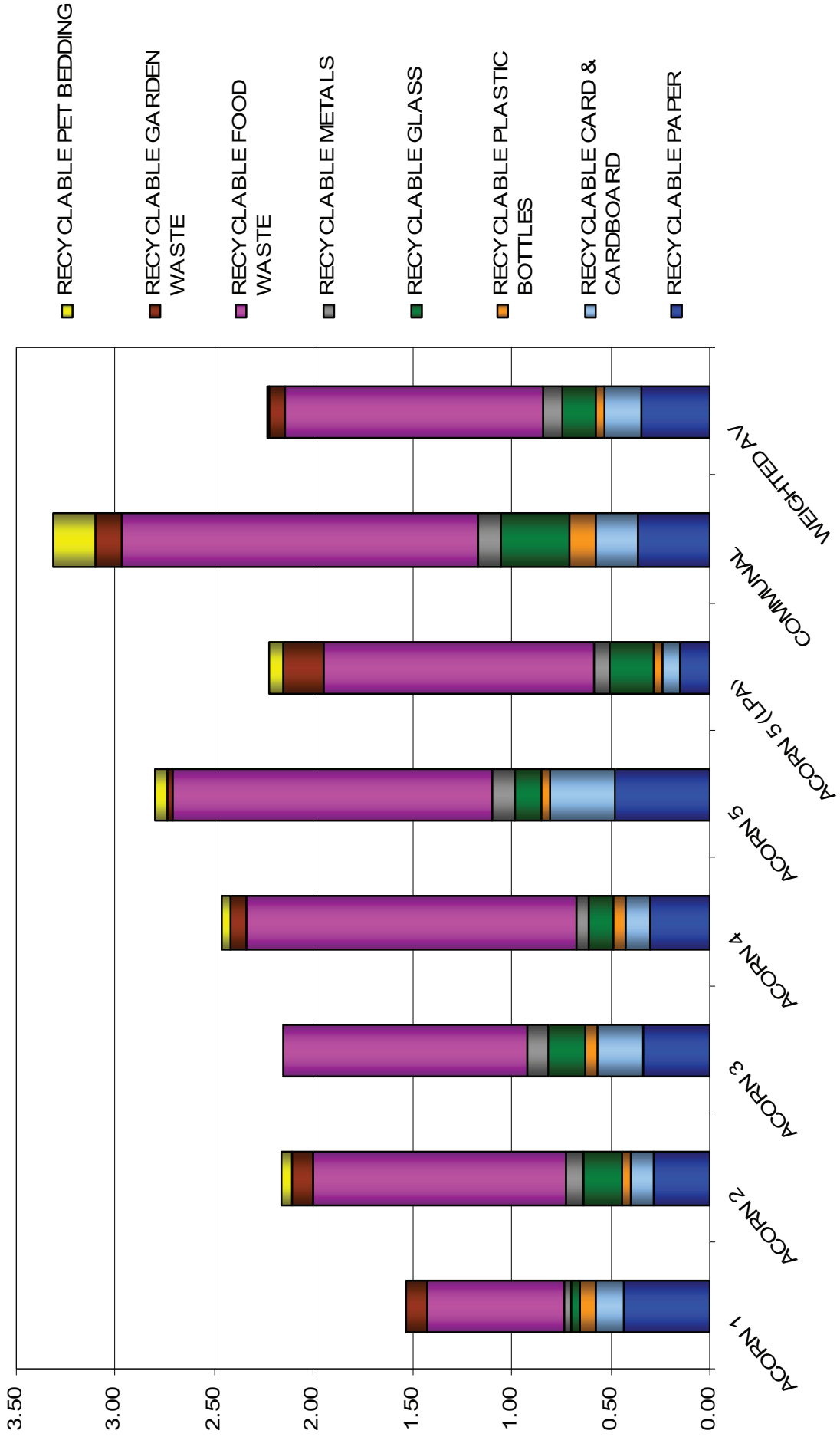
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	0.73	0.73	0.91	0.68	1.09	0.58	1.17	0.84
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	0.80	1.38	1.25	2.12	1.64	1.57	1.93	1.40
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.11	2.15	2.80	2.74	2.15	3.10	2.23

Figure 4.3.1.1 clearly shows the levels of residual materials currently collectable in the recycling collections available in Cambridge. Different households were seen to dispose of differing levels of recyclable materials, both in terms of volume and composition (Table 4.3.1.3). Without exception it is seen that the two Acorn 5 samples and the waste from the communal bins contained the highest levels of each material compatible with kerbside recycling.

Table 4.3.1.3: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste potentially recyclable relative to Acorn (Kg/hh/wk)

KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.34	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.37	0.35
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.12	0.33	0.09	0.21	0.18
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.05
RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.35	0.16
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.09
RECYCLABLE FOOD WASTE	0.69	1.27	1.23	1.66	1.61	1.37	1.80	1.31
RECYCLABLE GARDEN WASTE	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.07
RECYCLABLE PET BEDDING	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.01
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.16	2.15	2.47	2.80	2.22	3.31	2.23

Figure 4.3.1.1: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste potentially recyclable relative to Acorn (Kg/hh/wk)



4.4 Biodegradable waste

These figures are useful when considering the proportion of biodegradable waste, which may be subject to the national provision of the Landfill Directive. The data has been calculated using the compositional data in accordance with the percentages outlined in previous reports. For example, only 50% of miscellaneous combustible materials are considered to be biodegradable whereas 100% of paper and card is considered to be biodegradable.

National average figures are around 68%; in this survey the biodegradability of residual waste weighted across Cambridge was well below this level at 50.7%. Acorn 4 residual waste displayed the highest concentration of biodegradable items at 59.4%, with Acorn 3 residual waste being just 44.4% biodegradable. On average, around 3.22kg/hh/wk of biodegradable material was being placed into residual containers by Cambridge residents.

Table 4.4.1: Percentage composition of residual waste per Acorn – biodegradable materials

BIODEGRADABLE CONTRIBUTION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PAPER AND CARD	17.19%	12.94%	10.94%	9.61%	11.96%	7.39%	8.80%	12.25%
TEXTILES	0.50%	3.12%	2.74%	3.87%	3.62%	1.83%	2.85%	3.10%
MISC. COMBUSTIBLE*	11.26%	8.35%	14.36%	8.84%	16.80%	15.07%	17.84%	12.60%
	7.94%	5.73%	8.53%	4.78%	12.16%	12.51%	16.76%	8.51%
PUTRESCIBLES	18.98%	30.22%	16.40%	36.43%	17.10%	31.74%	24.44%	22.53%
FINES	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.46%	0.10%	0.49%	0.18%
TOTAL BIODEGRADABLE	48.18%	54.63%	44.44%	59.36%	49.94%	56.13%	54.42%	50.66%

* Disposable nappies are part of the miscellaneous combustible section. Their contribution to this section of biodegradable waste is highlighted in red.

4.5 Packaging Waste

These figures are useful when considering the proportion of packaging waste, which may be subject to the national provision of the Landfill Directive. The data has been calculated using a similar method to that used to calculate biodegradability.

Levels of packaging in the residual waste ranged from 12.3% in Acorn 5 residual waste to 22.1% in Acorn 2 residual waste. On average, around 1.08kg/hh/wk of packaging materials were being placed into residual containers by Cambridge residents, 17% of the total waste being disposed of.

Table 4.5.1: Percentage composition of residual waste per Acorn – packaging materials

PACKAGING CONTRIBUTION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PAPER AND CARD	4.62%	4.43%	3.32%	2.98%	4.28%	2.41%	3.88%	4.09%
PLASTIC FILM	3.69%	5.06%	4.61%	2.62%	2.89%	5.53%	3.40%	4.11%
DENSE PLASTIC	7.36%	6.70%	4.88%	3.90%	2.81%	4.28%	4.41%	4.96%
GLASS	1.01%	4.08%	2.34%	1.99%	1.37%	4.39%	4.18%	2.59%
METALS	0.63%	1.79%	1.05%	0.89%	0.98%	1.27%	1.17%	1.27%
TOTAL PACKAGING	17.31%	22.06%	16.20%	12.37%	12.34%	17.87%	17.05%	17.02%

5) Mixed dry recycling waste

5.1 Set out rates and waste generation

Table 5.1.1 and Figure 5.1.1 highlight the set out rates for blue recycling bins observed at the time waste was collected for compositional analysis. Table 5.1.2 and Figure 5.1.2 show the amount of mixed recycling waste generated in kg/hh/wk. The same houses were visited that had their residual waste surveyed. It was possible to calculate the set out relating to the proportion of these households actively placing out their waste. The amount of waste in kilograms per household per week is derived from the number of households who could set out waste and not just those that are participating. Set out rates for mixed recycling waste ranged between 66% for Acorn 4 and 84% for Acorn 3. Across Cambridge it is estimated that around 78% of residents are placing out their blue bins for collection.

Table 5.1.1: Average Set Out for mixed recycling waste (%)

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	74%
2	75%
3	84%
4	66%
5	82%
5 (LPA)	78%
COMMUNAL	N/A
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	78%

In this survey the average amount of mixed recycling generated in blue bins ranged between 2.36kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1 to 3.83kg/hh/wk from Acorn 3. Across Cambridge around 3.16kg/hh/wk of blue bin recycling waste is being placed out for collection at the kerbside.

Table 5.1.2: Average Mixed Recycling waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	2.36
2	3.07
3	3.83
4	2.95
5	3.09
5 (LPA)	2.52
COMMUNAL	3.80
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	3.16

Figure 5.1.1: Average Set Out for mixed recycling waste (%)

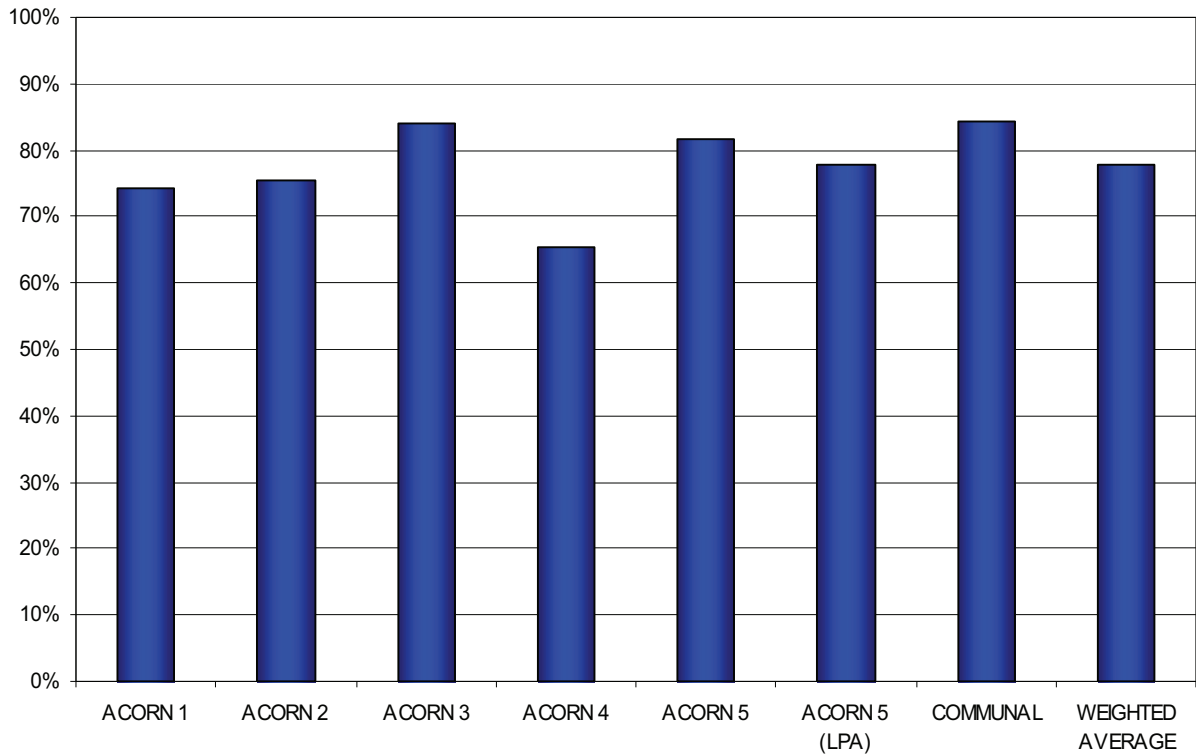
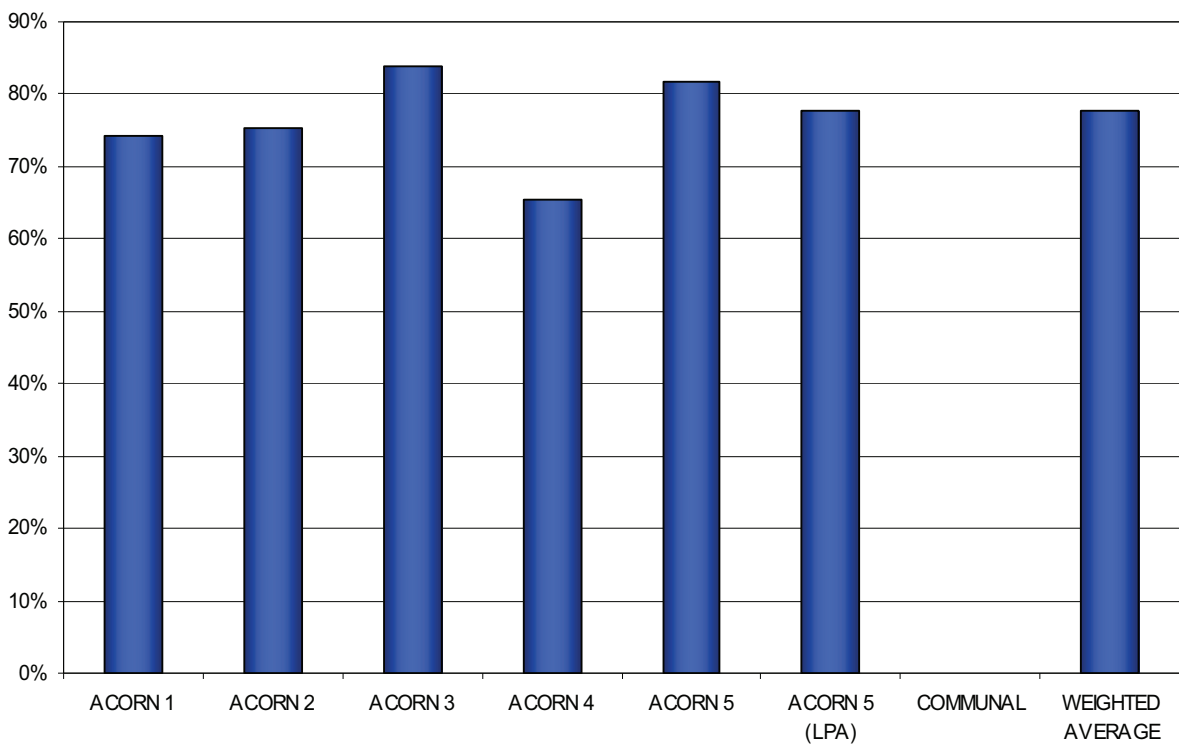


Figure 5.1.2: Average Mixed recycling waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)



5.2 Compositional analysis of mixed recycling waste

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the mixed recycling waste presented by households sampled throughout Cambridge. Hand sorting of the recycling waste gave concentration by weight figures for the fifteen main categories of waste as well as the more detailed sub-categories. Results can again be expressed in terms of percentage concentration and kg/hh/wk for individual samples and in relation to the household Acorn type surveyed. Table 5.2.1 and Figure 5.2.1 show mixed recycling data in terms of percentage composition with Table 5.2.2 and Figure 5.2.2 showing generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk for each sample taken from the blue recycling bins.

As residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable; then recycling waste will contain a fraction that is deemed to be contamination. That is to say that it is not compatible with the materials currently acceptable to the recycling container it is placed into.

Table 5.2.1: Composition of mixed recycling (% concentration) by Acorn

BLUE BIN RECYCLING	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	50.89%	46.17%	23.96%	25.91%	23.28%	31.61%	32.48%	36.16%
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	12.80%	12.42%	14.12%	13.13%	17.38%	13.94%	14.95%	13.85%
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	4.33%	4.28%	7.60%	5.74%	7.68%	8.58%	7.17%	5.76%
RECYCLABLE GLASS	18.59%	30.83%	41.13%	36.02%	35.39%	32.94%	25.61%	33.55%
RECYCLABLE METALS	5.08%	2.87%	6.02%	5.95%	5.12%	4.86%	5.56%	4.25%
CONTAMINATION MATERIALS	8.32%	3.43%	7.18%	13.23%	11.15%	8.06%	14.22%	6.42%
TOTAL RECYCLING	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 5.2.2: Composition of mixed recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn

BLUE BIN RECYCLING	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	1.20	1.42	0.92	0.76	0.72	0.80	1.24	1.14
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.30	0.38	0.54	0.39	0.54	0.35	0.57	0.44
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.10	0.13	0.29	0.17	0.24	0.22	0.27	0.18
RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.44	0.95	1.58	1.06	1.09	0.83	0.97	1.06
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.12	0.09	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.21	0.13
CONTAMINATION MATERIALS	0.20	0.11	0.27	0.39	0.34	0.20	0.54	0.20
TOTAL RECYCLING	2.36	3.07	3.83	2.95	3.09	2.52	3.80	3.16

Figure 5.2.1: Composition of mixed recycling (%) by Acorn

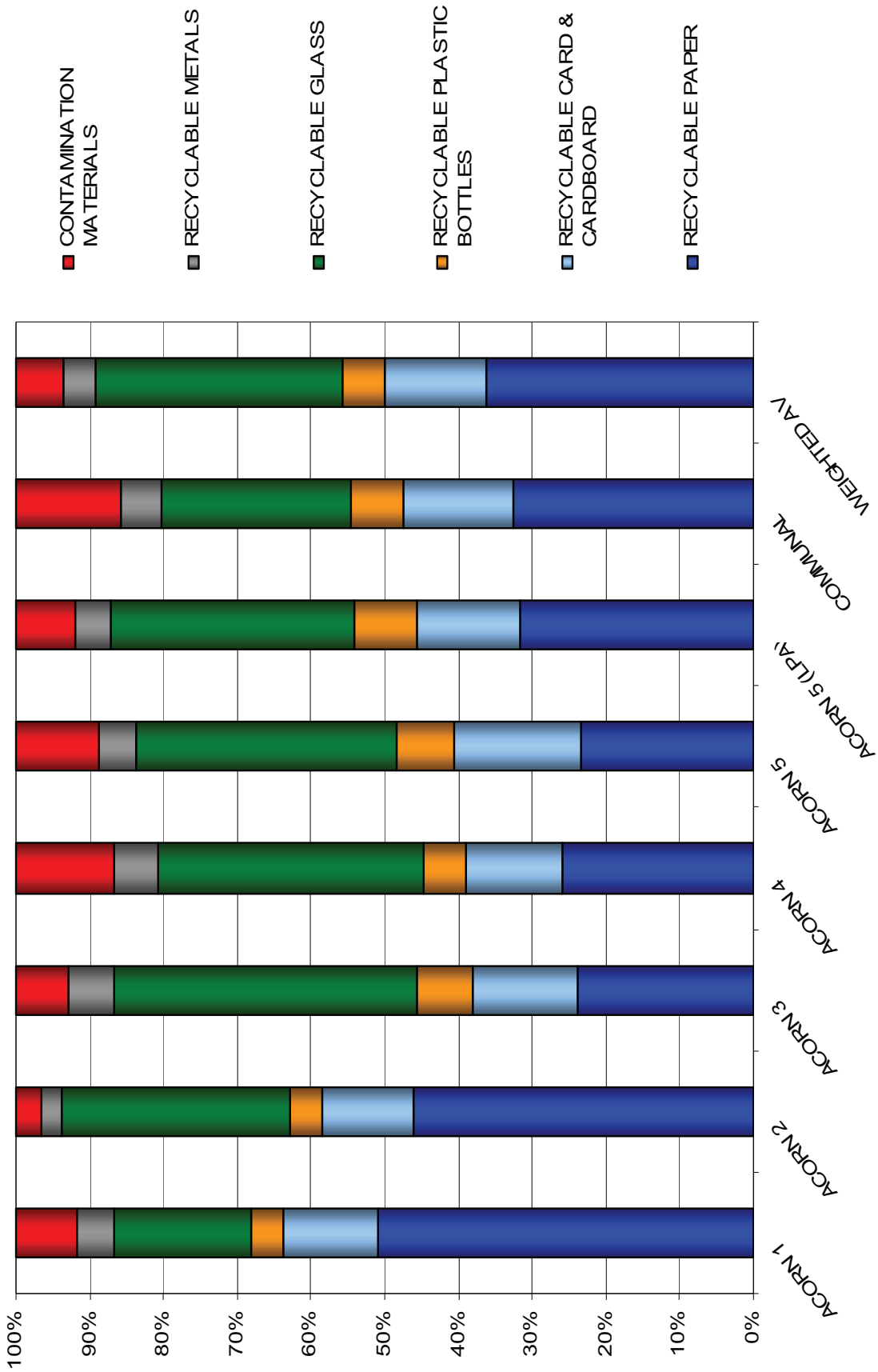
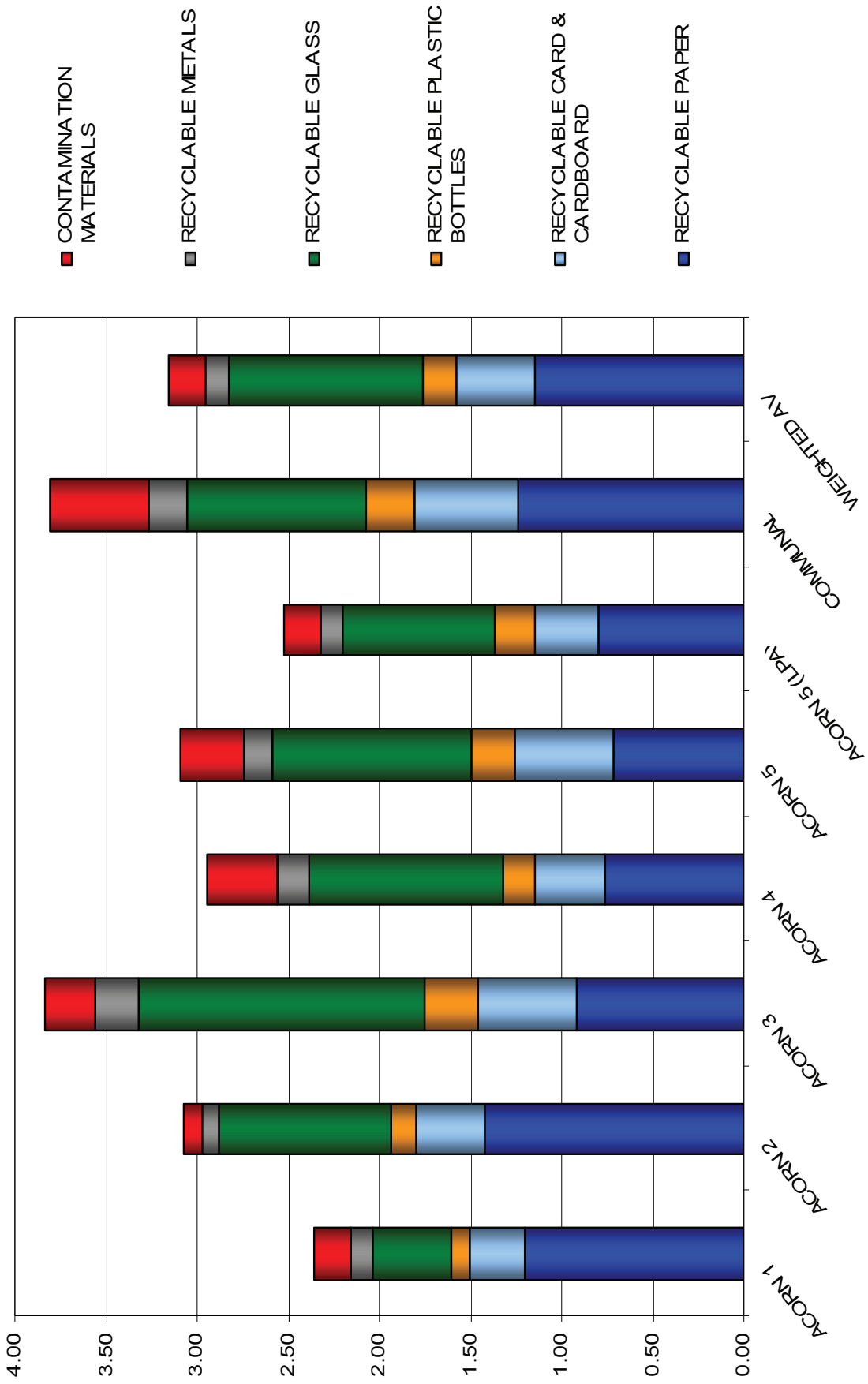


Figure 5.2.2: Composition of mixed recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn



5.3 Materials placed out for mixed recycling collections

This chapter looks in more detail at the individual materials placed out for blue bin recycling collections and highlights the effectiveness with which the mixed recycling scheme is capturing these items. Looking at the relationship between the residual and recycling waste streams presented will additionally give indications as to the overall diversion being achieved in the Cambridge samples.

Table 5.3.1 summarises the capture and diversion rates seen for the range of materials collected in the dry recycling collections. Recyclable paper, card & cardboard, plastics, glass and metals are collected in the blue bin.

Across Cambridge around 75.6% of all the materials currently collected in blue bins are being correctly recycled at the kerbside. Acorns 1 – 4 all recycled between 73% and 79% of their blue bin materials. In comparison Acorn 5 households recycled 69% whilst those using communal bins recycled just 58%. Overall it is estimated that 23.7% of kerbside waste throughout Cambridge is diverted through blue bin collections.

Table 5.3.1: Summary table for material capture and diversion rates (%) for mixed recycling

% CAPTURE RATES	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	73.72%	83.14%	72.96%	72.49%	59.96%	84.58%	83.29%	76.73%
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	72.89%	77.28%	72.19%	77.83%	66.54%	82.21%	81.76%	72.67%
PLASTIC BOTTLES	53.80%	75.57%	82.58%	73.38%	83.76%	83.16%	62.63%	78.24%
COLOURED GLASS BOTTLES & JARS	100.00%	87.60%	99.09%	88.53%	93.66%	72.18%	80.07%	91.55%
CLEAR GLASS BOTTLES	91.08%	86.29%	70.26%	89.58%	90.54%	81.91%	74.03%	82.40%
CLEAR GLASS JARS	79.37%	60.32%	96.72%	N/A	74.00%	86.58%	65.68%	75.68%
ALL RECYCLABLE GLASS	91.20%	83.29%	89.45%	89.15%	89.05%	78.94%	73.64%	86.53%
DRINK CANS	67.43%	75.29%	75.31%	82.71%	63.14%	64.51%	68.55%	71.54%
FOOD TINS	88.57%	51.11%	78.10%	73.66%	70.06%	75.17%	65.10%	65.51%
AEROSOLS	100.00%	35.30%	71.44%	61.23%	46.61%	52.05%	43.96%	51.30%
OTHER RECYCLABLE METALS	19.96%	7.86%	25.61%	26.29%	12.14%	29.91%	63.26%	14.45%
ALL RECYCLABLE METALS	78.80%	47.98%	69.56%	73.66%	59.18%	62.96%	63.49%	58.87%
ALL BLUE BIN MATERIALS	72.69%	79.14%	78.60%	77.33%	69.48%	77.35%	58.45%	76.55%
% DIVERSION	15.19%	30.96%	21.27%	21.04%	18.11%	21.66%	22.01%	23.69%

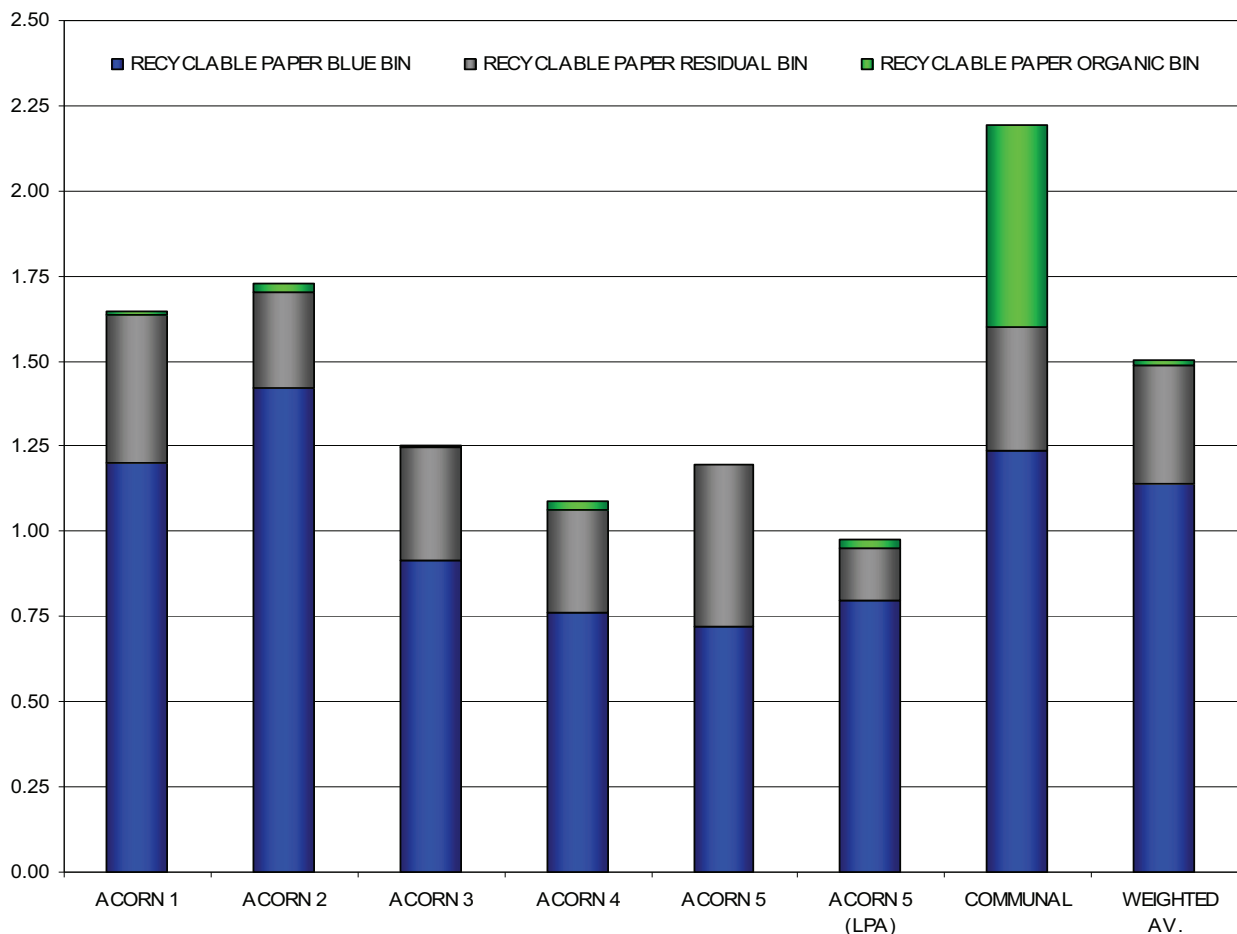
5.3.1 Paper Capture

Acorn 2 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable paper with 82% correctly being recycled; they generated 1.73kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in communal bin areas captured the least recyclable paper at 56% additionally they also generated the most of this recyclable paper at 2.19kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 1.50kg/hh/wk of recyclable paper is generated with around 76% being correctly placed into the blue bin*.

There are many different forms of paper and decisions have to be made by residents as to whether a particular piece of paper is to go into the recycling or residual waste. On average, the majority of all recyclable forms of paper are being correctly diverted by all the residents sampled although there is around 0.36kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable paper not being placed into blue bins. On average 23% of recyclable paper is in the residual bin with 1% in the organic bin. Figure 5.3.2.1 shows the distribution of recyclable paper throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.1.1: Distribution of recyclable paper within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



* This capture rate includes the paper disposed of in the organics bin. Although it is preferential that recyclable paper is put into the blue bin it is acceptable for the green bin. Shredded paper is only acceptable in green bins.

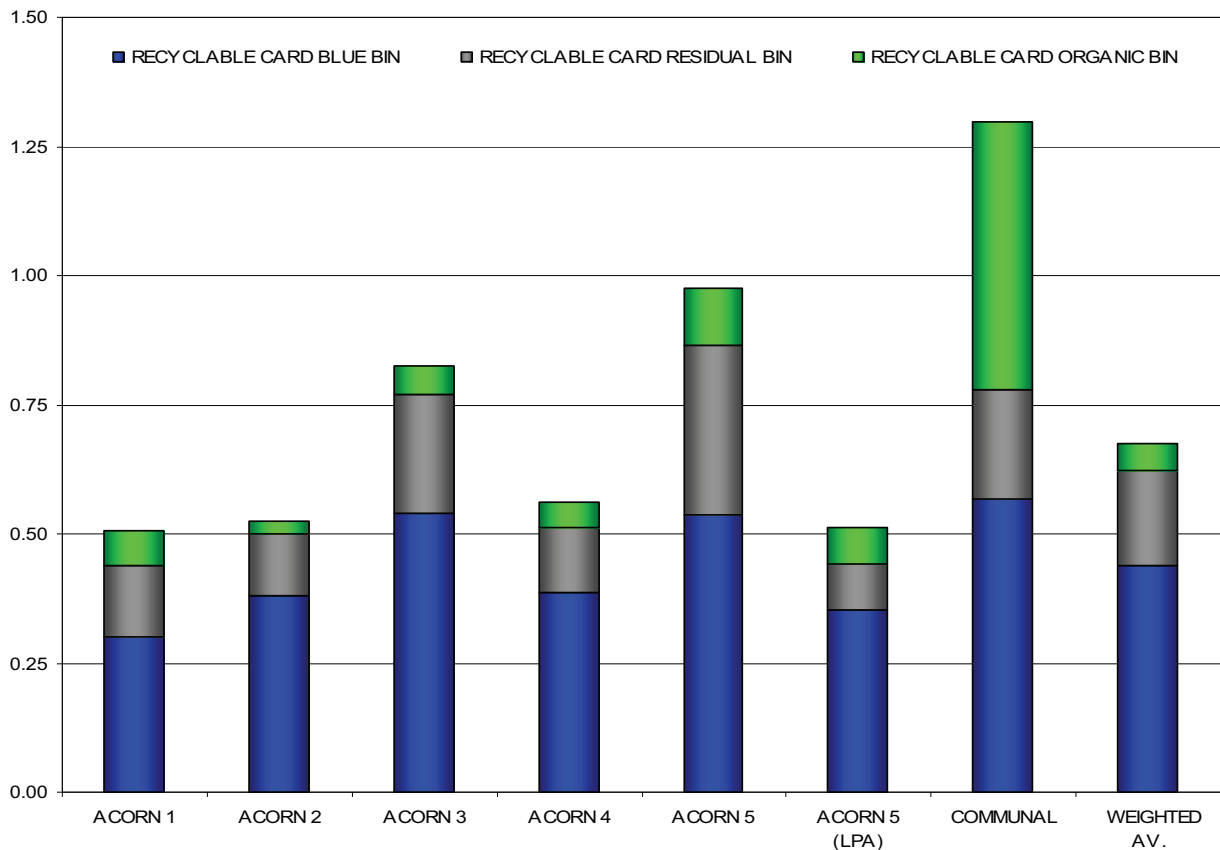
5.3.2 Card & Cardboard Capture

Acorn 2 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable card & cardboard with 73% correctly being recycled; they generated 0.52kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in communal bin areas captured the least at less than 44% additionally they also generated the most of this recyclable card & cardboard at 1.30kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 0.67kg/hh/wk of recyclable paper is generated with around 65% being correctly placed into the blue bin*.

As for paper, are many different forms of card & cardboard and decisions have to be made by residents as to whether a particular piece is to go into the recycling or residual waste. With the exception of residents in the communal bin sample, the majority of all recyclable forms of card & cardboard are being correctly diverted by all the residents surveyed although there is around 0.24kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable card & cardboard not being placed into blue bins. On average 27% of recyclable card & cardboard is in the residual bin with 8% in the organic bin. Figure 5.3.3.1 shows the distribution of recyclable card & cardboard throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.2.1: Distribution of recyclable card within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



* This capture rate includes certain card disposed of in the organics bin. Although it is preferential that recyclable card & cardboard is put into the blue bin it is acceptable for the green bin. Tetrapaks are only acceptable in blue bins.

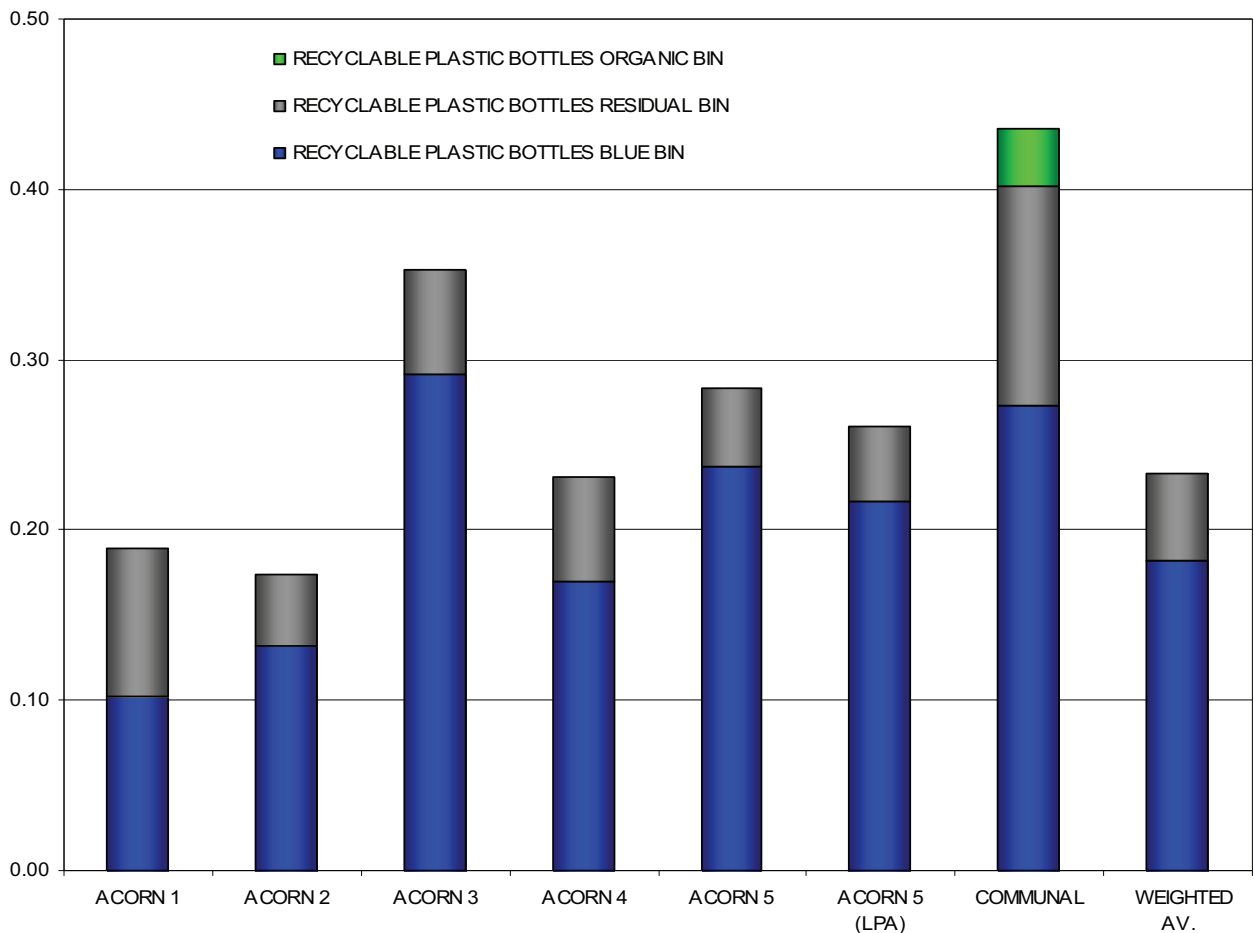
5.3.3 Plastic Bottles Capture

Acorn 5 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable plastic bottles with 84% correctly being recycled; they generated 0.26kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in Acorn 1 areas captured the least recyclable paper at 54% additionally they generated 0.19kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 0.23kg/hh/wk of recyclable plastic bottles are generated with around 78% being correctly placed into the blue bin.

Plastic bottles are easily identifiable when compared with other non-recyclable plastics. The majority of all recyclable plastic bottles are being correctly diverted by all the residents surveyed and there is just 0.05kg/hh/wk of these bottles not being placed into blue bins. On average 22% of recyclable plastic bottles are in the residual bin. Figure 5.3.3.1 shows the distribution of recyclable plastic bottles throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.3.1: Distribution of recyclable plastic bottles within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)

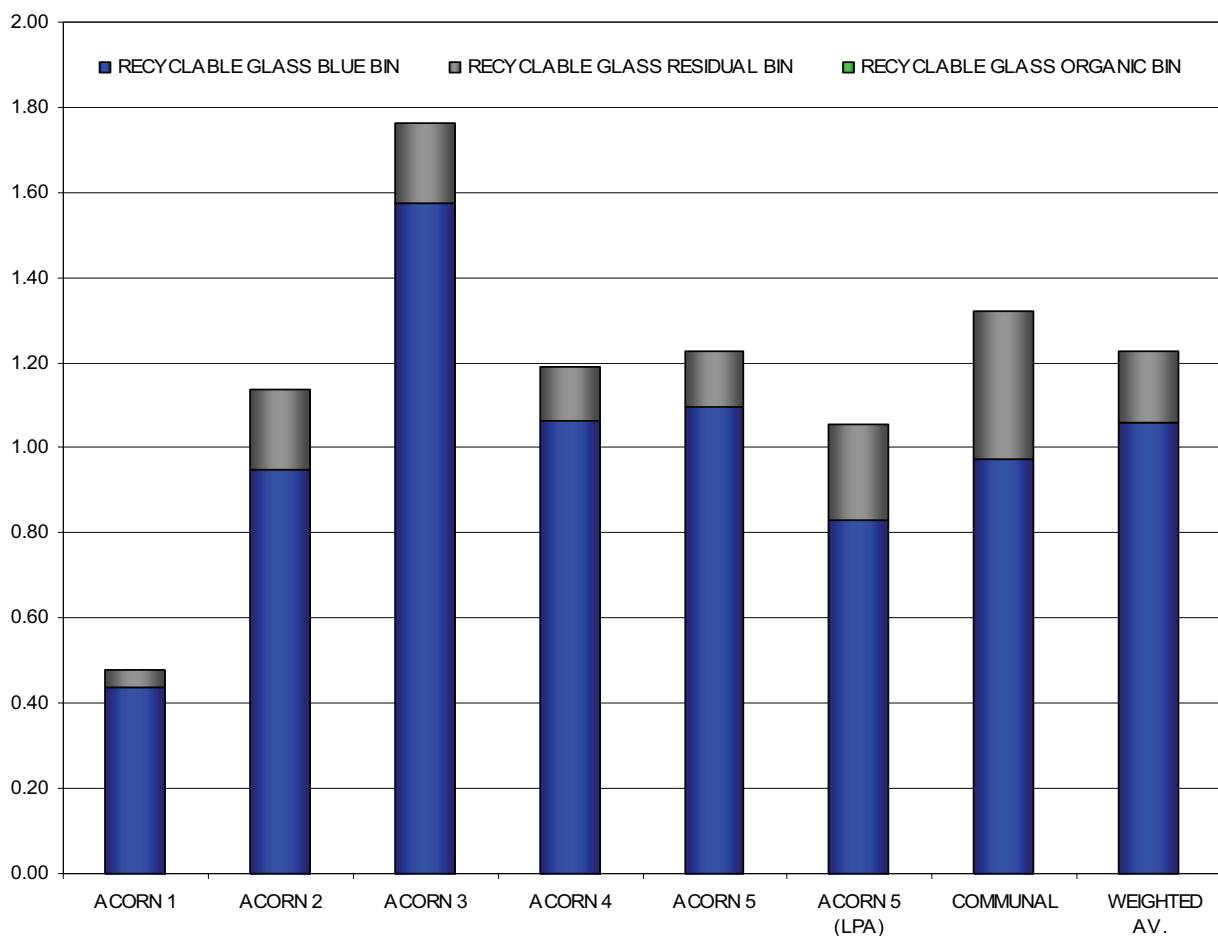


5.3.4 Glass Capture

Acorn 1 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable glass with 91% correctly being recycled, while residents from communal bin areas captured 74%. Acorn 3 residents produced the most recyclable glass in their combined kerbside waste at 1.76kg/hh/wk compared with 0.48kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. On average, 87% of all recyclable glass is being correctly diverted by the Cambridge residents sampled with around 1.23kg/hh/wk being sampled.

Overall capture rates for coloured glass bottles were 92% with 82% of clear glass bottles similarly captured. Clear glass is generally considered to be more highly valued as a recyclate and it was seen that just 76% of glass jars were captured. It is often seen to be the case that empty jars are more messy than empty bottles and residents may not clean them for recycling, thus choosing to place them in the residual bins. On average, the vast majority of all recyclable forms of glass are being correctly diverted by the residents sampled although there is around 13% or 0.16kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable glass not being placed into blue bins. Figure 5.3.4.1 shows the distribution of recyclable glass throughout the residual and mixed recycling waste.

Figure 5.3.4.1: Distribution of recyclable glass within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



5.3.5 Metals Capture

Acorn 1 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable metals with 79% correctly being recycled, while residents from Acorn 2 captured just 48%. Acorn 3 and communal bin users produced the most recyclable metals in their combined kerbside waste at 0.33kg/hh/wk compared with 0.15kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. On average, 59% of all recyclable metals are being correctly diverted by Cambridge residents sampled with around 0.23kg/hh/wk being generated.

Overall capture rates for drinks cans were 72%, with 66% of food tins recycled. It is often seen to be the case that residents are unwilling to clean out food tins before recycling and this can lead to low capture rates when compared with cleaner drinks cans. Capture rates for empty aerosols were seen to be lower with just 51% of those available being placed into recycling containers. With the exception of Acorn 2 residents, the majority of all recyclable forms of metals are being correctly diverted, although there is around 0.09kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable metal not being placed into blue bins. On average 41% of recyclable metal are in the residual bin. Figure 5.3.5.1 shows the distribution of recyclable metals throughout the residual and mixed recycling waste.

Figure 5.3.5.1: Distribution of recyclable metals within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)

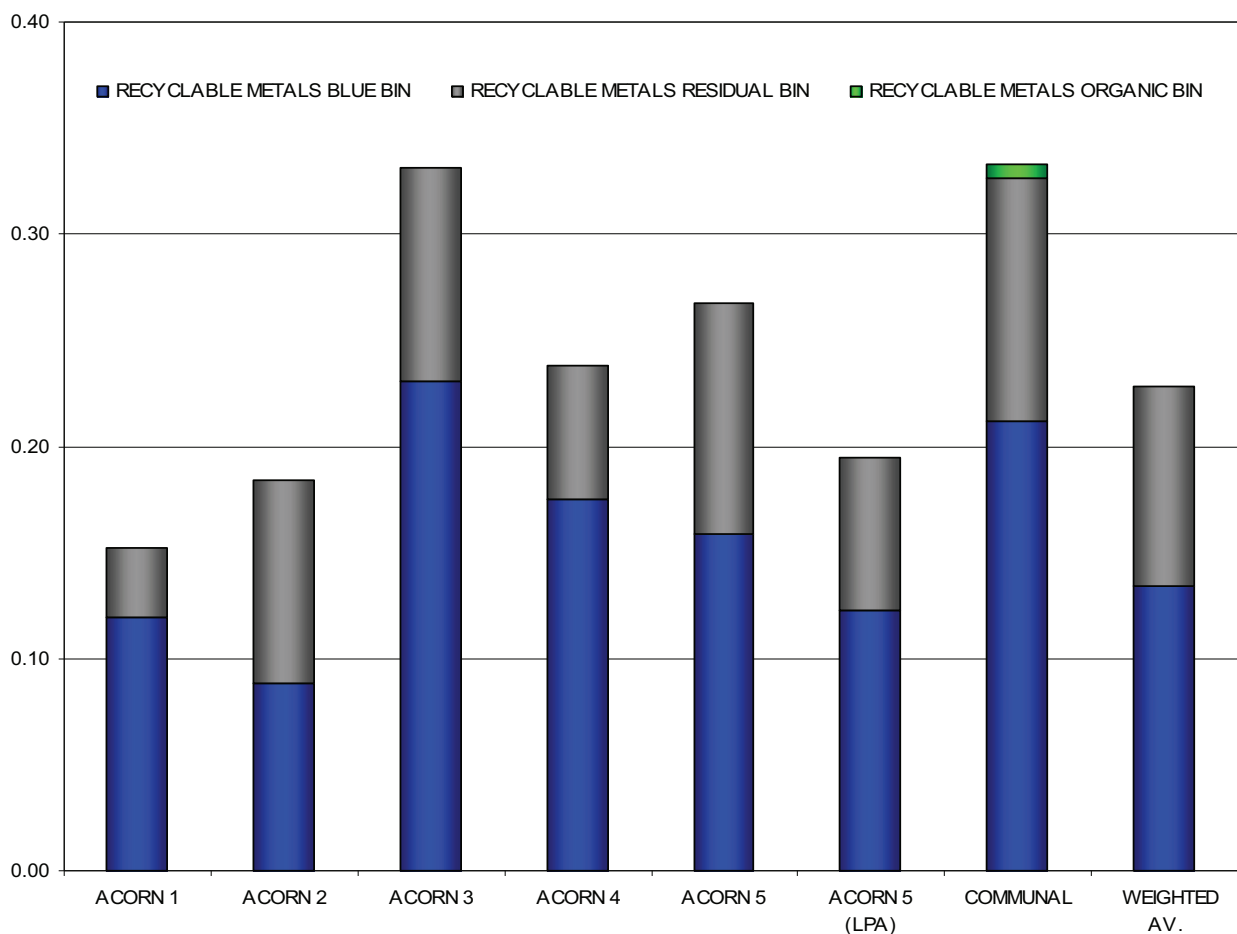
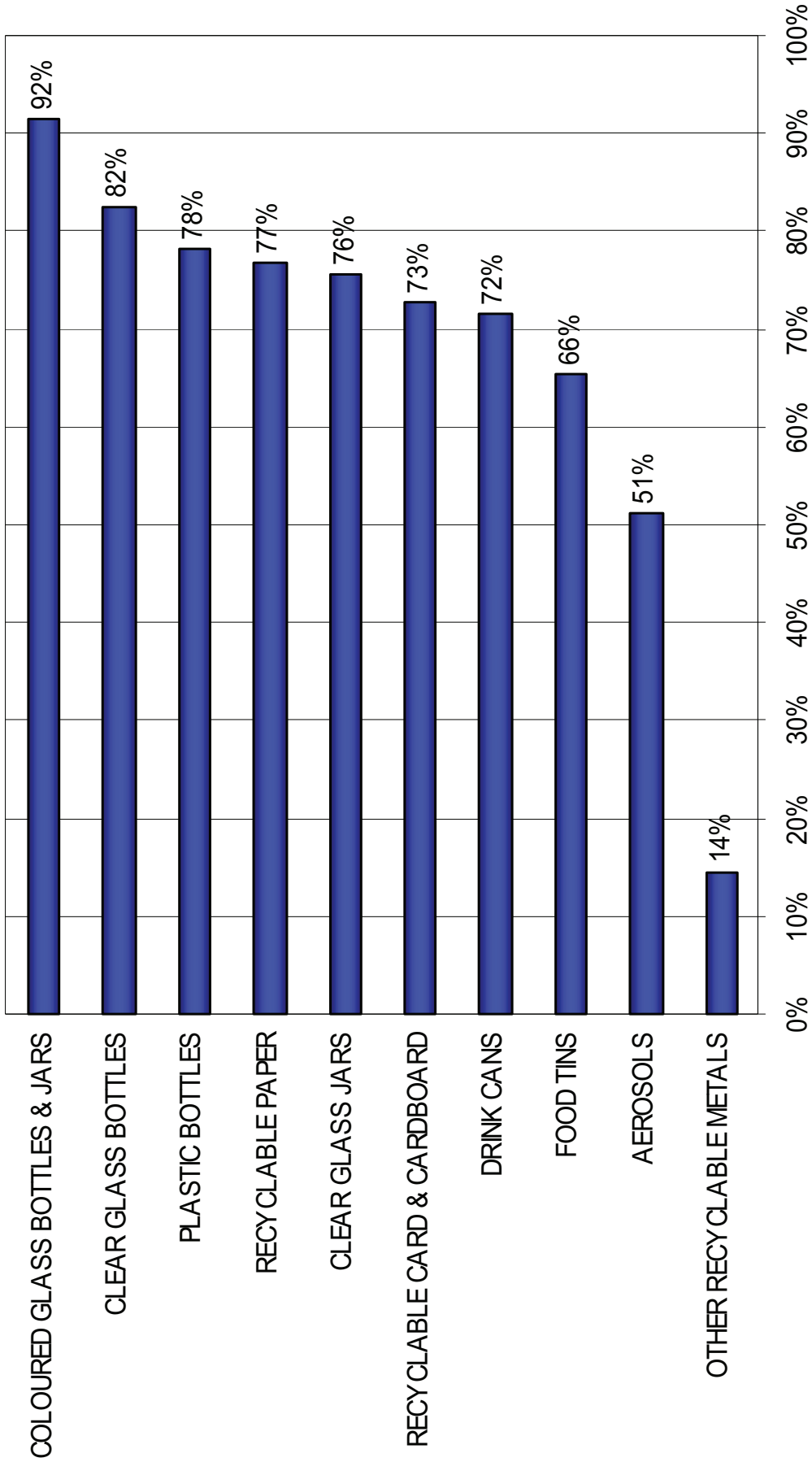


Figure 5.3.5.2: Summary chart of capture rates for blue bin recyclables.



5.4 Blue Bin Recycling Contamination

From Table 5.2.1 it has been shown that on average 6.4% of blue bin recycling is made up of contamination. This equates to around 0.20kg/hh/wk. This section looks to breakdown the amounts and concentrations of various contaminants being placed into the recycling waste in Cambridge.

Some forms of contamination may be due to residents' lack of knowledge in relation to the recycling scheme. For example a householder may believe all plastic containers are accepted alongside recyclable plastic bottles. Other contamination will be formed from waste that is totally unrelated to the materials collected (i.e. disposable nappies, wood or bagged kitchen waste). Table 5.4.1 and Figure 5.4.1 show the amounts of contamination materials recovered from the blue bin.

The blue bin contained between 0.11kg/hh/wk (Acorn 2) and 0.54kg/hh/wk (communal bin households) of contamination.

Table 5.4.1: Breakdown of contamination materials in the blue bin recycling waste (kg/hh/wk)

BLUE BIN CONTAMINATION KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.06
PLASTIC FILM	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.06
TEXTILES	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	<0.01
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	<0.01
FOOD WASTE	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.03
LIQUIDS	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	<0.01
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.17	0.02
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	0.20	0.11	0.27	0.39	0.34	0.20	0.54	0.20

Figure 5.4.1: Breakdown of contamination materials present within blue bin recycling containers (kg/hh/wk).

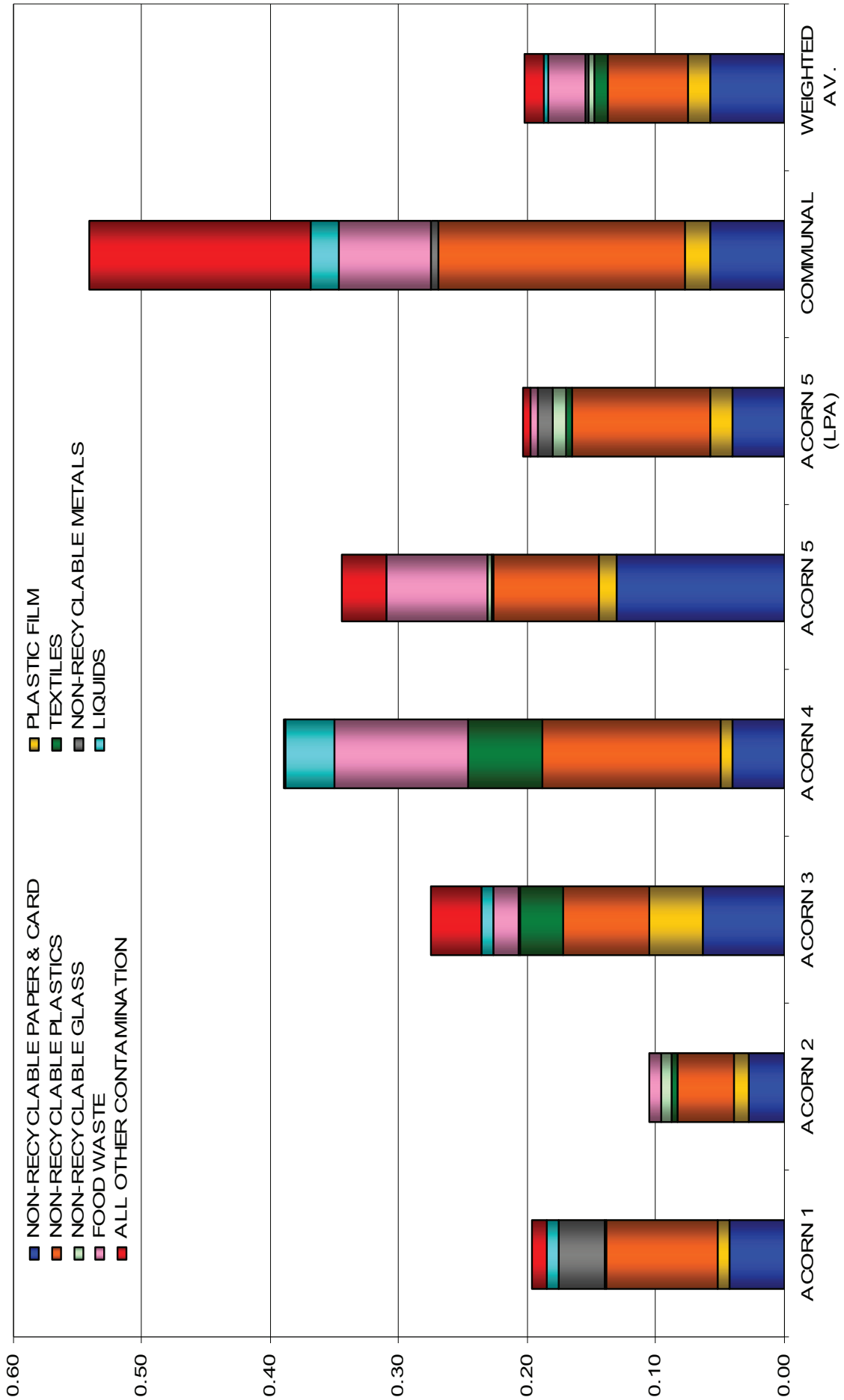


Table 5.4.2 shows the levels of contamination materials recovered from the blue bin as a percentage of the total. On average 6.4% of blue bin recycling is deemed to be contamination. Almost 4% of contamination is due to non-recyclable plastic containers, paper and card. Just over 3% of Acorn 2 recycling was classed as contamination compared with over 14% of that from households on communal bins.

Table 5.4.2: Levels of contamination within the blue bin recycling waste (% of total)

BLUE BIN CONTAMINATION %	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	1.84%	0.90%	1.67%	1.35%	4.23%	1.61%	1.52%	1.82%
PLASTIC FILM	0.39%	0.39%	1.07%	0.33%	0.43%	0.70%	0.53%	0.54%
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	3.65%	1.42%	1.75%	4.71%	2.68%	4.25%	5.04%	1.98%
TEXTILES	0.00%	0.17%	0.88%	1.96%	0.02%	0.17%	0.00%	0.35%
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.05%	0.25%	0.04%	0.00%	0.10%	0.40%	0.00%	0.16%
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	1.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.13%	0.08%
FOOD WASTE	0.00%	0.31%	0.49%	3.54%	2.54%	0.23%	1.90%	0.89%
LIQUIDS	0.42%	0.00%	0.26%	1.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.12%
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	0.44%	0.00%	1.01%	0.07%	1.14%	0.21%	4.53%	0.48%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	8.32%	3.43%	7.18%	13.23%	11.15%	8.06%	14.22%	6.42%

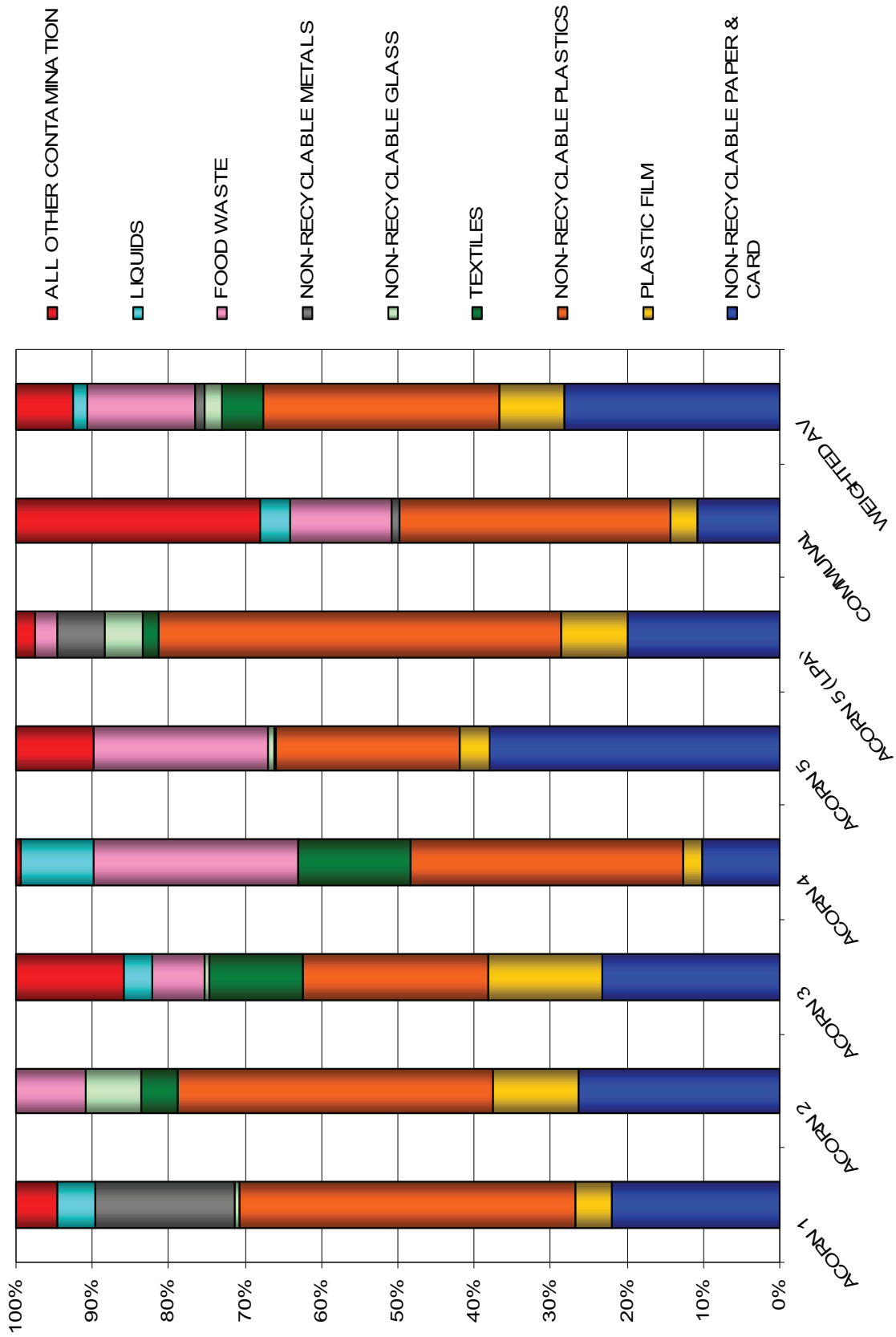
Table 5.4.3 and Figure 5.4.2 show a breakdown of the contaminants to highlight materials causing the greatest contribution to the overall contamination levels within blue bins. Around 31% of the contamination was due to non-recyclable dense plastics, these formed over half of the contamination from Acorn 5(LPA) households. Over 28% of contamination was due to non-recyclable paper and card; this formed almost 40% of Acorn 5 contamination. Up to 14% of contamination was formed from food waste and this material represented a quarter of the overall contamination from Acorn 4 and 5 households.

Blue bins from communal households had very high levels of miscellaneous contamination at 32% of the total. These items are typical of general residual waste being placed into recycling bins.

Table 5.4.3: Proportional breakdown of blue bin contaminants (% of contamination).

% OF CONTAMINANTS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	22.09%	26.25%	23.24%	10.23%	37.98%	19.92%	10.70%	28.31%
PLASTIC FILM	4.74%	11.25%	14.85%	2.49%	3.87%	8.66%	3.70%	8.48%
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	43.90%	41.25%	24.42%	35.58%	24.04%	52.71%	35.46%	30.78%
TEXTILES	0.00%	4.86%	12.28%	14.84%	0.21%	2.16%	0.00%	5.38%
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.64%	7.36%	0.62%	0.00%	0.88%	4.96%	0.00%	2.43%
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	18.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.17%	0.92%	1.27%
FOOD WASTE	0.00%	9.03%	6.80%	26.73%	22.82%	2.86%	13.33%	13.94%
LIQUIDS	5.09%	0.00%	3.68%	9.59%	0.00%	0.00%	4.04%	1.91%
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	5.32%	0.00%	14.12%	0.55%	10.19%	2.55%	31.86%	7.52%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 5.4.2: Proportional breakdown of blue bin contaminants (% of contamination).



6) Green Bin Organic Recycling Waste

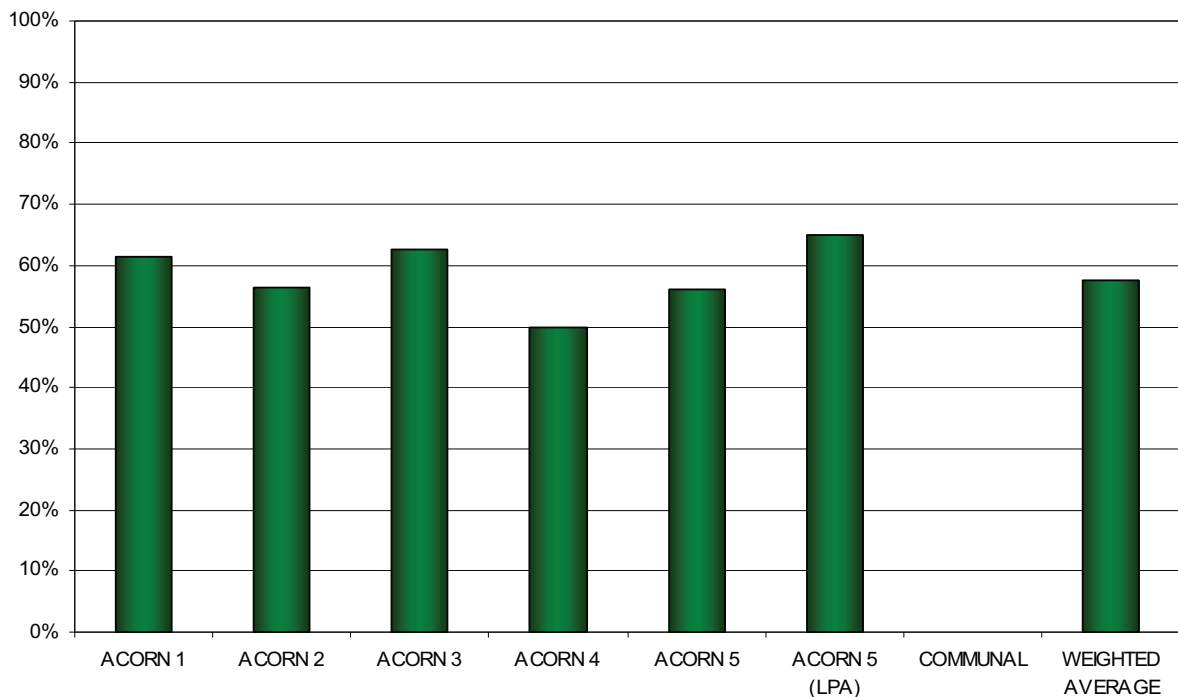
6.1 Set out rates and waste generation

Table 6.1.1 and Figure 6.1.1 highlight the average set out rates for green bin organic recycling waste observed during the compositional analysis. Table 6.1.2 and Figure 6.1.2 show the average amounts of this recycling waste generated in kg/hh/wk. Set out rates ranged between 50% for Acorn 4 and 65% for Acorn 5(LPA) were observed. Across Cambridge around 58% of residents are opting to place out organic waste containers for collection.

Table 6.1.1: Average Set Out For Green Bin Waste (%)

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	61%
2	57%
3	63%
4	50%
5	56%
5 (LPA)	65%
COMMUNAL	N/A
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	58%

Figure 6.1.1: Average Set Out For Green Bin Waste (%)

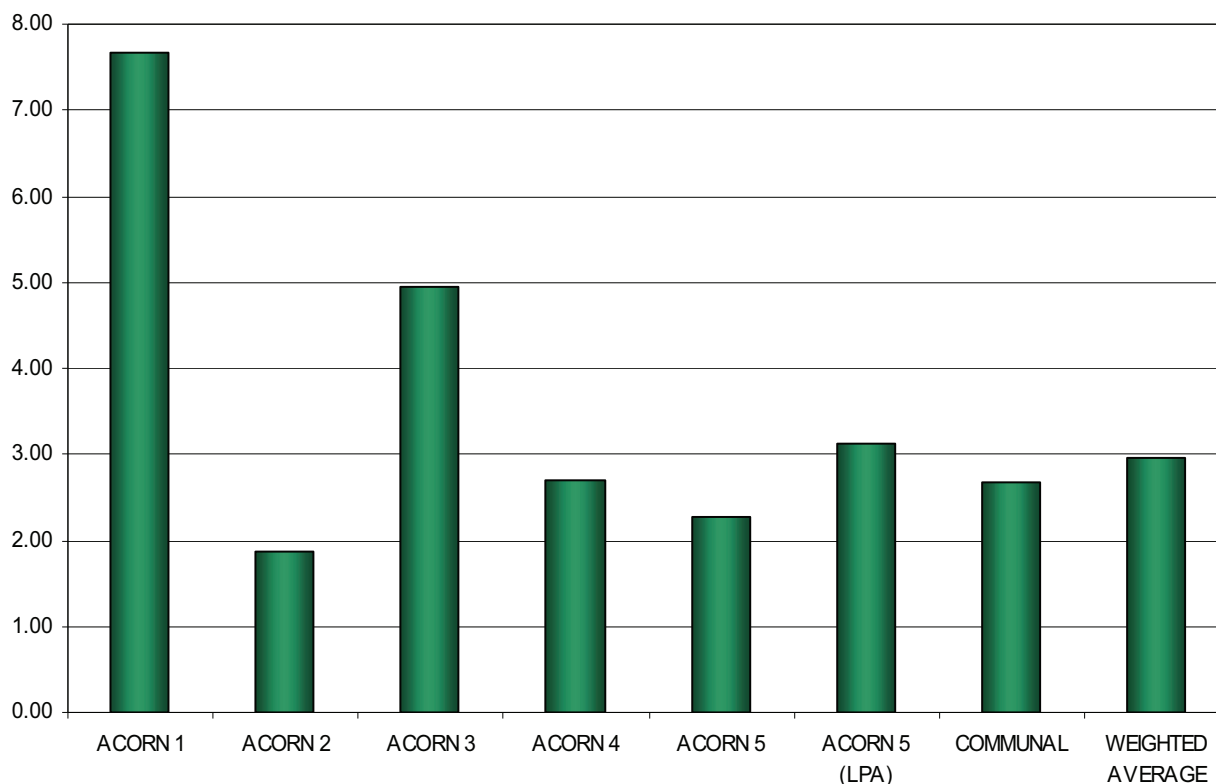


In this survey the amount of green bin recycling generated ranged between 1.86kg/hh/wk from Acorn 2 to 7.66kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. Across Cambridge around 2.96kg/hh/wk organically recycled waste is being collected from the kerbside.

Table 6.1.2: Average green bin waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	7.66
2	1.86
3	4.95
4	2.71
5	2.27
5 (LPA)	3.13
COMMUNAL	2.69
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	2.96

Figure 6.1.2: Average green bin waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)



6.2 Compositional analysis of green recycling bins

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the green bin organic recycling waste presented by participating households sampled throughout Cambridge. Results can again be expressed in terms of percentage concentration and kg/hh/wk for individual samples and in relation to the household Acorn surveyed.

Table 6.2.1 and Figure 6.2.1 show green bin recycling data in terms of percentage composition with Table 6.2.2 and Figure 6.2.2 showing average generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk. As residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable; then recycling waste will contain a fraction that is deemed to be contamination. That is to say that it is not compatible with the materials currently acceptable to the green bin recycling scheme.

Table 6.2.1: Average Composition of organic recycling (% concentration) by Acorn

ORGANIC RECYCLING KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	2.50%	1.99%	11.17%	10.82%	6.71%	2.90%	25.30%	5.93%
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.66%	15.64%	3.09%	7.53%	0.88%	9.13%	1.41%	6.38%
FLORA ORGANICS	92.93%	79.43%	81.99%	74.25%	77.77%	72.68%	0.39%	82.30%
OTHER ACCEPTABLE ORGANICS	3.67%	2.83%	1.24%	2.73%	4.95%	13.64%	41.62%	2.84%
SOIL & TURF	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00%	0.11%	0.02%	0.08%	0.13%	1.01%	8.60%	0.06%
PLASTICS	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	6.17%	0.02%
TEXTILES	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.37%	0.00%	2.21%	0.59%
GLASS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.53%	0.00%
METALS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00%	0.00%	2.47%	0.36%	6.13%	0.64%	13.52%	1.75%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 6.2.2: Average Composition of organic recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn

ORGANIC RECYCLING KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.19	0.04	0.55	0.29	0.15	0.09	0.68	0.18
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.05	0.29	0.15	0.20	0.02	0.29	0.04	0.19
FLORA ORGANICS	7.12	1.48	4.06	2.01	1.77	2.28	0.01	2.43
OTHER ACCEPTABLE ORGANICS	0.28	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.43	1.12	0.08
SOIL & TURF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.23	0.00
PLASTICS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00
TEXTILES	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.02
GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
METALS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.14	0.02	0.36	0.05
TOTAL	7.66	1.86	4.95	2.71	2.27	3.13	2.69	2.96

Figure 6.2.1: Average Composition of organic recycling (% by weight) by Acorn

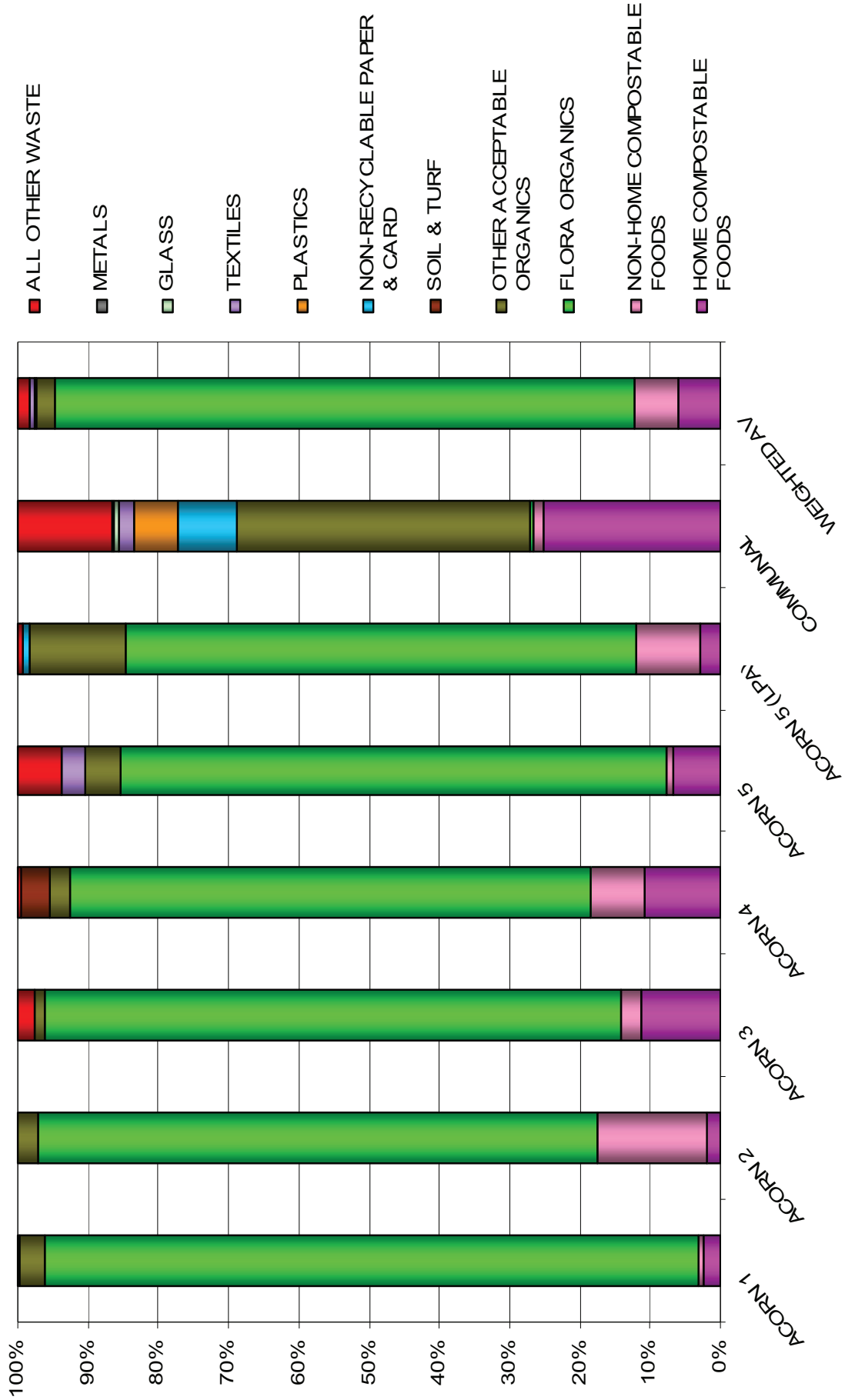
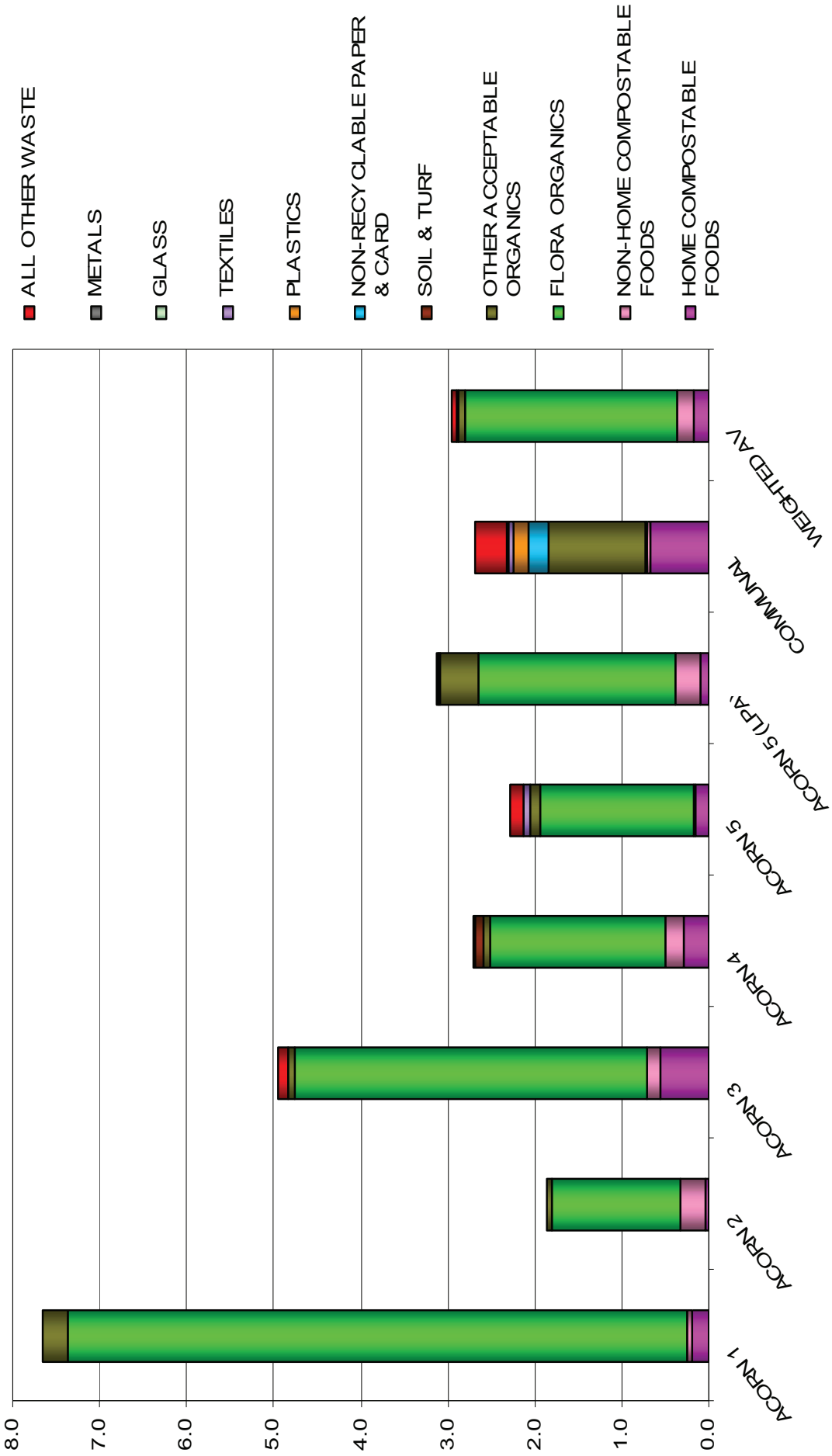


Figure 6.2.2: Composition of organic recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acom



6.3 Materials placed out for green bin recycling collections

This chapter looks in more detail at the individual materials placed out for green bin recycling collections and highlights the effectiveness with which this scheme is capturing these items. Looking at the relationship between the residual, dry recycling and green bin recycling waste presented will additionally give indications as to the overall diversion being achieved throughout Cambridge.

Table 6.3.1: Summary table for material capture and diversion rates (%) for green bin recycling

CAPTURE & DIVERSION RATES (%)	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	46.37%	4.67%	58.24%	38.15%	24.18%	14.92%	46.36%	23.12%
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS*	9.71%	35.45%	15.16%	13.65%	1.61%	25.11%	3.37%	20.00%
ALL FOOD WASTE	25.96%	20.33%	36.04%	21.97%	9.25%	21.56%	27.69%	21.39%
FLORA ORGANICS	98.55%	93.12%	100.00%	96.06%	98.29%	91.73%	7.40%	97.15%
PET BEDDING & UNTREATED WOOD	100.00%	N/A	N/A	0.00%	N/A	100.00%	100.00%	75.69%
ACCEPTABLE PAPER & CARD	4.14%	2.37%	3.07%	4.56%	5.27%	7.22%	32.03%	3.28%
ALL ORGANICS	90.49%	56.22%	79.01%	52.97%	52.93%	65.41%	27.50%	66.27%
% DIVERSION	53.76%	19.36%	28.89%	21.23%	13.54%	28.75%	12.45%	23.10%

* Contains all unidentifiable and unsortable composite food waste. Some of this will be home compostable fragments, however, due to a significant proportion being non fruit and vegetable waste; this fraction is deemed non-home compostable.

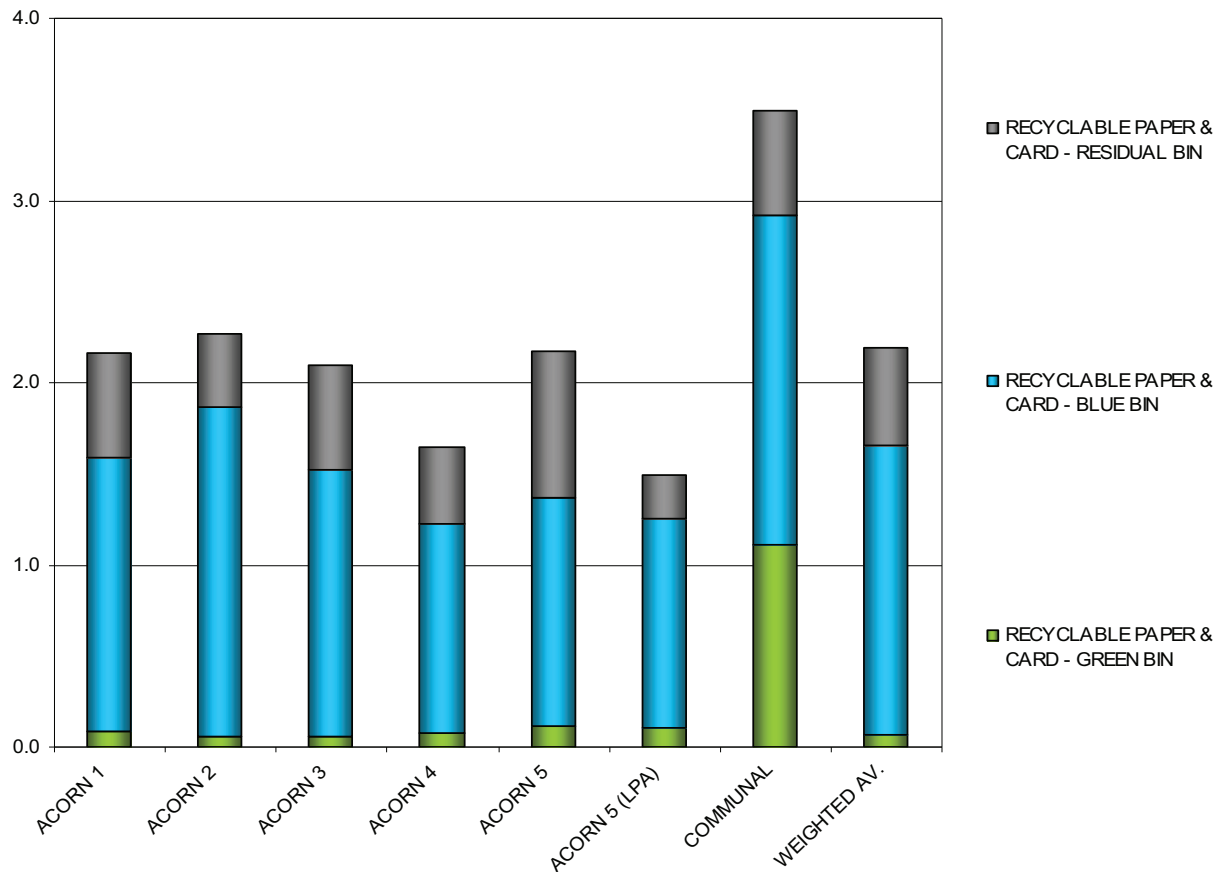
Table 6.3.1 summarises the average capture and diversion rates seen for materials achieved for the green bin organic recycling collections. By far the most efficient recyclers of organic waste were Acorn 1 households who recycled over 90% of that being generated. Acorn 3 households captured over 79% of their organics whilst the rate for Acorns 2, 4 and 5 was between 53% and 56%. IN contrast it was seen that residents in communal bin areas only managed to capture 27.5% of the organic waste that they were disposing of. Across Cambridge, 66.3% of the organics available for green bin recycling were correctly captured by participating households.

6.3.1 Paper & Card Capture

Residents are able to recycle paper, thin card and corrugated cardboard in their green bins. It is however the case that with the exception of shredded paper, it is preferable for these recyclables to be placed into blue recycling bins.

Figure 6.3.1.1. shows the distribution of recyclable paper, card and cardboard throughout the three kerbside schemes by Acorn category. It is clear that residents using communal bins not only generate the most recyclable paper and card; they also place by far the highest proportion in their green bins at 32%. Typically between 2% and 5% of all recyclable paper and card was present in green bins for Acorns 1 – 5 with just over 7% seen for the Acorn 5(LPA) sample.

Figure 6.3.1.1 Distribution of recyclable paper & card within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



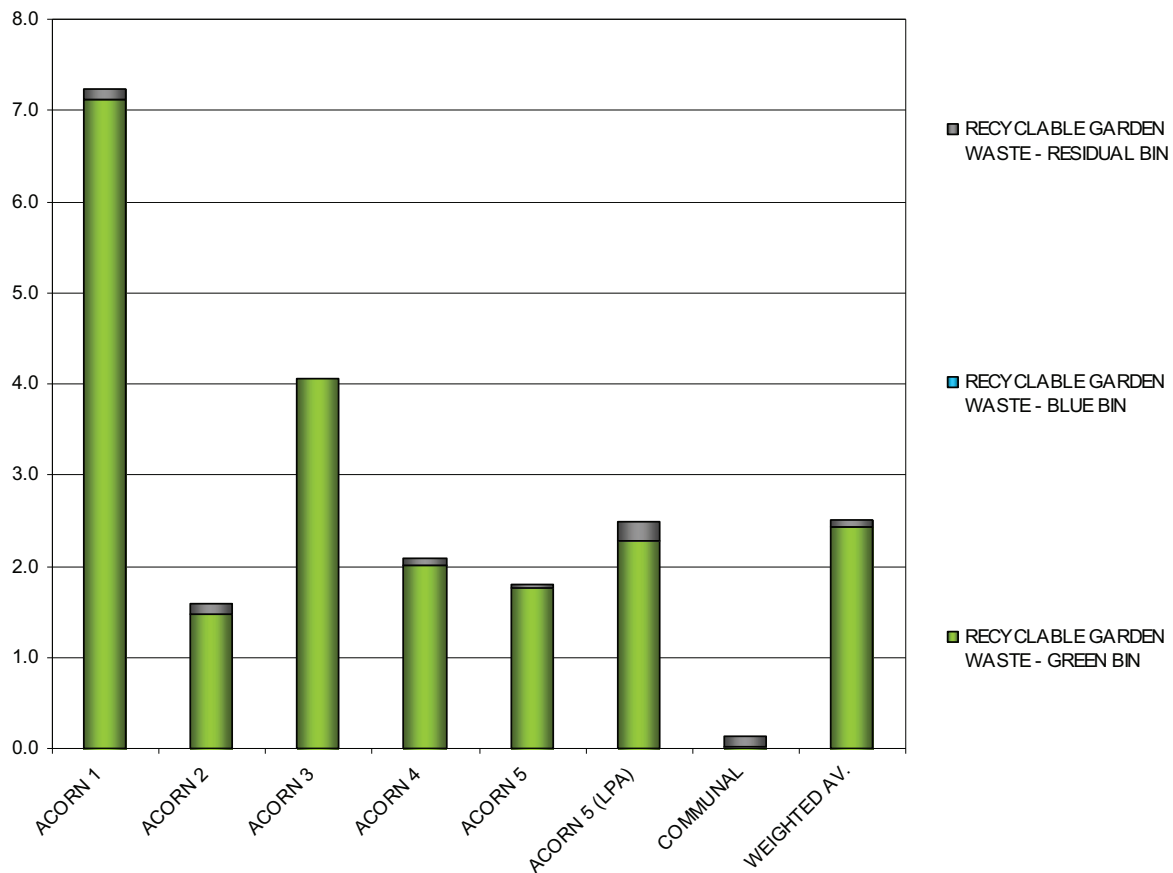
6.3.2 Garden Waste Capture

Residents are able to recycle garden clippings in their green bins. With the exception of the communal bin residents it was seen that garden waste was by far the greatest constituent of the presented organic recycling. Just 7% of garden waste was captured in communal bins areas although very little of this type of waste is actually generated. On average it is seen that over 97% of the available garden waste is recycled by Cambridge residents. All Acorns recorded capture rates of between 92% and 100%.

It is seen that communal bin households generated just 0.13kg/hh/wk of recyclable garden waste compared with 7.23kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1 households. On average residents throughout Cambridge create 2.51kg/hh/wk of recyclable garden waste.

Soil and turf are also classed as garden waste but are not allowable in green bins. This waste was only generated in low amounts across Cambridge (0.02kg/hh/wk) with around 22% ending up in green bins.

Figure 6.3.2.1. Distribution of garden waste within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



6.3.3 Food Waste Capture

Residents are able to all forms of food waste in their green bins. Capture rates were seen to vary greatly across the samples taken. Food waste can broadly be divided into two types. Firstly 'home-compostable' which covers things like raw fruit and vegetable waste, egg shells, tea bags etc which could potentially be composted in standard compost bins. Non-home compostable food are generally cooked and prepared foods and plate scrapings which residents would not normally compost with their garden, fruit and vegetable wastes.

Overall capture rates for all food waste varied at between 9.3% in Acorn 5 up to 36% in Acorn 3. This represented an average figure of 21.4% for Cambridge. Acorn 1 households produced just 0.93kg/hh/wk of total food waste compared with 2.59kg/hh/wk from communal bin households. On average Cambridge residents are producing of 1.70kg/hh/wk of food waste.

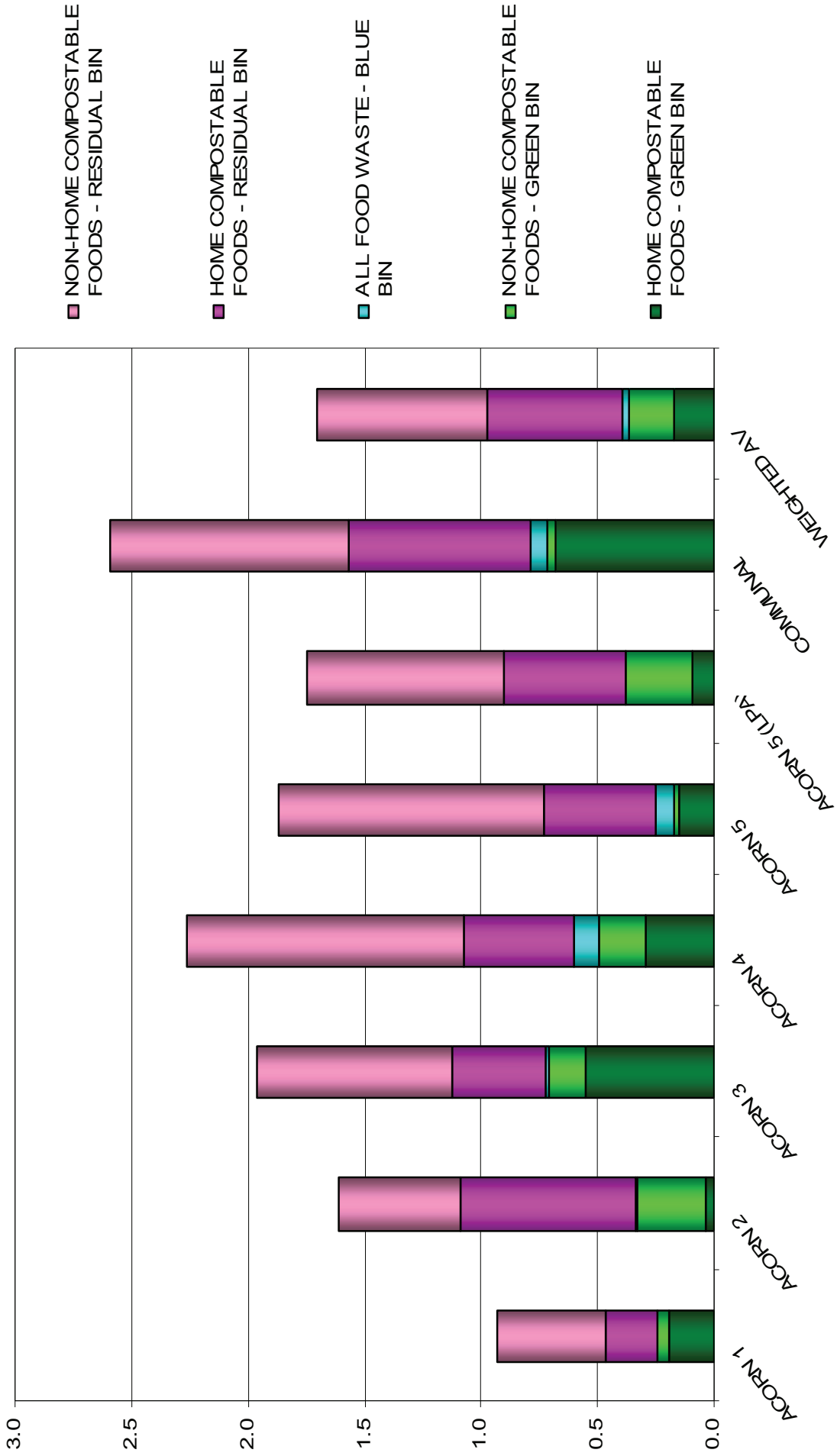
As well as differences in the levels and capture rates for food waste between the Acorn samples, there was a significant difference between the types of food being recycled. Home compostable food waste is generally less 'messy' than non-home compostable food waste and was seen to have capture rates of between 4.7% (Acorn 2) and 58.2% (Acorn 3) at an average of 23.1%. Conversely capture rates for non-home compostable food waste were lower at between 1.6% (Acorn 5) and 35.5% (Acorn 2); an average of 20%.

In terms of diversion solely through the green bin recycling it is seen that just 12.5% diversion is achieved by communal bin users compared with almost 54% for Acorn 1. Overall this is an average diversion of 23.1% which is very similar to that recorded for blue bins. Total diversion rates for the combined recycling collections are shown in section 7.

With the exception of communal bin users, all sample areas were seen to generate more non-home compostable food waste than home compostable food waste at average figures of 0.94kg/hh/wk and 0.76kg/hh/wk respectively. During the sorting of the waste it is the method to class some of the food waste as unidentifiable or unsortable. This is basically a degraded mixture of foods which are recyclable and are classified as non-compostable as will contain waste other than fruit and vegetable matter.

Figure 6.3.3.1 shows the distribution and levels of food waste throughout the residual and green bin containers. Overall, 0.58kg/hh/wk of home compostable and 0.75kg/hh/wk of non-home compostable food waste is not being recycled in the green bins. This represents a total of 1.34kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable material.

Figure 6.3.2.1. Distribution of food waste within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



6.4 Green Bin Recycling Contamination

From Table 6.2.1 it has been shown that between 0.1% (Acorn 2) and 31.3% (communal bin users) of collected green bin recycling is due to contamination. Across Cambridge approximately 2.6% of green bin recycling waste was not compatible with the accepted materials, equating to 0.08kg/hh/wk. This section looks to breakdown the amounts and concentrations of various contaminants being placed into the green bin recycling waste in Cambridge.

Table 6.4.1 and Figures 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 show the proportions of contamination materials in each area.

Table 6.4.1: Percentage breakdown of contamination in green bin waste

% BREAKDOWN OF CONTAMINANTS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
SOIL & TURF	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.28%
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00%	100.00%	0.65%	1.77%	1.31%	61.27%	27.50%	2.47%
PLASTICS	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.76%	0.00%	19.71%	0.66%
TEXTILES	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	34.71%	0.00%	7.07%	22.96%
GLASS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.70%	<0.01%
METALS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	<0.01%
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00%	0.00%	98.70%	7.78%	63.22%	38.73%	43.22%	68.63%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
CONTAMINATION KG/HH/WK	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.22	0.05	0.84	0.08
% CONTAMINATION	0.24%	0.11%	2.50%	4.67%	9.70%	1.64%	31.28%	2.55%

Figure 6.4.1: Contamination materials in green bin recycling

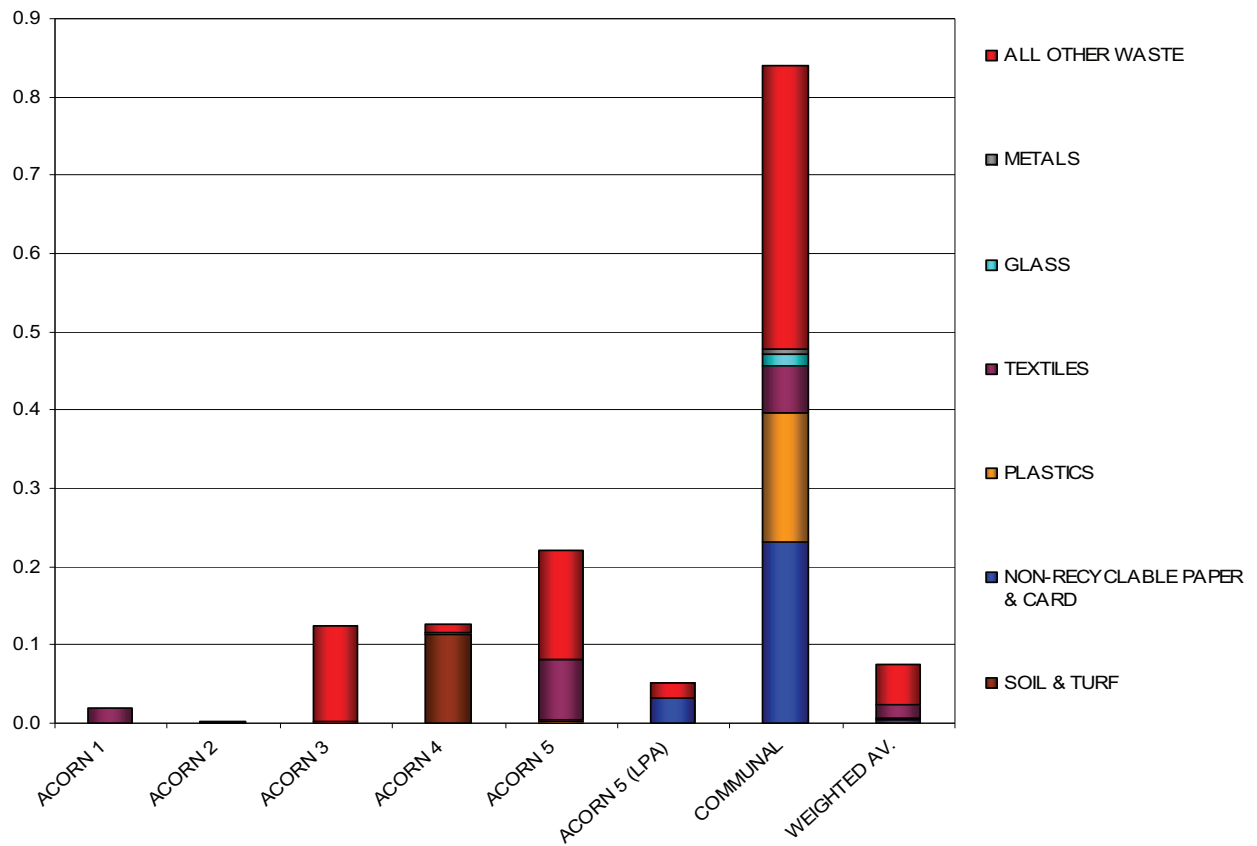
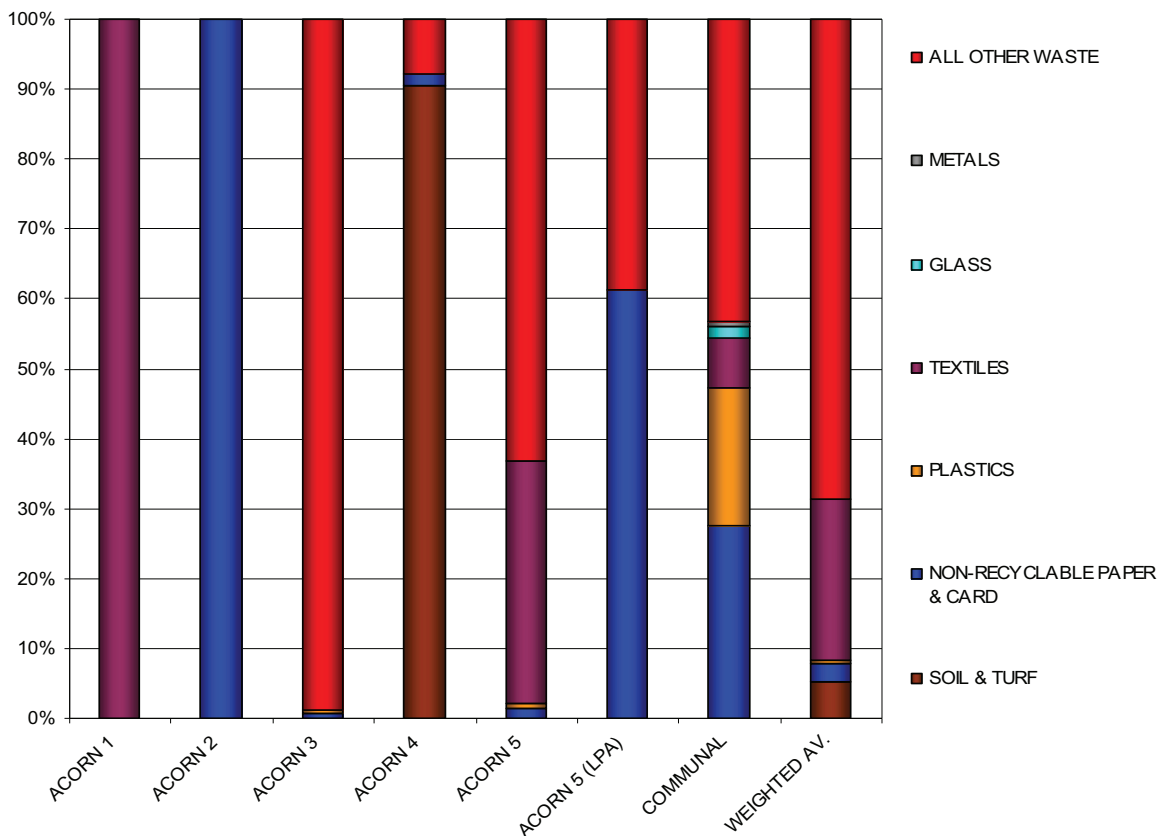


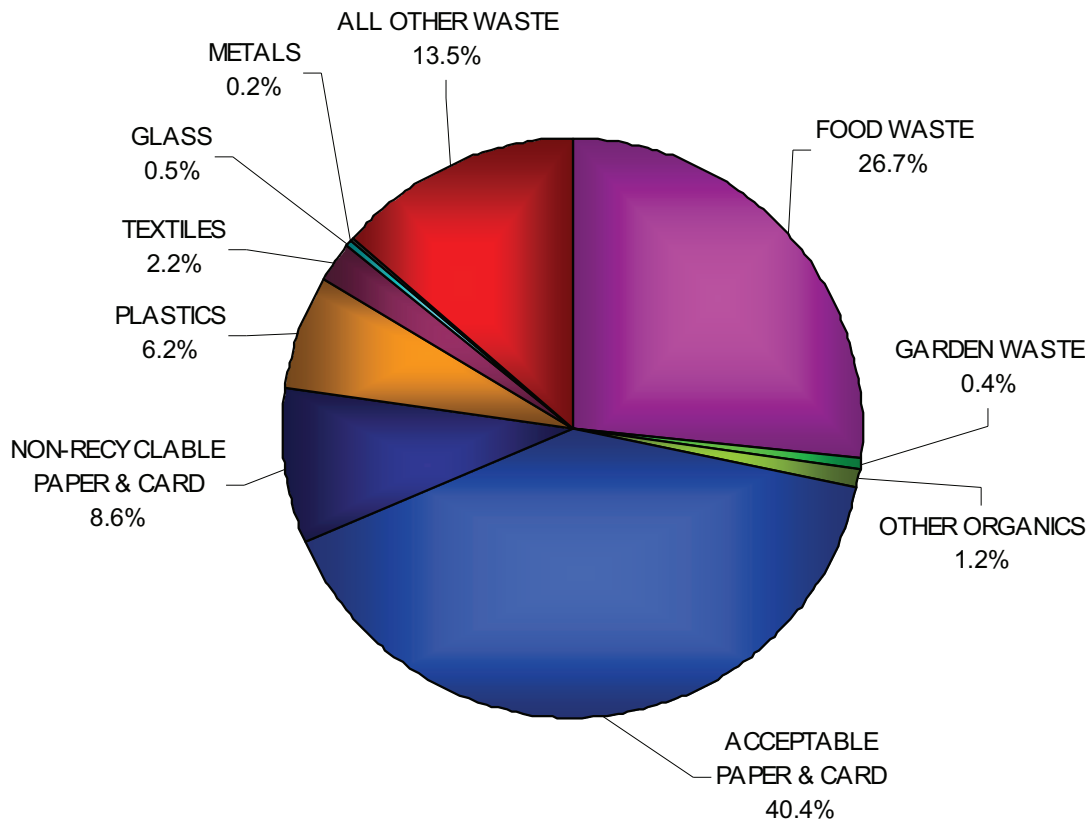
Figure 6.4.2: % breakdown of contaminants within green recycling bins



Overall it was seen that 68.8% of the contamination was due to miscellaneous other waste. This would be a mixture of general waste that can generally be considered to be residual waste. This material formed up to 99% of the contamination seen in Acorn 3 green bins. Up to 23% of contamination was due to textile waste. Around 35% of Acorn 5 green bin contamination was due to waste textiles. All of the contamination in Acorn 2 green bins was due to non-recyclable paper and card and over 90% of the contamination in Acorn 4 was due to soil and turf. Combined these wastes formed just under 8% of the contamination.

The composition of the organic recycling collected from households using communal bins was markedly different from all of the other samples. Of the 2.69kg/hh/wk presented up to 0.84kg/hh/wk or 31.3% was due to contaminants; this was far greater than any of the other samples. A wide range of contaminants including general residual waste, glass, metal and plastic were seen in these recycling bins and they appear to be used by residents as general waste disposal containers. These bins also contain significantly more paper and cardboard waste than other sample surveyed.

Figure 6.4.3 % breakdown of contaminants within green recycling bins from communal users



7) Overall Diversion through Recycling Collections

7.1 Total waste generation levels & diversion

Capture rates determine how much of a material that should be recycled actually is being recycled. Diversion rates show the percentage of total generated waste produced from an area that is being 'Diverted' via the available recycling stream(s).

Table 7.1.1 and Figure 7.1.1 show the total waste generation (residual, blue bin and green bin recycling) for each of areas sampled. Acorn 2 produced the lowest levels of total waste at 9.59kg/hh/wk with the households from Acorn 3 generating the most at 16.71kg/hh/wk. Across Cambridge it is estimated that the weekly output of kerbside waste is 12.48kg/hh/wk.

Table 7.1.2 and Figure 7.1.2 show the proportion of this total waste that is being diverted through the various kerbside recycling collections. Using the blue and green recycling bins, Cambridge residents are diverting an average of 46.8% of all waste generated at the kerbside. Residents from Acorn 1 were managing to divert almost 69% of their waste compared with 50% for Acorns 2 and 3, 42% for Acorn 4 and 32% for Acorn 5. The low performing Acorn 5 area residents also diverted around 50% of their waste with households using communal bins diverting around 34.5%.

Table 7.1.1: Average annual waste generation levels by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

TOTAL KERBSIDE WASTE (KG/HH/WK)	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RESIDUAL WASTE	4.20	4.66	7.93	6.50	9.80	5.06	8.33	6.36
BLUE BIN RECYCLING	2.36	3.07	3.83	2.95	3.09	2.52	3.80	3.16
GREEN BIN RECYCLING	7.66	1.86	4.95	2.71	2.27	3.13	2.69	2.96
TOTAL WASTE	14.22	9.59	16.71	12.16	15.17	10.71	14.82	12.48

Figure 7.1.1: Total waste generation levels by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

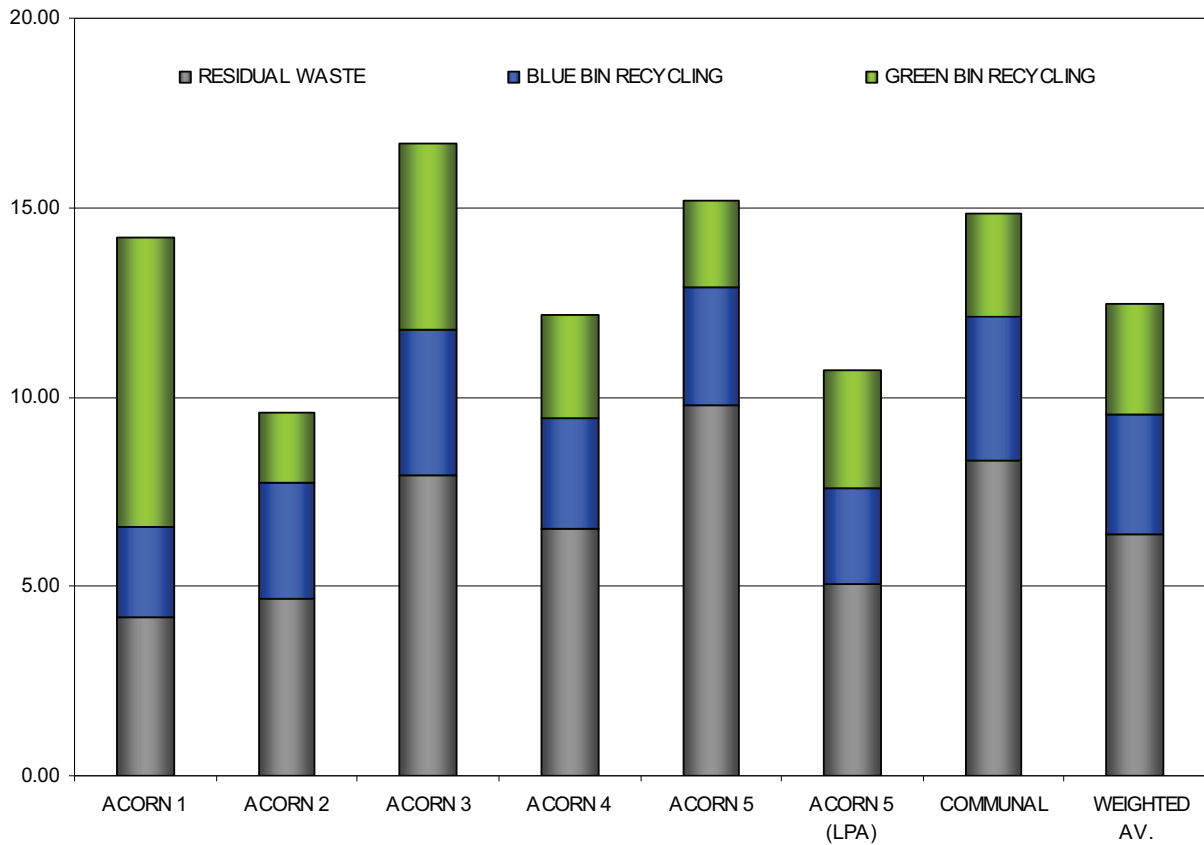
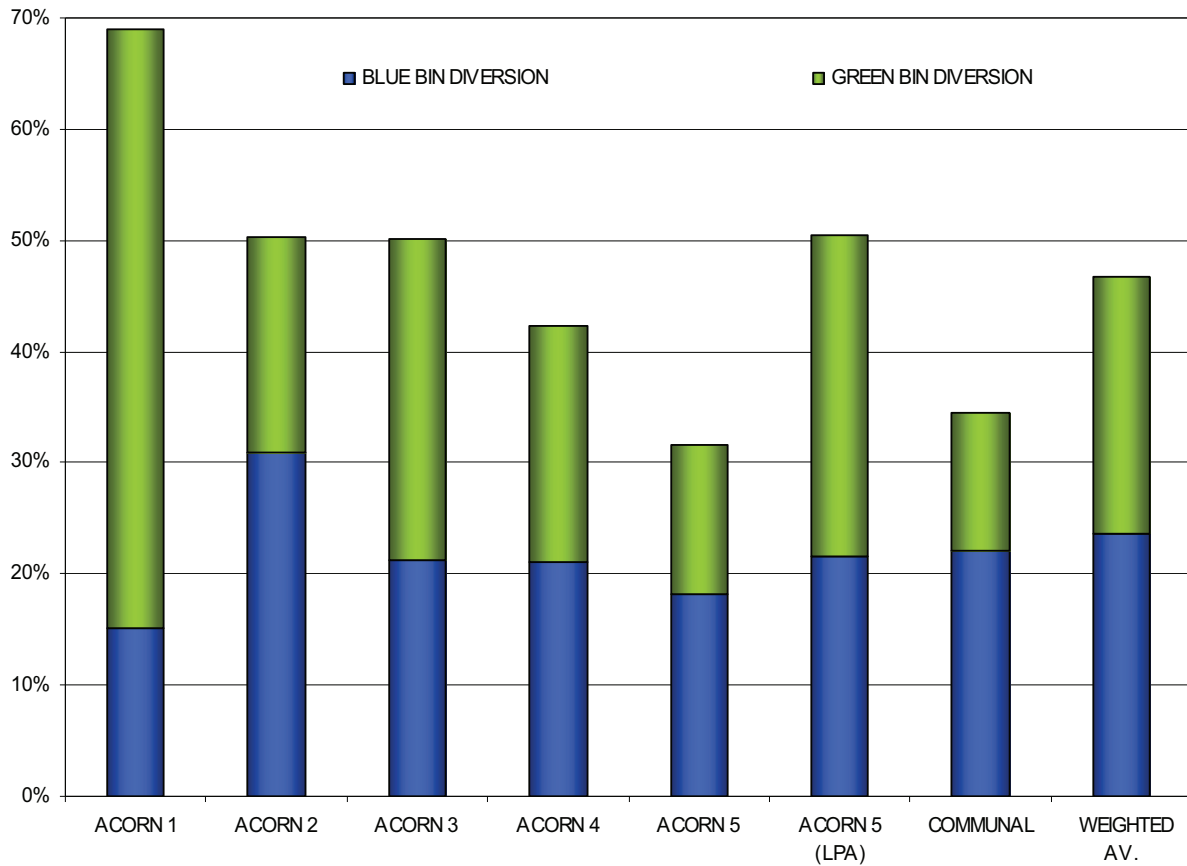


Table 7.1.2: Diversion rates (%) for individual recycling collections and overall

% DIVERSION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE RECYCLING BINS	15.19%	30.96%	21.27%	21.04%	18.11%	21.66%	22.01%	23.69%
GREEN RECYCLING BINS	53.76%	19.36%	28.89%	21.23%	13.54%	28.75%	12.45%	23.10%
TOTAL DIVERSION	68.96%	50.32%	50.16%	42.27%	31.65%	50.41%	34.46%	46.79%

Figure 7.1.2: Diversion rates (%) for individual recycling collections and overall



Current recycling figures for Cambridge suggest a waste diversion rate of 43.7%. Therefore weighted figures for the City during this survey show a level of around 3% above this rate and 1.8% above the aspirational target of 45% for 2012.

Data from this survey suggests a level of 331.9kg/hh/yr for residual waste and 651.1kg/hh/yr for total kerbside waste.

Were all of the currently recyclable materials being disposed of at the kerbside placed into the correct recycling bin then the maximum achievable diversion rate for Cambridge would be 65%.

Appendix 1: ACORN Category Classification¹.

ACORN 1 – WEALTHY ACHIEVERS – U.K. AVERAGE 23.3%
<p>These are some of the most successful and affluent people in the UK. They live in wealthy, high status rural, semi-rural and suburban areas of the country. Middle-aged or older people predominate, with many empty nesters and wealthy retired. Some neighbourhoods contain large numbers of well-off families with school age children, particularly in the more suburban locations. These people live in large houses, which are usually detached with four or more bedrooms. Almost 90% are owner occupiers, with half of those owning their home outright. They are very well educated and most are employed in managerial and professional occupations. Many own their own business. Car ownership is high, with many households running two or more cars. Incomes are high, as are levels of savings and investments. These people are well established at the top of the social ladder. They enjoy all the advantages of being healthy, wealthy and confident consumers.</p>
ACORN 2 – URBAN PROSPERITY – U.K. AVERAGE 13.3%
<p>These are well educated and mostly prosperous people living in our major towns and cities. They include both older wealthy people living in the most exclusive parts of London and other cities, and highly educated younger professionals moving up the corporate ladder. This category also includes some well educated but less affluent individuals, such as students and graduates in their first jobs. The wealthier people tend to be in senior managerial or professional careers, and often live in large terraced or detached houses with four or more bedrooms. Some of the younger professionals may be buying or renting flats. The less affluent will be privately renting. These people have a cosmopolitan outlook and enjoy their urban lifestyle. They like to eat out in restaurants, go to the theatre and cinema and make the most of the culture and nightlife of the big city.</p>
ACORN 3 – COMFORTABLY OFF – U.K. AVERAGE 28.1%
<p>This category contains much of 'middle-of-the-road' Britain. Most people are comfortably off. They may not be wealthy, but they have few major financial worries. All life stages are represented in this category. Younger singles and couples, just starting out on their careers, are the dominant group in some areas. Other areas have mostly stable families and empty nesters, especially in suburban or semi-rural locations. Comfortably off pensioners, living in retirement areas around the coast or in the countryside, form the other main group in this category. Most people own their own home, with owner occupation exceeding 80%. Most houses are semidetached or detached. Employment is in a mix of professional and managerial, clerical and skilled occupations. Educational qualifications tend to be in line with the national average. This category incorporates the home-owning, stable and fairly comfortable backbone of modern Britain.</p>
ACORN 4 – MODERATE MEANS – U.K. AVERAGE 13.2%
<p>This category contains much of what used to be the country's industrial heartlands. Many people are still employed in traditional, blue-collar occupations. Others have become employed in service and retail jobs as the employment landscape has changed. In the better off areas, incomes are in line with the national average and people have reasonable standards of living. However, in other areas, where levels of qualifications are low, incomes can fall below the national average. There are also some isolated pockets of unemployment and long-term illness. This category also includes some neighbourhoods with very high concentrations of Asian families on low incomes. Most housing is terraced, with two or three bedrooms, and largely owner occupied. It includes many former council houses, bought by their tenants in the 1980s. Overall, the people in this category have modest lifestyles, but are able to get by.</p>
ACORN 5 – HARD PRESSED – U.K. AVERAGE 21.7%
<p>This category contains the poorest areas of the UK. Unemployment is well above the national average. Levels of qualifications are low and those in work are likely to be employed in unskilled occupations. Household incomes are low and there are high levels of long-term illness in some areas. Housing is a mix of low-rise estates, with terraced or semi-detached houses, and purpose built flats, including high-rise blocks. Properties tend to be small and there is much overcrowding. Over 50% of the housing is rented from the local Council or a housing association. There are a large number of single adult households, including many single Pensioners and lone parents. In some neighbourhoods, there are high numbers of black and Asian residents. These people are experiencing the most difficult social and economic conditions in the whole country, and appear to have limited opportunity to improve their circumstances.</p>

¹ <http://www.caci.co.uk/download.aspx?path=/libraries/document/394.pdf>

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Cambridge City Waste Composition Analysis

Cambridge Council

May / June 2012

FINAL REPORT

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1) Project details and acknowledgements

Title	Cambridge City Waste Composition Analysis.
Client	Cambridge City
Project number	12012
Client reference	Final Report_Version_1
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2) Introduction

Background

Cambridge City Council currently has a combined recycling and composting rate of 43.7% (2010/11). The Authority now wishes to study the composition of domestic kerbside collected residual and recycling waste streams to provide current baseline data and to help inform future communication campaigns. As well as giving indications as to the current levels of waste and recycling being generated, observations will be made showing the levels of materials that are currently recyclable at the kerbside and those which could potentially be recyclable via future schemes. The Council hopes to achieve 45% by the end of 2012 with a future target for 2015-16 of 50-55%.

This report presents results from the analysis of kerbside collected residual and recycling waste collected during a two week period in May / June 2012. The survey focused on the levels and composition of all waste containers that are currently available for residents to place for collection at the kerbside. The sampling regime involved the direct collection and compositional analysis of residual waste from a target of 300 properties representing each of the five main socio-demographic categories (Acorns). Results could therefore be weighted to give an even better picture of the waste being collected by the authority as a whole. Additionally around 120 properties were highlighted from a low performing area and a group of properties using communal bins. Knowledge of the waste in these differing areas will help the City Council develop strategies to increase the efficiency with which its residents are recycling their waste. The overall findings of this project will highlight several factors important for improving the recycling rate and directing future strategy and communication campaigns:

Objectives

Specific aims of the work were to:

- Understand, using socio-demographic profiling which sectors of the community are producing which types of waste and which are using the recycling provision most effectively
- Detect capture rates for individual materials which are already collected separately for recycling
- Evaluate the amount of specific materials collected in the residual bin that could potentially be collected separately for recycling
- Evaluate the use of the receptacles used for collecting waste and recycling
- Detect the amount of packaging and biodegradable material present
- Assess the amount of contamination in receptacles meant for recycling material
- Assess the amount of recyclable material being placed in the residual bin

This report will highlight key results recorded for Cambridge City showing data for individual socio-demographics as well as weighted for the City as a whole.

Acknowledgements

M·E·L Research would like to thank the collection authority and their staff who participated and helped in the setup and fieldwork stages of the project, and those who provided additional data and other information to inform the project. This report highlights key results, presents the results in tables and charts and discusses the findings. The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of M.E.L Research Ltd. and are not necessarily shared by officers from Cambridge City Council.

Accuracy Statement

Results from the standard M·E·L sampling protocol for compositional analysis can be taken as accurate for each material category to within error bands of +/-10% at the 95% confidence level (2 standard deviations), assuming a normal statistical distribution. At the data entry stage 1 in 10 parts of data that is inputted are checked with the data sheets and if errors are found all the data is then rechecked.

3) Executive Summary

Key findings

Kerbside residual waste

- Weighted across all Acorn samples, 84% of households sampled throughout Cambridge presented residual waste bins for collection.
- In terms of waste generation, households were setting out an average of 6.36kg/hh/wk.
- Food waste was seen to be the major component of residual waste forming 20.6% of the total, equating to 1.31kg/hh/wk – 45% of this is potentially home compostable
- Paper items made up 10.2% of the residual waste; 53% of this (0.35kg/hh/wk) was alternatively recyclable at the kerbside.
- Card and cardboard made up around 3.5% of collected residual waste; 84% of this (0.18kg/hh/wk) was alternatively recyclable at the kerbside.
- Plastics formed 14.9% of the residual waste; 10% of dense plastic waste (0.05kg/hh/wk) was due to recyclable plastic bottles with a further 0.21kg/hh/wk formed from the types of plastic containers that will be recyclable from July 2012.
- Just under 3% of residual waste was metallic; 53% of this (0.09kg/hh/wk) was recyclable in blue bins.
- Around 3% of residual waste was seen to be glass; 94% of this (0.16kg/hh/wk) was recyclable in blue bins.
- Over 6% of residual waste was due to textiles; 53% of these items (0.21kg/hh/wk) were seen to consist of reusable clothing and shoes
- Just under 1.6% of residual waste was deemed to be either Hazardous or WEEE. An additional 17% consisted of disposable nappies
- Just over 1.3% of residual waste was found to be garden waste. Around 17% of this was non-recyclable soil and turf, with the remainder consisting of recyclable garden trimmings
- Overall just over 13% of collected residual waste could have been placed into the blue recycling containers available– the equivalent of 0.84kg/hh/wk.
- Just under 22% of collected residual waste could have been placed into the green recycling containers available– the equivalent of 1.40kg/hh/wk.
- In total over 35% of residual waste collected could have been recycled alternatively at the kerbside – 2.23kg/hh/wk.
- Around 59% of potentially recyclable materials consisted of food waste with 15% being paper and 8% being card and cardboard.
- Residual waste collected from Cambridge households was deemed to be around 51% biodegradable.
- Collected waste had a packaging content of 17%.

Mixed recycling – Blue bins

- Over the survey, 78% of households presented blue bins for collection
- In terms of waste generation, kerbside households were setting out an average of 3.16kg/hh/wk in their blue bins.
- Overall 6.4% of blue bin recycling waste collected from all properties was classified as contamination – the equivalent of 0.20kg/hh/wk.
- Around 77% of paper, 87% of recyclable glass, 73% of card and cardboard, 78% of plastic bottles and 59% of the recyclable metals available for mixed recycling were correctly captured.
- Kerbside properties diverted around 23.7% of their waste through their blue bins.

Organic waste recycling – Green bins

- Over the survey, 58% of households opted to present their green organic recycling bins at the kerbside for collection.
- In terms of waste generation, households were setting out an average of 2.96kg/hh/wk at the kerbside.
- Overall 2.6% of green bin recycling waste collected from all properties was classified as contamination – the equivalent of 0.08kg/hh/wk.
- Green bins collected from households on a communal service had very high contamination levels of 31.3%. Bins had significant levels of residual waste and also large amounts of paper and cardboard.
- The majority of contamination of green bin waste was due to general residual materials; forming 69% of the contamination. Up to 23% of contamination was due to textiles.
- 21% of food waste and 97% of garden waste was correctly captured by households using the scheme.
- Properties on the green bin collection scheme diverted an average of around 23.1% of their waste through these collections.
- When combined with the diversion through mixed recycling collections, Cambridge households are diverting around 46.8% (5.84kg/hh/wk) of their total waste (12.48kg/hh/wk) through recycling collections.

4) Compositional Analysis of Residual Waste

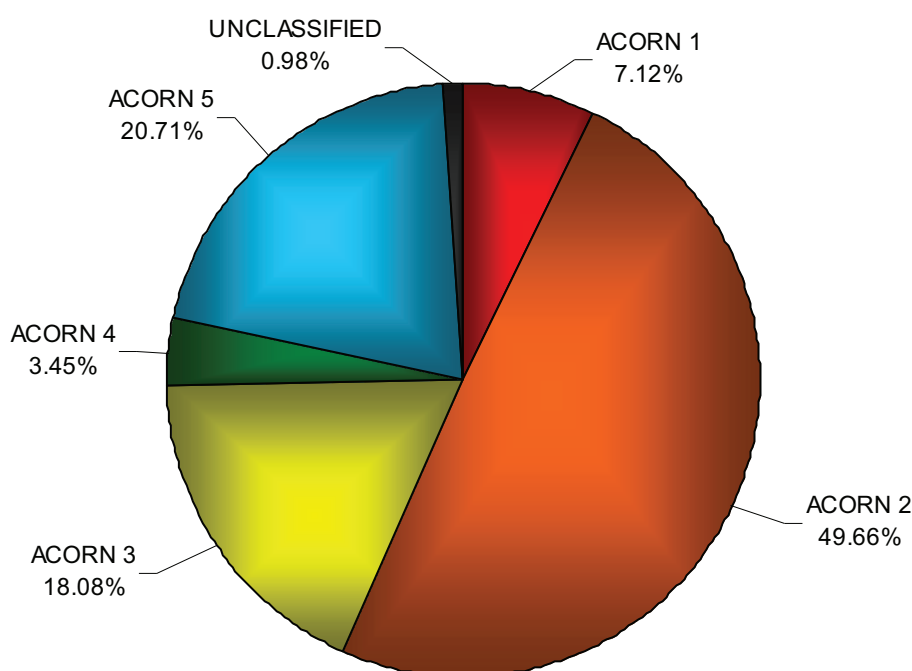
4.1 Set out rates and waste generation levels

Table 4.1.2 and Figure 4.1.2 highlight the average set out rates for residual waste observed at the time waste was collected for compositional analysis. Table 4.1.3 and Figure 4.1.3 show the average amount of residual waste generated in kg/hh/wk. Around 60 households were selected for each sample from each Acorn category with the set out relating to the proportion of these households actively placing out their waste. The amount of waste in kilograms per household per week is collected from each sample of 60 households, not just those that are participating. Results are shown by Acorn; as all five Acorn categories were sampled it was possible to weight the results according to the socio-demographic profile for Cambridge as per Table 4.1.1. A table giving a brief description of the types of households typical for each Acorn category is shown in the appendix section.

Table 4.1.1: Acorn profile for Cambridge

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	7.12%
2	49.66%
3	18.08%
4	3.45%
5	20.71%
UNCLASSIFIED	0.98%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 4.1.1: Acorn profile for Cambridge



Observed set out rates for residual waste ranged between 71% in the low performing Acorn 5 area (LPA) to 95% in Acorn 3. On average 84% of households in Cambridge are projected to be setting out their residual waste for collection.

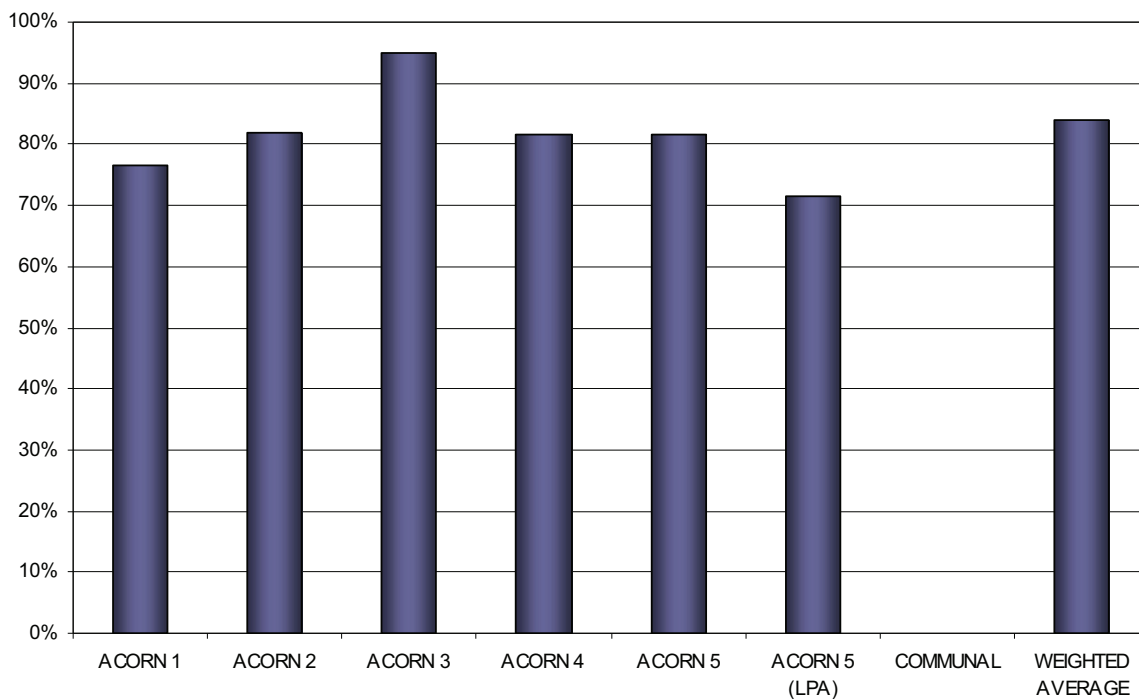
Table 4.1.2: Kerbside residual waste set out rates for each Acorn sample

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	77%
2	82%
3	95%
4	82%
5	82%
5 (LPA)*	71%
COMMUNAL	N/A**
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	84%

*Acorn 5 Low Performing Area

** Do not have their own bin so set out is not applicable

Figure 4.1.2: Kerbside residual waste set out rates by Acorn (%)

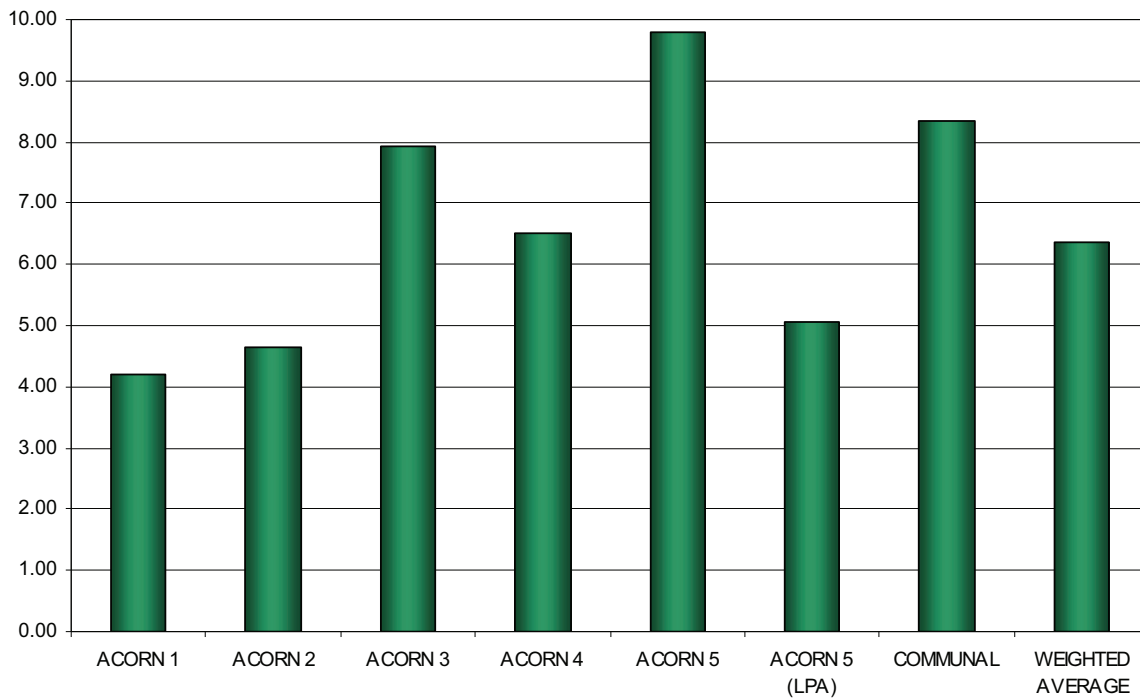


From observed results, the level of residual waste being disposed of at the kerbside ranged between 4.20kg/hh/wk in Acorn 1 to 9.80kg/hh/wk in Acorn 5. On average 6.36kg/hh/wk of residual waste is being disposed of by households throughout Cambridge.

Table 4.1.3: Kerbside residual waste generation rates for each Acorn sample (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	4.20
2	4.66
3	7.93
4	6.50
5	9.80
5 (LPA)	5.06
COMMUNAL	8.33
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	6.36

Figure 4.1.3: Average residual waste generation rates by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2 Compositional analysis of household residual waste

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the residual waste presented by various socio-demographic households sampled throughout the City. Hand sorting of the residual waste gave concentration by weight figures for the fifteen main categories of waste as well as the more detailed sub-categories.

Looking at the concentration percentages gives an indication as to the proportions of each waste category. This can be translated into a figure relating to the average waste generation expected for each waste category; this is given in kilograms per household per week (kg/hh/wk).

By knowing the composition of waste from the various Acorn samples it is possible to gain an insight into the make-up and volumes of the residual waste that can be expected from the City as a whole. Additional information on the selected lower performing and communal bins areas can also be gained. Detailed residual composition tables can be found in a separate data appendix.

Table 4.2.1 and Figure 4.2.1 show residual waste data in terms of percentage composition with Table 4.2.2 and Figure 4.2.2 showing generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk. All residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable. That is to say that it should have been placed into one of the recycling receptacles supplied by the Council.

Table 4.2.1: Average residual waste composition weighted by Acorn (%)

RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
PAPER	13.84%	11.35%	8.51%	7.78%	9.78%	5.93%	6.74%	10.19%
CARD & CARDBOARD	5.01%	3.32%	3.11%	2.57%	3.71%	1.92%	2.77%	3.45%
PLASTIC FILM	5.36%	7.98%	6.54%	4.06%	6.07%	8.81%	5.45%	6.77%
DENSE PLASTIC	10.76%	8.28%	12.09%	6.64%	4.78%	9.45%	5.83%	8.08%
TEXTILES	1.00%	6.24%	5.48%	7.74%	7.24%	3.66%	5.71%	6.19%
MISC COMBUSTIBLES	22.52%	16.70%	28.71%	17.69%	33.61%	30.14%	35.67%	25.19%
MISC NON-COMBUSTIBLES	12.58%	7.20%	11.17%	5.22%	11.50%	0.71%	0.34%	9.67%
GLASS	1.01%	4.13%	2.48%	2.21%	1.70%	4.42%	4.59%	2.75%
FERROUS METAL	5.19%	1.92%	2.02%	2.96%	2.06%	1.03%	2.48%	2.18%
NON-FERROUS METAL	0.57%	0.78%	0.53%	0.43%	0.55%	0.83%	0.74%	0.63%
GARDEN WASTE	2.49%	2.34%	0.52%	4.26%	0.31%	4.02%	1.57%	1.35%
PUTRESCIBLES	16.52%	28.37%	16.20%	32.97%	17.10%	28.45%	24.13%	21.57%
FINES	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	1.22%	0.93%	0.20%	0.97%	0.37%
HHW	1.47%	0.30%	1.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.10%	0.48%
WEEE	1.17%	1.10%	1.32%	4.27%	0.67%	0.41%	2.91%	1.13%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	17.47%	15.67%	11.43%	10.41%	11.16%	11.48%	14.01%	13.15%
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	18.94%	29.72%	15.72%	32.64%	16.78%	31.01%	23.21%	21.95%
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	36.41%	45.39%	27.15%	43.05%	27.94%	42.50%	37.21%	35.11%

Table 4.2.2: Average residual waste generation weighted by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
PAPER	0.58	0.53	0.67	0.51	0.96	0.30	0.56	0.65
CARD & CARDBOARD	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.17	0.36	0.10	0.23	0.22
PLASTIC FILM	0.23	0.37	0.52	0.26	0.59	0.45	0.45	0.43
DENSE PLASTIC	0.45	0.39	0.96	0.43	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.51
TEXTILES	0.04	0.29	0.43	0.50	0.71	0.18	0.48	0.39
MISC COMBUSTIBLES	0.95	0.78	2.28	1.15	3.29	1.52	2.97	1.60
MISC NON-COMBUSTIBLES	0.53	0.34	0.89	0.34	1.13	0.04	0.03	0.62
GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.38	0.18
FERROUS METAL	0.22	0.09	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.05	0.21	0.14
NON-FERROUS METAL	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04
GARDEN WASTE	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.28	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.09
PUTRESCIBLES	0.69	1.32	1.28	2.14	1.68	1.44	2.01	1.37
FINES	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.02
HHW	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
WEEE	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.07
TOTAL	4.20	4.66	7.93	6.50	9.80	5.06	8.33	6.36
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	0.73	0.73	0.91	0.68	1.09	0.58	1.17	0.84
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	0.80	1.38	1.25	2.12	1.64	1.57	1.93	1.40
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.11	2.15	2.80	2.74	2.15	3.10	2.23

Figure 4.2.1: Average residual waste composition weighted by Acorn (%)

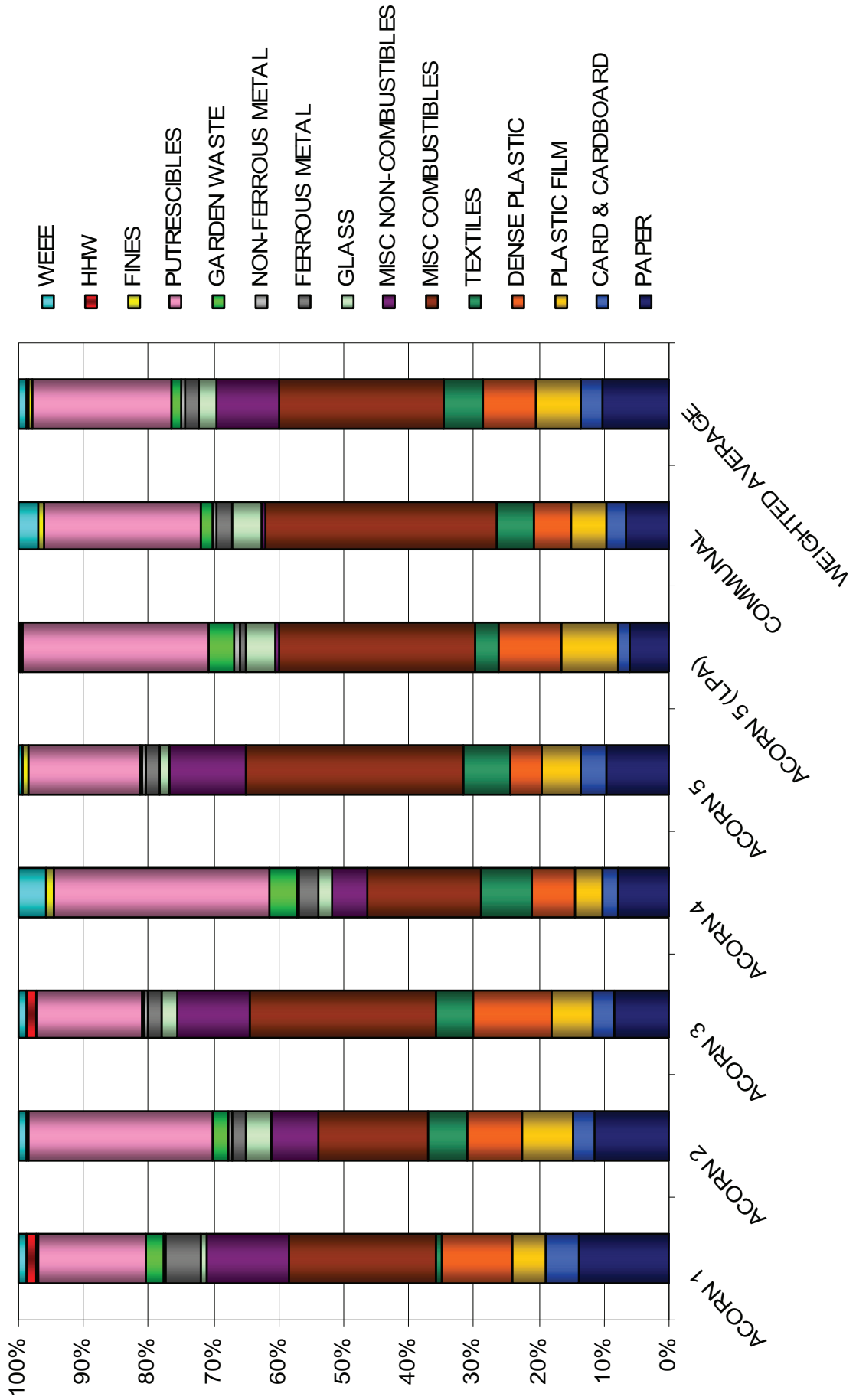
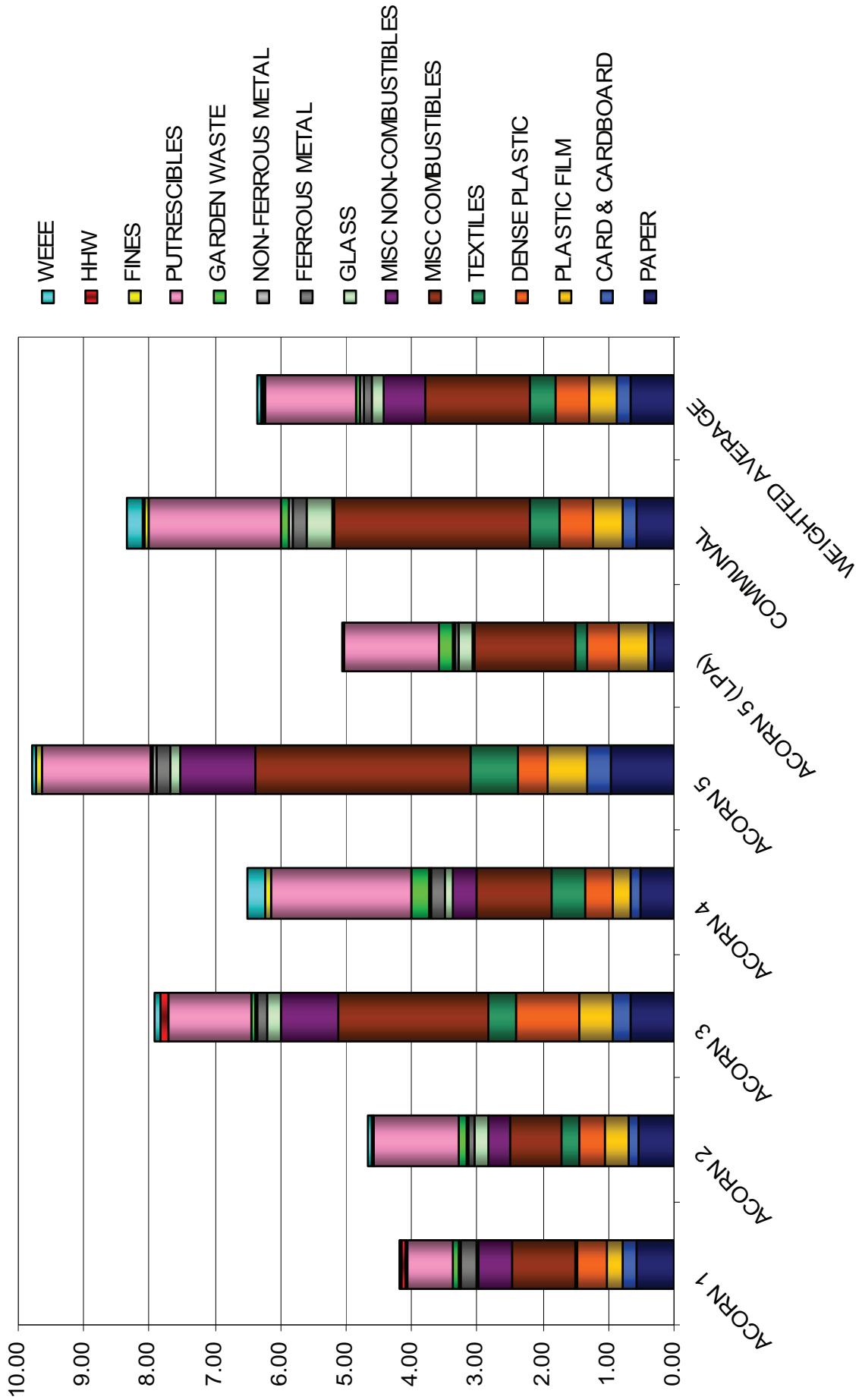


Figure 4.2.2: Average residual waste generation weighted by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.1 Organic Waste

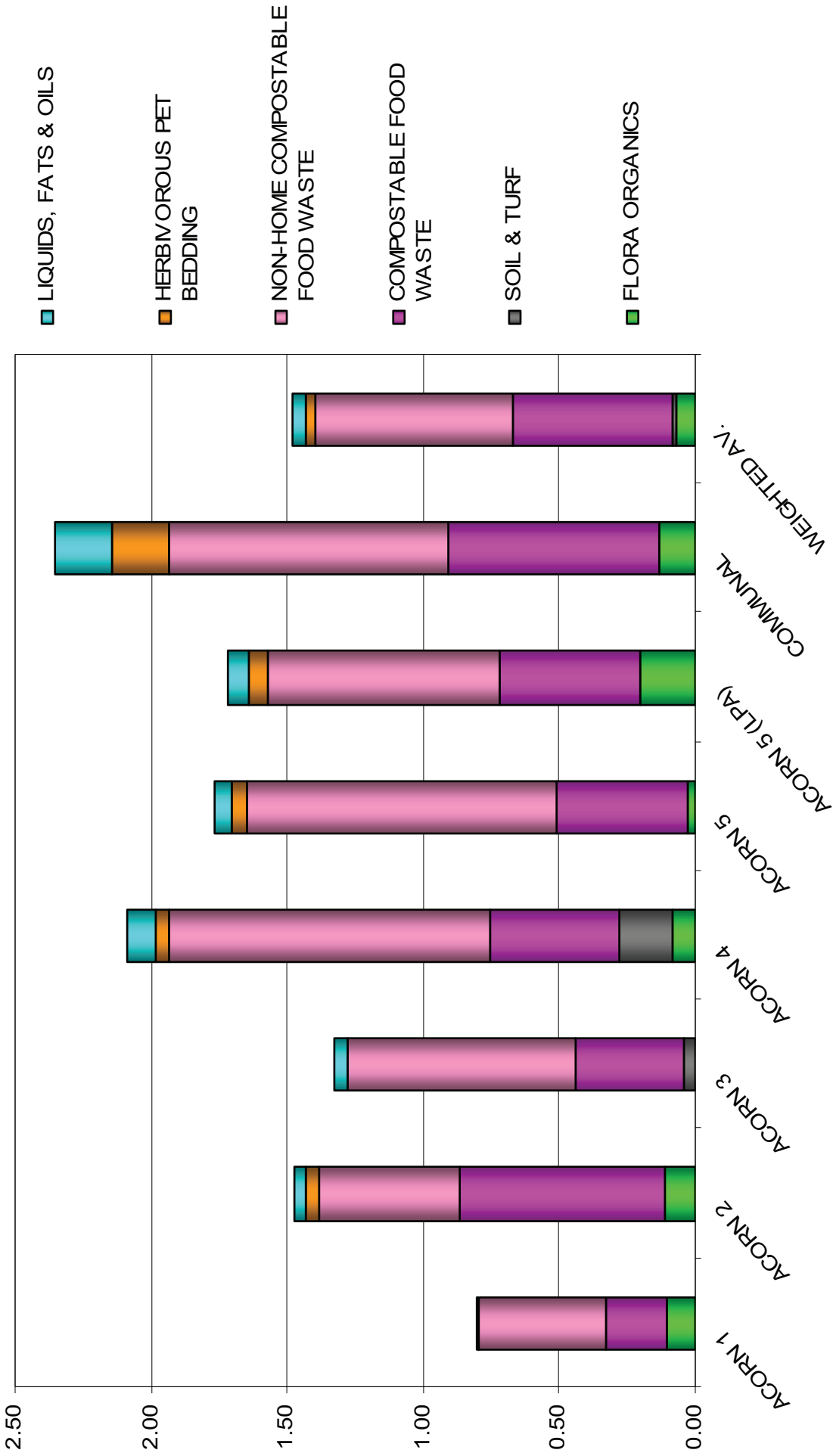
Organic waste, which includes garden and food waste (putrescibles), formed the greatest weight concentration of the primary waste categories for all Acorns. Ranges seen were from 16.7% from Acorn 3 households to 33.9% in Acorn 5 (LPA) households. Across the City as a whole around 23.3% of all residual waste (1.48kg/hh/wk) is classified as organic waste. Food waste accounted for between 15.6% (Acorn 3) and 27.4% (Acorn 2) of residual waste. Across the City as a whole around 20.6% of all residual waste (1.31kg/hh/wk) is classified as food waste. Currently Cambridge residents are able to recycle food waste at the kerbside using their green bin collection. Residents from Acorn 3 placed the most recyclable food into their residual bins at 2.81kg/hh/wk. Overall approximately 45% of this food waste (0.58kg/hh/wk) is potentially compostable in a general garden compost bin.

Residents throughout Cambridge can also utilise their green bins for the collection of general garden waste. In Acorns 3 and 5 levels of garden waste in residual bins were very low at 0.5% and 0.3% respectively. This equated to less than 0.05kg/hh/wk in total. In contrast the residual waste from Acorn 4 and Acorn 5(LPA) was over 4% garden waste; the equivalent of 0.28kg/hh/wk and 0.20kg/hh/wk respectively. Averaged for Cambridge it is seen that 17% of this garden waste consisted of soil and turf which is discouraged from the recycling collection. Across the City, recyclable forms of garden waste (i.e. garden clippings but not soil and turf) are responsible for an average of just 1.1%, or 0.07kg/hh/wk of residual waste. Table 4.2.1.1 and Figure 4.2.1.1 show the amounts of the different forms of organic waste found within the samples from each sample.

Table 4.2.1.1: Levels of organic wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL ORGANICS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
FLORA ORGANICS	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.07
SOIL & TURF	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
COMPOSTABLE FOOD WASTE	0.22	0.75	0.40	0.47	0.48	0.52	0.78	0.58
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOOD WASTE	0.47	0.52	0.84	1.19	1.14	0.85	1.02	0.73
HERBIVOROUS PET BEDDING	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.04
LIQUIDS, FATS & OILS	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.05
KG/HH/WK ORGANICS	0.80	1.48	1.33	2.09	1.77	1.72	2.35	1.48
% ORGANICS	19.08%	31.71%	16.71%	32.09%	18.06%	33.92%	28.22%	23.31%
KG/HH/WK FOOD WASTE	0.69	1.27	1.23	1.66	1.61	1.37	1.80	1.31
% FOOD WASTE	16.45%	27.37%	15.57%	25.53%	16.47%	27.00%	21.61%	20.59%

Figure 4.2.1.1: Levels of organic wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.2 Paper

On average, Acorn 1 residents had the highest concentrations of this type of waste (13.8%), with Acorn 5 disposing of the most at 0.96kg/hh/wk. In comparison just 5.9% (0.30kg/hh/wk) of residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was due to paper based materials. Across the City it was seen that around 10.2% or 0.65kg/hh/wk of residual waste consisted of discarded paper.

A proportion of this paper is available for recycling at the kerbside. Cambridge residents have a blue bin for recycling higher grade white paper such as newspapers, junk mail, envelopes and directories. In addition to this higher grade paper, Cambridge residents are able to place shredded paper into their green organics bin. It was found that between 50.5% (Acorn 3 and Acorn 5(LPA)) and 74.8% (Acorn 1) of paper could have been placed in either the blue or green bins as opposed to the residual bin.

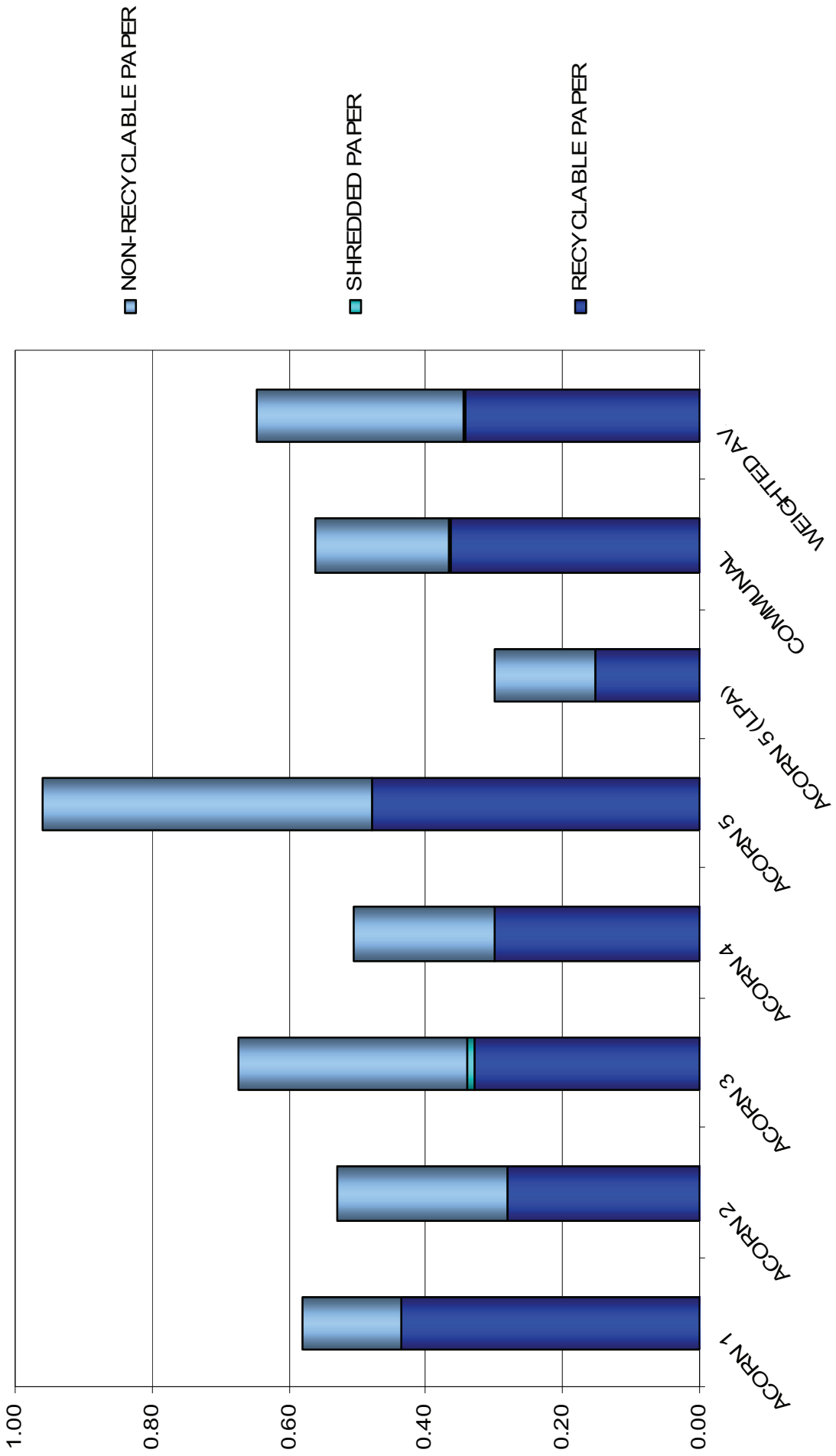
When accounting for all of the various types of paper within the residual waste, it is seen that 53.3% of residual paper was recyclable which accounted for 5.4% of all the residual waste or 0.35kg/hh/wk.

Table 4.2.2.1 and Figure 4.2.2.1 show the amounts of the different forms of paper waste for each Acorn.

Table 4.2.2.1: Levels of paper wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL PAPER	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.33	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.36	0.34
SHREDDED PAPER	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.15	0.25	0.33	0.21	0.48	0.15	0.20	0.30
KG/HH/WK TOTAL PAPER	0.58	0.53	0.67	0.51	0.96	0.30	0.56	0.65
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.34	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.37	0.35
% PAPER RECYCLABLE	74.77%	53.37%	50.52%	59.17%	49.83%	50.52%	65.29%	53.27%

Figure 4.2.2.1: Levels of paper wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.3 Card & Cardboard

On average, Acorn 1 residents had the highest concentrations of this type of waste (5%), with Acorn 5 disposing of the most at 0.36kg/hh/wk. In comparison just 1.9% (0.10kg/hh/wk) of residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was due to card and cardboard based materials. Across the City it was seen that around 3.5% or 0.22kg/hh/wk of residual waste consisted of discarded card and cardboard.

A proportion of this card & cardboard is available for recycling at the kerbside. Cambridge residents have a blue bin for recycling thin card, corrugated cardboard and drinks cartons. It was found that between 65% (Acorn 1) and 94% (Acorn 5-LPA) of card and cardboard could have been placed in the blue bin as opposed to the residual bin. Across Cambridge, 84% of residual card and cardboard was compatible with recycling collections which accounted for 2.9% of all the residual waste or 0.18kg/hh/wk.

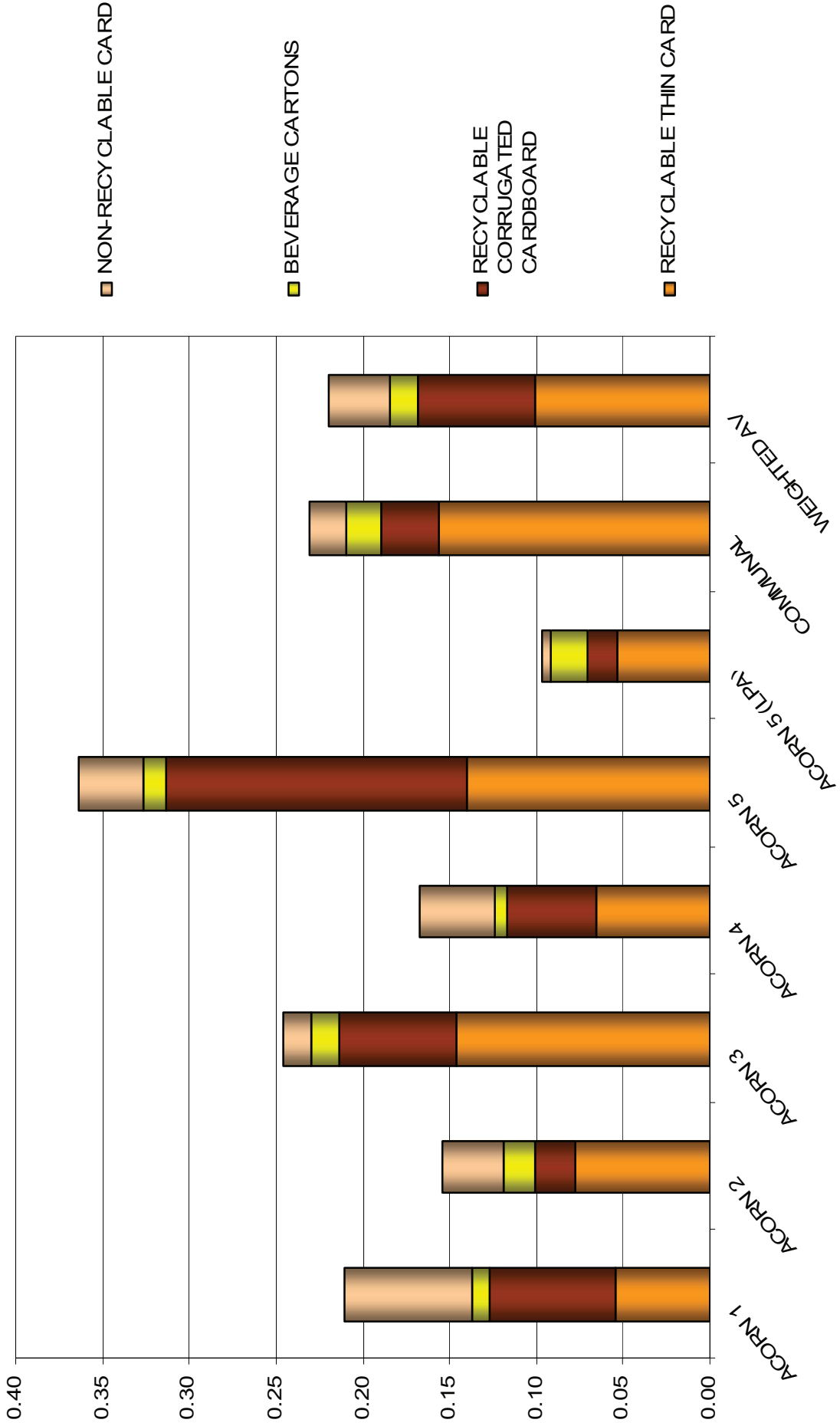
Table 4.2.3.1 and Figure 4.2.3.1 show the amounts of the different forms of card and cardboard waste for each Acorn.

When combining paper and card together it is estimated that 61% of that present in residual bins could have been recycled via kerbside recycling collections. This amounts to 8.3% of all the residual waste being collected – a total of 0.53kg/hh/wk.

Table 4.2.3.1: Levels of card wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL CARD	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE THIN CARD	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.14	0.05	0.16	0.10
RECYCLABLE CORRUGATED CARDBOARD	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.07
BEVERAGE CARTONS	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
NON-RECYCLABLE CARD	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.04
KG/HH/WK TOTAL CARD & CARDBOARD	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.17	0.36	0.10	0.23	0.22
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.12	0.33	0.09	0.21	0.18
% CARD KERBSIDE RECYCLABLE	65.22%	77.15%	93.19%	74.50%	89.79%	94.04%	90.71%	83.93%

Figure 4.2.3.1: Levels of card wastes within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.4 Plastics

As a UK average approximately 12% of the waste disposed of by households is plastic. In this sampling campaign average ranges seen were 10.7% total plastic by weight from Acorn 4 households to 18.6% in the waste from Acorn 3 households. Cambridge residents currently recycle plastic bottles as part of their blue bin collections. Across the City as a whole, 14.9% of residual waste was classified as plastic which equates to 0.94kg/hh/wk. On the whole plastic waste, although not heavy in itself, can produce large volumes of waste.

Figure 4.2.4.1 clearly shows the levels of recyclable plastic bottles within the plastic portion of the residual waste. On average, around 46% of this plastic waste present in the residual was due to plastic film with the remainder being dense plastic. Up to 9.9% of residual dense plastic consisted of plastic bottles meaning that just 0.8% of residual waste (0.05kg/hh/wk) collected throughout Cambridge was made up of plastic bottles that could have been recycled. Up to 0.13kg/hh/wk of plastic bottles were seen in communal bins representing over a quarter of all the dense plastic present.

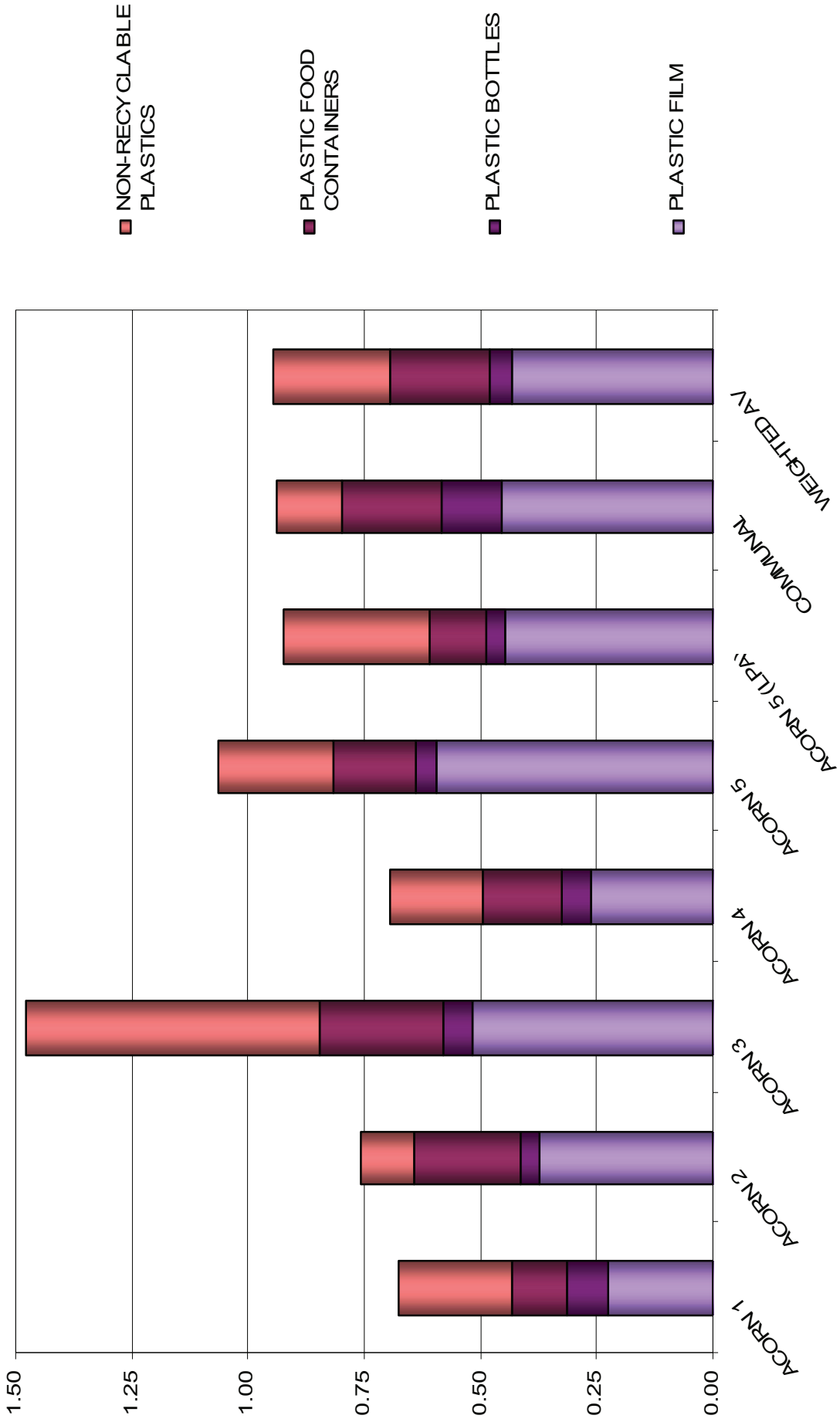
From July 2012 Cambridge households will be able to recycle plastic food containers in addition to plastic bottles. On average these formed 3.4% of the total residual waste equating to 0.21kg/hh/wk. This means that 0.27kg/hh/wk or 4.2% of the residual waste is due to recyclable plastic bottles and containers.

Table 4.2.4.1 and Figure 4.2.4.1 show the amounts of the different forms of plastic waste found within the residual samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.4.1: Levels of plastics within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL PLASTICS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PLASTIC FILM	0.23	0.37	0.52	0.26	0.59	0.45	0.45	0.43
PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.05
PLASTIC FOOD CONTAINERS	0.12	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.22	0.21
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	0.25	0.11	0.63	0.20	0.24	0.31	0.14	0.25
KG/HH/WK TOTAL PLASTIC	0.68	0.76	1.48	0.70	1.06	0.92	0.94	0.94
% DENSE PLASTIC RECYCLABLE	19.39%	11.04%	6.41%	14.22%	9.84%	9.18%	26.63%	9.85%

Figure 4.2.4.1: Levels of plastics within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.5 Metals

In this sampling campaign average concentrations of residual metals were seen to be 1.9% total metal by weight from Acorn 5(LPA) households to 5.8% in the waste from Acorn 1 households, averaging 2.8% overall. Cambridge residents have access to a recycling collection of food and drink cans as well as empty aerosols and clean foil via their blue bin service. The average weight of metals in the residual waste from Acorn 5(LPA) was 0.09kg/hh/wk rising to 0.27kg/hh/wk in communal bins.

A proportion of this metal waste is available for recycling at the kerbside relative to the blue bin collection. It was found that just 13% of Acorn 1 metals were recyclable rising to 77% for the metals in Acorn 5(LPA) residual waste. Across the City an average of 52.5% or 0.09kg/hh/wk of residual metal is classified as recyclable, this equates to 1.5% of all collected residual waste.

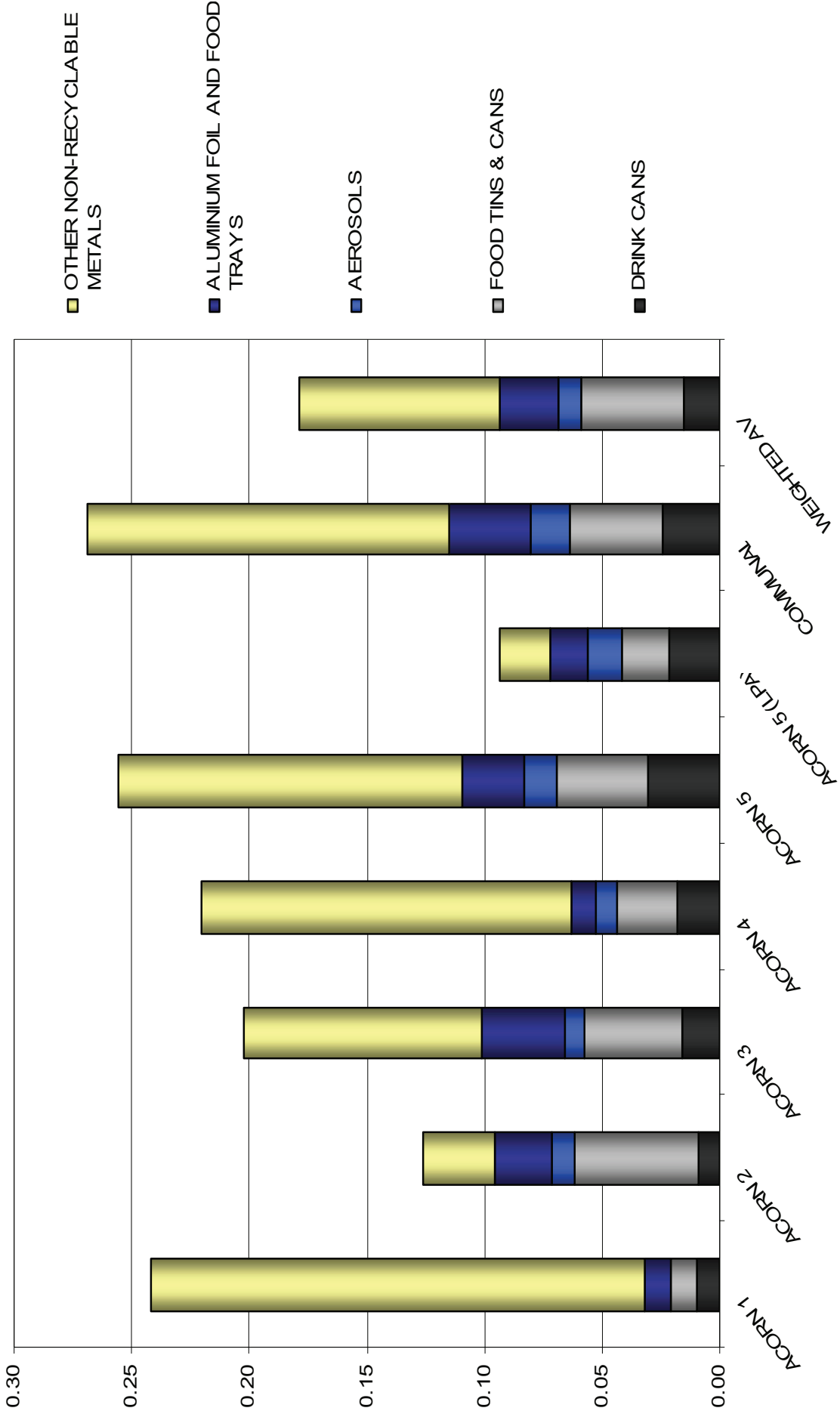
On the whole 78% of metals were ferrous accounting for 0.14kg/hh/wk with non-ferrous metals contributing 0.04kg/hh/wk. The majority of metallic waste present in all samples was seen to be ferrous.

Table 4.2.5.1 and Figure 4.2.5.1 show the amounts of the different forms of metallic waste found within the samples from each Acorn. Food cans tend to require a degree of washing before being placed into recycling containers and as such are often less well diverted than cleaner drinks cans.

Table 4.2.5.1: Levels of metals within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL METALS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
DRINK CANS	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
FOOD TINS & CANS	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04
AEROSOLS	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
ALUMINIUM FOIL AND FOOD TRAYS	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
OTHER NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	0.21	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.08
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.09
TOTAL METALS	0.24	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.09	0.27	0.18
% FERROUS	90.16%	71.00%	79.19%	87.30%	78.93%	55.42%	77.02%	77.64%
% RECYCLABLE	13.31%	76.02%	49.78%	28.45%	42.69%	77.11%	42.82%	52.46%

Figure 4.2.5.1: Levels of metals within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.6 Glass

In this sampling campaign the average concentration of residual glass was seen to be 1% total glass by weight from Acorn 1 households rising to 4.6% in the waste from communal bins. Cambridge residents are able to recycle glass bottles and jars at the kerbside using their blue bin service. The weight of glass in the residual waste from Acorn 1 was 0.04kg/hh/wk rising to 0.38kg/hh/wk in communal bins. This represented a City wide average of 2.8% or 0.18kg/hh/wk.

A proportion of this glass consists of bottles and jars which could have been recycled at the kerbside. It was found that across Cambridge an average of 94% or 0.16kg/hh/wk of residual glass is classified as recyclable, this equates to 2.6% of all collected residual waste.

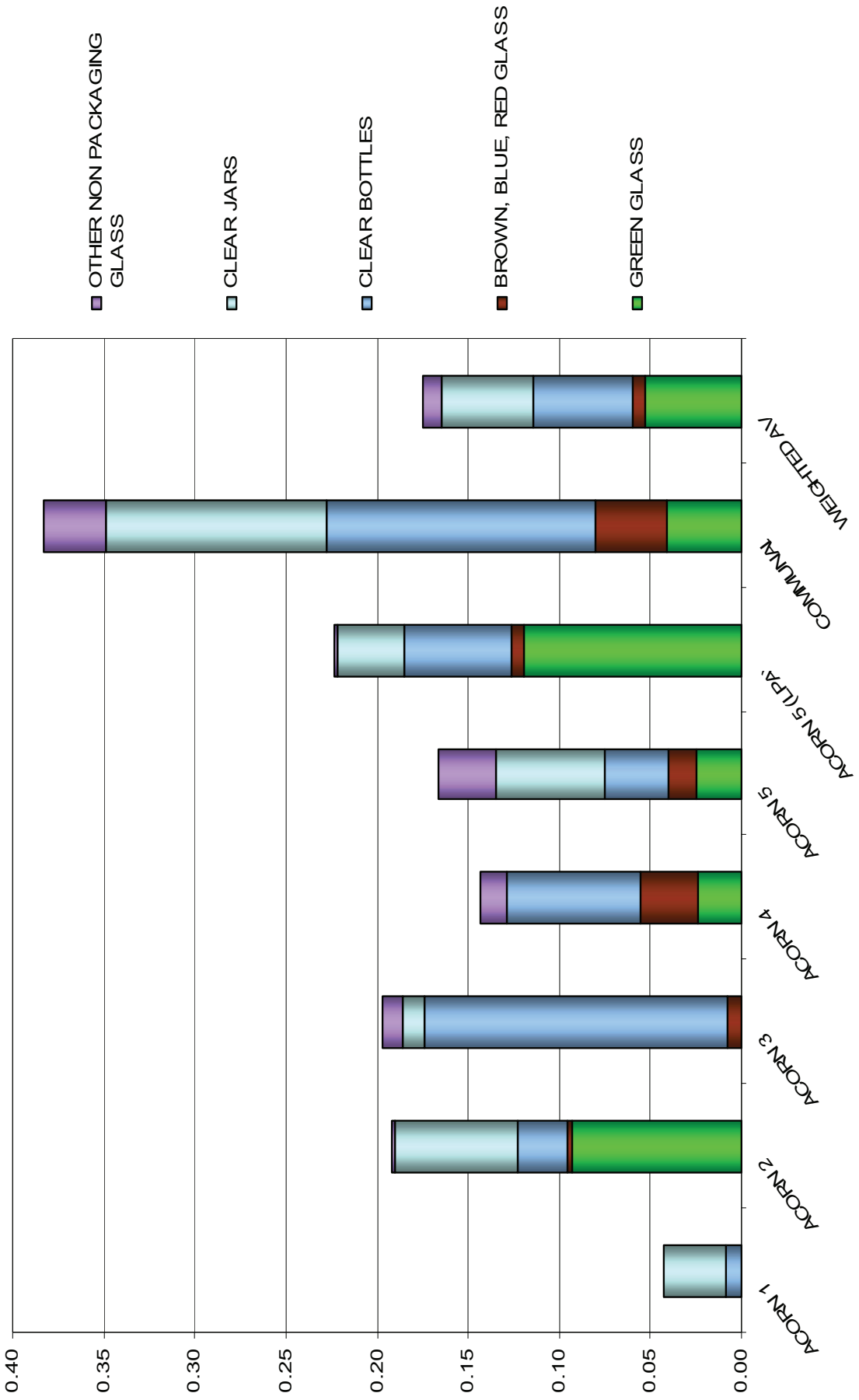
In most samples the majority of recyclable glass was seen to be higher grade clear glass, across Cambridge 64% of recyclable glass was clear, accounting for 0.11kg/hh/wk of residual waste. Around 52% of the clear glass was due to jars as opposed to bottles.

Table 4.2.6.1 and Figure 4.2.6.1 show the amounts of the different forms of glass waste found within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.6.1: Levels of glass within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL GLASS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
GREEN GLASS	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.04	0.05
BROWN, BLUE, RED GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01
CLEAR BOTTLES	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.15	0.05
CLEAR JARS	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.05
OTHER NON PACKAGING GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01
KG/HH/WK TOTAL GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.38	0.18
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.35	0.16
% RECYCLABLE	100%	98.99%	94.36%	89.99%	80.74%	99.24%	91.15%	94.17%
% OF RECYCLABLE GLASS - CLEAR	100%	49.56%	95.85%	57.08%	70.33%	42.98%	76.93%	63.76%

Figure 4.2.6.1: Levels of glass within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.7 Textiles

The concentration of residual textile waste was seen to be 1% textiles from Acorn 1 households to 7.7% in the waste from Acorn 4 households. Cambridge residents are currently not able to recycle textiles at the kerbside. The average weight of textile waste in the residual waste from Acorn 1 was 0.04kg/hh/wk rising to 0.71kg/hh/wk in Acorn 5. On average 6.2% or 0.39kg/hh/wk of residual waste is classified as textile waste.

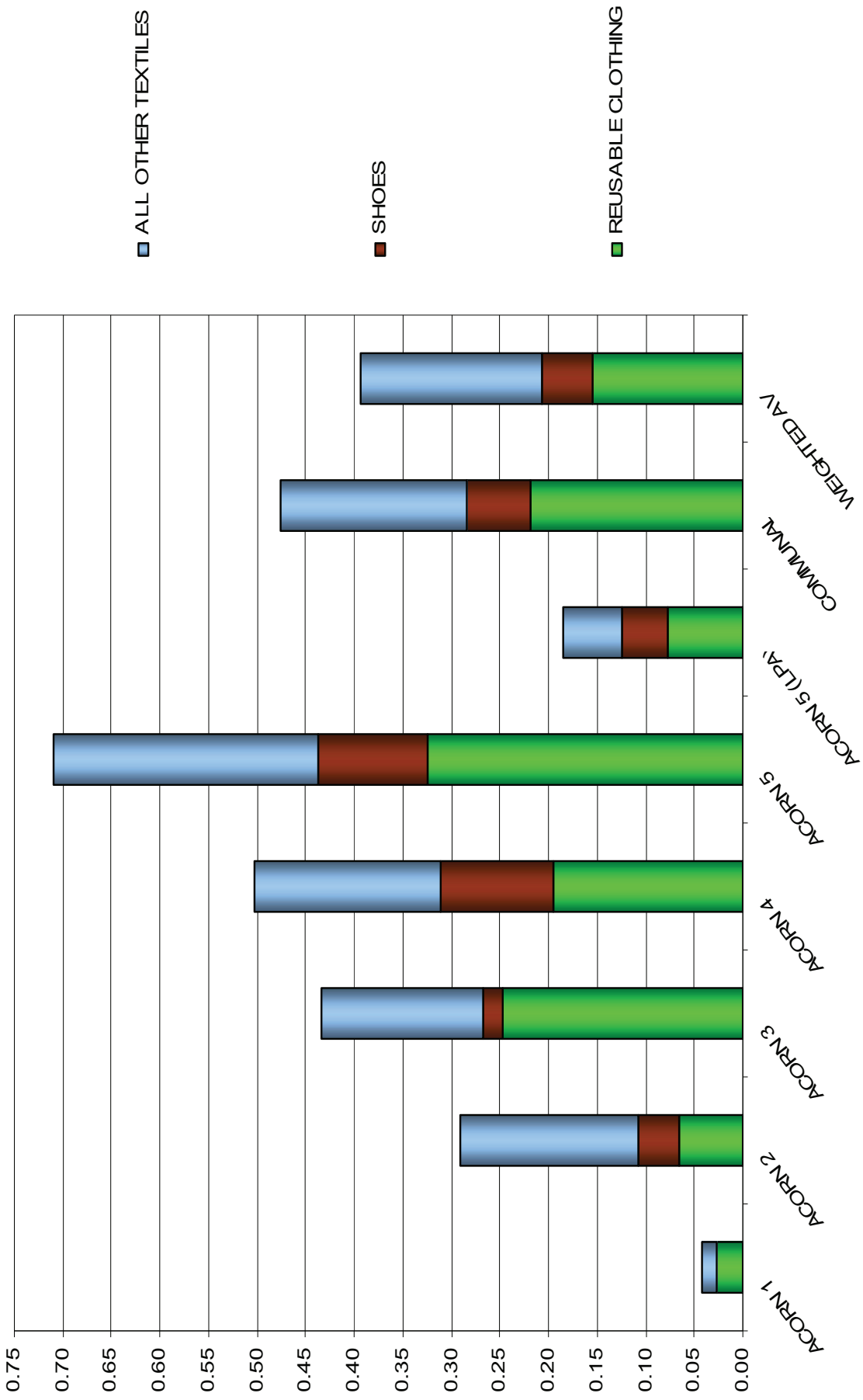
A proportion of this textile waste is available for recycling either at bring banks or charity outlets in the form of reusable clothes and shoes. It was found that between 37% (Acorn 2) and 67% of Acorn 5(LPA) of textile waste was of this potentially recyclable type. Up to 0.44kg/hh/wk (Acorn 5) of recyclable textiles are being placed into the residual waste by Cambridge householders. Across Cambridge an average of 52.5% or 0.21kg/hh/wk of residual textiles is classified as reusable, this equates to 3.3% of all collected residual waste.

Table 4.2.7.1 and Figure 4.2.7.1 show the amounts of the different forms of textile waste found within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.7.1: Levels of textiles within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL TEXTILES	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
REUSABLE CLOTHING	0.03	0.07	0.25	0.20	0.33	0.08	0.22	0.15
SHOES	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.05
ALL OTHER TEXTILES	0.01	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.27	0.06	0.19	0.19
KG/HH/WK TOTAL TEXTILES	0.04	0.29	0.43	0.50	0.71	0.18	0.48	0.39
KG/HH/WK REUSABLE TEXTILES	0.03	0.11	0.27	0.31	0.44	0.12	0.28	0.21
% REUSABLE TEXTILES	66.10%	36.88%	61.45%	61.89%	61.69%	67.35%	59.77%	52.51%

Figure 4.2.7.1: Levels of textiles within residual waste of each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)



4.2.8 Hazardous Items (HHW) & WEEE

In this sampling campaign the average overall concentration of hazardous and WEEE waste was seen to be 1.6% which equates to around 0.10kg/hh/wk. Acorn 4 households disposed of the most HHW and WEEE waste, where it was responsible for 4.3% of collected waste or 0.28kg/hh/wk. Table 4.2.8.1 shows the amounts of HHW and WEEE within the samples from each Acorn.

Table 4.2.8.1: Levels of HHW and WEEE within each Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

RESIDUAL HHW & WEEE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HHW	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03
WEEE	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.07
TOTAL	0.11	0.06	0.21	0.28	0.07	0.02	0.25	0.10
% HHW & WEEE	2.64%	1.40%	2.65%	4.27%	0.67%	0.44%	3.00%	1.61%

HHW	WEEE
PAINT	CHARGERS
HALOGEN BULB	GAME REMOTE
BATTERIES	XMAS LIGHTS
MEDICINES	THERMOSTAT
WEED KILLER	MOBILE PHONE
	TORCHES
	SMOKE ALARM
	SWITCH
	MODEM
	LAMPS
	KETTLES
	STEREO & SPEAKERS
	MOTOR
	TELEPHONE
	HAIR STRAIGHTENERS
	CABLES & LEADS
	SOCKERS
	DEEP FAT FRYER
	FAN
	BLENDER
	CALCULATOR

4.2.9 Disposable Nappies

The profile of this type of waste has increased in recent years. Levels of this waste within the residual bins of households with babies can be extremely high. In this survey the concentrations of disposable nappies ranged between 1.3% in Acorn 3 up to 33.5% in communal bins. Communal bins were seen to contain around 2.79kg/hh/wk of disposable nappies. Throughout Cambridge as a whole around 17% of collected residual waste consists of disposable nappies, which equates to 1.08kg/hh/wk.

4.3 Potential recyclability of the residual waste

The overall recyclability of the residual waste relates to all the items present that could have been accepted into the kerbside recycling schemes currently running in Cambridge. Results from the survey showed that the overall recyclability of the residual waste was highest in Acorn 2 households at 45.4%, and lowest in Acorn 3 at 27.2%. Across Cambridge it is expected that 35.1% of all residual waste being disposed of is recyclable at the kerbside.

The majority of the recyclable materials present within the residual waste were compatible with the green organics bin. On average 22% of residual waste could have been recycled in the green bin ranging from 15.7% of Acorn 3 waste up to 32.6% of Acorn 4 waste.

On average just over 13% of the residual waste throughout Cambridge was recyclable via the blue bin collection. Around 10.4% of the residual waste from Acorn 4 was compatible with blue bins compared with 17.5% of that from Acorn 1.

Table 4.3.1.1: Proportion of residual waste currently recyclable relative to current schemes (%)

% RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	17.47%	15.67%	11.43%	10.41%	11.16%	11.48%	14.01%	13.15%
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	18.94%	29.72%	15.72%	32.64%	16.78%	31.01%	23.21%	21.95%
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	36.41%	45.39%	27.15%	43.05%	27.94%	42.50%	37.21%	35.11%

In terms of the amount of recyclables disposed of it is seen that Acorn 1 householders place around 1.53kg/hh/wk of materials in residual bins that could either be placed into their blue or green recycling bins. For communal bins this amount was 3.1kg/hh/wk. Across Cambridge around 2.23kg/hh/wk of recyclable material is being disposed of in the residual waste.

Table 4.3.1.2: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste currently and potentially recyclable relative to current schemes

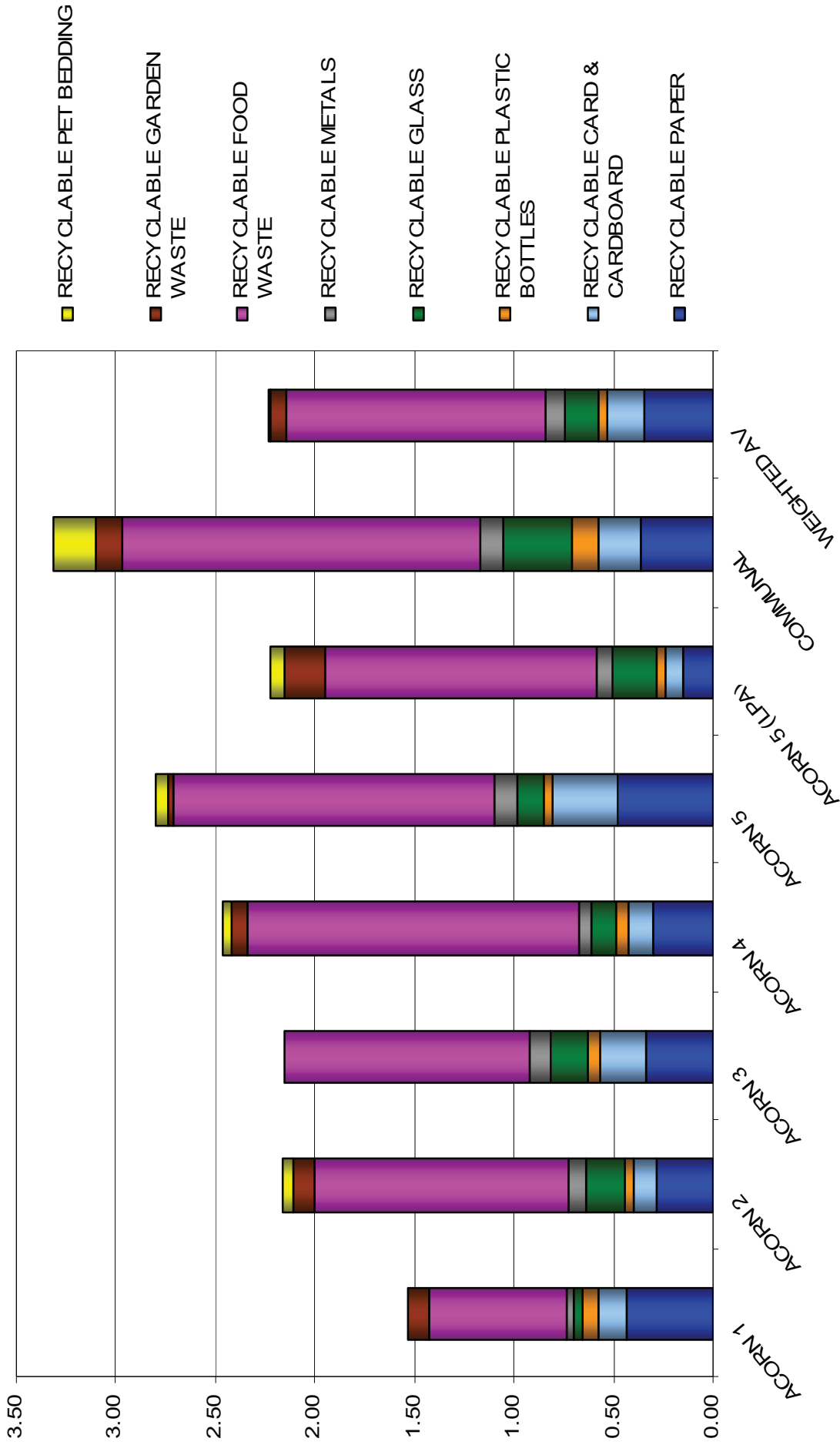
KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE BIN RECYCLABLE	0.73	0.73	0.91	0.68	1.09	0.58	1.17	0.84
GREEN BIN RECYCLABLE	0.80	1.38	1.25	2.12	1.64	1.57	1.93	1.40
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.11	2.15	2.80	2.74	2.15	3.10	2.23

Figure 4.3.1.1 clearly shows the levels of residual materials currently collectable in the recycling collections available in Cambridge. Different households were seen to dispose of differing levels of recyclable materials, both in terms of volume and composition (Table 4.3.1.3). Without exception it is seen that the two Acorn 5 samples and the waste from the communal bins contained the highest levels of each material compatible with kerbside recycling.

Table 4.3.1.3: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste potentially recyclable relative to Acorn (Kg/hh/wk)

KG/HH/WK RECYCLABLE MATERIALS WITHIN RESIDUAL WASTE	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	0.43	0.28	0.34	0.30	0.48	0.15	0.37	0.35
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.12	0.33	0.09	0.21	0.18
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.05
RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.04	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.35	0.16
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.09
RECYCLABLE FOOD WASTE	0.69	1.27	1.23	1.66	1.61	1.37	1.80	1.31
RECYCLABLE GARDEN WASTE	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.07
RECYCLABLE PET BEDDING	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.01
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	1.53	2.16	2.15	2.47	2.80	2.22	3.31	2.23

Figure 4.3.1.1: Kg/hh/wk of residual waste potentially recyclable relative to Acorn (Kg/hh/wk)



4.4 Biodegradable waste

These figures are useful when considering the proportion of biodegradable waste, which may be subject to the national provision of the Landfill Directive. The data has been calculated using the compositional data in accordance with the percentages outlined in previous reports. For example, only 50% of miscellaneous combustible materials are considered to be biodegradable whereas 100% of paper and card is considered to be biodegradable.

National average figures are around 68%; in this survey the biodegradability of residual waste weighted across Cambridge was well below this level at 50.7%. Acorn 4 residual waste displayed the highest concentration of biodegradable items at 59.4%, with Acorn 3 residual waste being just 44.4% biodegradable. On average, around 3.22kg/hh/wk of biodegradable material was being placed into residual containers by Cambridge residents.

Table 4.4.1: Percentage composition of residual waste per Acorn – biodegradable materials

BIODEGRADABLE CONTRIBUTION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PAPER AND CARD	17.19%	12.94%	10.94%	9.61%	11.96%	7.39%	8.80%	12.25%
TEXTILES	0.50%	3.12%	2.74%	3.87%	3.62%	1.83%	2.85%	3.10%
MISC. COMBUSTIBLE*	11.26%	8.35%	14.36%	8.84%	16.80%	15.07%	17.84%	12.60%
	7.94%	5.73%	8.53%	4.78%	12.16%	12.51%	16.76%	8.51%
PUTRESCIBLES	18.98%	30.22%	16.40%	36.43%	17.10%	31.74%	24.44%	22.53%
FINES	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.46%	0.10%	0.49%	0.18%
TOTAL BIODEGRADABLE	48.18%	54.63%	44.44%	59.36%	49.94%	56.13%	54.42%	50.66%

* Disposable nappies are part of the miscellaneous combustible section. Their contribution to this section of biodegradable waste is highlighted in red.

4.5 Packaging Waste

These figures are useful when considering the proportion of packaging waste, which may be subject to the national provision of the Landfill Directive. The data has been calculated using a similar method to that used to calculate biodegradability.

Levels of packaging in the residual waste ranged from 12.3% in Acorn 5 residual waste to 22.1% in Acorn 2 residual waste. On average, around 1.08kg/hh/wk of packaging materials were being placed into residual containers by Cambridge residents, 17% of the total waste being disposed of.

Table 4.5.1: Percentage composition of residual waste per Acorn – packaging materials

PACKAGING CONTRIBUTION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
PAPER AND CARD	4.62%	4.43%	3.32%	2.98%	4.28%	2.41%	3.88%	4.09%
PLASTIC FILM	3.69%	5.06%	4.61%	2.62%	2.89%	5.53%	3.40%	4.11%
DENSE PLASTIC	7.36%	6.70%	4.88%	3.90%	2.81%	4.28%	4.41%	4.96%
GLASS	1.01%	4.08%	2.34%	1.99%	1.37%	4.39%	4.18%	2.59%
METALS	0.63%	1.79%	1.05%	0.89%	0.98%	1.27%	1.17%	1.27%
TOTAL PACKAGING	17.31%	22.06%	16.20%	12.37%	12.34%	17.87%	17.05%	17.02%

5) Mixed dry recycling waste

5.1 Set out rates and waste generation

Table 5.1.1 and Figure 5.1.1 highlight the set out rates for blue recycling bins observed at the time waste was collected for compositional analysis. Table 5.1.2 and Figure 5.1.2 show the amount of mixed recycling waste generated in kg/hh/wk. The same houses were visited that had their residual waste surveyed. It was possible to calculate the set out relating to the proportion of these households actively placing out their waste. The amount of waste in kilograms per household per week is derived from the number of households who could set out waste and not just those that are participating. Set out rates for mixed recycling waste ranged between 66% for Acorn 4 and 84% for Acorn 3. Across Cambridge it is estimated that around 78% of residents are placing out their blue bins for collection.

Table 5.1.1: Average Set Out for mixed recycling waste (%)

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	74%
2	75%
3	84%
4	66%
5	82%
5 (LPA)	78%
COMMUNAL	N/A
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	78%

In this survey the average amount of mixed recycling generated in blue bins ranged between 2.36kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1 to 3.83kg/hh/wk from Acorn 3. Across Cambridge around 3.16kg/hh/wk of blue bin recycling waste is being placed out for collection at the kerbside.

Table 5.1.2: Average Mixed Recycling waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	2.36
2	3.07
3	3.83
4	2.95
5	3.09
5 (LPA)	2.52
COMMUNAL	3.80
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	3.16

Figure 5.1.1: Average Set Out for mixed recycling waste (%)

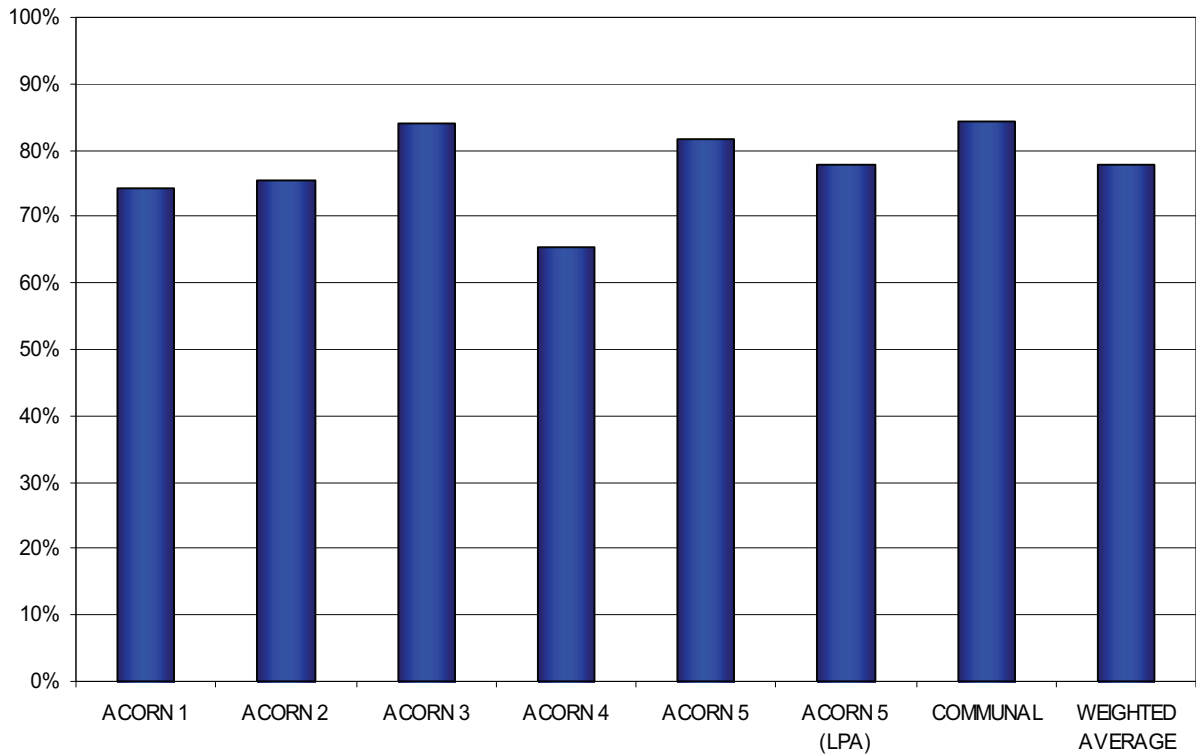
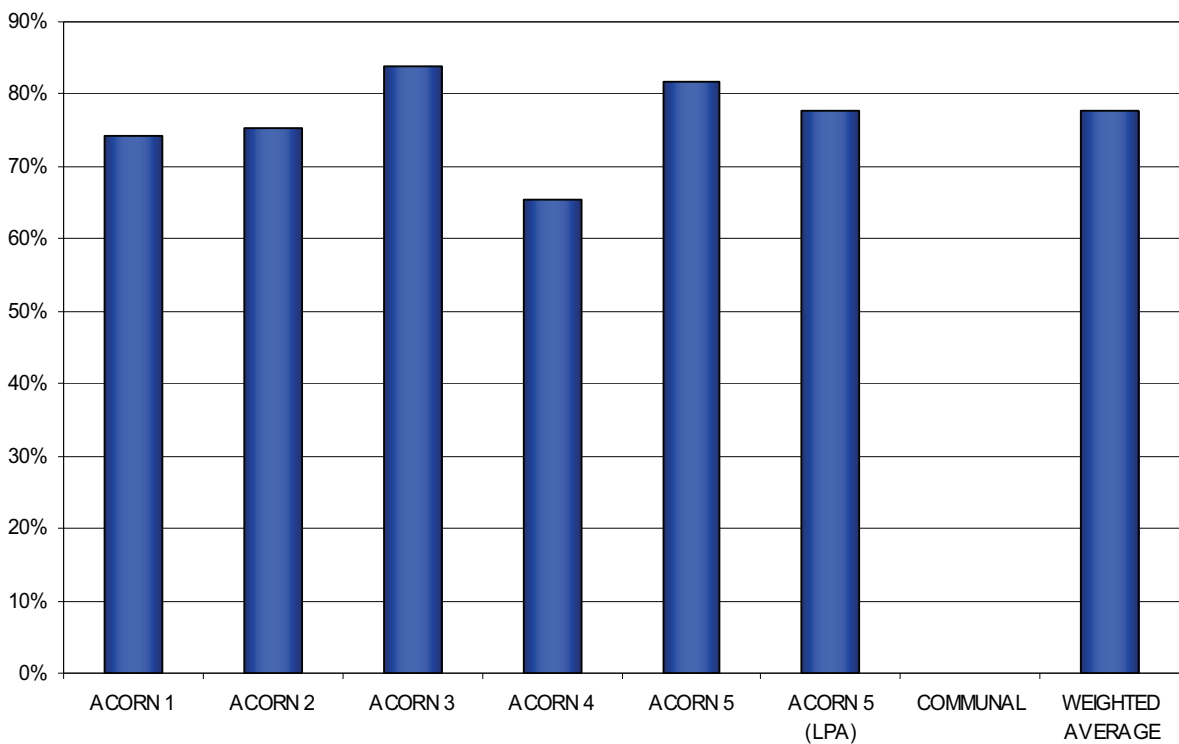


Figure 5.1.2: Average Mixed recycling waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)



5.2 Compositional analysis of mixed recycling waste

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the mixed recycling waste presented by households sampled throughout Cambridge. Hand sorting of the recycling waste gave concentration by weight figures for the fifteen main categories of waste as well as the more detailed sub-categories. Results can again be expressed in terms of percentage concentration and kg/hh/wk for individual samples and in relation to the household Acorn type surveyed. Table 5.2.1 and Figure 5.2.1 show mixed recycling data in terms of percentage composition with Table 5.2.2 and Figure 5.2.2 showing generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk for each sample taken from the blue recycling bins.

As residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable; then recycling waste will contain a fraction that is deemed to be contamination. That is to say that it is not compatible with the materials currently acceptable to the recycling container it is placed into.

Table 5.2.1: Composition of mixed recycling (% concentration) by Acorn

BLUE BIN RECYCLING	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	50.89%	46.17%	23.96%	25.91%	23.28%	31.61%	32.48%	36.16%
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	12.80%	12.42%	14.12%	13.13%	17.38%	13.94%	14.95%	13.85%
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	4.33%	4.28%	7.60%	5.74%	7.68%	8.58%	7.17%	5.76%
RECYCLABLE GLASS	18.59%	30.83%	41.13%	36.02%	35.39%	32.94%	25.61%	33.55%
RECYCLABLE METALS	5.08%	2.87%	6.02%	5.95%	5.12%	4.86%	5.56%	4.25%
CONTAMINATION MATERIALS	8.32%	3.43%	7.18%	13.23%	11.15%	8.06%	14.22%	6.42%
TOTAL RECYCLING	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 5.2.2: Composition of mixed recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn

BLUE BIN RECYCLING	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	1.20	1.42	0.92	0.76	0.72	0.80	1.24	1.14
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	0.30	0.38	0.54	0.39	0.54	0.35	0.57	0.44
RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLES	0.10	0.13	0.29	0.17	0.24	0.22	0.27	0.18
RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.44	0.95	1.58	1.06	1.09	0.83	0.97	1.06
RECYCLABLE METALS	0.12	0.09	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.21	0.13
CONTAMINATION MATERIALS	0.20	0.11	0.27	0.39	0.34	0.20	0.54	0.20
TOTAL RECYCLING	2.36	3.07	3.83	2.95	3.09	2.52	3.80	3.16

Figure 5.2.1: Composition of mixed recycling (%) by Acorn

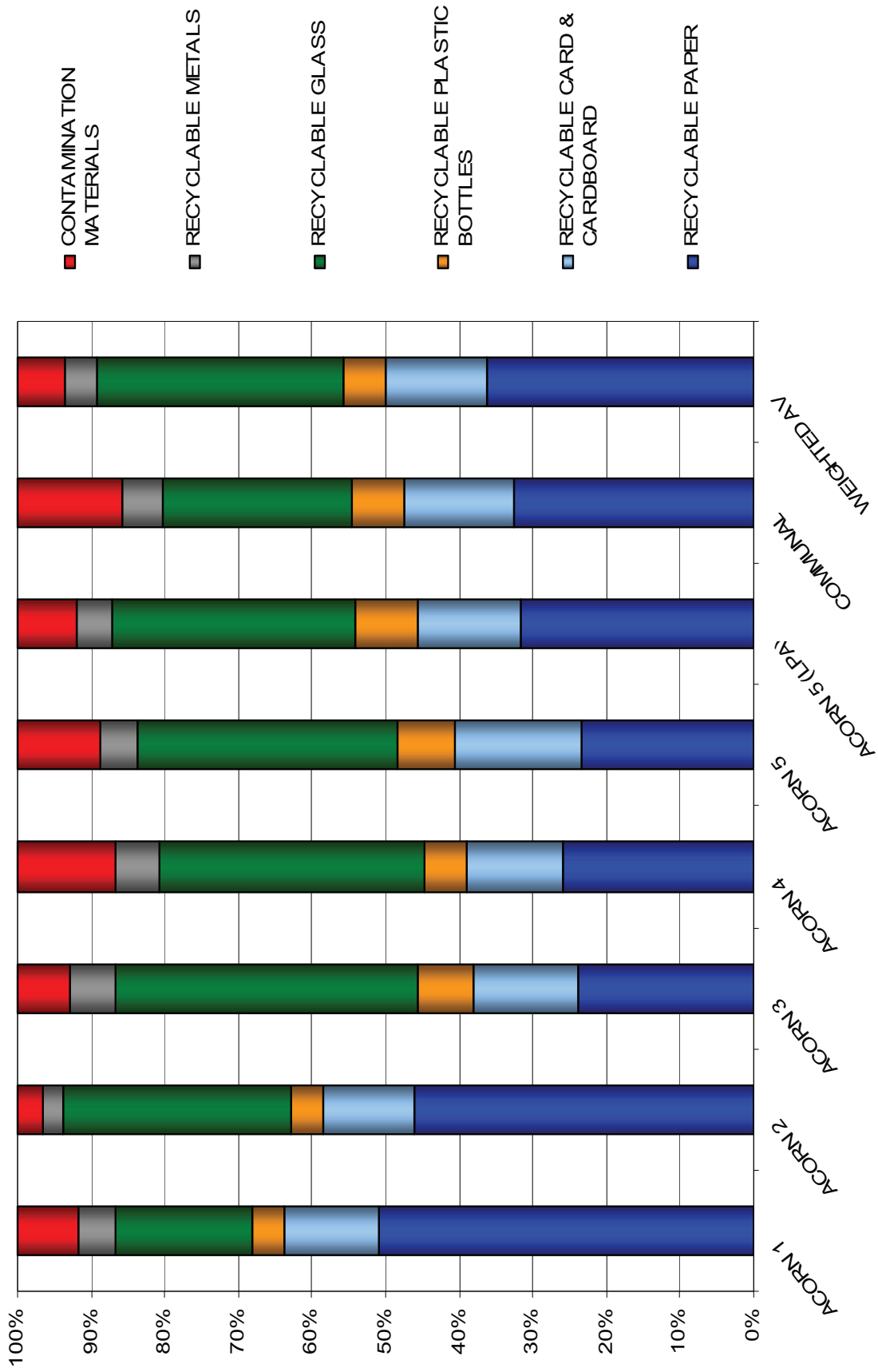
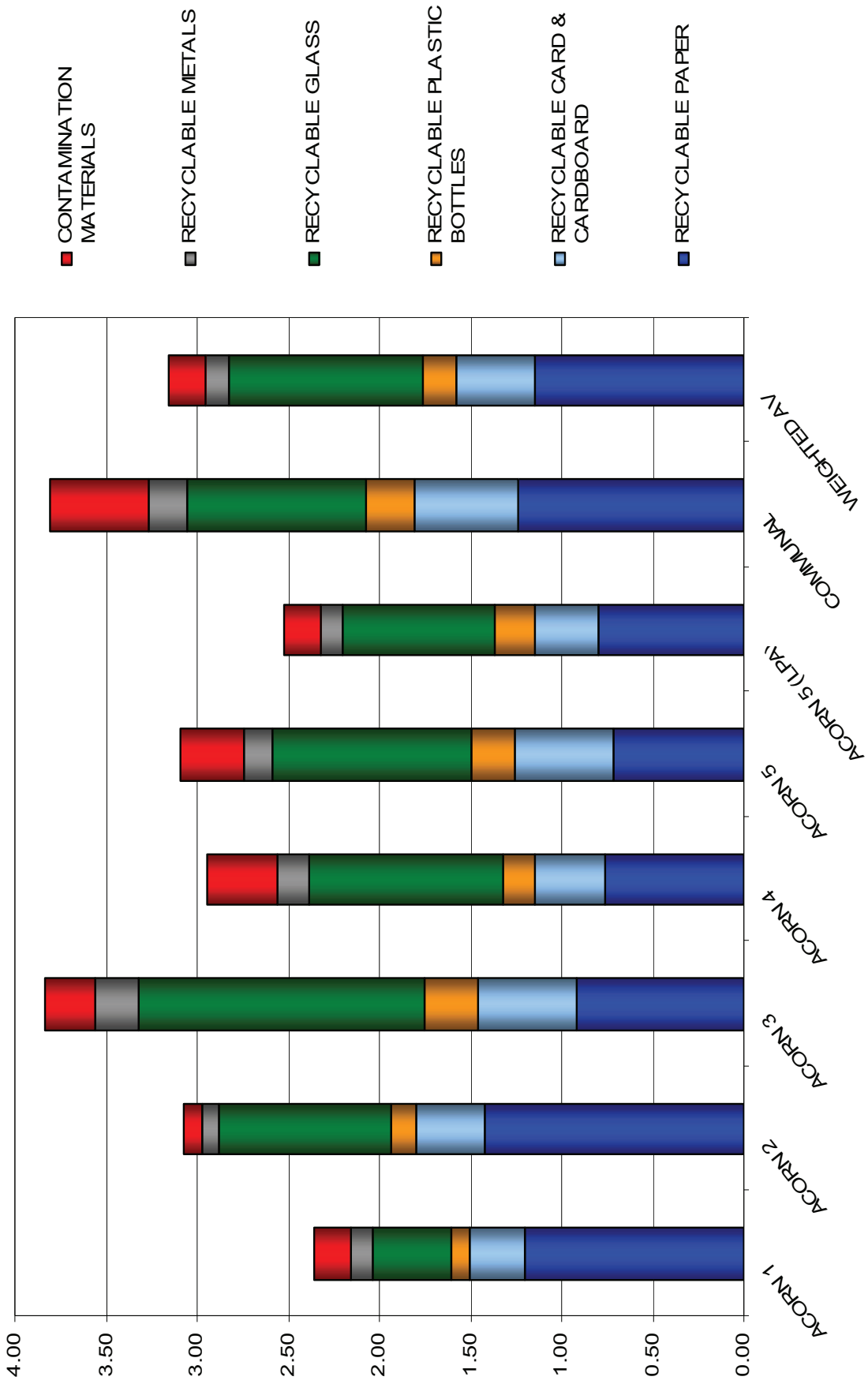


Figure 5.2.2: Composition of mixed recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn



5.3 Materials placed out for mixed recycling collections

This chapter looks in more detail at the individual materials placed out for blue bin recycling collections and highlights the effectiveness with which the mixed recycling scheme is capturing these items. Looking at the relationship between the residual and recycling waste streams presented will additionally give indications as to the overall diversion being achieved in the Cambridge samples.

Table 5.3.1 summarises the capture and diversion rates seen for the range of materials collected in the dry recycling collections. Recyclable paper, card & cardboard, plastics, glass and metals are collected in the blue bin.

Across Cambridge around 75.6% of all the materials currently collected in blue bins are being correctly recycled at the kerbside. Acorns 1 – 4 all recycled between 73% and 79% of their blue bin materials. In comparison Acorn 5 households recycled 69% whilst those using communal bins recycled just 58%. Overall it is estimated that 23.7% of kerbside waste throughout Cambridge is diverted through blue bin collections.

Table 5.3.1: Summary table for material capture and diversion rates (%) for mixed recycling

% CAPTURE RATES	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RECYCLABLE PAPER	73.72%	83.14%	72.96%	72.49%	59.96%	84.58%	83.29%	76.73%
RECYCLABLE CARD & CARDBOARD	72.89%	77.28%	72.19%	77.83%	66.54%	82.21%	81.76%	72.67%
PLASTIC BOTTLES	53.80%	75.57%	82.58%	73.38%	83.76%	83.16%	62.63%	78.24%
COLOURED GLASS BOTTLES & JARS	100.00%	87.60%	99.09%	88.53%	93.66%	72.18%	80.07%	91.55%
CLEAR GLASS BOTTLES	91.08%	86.29%	70.26%	89.58%	90.54%	81.91%	74.03%	82.40%
CLEAR GLASS JARS	79.37%	60.32%	96.72%	N/A	74.00%	86.58%	65.68%	75.68%
ALL RECYCLABLE GLASS	91.20%	83.29%	89.45%	89.15%	89.05%	78.94%	73.64%	86.53%
DRINK CANS	67.43%	75.29%	75.31%	82.71%	63.14%	64.51%	68.55%	71.54%
FOOD TINS	88.57%	51.11%	78.10%	73.66%	70.06%	75.17%	65.10%	65.51%
AEROSOLS	100.00%	35.30%	71.44%	61.23%	46.61%	52.05%	43.96%	51.30%
OTHER RECYCLABLE METALS	19.96%	7.86%	25.61%	26.29%	12.14%	29.91%	63.26%	14.45%
ALL RECYCLABLE METALS	78.80%	47.98%	69.56%	73.66%	59.18%	62.96%	63.49%	58.87%
ALL BLUE BIN MATERIALS	72.69%	79.14%	78.60%	77.33%	69.48%	77.35%	58.45%	76.55%
% DIVERSION	15.19%	30.96%	21.27%	21.04%	18.11%	21.66%	22.01%	23.69%

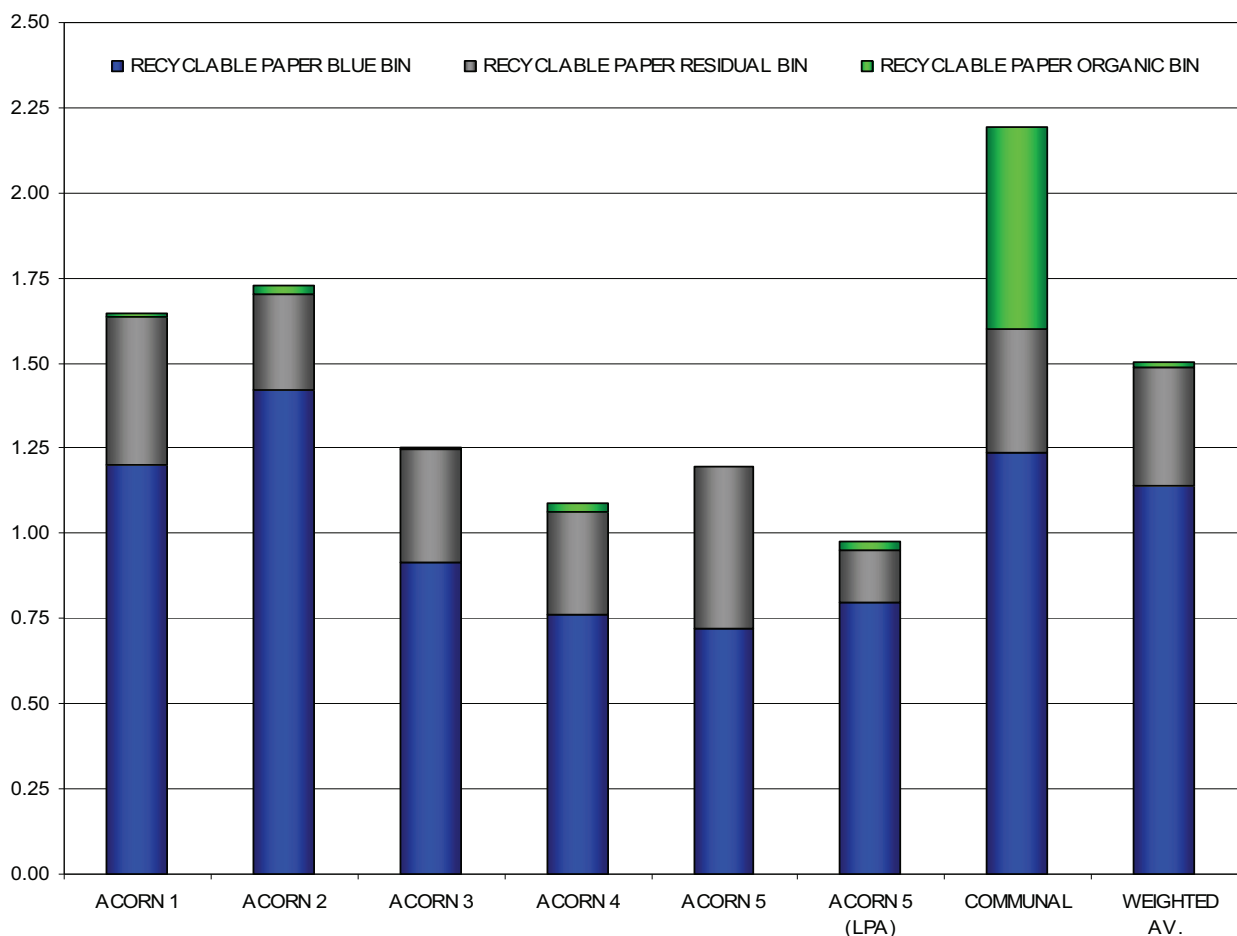
5.3.1 Paper Capture

Acorn 2 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable paper with 82% correctly being recycled; they generated 1.73kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in communal bin areas captured the least recyclable paper at 56% additionally they also generated the most of this recyclable paper at 2.19kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 1.50kg/hh/wk of recyclable paper is generated with around 76% being correctly placed into the blue bin*.

There are many different forms of paper and decisions have to be made by residents as to whether a particular piece of paper is to go into the recycling or residual waste. On average, the majority of all recyclable forms of paper are being correctly diverted by all the residents sampled although there is around 0.36kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable paper not being placed into blue bins. On average 23% of recyclable paper is in the residual bin with 1% in the organic bin. Figure 5.3.2.1 shows the distribution of recyclable paper throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.1.1: Distribution of recyclable paper within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



* This capture rate includes the paper disposed of in the organics bin. Although it is preferential that recyclable paper is put into the blue bin it is acceptable for the green bin. Shredded paper is only acceptable in green bins.

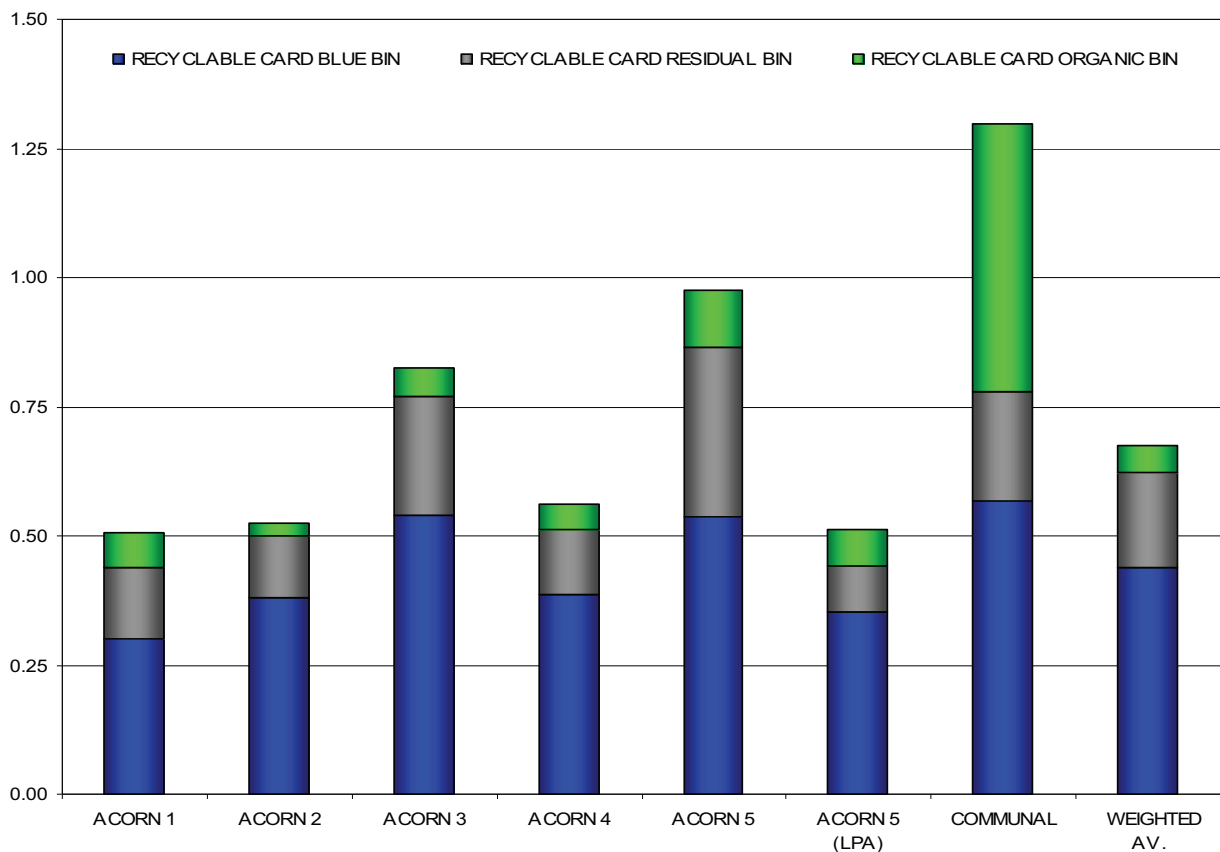
5.3.2 Card & Cardboard Capture

Acorn 2 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable card & cardboard with 73% correctly being recycled; they generated 0.52kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in communal bin areas captured the least at less than 44% additionally they also generated the most of this recyclable card & cardboard at 1.30kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 0.67kg/hh/wk of recyclable paper is generated with around 65% being correctly placed into the blue bin*.

As for paper, are many different forms of card & cardboard and decisions have to be made by residents as to whether a particular piece is to go into the recycling or residual waste. With the exception of residents in the communal bin sample, the majority of all recyclable forms of card & cardboard are being correctly diverted by all the residents surveyed although there is around 0.24kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable card & cardboard not being placed into blue bins. On average 27% of recyclable card & cardboard is in the residual bin with 8% in the organic bin. Figure 5.3.3.1 shows the distribution of recyclable card & cardboard throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.2.1: Distribution of recyclable card within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



* This capture rate includes certain card disposed of in the organics bin. Although it is preferential that recyclable card & cardboard is put into the blue bin it is acceptable for the green bin. Tetrapaks are only acceptable in blue bins.

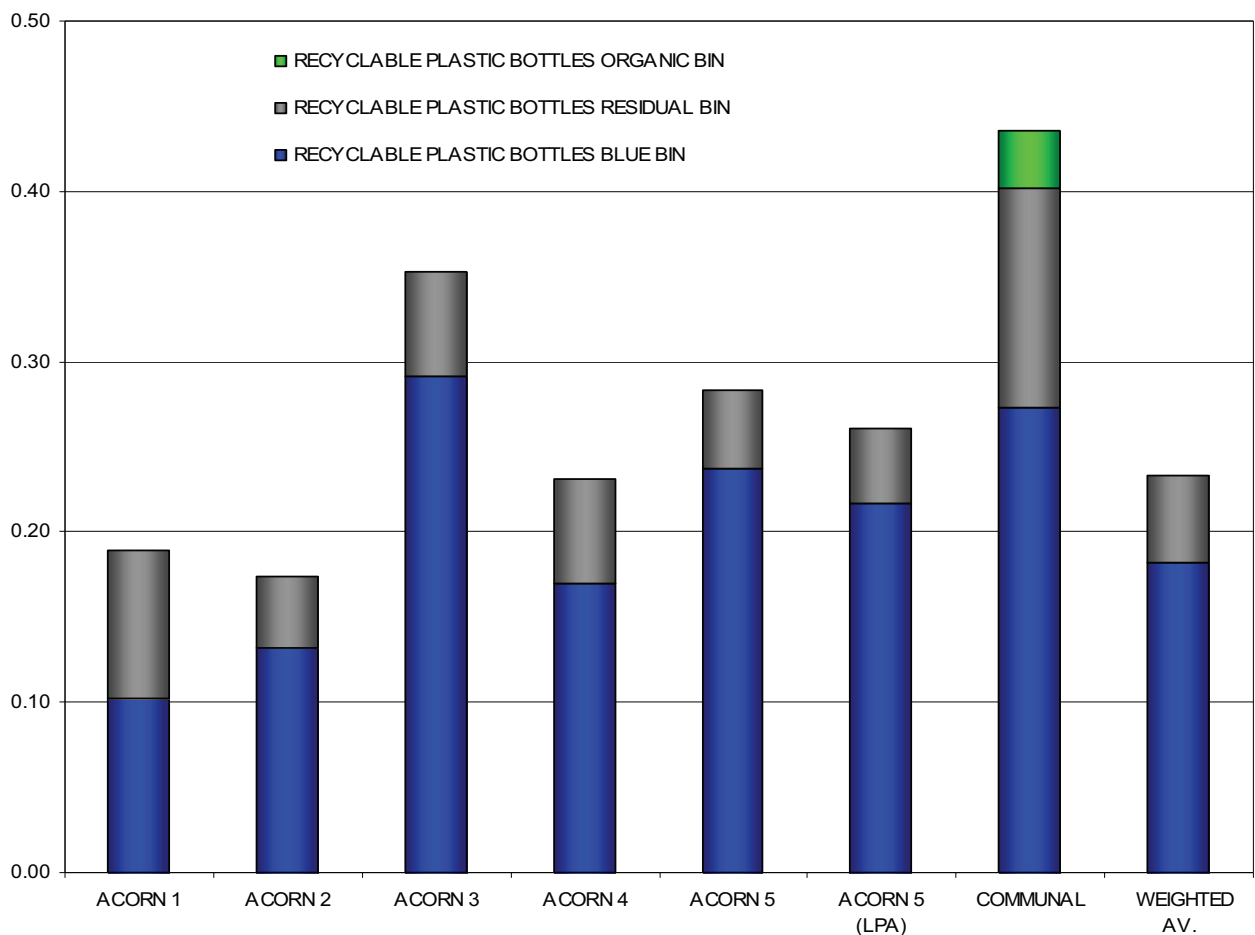
5.3.3 Plastic Bottles Capture

Acorn 5 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable plastic bottles with 84% correctly being recycled; they generated 0.26kg/hh/wk of this material. Residents in Acorn 1 areas captured the least recyclable paper at 54% additionally they generated 0.19kg/hh/wk.

Across Cambridge it is estimated that 0.23kg/hh/wk of recyclable plastic bottles are generated with around 78% being correctly placed into the blue bin.

Plastic bottles are easily identifiable when compared with other non-recyclable plastics. The majority of all recyclable plastic bottles are being correctly diverted by all the residents surveyed and there is just 0.05kg/hh/wk of these bottles not being placed into blue bins. On average 22% of recyclable plastic bottles are in the residual bin. Figure 5.3.3.1 shows the distribution of recyclable plastic bottles throughout the residual and recycling waste by Acorn category.

Figure 5.3.3.1: Distribution of recyclable plastic bottles within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)

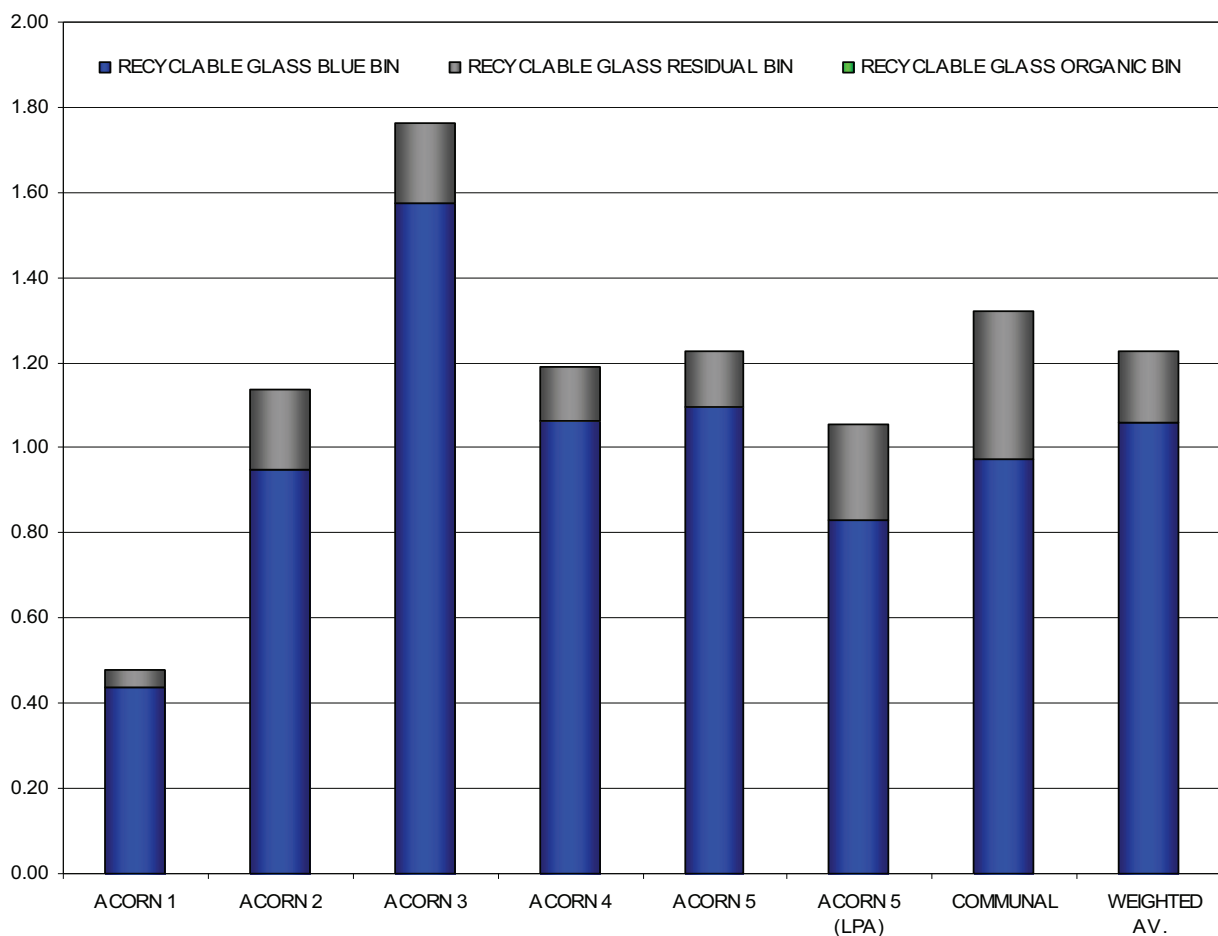


5.3.4 Glass Capture

Acorn 1 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable glass with 91% correctly being recycled, while residents from communal bin areas captured 74%. Acorn 3 residents produced the most recyclable glass in their combined kerbside waste at 1.76kg/hh/wk compared with 0.48kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. On average, 87% of all recyclable glass is being correctly diverted by the Cambridge residents sampled with around 1.23kg/hh/wk being sampled.

Overall capture rates for coloured glass bottles were 92% with 82% of clear glass bottles similarly captured. Clear glass is generally considered to be more highly valued as a recyclate and it was seen that just 76% of glass jars were captured. It is often seen to be the case that empty jars are more messy than empty bottles and residents may not clean them for recycling, thus choosing to place them in the residual bins. On average, the vast majority of all recyclable forms of glass are being correctly diverted by the residents sampled although there is around 13% or 0.16kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable glass not being placed into blue bins. Figure 5.3.4.1 shows the distribution of recyclable glass throughout the residual and mixed recycling waste.

Figure 5.3.4.1: Distribution of recyclable glass within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



5.3.5 Metals Capture

Acorn 1 residents captured the highest proportion of their recyclable metals with 79% correctly being recycled, while residents from Acorn 2 captured just 48%. Acorn 3 and communal bin users produced the most recyclable metals in their combined kerbside waste at 0.33kg/hh/wk compared with 0.15kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. On average, 59% of all recyclable metals are being correctly diverted by Cambridge residents sampled with around 0.23kg/hh/wk being generated.

Overall capture rates for drinks cans were 72%, with 66% of food tins recycled. It is often seen to be the case that residents are unwilling to clean out food tins before recycling and this can lead to low capture rates when compared with cleaner drinks cans. Capture rates for empty aerosols were seen to be lower with just 51% of those available being placed into recycling containers. With the exception of Acorn 2 residents, the majority of all recyclable forms of metals are being correctly diverted, although there is around 0.09kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable metal not being placed into blue bins. On average 41% of recyclable metal are in the residual bin. Figure 5.3.5.1 shows the distribution of recyclable metals throughout the residual and mixed recycling waste.

Figure 5.3.5.1: Distribution of recyclable metals within residual and mixed recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)

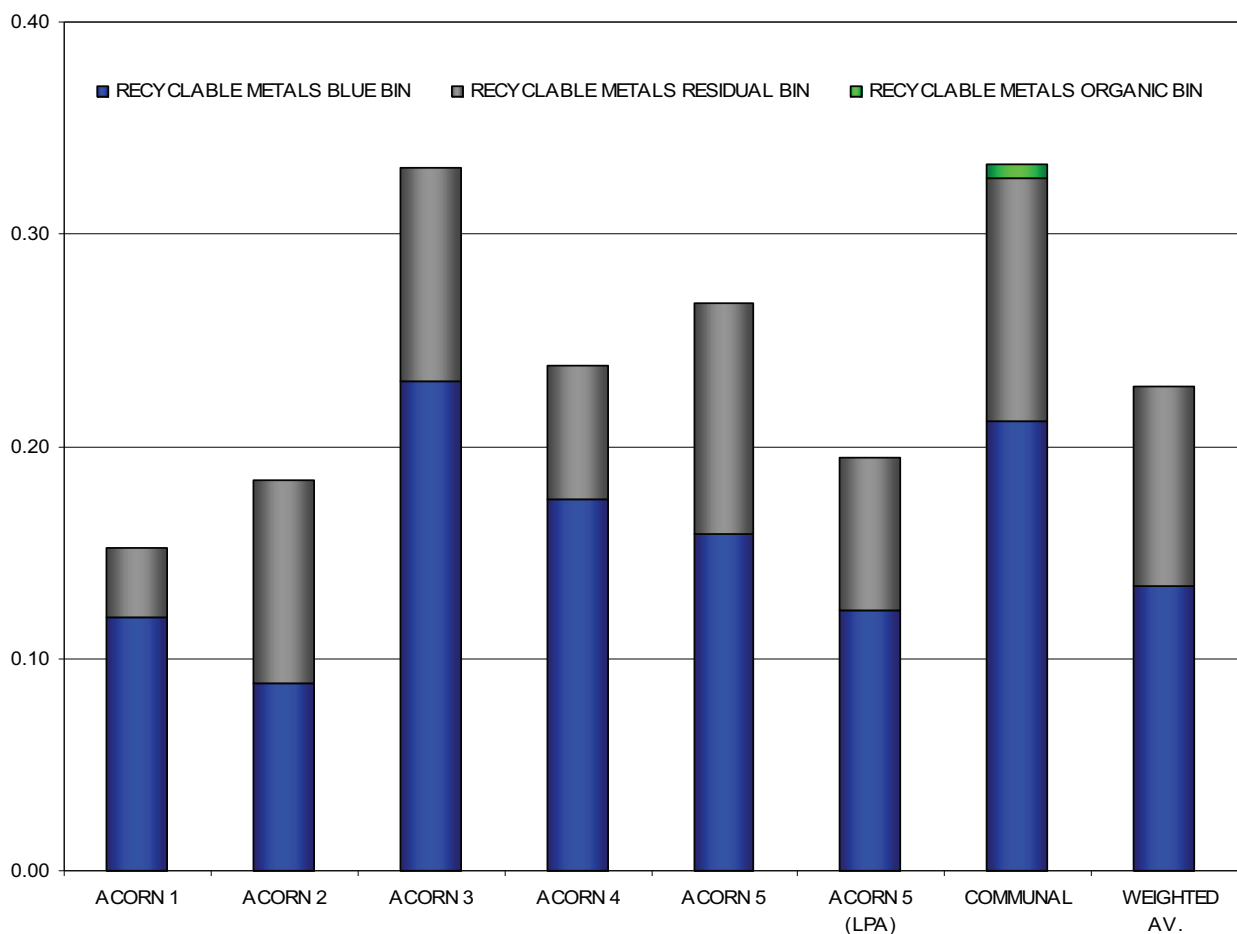
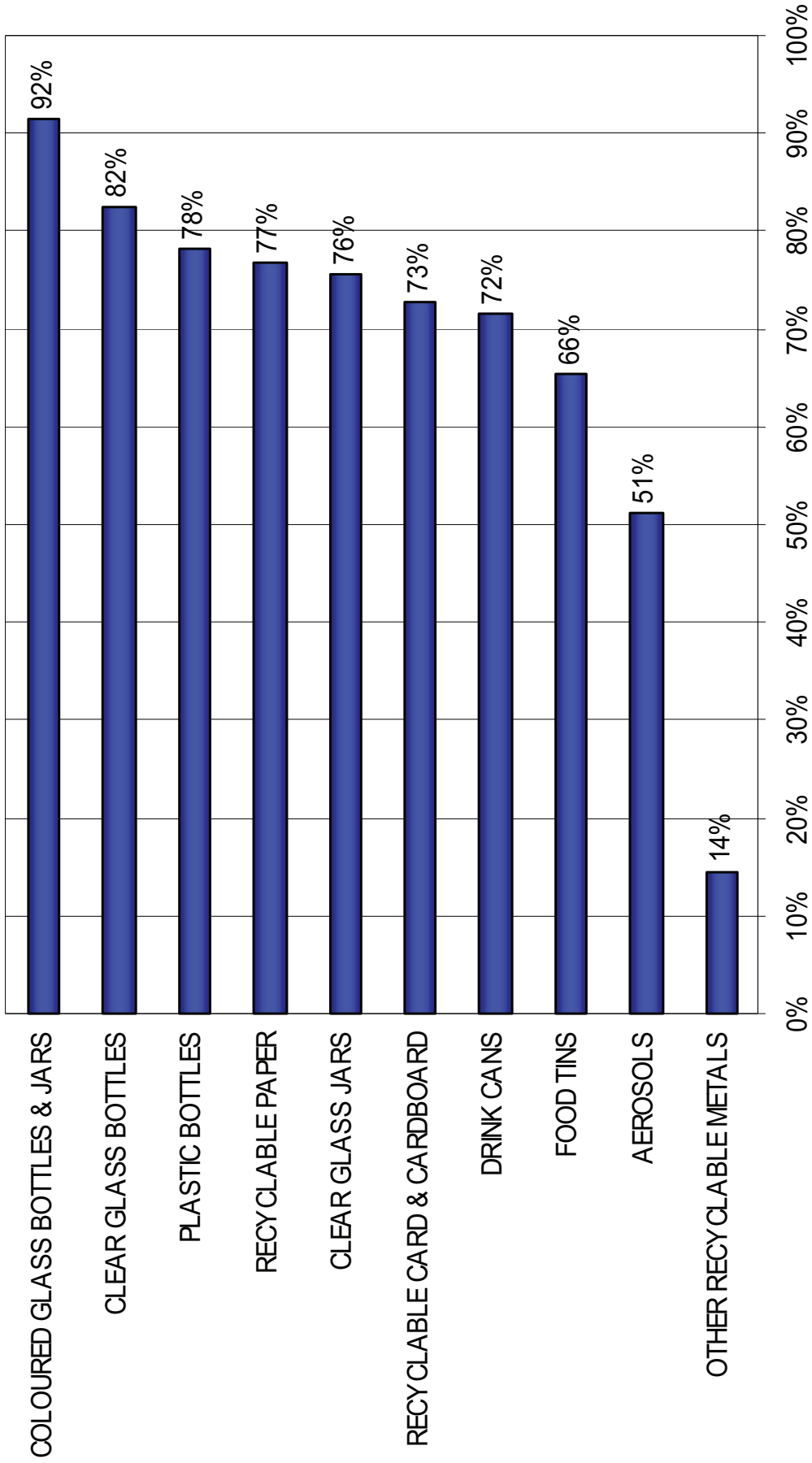


Figure 5.3.5.2: Summary chart of capture rates for blue bin recyclables.



5.4 Blue Bin Recycling Contamination

From Table 5.2.1 it has been shown that on average 6.4% of blue bin recycling is made up of contamination. This equates to around 0.20kg/hh/wk. This section looks to breakdown the amounts and concentrations of various contaminants being placed into the recycling waste in Cambridge.

Some forms of contamination may be due to residents' lack of knowledge in relation to the recycling scheme. For example a householder may believe all plastic containers are accepted alongside recyclable plastic bottles. Other contamination will be formed from waste that is totally unrelated to the materials collected (i.e. disposable nappies, wood or bagged kitchen waste). Table 5.4.1 and Figure 5.4.1 show the amounts of contamination materials recovered from the blue bin.

The blue bin contained between 0.11kg/hh/wk (Acorn 2) and 0.54kg/hh/wk (communal bin households) of contamination.

Table 5.4.1: Breakdown of contamination materials in the blue bin recycling waste (kg/hh/wk)

BLUE BIN CONTAMINATION KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.06
PLASTIC FILM	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.06
TEXTILES	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	<0.01
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	<0.01
FOOD WASTE	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.03
LIQUIDS	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	<0.01
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.17	0.02
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	0.20	0.11	0.27	0.39	0.34	0.20	0.54	0.20

Figure 5.4.1: Breakdown of contamination materials present within blue bin recycling containers (kg/hh/wk).

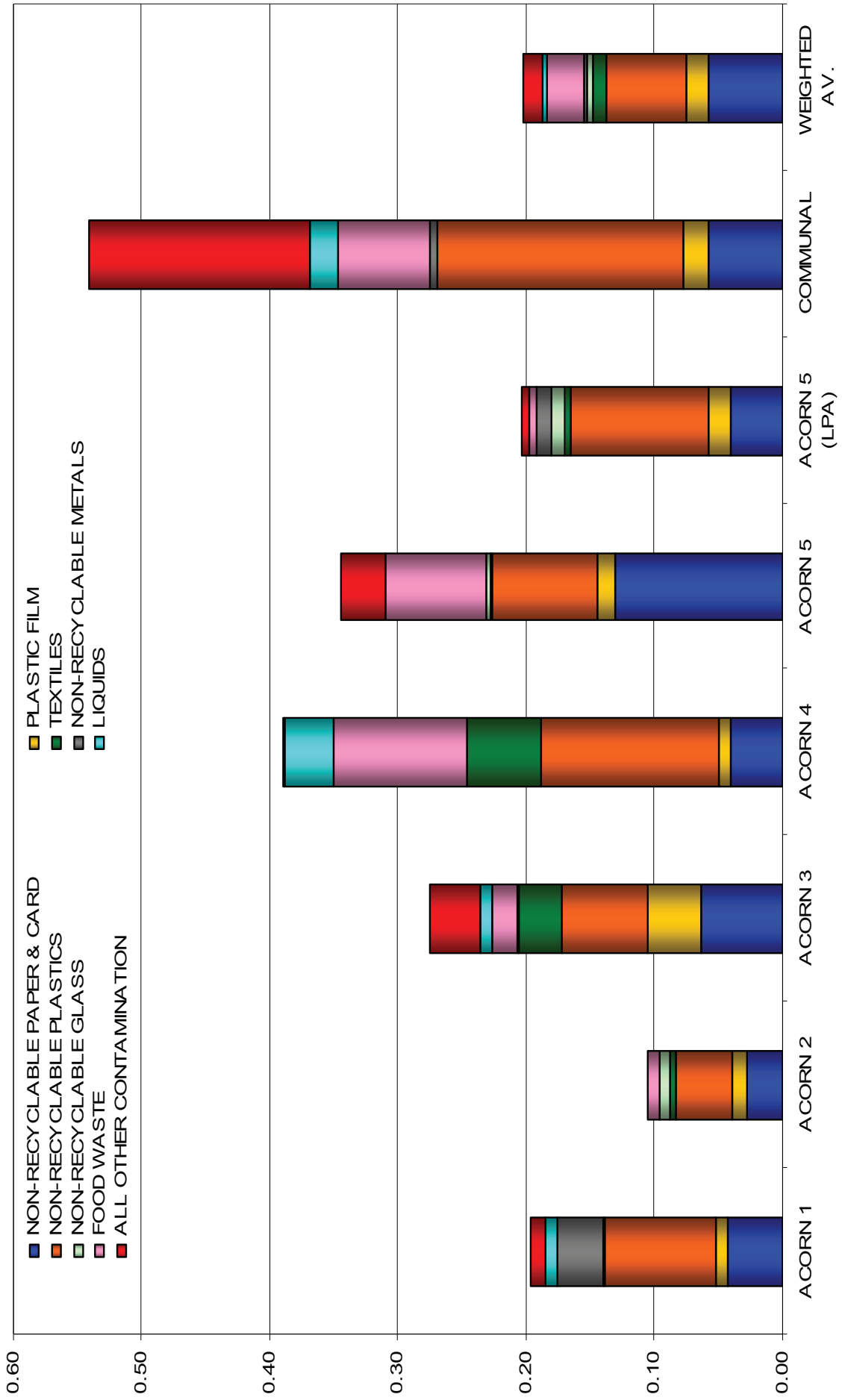


Table 5.4.2 shows the levels of contamination materials recovered from the blue bin as a percentage of the total. On average 6.4% of blue bin recycling is deemed to be contamination. Almost 4% of contamination is due to non-recyclable plastic containers, paper and card. Just over 3% of Acorn 2 recycling was classed as contamination compared with over 14% of that from households on communal bins.

Table 5.4.2: Levels of contamination within the blue bin recycling waste (% of total)

BLUE BIN CONTAMINATION %	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	1.84%	0.90%	1.67%	1.35%	4.23%	1.61%	1.52%	1.82%
PLASTIC FILM	0.39%	0.39%	1.07%	0.33%	0.43%	0.70%	0.53%	0.54%
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	3.65%	1.42%	1.75%	4.71%	2.68%	4.25%	5.04%	1.98%
TEXTILES	0.00%	0.17%	0.88%	1.96%	0.02%	0.17%	0.00%	0.35%
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.05%	0.25%	0.04%	0.00%	0.10%	0.40%	0.00%	0.16%
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	1.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.13%	0.08%
FOOD WASTE	0.00%	0.31%	0.49%	3.54%	2.54%	0.23%	1.90%	0.89%
LIQUIDS	0.42%	0.00%	0.26%	1.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.12%
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	0.44%	0.00%	1.01%	0.07%	1.14%	0.21%	4.53%	0.48%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	8.32%	3.43%	7.18%	13.23%	11.15%	8.06%	14.22%	6.42%

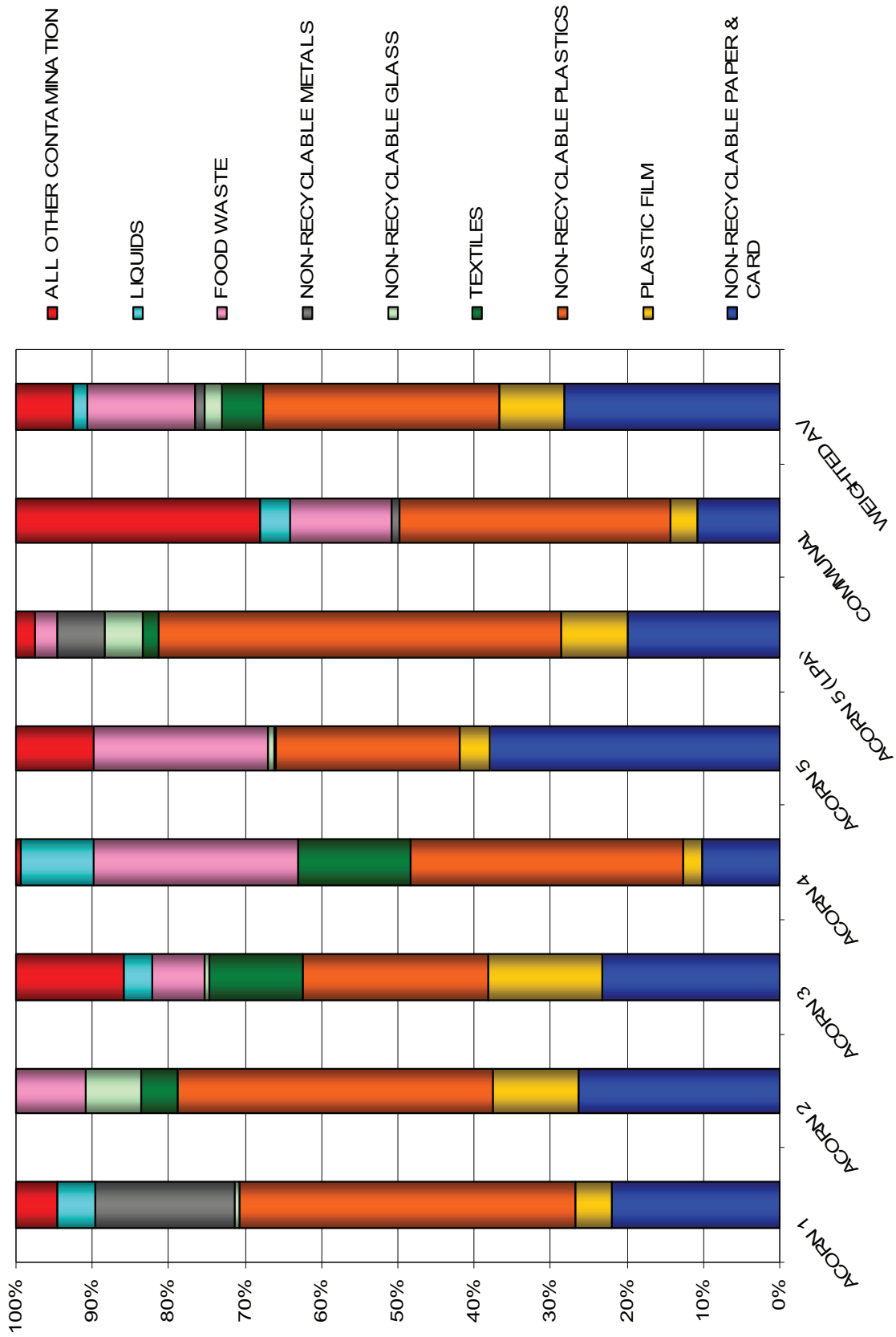
Table 5.4.3 and Figure 5.4.2 show a breakdown of the contaminants to highlight materials causing the greatest contribution to the overall contamination levels within blue bins. Around 31% of the contamination was due to non-recyclable dense plastics, these formed over half of the contamination from Acorn 5(LPA) households. Over 28% of contamination was due to non-recyclable paper and card; this formed almost 40% of Acorn 5 contamination. Up to 14% of contamination was formed from food waste and this material represented a quarter of the overall contamination from Acorn 4 and 5 households.

Blue bins from communal households had very high levels of miscellaneous contamination at 32% of the total. These items are typical of general residual waste being placed into recycling bins.

Table 5.4.3: Proportional breakdown of blue bin contaminants (% of contamination).

% OF CONTAMINANTS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	22.09%	26.25%	23.24%	10.23%	37.98%	19.92%	10.70%	28.31%
PLASTIC FILM	4.74%	11.25%	14.85%	2.49%	3.87%	8.66%	3.70%	8.48%
NON-RECYCLABLE PLASTICS	43.90%	41.25%	24.42%	35.58%	24.04%	52.71%	35.46%	30.78%
TEXTILES	0.00%	4.86%	12.28%	14.84%	0.21%	2.16%	0.00%	5.38%
NON-RECYCLABLE GLASS	0.64%	7.36%	0.62%	0.00%	0.88%	4.96%	0.00%	2.43%
NON-RECYCLABLE METALS	18.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.17%	0.92%	1.27%
FOOD WASTE	0.00%	9.03%	6.80%	26.73%	22.82%	2.86%	13.33%	13.94%
LIQUIDS	5.09%	0.00%	3.68%	9.59%	0.00%	0.00%	4.04%	1.91%
ALL OTHER CONTAMINATION	5.32%	0.00%	14.12%	0.55%	10.19%	2.55%	31.86%	7.52%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 5.4.2: Proportional breakdown of blue bin contaminants (% of contamination).



6) Green Bin Organic Recycling Waste

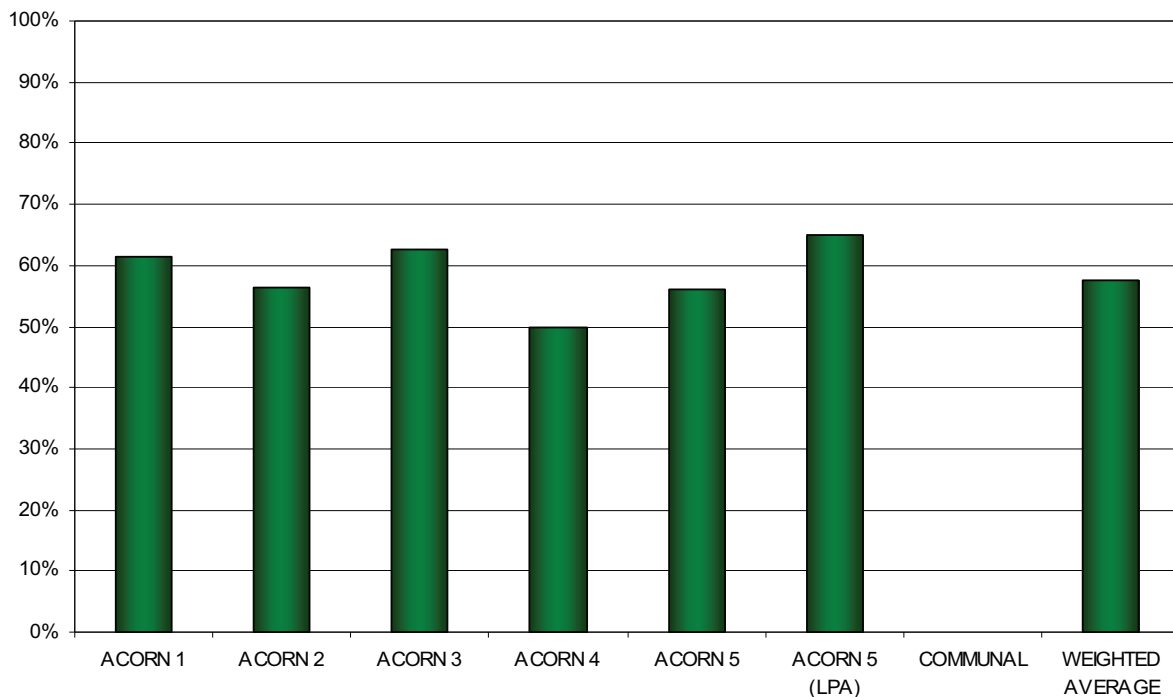
6.1 Set out rates and waste generation

Table 6.1.1 and Figure 6.1.1 highlight the average set out rates for green bin organic recycling waste observed during the compositional analysis. Table 6.1.2 and Figure 6.1.2 show the average amounts of this recycling waste generated in kg/hh/wk. Set out rates ranged between 50% for Acorn 4 and 65% for Acorn 5(LPA) were observed. Across Cambridge around 58% of residents are opting to place out organic waste containers for collection.

Table 6.1.1: Average Set Out For Green Bin Waste (%)

ACORN	% SET OUT
1	61%
2	57%
3	63%
4	50%
5	56%
5 (LPA)	65%
COMMUNAL	N/A
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	58%

Figure 6.1.1: Average Set Out For Green Bin Waste (%)

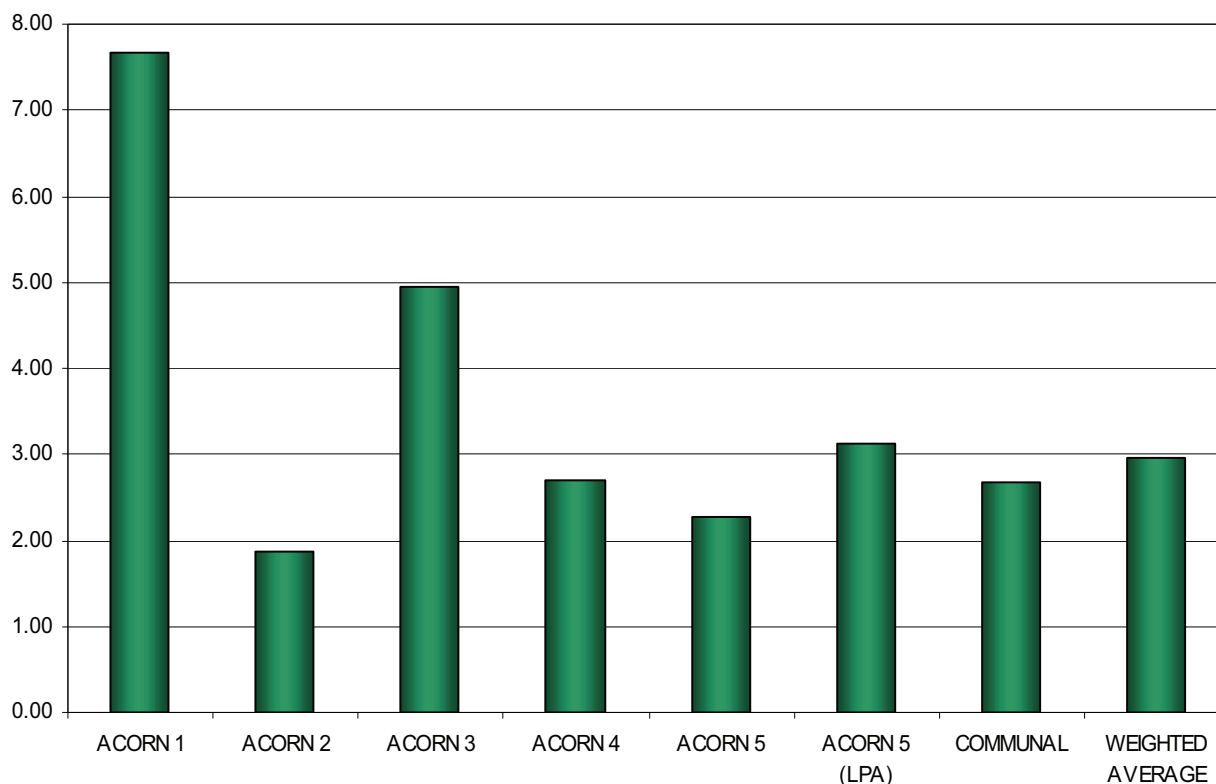


In this survey the amount of green bin recycling generated ranged between 1.86kg/hh/wk from Acorn 2 to 7.66kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1. Across Cambridge around 2.96kg/hh/wk organically recycled waste is being collected from the kerbside.

Table 6.1.2: Average green bin waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)

ACORN	KG/HH/WK
1	7.66
2	1.86
3	4.95
4	2.71
5	2.27
5 (LPA)	3.13
COMMUNAL	2.69
WEIGHTED AVERAGE	2.96

Figure 6.1.2: Average green bin waste generation rates (kg/hh/wk)



6.2 Compositional analysis of green recycling bins

This section looks at the average amount and composition of the green bin organic recycling waste presented by participating households sampled throughout Cambridge. Results can again be expressed in terms of percentage concentration and kg/hh/wk for individual samples and in relation to the household Acorn surveyed.

Table 6.2.1 and Figure 6.2.1 show green bin recycling data in terms of percentage composition with Table 6.2.2 and Figure 6.2.2 showing average generation rates for major materials in terms of kg/hh/wk. As residual waste will contain a proportion that is classified as potentially recyclable; then recycling waste will contain a fraction that is deemed to be contamination. That is to say that it is not compatible with the materials currently acceptable to the green bin recycling scheme.

Table 6.2.1: Average Composition of organic recycling (% concentration) by Acorn

ORGANIC RECYCLING KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	2.50%	1.99%	11.17%	10.82%	6.71%	2.90%	25.30%	5.93%
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.66%	15.64%	3.09%	7.53%	0.88%	9.13%	1.41%	6.38%
FLORA ORGANICS	92.93%	79.43%	81.99%	74.25%	77.77%	72.68%	0.39%	82.30%
OTHER ACCEPTABLE ORGANICS	3.67%	2.83%	1.24%	2.73%	4.95%	13.64%	41.62%	2.84%
SOIL & TURF	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00%	0.11%	0.02%	0.08%	0.13%	1.01%	8.60%	0.06%
PLASTICS	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	6.17%	0.02%
TEXTILES	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.37%	0.00%	2.21%	0.59%
GLASS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.53%	0.00%
METALS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00%	0.00%	2.47%	0.36%	6.13%	0.64%	13.52%	1.75%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 6.2.2: Average Composition of organic recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acorn

ORGANIC RECYCLING KG/HH/WK	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.19	0.04	0.55	0.29	0.15	0.09	0.68	0.18
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	0.05	0.29	0.15	0.20	0.02	0.29	0.04	0.19
FLORA ORGANICS	7.12	1.48	4.06	2.01	1.77	2.28	0.01	2.43
OTHER ACCEPTABLE ORGANICS	0.28	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.43	1.12	0.08
SOIL & TURF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.23	0.00
PLASTICS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00
TEXTILES	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.02
GLASS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
METALS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.14	0.02	0.36	0.05
TOTAL	7.66	1.86	4.95	2.71	2.27	3.13	2.69	2.96

Figure 6.2.1: Average Composition of organic recycling (% by weight) by Acorn

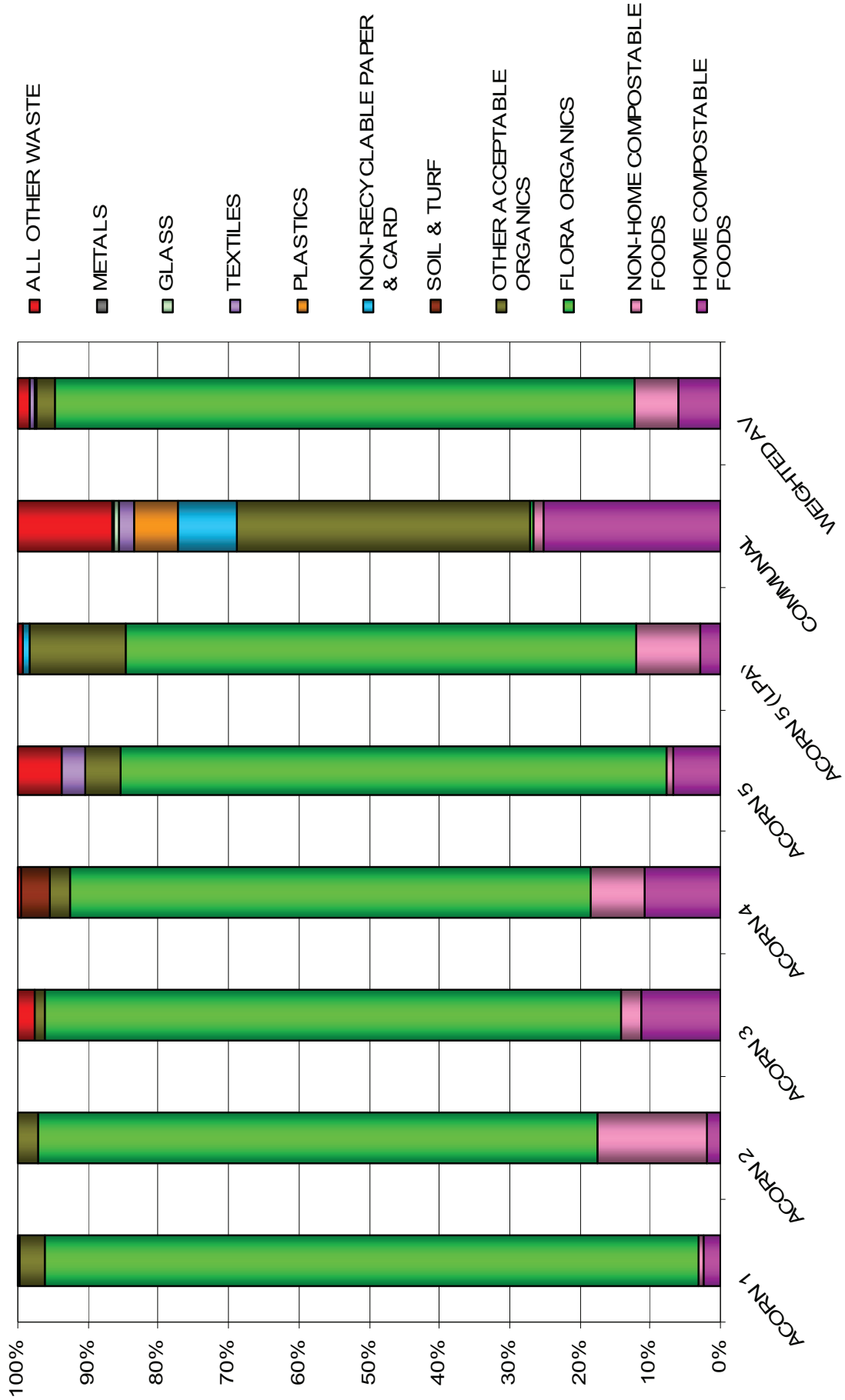
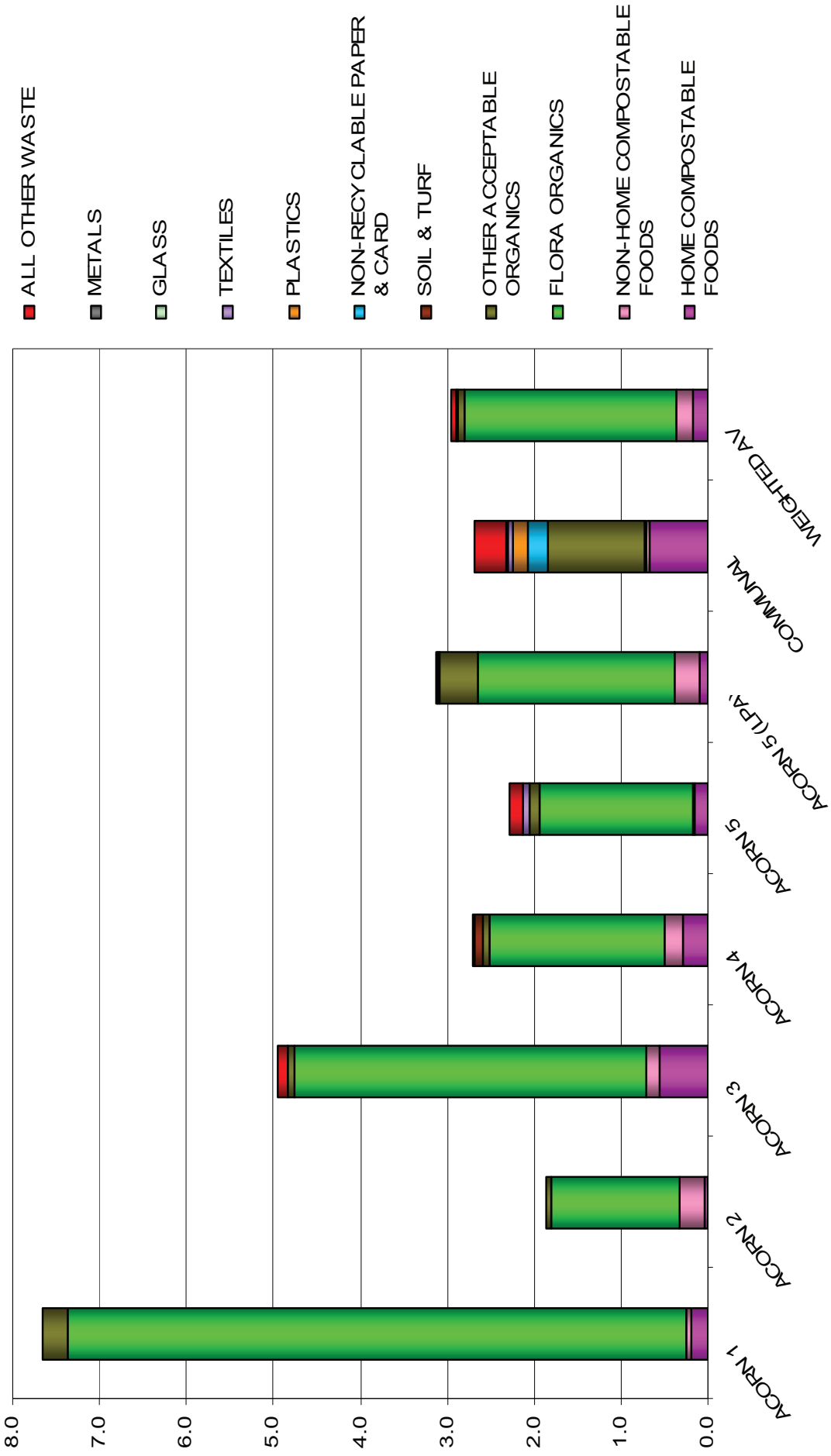


Figure 6.2.2: Composition of organic recycling (kg/hh/wk) by Acom



6.3 Materials placed out for green bin recycling collections

This chapter looks in more detail at the individual materials placed out for green bin recycling collections and highlights the effectiveness with which this scheme is capturing these items. Looking at the relationship between the residual, dry recycling and green bin recycling waste presented will additionally give indications as to the overall diversion being achieved throughout Cambridge.

Table 6.3.1: Summary table for material capture and diversion rates (%) for green bin recycling

CAPTURE & DIVERSION RATES (%)	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS	46.37%	4.67%	58.24%	38.15%	24.18%	14.92%	46.36%	23.12%
NON-HOME COMPOSTABLE FOODS*	9.71%	35.45%	15.16%	13.65%	1.61%	25.11%	3.37%	20.00%
ALL FOOD WASTE	25.96%	20.33%	36.04%	21.97%	9.25%	21.56%	27.69%	21.39%
FLORA ORGANICS	98.55%	93.12%	100.00%	96.06%	98.29%	91.73%	7.40%	97.15%
PET BEDDING & UNTREATED WOOD	100.00%	N/A	N/A	0.00%	N/A	100.00%	100.00%	75.69%
ACCEPTABLE PAPER & CARD	4.14%	2.37%	3.07%	4.56%	5.27%	7.22%	32.03%	3.28%
ALL ORGANICS	90.49%	56.22%	79.01%	52.97%	52.93%	65.41%	27.50%	66.27%
% DIVERSION	53.76%	19.36%	28.89%	21.23%	13.54%	28.75%	12.45%	23.10%

* Contains all unidentifiable and unsortable composite food waste. Some of this will be home compostable fragments, however, due to a significant proportion being non fruit and vegetable waste; this fraction is deemed non-home compostable.

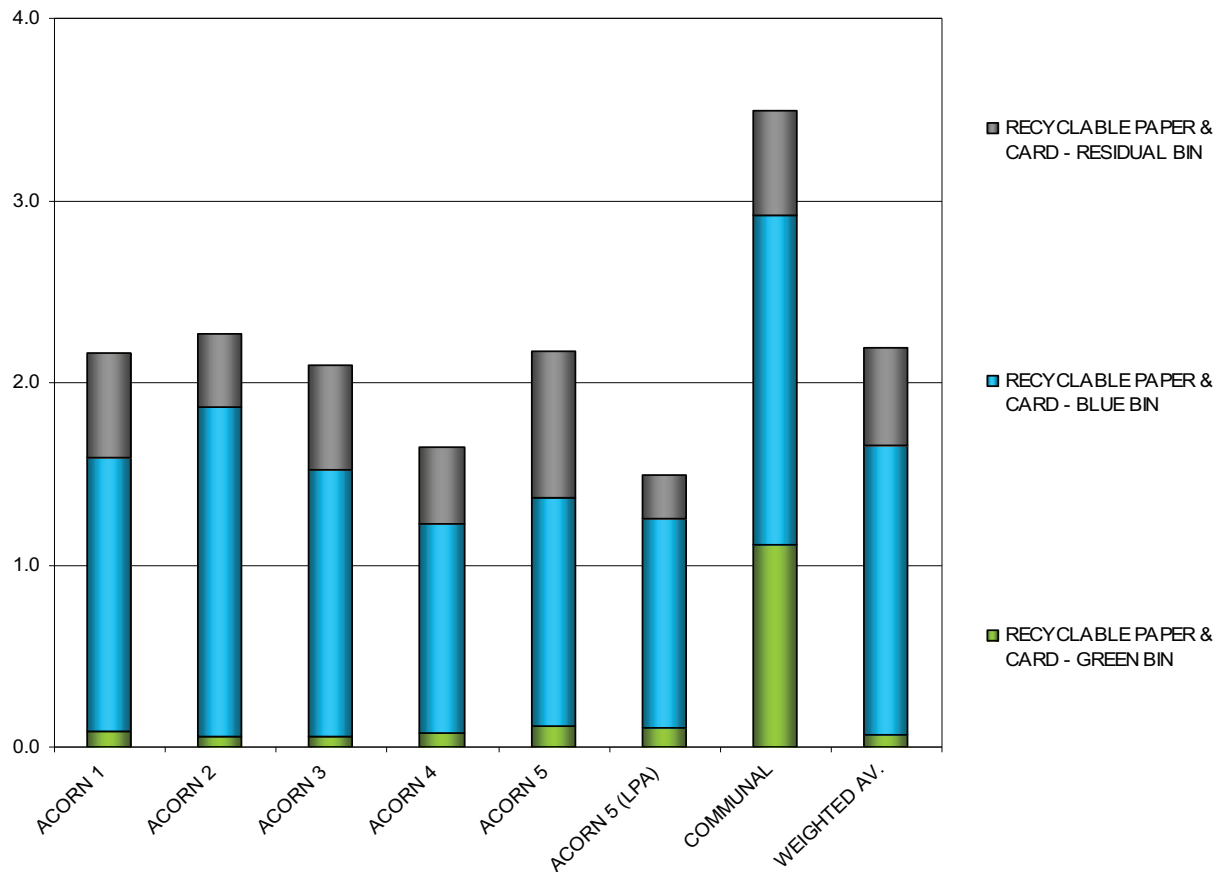
Table 6.3.1 summarises the average capture and diversion rates seen for materials achieved for the green bin organic recycling collections. By far the most efficient recyclers of organic waste were Acorn 1 households who recycled over 90% of that being generated. Acorn 3 households captured over 79% of their organics whilst the rate for Acorns 2, 4 and 5 was between 53% and 56%. IN contrast it was seen that residents in communal bin areas only managed to capture 27.5% of the organic waste that they were disposing of. Across Cambridge, 66.3% of the organics available for green bin recycling were correctly captured by participating households.

6.3.1 Paper & Card Capture

Residents are able to recycle paper, thin card and corrugated cardboard in their green bins. It is however the case that with the exception of shredded paper, it is preferable for these recyclables to be placed into blue recycling bins.

Figure 6.3.1.1. shows the distribution of recyclable paper, card and cardboard throughout the three kerbside schemes by Acorn category. It is clear that residents using communal bins not only generate the most recyclable paper and card; they also place by far the highest proportion in their green bins at 32%. Typically between 2% and 5% of all recyclable paper and card was present in green bins for Acorns 1 – 5 with just over 7% seen for the Acorn 5(LPA) sample.

Figure 6.3.1.1 Distribution of recyclable paper & card within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



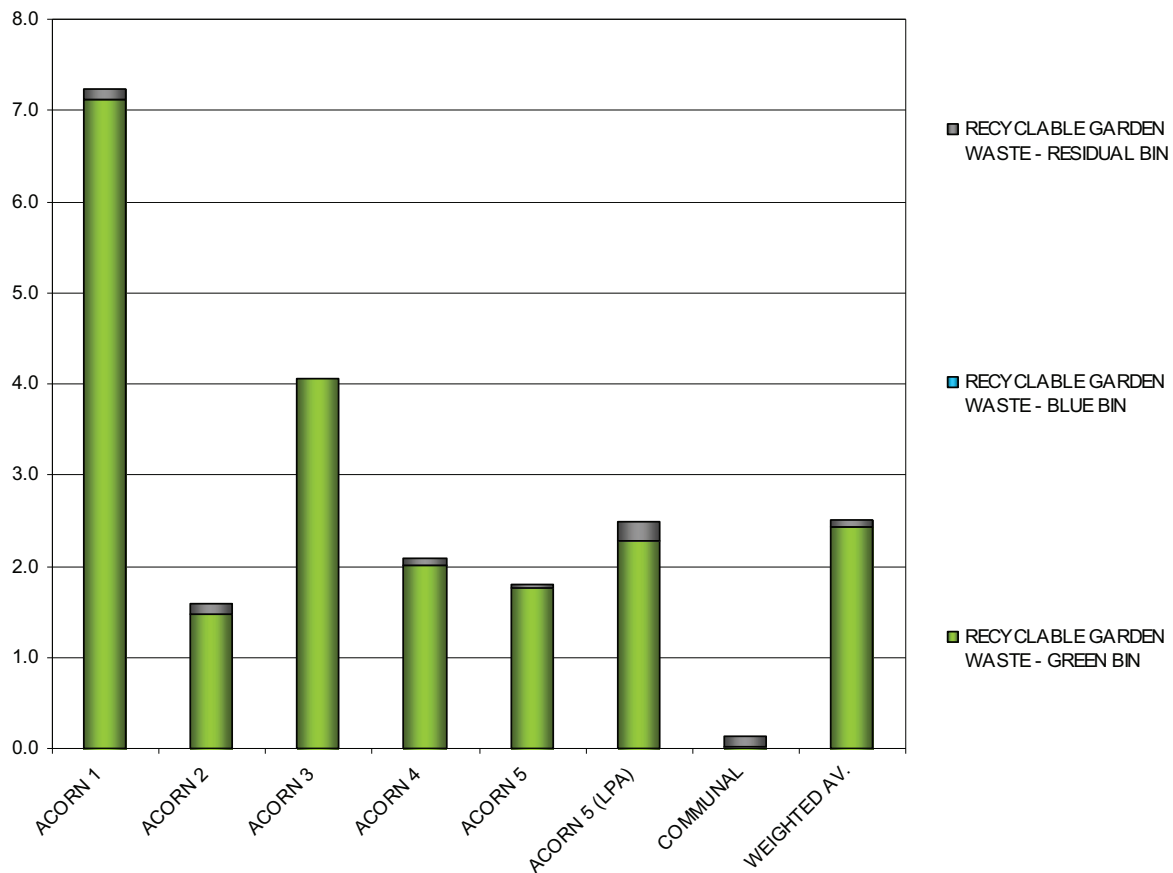
6.3.2 Garden Waste Capture

Residents are able to recycle garden clippings in their green bins. With the exception of the communal bin residents it was seen that garden waste was by far the greatest constituent of the presented organic recycling. Just 7% of garden waste was captured in communal bins areas although very little of this type of waste is actually generated. On average it is seen that over 97% of the available garden waste is recycled by Cambridge residents. All Acorns recorded capture rates of between 92% and 100%.

It is seen that communal bin households generated just 0.13kg/hh/wk of recyclable garden waste compared with 7.23kg/hh/wk from Acorn 1 households. On average residents throughout Cambridge create 2.51kg/hh/wk of recyclable garden waste.

Soil and turf are also classed as garden waste but are not allowable in green bins. This waste was only generated in low amounts across Cambridge (0.02kg/hh/wk) with around 22% ending up in green bins.

Figure 6.3.2.1. Distribution of garden waste within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



6.3.3 Food Waste Capture

Residents are able to all forms of food waste in their green bins. Capture rates were seen to vary greatly across the samples taken. Food waste can broadly be divided into two types. Firstly 'home-compostable' which covers things like raw fruit and vegetable waste, egg shells, tea bags etc which could potentially be composted in standard compost bins. Non-home compostable food are generally cooked and prepared foods and plate scrapings which residents would not normally compost with their garden, fruit and vegetable wastes.

Overall capture rates for all food waste varied at between 9.3% in Acorn 5 up to 36% in Acorn 3. This represented an average figure of 21.4% for Cambridge. Acorn 1 households produced just 0.93kg/hh/wk of total food waste compared with 2.59kg/hh/wk from communal bin households. On average Cambridge residents are producing of 1.70kg/hh/wk of food waste.

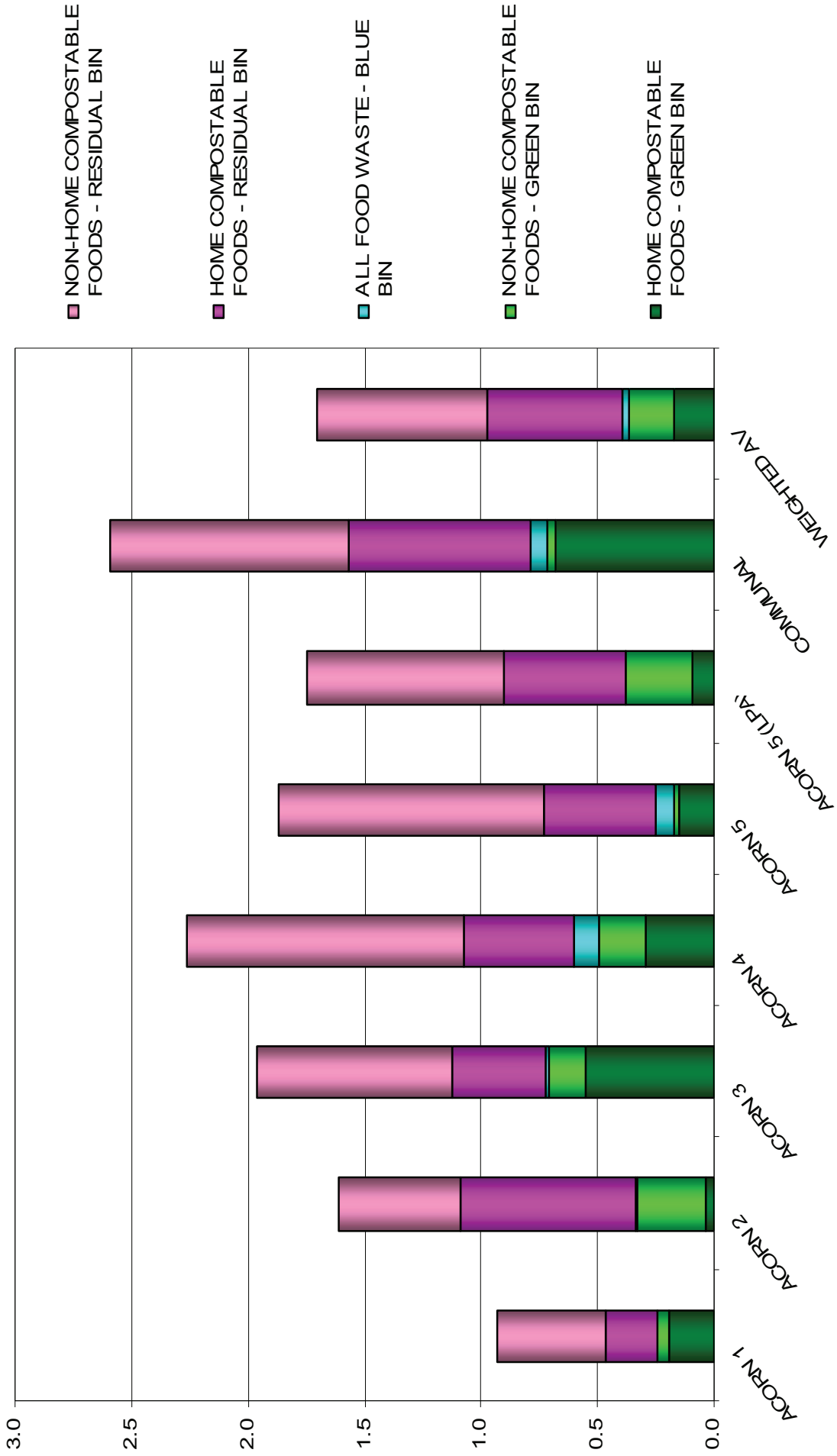
As well as differences in the levels and capture rates for food waste between the Acorn samples, there was a significant difference between the types of food being recycled. Home compostable food waste is generally less 'messy' than non-home compostable food waste and was seen to have capture rates of between 4.7% (Acorn 2) and 58.2% (Acorn 3) at an average of 23.1%. Conversely capture rates for non-home compostable food waste were lower at between 1.6% (Acorn 5) and 35.5% (Acorn 2); an average of 20%.

In terms of diversion solely through the green bin recycling it is seen that just 12.5% diversion is achieved by communal bin users compared with almost 54% for Acorn 1. Overall this is an average diversion of 23.1% which is very similar to that recorded for blue bins. Total diversion rates for the combined recycling collections are shown in section 7.

With the exception of communal bin users, all sample areas were seen to generate more non-home compostable food waste than home compostable food waste at average figures of 0.94kg/hh/wk and 0.76kg/hh/wk respectively. During the sorting of the waste it is the method to class some of the food waste as unidentifiable or unsortable. This is basically a degraded mixture of foods which are recyclable and are classified as non-compostable as will contain waste other than fruit and vegetable matter.

Figure 6.3.3.1 shows the distribution and levels of food waste throughout the residual and green bin containers. Overall, 0.58kg/hh/wk of home compostable and 0.75kg/hh/wk of non-home compostable food waste is not being recycled in the green bins. This represents a total of 1.34kg/hh/wk of potentially recyclable material.

Figure 6.3.2.1. Distribution of food waste within residual and recycling samples (kg/hh/wk)



6.4 Green Bin Recycling Contamination

From Table 6.2.1 it has been shown that between 0.1% (Acorn 2) and 31.3% (communal bin users) of collected green bin recycling is due to contamination. Across Cambridge approximately 2.6% of green bin recycling waste was not compatible with the accepted materials, equating to 0.08kg/hh/wk. This section looks to breakdown the amounts and concentrations of various contaminants being placed into the green bin recycling waste in Cambridge.

Table 6.4.1 and Figures 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 show the proportions of contamination materials in each area.

Table 6.4.1: Percentage breakdown of contamination in green bin waste

% BREAKDOWN OF CONTAMINANTS	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
SOIL & TURF	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.28%
NON-RECYCLABLE PAPER & CARD	0.00%	100.00%	0.65%	1.77%	1.31%	61.27%	27.50%	2.47%
PLASTICS	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.76%	0.00%	19.71%	0.66%
TEXTILES	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	34.71%	0.00%	7.07%	22.96%
GLASS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.70%	<0.01%
METALS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	<0.01%
ALL OTHER WASTE	0.00%	0.00%	98.70%	7.78%	63.22%	38.73%	43.22%	68.63%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
CONTAMINATION KG/HH/WK	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.22	0.05	0.84	0.08
% CONTAMINATION	0.24%	0.11%	2.50%	4.67%	9.70%	1.64%	31.28%	2.55%

Figure 6.4.1: Contamination materials in green bin recycling

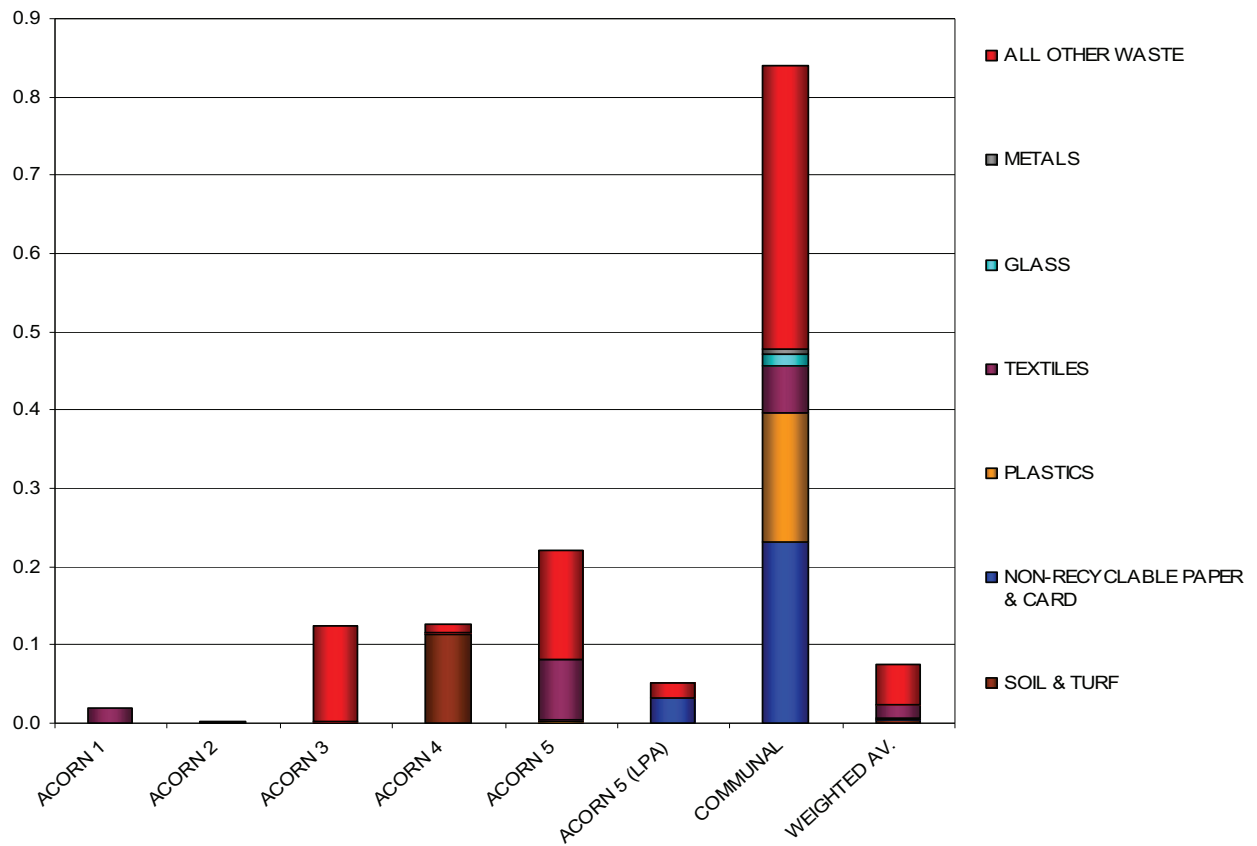
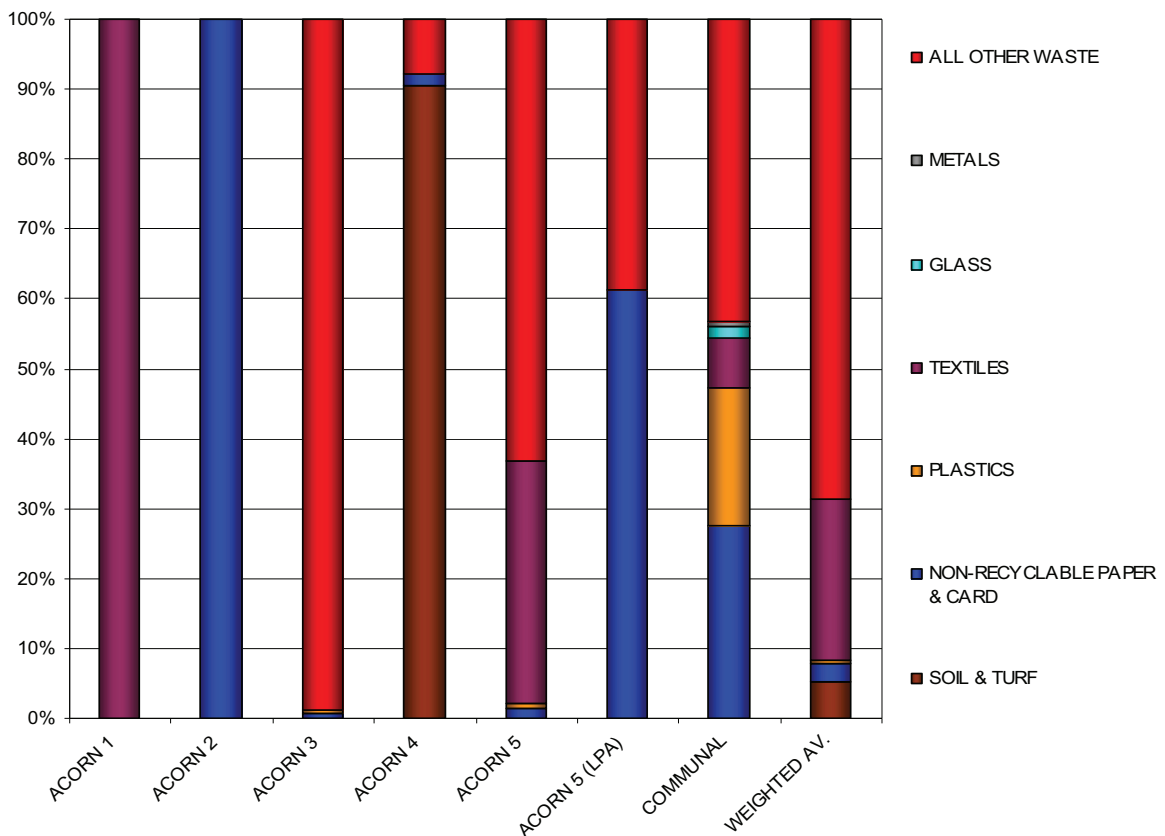


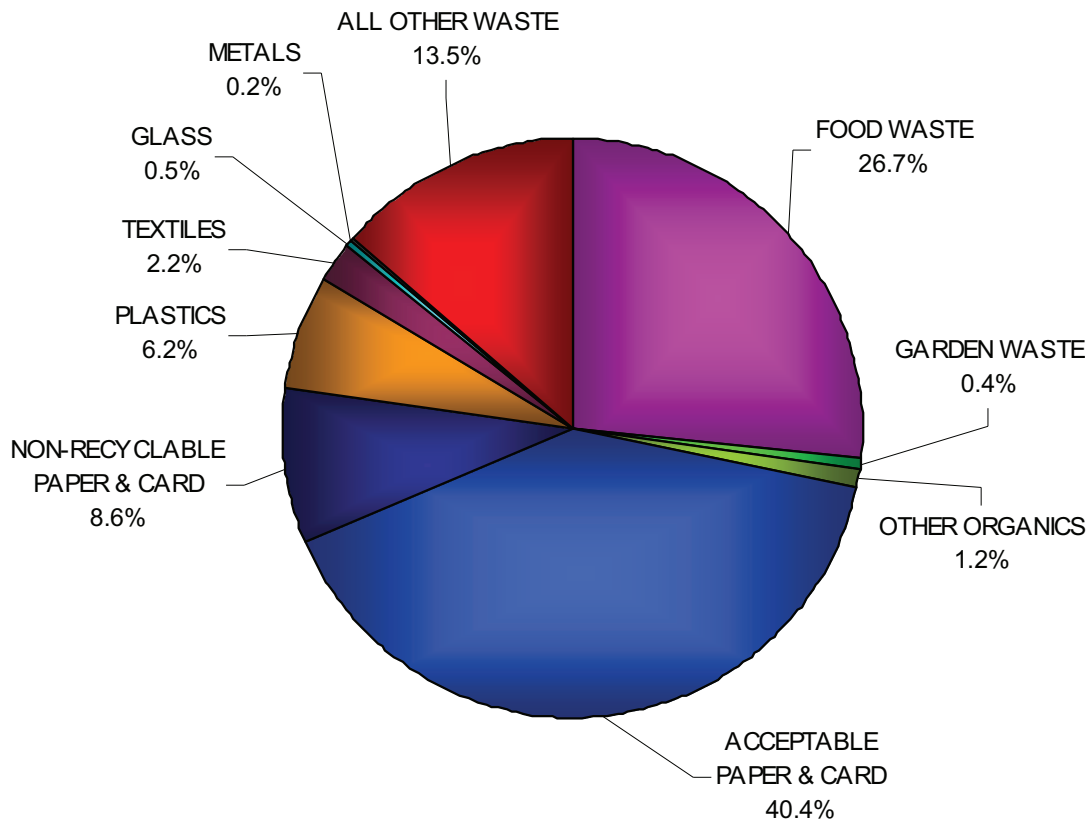
Figure 6.4.2: % breakdown of contaminants within green recycling bins



Overall it was seen that 68.8% of the contamination was due to miscellaneous other waste. This would be a mixture of general waste that can generally be considered to be residual waste. This material formed up to 99% of the contamination seen in Acorn 3 green bins. Up to 23% of contamination was due to textile waste. Around 35% of Acorn 5 green bin contamination was due to waste textiles. All of the contamination in Acorn 2 green bins was due to non-recyclable paper and card and over 90% of the contamination in Acorn 4 was due to soil and turf. Combined these wastes formed just under 8% of the contamination.

The composition of the organic recycling collected from households using communal bins was markedly different from all of the other samples. Of the 2.69kg/hh/wk presented up to 0.84kg/hh/wk or 31.3% was due to contaminants; this was far greater than any of the other samples. A wide range of contaminants including general residual waste, glass, metal and plastic were seen in these recycling bins and they appear to be used by residents as general waste disposal containers. These bins also contain significantly more paper and cardboard waste than other sample surveyed.

Figure 6.4.3 % breakdown of contaminants within green recycling bins from communal users



7) Overall Diversion through Recycling Collections

7.1 Total waste generation levels & diversion

Capture rates determine how much of a material that should be recycled actually is being recycled. Diversion rates show the percentage of total generated waste produced from an area that is being 'Diverted' via the available recycling stream(s).

Table 7.1.1 and Figure 7.1.1 show the total waste generation (residual, blue bin and green bin recycling) for each of areas sampled. Acorn 2 produced the lowest levels of total waste at 9.59kg/hh/wk with the households from Acorn 3 generating the most at 16.71kg/hh/wk. Across Cambridge it is estimated that the weekly output of kerbside waste is 12.48kg/hh/wk.

Table 7.1.2 and Figure 7.1.2 show the proportion of this total waste that is being diverted through the various kerbside recycling collections. Using the blue and green recycling bins, Cambridge residents are diverting an average of 46.8% of all waste generated at the kerbside. Residents from Acorn 1 were managing to divert almost 69% of their waste compared with 50% for Acorns 2 and 3, 42% for Acorn 4 and 32% for Acorn 5. The low performing Acorn 5 area residents also diverted around 50% of their waste with households using communal bins diverting around 34.5%.

Table 7.1.1: Average annual waste generation levels by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

TOTAL KERBSIDE WASTE (KG/HH/WK)	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
RESIDUAL WASTE	4.20	4.66	7.93	6.50	9.80	5.06	8.33	6.36
BLUE BIN RECYCLING	2.36	3.07	3.83	2.95	3.09	2.52	3.80	3.16
GREEN BIN RECYCLING	7.66	1.86	4.95	2.71	2.27	3.13	2.69	2.96
TOTAL WASTE	14.22	9.59	16.71	12.16	15.17	10.71	14.82	12.48

Figure 7.1.1: Total waste generation levels by Acorn (kg/hh/wk)

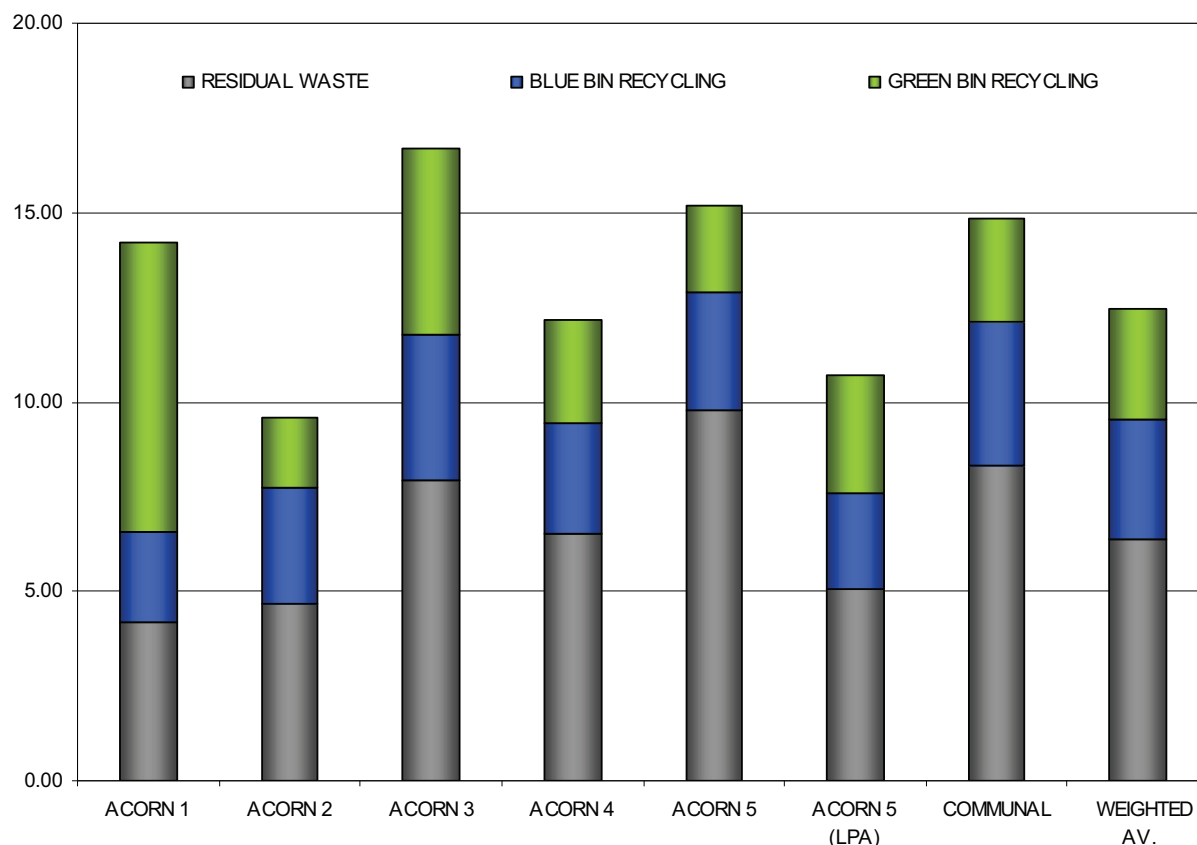
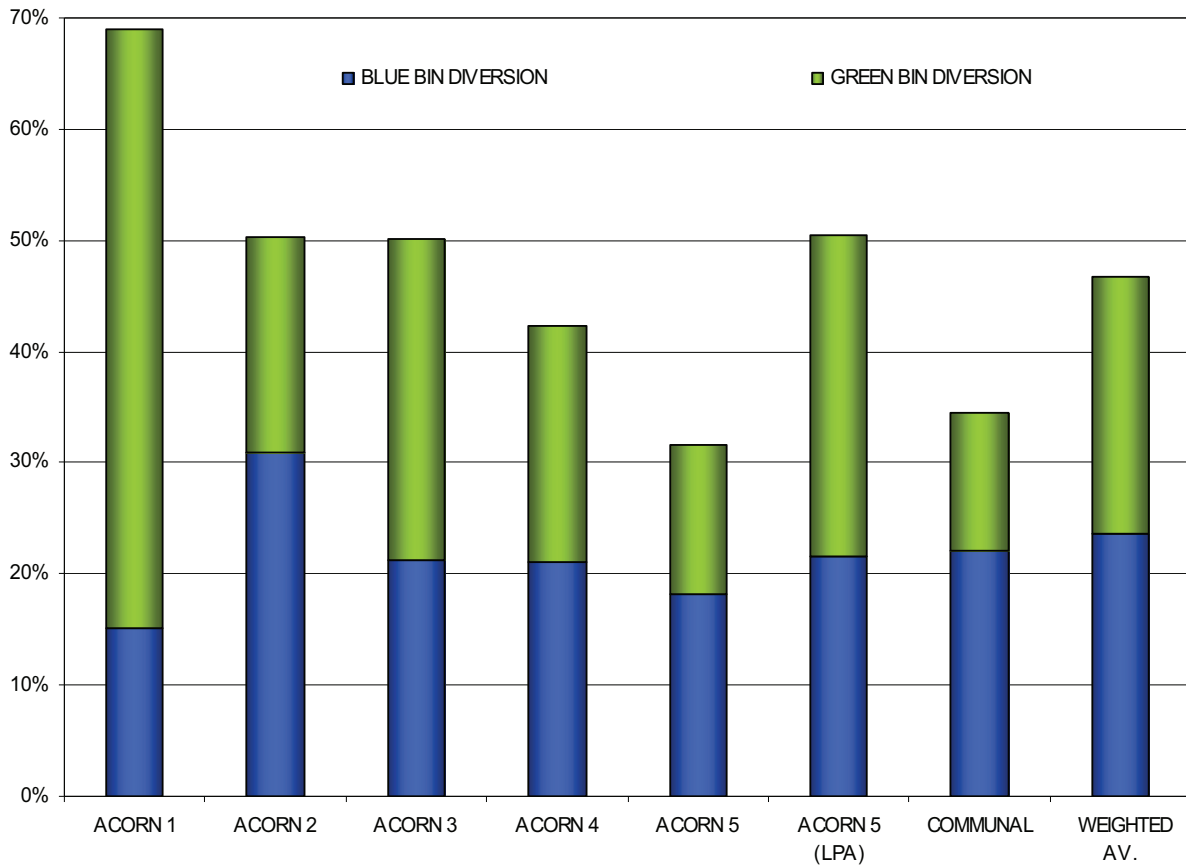


Table 7.1.2: Diversion rates (%) for individual recycling collections and overall

% DIVERSION	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5	ACORN 5 (LPA)	COMMUNAL	WEIGHTED AV.
BLUE RECYCLING BINS	15.19%	30.96%	21.27%	21.04%	18.11%	21.66%	22.01%	23.69%
GREEN RECYCLING BINS	53.76%	19.36%	28.89%	21.23%	13.54%	28.75%	12.45%	23.10%
TOTAL DIVERSION	68.96%	50.32%	50.16%	42.27%	31.65%	50.41%	34.46%	46.79%

Figure 7.1.2: Diversion rates (%) for individual recycling collections and overall



Current recycling figures for Cambridge suggest a waste diversion rate of 43.7%. Therefore weighted figures for the City during this survey show a level of around 3% above this rate and 1.8% above the aspirational target of 45% for 2012.

Data from this survey suggests a level of 331.9kg/hh/yr for residual waste and 651.1kg/hh/yr for total kerbside waste.

Were all of the currently recyclable materials being disposed of at the kerbside placed into the correct recycling bin then the maximum achievable diversion rate for Cambridge would be 65%.

Appendix 1: ACORN Category Classification¹

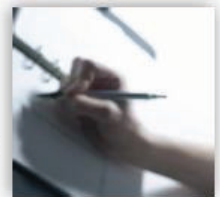
ACORN 1 – WEALTHY ACHIEVERS – U.K. AVERAGE 23.3%
<p>These are some of the most successful and affluent people in the UK. They live in wealthy, high status rural, semi-rural and suburban areas of the country. Middle-aged or older people predominate, with many empty nesters and wealthy retired. Some neighbourhoods contain large numbers of well-off families with school age children, particularly in the more suburban locations. These people live in large houses, which are usually detached with four or more bedrooms. Almost 90% are owner occupiers, with half of those owning their home outright. They are very well educated and most are employed in managerial and professional occupations. Many own their own business. Car ownership is high, with many households running two or more cars. Incomes are high, as are levels of savings and investments. These people are well established at the top of the social ladder. They enjoy all the advantages of being healthy, wealthy and confident consumers.</p>
ACORN 2 – URBAN PROSPERITY – U.K. AVERAGE 13.3%
<p>These are well educated and mostly prosperous people living in our major towns and cities. They include both older wealthy people living in the most exclusive parts of London and other cities, and highly educated younger professionals moving up the corporate ladder. This category also includes some well educated but less affluent individuals, such as students and graduates in their first jobs. The wealthier people tend to be in senior managerial or professional careers, and often live in large terraced or detached houses with four or more bedrooms. Some of the younger professionals may be buying or renting flats. The less affluent will be privately renting. These people have a cosmopolitan outlook and enjoy their urban lifestyle. They like to eat out in restaurants, go to the theatre and cinema and make the most of the culture and nightlife of the big city.</p>
ACORN 3 – COMFORTABLY OFF – U.K. AVERAGE 28.1%
<p>This category contains much of 'middle-of-the-road' Britain. Most people are comfortably off. They may not be wealthy, but they have few major financial worries. All life stages are represented in this category. Younger singles and couples, just starting out on their careers, are the dominant group in some areas. Other areas have mostly stable families and empty nesters, especially in suburban or semi-rural locations. Comfortably off pensioners, living in retirement areas around the coast or in the countryside, form the other main group in this category. Most people own their own home, with owner occupation exceeding 80%. Most houses are semidetached or detached. Employment is in a mix of professional and managerial, clerical and skilled occupations. Educational qualifications tend to be in line with the national average. This category incorporates the home-owning, stable and fairly comfortable backbone of modern Britain.</p>
ACORN 4 – MODERATE MEANS – U.K. AVERAGE 13.2%
<p>This category contains much of what used to be the country's industrial heartlands. Many people are still employed in traditional, blue-collar occupations. Others have become employed in service and retail jobs as the employment landscape has changed. In the better off areas, incomes are in line with the national average and people have reasonable standards of living. However, in other areas, where levels of qualifications are low, incomes can fall below the national average. There are also some isolated pockets of unemployment and long-term illness. This category also includes some neighbourhoods with very high concentrations of Asian families on low incomes. Most housing is terraced, with two or three bedrooms, and largely owner occupied. It includes many former council houses, bought by their tenants in the 1980s. Overall, the people in this category have modest lifestyles, but are able to get by.</p>
ACORN 5 – HARD PRESSED – U.K. AVERAGE 21.7%
<p>This category contains the poorest areas of the UK. Unemployment is well above the national average. Levels of qualifications are low and those in work are likely to be employed in unskilled occupations. Household incomes are low and there are high levels of long-term illness in some areas. Housing is a mix of low-rise estates, with terraced or semi-detached houses, and purpose built flats, including high-rise blocks. Properties tend to be small and there is much overcrowding. Over 50% of the housing is rented from the local Council or a housing association. There are a large number of single adult households, including many single Pensioners and lone parents. In some neighbourhoods, there are high numbers of black and Asian residents. These people are experiencing the most difficult social and economic conditions in the whole country, and appear to have limited opportunity to improve their circumstances.</p>

¹ <http://www.caci.co.uk/download.aspx?path=/libraries/document/394.pdf>

Using evidence to shape better services



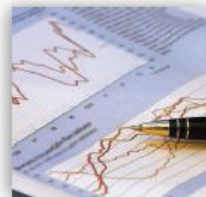
Research



Public Consultation



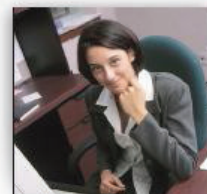
Evaluation



Surveys



Consultancy Evaluation



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Existing project work being carried out in 2012/13

This work is over and above the routine work carried out by the team.

- 1 Development of the Recycling Champions scheme
- 2 Promotion of the addition of plastic pots, tubs and trays to the blue bin scheme including:-
 - redesigning signs, vehicle liveries, stickers, calendars, radio adverts (Cambridge Matters articles and posters)
- 3 Route Optimisation work – communication with residents including stickers, letters, press releases, radio adverts
- 4 Contamination of recycling bins at flats including
 - working with Housing and other stakeholders
 - redoing the flats leaflet
- 5 RECAP Partnership work including
 - Love Food Hate Waste campaign
 - Wear It Love It Share It campaign
- 6 Give and Take Days
- 7 Changing colleges and schools to chargeable commingled collections
- 8 Facilitation of Waste Analysis project
- 9 DCLG bid
- 10 Installation of new recycling sites and banks
- 11 Implementation of clear sacks for recycling
- 12 Reduce the number of unapproved additional black bins
- 13 Increasing recycling at flats
- 14 Small WEEE promotions project
- 15 Facebook page

Project work being considered for 2013/14

- 1 Changing remaining flats with segregated recycling collections to commingled collections (Linked to Route Optimisation project)
- 2 Second black bin work – to continue work across the whole city.
- 3 DCLG food waste for flats – if successful with funding
- 4 Partnership waste prevention and recycling projects
- 5 Investigation ways in which we may be able to increase metal recycling, exploring possible external funding streams.

Work being carried out under successful bid for £7,000 for targeted communication for students living in tenanted properties including HMO's

- 1 Purchase and promotion of bicycle seat covers promoting our Facebook page
- 2 Attending Freshers Fairs
- 3 Advertising regularly in Varsity and Cambridge Student
- 4 Flyers for Freshers Fairs – these can also be used for sticking on internal bins
- 5 Meetings with Housekeepers
 - to identify Best Practice and communicate this with all colleges
 - Inform them about services including end of term collections
 - Offer support re services eg blue bags, caddies, clear sacks
- 6 Survey with 3rd year students
- 7 End of term collections
- 8 Web page for students – dedicated url
- 9 Landlord pack and distribution
- 10 New property work with Community Services
- 11 Investigating possibility of smart phone app for bin day reminders
- 12 Updating student Green Officer on changes to schemes

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Cambridge City Council

To: Executive Councillor for Environmental and Waste Services
Report by: Head of Streets and Open Spaces
Relevant scrutiny committee: ENVIRONMENT 9th October 2012
Wards affected: All

Dog Control Orders Key Decision

1. Executive summary

1.1 The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 allows local authorities to introduce Dog Control Orders to replace byelaws and also the Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996. Cambridge City Council is defined as a primary authority for the purpose of this Act.

The Dog Control Orders (Prescribed Offences and Penalties, etc) Regulations 2006 provide for five offences which may be prescribed in a Dog Control Order:-

- a) Failing to remove dog faeces;
- b) Not keeping a dog on a lead;
- c) Not putting, and keeping, a dog on a lead when directed to do so by an authorised officer;
- d) Permitting a dog to enter land from which dogs are excluded;
- e) Taking more than a specified number of dogs onto land.

1.2 The penalty for committing an offence contained in a Dog Control Order is a maximum fine of level 3 on the standard scale (Currently £1000). Alternatively the opportunity to pay a fixed penalty may be offered in place of prosecution.

1.3 The introduction of Dog Control Orders will not only offer transparency and consistency within the City Council boundary it will give PCSO's the ability to issue fixed penalty notices for offences.

1.4 The report outlines the process that has to be undertaken to introduce Dog Control Orders and seeks approval from the Executive Councillor to implement Dog Control Orders.

2. Recommendations

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2.1 The Executive Councillor is recommended:

- a) To approve the implementation of Dog Control Orders.
- b) To approve a schedule of Dog Control Orders for public consultation and representations.
- c) To approve the finalised Dog Control Orders in consultation with Spokes.
- d) To approve the fixed penalty charge of £75 full cost, £50 reduced cost.

3. Background

3.1 Within the Streets and Open Spaces division the Dog Warden and Public Realm Enforcement services are provided. These services are very much integrated with a single manager and Enforcement Officers supporting the work of the Dog Warden. Current service provision includes education and enforcement in line with the Council's Enforcement policy. Enforcement action for environmental crime is either taken under current legislation or byelaws.

3.2 The Council is unable to be supported by PCSO's in issuing fixed penalty notices for Dog Fouling (or other offences) without the introduction of Dog Control Orders.

3.3 The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 allows local authorities to introduce Dog Control Orders to replace byelaws and also the Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996. Cambridge City Council is defined as a primary authority for the purpose of this Act.

3.4 The Dog Control Orders (Prescribed Offences and Penalties, etc) Regulations 2006 provide for five offences which may be prescribed in a Dog Control Order:-

- a) Failing to remove dog faeces;
- b) Not keeping a dog on a lead;
- c) Not putting, and keeping, a dog on a lead when directed to do so by an authorised officer;
- d) Permitting a dog to enter land from which dogs are excluded;
- e) Taking more than a specified number of dogs onto land.

3.5 The penalty for committing an offence contained in a Dog Control Order is a maximum fine of level 3 on the standard scale. Alternatively the opportunity to pay a fixed penalty may be offered in place of prosecution.

3.6 Dog Control Orders may be made in respect of any land, which is open to the air and to which the public are entitled or permitted to have access (with or without payment). Land, which is covered but open on one side, is included in this definition e.g. a bus shelter. However it should be

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noted that roads (including highways) may not be subject to a Dog Control Order which excludes dogs (this refers to para 3.4 d).

3.7 The introduction of Dog Control Orders will enable the Dog Warden and Public Realm Enforcement services to seek the support of PCSO's in the issuing of fixed penalty notices.

3.8 Types of Dog Control Orders

- a) Failing to remove dog faeces – this order repeals the Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996 legislation and would make it an offence to fail to remove dog faeces deposited by a dog under a persons control.

Example of usage by other authorities: Borough or District wide within administrative boundaries.

- b) The Dogs on Leads Order – this order allows a local authority to designate dogs on leads areas and would make it an offence not to keep a dog under a persons control on a lead in a designated area.

Example of usage by other authorities: Active Cemeteries where burials are still taking place, sports pitches and school playing fields.

- c) The Dogs on Lead by Direction Order- this order would allow authorised officers to direct a dog under a persons control to be put on a lead and would make it an offence to fail to comply with the authorised officer's request.

Example of usage by other authorities: Borough or District wide within administrative boundaries and used when dogs are a nuisance to others or wildlife.

- d) The Dogs Exclusion Order – this order allows a local authority to designate dog exclusion areas and would make it an offence to allow a dog under a person's control to enter an area designated as a dog exclusion area.

Example of usage by other authorities: Children's Play Areas, Tennis Courts, Bowling Greens, Paddling Pools and Water Play

- e) The Dogs (Specified Maximum) Order – this order would allow a local authority to designate areas of land where a person may take no more than a specified maximum number of dogs and would make it an offence if a person took more than a specified maximum number of dogs onto such land.

Example of usage by other authorities: Used when professional dog walkers become a nuisance and exercise large numbers of dogs and have little control.

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3.9 Keep Britain Tidy, the national campaigning group for improving local environmental quality states that in 2010 the UK dog population was estimated to be 8 million, with dogs producing approximately 1,000 tonnes of excrement each day. In a recent survey of over 10,000 sites dog fouling was present on 7% of these sites. Some dog owners still fail to clean up after their dogs and the highest level of dog fouling can be found in areas where people actually live.

3.10 The table below shows the number of complaints that have been received where requests have been made to the Dog Warden to investigate or customers have asked for dog fouling to be removed within the City boundary.

Year	Fouling Investigations by Dog Warden	Fouling Removal Requests
2009/10	78	112
2010/11	76	99
2011/12	100	93

3.11 Procedure

The Dog Control Orders (Procedures) Regulations 2006 require that:-

1. An authority must consult with any other primary or secondary authority within the area. (County or Parish Councils)
2. Authorities must also publish a notice describing the proposed order in a local newspaper circulating in the same area as the land to which the order would apply and invite representations on the proposal. The notice must:-
 - a. Identify the land to which the order will apply.
 - b. Summarise the order.
 - c. If the order will refer to a map, say where the map may be inspected. This must be in an address in the authority's area, be free of charge, and at all reasonable hours during the consultation period.
 - d. Give the address to which, and the date by which, representations must be made to the authority. The final date for representation must be at least 28 days after the publication of the notice.
3. At the end of the consultation period the authority must consider any representations that have been made. If it then decides to proceed with the order, it must decide when the order will come into force. This must be at least 14 days from the date on which it was made. Once made the authority must then publish a notice in the local newspaper at least seven days prior to commencement.
4. Where practicable, signs must be placed summarising the order on land to which it applies. However in respect of a large area, for

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example, in respect of fouling by dogs, signs should be placed at regular intervals warning the public that it is an offence not to clear up dog faeces.

3.12 As part of the consultation process it is proposed that officers consult with area committees to gain views from the public and ward Councillors.

3.13 Fixed Penalty Notices.

The legislation allows for a full fixed penalty amount of between £80 and £50. But a reduction for early payment may be offered but the fine, when reduced, should be no less than £50. The Council currently charge £75 full cost and £50 reduced cost for littering and it is suggested that the charge be the same for dog fouling.

3.14 It is proposed that officers, subject to the required consultation, prepare a schedule of Dog Control Orders to be introduced in the City.

4. Implications

(a) Financial Implications

There will be costs associated with the public notices in the newspaper and also for signage across the district. It is thought that signage could be in the region of £7,000 to £10,000 for which a capital bid will have to be submitted. The issuing of Fixed Penalty Notices will generate additional income, which can offset the cost of signage in future years if considered appropriate. Other costs including newspaper advertising, fixed penalty notices and implementation preparation will be met from existing budgets.

(b) Staffing Implications (if not covered in Consultations Section)

There are no additional staffing implications as officers are already equipped to deal with dog fouling and nuisances.

(c) Equal Opportunities Implications

The following are exempt from Dog Control Orders – an individual who is registered blind under section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948 or an individual who has a disability which affects their mobility, manual dexterity, physical co-ordination or ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects and has a dog trained by one of the following charities: Dogs for the Disabled (registered charity number 700454), Support Dogs (registered charity number 1088281) or Canine Partners for Independence (registered charity number 803680) for which he relies upon for assistance. It is also intended that as part of the consultation that the Guide Dogs for the Blind association be consulted.

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Working support dogs for the disabled will be exempt from the Orders. It is also intended that as part of the consultation that the Guide Dogs for the Blind association be consulted.

(d) Environmental Implications

There will be a positive effect on local environmental quality with the introduction of Dog Control Orders and the enforcement against dog fouling. In addition there will be a +L impact on climate change in the future with a reduction in vehicle activity on attending to customer clean up requests.

(e) Procurement

Not applicable for this report.

(f) Consultation and communication

As outlined above and to additionally include website and social media.

(g) Community Safety

The introduction of Dog Control Orders will have a positive effect on Community Safety, reducing the risks associated with Toxocariasis and nuisance dogs.

5. Background papers

Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.
DEFRA Guidance, Dog Control Orders 2006.

6. Appendices

7. Inspection of papers

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

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To: Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate
Change: Councillor Tim Ward
Report by: Head of Corporate Strategy
Relevant scrutiny Environment 9/10/2012
committee: Scrutiny
Committee
Wards affected: All Wards

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY Key Decision

1. Executive summary

1.1 The City Council has consulted on a revised Climate Change Strategy for 2012-2016 that will set the framework for action by the Council to address climate change over the next five years. An updated draft of the Strategy is attached at Appendix A. The Strategy sets out three strategic objectives for action by the Council aimed at reducing carbon emissions and managing the risks associated with climate change. It includes an Action Plan that sets out the key steps the Council will take over the next four years to deliver these objectives.

2. Recommendations

2.1 The Executive Councillor is recommended to approve the revised Climate Change Strategy for 2012-2016.

3. Background

3.1 One of the Council's 8 corporate vision statements is 'a City in the forefront of low carbon living and minimising its impact on the environment from waste and pollution.' The City Council made a formal commitment to tackle climate change by signing the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change in September 2006 and published its first Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan in 2008, which set out a vision and framework for action over a five-year period.

3.2 Although the City Council has undertaken a significant amount of action in the past five years, climate change still presents very significant risks to the City of Cambridge and there remains a pressing

need for action at the local level. Cambridge City Council has chosen to produce a revised Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan to set the framework for its action to address the causes and consequences of climate change between 2012 and 2016.

3.3 The draft Strategy explains the case for action on climate change, and sets out the national and international policy context. It also explains what has been achieved under the previous strategy, and the lessons learned. There have been a number of significant developments since the City Council's first Climate Change Strategy was produced. These include:

- the introduction of binding national targets for reducing carbon emissions through the Climate Change Act 2008;
- changes to planning legislation and policy to promote energy efficiency and sustainable design and construction;
- new national initiatives to support households and non-domestic users to install energy efficiency measures (e.g. the Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation) and renewable energy sources (e.g. the Feed-In Tariff and Renewable Heat Incentive schemes);
- the current challenging economic climate, which means that it is more important than ever to make the best use of available resources and focus on the areas where the greatest impact on climate change can be achieved.

3.4 These developments are reflected in the objectives for the Strategy, and the actions set out in the Action Plan. The three objectives of the Strategy are:

1. To reduce carbon emissions from the Council's estate and operations and manage the risks to its staff and property;
2. To set high standards and assist residents, businesses and organisations to reduce their carbon emissions and manage climate risks;
3. To work in partnership with other organisations to address the causes and effects of climate change.

3.5 Objective 1 will be delivered primarily through the Council's Carbon Management Plan for 2011-2016, which was approved by the Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change on 26 June 2012. The Carbon Management Plan sets out 64 carbon reduction projects targeted at the areas of the Council's activity which contribute most to our carbon emissions (e.g. swimming pools, car parks, vehicle fleet, offices and sheltered and temporary housing).

3.6 Objective 2 will be achieved by putting climate change at the heart of services such as Planning (not least through the development of the Council's new Local Plan), Refuse and Environment and Estates and Facilities. Objective 3 will be achieved by continuing our leadership in partnerships with neighbouring local authorities, the city's universities, and the voluntary, community and business sectors.

4. Consultation

4.1 On 26 June 2012 the Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change approved a draft Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for consultation. The consultation ran for 10 weeks, starting on 5 July 2012 and finishing on 5 September 2012.

4.2 The consultation was promoted through a variety of methods:

- Publication on the consultation pages of the Council's website.
- Promotion via the Council's Twitter feed.
- Sending the Strategy and the key consultation questions directly to more than 80 residents associations and promoting the consultation via the Federation of Cambridge Residents' Associations (FeCRA).
- A meeting with Transitions Cambridge and Cambridge Carbon Footprint to discuss their views on the Strategy.
- Meeting with other key partners, including the Sustainability Manager at Addenbrooke's Hospital, and energy and carbon management officers at the University of Cambridge.
- Sending the Strategy and consultation questions directly to academics at the University of Cambridge, including members of the University's Environment Strategy Committee.

4.3 A summary of the responses to the consultation is set out in Appendix B. The City Council has provided a reply to each consultation response, to explain if each suggestion can be incorporated in the Strategy and Action Plan, or if the City Council already has a means or an alternative way of doing what is being suggested. Where a suggested cannot be taken forward, the City Council has explained why not. The draft Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2016 has been updated to reflect the consultation responses, and is attached at Appendix A.

4.4 A total of 77 different comments from 16 different respondents were received. The key themes raised in these responses were:

- Setting challenging targets for reducing emissions from the City Council's operations and estate and views on whether the City

Council should set targets for reducing emissions from the City of Cambridge as a whole.

- Planning and growth related issues, including policies on sustainable construction standards, renewable energy provision and tall buildings.
- Promoting sustainable forms of transport and reducing congestion.
- Managing water resources and promoting water efficiency.
- Views on whether the Strategy and Action Plan should go beyond the Committee on Climate Change's recommendation that local authorities should focus on reducing emissions from energy, waste and transport, to focus on emissions from leisure activities, food and other forms of consumption.
- Setting standards and enforcing policies, regulations and legislation relating to climate change.
- Supporting residents to reduce their carbon footprint, including communications, awareness-raising campaigns and advice and guidance.
- Supporting voluntary and community groups focussing on environmental issues, including requests for core funding and provision of meeting space.
- Supporting businesses to reduce their emissions and manage climate change risks.

5. Implications

(a) Financial Implications

The Carbon Management Plan (which is the primary vehicle for delivering Objective 1 of the Strategy) will deliver significant financial savings, albeit potentially in the form of future cost-avoidance. Based on information that is currently available, the projects planned to date require a total investment of £2.3m over the next 5 years. However, we expect these projects will reduce the Council's likely energy and fuel costs by around £340,000 each year. This means that the projects will have paid for themselves within fewer than seven years and many will deliver further savings beyond this period. These figures are subject to change and the exact costs and benefits of a number of the projects will become clearer as detailed work is carried out. The Plan explains the varying degrees of confidence and certainty around achieving the anticipated savings and emissions reductions.

The actions contained in the Climate Change Strategy Action Plan under Objectives 2 and 3 will be funded through:

- Existing budgets for delivering key services, particularly for projects or actions that will deliver climate change benefits as part of wider planned

developments or improvements to key services. These fall within the General Fund or the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) depending on the services involved.

- Government and other external funding sources for climate change initiatives.

(b) Staffing Implications

Lead officers have been identified for projects in the Climate Change Strategy Action Plan who have the capacity to deliver the projects within the stated timescales. The Climate Change Officer will manage and co-ordinate the overall delivery of the Carbon Management Plan, with support from the Carbon Management Team, which is a corporate group that includes many of the lead officers. The Environmental Strategy Group (ESG), which is chaired by the Chief Executive and relevant Heads of Service, will provide strategic direction for the delivery of the Climate Change Strategy Action Plan and the Carbon Management Plan.

(c) Equal Opportunities Implications

An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) of the aims and objectives of the Climate Change Strategy and the Carbon Management Plan has not identified any specific negative impacts. However, the needs of different protected characteristics will need to be considered when implementing the range of actions contained in the two documents. This is to ensure that the strategy is implemented effectively and that all people are able to benefit from the work being undertaken. Consequently further Equality Impact Assessments may be undertaken for individual projects. The EqIA can be accessed on the City Council's website at:

<http://www.cambridge.gov.uk/ccm/content/council-and-democracy/how-the-council-works/council-policies-and-plans/equality-and-diversity/equality-impact-assessments.en>

(d) Environmental Implications

The Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and the Carbon Management Plan will have a high impact on the environment by setting out a planned approach to: reducing the Council's carbon emissions; setting high standards for residents, businesses and organisations to reduce their carbon emissions and manage climate risks; and working in partnership with, influencing and learning from other organisations to address the causes and effects of climate change.

(e) Procurement

The Climate Change Strategy Action Plan includes two actions relating to procurement. The first focuses on improving the Council's contract management processes to ensure that contractors deliver the sustainability requirements of contracts. The second relates to exploring with partner organisations the potential for procuring a joint energy contract with associated sustainability criteria.

(f) Consultation and communication

Details of the public consultation on the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan are provided at paragraphs 4.1 – 4.4 in this report.

(g) Community Safety

The Strategy and Action Plan have minimal impact on Community Safety.

6. Background papers

These background papers were used in the preparation of this report:

Cambridge City Council Carbon Management Plan. The Plan can be accessed on the sustainability pages of the Council's website at:

<http://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/docs/carbon-management-plan-2011-16.pdf>

7. Appendices

Appendix A – Revised Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan

Appendix B – Summary of consultation responses

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 Climate Change Strategy 2012 – 2016

October 2012

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Foreword

The debates about whether climate change is happening and if it is caused by human activity are over. The time for action has arrived; both to manage the effects of the climate change that is already taking place, as well as to reduce the adverse impact of climate change in the future.

I am therefore delighted to introduce the second Cambridge City Council Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. This builds on our first Strategy and Action Plan, which provided the framework for increased action from 2008 to 2012. It also delivers the commitment that we made in August 2012, by signing the 'Climate Local' declaration, to publish a set of actions to reduce carbon emissions and to manage climate impacts.

Cambridge City Council has already taken a range of actions to tackle climate change. For example, we began using lower emission fuels in our vehicles in 1998; we have made energy efficiency improvements to Council-owned homes which reduced fuel bills for local tenants by approximately £1,200,000 between 2007/8 and 2010/11; through our home energy efficiency work we have contributed to a reduction of 11% per household in domestic gas consumption between 2005 and 2010; and we set high environmental standards for new developments in the city, including requiring renewable energy generation in new developments. But there is much more that must be done if we are to play our part in averting dangerous climate change in the future.

Despite introducing a number of innovative projects as part of the implementation of our first Climate Change Strategy, we acknowledge that the Council has not reduced carbon emissions from its own operations by as much as we had expected to. By adopting a more planned approach to reducing our emissions, the Council anticipates that it will be able to reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases by 20% by March 2016 from the baseline year of 2010/11. The five-year Carbon Management Plan which sits underneath this strategy sets out 64 projects which will deliver this commitment, ranging from installation of solar thermal technology to provide a source of renewable energy for Abbey swimming pool, to the installation of highly energy efficient lighting solutions in Council buildings and facilities.

We will not tackle the causes and consequences of climate change by focussing on our own emissions alone. The people who live and work in Cambridge demonstrate daily their desire to tackle climate change. Many residents travel to work by bike or foot; the proportion of household waste recycled or composted is amongst the highest in the country; and the city's universities and institutes lead the world in researching the potential solutions and adaptations to climate change.

We will set the bar high for businesses, local communities and other organisations to follow. For example, we will use our planning policies to push for the highest environmental standards in new developments. We will also deliver the services needed to support local communities and businesses to achieve these high standards, including

increased opportunities for recycling, support for households and landlords to improve the energy efficiency of properties, and initiatives to encourage cycling and use of public transport. We will also work closely with our partner organisations to maximise the local impact of national funding for climate change initiatives and deliver low carbon infrastructure and energy efficiency improvements which will have lasting benefits for the City.

International and national action to tackle climate change is gathering pace. This strategy and action plan sets out the steps that the City Council will take, working with local communities, businesses and partner organisations, to help tackle global climate change.

Tim Ward

Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change

1.0 Introduction – Cambridge, a city at the forefront of low carbon living

Our climate is changing. It has always changed in response to natural environmental processes, but it is now widely accepted that human activities are leading to climate change of a scale and pace that threatens our very way of life. Such a global challenge requires a global response, and the international framework for action is becoming stronger. The UK Government has initiated a broad range of policies and programmes that contribute to this response and address the causes and consequences of climate change in the UK.

Individuals, communities and organisations in localities across the world need to take action if national and global efforts to address climate change are to be successful. Cambridge City Council has played a leading role in work to tackle climate change at the local level. One of the City Council's eight corporate vision statements is: 'a city in the forefront of low carbon living and minimising its impact on the environment from waste and pollution.'

Through implementing its first Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for 2008-2012, the City Council has already achieved a considerable amount. However, there remains much to be done if challenging international targets on reducing greenhouse gases are to be achieved. The City Council remains committed to playing a leading role in efforts at the local level. This revised Strategy and Action Plan establishes the framework for action by the City Council to address the causes and consequences of climate change over the next five years. It describes the current context, our rationale for intervention, our future objectives and the actions we plan to take in order to achieve them.

2.0 Context

How is our climate changing?

Climate change is influenced by the 'greenhouse effect'. This is a natural process which keeps the earth warmer than it would otherwise be and makes life on earth possible. Light from the sun passes through the atmosphere and warms the surface of the earth. Most of the heat escapes into space, but like the glass in a greenhouse, certain gases in our atmosphere trap the heat, preventing it from escaping back to space. Over time, human activity has led to an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which has increased the greenhouse effect and is causing the climate to change.

The latest climate monitoring figures from the Met Office show that global temperatures have increased by 0.75 °C during the 100 years up to 2011¹. The greatest change occurred in the period since the mid-1970s, when average global temperatures increased by more than 0.15 °C per decade. The most recent report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2007 concluded it is more than

¹ <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate-change/guide/science/monitoring>

90% likely that most of the global warming that has occurred since the mid-20th century is due to the increase in human-caused greenhouse gas concentrations.

Unless we take action now, global warming will continue. The most recent report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2007 concluded that average global temperatures are likely to increase by 1.8-4 °C by the year 2100 compared with 1999, and possibly as much as 6.4 °C².

The IPCC also concluded that we can expect to see global temperatures rise by about 0.2 °C per decade for the next few decades regardless of what we do, because it takes the climate 30-40 years to react to the gases that we emit now.

The impact of Climate Change on Cambridge

Predicting future changes to our climate is a complex process, and becomes even more difficult when trying to narrow those predictions to smaller areas. In 2002 the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) produced scenarios of future climate changes for the UK. In 2009 the UK Climate Projections (UKCP) programme provided projections of how the climate will change in each region based on low, medium and high emissions scenarios. The data from these two programmes suggests that by 2080 the East of England will experience:

- An increase in average temperatures of between 2 and 4.5 °C³.
- Average seasonal temperatures are likely to increase, with average summer temperatures increasing by 1.3 to 4.7 °C and average winter temperatures increasing by between 2.6 to 3.7 °C⁴.
- An increase in the number of 'extremely' warm days, by up to 14 days on a low emissions scenario and 30 days on a high emissions scenario³.
- Increases in rainfall overall, with mean precipitation increasing by 1% to 2%⁴
- Greater seasonal extremes in rainfall, with average winter rainfall increasing by between 16% and 26% and average summer rainfall decreasing by between 14% and 27%⁴.
- Seasonal increases in the intensity of rainfall, with around 0.25-1.25 more days of intense rainfall in winter³
- Decrease in summer and autumn soil moisture by up to 50%³.

² Pachauri, R.K. and Reisinger, A. (Eds.), (2007), Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/spms3.html

³ UK Climate Impacts Programme, 2002.

⁴ UK Climate Projections programme, 2009. All figures are based on central estimates for the low and high emissions scenarios

Risks for Cambridge

There are three key risks for Cambridge associated with the predicted changes in climate identified above:

- increased summer temperatures and heatwaves;
- flooding; and
- water shortages and droughts.

It is essential that Cambridge City Council contributes to wider efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to limit the scale of change to our climate and the associated impacts. However, it is also vital that we take steps to manage the risks and adapt to the changes in our climate.

Increased summer temperatures and heatwaves

Increased summer temperatures could lead to summer heat waves and the exceptionally hot years experienced in 2003 and 2006 could become the norm by the 2050s⁵. This would have significant impacts on people, the economy and the environment. The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment⁶ and the Government's Heatwave Plan⁷ identifies the following potential risks from increased summer temperatures:

- An increased risk of heat-related deaths. The summer 2003 heatwave, which saw the highest ever temperature recorded in Cambridge of 36.9 degrees, led to a significant increase in the number of heat-related deaths
- Increased incidence of heat-related illnesses including heat stroke, heat exhaustion, heat rash and heat cramps
- An increased risk in the number of skin cancer cases and deaths
- An increased health risk from water, vector and food borne diseases
- A loss of productivity for businesses due to overheating. Based on the medium or high UKCP09 scenarios, the East of England and the South East are likely to face the highest loss of staff days due to heat⁸
- Increased energy consumption from cooling and refrigeration
- Subsidence and heat-related damage or disruption to buildings, energy and transport networks
- Increased risk of wildfires

⁵ Climate UK, A Summary of Climate Change Risks for East England: to coincide with the publication of the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA), 2012

⁶ DEFRA, UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Government Report, January 2012, London, The Stationery Office

⁷ Department of Health, Heatwave Plan for England, 2007

⁸ Climate UK, A Summary of Climate Change Risks for East England: to coincide with the publication of the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA), 2012

- Threat of extinction to some species which are already at the limits of their habitat ranges
- Species and habitat migration, including the invasion of non-native species, pests and diseases for which we may not be prepared

However, while there is likely to be an increased risk of heat-related deaths as a result of hotter summer weather, it should be noted that there are currently more cold-related deaths in the UK, the number of which may reduce as winter temperatures increase. Milder winters are also likely to lead to a reduction in energy consumption in winter months from heating buildings.

Flooding

Increases in the amount and intensity of rainfall in the winter are predicted to increase the area of severe flood risk in Cambridge City from the River Cam. Experience of recent floods suggests that there is also a significant risk from flash flooding. The interim review of the summer 2007 floods in the Midlands and Yorkshire found that around two-thirds of the flooding resulted from rainfall exceeding the local drainage capacity rather than rivers bursting their banks.

The key impacts of any flooding would be:

- Public health and safety risks for residents
- Long-term physical and mental health impacts for residents
- Damage to buildings and infrastructure
- Disruption of the local economy through lost work days, disruption of transport and supplies and insurance and repair costs
- Habitat changes and restoration costs

Water shortages and droughts

Our water supply is determined by the level of rainfall that feeds our rivers and recharges groundwater levels. The UKCP09 data outlined above suggests that in future the East of England will experience greater seasonal extremes in rainfall, with wetter winters and drier summers. Coupled with higher summer temperatures, which increase evaporation rates and water use by vegetation, the level of available water resources could decrease even more.

The risk of water shortages and droughts can therefore be expected to increase as the climate changes. This would have varying degrees of impact on water users, including:

- The need for water rationing
- Hosepipe bans
- Disruption of water-reliant businesses
- Closure of water-reliant recreational activities

- Reduced water quality standards
- Species and habitat stress
- Deterioration of river and wetland ecology

There are a range of responses that could be adopted by water users, including the installation of more water efficient fixtures and fittings in properties.

International and national action on climate change

Man-made climate change is a global challenge that requires a global response. The United Nations has played a central role in co-ordinating international efforts to slow the pace of climate change and manage the risks associated with it. The international framework for action is built upon:

- The **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**, which sets the overall framework for international efforts to tackle climate change. The Convention was adopted at the Rio Summit in 1992 and 195 countries have now signed up to it. The goal of the convention is to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous man-made interference in the climate system. The Convention places the onus on industrialised nations, as the major source of emissions to date, and directs funding to developing countries to address climate change.
- The **Kyoto Protocol**, which was adopted in 1997 and came into force in 2005. It set binding targets for 37 industrialised countries and the European Union for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 5.2 per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012. The European Union agreed to reduce its emissions by a total of 8%, and the UK's share of this corresponds to a legally binding target for the UK to reduce its emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012.

As the scientific consensus around the causes of climate change has grown, the international framework for action on climate change has become stronger. This Strategy and Action Plan aims to help stimulate action by individuals, communities and organisations in Cambridge that will contribute to these international efforts. The key developments that have occurred since the 2008-2012 Strategy was developed have included:

- The **Cancun Agreements** in 2010, which set out commitments to enhance international action and co-operation on the management of climate change risks, particularly in developing countries. National governments also agreed in 2010 that emissions need to be reduced so that global temperature increases are limited to less than 2 degrees.
- The **UN Climate Change Conference in Durban** in 2011, which delivered a breakthrough in the international community's response to climate change, with a decision by national governments to adopt a universal legal agreement on climate change as soon as possible, and no later than 2015.

In response to greater agreement at the international level, increased scientific consensus and greater public recognition of the need for action, the UK Government has introduced a significant amount of new national legislation, policies and initiatives to address climate change since the adoption of our Strategy for 2008-2012. This refreshed Cambridge City Council strategy reflects and responds to the key changes, including:

- The **Climate Change Act 2008** establishes a long-term framework for tackling climate change. It introduces a unilateral, binding national target to reduce carbon emissions by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050, with an interim target of a 34% reduction by 2020. The Act requires Parliament to agree four five-year carbon budgets, which set the level of emissions reductions needed to achieve these overall targets. The Act also introduces a number of measures to promote the management of climate change risks, including a requirement for the Government to conduct a national Climate Change Risk Assessment and establish a national adaptation programme, and a requirement for public bodies and utilities to report on the steps they are taking to address climate change risks to their work.
- The **Carbon Plan**, published in December 2011 sets out Government's Plan for achieving the emissions targets set in the first four carbon budgets. It identifies the emissions reductions that will be needed in five key areas of the economy (homes and buildings; transport; industry; electricity; and agriculture, land use, forestry and waste) and how these can be achieved.
- Changes to planning policy to support action to address climate change. The **Planning Act 2008** introduced a duty on Local Development Frameworks to include policies that make a contribution to both climate change mitigation and adaptation. **The Planning and Energy Act 2008** enables local authorities to set energy requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in Development Plans. Building on the existing Code for Sustainable Homes, which sets a national standard for sustainable design and construction of houses, the **Zero Carbon Homes Policy** will come into effect in 2016 which will require all carbon emissions from energy use in new homes to be eliminated. Public buildings will be required to be zero carbon by 2018; all other non-residential buildings will be required to be zero carbon by 2019.
- The **Energy Act 2008** introduced a number of measures to encourage renewable energy generation by households and non-domestic users (including the public and private sectors). This included the **Feed In Tariff** scheme, and the **Renewable Heat Incentive**, which will provide financial support for renewable heat sources.
- The **Energy Act 2011** introduced a number of new measures to stimulate energy efficiency measures for homes and businesses. The **Green Deal** will support improvements to the energy efficiency of homes and non-domestic properties, funded by a charge on energy bills rather than upfront charges to the consumer. The **Energy Company Obligation** will take over from existing obligations (such as the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target) that expire at the end of 2012 and will require energy companies to target support where there is greatest need, including vulnerable people on low incomes and residents in hard-to-treat housing.

- The **UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA)**, published in 2012, sets out the potential impacts of climate change at a national level. DEFRA commissioned Regional Climate Change Partnerships to produce a summary of regional climate change risks, which was produced by Sustainability East for the East of England region. The **National Adaptation Programme (NAP)**, which the Government plans to publish in 2013, will set out proposals and policies for how the Government, private sector and others should respond to the risks identified in the CCRA.

The role of local authorities in tackling climate change

Climate Local

In August 2012, Cambridge City Council was among the first local authorities to sign the 'Climate Local' declaration. Climate Local has been developed by the Local Government Association as the successor to the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change, which the Council signed up to in 2006. The Climate Local declaration identifies the following three roles for local authorities in tackling climate change:

- **Community leader** – helping local people and businesses to be smarter about their energy use and to prepare for climate impacts.
- **Service provider** – delivering services that are resource efficient, less carbon intensive, resilient and that protect those who are most vulnerable to climate impacts.
- **Estate manager** – ensuring that our own buildings and operations are resource efficient, use clean energy, and are well prepared for the impacts of a changing climate.

Through developing and implementing this Strategy and the associated Carbon Management Plan, we will deliver the following specific Climate Local commitments:

- Setting locally-owned and determined commitments and actions to reduce carbon emissions and to manage climate impacts.
- Publishing our commitments, actions and progress, enabling local communities to hold us to account.
- Sharing the learning from our experiences and achievements with other councils.
- Regularly refreshing our commitments and actions to ensure they are current and continue to reflect local priorities.

Committee on Climate Change

In May 2012, the Committee on Climate Change, an independent advisory body to Government on climate change matters, published its report on the role of local authorities in reducing emissions and managing climate risk. In developing this Strategy and identifying the actions that we will take over the next four years, we have taken as

a starting point those measures recommended by the Committee that are within the scope of a district Council. They include:

- Drawing up carbon reduction plans which include a high-level ambition for emissions reductions (e.g. 20% reduction across buildings, surface transport and waste by 2020 relative to 2010 levels).
- Reducing emissions from local authority estates, primarily through use of their own buildings, transport and procurement.
- Influencing emissions from domestic buildings through energy efficiency measures. Primarily through home insulation measures, delivered through national programmes such as the Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation (ECO).
- Influencing emissions from non-domestic buildings.
- Using planning and building control functions to enforce energy efficiency standards in new buildings and extensions.
- Reducing transport emissions by concentrating new developments in existing cities and large towns and/or ensuring they are well served by public transport.
- Working with developers to make renewable energy projects acceptable to local communities.
- Planning for infrastructure such as low-carbon district heating networks, green infrastructure and sustainable drainage systems.
- Developing and making district heating schemes commercially viable.
- Promoting sustainable transport through: implementing sustainable travel plans; providing cycling infrastructure; providing better public transport; and promoting low-carbon vehicles by supporting investment in electric vehicle charging infrastructure, and purchasing.
- Waste management initiatives, including: awareness-raising campaigns and providing separate collection for recycling and food waste.
- Preparing for climate change impacts through:
 - Using planning policy to ensure that new development is located in areas of lowest flood risk.
 - Using planning policy and other levers to ensure that buildings and infrastructure are resilient to flooding and heat stress.
 - Managing and extending natural resources to promote biodiversity and reduce flood risk

3.0 A Climate Change Strategy for Cambridge

Purpose

The purpose of this Climate Change Strategy and the associated Action Plan is to establish the framework for the City Council's action to address the causes and consequences of climate change over the next four years. It will help deliver Cambridge City Council's vision of 'a City in the forefront of low carbon living and minimising its impact on the environment from waste and pollution.'

The Strategy is a cross-cutting document which will influence the delivery of key services and the development and implementation of other key strategies and policies, such as the Local Plan, Waste Strategy, Housing Strategy, Office Accommodation Strategy and Portfolio and Operational Plans.

The Case for Action

Taking action on climate change continues to be a key priority for Cambridge City Council. We believe that doing nothing is not an option and that it is essential for the City Council to take action now to address climate change for the following reasons:

1. **Limiting the local impact of climate change** - As outlined in section 2, the predicted impacts of climate change pose major risks to the safety, prosperity and environment of people and organisations in Cambridge. There is a need to take action now to manage the climate change risks that we cannot avoid, whilst at the same time reducing our greenhouse gas emissions to avert even more dangerous climate change in the decades beyond.
2. **Global fairness** – Climate change requires co-ordinated action around the world, and Cambridge needs to make its fair contribution towards international efforts. People in Cambridge currently produce almost twice as much carbon dioxide per person as the global average and several times more than the average person in many developing countries. Although the effects will be felt strongly in the UK, many developing countries will experience the worst impacts of climate change.
3. **Cost-effectiveness** – The Stern Review illustrated how the costs to the global economy rise as the climate changes and that early action to limit the extent of climate change is ultimately cheaper than waiting to manage the impacts of climate change when they become more severe.
4. **A sustainable economy** – The future costs of doing 'business as usual' will increase as the cost of climate change impacts is felt. They are also likely to increase if the global supply of oil becomes scarcer and energy prices rises as a result. Many observers believe that global oil production will peak at some point. There are a wide variety of forecasts of when this point will be reached, from those who believe that 'peak oil' has already occurred, to those who argue that

the peak will not occur until the 2030s at the earliest⁹. It is important, therefore, that both local and national economies become more sustainable and resource-efficient if they are to remain strong and competitive. The global need for action on climate change will also create increasing business opportunities in the development of sustainable technologies and processes, although it remains to be seen the extent to which the Cambridge and UK economies will benefit from these opportunities.

5. **Quality of life** – Strong action to address climate change can also improve other aspects of life for Cambridge residents. For example, improving the energy efficiency of homes can reduce fuel bills and make them more comfortable to live in. Similarly, increasing walking, cycling and use of public transport can reduce traffic congestion, increase air quality and improve the health of residents.

Action to date

Cambridge City Council has been taking action to address climate change for over 15 years. We made a formal commitment by signing the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change on 22nd September 2006. This was followed by the publication of the City Council's first five-year Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan in 2008, which set out a clear vision and framework for increased action.

Through implementing the approach set out in this previous Strategy and the key measures contained in the Action Plan, the City Council has already made a contribution to international and national efforts to tackle the causes of climate change and manage the risks to communities, the local economy and the natural environment.

The strategy identified three roles for the City Council:

(i) Council management – *actions to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and manage climate change risks associated with management of the Council's own buildings and functions.*

We have implemented a number of carbon reduction projects across our operations and our estate, including using our dedicated Climate Change Fund to trial new approaches. These included the installation of a more efficient fan system in the Grand Arcade Car Park Annex and voltage optimisation technology in the Guildhall. Collectively, the 16 projects funded between 2008 and 2011 have delivered estimated savings of £48,000 and 243 tonnes of CO₂ per year.

(ii) Service delivery - *incorporation of carbon reduction and climate change risk management actions within the services delivered by Cambridge City Council.*

⁹ Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011), DECC call for evidence: summary of responses: prospects for crude oil supply and demand

We have set high standard for residents, businesses and other organisations to follow, not least through our planning policies, and where necessary we have taken action to enforce these standards. We have also delivered projects and services that have assisted residents to reduce their carbon emissions.

Along with seasonal and yearly temperature changes and the effects with the economic downturn, Council initiatives have contributed to a 16% reduction in CO₂ emissions per capita from the City of Cambridge as a whole between 2005-2009¹⁰ (a 9% reduction in absolute terms – the per capita figure reflects the city’s rising population). However, it should be noted that these figures do not take into account the carbon emissions resulting from the production and transportation of the goods that were consumed by residents and businesses in the City. If these emissions are included in the figures, carbon emissions for the City of Cambridge increased over this period.

Some of the key measures and projects that we have implemented over the past five years have included:

- **Setting high sustainability standards for new housing development and the growth of the City.** We have required all new affordable housing on the growth sites to be built to at least Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes and proposals for market housing on the growth sites are required to meet Code Level 3 as a minimum, rising to Code Level 4 after a certain number of units have been delivered. Even higher standards have been set at some sites. For example, the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan (AAP), which was adopted in October 2008, set a UK-leading policy requiring the majority of this 3,000 home development to be delivered at Code Level 5.
- **Working with developers to demonstrate the benefits of sustainable construction of new homes.** For example, a Code Level 5 concept house will be built at the Skanska development on the Clay Farm site to aid the developer in meeting higher standards on future sites. At the Trumpington Meadows site an Enhanced Sustainability Show Home constructed to Code Level 5 will enable new home-owners to enhance the specification of their properties by, for example, increasing the amount of renewable energy provision or the installation of rainwater harvesting systems.
- **Promoting exemplar redevelopment and ‘retrofit’ schemes.** For example, the City Council was involved in the redevelopment of the Simons House (now Richard Newcombe Court) Sheltered Housing Scheme, which has achieved Code Level 5. The City Council also piloted the installation of innovative energy efficiency solutions at a Council-owned property in Byron Square as part of the Technology Strategy Board ‘Retrofit for the Future’ project. As a result, the energy rating of the property has risen from C to A.

¹⁰ Department of Energy and Climate Change, (2011), Carbon Dioxide Emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities 2005-2009,

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local_auth/co2_las/co2_las.aspx

- **Using planning policies to drive the installation and take-up of renewable energy sources.** Since 2006 we have required all major new developments in the City to meet at least 10% of their energy requirements through the use of renewable energy. We have increased these requirements for a number of flagship developments. For example, 15% of the energy required by the Station Area redevelopment will have to come from renewable energy sources.
- **Installing energy efficiency measures in Council-owned homes through the Decent Homes programme and other routes.** Based on the average savings that these types of measures yield, we have calculated that between 2007/08 and 2010/11 this work is likely to have prevented more than 6450 tonnes of CO₂ emissions, saved more than 29 million kWh of energy and reduced fuel bills for local tenants by more than £1,200,000.
- **Increasing the energy efficiency of sheltered housing schemes.** For example, motion sensor lighting controls at the Ditchburn Place and School Court Sheltered Housing schemes have reduced lighting electricity costs by more than 90%.
- **Carrying out community engagement activities to promote energy efficiency and low carbon living** and increase our understanding of the specific issues facing the City of Cambridge. The Pilot Action Zone project in 2007 targeted over 200 properties in Cherry Hinton and the Comfort Zone project in January 2009 covered 584 properties in the Arbury and West Chesterton wards. A successful series of four events in Queen Edith's ward in 2010 and 2011 brought together local residents, community groups, schools and service providers and resulted in an increased number of referrals for energy efficiency advice.
- **Launching a voluntary landlord accreditation scheme** in 2007 to improve the physical condition and management standards of privately rented homes. As part of the scheme we have provided financial support to the landlords of 50 properties to carry out energy efficiency improvements and meet a minimum energy standard.
- **Delivering and supporting a range of initiatives to reduce car use and promote alternative, sustainable forms of transport.** For example, we have: supported improvements to local bus services, including bus shelters and real time information, with operators and partners; installed electric vehicle charging points at Grafton East Car park and Queen Anne Terrace car park; worked jointly with the County Council to implement an agreed programme of improvements to cycling facilities in Cambridge; and, where possible, secured cycle parking facilities in new developments through the planning process.

(iii) Partnership and influencing – *working together with other organisations and partnerships.*

We have worked closely in partnership with the voluntary and community sector, businesses and other public sector organisations to maximise our collective impact on the causes and effects of climate change. Examples include:

- **Providing over £360,000 funding to local voluntary and community groups since 2008 through our Sustainable City Project Grants programme** for work that tackles the causes and consequences of climate change, reduces waste and protects the local environment. Over 90 projects have been supported, ranging from wildlife ponds and community allotments to home energy education and supporting businesses to reduce wasted heat. One of the projects supported, Cambridge Carbon Footprint's 'Carbon Conversations', was judged to be one of the 20 best climate change solutions at the 2009 Manchester International Festival, and similar projects are now delivered across the UK.
- **The Close the Door Campaign** has received support from MPs, climate scientists and the Women's Institute for its simple message to retailers both large and small. As a result of its persuasive, science-based technique, one of the largest coffee shop chains, Costa Coffee, is to bring in a 'close the door' policy across all of its outlets.
- **Working in partnership with neighbouring local authorities and other organisations** through the Cambridgeshire Travel for Work Partnership, Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Biodiversity Partnership and Recycling in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (RECAP). RECAP has set an ambitious target to recycle or compost 50-55% of household waste by 2015 and was awarded Green Flag status in 2009 in recognition of exceptional performance and innovation.
- **Engaging in the Home Energy Liaison Group**, which aims to raise awareness of climate change mitigation initiatives and research, particularly in relation to refurbishment of housing stock and other buildings and deliver initiatives. The Group includes construction industry representatives, the University of Cambridge, Cambridge Regional College, and voluntary groups such as Cambridge Carbon Footprint and Transition Cambridge.
- **Working with local voluntary and community groups** such as Cambridge Carbon Footprint to develop and deliver events and projects focussing on low carbon living including 'Open Eco Homes', the 'Low Carbon Living' events, and the 'Climate Friendly Homes'.

Much of the focus of the Council's work to date has been aimed at reducing the extent of climate change. However, we have also taken action to manage the risks associated with climate change and to help the natural environment adapt to a changing climate. For example:

- **Implementing a number of projects that will help manage the risks to the Council's estate and operations from climate change.** For example we have used our dedicated Climate Change Fund to support measures that will help reduce the water resources used at two Council sites. In 2009 we installed a rainwater harvesting system as part of the refurbishment of the public toilets at Arbury Court, and in 2010 we installed two 'grey water recycling units' at our depot on Mill Road, which enable us to recycle the water used for cleaning our fleet vehicles.

- **Taking action to increase the urban forest cover.** Trees help cities adapt to a changing climate by providing cooling, capturing pollution, intercepting and infiltrating rainfall and helping to guard against the fragmentation of wildlife habitats. We have measured the extent of tree canopy cover across Cambridge City and are currently exploring ways to protect the existing level of cover and to increase stock in wards and land uses where canopy levels are low; for example directly through planting programmes, or indirectly via guidance or the planning process.
- **Working in partnership we have restored and enhanced local wildlife sites and watercourses across the City,** assisting species and habitats to adapt to a changing climate and extreme events. New Local Nature Reserves such as Cherry Hinton Chalk Pits and Coldham's Common have been designated and management plans adopted to ensure favourable ecological conditions.
- **Creating extensive green corridors within the growth areas** of the City such as at Clay Farm and Trumpington Meadows, which are designed to protect existing habitat networks and create new wetland and grassland habitats linking the City with the surrounding countryside.

Lessons learnt

We have learnt a number of lessons from the experience of implementing our first Climate Change Strategy, which have informed the approach we will adopt to tackling the causes, and managing the impacts, of climate change over the next five years. These have included:

- The Council's dedicated Climate Change Fund has given us the flexibility to trial a range of new approaches and technologies across our estate and operations. These projects have helped limit or reduce our carbon emissions from the sites where they were implemented, and we plan to roll out the most cost effective and replicable of them (such as voltage optimisation and LED lighting) across other Council sites during the next five years.
- We recognise that we have not reduced carbon emissions from our own estate and operations by as much as we aimed to when we developed the previous Strategy and Action Plan. As is explained later in this document, this is partly because, although we reduced energy at some sites through targeted projects, we consumed more energy on others as part of wider programmes to improve services and provide better outcomes for residents. We have learnt that we need to take into account the impact on our energy usage and carbon emissions when we make such decisions in future.
- We anticipate that by adopting a more strategic and planned approach in future we will be able to achieve a more significant reduction in our emissions by March 2016. The Carbon Management Plan that accompanies this Strategy identifies the specific projects and resources that will enable us to achieve this reduction. The Plan focuses our efforts on the areas of our operations and estate which contribute most to our emissions, including our swimming pools, car parks, vehicle fleet, offices and

sheltered and temporary housing. By targeting projects at these areas we will be able to maximise the impact of the resources we have available to tackle climate change and achieve a greater reduction in our emissions.

- In order to effectively measure the impact of our projects and ensure that they are reducing our emissions, it is vital that we have effective monitoring systems in place. As part of the work to develop the baseline for our Carbon Management Plan, it has become apparent that the data we have for some Council-owned buildings and sites is based, at least in part, on estimated bills from our energy suppliers. In order to improve the accuracy of the data we hold on our energy usage, we have installed Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) meters on 90% of the sites included in the Carbon Management Plan that use electricity. We are working to install electricity and gas AMRs on all sites that do not currently have them, and will also be taking annual visual meter readings for all sites in future.
- It is important that the steps taken by the City Council to tackle climate change are cost effective. In order to receive funding from the City Council's Climate Change Fund, projects focussing on our own estate and operations have to date required a payback period of less than 5 years and cost less than £100 per tonne of CO₂ that they save. However, in order to significantly reduce carbon emissions in future, the City Council recognises that it will be necessary in future to support some projects that do not meet these current criteria, but for which a sound business case exists. We expect the projects included in the Carbon Management Plan to reduce the Council's likely energy and fuel costs by around £340,000 each year. This means that the projects will have paid for themselves within fewer than seven years and many will deliver further savings beyond this period.¹¹ When selecting projects for inclusion in the plan, we have prioritised those that sit highest in the 'energy hierarchy' (i.e. those that prevent unnecessary energy use and increase energy efficiency) and therefore will deliver the greatest level of carbon reduction in return for the investment being made.
- As the level of technology and standards of sustainable construction continue to advance, it will be important to ensure that we adapt our planning policies to ensure that we secure the highest possible sustainability standards in the design and construction of new homes and buildings. We will use our developing Local Plan to set ambitious standards reflecting the aspirations in the Quality Charter.

Aims and Objectives for future action

Cambridge City Council's existing environmental outcomes and objectives are set out in a range of policies and plans, including the previous Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, the Cambridge Home Energy and Affordable Warmth Policy, the Joint

¹¹ These figures are subject to change and the exact costs and benefits of a number of the projects will become clearer as detailed work is carried out. The Plan explains the varying degrees of confidence and certainty around achieving the anticipated savings and emissions reductions.

Municipal Waste Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the Cambridge Air Quality Action Plan and the Cambridge Nature Conservation Strategy. These outcomes are summarised in the table below:

Outcomes	Objectives
A. Tackle the causes and consequences of climate change	A1. Reduce carbon dioxide emissions A2. Manage climate change risks A3. Reduce fuel poverty
B. Minimise waste	B1. Reduce the amount of waste generated B2. Increase waste reuse, recycling and composting B3. Reduce waste sent to landfill
C. Protect the local environment	C1. Reduce pollution of air, water and land C2. Improve street and environmental cleanliness by reducing levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting and fly-tipping C3. Protect and enhance local wildlife

The need for the Council to respond to climate change has not changed since we produced our first Strategy in 2008; if anything, there is an even more pressing need for action at the local level. The overall aims of our work on Climate Change remain to:

1. Take action that contributes to national and international efforts to avert dangerous climate change by limiting temperature increases.
2. To ensure that the climate changes risks facing the City of Cambridge are appropriately planned and managed.

However, a number of significant changes and developments have taken place over the past five years, some of which have been outlined in Section 3 of this document. As a result, the focus of the objectives for this Strategy, and the actions that will deliver these objectives, is slightly different from those set by the preceding Strategy, particularly the more programmed approach to reducing our own emissions.

Objective 1: To reduce carbon emissions from the Council’s estate and operations and manage the risks to its staff and property

While the Council has reduced its carbon footprint over the past five years (on a kilogrammes per head of population basis), we are committed to making greater reductions in carbon emissions from our estate and operations by 2016. Working with the support of the Carbon Trust, the Council has developed a detailed Carbon

Management Plan, which sits under this Strategy and will guide delivery of this objective.

The Carbon Management Plan identifies a challenging programme of 64 projects that we plan to deliver over the next five years, ranging from installation of solar thermal technology to provide renewable energy for Council swimming pools, to the installation of more energy efficient lighting solutions in Council buildings and facilities.

By adopting a rigorous and planned approach which focuses primarily on the areas of the Council's activity which contribute most to our carbon emissions (e.g. swimming pools, car parks, vehicle fleet, offices and sheltered and temporary housing), we are aiming to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from our estate and operations by 20% by the end of March 2016.

The broad areas of intervention are listed in Action 1 in the Action Plan at the end of this Strategy, but more detail on the specific projects, and the wider organisational and cultural changes we will be making alongside these projects, can be found in the Carbon Management Plan itself.

It is equally important that the Council ensures that it effectively manages the risks to its staff, property and activities so that we can continue to deliver efficient and effective services for residents and businesses in Cambridge. Actions 2-8 in the Action Plan set out the key steps that we will take to ensure that we adapt as effectively as possible to the key risks of increased temperatures, flooding and water shortages identified in Section 3 above.

Objective 2 - To set high standards and assist residents, businesses and organisations to reduce their carbon emissions and manage climate risks

While the City Council can make a valuable contribution to wider efforts to tackle climate change by minimising carbon emissions from our operations and our estate, we recognise the Council also has a vital leadership role to play in setting high standards and supporting and working with local residents, businesses and other organisations to make the changes needed to reduce their carbon footprint and manage the risks posed by climate change.

The Council will use its regulatory functions to set high standards for businesses and residents on reducing their emissions and managing climate change risks. For example, the Issues and Options report for the developing Cambridge Local Plan published in May 2011 includes a dedicated Chapter on Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Water and Flooding¹². This includes a range of proposals to reduce the climate change impact of new development in the City of Cambridge through the planning process, including:

¹² Cambridge City Council, (2012), Cambridge Local Plan towards 2031: Issues and Options report, Chapter 6: Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Water and Flooding

- setting higher sustainability standards for new developments in the Cambridge Local Plan, including at least Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes for residential developments, and BREEAM certification¹³ at 'very good' or 'excellent' level or Zero Carbon Buildings standards for non-residential developments.
- setting high standards for renewable energy provision and actively engaging with developers to secure renewable energy as part of planning agreements for new developments.
- exploring the inclusion of climate change infrastructure requirements in the development of our approach to the Community Infrastructure Levy.

Where appropriate we will take action to ensure that businesses and residents meet these high standards. For example, we will take action to ensure that businesses and residents meet any climate change requirements that are a formal part of a planning permission or Section 106 agreement.

We will also assist residents and businesses to reduce their carbon emissions and manage climate risks through the way in which we deliver services, including by:

- providing support to homeowners, private landlords, private tenants and housing associations to improve the energy efficiency of properties. In the short-term, we will encourage take up of subsidies available for loft and cavity wall insulation through the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) scheme by providing grant funding to cover the £150 contribution that residents would otherwise have to make. Moving forward, we are working with partner organisations across Cambridgeshire to explore opportunities for a joint approach to promoting the Government's Green Deal, which comes into effect in 2013 and will allow energy consumers to pay for up-front energy efficiency improvements through an ongoing charge on their energy bills.
- providing specific services that will help residents and businesses to reduce their contribution to climate change. For example we will deliver a range of initiatives to make informed choices about their carbon footprint, for example through: conducting door-knocking campaigns on recycling and waste reduction issues; providing information on cycling and walking opportunities; providing grants to groups that can encourage residents to cycle and walk more often; conducting awareness campaigns on home energy efficiency issues; and publishing and promoting Energy Performance Certificates for Council properties.
- making improvements to Council-owned buildings and facilities which will assist service users to reduce their carbon emissions, such as improving the energy efficiency of Council-owned homes, which will reduce the emissions of our tenants, and exploring new technology which will reduce the emissions of drivers using our car parks.

¹³ BREEAM is an internationally recognised assessment method for sustainable building design, construction and operation

- ensuring that climate change impacts are a key consideration when we are designing and developing new services.

Objective 3 - To work in partnership with other organisations to address the causes and effects of climate change

In recent years, Cambridge City Council has sought to provide local leadership on climate change issues. However, the context that the Council is operating in has changed significantly since we developed our first Strategy and Action Plan. The economic climate facing the City Council and local residents and businesses is much more challenging than it was five years ago. At the same time, as outlined in Section 3.0, the Government has introduced a greater range of national initiatives and incentives for action on climate change since 2008. It is therefore vital that the Council works with other organisations in Cambridge and beyond to identify opportunities for collaboration and maximise the impact of available funding and resources. The Council is committed to working in partnership with other organisations, including:

- Working closely with the voluntary and community sector, including providing financial support for community-led projects which address the causes and manage the impact of climate change.
- Working with Cambridgeshire County Council and other neighbouring district councils to ensure that climate change issues are addressed as part of joint policies and plans, such as the Cambridge Area Transport Strategy, County-wide planning advice on surface water flood-risk and emergency planning through the Cambridgeshire Resilience Forum.
- Working with Government, neighbouring local authorities, the voluntary sector and business through partnerships such as the Low Carbon Hub and the Cambridgeshire Renewables Infrastructure Framework to deliver low carbon infrastructure and low carbon living, potentially including district heating.
- Working with the University of Cambridge, the private sector and other stakeholders in the Cambridge Retrofit project to explore a model for financing and delivering energy efficiency improvements to existing properties in Cambridge over the next 30 years.
- Exploring and exploiting innovative funding arrangements, such as the Carbon Offset Fund, Community Energy Fund, Community Infrastructure Levy, Green Bank and Green Deal.

While we have developed a considerable amount of experience in relation to the climate change agenda that we share freely with other organisations, the Council also recognises that we need to continue to learn from organisations with expertise at a local, national and international level. To this end, we will continue to share knowledge with the University of Cambridge and Anglia Ruskin University and voluntary and community sector groups. We will also learn from other local authorities who have

piloted successful approaches, particularly those who have also signed the Climate Local commitment.

Resources

The actions identified in the Action Plan will be funded through a mixture of sources:

- Existing budgets for delivering key services, particularly for projects or actions that will deliver climate change benefits as part of wider planned developments or improvements to services. These fall within the City Council's General Fund or Housing Revenue Account depending on the services involved.
- The City Council's Repair and Renewals (R&R) budget, which makes provision for maintenance and replacement of assets.
- The City Council's Climate Change Fund, which is a dedicated fund for supporting initiatives that deliver both carbon and financial savings.
- Government and other external funding sources for climate change initiatives.

While some of the actions and initiatives set out in the Action Plan will require additional resources, many of the proposed projects will also deliver significant financial savings for the Council. For example, the 64 projects included in the Carbon Management Plan are expected to require an investment of £2.3m over the next 5 years (of which around £1.7m has already been planned).

Based on information that is currently available, it is anticipated that the implementation of these projects will reduce the Council's energy and fuel costs by around £340,000 each year. This means that the projects will have paid for themselves in fewer than 7 years and many will deliver further savings beyond this period. We aim to develop effective reporting mechanisms to ensure that these savings are captured as part of the Council's budget process and contribute to the delivery of our wider savings targets for the coming years.

Targets

In the previous strategy for 2008-2012, the City Council aimed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from its activities by 11% from 60.9 kilos per resident per year in 2005/06 to 54.2 kilos per resident per year by 2010/11. Our current data tells us that the City Council in fact reduced its carbon emissions between 2005/06 and 2010/11 by around 0.59% per resident. However, total energy consumption at sites owned by the Council rose very slightly (by around 23,000kwh or 0.1%) in this period and total emissions from the City Council's activities rose by 3.2%.

Cambridge City Council has not reduced carbon dioxide emissions from its activities since 2005/6 by the amount hoped for a number of reasons, including:

- While the City Council reduced energy use at some sites through projects funded through our Climate Change Fund and other initiatives, we consumed more energy on others as part of initiatives to improve services and provide better outcomes for residents, such as extended opening hours at swimming pools, increased hiring of community centres and installing better lighting in a number of car parks.
- The mix of electricity and gas used by the Council has changed during this period, so although total energy consumption fell from 2009/10 to 2010/11 for instance, emissions went up, as a greater proportion of the total energy used was from electricity.
- A number of factors in the 2005/6 baseline data referred to in the previous strategy have made it more complex to make direct comparisons. The baseline included figures for a number of sites which we were either erroneous, or gave a distorting impression because the buildings were closed for refurbishment during that year and therefore not consuming gas and/or electricity at anywhere near the normal rate (whilst being fully operational in 2010/11). If one excluded those sites from the figures to give a more “like for like” comparison, the total energy consumption would be around 1,250,000kwh less in 2010/11 than in 2005/06 for the remaining sites, giving a reduction in per capita emissions of 4.84%.

We have adopted a robust, structured approach to reducing our future energy consumption and carbon emissions through the development of the detailed Carbon Management Plan that sits under this Strategy. By delivering the 64 projects in this plan, we anticipate reducing our carbon emissions by a much greater amount over the next five years than we have achieved since 2005/6. Our aspiration is to reduce carbon emissions from our estate and operations by 20% by the end of March 2016.

The targets set in the previous strategy regarding the carbon footprint of the City of Cambridge as a whole have been met. In the previous strategy, we said that by working with local communities, businesses and partner organisations we would aim to reduce the city's carbon dioxide emissions from 6.2 tonnes per person in 2005 to 5.5 tonnes per person by 2010 (11% cut). The most up-to-date data available from the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)¹⁴ suggests that per capita emissions in the City between 2005 and 2009 fell by 16% from 6.9 tonnes to 5.8 tonnes. Total carbon emissions for the City of Cambridge, including those from homes and businesses, reduced by 9% between 2005 and 2009 from 768,600 tonnes to 706,100 tonnes. If this trend were to continue, we would anticipate the total carbon emissions for the City to reduce to 622,000 tonnes and per capita emissions to reduce to 4.6 tonnes by the end of 2016.

¹⁴ Department of Energy and Climate Change, (2011), Carbon Dioxide Emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities 2005-2009,

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local_auth/co2_las/co2_las.aspx

However, it should be noted that these figures do not take into account the carbon emissions resulting from the production and transportation of the goods that were consumed by residents and businesses in the City. If these emissions are included in the figures, carbon emissions for the City of Cambridge increased over this period.

While the initiatives introduced by Cambridge City Council may have had an impact on emissions from the City as a whole, it is difficult to identify the extent of this impact. It is likely that other factors, including the impact of the economic downturn and seasonal and yearly variations in temperature, have had a significant impact on energy and fuel consumption in the City of Cambridge since 2005 and therefore the level of carbon emissions.

Domestic energy efficiency in Cambridge has also improved significantly during the period covered. There was an 11% reduction in average domestic gas consumption and a 9% reduction in average domestic electricity consumption in the City between 2005-2010. This is equivalent to an average reduction in CO₂ emissions per household of approximately 800 kg over 5 years. Despite a 5% increase in the total number of electricity and gas meters in Cambridge between 2005 and 2010, total domestic gas consumption in the City fell by 13% and total domestic electricity consumption fell by 6%. This is equivalent to a total reduction in CO₂ emissions of approximately 24,000 tonnes over 5 years.

Again, while the Council's energy efficiency initiatives may have had an impact on levels of domestic energy consumption, it is difficult to identify what proportion of the reduction they are responsible for. It is likely that a combination of the economic downturn and seasonal and yearly temperature variations have had a significant impact on consumption.

Performance Management

The Council recognises that it will be important to monitor the delivery of the actions contained in the Action Plan. At an officer level, six-monthly update reports on progress against the key actions will be provided to the Council's Environmental Strategy Group. At an elected Member level, annual reports on progress against the key actions will be made to the Executive Councillor at the Environment Scrutiny Committee of the Council.

We will regularly monitor our energy and fuel use and report performance against the CO₂ reduction target set by the Carbon Management Plan to the Environmental Strategy Group. We have published details of Greenhouse Gas emissions on an annual basis for a number of years. We will continue to publish this information on our website annually, along with performance against our CO₂ reduction target.

In addition to monitoring our CO₂ emissions, during 2012 the Council will also be developing a system to monitor our water usage and waste production more effectively.

Regular reports will also be provided to the officers' Environmental Strategy Group highlighting progress being made by individual carbon reduction projects in the Carbon Management Plan, using a Red/Amber/Green reporting system and in particular flagging up any projects with delivery issues/ concerns.

Progress against individual projects and the programme as a whole will be reported to our Strategy and Resources Scrutiny Committee on an annual basis.

**Cambridge City Council
October 2012**

Appendix A – Action Plan

No.	Action	Completion date	Service	Lead Officer
Objective 1 - To reduce the Council's CO2 emissions and manage the risks to its staff property and functions from climate change.				
Reducing CO₂ emissions and addressing the causes of climate change				
1	Reduce the Council's carbon footprint through measures identified in the Carbon Management Plan, including: a) Installation of solar thermal technology in council properties b) Roll out of voltage optimisation technology across 10 council sites c) Installation of more efficient lighting in council buildings and car parks, including lighting controls, LED lighting, motion control sensors d) Installation of efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, including condensing boilers, optimum start controls, timers on boilers and heating sequencing. e) Improvements to the energy efficiency of fleet vehicles and implementing the findings of the route optimisation exercise for refuse vehicles f) Improvements to the Council's contract management processes to ensure that contractors deliver sustainability requirements of contracts	2012/13-2015/16	a) Arts and Recreation/Estates and Facilities b) Corporate Strategy/Arts and Recreation c) Specialist Services/Estates and Facilities d) Estates and Facilities e) Refuse and Environment f) Debbie Quincey	a) Ian Ross/Sam Griggs b) Clare Palferman and Sally Pidgeon/Ian Ross c) Sean Cleary (car parks)/Jim Stocker (Council buildings) d) Jim Stocker e) Dave Cox/Chloe Hipwood f) Debbie Quincey
Managing climate change risks				
2	Through the Office Accommodation Strategy ensure that: a) temperatures in existing council buildings are controlled b) if Council staff are relocated to new office buildings, risks to staff from higher temperatures and flooding are mitigated as part of building design	2012-2014	Human Resources/Estates and Facilities/Planning	Paul Parry/Jim Stocker/Simon Bunn
3	Explore opportunities for using developer contributions to install sustainable drainage measures in Council-owned open spaces; where such projects are mutually beneficial and increase the amenity or biodiversity value of the open space.	Ongoing	Planning/ Streets and Open Spaces	Simon Bunn/Alistair Wilson
4	Ensure that where possible sustainable drainage measures and permeable surfaces are installed as part of refurbishment of Council property or construction of any new buildings	Ongoing	Planning	Simon Bunn
5	Replace shrubs in City Council owned and managed open spaces with drought resistant species when they come to the end of their natural life	Ongoing	Streets and Open Spaces	Alistair Wilson
6	Explore opportunities to include maintenance of trees and other green infrastructure once developments have finished within the scope of planning obligations.	Ongoing	Streets and Open Spaces	Matthew Magrath
7	Consider potential challenges to native wildlife associated with climate change as part of review of Nature Conservation Strategy and adjust related management plans for	2016	Streets & Open Spaces	Guy Belcher

No.	Action	Completion date	Service	Lead Officer
	Local Nature Reserves and other city green spaces to be adjusted accordingly.			
8	Ensure that planting of trees and other urban greening measures are included as part of the refurbishment of Council property where appropriate.	Ongoing	Streets and Open Spaces	Matthew Magrath
Objective 2 - To set high standards and assist residents, businesses and organisations to reduce their carbon emissions and manage climate risks.				
Reducing CO₂ emissions and addressing the causes of climate change				
9	Improve the energy efficiency of Council-owned homes and reduce the energy consumption of tenants through ongoing improvement work to: a) meet the Decent Homes Standard. b) increase the SAP rating of properties. c) deliver the Fuel Poverty Reduction Plan	Ongoing - revised annual targets to be developed through Home Energy Strategy	Estates and Facilities	Sam Griggs
10	Inform residents of the energy efficiency of properties through publishing Energy Performance Certificates for Council properties	Ongoing - revised annual targets to be developed through Home Energy Strategy	Estates and Facilities	Sam Griggs
11	Encourage and support private landlords, housing associations, homeowners, private tenants to improve the energy efficiency of properties by: a) identifying homes that would benefit from further insulation through the Heatseekers initiative b) increase take-up of the national increase take up of subsidies available through the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) scheme for loft and cavity wall insulation by providing grant funding to cover the £150 contribution that residents would otherwise have to make. c) providing grants to landlords applying to the landlord accreditation scheme to bring properties up to D standard d) maximising opportunities available through the Green Deal e) producing guidance on making energy efficiency improvements to properties in conservation areas	a) March 2013 b) April-Dec 2012 c) March 2013 d) March 2013 e) From Autumn 2012 onwards	Refuse and Environment	a) Justin Smith b) Justin Smith c) Emma Barker d) Jo Dicks e) Justin Smith
12	Conduct engagement, communications and awareness raising campaigns with residents businesses on: a) energy efficiency issues across all housing tenures b) recycling and waste reduction and prevention, through signposting businesses to	b) 2013/14 a), c) and d) Ongoing;	a) Estates and Facilities/ Refuse and Environment	a) Sam Griggs/Justin Smith b) Jen Robertson c) Clare Rankin

No.	Action	Completion date	Service	Lead Officer
	advice and information and conducting door-knocking campaigns and events with assistance from volunteer Recycling Champions thereby increasing valuable face to face contact with residents c) cycling and walking opportunities		b) Refuse and Environment c) Streets and Open Spaces	
13	Explore opportunities to further increase participation in recycling schemes (including incentive schemes and real-time IT systems in refuse vehicles) and implement appropriate systems in order to help meet our target of recycling 50-55% of our waste by 2015-16.	2015/16	Refuse and Environment	Jen Robertson/ Michael Parsons
14	Explore opportunities to increase the types of material that can be recycled.	2014/15	Refuse and Environment	Jen Robertson
15	Setting high sustainability standards the design and construction of new developments through identifying opportunities in the development of the Cambridge Local Plan to ensure that: a) meets recognised sustainability standards, including at least Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes for residential developments or BREEAM or Zero Carbon Buildings for non-residential developments b) further promotes waste minimisation and recycling, including the minimisation of construction waste c) meets at least the level 4 water efficiency standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes d) addresses high temperature, subsidence and high wind risks	Spring 2014	Planning	Emma Davies
16	Ensure that all new affordable housing is constructed to at least Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes	Ongoing	Strategic Housing	Alan Carter
17	Continuing to set high standards for renewable energy provision and actively engaging with developers to secure renewable energy as part of planning agreements for major new developments.	Ongoing	Planning	Emma Davies
18	Ensure that developments comply with climate change-related conditions of their planning consent or Section 106 agreements	Ongoing	Planning	Patsy Dell
19	Identify opportunities in the development of the Cambridge Local Plan to minimise traffic generation and promote public transport, cycling and walking	Spring 2014	Planning	Matthew Bowles
20	Implement a four year programme of improvements to the quality of existing bus shelters and install new bus shelters	2014/15	Planning	Andrew Preston

No.	Action	Completion date	Service	Lead Officer
21	Explore options for installing new technology in Council car parks which will deliver climate change benefits, including: a) installing ticket-less and cash-less systems in car parks, which will reduce emissions from queuing cars b) encouraging the take-up of charging points for electric vehicles in Council car parks c) using specialist mechanical cleaning techniques in car parks, which will reduce the build up of carbon dust	2013/14	Specialist Services	Paul Necus
22	Explore the potential for emissions-based charging for non-season ticket holders in the Grand Arcade car park	2014/15	Specialist Services	Paul Necus
23	Explore opportunities to: a) negotiate "green lease" clauses into standard leases with new short-term tenants of Council-owned offices, industrial and retail premises. b) negotiate variations to existing leases and/or use a model form of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the landlord and tenant. The "green lease" clauses and MoU would set out additional provisions where the landlord and tenant undertake specific responsibilities/obligations relating to the sustainable operation of property, which could include provisions on energy efficiency, reducing water consumption, recycling and waste reduction.	Ongoing	Property Services	Philip Doggett
Managing climate change risks				
24	Consult on the inclusion of a specific policy on climate change adaptation measures in the revised Local Plan, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maximising opportunities for natural ventilation strategies through innovative building design and construction. reducing the impacts of higher temperatures through the use of 'cool' building materials. reducing flood risk and aiding urban cooling through water sensitive urban design and landscaping features. Considering setting a tree canopy cover requirement for new developments. Aiding urban cooling by protecting, enhancing and expanding green spaces. 	April 2013	Planning Policy	Sara Saunders
25	Encourage private developers to install sustainable drainage measures and permeable surfaces as part of new developments	Ongoing	Planning	Simon Bunn
26	Provide advice to residents, businesses and other organisations on how tree planting can help the City adapt to a changing climate	Ongoing	Streets and Open Spaces	Matthew Macgrath
Objective 3 - To work in partnership with, influence and learn from other organisations to address the causes and effects of climate change				

No.	Action	Completion date	Service	Lead Officer
Reducing CO₂ emissions and addressing the causes of climate change				
27	Build the capacity of voluntary and community groups to undertake activities which address climate change and sustainability issues, for example through: a) providing an annual Sustainable City Grants programme b) providing cycling and walking promotion grants c) supporting and facilitating bids for external funding	Ongoing	a) and c) Community Development/ Corporate Strategy b) Streets and Open Spaces	a) and c) Jackie Hanson/Helen Brookes b) Clare Rankin
28	Working with central Government, neighbouring local authorities, the voluntary sector, businesses and communities through the Cambridgeshire Renewables Infrastructure Framework (CRIF) to deliver low carbon infrastructure. This will include exploring and exploiting innovative funding arrangements, potentially including the Carbon Offset Fund/Community Energy Fund, Community Infrastructure Levy and Green Bank.	2016	Planning/Corporate Strategy	Emma Davies/Andrew Limb
29	Work with partner organisations including the University of Cambridge, Anglia Ruskin University and the private sector to develop options for a commercially viable district heating scheme	2012/13	Environment Department	Simon Payne/Emma Davies
30	Work with neighbouring authorities and other stakeholders to explore the potential for low carbon living in Cambridgeshire through the Low Carbon Hub	2016	Corporate Strategy	Andrew Limb
31	Work with the University of Cambridge, the private sector and other stakeholders in the Cambridge Retrofit project to explore a model for financing and delivering energy efficiency improvements to existing properties in Cambridge over the next 30 years	2013	Refuse and Environment	Jo Dicks
32	Work with partners to provide a new joint use Community Centre at Clay Farm to serve the Southern Fringe development. The Centre will provide community room, a health centre and library facilities and will be built to BREEAM excellent standards as a minimum.	2015	Corporate project lead by Strategic Housing	Alan Carter
33	Ensure that the sale of City Council land at Clay Farm includes conditions that any development on the site should be of quality design and a sustainability exemplar. This will be achieved through a Development Agreement, with the City Council providing 50% Affordable Housing.	2012	Corporate project lead by Strategic Housing	Alan Carter/Sabrina Walston
34	Explore the potential for the delivery of exemplar sustainable design and construction schemes as part of any future disposals of City Council land, balancing this against other objectives for our land.	Ongoing as land disposals come up for consideration	Property Services	Head of Property
35	Explore with partner organisations the potential for procuring a joint energy contract with associated sustainability criteria	2012/13	Estates and Facilities/ Procurement	Jim Stocker/Debbie Quincey
36	Continue to support the development of measures which deliver carbon reductions as part of the Cambridge Area Transport Strategy	2013	Planning	Matthew Bowles

No.	Action	Completion date	Service	Lead Officer
37	Work jointly with the County Council to implement an agreed programme of improvements to cycling facilities and infrastructure in Cambridge, including cycling parking and new routes.	2014	Planning	Clare Rankin
38	Work with bus operators and partners to support improvements to local bus services, including through targeted subsidies and higher emissions standards	Rolling improvements across the timescale of the strategy	Planning	Matthew Bowles
39	Work with the County Council to explore opportunities to create on-street spaces for car clubs in Cambridge	Ongoing	Planning	Matthew Bowles
Managing climate change risks				
40	Work with partners in the Cambridgeshire Flood Risk management partnership to manage climate change-related flood risks	Ongoing	Planning	Simon Bunn
41	Contribute to County-wide planning advice on minimising surface water flood risk and incorporate this into planning policy	Spring 2014	Planning	Simon Bunn
42	Work with members of the Cambridgeshire Resilience Forum to ensure that plans are in place to adapt to climate change risks (including severe weather, increased temperatures and flooding)	Ongoing	Human Resources	Paul Parry
43	Working with neighbouring authorities, landowners and wildlife organisations to protect, enhance and restore a network of healthy wildlife habitats. This will involve appropriate land management, advice to outside groups and maximising improvements through the planning process.	Ongoing	Streets and Open Spaces	Guy Belcher
44	Explore the capacity of voluntary and community group to undertake climate change adaptation projects with respect to tree planting	Ongoing	Streets and Open Spaces	Matthew Macgrath

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Appendix B - Climate Change Strategy 2012-2016 Consultation

Summary of Consultation Responses

No.	Respondent	Response	Cambridge City Council comments
General comments			
1	Residents' Association	Our Committee welcomes this document and fully supports its content.	Welcomed
2	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	While the excellent Carbon Management Plan (CMP) devoted to reducing carbon emissions from the council's property and functions is very detailed, with attention to costs, timescale and sources of funding, there is no corresponding document for the rest of the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP), which means: (a) actions (apart from those in the CMP) are not sufficiently fleshed out and properly costed; (b) important areas of the carbon footprint have been omitted, with no actions at all.	a) The Council recognises that there is a difference in the level of detail included in the Climate Change Strategy Action Plan (CCSAP) and the Carbon Management Plan (CMP). The CCSAP is intended to be a high-level, cross-cutting document setting out the Council's approach to addressing the causes and affects of climate change. As such, it brings together a range of actions that will be taken by different Council services over the lifetime of the Strategy. Further detail on these actions can be found in the seven Portfolio Plans and in relevant strategies and action plans produced by individual services. For example, further detail on many of the planning-related actions included in the CCSAP can be found in the Issues and Options report for the developing Local Plan. In contrast, the CMP is intended to provide a more focussed plan to deliver the Council's emissions reduction target. As such, it contains details of specific capital projects that the Council will deliver by 2016. b) See response to comment 19 below.
3	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	On page 15, the bullet point on Cambridge Carbon Footprint under "Working with local voluntary and community groups" should read "including 'Open Eco Homes', 'Low Carbon Living' events and 'Climate-friendly Homes'".	Amendments made
4	Individual resident	Why has it taken so long for the Council to adopt a strategy on this, way behind other areas and organisations?	This is the City Council's second Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. The first Climate Strategy and Action Plan was adopted in 2008 and covered a four-year period.
5	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	It is promising to see that lead officers have been identified in the Action Plan	Welcomed
6	Energy Manager, Addenbrooke's Hospital	I would like to see references to the other departments in CCC that have responsibility and contributions to the plan.	As part of the development of the CCSAP and the CMP all services in the City Council have been asked to identify actions and projects that would contribute to the objectives of the Strategy. As a result, the actions included in the CCSAP and CMP cover all the main services that have the potential to impact on climate change.
Providing leadership on Climate Change issues			
7	Transition Cambridge	The council should showcase more of its achievements, as an example for residents, partner organisations and other local authorities.	The Climate Change Strategy sets out some of the Council's key achievements over the past 5 years. These included the development of a number of exemplar energy efficiency, water efficiency and renewable energy schemes, including the Richard Newcombe Court sheltered housing scheme and the 'Retrofit for the Future' project in Byron Square. By signing up to the Climate Local commitment the Council has committed to sharing learning with authorities and key projects will be highlighted on the LGA website to this end. Meetings have been held with staff at the University of Cambridge and Addenbrooke's Hospital to share learning from our respective Carbon Management Plans and the communications plan for the City Council's CMP will include a focus on sharing the learning from successful carbon reduction projects.

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8	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	It sounds like the Carbon Management Plan is restricted to reducing emissions from the government estate. I would like to see the Council drive change more broadly	The City Council's Carbon Management Plan focuses on emissions from the Council's estate and operations as this is where we can have greatest direct impact. The focus of our work with residents and businesses is on setting and enforcing high standards where appropriate (e.g. through planning policy and conditions) and providing a range of support to assist them to reduce their emissions. However, we have shared learning from the development of our Carbon Management Plan with Addenbrooke's Hospital and the University of Cambridge. We will be sharing learning with other local authorities joining the Climate Local network and we are willing to share the learning from our projects with non-public sector partners.
9	Transition Cambridge	The Strategy needs to report on failures as well as successes.	The Strategy identifies in the 'lessons learnt' section elements of the previous Strategy that went less well and the steps that the Council is taking in response, including the reasons why the Council did not meet the target for reducing emissions from the Council's operations and estate and the areas of our energy usage and carbon emissions data and monitoring that we need to improve.
Planning and growth			
10	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	Action 31 is welcome: an exploration of the retrofit of existing properties, and its funding. With few opportunities to set and enforce high standards, reducing carbon emission from existing buildings, we'd like to see those available included in this CCSAP, such as: Consequential improvements policy, as in Option 50 of the 2031 Local Draft Plan: When work on existing properties (like an extension) is undertaken, require additional measures to improve the building's energy efficiency, compensating for the extra heat-loss from the extension. Lower the normal 1,000m2 threshold of Part L of Building Regulations for this in Cambridge. In spite of the government shelving a similar scheme recently, we support the City Council providing local leadership on this.	The City Council is exploring the potential of developing a planning policy that would require residents and developers to implement additional cost effective measures to improve energy efficiency (for example loft or cavity wall insulation) when other improvements are made to an existing building. Application of such a policy would need to take account of: the nature of the building in question; what would be an appropriate measure to implement; whether the building is a heritage asset; and whether there are any opportunities to fund such improvements through programmes such as the Green Deal.
11	Cambridge Friends of the Earth	More compulsion to comply with legislation and guidelines would have a greater and faster impact on your emissions targets. This could possibly be achieved by stronger planning conditions for new developments	As outlined in Action 15 in the CCSAP, as part of the Local Plan Review the City Council is looking to set high construction standards for new developments linked to the Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM and levels of carbon emissions. If these policies are adopted in the Local Plan, they will be secured through the use of planning conditions on new developments.
12	Residents' Association	Only allow paving of parts of gardens under certain circumstances.	National planning legislation already requires the use of permeable materials when providing hard standings where the surface to be covered is over 5 metres squared. The City Council is also considering developing a new planning policy to further highlight the need for permeable materials, as well as considering the impact of paving over front gardens on visual amenity and biodiversity.
13	Energy Manager, Addenbrooke's Hospital	I would like references made by the CCC regarding enforcement of legislation designed to promote Carbon saving. If CCC is committed to Climate change reduction it must ensure it is using its regulatory powers to ensure others are complying.	As a district Council, the primary tool available to the City Council to promote carbon reduction is through setting high standards for development through planning policy and securing these through negotiation of planning conditions with developers. The other licensing and regulatory powers available to the City Council offer limited scope for enforcing carbon reduction.

14	Cambridge Close the Door	It would be very helpful if the department made it a rule when considering retail planning applications to insist on doors that function properly as doors, appropriate to the number of people using of the space, rather than as optional open spaces during times when energy is being used for heating or cooling inside. Council guidelines for a door policy for businesses operating in the city to ensure doors are closed whenever outside temperatures vary from the CIBSE range for healthy working, and energy is being used for heating or aircon inside, would be extremely useful in achieving significant and measurable energy savings/carbon reduction. Guidelines for maintaining the CIBSE range of temperatures inside the store would also assist this carbon reduction measure.	To an extent this issue could be addressed by planning policy if, as part of the review of the Local Plan, the Council were to develop a policy requiring certain levels of carbon reduction from new non residential development. If the Council chose to set the levels of reduction in line with the proposed changes to Building Regulations, developers of retail developments would need to make their buildings more energy efficient utilising the fabric first approach, which will include the specification of doors with greater levels of air tightness. The Council could also explore opportunities to include encouraging sustainable behaviours in building occupants as we develop our new sustainable development/sustainable construction policy, although it would be difficult to use planning policy to ensure that retailers close doors when the temperatures are colder outside.
15	Individual resident	Halt the development of unaffordable high rise buildings in order to assess their carbon emissions and toll on resources and the infrastructure.	The City Council will be developing a tall buildings policy and a number of options were put forward for consideration in the Local Plan Review Issues and Options Report, ranging from setting a limit on the height of buildings in the City, to looking to whether there are certain parts of the City where tall buildings could be considered more acceptable.
16	Individual resident	Seek to change law so that opportunities for insulation, drainage and energy efficiency are enabled at planning stage.	It is not necessary for a change in legislation to permit these measures. As part of the current Local Plan Review, options are being considered to include higher standards of energy efficiency and sustainable drainage in new developments. If these policies were adopted, they would be secured through the use of planning conditions on new developments.
17	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	We would like to see code 5 adopted as a minimum development requirement for housing in the Carbon Management Plan and the Local Plan.	The Local Plan Review Issues and Options report includes an option to allow for the development of a policy requiring a minimum level of the Code for Sustainable Homes (at least Level 4). Consideration could also be given to setting much higher standards for specific scales and types of development, as has been the case with the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan. Flexibility could be written into the policy to enable the standards set to rise should more ambitious national standards be adopted in the future through the government's Zero Carbon Policy.
18	Energy Manager, Addenbrooke's Hospital	Why does the Council not have a 'Merton rule' policy? What do planning officers insist on in terms of climate change?	The Council currently has a 'Merton rule' of requiring all major new development to meet at least 10% of their energy requirements through the use of renewable energy. We have increased these requirements for a number of flagship developments, including the station area redevelopment. The Local Plan Review Issues and Options report identifies a range of options for standards on renewable energy provision in new developments.
Waste and recycling			
19	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	We would like feedback to the public on the need for enforcement and whether this enforcement is successful. Enforcement also needs to be adequately funded. When enforcement isn't appropriate, persuasive and supportive approaches are needed, like: engaging people with the global threat of climate change and the need for massive reductions in carbon emissions; realising we can help solve this together; fostering creativity in devising low-carbon solutions; supporting their implementation; helping build communities where this is the norm	The main area where the Council has enforcement powers is in relation to planning agreements. The Council is securing sustainability in new developments, such as those on the fringe of the City, through the use of legal agreements requiring developer funding for this activity. The Council recognises the importance of monitoring and enforcing delivery of these agreements and will report on this publicly through the Joint Development Control Committee. Action 18 in the CCS Action Plan states that the Council will 'Ensure that developments comply with climate change-related conditions of their planning consent or Section 106 agreements'.

20	Cambridge Woodworks	The council should source separate waste at all locations where it is generated, and not co-mingle it all which is capital intensive, carbon intensive and generates little employment. Source separation can achieve up to 100% landfill diversion, is less capital intensive, creates more jobs and can actually generate income for the council in the long run. It will take years to change the way we have learnt to do things, but as it seems we have a long period of austerity to look forward to it might be worth considering. There are plenty of case studies around the world showing the benefits of source separation.	In the interest of running both a comprehensive and efficient kerbside service, recycling from households is commingled but we are able to collect separated materials at 23 public recycling points around the city. The Council is committed to making ongoing improvements to its recycling service with the aim of increasing rates of household recycling, but there are currently no plans for kerbside recycling to be separated at source. The City Council's own rubbish collection is also a combination of commingled (general office recycling) and segregated, for example, the waste dealt with via our depot at Mill Road.
21	Transition Cambridge	Could CCC work with supermarkets to reduce waste from packaging coming into the city? CCC has no regulatory power but it could still play a part in a partnership. Business to business recycling service should be more widely promoted	Current legislation requires supermarkets to minimise their packaging waste, but the City Council has no regulatory power in relation to supermarkets and their waste. Decisions about the packaging that supermarkets and other retailers use are usually made at a national rather than local level, so it is at the national level that local government representative bodies and other important players are working with retailers on packaging.
22	Transition Cambridge	Recycling targets should be set at % or kg per capita of population.	The Council's current target is for 50-55% of total household waste to be reused, recycled or composted by 2015, which is consistent with the County-wide target set in the 2007/8 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. This target is consistent with the approach adopted under the former National Indicator 192 and therefore allows us to compare our performance with other local authorities that continue to collect this information
23	Residents' Association	Promote reduction of consumption and reusing resources rather than focusing on recycling. Provide public drinking water taps to reduce reliance on plastic bottles.	The City Council has run campaigns in the past to provide reusable water bottles for students. The Council also supports the national Go Real Campaign for washable nappies and holds regular "Give and Take" events around the City to encourage donation and reuse of unwanted household items. The Council is also a member of the regional waste partnership, RECAP, which runs campaigns to educate people about preventing food waste and reusing materials. However, the City Council recognises that there is scope for further work to promote waste prevention.
Behaviour change, food and consumption			
24	Transition Cambridge	The Strategy needs to include more of a focus on promoting behaviour change. This includes spearheading external campaigns (e.g. encouraging residents to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through reuse as well as recycling, encouraging residents to think about travel etc) and internal communications and staff awareness initiatives. There are opportunities for joint campaigns with voluntary and community groups, which could help maximise their impact.	While the Strategy does not explicitly mention behaviour change, the Action Plan includes a number of communication and engagement actions, designed to encourage residents to change their behaviour, including campaigns to promote recycling, take up of energy efficiency advice and support, and walking and cycling opportunities. Our recycling campaigns are conducted jointly with volunteer Recycling Champions, but we would welcome opportunities to work with voluntary groups to promote other climate change messages. As part of the implementation of the CMP, the Council is currently developing an internal communications and staff awareness plan.
25	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	In general in this document there is an imbalance in the coverage given to different areas of the footprint, with most of the attention given to energy efficiency in buildings, followed by some attention to transport and waste, with almost no attention paid to other areas of the footprint. In the Carbon Trust's report "The carbon emissions generated in all we consume", there is a chart on page one giving the split of all emissions by high-level consumer need, and this shows that recreation and leisure is by far the highest category.	The Strategy takes as a starting point the recommendations made by the Committee on Climate Change, the Government's independent advisory body on climate change issues, on the role of local authorities. The Committee recommended that local authorities should focus their efforts on the following elements of the carbon footprint: energy efficiency measures in domestic and non-domestic buildings; promoting sustainable transport and concentrating new development in existing settlements with good public transport links; and waste management initiatives.

26	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The issue of food consumption and food security is not mentioned in the strategy - this is something that the Council should be collaborating with other organisations on. While encouraging people to understand their food footprints and the contribution their food choices make to climate change is part of climate change mitigation, focusing on the issue of food security and the importance of increasing the proportion of food produced locally is a necessary part of climate change adaptation, as a changing climate produces food shortages and large price increases. Sourcing food locally and seasonally should be part of both mitigation and adaptation strategies.	Consequently the actions included in the Strategy and Action Plan focus primarily on these aspects of the carbon footprint. However, the Council does currently engage in activities to promote more sustainable food sources, such as providing allotments and supporting fairtrade products, and is working with residents and partner organisations to reduce the level of waste produced in the City (see responses to comments 23 and 33 for further details). The City Council would welcome the chance to discuss opportunities for joint working with CCF and Transitions Cambridge
27	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The Council could explore the possibility of working with local and regional organisations (e.g. Food and Climate Research Network) looking at reducing food footprints. Cambridge Carbon Footprint would be very interested in a collaborative partnership along these lines (following the model of the Home Energy Liaison Group) and is keen to organise a food conference in 2013.	
28	Transition Cambridge	Food sustainability needs to be included in the remit of either CCC or County – ownership/responsibility needs to be taken by an organisation with authority to do something	
29	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The wording of the second objective should be changed to, "To set high standards for residents, businesses and organisations to reduce their carbon emissions in all areas of their footprint, and manage climate risks", to ensure that essential areas such as food and general consumption are covered. (Please note that, according to the Carbon Trust, the average food footprint makes up 20% of an individual's total).	For the reasons outlined in our response to comments the preceding four comments, Objective 2 and Action 12 have not been amended to include other aspects of the carbon footprint. However, the City Council would welcome the chance to discuss opportunities for joint working with interested voluntary groups on these issues.
30	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	Action 12 (d) should be lengthened to "wider sustainability issues such as the importance of understanding the contribution made to individual footprints by food, drink and general consumption, including recreation and leisure".	
31	Transition Cambridge	Sustainable City Grant objectives should include an objective on food production and community gardens, as current objectives make it difficult for a group to show a strong link to their project	We will consider whether the objectives for Sustainable City Grants should be expanded to include sustainable food production and promotion.
32	Transition Cambridge and a Residents' Association	The Council's own tree planting should include fruit and nut trees, and trees for fuel (coppicing). These should be accessible to all residents.	The Council's forthcoming Arboricultural Strategy will include a focus on tree planting on Council property. However, in the context of climate change adaptation, it is unlikely that the Arboricultural Strategy will deal directly with planting trees in order to address food and fuel security issues at this stage. Whilst fruit trees will play a role, we would plan to adopt a 'right tree right place' approach to urban greening with a focus on encouraging large species trees which are shown to play a proportionally greater role in mitigating the effects of climate change. Indirectly however, we plan to be encouraging new community orchards and the recycling of all arisings produced as a result of all tree works within the city.

33	Transition Cambridge	The City Council should explore opportunities for a city farm and opportunities to provide more allotments	<p>The City Council's Community Services Committee considered a proposal to set up a city farm project at Cherry Hinton Hall, but a feasibility study conducted in April 2011 concluded that a city farm at that location would not be feasible. The Council is however supportive of the concept of a city farm in Cambridge, and is willing to consider alternative sites that may be suggested by local residents.</p> <p>The City Council currently manages allotments on 8 of the 22 allotment sites in the city; the remainder are managed by allotment societies. The Council is seeking to establish a further 50 allotment plots this year on newly converted land and at an existing allotment site. There are no further areas of land identified for new allotments within the city (outside of the growth sites). Given the restrictions on suitable space for new allotment sites, the Council's strategy has been to create starter plots, i.e. reducing a full size plot into halves, quarters and eighths, thereby increasing the number of plots but not the number of 'allotments'.</p>
34	Transition Cambridge	Peak oil and energy price rises need to be considered alongside climate change issues. These come under risk management, but the strategy could make this more explicit	A reference to the potential for a peak in global oil production and the likely impact of this on energy prices has been added to the section on 'a sustainable economy' on page 13 of the Strategy.
Working with voluntary sector groups			
35	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	Action 27 We consider that there is a need for core funding for voluntary and community groups in order to ensure they have sufficient capacity to continue to "undertake activities which address climate change and sustainability issues". While annual Sustainable City project funding is very welcome, it cannot replace core funding, especially at a time when external funding is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Voluntary organisations with volunteers are often seen as "trusted communicators" and can complement the Council's activities.	The City Council values the contribution that local voluntary and community organisations make to addressing climate change. It provides support for such groups through its Sustainable City Grants. Following a review of the Sustainable City Grants programme in 2011, the Council decided to: combine two separate elements (core funding and projects) of the Grants into a single pot; focus grants on defined projects that will deliver defined objectives aligned to the Council's environmental objectives; encourage organisations to reduce dependency on core funding from the City Council; and signpost organisations to alternative sources of funding aimed at helping them adapt to a tougher financial climate, including the Government's £100m Transitions Fund. However, although the Council no longer provides core funding, projects can be costed to include all relevant overheads within a full cost recovery budget, provide this can be evidenced.
36	Transition Cambridge	The Council needs to provide space for community groups such as Cambridge Carbon Footprint and Transition Cambridge to base themselves, store equipment, hold meetings etc. Groups are mainly run by volunteers so not short of people, enthusiasm or ideas, but are definitely hampered by lack of storage space and a large place to hold meetings and events that doesn't cost too much to hire	The Council recognises that availability of space is a general issue for many voluntary and community groups in the City. The Council's community facilities have a range of hire charges including a lower rate to community groups. However, City Council community facilities are also there to further other community development objectives, focussing on localised activity. The space is in high demand and contributions to the costs of managing the facilities have to be made, so we are unable to give free use to voluntary groups.
Working with businesses			
37	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The Council should support businesses by: a) consider setting up a group for businesses similar to HELG (Home Energy Liaison Group) b) encourage sign up to existing sustainability accreditation schemes. c) set up sustainable tourism awards for city businesses. d) promoting the savings the Council has made to other businesses.	The City Council has supported the Climate Change Charter and the associated website, which has provided an online forum for businesses to share ideas and learning on carbon reduction and sustainability measures. It is currently exploring other opportunities to provide support to businesses on climate change issues (e.g. a seminar on sustainability for tourism businesses as part of a wider series of events), but it is important that these do not duplicate the support provided by other agencies.

38	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	We are particularly pleased to see that action 23 talks about 'green lease' clauses, and would like to see this fleshed out more, for example with awareness-raising campaigns.	Further detail has been added to action 23 to make it clear which types of leases the Council will focus on and the types of provisions that could be included in "green lease" clauses of MoUs. As the action relates to properties that the Council owns and leases to commercial tenants, the intention is to negotiate agreements directly with existing and prospective tenants, rather than conducting an awareness-raising campaign. However, if this initiative proves successful, the Council will share the learning with other Councils and interested organisations.
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Water management and efficiency

39	Individual resident	Suggestions for education campaign on household water use, and working with water companies.	The Council works closely with Cambridge Water, the local water company. Cambridge Water gives away a range of products that can help residents to reduce their water consumption and provides advice on its website on how to calculate your water consumption, practical steps to save water in the home and the garden, and the benefits of installing grey-water recycling and rainwater harvesting systems. The Council is considering signposting residents to these messages.
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40	Individual resident	The growth of city is putting too much pressure on existing water resources.	The Council recognises that water supplies are finite and Cambridge is an area of severe water stress. The Council currently addresses levels of water consumption from new housing developments through requesting higher levels of sustainability under the Code for Sustainable Homes. The local plan review may potentially go further in these requirements. The Local Plan Review Issues and Options report sets out three options to limit the impact of new development on water resources, each of which entails different levels of cost and requires different levels of technology to be used: 1) Requiring all new developments to be 'water neutral' 2) Requiring that all new developments be designed to achieve a maximum water consumption of 80 litres per head per day, in line with Code for Sustainable Homes level 5 or 6. 3) Requiring that all new developments be designed to achieve a maximum water consumption of 105 litres per head per day in line with Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 or 4.
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41	Individual resident	The Council should promote more green roofs and rainwater harvesting.	The council has installed rainwater harvesting systems in some public toilets in the City. The Local Plan Review Issues and Options Report includes an option for the development of a green roof policy for developments in Cambridge. If the 'water neutral' policy option for new developments outlined in response to the preceding comment were adopted, rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling would be need to be included in new developments to achieve it.
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42	Transition Cambridge	The City Council needs to develop a water strategy, potentially in partnership with Cambridge Water. In addition to a focus on water efficiency in new development, it should also focus on older properties.	The Council does not currently have plans to develop a water strategy in partnership with Cambridge Water and other organisation organisations. However, the Local Plan Issues and Options report does include an option to develop a comprehensive water management policy, which could require new developments to include a range of measures to reduce flood risk and enhance biodiversity.
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Trees and biodiversity

43	Individual resident	I suggest that the strategy should be more closely integrated with biodiversity.	The Strategy sets out the actions that the Council has taken to date to protect biodiversity and help the natural environment to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The CCSAP includes a number of actions relating to increasing the tree canopy in the City, reviewing its Nature Conservation Strategy, adjusting management plans for Local Nature Reserves to manage risks associated with climate change, and working with partners to restore a network of healthy habitats.
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44	Transition Cambridge	The City Council should provide more tree planting space for communities.	The Council has commissioned an independent report to look at levels of canopy cover across the city on both public and private land. We plan to prioritise those areas where cover is low with the overall aim to raise levels of tree cover in the city as a whole. We plan to achieve this through a number of strategies, including: statutory tree protection (TPO) of suitable trees; reducing inappropriate tree removals through encouraging and enforcing (where appropriate) good management practices; promoting and encouraging new planting and; the promotion of the multiple benefits trees bring to the urban environment.
45	Residents' Association	Protect trees in gardens - only allow them to be removed under certain circumstances, and require they be replaced. Provide advice on suitable trees for gardens with climate change in mind.	The City Council plans to adopt three strategies to influencing the removal of trees on private property. By promoting the multiple benefits that trees bring to the urban environment; by protecting appropriate trees with Tree Preservation Orders; and by reducing removals through encouraging and enforcing where appropriate good tree management practices.
Setting standards and enforcing policies, legislation and regulations			
46	Cambridge Friends of the Earth	Compel landlords to comply with voluntary Landlord Accreditation Scheme and its energy efficiency obligations - or make it compulsory.	The Council has developed a voluntary landlord accreditation scheme (as outlined on page 16 of the Strategy). The Council has provided grants to private landlords joining the scheme to carry out energy efficiency improvements to bring the property up to a minimum standard. The Council intends to continue the scheme and the financial support in future (as referenced in Action 11c in the Action Plan). However, national legislation does not currently allow local authorities to make such accreditation schemes mandatory. Legislation allows local authorities to license private landlords of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), but under this legislation licensing requirements can include the provision of decent heating, but not energy efficiency or other carbon reduction measures.
47	Energy Manager, Addenbrooke's Hospital	Insist that private landlords providing a service to CCC for accommodation or office space have their premises evaluated for carbon reduction measures and engage on a time-limited program of change.	Last year Cambridge City Council rented 37 properties from private sector landlords to meet the needs of City Council clients. The City Council is open to working with private landlords that it rents properties from to identify how the emissions from properties could be reduced. However, this would need to be set against the existing difficulties of securing enough privately rented properties for City Council clients. In order to prevent landlords from being further discouraged from renting properties to the Council, we would need to offer a supportive approach to landlords, including advice, information and funding and the timescales for any change would need to be reasonable.
48	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The standards need to extend to cover all areas of our footprint, not just emissions from electricity, heating and transport. For example food and our other purchases. According to the Carbon Trust, the average food footprint makes up 20% of an individual's total. www.carbontrust.com/news/2012/03/food-the-carbon-story . These emissions are harder to measure, but need acknowledging in the CCSAP, with an Action explore how to include them better in the future.	The rationale for focussing our efforts on reducing emissions associated with energy efficiency, transport and waste is outlined above. The Council has limited scope for setting and enforcing standards relating to food consumption and other aspects of the carbon footprint within existing legislation. However, as outlined above the Council would welcome a discussion with CCF of the opportunities for joint work on these issues.
49	Residents' Association	Forbid use of outdoor heating for cafes and other businesses. Forbid shops and offices to have doors open to street when heating is on in the building.	The City Council has no regulatory powers, either as a licensing authority or planning authority, in relation to outdoor heating for cafes and other businesses. As the licensing authority, the City Council has a duty to

50	Cambridge Close the Door	Council guidelines for a door policy for businesses operating in the city to ensure doors are closed whenever outside temperatures vary from the CIBSE range for healthy working, and energy is being used for heating or aircon inside, would be extremely useful in achieving significant and measurable energy savings/carbon reduction. Guidelines for maintaining the CIBSE range of temperatures inside the store would also assist this carbon reduction measure.	promote the four licensing objectives of: the prevention of crime and disorder; public safety; the prevention of public nuisance; and the protection of children from harm. Outdoor heating is not an issue covered by any of these objectives. However, the City Council has provided funding to the Close the Door Campaign, which works with local business and encourages them to keep doors closed during winter months when the heating is on in the premises. As we develop our new sustainable construction policies, the Council could also explore opportunities to include measures to encourage sustainable behaviours in building occupants.
51	Cambridge Close the Door	It would be very helpful if the department made it a rule when considering retail planning applications to insist on doors that function properly as doors, appropriate to the number of people using of the space, rather than as optional open spaces during times when energy is being used for heating or cooling inside. Council guidelines for a door policy for businesses operating in the city to ensure doors are closed whenever outside temperatures vary from the CIBSE range for healthy working, and energy is being used for heating or aircon inside, would be extremely useful in achieving significant and measurable energy savings/carbon reduction. Guidelines for maintaining the CIBSE range of temperatures inside the store would also assist this carbon reduction measure.	This issue could be addressed in future to an extent through the City Council's planning policies. The Government is currently consulting on changes to Building Regulations which would require new developments, including retail developments to meet carbon reduction targets. If, as part of the review of the Local Plan, the Council were to develop a policy requiring certain levels of carbon reduction from new non residential development in line with the levels set by revised Building Regulations, developers of retail developments would need to make their buildings more energy efficient utilising the 'fabric first' approach, which will include the specification of doors with greater levels of air tightness.

Supporting residents to reduce their carbon emissions

52	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	Re Objective 2 on page 18 - The greatest challenge is not reducing emissions from new homes and buildings, it is reducing emissions from existing buildings	Action 11 in the CCS Action Plan sets out the range of support that the Council will be providing to homeowners, private tenants, private landlords and housing associations to help improve the energy efficiency of properties. This includes providing additional grants in the short-term, producing guidance on improving the energy efficiency of properties in Conservation Areas, and exploring opportunities for a joint approach to the Green Deal with parts across Cambridgeshire. An additional bullet point summarising this work has been added to the text in the main body of the Strategy on page 21. Action 31 also highlights the Council's involvement with the University of Cambridge and other partners in the Cambridge Retrofit project, which will explore a model for financing and delivering energy efficiency improvements to existing properties in Cambridge over the next 30 years. This is highlighted in the main body of the Strategy on page 23.
53	Transition Cambridge	The Council could promote to people in conservation areas what can be done as much as what restrictions are placed on them in retrofitting properties. The council has several exemplar houses that could be used to promote retrofitting more	The City Council is currently developing specific guidance on retrofitting properties in conservation areas, which will outline both the relevant restrictions and the types of energy efficiency measures that can be installed. Once the guidance has been produced, the Council will consider what specific promotional work could be done.
54	Individual resident	The Council could provide an interactive website for people to calculate their environmental impact and provide help and advice on being more energy efficient.	The City Council does not wish to duplicate the online tools for calculating carbon footprints already provided by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and other organisations. The Cambridge City Council website provides advice on home energy efficiency options.
55	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The Council could provide advice, information and support in making significant lifestyle changes concerning the whole of the individual carbon footprint, not just the areas of home energy, transport and waste. Cambridge Carbon Footprint is happy to work with the Council on this. This should include an emphasis on the importance of the psychology of behaviour change in adopting a low carbon lifestyle.	The rationale for focussing our efforts on reducing emissions associated with energy efficiency, transport and waste is outlined above. However, as outlined above the Council would welcome a discussion with CCF and other interested voluntary groups of the opportunities for joint work on other aspects of the carbon footprint.
56	Cambridge Friends of the Earth	The Council could provide more publicity relating to the benefits of saving energy, suggestions for practical, small scale, actions that the public can take on an individual basis	The Strategy outlined a series of energy efficiency awareness-raising campaigns that the Council has carried out since 2007. The Cambridge City Council website provides advice on home energy efficiency options.

57	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	On page 21 the second bullet point which says "helping residents to make informed choices about their carbon footprint, e.g. through communication and engagement activities" needs concrete examples and details of how this is to be financed.	The relevant bullet point has been amended to provide further details of the types of communication and engagement activities that will be undertaken.
58	Individual resident	Council should have better contact with residents especially families as they will be most affected by climate change.	The Council acknowledges the importance of communicating with residents on a wide variety of issues, including climate change and sustainability. It does this through various means, including the Council website and quarterly issues of Cambridge Matters magazine which is distributed to every household in the City and is available to view on the website. In response to our 2011 Citizen's Survey, city residents indicated that they prefer to receive information from the City Council through the Council website, local newspapers and Cambridge Matters magazine. The Council's Community Development teams also produce seven quarterly newsletters for different areas of the City, in which they often include environmental articles and events information, such as the neighbourhood 'give and take' days.
Promoting low carbon transport and reducing journeys			
59	Residents' Association and individual resident	Introduce a 'Boris bikes' cycle hire scheme in Cambridge.	The City Council introduced a free scheme in 1993, but the scheme was discontinued following theft, damage and abandonment of the bikes. The City Council is not currently progressing a city-wide cycle hire scheme, but it has not ruled out implementing one in future. Any future scheme would need to consider issues relating to: funding; likely levels of demand in a city which already has high rates of cycling and bicycle ownership; and location of the cycle hire racks, particularly in the city centre where there is limited space.
60	Individual resident	Provide cycling routes and cycle parking. Reduce speed limits.	Cambridge City Council and Cambridgeshire County Council jointly fund a programme of cycle infrastructure schemes (referred to in Action 37 in the CCS Action Plan), including cycling parking and new routes. The Action has been amended in the revised version of the Strategy to make this clearer. The City Council's Environment Improvement Schemes can also include improvements to cycle routes and installation of cycle parking. The Council is working with the County Council on a project to implement a 20mph speed limit in all residential streets in Cambridge. A dedicated officer is now in post to deliver this project over the next 2 years.
61	Residents' Association	Provide greater subsidies for smaller, more flexible and sustainable bus services.	Action 38 in the CCSAP commits the Council to work jointly with bus operators and partners to support improvements to local bus services, including through targeted subsidies and higher emissions standards. This work will include a focus on more flexible and sustainable bus services.
62	Individual resident	Rationalisation of traffic movements required and cannot be solved by giving additional rights to some modes of travel while penalising others. Undue preference to cyclists who continue to commit unpublished traffic offences.	The County Council, as the Highways Authority, is responsible for managing traffic movements, but the City Council does support prioritising sustainable modes of travel such as walking, cycling and public transport over car use. The City Council promotes safe and considerate cycling through information on the back of the City Cycling Map and Cycletips bookmarks given out to school children and foreign language students. The Community Safety Partnership has supported police initiatives such as fitting lights for cyclists fined for having no lights. The Council's City Rangers remove abandoned bicycles, especially those causing an obstruction, and hang notices on parked bicycles which are likely to cause an obstruction. The City Council also facilitates a Cycling and Walking Liaison Group which includes members from pedestrian and disability groups.
63	Cambridge Friends of the Earth	Include specific objective on reduction of emissions from transport	The City Council has not included a specific objective on reducing emissions from transport in the Strategy, as it does not have primary responsibility for local transport issues. However, the action plan does include a number of actions to promote sustainable transport which would help reduce transport emissions in the City.

64	Cambridge Friends of the Earth	Increasing the availability of social housing in the city will reduce commuting and therefore traffic congestion and pollution.	The City Council is not aware of any evidence to suggest that tenants of social housing are less likely to travel significant distances to work than residents in other tenures. The City Council and Housing Associations provided 11,700 rented homes in 2011 (7,263 Council and 4,437 Housing Association). The City Council expects 1300 new affordable homes to be delivered in the City between 2011 and 2015. Most of these will be developed by Housing Associations, but 146 are due to be built by the Council. The Council is aiming for 75% of these properties to be social/affordable rent, and 25% to be intermediate tenures such as shared ownership. The Council will continue to promote the construction of new Affordable Homes to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 as a minimum, but aiming to meet 'Zero Carbon' standards prior to the implementation of national policy in this area anticipated from 2016.
65	Individual resident	Why is the council is undertaking such extensive house building in the Trumpington area which will cause traffic congestion and an increase in climate change emissions. Even if energy efficient homes are built, the gain in energy savings will be lost through an additional half hour of daily travel per person.	The City Council has permitted housing development on several growth sites on the fringes of the City for a number of reasons. One of these is to try to redress the balance between homes and jobs in the City. A large number of people currently live outside the City and commute into the City for employment, which contributes to traffic congestion and transport-related emissions. By locating new development on sites on the fringes of the City rather than outside the City, this will reduce the commuting distance for occupants of the new homes who work in the City and increase the likelihood that they will opt for more sustainable modes of
66	Individual resident	The growth of the city is unsustainable in the long term. Members of BENERA view local development policies in Trumpington as misguided and unsustainable, and not see that the City understands the 'cause and effect' that obtains.	
67	Residents' Association	Work with large retailers on Newmarket Road etc on delivering bulky items to Park and Ride sites as John Lewis does.	The Council acknowledges that while this suggestion might help reduce traffic congestion in the city centre, it would be dependent on both commercial decisions by retailers and the availability of suitable land in appropriate locations. The potential to divert potential customers from the city centre, which could adversely affect the viability of other city centre businesses, would also need to be considered.
Resources			
68	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	It would be best if the savings from the Carbon Management Plan were ploughed back into further reductions via a revolving fund.	The City Council has already made financial provision for all the projects included in the Carbon Management Plan for 2011/12-2013/14. Provision for projects included in the final two years of the Plan will be made through the Council's annual budget-setting process. A mechanism has been developed for capturing the majority of the financial savings that will be generated by projects included in the Carbon Management Plan. The City Council has considered reinvesting these savings in a dedicated revolving fund, but it has decided that in the context of the wider need to realise savings year-on-year from the Council's overall budget, it would be more prudent not to restrict the use that these savings can be put to.
69	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	We would like to take this opportunity to say how useful the Climate Challenge Fund is in ensuring that the actions in the CMP are taken, and would like to seek assurances from the Council that this fund will continue.	The aim of the Carbon Management Plan is to identify a programme of projects that will reduce emissions from the Council's estate and operations. The Council will use the Climate Change Fund, along with other sources of funding including the Housing Revenue Account and individual service budgets to meet the costs of projects included in the Plan.
70	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	The issue of cost effectiveness of projects piloted through the Council's Climate Change Fund needs addressing if this programme is to be rolled out to non-public sector partners	This comment has been addressed through the inclusion of an additional paragraph on cost-effectiveness of Climate Change Fund and Carbon Management Plan projects in the 'lessons learnt' on page 18-19 of the Strategy.
71	Individual resident	The Council may have to prioritise amongst these 44 actions, as it is likely to have to freeze council tax (e.g. effect on discretionary grants). It should concentrate on quick payback measures.	The City Council currently expects to be able to carry out all the actions included in the Action Plan within expected levels of resources, although some actions which require the Council to explore the opportunities or options for taking a particular course of action may not be fully costed at this stage.
72	Individual resident	Council tax and business rates be levied higher on CO2 emissions.	The City Council is not currently considering charging different levels of council tax and business rates based on levels of carbon emissions.

73	Transition Cambridge	The City Council should investigate the potential to procure 100% renewable energy from Good Energy or Ecotricity (not just a green tariff). It should also include sustainability requirements in tender specifications and contracts and try to influence the whole supply chain.	The Council's current electricity contract supplies 100% 'green tariff' electricity. The Council has investigated purchasing renewable electricity, but the cost was significantly higher than for 'green tariff' electricity. The Council recognises that, with regard to the energy purchasing, it has a responsibility to strike a balance between obtaining value for money and promoting carbon reduction.
Emissions targets			
74	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The 2012 strategy contains no overarching target concerning Cambridge's emissions as a whole, unlike the 2008 strategy. The CCSAP is very clear and open about the fact that the council's target in the 2008 Strategy of an 11% reduction in the council's own emissions was not achieved, and it is understandable that the council is now very anxious to set ambitious but achievable targets in this regard. This should not mean, however, that no targets at all should be set for emissions reduction outside this. We would like to see how each action or group of actions might contribute to the overall emissions target.	While the Council has set a target of a 20% reduction in emissions from its operations and estate in the CMP, the Council has decided not to include a target for reducing emissions from the City of Cambridge as a whole. While the actions included under Objective 2 in the CCSAP will assist them to reduce their carbon emissions, the individual actions of residents, businesses and other organisations will also have a significant impact. Wider factors such as the economic climate and seasonal and annual variations in temperature will also have a significant impact. It is therefore difficult to identify what proportion of any changes in carbon emissions from the City as a whole can be directly attributed to the support provided by the Council activities.
75	Residents' Association	We would urge the City Council to constantly aim to achieve higher levels of reduction in Carbon Emissions more rapidly than the targets that have been set in the Climate Change Act 2008. We believe that these government targets may be 'too little, too late'.	The Climate Change Act sets a target for the second carbon budget of reducing carbon emissions by 29% by 2017 from 1990 levels. These targets relate to emissions from all sectors. For the reasons outlined above, the Council has chosen not to set a target for the City of Cambridge as a whole, so a direct comparison is not possible. However, the target of a 20% reduction in emissions from our own estate and operations is comparable with targets set by other local authorities.
76	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	We would like to see a comprehensive and detailed comparison of how the Council has measured up to all the targets in the 2008 Strategy.	We have provided details on pages 20-22 of the Council's performance against the two key targets in the previous Climate Change Strategy, which relate to a) emissions from the Council's estate and activities, and b) emissions from the City of Cambridge as a whole. We will report on our progress towards our new target set in the CCS and the CMP for reducing emissions from our operations and estate in our annual Greenhouse Gas report. However, for the reasons outlined above, in future we will not be reporting on emissions from the City of Cambridge as a whole.
77	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	A range of comments on the statistics referred to in the Strategy, including: 1) figures on domestic energy consumption in the City of Cambridge. 2) heat and cold related deaths. 3) figures on the overall reduction in emissions from the City of Cambridge, which do not include figures on 'embedded carbon' (the carbon emissions associated with production and transportation of the goods that are consumed by residents and businesses). 4) the approach to calculating the carbon and financial savings associated with energy efficiency improvements to Council properties.	All addressed in revised Strategy



To: Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change: Councillor Tim Ward
Report by: Head of Planning Services
Relevant scrutiny committee: Environment Scrutiny Committee 9/10/2012
Wards affected: All

Adoption of the Interim Planning Policy Guidance (IPPG) on The Protection of Public Houses in the City of Cambridge Key Decision

1. Executive summary

- 1.1 The Council, in response to local concern regarding the loss of public houses in Cambridge, commissioned consultants to produce the Cambridge Public House Study and Interim Planning Policy Guidance (IPPG) on The Protection of Public Houses in the City of Cambridge.
- 1.2 This report relates to the adoption of the IPPG on The Protection of Public Houses in the City of Cambridge.
- 1.3 Consultation on the draft IPPG on The Protection of Public Houses took place for six weeks between 15th June and 27th July 2012. A number of comments were received and a steer from the Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change and the members of Development Plan Scrutiny Sub Committee was sought in September 2012 on a series of key issues (listed in Table 3.1) that were raised during the consultation. The final revisions have now been made to the document.
- 1.4 Appendix A summarises the representations received to the draft IPPG and proposed responses. Appendix B provides a track-changed version of the IPPG. Appendix C provides a copy of the Cambridge Public House Study.

2. Recommendations

The Executive Councillor is recommended:

- 2.1 To agree the draft responses to the representations received to the draft IPPG (Appendix A) and the consequential amendments to the IPPG;
- 2.2 To adopt the IPPG (Appendix B) with immediate effect;
- 2.3 To agree the contents of Cambridge Public House Study (Appendix C) and to endorse it as an evidence base document with immediate effect.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Council, in response to local concern regarding the loss of public houses in Cambridge, commissioned consultants to produce the Cambridge Public House Study and Interim Planning Policy Guidance (IPPG) on The Protection of Public Houses in the City of Cambridge.
- 3.2 The Cambridge Public House Study explains how public houses are an important part of the Cambridge economy, not just for the direct and indirect jobs they provide in the pub, supplier, food and brewing industries, but in supporting the city's main industries by attracting and providing a meeting place for students, academics, scientists and entrepreneurs, and in attracting office workers, shoppers and tourists.
- 3.3 Alongside the Cambridge Public House Study, the draft IPPG was produced in order to set out the principles for development affecting public house sites in Cambridge until the adoption of the new Local Plan (scheduled for April 2014). The draft IPPG also recommended guidance for proposals affecting the loss of a public house and was prepared to take account of the following development management principles:
 - The need to preserve the important social/community function of the public house;
 - The need to preserve the important economic function of the public house; and
 - The need to allow flexibility in terms of responding to economic change.
- 3.4 The IPPG recommended guidance for proposals affecting the loss of a public house and contained a list of public house sites to be safeguarded and those not to be included on the safeguarding list with a brief explanation for their categorisation.

3.5 The draft IPPG and its supporting documents remain available on the Council's website at <http://www.cambridge.gov.uk/publichouses>.

Recent Appeal Decisions

3.6 Since the IPPG was approved three appeal decisions relating to the loss of public houses in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire have been received. These are listed below with a brief summary of their relevance to the IPPG. It should be noted that they were all dismissed and the complete appeal decisions are attached in Appendix B.

- For the Unicorn PH, 15 High Street, Cherry Hinton, involving the change of use from a public house to single dwellinghouse the Inspector noted:
 - A settlement with a growing population needs to have clear evidence that a site is no longer suitable for social/community use before a change of use is considered; and
 - There was a lack of evidence to prove no other pub operator was interested in the site and this fails to guard against the unnecessary loss of a pub; and
 - There was no evidence that diversification could not retain the site for the benefit of the community.
- For the Carpenters Arms PH, 182-186 Victoria Road, involving the conversion of a public house and letting rooms to residential apartments the Inspector noted:
 - Public houses considered to be local community facilities include those that are valued by a local community;
 - There was no evidence that the public house was priced and marketed as a public house for a reasonable length of time, with an agent who specialised in the licensed trade, and therefore it has not been demonstrated that a different approach to operating the public house would not be viable; and
 - The NPPF is an important material consideration and a more recent publication therefore it is given significant weight compared to the Cambridge Local Plan; and
 - According to the NPPF, to determine whether a change of use of the building (a valued community facility) is necessary it should first be marketed as a public house. This approach would also be consistent with how applications for changes of use in relation to other local community facilities are dealt with under policy 5/11 of the Local Plan.
- The Plough (former public house), High Street, Shepreth, Royston, involving the change of use from a restaurant (in use since 2004) to a residential dwelling the Inspector noted:
 - Looking solely at the last use of the premises is rather too narrow and simplistic. Changing a pub to A3 use class through permitted development is a way of circumventing policy restrictions seeking to prevent the loss of pubs as community facilities;
 - The former pub is suitable for a pub use and the proposed development would result in the loss of a potentially viable community facility;
 - The site should be marketed at a realistic price throughout that period; and
 - The loss of a potentially valuable community facility was unacceptable.

Consultation

- 3.7 Development Plan Scrutiny Sub-Committee agreed the draft IPPG public consultation on 12th June 2012. Please see link to the relevant committee report:
<http://mgsqimh01/documents/g682/Public%20reports%20pack%2012th-Jun-2012%2016.30%20Development%20Plan%20Scrutiny%20Sub-Committee.pdf?T=10>. The public consultation took place from 15th June to 27th July 2012.
- 3.8 Notification of the consultation was sent to the statutory and other consultees identified in the June 2012 Development Plan Scrutiny Sub-Committee report. The consultation material and response forms were made available at the Customer Service Centre in Mandela House and were sent to public libraries. All of the consultation material was made available on the Council's website and an online consultation system was utilised to allow people to submit their comments via the Internet (hard copies of the response forms were made available to those who do not have access to the internet). In addition an article was placed in the Cambridge Matters Summer 2012 containing information about the consultation and how people could get involved. The Cambridge Evening News ran an article on the consultation. There was also interest from planning media including the Morning Advertiser and Planning Resource. A Members briefing was also held in July to provide a forum for particular questions regarding the IPPG. The British Beer & Pub Association, the principal organisation representing Britain's brewers and pub companies was also consulted.
- 3.9 By the end of the consultation period, a total of 42 respondents had lodged 159 separate representations: 43 in support of and 116 of objection to the draft IPPG. Officers have drafted responses to all representations. Summaries of all representations and the draft responses have been attached for information as Appendix A to this report.
- 3.10 Almost 30% of the representations made were in support of the IPPG. The remainder were either not in support of the IPPG or requests for amendments to the IPPG. There was a broad consensus that the IPPG was needed however there were questions related to the weight that could be afforded to it in comparison to other Local Plan policies and the competing demands between community facilities, student accommodation and housing. Other representations concluded that changing social circumstances would inevitably lead to the decline in the number of public houses. Concern was raised over the onerous conditions that needed to be satisfied, including the marketing strategy

and requested alternative criteria to be considered. However, support was also provided for these tests in particular for continued viability and alternative operators to be allowed to run public houses.

- 3.11 Suggestions to alter the marketing criteria included requests for both an increase and decrease to the proposed 12 month marketing period by six months. Whilst a six month period was considered to provide greater flexibility and a fairer reflection of economic circumstances, the increase to a minimum 18 months would be less than 2 years currently asked for by Merton Council Local Plan Policy L15 and was suggested to broaden the viability tests regarding a pub's marketing and diversification.
- 3.12 Cambridge Past, Present and Future (CPPF) and the voluntary organisation 'Campaign for Real Ale' (CAMRA) generally supported the IPPG development principles but disagreed with the flexibility of diversifying a former public house use into an alternative community facility or other 'A' class use. This point was also raised in other representations.
- 3.13 Both CPPF and CAMRA also suggested the use of Article 4¹ directions to prevent the unnecessary loss of a local amenity. Putting an Article 4 in place is a separate legal process from that of the IPPG and therefore would need to be established separately. Officers will investigate this matter in more detail but it should not prevent the adoption of the IPPG.
- 3.14 Assessing overall provision for an area over time could provide a means of measuring adequate alternative provision.
- 3.15 CAMRA supported the list of safeguarded pubs however along with CPPF indicated a number of corrections to the list and suggested the inclusion of a number of former public houses where the public house use could return (most of which are currently restaurants).
- 3.16 Concern was also raised about the justification for the proposed IPPG and the failure of the Cambridge Public House Study to have properly assessed each public house or indeed visited each pub site. Both the Cambridge Public House Study and proposed IPPG were commissioned in response to growing local concern surrounding the loss of public houses in Cambridge. The evidence gathered which involved visiting every public house site as part of the Public House Study's audit will be used to develop any emerging policy in the Local

¹ An Article 4 direction allows Local Planning Authorities to withdraw the 'permitted development' rights that would otherwise apply by virtue of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 as amended. An article 4 direction will not prevent the development to which it applies, but instead requires that planning permission is first obtained from the LPA for that development.

Plan Review. Appendix A contains summaries of all representations in plan order for reference.

3.17 The remaining representations objected to a range of different issues and these are outlined in Table 3.1 with suggested changes to the draft IPPG. These issues and suggested changes were considered and agreed by Development Plan Scrutiny Sub Committee on 11 September 2012. Please see link to the relevant committee report:

<http://mgsqlmh01/documents/s13423/IPPG%20DPSSC%20Report%20Sept.pdf>.

Draft responses and associated changes to the IPPG have since been made in line with the key issues raised and are included in Appendix A (Draft responses to representations) and Appendix B (Tracked version of the IPPG).

Table 3.1

Issue 1	The issue of public house viability and the use of marketing to test this condition were raised. A number of representations regarded marketing as unnecessary especially where the public house had proved not to be a viable business. Recent appeal decisions (please see para 3.6 in main report) support the use of marketing to evidence their viability.
Change to Plan	Add reference to recent appeal decisions
Reference to documents	Cambridge Public House Study (see p51 of Appendix C) and IPPG para 2.16 (Appendix B)
Issue 2	Need to clarify how the IPPG fits with the NPPF. The IPPG is not intended to conflict with the NPPF and therefore further explanation is needed to explain how the IPPG works within the NPPF, with particular reference to paragraphs cited in the representations.
Change to Plan	Amend relevant sections of the IPPG, including references to recent applicable appeal decisions and clarifying the relationship between Local Plan Policy 5/11 and its relationship with the NPPF (including paragraphs 14, 21 and 153) and public houses as a community facility and emerging policy.
Reference to IPPG	IPPG para 2.8-2.13 & 2.16 (Appendix B)

Issue 3	Lack of reference to how pubs help form the character of Cambridge other than a general reference.
Change to Plan	Add explanation of how pubs in the City make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of Cambridge, for example: How the various public houses along the River Cam help retain and enhance the quality of the river's setting and appearance; and How pubs allow both local people and visitors, alike to enjoy the City's character, including their historical importance.
Reference to IPPG	IPPG para 3.5 & Section 5 (Appendix B)
Issue 4	English Heritage raised a specific concern regarding the deliberate neglect of public houses with reference to the NPPF, paragraph 130
Change to Plan	Insert appropriate comment into the IPPG reflecting the advice of English Heritage for decision making to ignore a pubs deteriorated state in any decision concerning its future or demolition where there is evidence of deliberate neglect or damage.
Reference to IPPG	IPPG para 3.5 & Section 5 (Appendix B)
Issue 5	Lack of explanation of how new public houses are supported by the IPPG
Change to Plan	Add brief explanation of how new public houses are treated by the current Local Plan saved policies in particular Local Plan Policy 5/12.
Reference to IPPG	IPPG para 2.14, 2.17, 4.15-4.18 (Appendix B)
Issue 6	Confusion regarding the requirement to provide one pub per 750 working age adults (in criterion 4(c)). The 750 working age adults threshold reflected the Public House Study's assessment of the minimum size of a local catchment area that could support a community public house in Cambridge.
Change to Plan	Simplify development criteria in paragraph 4.5; move contents of criterion 4(c)
Reference to IPPG	IPPG original criterion 4(c) contents moved to Annex C (Appendix B)
Issue 7	400mtr catchment areas are too restrictive and unjustified. Concern was raised about the adoption of this catchment distance in criterion 4(c)
Change to Plan	Simplify criterion 4(c) as part of review of Issue 6
Reference to IPPG	IPPG original criterion 4(c) contents moved to Annex C (Appendix B)

Issue 8	Difficulty with the application of the IPPG on a former public house site not on the list of safeguarded public house sites (see paragraph 3.9 Appendix 3 of DPSSC committee report 11/09/12).
Change to Plan	<p>Under the Use Class Order, public houses and other A4 uses can change to higher order use class (A3, A2 or A1) without needing planning permission. Although, planning permission could be required for building alterations.</p> <p>Taking the case of a restaurant in a former public house building, if the public house already served food it may already have had a kitchen with extractor fans etc. in order to provide food. Overtime, it would be permissible for the pub to turn into a restaurant without formerly requiring planning permission. It is therefore difficult to determine when a public house changed into a restaurant unless some form of audit took place or specific planning permission was granted indicating a different use was now in operation. Anecdotal evidence may suggest when a pub became a restaurant however this could not be relied upon as a means of determining its date of conversion. This means it is difficult to establish when a public house stopped being a public house and changed use legitimately into a different use without planning permission.</p> <p>It would therefore be reasonable to only apply the proposed guidance to those public house sites on the safeguarding list that were audited.</p>
Reference to IPPG	IPPG original para 4.14 removed (Appendix B)
Issue 9	Should public house sites that have unimplemented planning permission be included in the list of pub sites to be safeguarded?
Change to Plan	<p>Yes. While the loss of the pub site may not have been an issue at the time of the planning decision, the loss of a pub or a <u>potential pub</u> is now a concern. Therefore the IPPG should be applicable in any new planning application that involves the loss of a pub site (audited) despite it already having been granted planning permission for alternative use.</p> <p>Any existing approved planning permission would not be affected by the guidance.</p>
Reference to IPPG	IPPG para 2.2 & Section 5 (Appendix B)

Issue 10	The IPPG does not make any specific reference to the protection / retention of pub gardens/car parks. This issue was raised at the IPPG Member's briefing.
Change to Plan	The IPPG needs to retain sufficient flexibility to allow public house sites to adapt to changing consumer trends and permit some form of diversification to retain the public house use on site. However, it is also important that the amenity area of the public house site is protected. This would therefore be emphasised in the IPPG with the inclusion of a reference to the application of Local Plan Policy 3/10 'Sub-division of garden plots' to proposals affecting public house outdoor space such as the pub garden and car park area. Any development on these 'open' areas would need to be justified and linked to the long-term viability of the public house.
Reference to IPPG	IPPG para 4.19-4.21 (Appendix B)

3.8 Appendix B includes a tracked change version of IPPG where deleted text is struck through and new text is underlined.

Next Steps

3.9 Subject to approval by the Executive Councillor:

- The public consultation responses will be published and loaded on the Council's public consultation website;
- The IPPG will act as a material planning consideration and be published and loaded on the Council's website; and
- The Cambridge Public House Study will be published and loaded on the Council's website.

3.10 All Councillors and relevant officers will be notified about the approved IPPG and Cambridge Public House Study.

3.11 In terms of status, following adoption, the IPPG will be used as a material consideration in the planning process and as part of the evidence base for the Local Plan Review. It will be used as a material consideration with immediate effect for planning applications submitted on or after 9 October 2012.

3.12 As a material consideration, if a proposal for development came forward which might give rise to the loss of a public house site listed under those to be safeguarded, the work included allows the Council the opportunity to require the applicant has satisfied the guidance

criteria. The case officer for the planning application would use the findings supplied by the applicant to inform decision-making on the principle of the loss of the public house site.

- 3.13 In relation to forming part of the evidence base for the Local Plan Review, the Cambridge Public House Study and IPPG will be used to inform any proposed policy regarding public house sites in the Local Plan Review.

4. Implications

(a) **Financial Implications**

The financial implications are set out within the report above.

(b) **Staffing Implications**

There are no direct staffing implications

(c) **Equal Opportunities Implications**

No. There are no direct physical equality and diversity implications. Involvement of local people in the work followed the guidance set out in the Statement of Community Involvement.

(d) **Environmental Implications**

Nil. There are no direct environmental implications.

(e) **Procurement**

There are no procurement implications

(f) **Consultation and communication**

The consultations are set out in the report above and are in accordance with the Council's Code of Practice.

(g) **Community Safety**

There are no direct community safety implications.

5. Background papers

- 5.1 These background papers were used in the preparation of this report:

- Cambridge Local Plan

<http://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/docs/Local%20Plan%202006.pdf>

6. Appendices

Appendix A - Summary of Draft Consultation Responses

Appendix B - Interim Planning Policy Guidance on The Protection of Public Houses in the City of Cambridge (October 2012) with track changes

Appendix C - Cambridge Public House Study

7. Inspection of papers

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

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Interim Planning Policy Guidance on The Protection of Public Houses in the City of Cambridge

Public Participation Report

1. Introduction

1. Introduction

Representations	Nature	Summary of Main Issue	Council's Assessment	Action
<p>1. Introduction</p> <p>8081 - Januarys</p> <p>1. Introduction</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Representations made on behalf of Bondsway Ltd (BL) and Lucy Cavendish College (LCC), prospective joint applicants for the proposed redevelopment of the former Ranch PH for essential new Student Accommodation for mature female students to be occupied by LCC. -BL have considerable concerns over the proposed policy approach towards the change of use of ALL Public Houses and are especially concerned that unfair opposition could be attracted to their application on the basis of the IPPG, which has not been fully considered. -Concern that the Council has overreacted, bowed to pressure groups and not thought clearly on the issue. 	<p>Concerns noted. This issue is covered in new paragraph 2.2 of the IPPG which reads "The IPPG guidance is to be applied to premises that were public houses in July 2006, the date when the current Local Plan was adopted. This ensures consistency between the Local Plan and the NPPF. Buildings that were public houses in July 2006 are present on the list of safeguarded pubs at Section 5 and all of these are subject to the IPPG. This list includes any pubs with unimplemented planning permissions and applications involving these pubs will be determined in accordance with the IPPG despite the presence of unimplemented planning permissions for alternative uses."</p>	<p>Insert new paragraph 2.2 to read "The IPPG guidance is to be applied to premises that were public houses in July 2006, the date when the current Local Plan was adopted. This ensures consistency between the Local Plan and the NPPF. Buildings that were public houses in July 2006 are present on the list of safeguarded pubs at Section 5 and all of these are subject to the IPPG. This list includes any pubs with unimplemented planning permissions and applications involving these pubs will be determined in accordance with the IPPG despite the presence of unimplemented planning permissions for alternative uses."</p>
<p>8141 - Januarys</p>		<p>Paragraph 6.17 of the GVA report recommends, a flexible policy approach, and provides criteria for the consideration of the re-development of such sites in appropriate circumstances. The IPPG fails to reflect this and cuts across the NPPF and therefore the IPPG cannot be progressed in isolation of a wider Local Plan review.</p> <p>The NPPF makes it clear plans should be based on the presumption in favour of sustainable development, with clear local policies. This is not reflected in the IPPG, which expressly seeks to prevent development.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. However, it is considered that the IPPG accords with the NPPF in terms of providing protection to public houses being important community facilities while ensuring that redevelopment or change of use is possible subject to a set of criteria being met. The IPPG sets out in Section 1 the reasoning behind the approach taken to delivering the IPPG. The IPPG supplements saved policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and, once adopted, will constitute a material consideration in the determination of planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge. It is intended that the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public House Study will be incorporated into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.</p>	<p>Incorporate the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public House Study into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.</p>

Representations

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8142 - Januarys	Object	<p>GVA's commission and the LPA's subsequent brief should be made available. The Public House Study is fundamentally unsound to deal with this issue in isolation of the range of issues that inform a Local Plan review.</p> <p>-GVA are potentially compromised to comment on the subject given their vested interest in the protection of Public Houses.</p> <p>-Are GVA Humberts (a Leisure Surveyor) best placed to evaluate the issue?</p> <p>-We question whether the report is appropriately commissioned as the report appears to be a defence of the Pub industry and of public houses, and not a balanced or objective assessment.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. The Council produced the brief for this work and appointed the consultants following the Council's established procurement protocols. The IPPG and the findings of the Cambridge Public House Study will be incorporated into the Cambridge Local Plan Review as it progresses. It is recognised that the IPPG and the associated Cambridge Public House Study are amongst the first of their kind to be produced in England to provide a locally assessed evidence base on public houses. Given local concerns relating to the loss of public houses, it is reasonable to produce some interim guidance prior to the new Local Plan being adopted.</p>	<p>Incorporate the IPPG and the findings of the Cambridge Public House Study into the Local Plan Review process.</p>
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14809 - Charles Wells Ltd	Object	<p>No stakeholder consultations with operators, breweries and owners of public houses in Cambridge. Necessary prior to the adoption of the IPPG. The survey carried out from which the Cambridge Public House Study was a tick-box exercise based on a visual drive-by - no initial consultations. Consultations and resulting input are vitally important prior to any adoption of the IPPG to ensure the Council fully understand business models, social and economic change and their effects on the day to day operations of pubs, and the reasons why both disposal and acquisition of licensed properties takes place.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. Stakeholder consultations were carried out in advance of the development process. These included CAMRA, breweries and Cambridge Past, Present & Future. Each pub was separately visited in order to conduct the audit stage.</p> <p>These consultations, visits and the Public House Study ensure that the Council understands the issues surrounding the loss of public houses in Cambridge.</p>	<p>No further action.</p>
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Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

13083 - Caldecotte Consultants	Object	I object to the introduction of this Interim Planning Policy Guidance as the rationale behind the 'community catchments' is unsound, furthermore the guidance in part is onerous, inflexible and disproportionate which will place unnecessary financial burdens on development; conflicting with paragraphs 21 and 153 of the Framework.	Concerns noted. However, it is considered that the IPPG accords with the NPPF in terms of providing protection to public houses being important community facilities while ensuring that redevelopment or change of use is possible subject to a set of criteria being met. The Council accepts that this criterion as worded is unclear. The needs to demonstrate that there is adequate provision available in the area to provide at least one pub per 750 working age adults within a 400m catchment radius, is for the particular area within which the public house is located. How this would work in practice would be:	Simplify development criteria in paragraph 4.5; and amend Annex C, Community Catchments and Consultation to clarify how it can be demonstrated that the local community no longer needs the public house or any alternative 'A' or 'D1' class use and its loss would not damage the availability of local commercial or community facilities that provide for day-to-day needs in the local area.
13085 - Natural England	Support	No comment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify a 400m buffer from the location of the proposed pub loss. 2. Identify the number of working age adults within this buffer. 3. Identify what alternative public houses there are within this buffer or nearby. 4. Calculate how many public houses there are per working age adult. 	No further action.
8057 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future	Support	CambridgePPF broadly welcomes the proposals contained within the IPPG and that these provisions will become a 'material consideration' in determining planning applications in the City. We believe these provisions are urgently required in order that the new protections, given to public houses under NPPF paragraph 70, are properly and consistently applied in the City.	Noted.	No further action.
6859	Support	I approve of this plan, but the Council will need to be vigilant to ensure that public house owners do genuinely exert their best efforts to keep buildings open as pubs.	Support noted.	No further action.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

Scope and Purpose

Representation ID	Nature	Summary of Main Issue	Council's Assessment	Action
6947	Object	<p>- The section could be more positive about the benefits of the city's public houses</p> <p>- There is no reference to the particular development pressures facing the city</p> <p>- Is this simply a response to community concern or is it an attempt to develop policy that prioritises the maintenance of public houses over other forms of development?</p>	<p>Concerns noted. The IPPG has been produced to act as a material consideration in the determination of any planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge, in advance of the production of the Cambridge Local Plan Towards 2031. It is considered that the paragraphs in the 'Scope and Purpose' section set out the reasoning behind the production of the IPPG</p>	No further action.
14689	Object	<p>We object to the assertion that closed public houses may be more viable if managed under a different system or more immune to closure than tied pubs. There is no evidence to support this claim, on the contrary according to recent pub closure statistics freehold pubs are actually closing at a faster rate than tied pubs.</p>	<p>Concern noted. The Council is not asserting that freehold public houses are necessarily more viable than tied public houses, the point being raised is that different ways of managing premises can be more than successful than others. Hence just because one operator has not been able to make a success of a pub does not mean that all operators will also fail.</p>	No further action.
14776	Support	<p>I agree that with supermarkets selling alcohol so cheaply and being so easy to buy from, pubs in the quantity Cambridge had didn't stand a chance. I am more sad about a pub building being knocked down for flats than I am to see it shut. I'd much rather the structure was kept and maintained and used for other uses for the community. Once they're flats, they can't be changed back into pubs again.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. The IPPG sets out criteria for the consideration of planning applications affecting public houses and does seek to protect public houses and their buildings by retaining the original use. Where marketing has shown that the public house is not viable, the measures of protecting against the loss of the building itself relate to whether it is a Listed Building, within a Conservation Area or protected by an Article 4 direction. The retention of the building itself could be achieved by applying for listing of pubs of high architectural quality, extending Conservation Areas to incorporate pub buildings of architectural merit, and/or enacting Article 4 directions to remove permitted development rights in respect of demolition. Putting Article 4 directions in place requires a separate legal process to that of the IPPG, with consequent resources implications.</p>	<p>The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses. This a separate legal process to that of the IPPG.</p>
			<p>Whilst a number of public houses are already listed, the Council's Conservation Officers are already involved in applying for listing of buildings throughout Cambridge, as necessary, and considering and amending the boundaries of Conservation Areas. The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.</p>	

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
8781	Support	We support the prevention of pub site redevelopment - enough is enough.	Support noted.	No further action.
12784	Support	The change of use from public house to housing is often seen as a way of making a 'quick buck' by developers. The communities loose when this happens.	Support noted.	No further action.
<i>Status of the IPPG</i>				
14690 - British Beer & Pub Association	Object	We object to the development of an IPPG for this purpose which in our view goes against the spirit of the NPPF to reduce obstacles to growth and allow for businesses to change and adapt to a changing market.	Concern noted. The NPPF also makes it clear that pubs are capable of being important community facilities and should be protected. This has been confirmed at appeal for a number of planning applications in Cambridge (e.g. the Unicorn and the Carpenters Arms), where lack of marketing as a public house was a key issue. The IPPG does allow flexibility for redevelopment where the criteria in the document are met.	No further action.

Representations

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8086 - Januarys

Object
 -The Council needs to demonstrate that the adverse impacts of permitting the development of a PH site would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits of the development assessed against the NPPF policies "as a whole" (NPPF para 14).

Concerns noted. The IPPG is not intended to conflict with the NPPF. The IPPG has been amended to reflect the need to further explain how it works with the NPPF. A new paragraph 2.2 has been inserted to read: "The IPPG guidance is to be applied to premises that were public houses in July 2006, the date when the current Local Plan was adopted. This ensures consistency between the Local Plan and the NPPF. Buildings that were public houses in July 2006 are present on the list of safeguarded pubs at Section 5 and all of these are subject to the IPPG. This list includes any pubs with unimplemented planning permissions and applications involving these pubs will be determined in accordance with the IPPG despite the presence of unimplemented planning permissions for alternative uses." A new sentence has been inserted on the end of paragraph 2.4 to read "Given these significant economic and social benefits, it is vital to consider safeguarding pubs in order to ensure sustainable development as per the NPPF." Furthermore a number of additional paragraphs were added at paragraph 2.10 onwards to read: This need for flexibility is also highlighted in Paragraph 153 with regard to Local Plans. This states that:

"Each local planning authority should produce a Local Plan for its area. This can be reviewed in whole or in part to respond flexibly to changing circumstances. Any additional development plan documents should only be used where clearly justified. Supplementary planning documents should be used where they can help applicants make successful applications or aid infrastructure delivery, and should not be used to add unnecessarily to the financial burdens on development" (emphasis underlined).

The IPPG accords with the NPPF in terms of providing protection to public houses being important community facilities while ensuring that redevelopment or change of use is possible subject to a set of criteria being met. This ensures that the IPPG is not anti development and that there is the flexibility to allow development where it would be in the interests of the economy or community. Notwithstanding the terms of the IPPG, public houses will retain a significant degree of economic

Insert a new paragraph 2.2 to read: "The IPPG guidance is to be applied to premises that were public houses in July 2006, the date when the current Local Plan was adopted. This ensures consistency between the Local Plan and the NPPF. Buildings that were public houses in July 2006 are present on the list of safeguarded pubs at Section 5 and all of these are subject to the IPPG. This list includes any pubs with unimplemented planning permissions and applications involving these pubs will be determined in accordance with the IPPG despite the presence of unimplemented planning permissions for alternative uses."

Insert a new sentence on the end of paragraph 2.4 to read "Given these significant economic and social benefits, it is vital to consider safeguarding pubs in order to ensure sustainable development as per the NPPF."

Insert a number of additional paragraphs at paragraph 2.10 onwards to read:

"This need for flexibility is also highlighted in Paragraph 153 with regard to Local Plans. This states that:

"Each local planning authority should produce a Local Plan for its area. This can be reviewed in whole or in part to respond flexibly to changing circumstances. Any additional development plan documents should only be used where clearly justified. Supplementary planning documents should be used where they can help applicants make successful applications or aid infrastructure delivery, and should not be used to add unnecessarily to the financial burdens on development" (emphasis underlined).

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flexibility with their ability to change to any of Use Classes A1, A2 or A3 without planning consent. Please note that it is not proposed to withdraw these rights (through the use of an Article IV Direction) in order to retain sufficient flexibility to allow the pub market to be able to adapt to rapid change. Paragraph 130 of the NPPF is also relevant. It refers to the deliberate neglect of heritage assets and would relate to public houses where they are locally or nationally listed or part of a Conservation Area. The NPPF advises that the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any planning decision. The NPPF definition of a heritage asset is included in the Glossary to this IPPG.

Local Existing policy relating to pubs and community facilities is set out in the Cambridge Local Plan (2006) (policies saved in July 2009) - Saved Policy 6/6 (Change of Use in the City Centre), Saved Policy 6/7 (Shopping Development and Change of Use in District and Local Centres), Saved Policy 6/10 (Food & Drink Outlets), Saved Policy 5/11 (Community Facilities: Protection of Existing Facilities), Saved Policy 5/12 (New Community Facilities) and Saved Policy 3/10 (Sub-division of Existing Plots).

None of the first three policies seek to prevent the redevelopment or change of use of public houses. Saved Policy 5/11 relates to community facilities. Although it does not specifically include public houses, in the recent appeal dismissal concerning The Carpenters Arms (182-186 Victoria Road, Cambridge), the Inspector followed advice in the NPPF concerning public houses being community facilities and applied significant weight to the NPPF in respect of this guidance. The Inspector concluded that in order to determine whether a change of use of the building (a valued community facility) is necessary, it should first be marketed as a public house. This approach would also be consistent with how applications for changes of use in relation to other local community facilities are dealt with under policy 5/11 of the Local Plan. The inspector therefore decided to treat public houses as a community facility for the purposes of Saved Policy 5/11.

In respect of new public houses, Saved Policy 5/12

houses will retain a significant degree of economic flexibility with their ability to change to any of Use Classes A1, A2 or A3 without planning consent. Please note that it is not proposed to withdraw these rights (through the use of an Article IV Direction) in order to retain sufficient flexibility to allow the pub market to be able to adapt to rapid change.

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None of the first three policies seek to prevent the redevelopment or change of use of public houses. Saved Policy 5/11 relates to only to traditionally defined community facilities. Although it does not specifically include public houses, in the recent appeal dismissal concerning The Carpenters Arms (182-186 Victoria Road, Cambridge), the Inspector followed advice in the NPPF concerning public houses being community facilities and applied significant weight to the NPPF in respect of this guidance. The Inspector concluded that in order to determine whether a change of use of the building (a valued community facility) is necessary, it should first be marketed as a public house. This approach would also be consistent with how applications for changes of use in relation to other local community facilities are dealt with under

"New Community Facilities" would apply. The NPPF states that a public house is a community facility and therefore new public houses would be determined against Saved Policy 5/12. Essentially, it is necessary to prove a local need in order to be in accordance with the Policy. However, it would also be necessary to adhere to other general design policies and have regard to normal environmental and amenity considerations.

In respect of the protection or retention of large pub gardens or car parks, Saved Policy 3/10 "Sub-division of Existing Plots" will be applied. Large outdoor spaces attached to pubs will be subject to similar pressures for residential development as for large private dwellinghouse gardens or other open spaces. This Policy includes as criterion b, the need to provide adequate amenity space and parking for existing properties. Therefore, residential development proposed on pub gardens or car parks will need to ensure that there is sufficient open amenity space left for the needs of the pub and its customers."

policy 5/11 of the Local Plan. In respect of new public houses, Saved Policy 5/12 "New Community Facilities" would apply. The NPPF states that a public house is a community facility and therefore new public houses would be determined against Saved Policy 5/12. Essentially, it is necessary to prove a local need in order to be in accordance with the Policy. However, it would also be necessary to adhere to other general design policies and have regard to normal environmental and amenity considerations.

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14698 - Januarys Consultant Surveyors

Object

The status of the IPPG has not been clarified, and the weight to be attached to it is equally unclear. This needs to be corrected.

In our view the weight attached to the IPPG should be extremely limited. It is being produced off the back of an evidence base, which has not been consulted upon or examined in the way a policy emerging through the Local Plan would be.

The NPPF advises that weight given to policies in emerging plans should accord to the stage of plan preparation. In the event of unresolved objections, consistency with the existing plan will also be a factor.

Concerns noted. It is considered that the IPPG accords with the NPPF in terms of providing protection to public houses being important community facilities while ensuring that redevelopment or change of use is possible subject to a set of criteria being met. Given local concerns, relating to the loss of public houses, it is reasonable to produce some interim guidance prior to the new Local Plan being adopted. The IPPG sets out in Section 1 the reasoning behind the approach taken to delivering the IPPG. The IPPG supplements saved policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and, once adopted, will constitute a material consideration in the determination of planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge. It is intended that the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public Houses Study will be incorporated into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.

Concerns noted. It is considered that the IPPG accords with the NPPF in terms of providing protection to public houses being important community facilities while ensuring that redevelopment or change of use is possible subject to a set of criteria being met. Given local concerns, relating to the loss of public houses, it is reasonable to produce some interim guidance prior to the new Local Plan being adopted. The IPPG sets out in Section 1 the reasoning behind the approach taken to delivering the IPPG. The IPPG supplements saved policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and, once adopted, will constitute a material consideration in the determination of planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge. It is intended that the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public Houses Study will be incorporated into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.

The Council will incorporate the IPPG and the findings of the Cambridge Public Houses Study into the Local Plan Review process.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

8099 - Januarys	<p>Object</p> <p>No policies in the Development Plan that protect Public houses. NPPF: The Development Plan remains the starting point for decision taking. Therefore little weight can be attached to the IPPG at this point. The IPPG fails to clarify what weight can reasonably be given to the guidance, a major shortcoming of the document.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. The IPPG sets out in Section 1 the reasoning behind the approach taken to delivering the IPPG. The IPPG supplements saved policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and, once adopted, will constitute a material consideration in the determination of planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge. It is intended that the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public Houses Study will be incorporated into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.</p>	<p>The Council will incorporate the IPPG and the findings of the Cambridge Public Houses Study into the Local Plan Review process.</p>
14778	<p>Object</p> <p>Concern remains that the weight officers and members are able to give to Informal Planning Policy Guidance until the new Local Plan is in place may be insufficient against pressures from developers however.</p>	<p>Concern noted. The IPPG will nonetheless improve the existing policy situation on public houses in Cambridge. The Council is also in the process of developing overarching policy for the protection of public houses within the new Local Plan and has consulted on a range of options on public houses in the recent consultation on the Cambridge Local Plan Towards 2031 - Issues and Options report.</p>	<p>Continue to progress the development of the Cambridge Local Plan Towards 2031.</p>
14778	<p>Object</p> <p>Old Chesterton Residents Association (OCRA) welcomes the IPPG on pubs and the intent to incorporate strengthened protection for the retention of pubs into the forthcoming Local Plan. Concern remains that the weight officers and members are able to give to Informal Planning Policy Guidance until the new Local Plan is in place may be insufficient against pressures from developers however.</p>	<p>Concern noted. The IPPG will nonetheless improve the existing policy situation on public houses in Cambridge. The Council is also in the process of developing overarching policy for the protection of public houses within the new Local Plan and has consulted on a range of options on public houses in the recent consultation on the Cambridge Local Plan Towards 2031 - Issues and Options report.</p>	<p>Continue to progress the Cambridge Local Plan Towards 2031.</p>
8112 - Januarys	<p>Object</p> <p>-The IPPG should state who is precisely concerned with the loss of public houses. -"local public concerns" needs to be clarified as to who this is apart from known pressure groups CPPF (Cambridge Past Present & Future) & CAMRA (Campaign for Real Ale). -The IPPG makes no reference to the dramatic increase in the number of Coffee Shops and alternative meeting places in the City, and the advent of social media, which has in part usurped the traditional "visit to the pub". -The IPPG is over simplistic.</p>	<p>As discussed in paragraph 1.5 of the consultation document, the 'local public concerns' expressed have included representations to a number of planning applications, stories in the local press, as well as interest from pressure groups such as CAMRA and Cambridge Past, Present and Future. Whilst the Council does not believe it is necessary to provide detail on these concerned individuals and groups within the IPPG, it is convinced that the concerns expressed are both genuine and legitimate.</p>	<p>No further action</p>

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

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18600 - Januarys

Object

It is unclear from the IPPG whether the Council has the power to adopt a planning policy other than by reliance on procedures laid down by Part 2 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012. These make it clear policy must be prepared as a local development document and comply with requirements for consultation, examination and SEA. The statutory power being used needs to be clarified, without this adoption of the IPPG is arguably unlawful.

IPPG should be taken through the Local Plan process and is premature at the moment.

Concerns noted. The IPPG has been produced to act as a material consideration in the determination of any planning application affecting public houses in Cambridge, in advance of the production of the Cambridge Local Plan Towards 2031. The IPPG sets out in Section 1 the reasoning behind the approach taken to delivering the IPPG. The IPPG supplements saved policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and, once adopted, will constitute a material consideration in the determination of planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge. It is intended that the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public House Study will be incorporated into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.

Incorporate the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public House Study into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.

12801

Support

a clear policy on pubs needs to be incorporated into the local plan. It is good to take this opportunity to strengthen the protection of pubs under the local plan.

Support noted. The Cambridge Local Plan Towards 2031: Issues and Options considers a number of options pertaining to the protection of public houses. Consideration of consultation responses to the Issues and Options report is underway.

No further action.

604

Support

This is a pressing issue and interim guidance is necessary and welcome.

Support noted.

No further action.

Representations**Nature Summary of Main Issue****Council's Assessment****Action****2. Context****2. Context**

14811 - Charles Wells Ltd

Object

We recognise local concern at the recent decline in the number of pubs within the City of Cambridge, a decline that reflects national trends. We anticipate that the number of traditional pubs will continue to decline with changing social circumstances and consumer spending patterns, and that the Council should accept this national situation. As supermarkets and other outlets come to dominate the mass market for beers and other alcoholic beverages, pubs must look increasingly to new business models that serve emerging niche markets where added value is critical to success, but this cannot apply in all circumstances.

No further action.

Concerns noted. The IPPG allows for the redevelopment of public houses when the criteria in it are met. When the circumstances described by the respondent occur, and demand for a public house declines, it will be able to be redeveloped for alternative uses as long as it can demonstrate the criteria are met.

11290

Object

I would like to see an amendment to planning policy to allow public consultation on whether the change of use of a pub to any other premises other than a pub with additional food facilities, eg. a restaurant attached would have to gain a proportion of the local area consent before any other use such as a shop or residential development was allowed. I strongly disagree with paragraphs 2.8 and 2.9, but support the previous and following paragraphs.

The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 Directions.

Concerns noted. The IPPG seeks to protect public houses by requiring a set of criteria to be met, prior to any public house being subject to change of use or redevelopment. The only way to achieve this would be make an Article 4 direction to remove permitted development rights in respect of changing from use class A4 to A3, A2 or A1. Putting Article 4 directions in place requires a separate legal process to that of the IPPG, with consequent resources implications. The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.

11812 - Metropolispsd

Support

Representation submitted on behalf of Pace Investments Ltd, freehold owners of the land at Bejeman House/(new) Botanic House, Francis House, the Osbourne Arms and Flying Pig PHs, Hills Road, Cambridge.
Support for the general theme of the IPPG and the very important role community uses provide.
The consultation report:
-recognises the crucial role that pubs play in maintaining the vibrancy and vitality of local neighbourhoods and their place and contribution to the community;
-promotes a robust planning policy approach to provide protection in appropriate circumstances and to address a trend in falling numbers.

Support noted.

No further action.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

Area covered by this IPPG

14688 - British Beer & Pub Association

Object

Pubs are under severe pressure from tax and regulatory burdens. Support pubs by alleviating the burdens affecting them, where possible.

The Council might consider looking at:

- * Offering additional discretionary business rates relief to small businesses and those offering additional community services and value to the community.
- * Taking a more positive approach to regulatory enforcement, particularly with regard to licensing as this can be one of the biggest burdens on business.
- * Taking a positive and flexible attitude to planning and licensing to allow new pub businesses to start up and succeed if and where there is demand.

Concerns noted. Business rate relief and licensing issues are outside the scope of planning and the IPPG and are not addressed in this response. However your concerns will be passed onto relevant colleagues.

No further action.

With regard taking a positive and flexible attitude in planning to allow new pubs, the Council agrees with point and will take a positive approach to any proposals received.

Planning Policy Context

14688 - British Beer & Pub Association

Object

We object to the interpretation of the wording of the National Planning Policy Framework. In our view some of the quoted sections are taken out of context and used to justify the Council's restrictive planning policies in this document. The policy as a whole goes entirely against the spirits and intentions of the NPPF which sought to alleviate cost and burdens on business from the planning system.

No further action.

Concern noted. The NPPF is clear about not placing unnecessary burdens on business. Notwithstanding this, the NPPF is also clear about the need to protect community facilities including public houses. Furthermore, in the recent appeal dismissal concerning The Carpenters Arms (182-186 Victoria Road, Cambridge), the Inspector followed advice in the NPPF concerning public houses being community facilities and applied significant weight to the NPPF in respect of this guidance. The Inspector decided that according to the NPPF, to determine whether a change of use of the building (a valued community facility) is necessary, it should first be marketed as a public house. This approach would also be consistent with how applications for changes of use in relation to other local community facilities are dealt with under policy 5/11 of the Local Plan.

The IPPG is attempting to strike a balance between the needs of business and the newly arisen issue surrounding loss of public houses.

14856 - Old Chesterton Residents' Association

Object

Several significant appeal judgements must be addressed in the approved IPPG and any new Local Plan policy - namely the appeals at the Plough at Shepreth, The Unicorn and The Carpenters Arms.

Concerns noted. The IPPG has been amended at new paragraph 2.16 and new paragraph 4.9 to make reference to appeal decisions affecting public houses in and around Cambridge.

Amend IPPG at new paragraphs 2.16 and 4.9 to make reference to appeal decisions affecting public houses in and around Cambridge.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

14693 - British Beer & Pub Association

Object

We object to the assertion that public houses will have enough flexibility simply to change between A Use Classes. Whilst this may be an option and clearly one that companies may look at, ultimately with a fast changing economic climate businesses are often under pressure to sell off unviable businesses. If there is no demand for businesses within the A Use Class then it may be the case that there is no option but to change to another use by applying for planning permission.

Concern noted. In that case, the pub owner/operator would need to apply for planning permission and comply with the terms of the IPPG. The IPPG incorporates flexibility for redevelopment if the criteria are met.

No further action.

18601 - Januarys

Object

-Paragraph 2.4 focuses on a very narrowly defined use of one part of the NPPF, and interprets and adapts sections in an equally brief and insubstantial way.
 -The blanket protection of PHs (as opposed to only valued facilities) does not reflect the key requirement of the NPPF and therefore is not addressed properly by the IPPG.

Concerns noted. The IPPG accords with the NPPF in terms of providing protection to public houses being important community facilities while ensuring that redevelopment or change of use is possible subject to a set of criteria being met. This ensures that the IPPG is not anti development and that there is the flexibility to allow development where it would be in the interests of the economy or community. The Planning Policy Context section includes a number of paragraphs which explain how the IPPG works with the NPPF.

Amend the Planning Policy Context section to explain further how the IPPG works with the NPPF.

812 - Januarys

Object

-Paragraph 2.3 overstates Cambridge's dependency on public houses to attract the students, academics, young workers and tourists that its economy and future growth depend upon. The statement is not based on verifiable evidence, and is symptomatic of the lack of balance within the document.

Concerns noted. The sentence "Without its pubs, Cambridge will not be able to attract the students, academics, young workers and tourists that its economy and future growth depend upon." will be amended to read "Cambridge's pubs contribute strongly to attracting students, academics, young workers and tourists that its economy and future growth depend upon."

Amend third sentence of 2.4 to read: "Cambridge's pubs contribute strongly to attracting students, academics, young workers and tourists that its economy and future growth depend upon."

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

14687 - British Beer & Pub Association
 Object Further planning restrictions on change of use are counterproductive and go against the spirit of the NPPF that seeks to reduce red tape and delays around planning to allow business to more easily adapt to changing markets.
 The consultation quotes the LDF in stating that 'planning should readily adapt to changing circumstance' a sentiment expressed throughout the NPPF.
 The policy to 'resist the loss of Public Houses and other Drinking Establishments' is the opposite of this with pubs having to adapt to changing consumer habits away from pub going and planning restrictions supporting their viability and success in this situation.

Concern noted. The IPPG is adapting to changing circumstances, the issue of loss of public houses has arisen since the adoption of the Local Plan 2006 and is a change in the circumstances facing the Council. Sufficient flexibility remains in terms of the ability to change use within the A use class, and redevelopment of public houses is still permissible if the criteria in the IPPG are met.

No further action.

14691 - British Beer & Pub Association
 Object Whilst we support the Council's comments about the value of pubs to the local economy and community, we do not believe that the proposals contained in this consultation are appropriate, and we question their legality.

Concerns noted. The IPPG sets out in Section 1 the reasoning behind the approach taken to delivering the IPPG. The IPPG supplements saved policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and, once adopted, will constitute a material consideration in the determination of planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge. It is intended that the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public House Study will be incorporated into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.

Incorporate the IPPG and the findings of the Cambridge Public House Study into the Local Plan Review process.

13087 - Caldecotte Consultants
 Object Para 2.7 & 2.8 - The need to support business is made clear by these paragraphs, however, the requirements for a change of use is over burdensome, where supply and demand, and access to alternatives, is not fully considered.

Concerns noted. The paragraphs in the Planning Policy Context section have been updated to further reinforce the NPPF's contribution. The Council does not consider the approach to be overly burdensome, having taken into account the needs of economy balanced against the local community.

Update the paragraphs in the Planning Policy Context section to reinforce the NPPF's contribution on these issues.

14779
 Object There have been several significant appeal judgements (The Plough at Shepreth, The Unicorn, The Carpenters Arms) which need to be incorporated into the approved IPPG and any new Local Plan policy.

Concerns noted. The IPPG has been amended at new paragraph 2.16 and new paragraph 4.9 to make reference to appeal decisions affecting public houses in and around Cambridge.

Amend IPPG at new paragraphs 2.16 and 4.9 to make reference to appeal decisions affecting public houses in and around Cambridge.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

8101 - Januarys

Object

We question whether in a tightly constrained city, it is sound to impose a protective policy on a single issue basis without regard to the implications for other necessary development. the IPPG conflicts with the NPPF, which makes clear that the document should be read as a whole, and those development proposals that accord with the development plan must be approved without delay.

Concerns noted. However, it is considered that the IPPG accords with the NPPF in terms of providing protection to public houses being important community facilities while ensuring that redevelopment or change of use is possible subject to a set of criteria being met. This ensures that the IPPG is not anti-development and that there is the flexibility to allow development where it would be in the interests of the economy or community.

Amend the Planning Policy Context section to provide further information on how the IPPG works with the NPPF.

The IPPG sets out in Section 1 the reasoning behind the approach taken to delivering the IPPG. The IPPG supplements saved policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and, once adopted, will constitute a material consideration in the determination of planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge. It is intended that the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public House Study will be incorporated into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.

Support

While the national planning framework is good for pubs, it is important to get this carried forward into the local plan

Support noted. The Cambridge Local Plan Towards 2031: Issues and Options considers a number of options pertaining to the protection of public houses. Consideration of consultation responses to the Issues and Options report is underway.

No further action.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

Need for the IPPG

14699 - Januarys Consultant Surveyors

Object

There is not considered to be any justification for a current, single issue policy review outwith the Local Plan Review process. The IPPG does not look at the issues surrounding public houses in a balanced manner, and does not consider other implications of this policy.
The IPPG is premature, not founded on a reasonable evidence base, and should not be progressed outwith the Local Plan Review.

Concerns noted. The IPPG accords with the NPPF in terms of providing protection to public houses being important community facilities while ensuring that redevelopment or change of use is possible subject to a set of criteria being met. This ensures that the IPPG is not anti development and that there is the flexibility to allow development where it would be in the interests of the economy or community. The Planning Policy Context section includes a number of paragraphs which explain how the IPPG works with the NPPF. The IPPG sets out in Section 1 the reasoning behind the approach taken to delivering the IPPG. The IPPG supplements saved policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and, once adopted, will constitute a material consideration in the determination of planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge. It is intended that the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public Houses Study will be incorporated into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.

Amend the Planning Policy Context section to explain further how the IPPG works with the NPPF.
Incorporate the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public Houses Study into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.

Object

The IPPG is a scandalous waste of our money.
If pubs produce a reasonable profit they will probably stay open otherwise they will close.
The council cannot make a pub stay open if the brewery and /or owner decides otherwise.
What is better an eyesore of an empty building (and there are many disused pubs to illustrate this for example the Greyhound, Coldham's Lane) or a couple of houses/small block of flats.
Social life is changing. Pubs have always closed over the years. Get spending our money on something important in these hard times and not on things like this!

No further action.

Concerns noted. However, the Council is delivering this IPPG in recognition of community concerns over the loss of public houses. The Greyhound Public House has recently been the subject of an application 12/0255/FUL for the demolition of the building and replacement with a building to provide two commercial units in B1/B2/B8 Use, including trade counters. The Greyhound Public House has been closed from some time, and is situated on the edge of an industrial area and a residential area, with Coldhams Lane separating the two. The Public House sits on the industrial side of Coldhams Lane, with the busy road segregating the Public House from the residential area. Due to its positioning, the Public House was not considered part of the community, and was not therefore considered to be a valued facility, which met the community's day-to-day needs.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

18604 - Januarys

Object

Rather than focussing on the number of pubs lost in recent years, it might be more useful to focus on the impact of those losses. If the majority of the pubs closed were not of any significance to the local community but the new use has clearly created a more needed use why is this not analysed in the report as surely this is the whole issue?

No further action.

Concerns noted. However, whilst it is difficult to measure the impact of the loss of the pubs already lost to other uses retrospectively, the Council has responded to the changing economic climate affecting public houses and the increased level of interest from residents and local interest groups by commissioning the Cambridge Public House Study and producing the IPPG to help safeguard the remaining public houses in the city. Where it is proven that the criteria in the IPPG have been used to market a public house without success for the relevant time period, there remains scope for redevelopment of public houses. Furthermore, several appeal decisions (e.g. paragraphs 5.67 - 5.109 of the Cambridge Public House Study) consulted during the research stage indicated that Inspectors were considering both how a pub had been operated and whether it had made any attempt to diversify or supplement the pub operation.

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18604 - British Beer & Pub Association

Object

We do not believe that the Council are able to make generalisations about what model of pubs is most successful e.g. offering a wide range of real ales. It is impossible to speculate whether or not the pubs that have closed in Cambridge would have survived with a different offer or business model. It is beyond the remit of the Council to speculate in this manner or seek to prescribe what pubs should do in order to attract business and remain viable.

No further action.

Concern noted. The Council is not seeking to prescribe what should be done in order to remain viable. The Council is concerned that where a valuable public house could be lost, all efforts are made to maintain this business as a viable, ongoing proposition, for the benefit of the community and the business. Several appeal decisions (e.g. paragraphs 5.67-5.109 of the Cambridge Public House Study) consulted during the research stage indicated that Inspectors were considering both how a pub had been operated and whether it had made any attempt to diversify or supplement the pub operation.

6950

Object

There is no longer a viable market for local pubs hence why so many are now closed. People can either not afford, or simply choose not to spend their money in pubs. There are plenty of pubs and bars in/around the city centre for people to go to if they wish. Local people would rather have more available housing, currently it is very difficult to find a house to buy in Cambridge because of the shortfall. Some local pubs have been a great source of concern to local residents because of noise and antisocial behaviour.

No further action.

Concern noted. It is noted that there are a number of factors which may have contributed to the decline in public houses, including competition from supermarket discounting of alcohol; changes to people's drinking habits; the smoking ban in public areas; and pressures to realise higher value housing development. Whilst acknowledging the need for housing in Cambridge, this needs to be balanced with retaining and creating facilities for the local community, including public houses.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

7151	Support	Clear requirement to preserve an appropriate number of pubs - several areas of cambridge are already very poorly served.	Support noted.	No further action.
12833	Support	It has been too easy for pubs to change from pubs to restaurants, to failed restaurants, to redevelopments. This needs to be stopped as pubs can be the saviour of our high streets. The success of a pub in Cambridge is usually dependent on the landlord. Where there is the will to make a pub successful in Cambridge, it generally succeeds.	Support noted.	No further action.
6880	Support	I am relieved that the City Council finally realises there is a problem and is finally taking action. I generally support any measures taken to prevent more pub closures, especially with an increasing population, so that the remaining ones, especially the good ones, become so busy that it is difficult to reliably visit them with a group of friends as they are too crowded.	Support noted.	No further action.
1412	Support	Strongly support the need for this IPPG - pubs weren't in danger in the 2006 local plan, and thus not included, because of that reason, rather than because pubs were not valued. With the recent number of pub closures and applications for development, particularly in cambridge where development land is at a premium, this IPPG is both necessary and welcome.	Support noted.	No further action.
10138	Support	I would like to express my support for, and agreement with the need for and goals of the IPPG.	Support noted.	No further action.

3. The Importance of the Public House

3. The Importance of the Public House

14700 - Januarys Consultant Surveyors	Object The IPPG presumes that all pubs (and former pubs) are valued facilities. The evidence base in the form of the GVA Grimley study provides no indication of community value.	Concerns noted. However, both the GVA Cambridge Public House Study and the IPPG discuss the value of public houses at length.	No further action.
14813 - Charles Wells Ltd	Object Although the NPPF classifies pubs as a community facility, it fails to recognise that this community function is dependent on the existence of a viable commercial enterprise. Social networks, including families, have become looser and less geographically concentrated. New internet based social networks are likely to promote these trends. The days when pubs act as a focus for geographically defined local communities are largely over. Pubs do not provide as many jobs as suggested, and are therefore not a significant part of the local economy. Demands of local groups are volatile.	Concerns noted. The IPPG does recognise that the community function of public houses is dependent on the commercial viability of the premises. The criteria for judging losses of public houses are associated with the ongoing viability of the public house as well as the value it provides to the community. Public houses continue to provide community facility functions and through our research, have concluded that pubs remain an important part of the social fabric of an urban area. The IPPG sets out how public houses help contribute to the local and wider economy. These contributions are significant although difficult to quantify, especially the indirect contributions. One further example of evidence for this is the recommendation of the Cambridge Cluster at 50 study that shared social spaces are important to the success of employment areas.	No further action.
7256	Object The document appears to list pros but no cons. This gives an unbalanced view as to the benefit of a pub to the community. For example, one of the reasons people stopped going to the Penny Ferry was the number of disturbances. Another reason, was for me, the deteriorating state of the grounds, overgrown trees which cut off any warm or light outside. Another is the detrimental effect that alcohol has on certain individuals. Pubs are not designed as community centres. Places such as school, sports or church halls can make better meeting places. Please list negatives in order to balance the discussion.	Concerns noted. The Council accepts that there are negative aspects to pubs. However, it is not the pub use itself which is detrimental to an area. Some of the problems described can be overcome by a change to the management/owner.	No further action.

- 3. The Importance of the Public House
- 3. The Importance of the Public House

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

7035 - Friends of Midsummer Common	Object No mention is made of opening hours of individual pubs. Personal experience tells me which pubs are better for networking and meetings without having to remember their specific opening hours.	Concerns noted. It would be too cumbersome to go into the level of detail in the IPPG associated with analysing different opening hours. As opening hours may be subject to change in the future, this information would also be likely to be rendered obsolete quite swiftly.	No further action.
13091 - Caldecotte Consultants	Object The importance of a public house is fully recognised but the statistics in this paragraph are unhelpful, unfounded, and unreliable. Further clarification is needed from a more impartial source.	Concerns noted. However, the Council has referred to both the IPPR's Pubs and Places report (2nd Edition) and CAMRA research as both provide a range of information on the value of public houses. It is recognised that this are not the only sources of information available, but they do represent important sources of research.	No further action.
7034 - Friends of Midsummer Common	Object It should be recognised that pubs are not just "culturally important institutions". Many are also "historically and architecturally important institutions". Redevelopment might destroy these attributes.	Concern noted. References will be made in the IPPG to the contribution pubs play to the historic character of Cambridge. The new paragraph 3.5 will read "Furthermore, the network of existing public houses makes a positive contribution to the historic character and appearance of the city. This is particularly the case for those pubs in the town centre or along the riverside. Along the River Cam, pubs help to retain and enhance the quality of the river's setting and appearance. Often older public houses are located in and contribute to the character of Conservation Areas or are considered to be of sufficient architectural or historic merit to warrant listed buildings protection. Some public houses not benefiting from national listed building protection are designated as Buildings of Local Interest (BLI). Fourteen public houses in Cambridge benefit from national listing. A further ten are included within the BLI list. The list of pubs at Section 5 is annotated with either LB or BLI to show which ones benefit from this additional protection. The presence of public houses in a city help to enable local people and visitors alike to enjoy the City's character, including its history."	Insert new paragraph 3.5 to read "Furthermore, the network of existing public houses makes a positive contribution to the historic character and appearance of the city. This is particularly the case for those pubs in the town centre or along the riverside. Along the River Cam, pubs help to retain and enhance the quality of the river's setting and appearance. Often older public houses are located in and contribute to the character of Conservation Areas or are considered to be of sufficient architectural or historic merit to warrant listed buildings protection. Some public houses not benefiting from national listed building protection are designated as Buildings of Local Interest (BLI). Fourteen public houses in Cambridge benefit from national listing. A further ten are included within the BLI list. The list of pubs at Section 5 is annotated with either LB or BLI to show which ones benefit from this additional protection. The presence of public houses in a city help to enable local people and visitors alike to enjoy the City's character, including its history."

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

14684 - British Beer & Pub Association

Object

Recognition of the value public houses provide including economic contribution, job provision, social function as community hubs and enhancing the diversity and character of areas.
Need to recognise that pubs are still businesses and must remain viable to survive.
Attempts to resist change of use or development of closed pubs will not prevent pubs failing if they are unviable, despite best efforts, some will inevitably still close.
It is crucial that pub businesses and individuals can re-position or dispose of the pubs to reinvest in other sites in the area.

No further action.

Concerns noted. The IPPG recognises that pubs are businesses and need to remain viable in order to survive. The IPPG incorporates the flexibility for public houses to be redeveloped or change use, subject to certain criteria being met.

9247

Support

I would like to add my support to the growing interest in retaining the 'Flying Pig' Public House as it is. There seems to be no merit in the destruction and then re- building of an existing community asset, indeed a great loss of amenity to this pocket of Cambridge would occur.

No further action.

Concerns noted. However, the Council approved a planning application 06/0552/FUL for redevelopment to provide mixed use scheme comprising 156 residential units (including 40% affordable housing); B1 office use; retail / food and drink (Classes A1; A3 and A4 uses, including retention of 'Flying Pig' Public House), and new community use, together with associated basement car parking and servicing; amenity space (external and internal) with associated hard and soft landscaping; including re-location of the war memorial and provision of public art respectively. As Phase 1 of this planning permission has been carried out, the planning permission remains extant. Whilst the building itself may not remain, this planning permission does safeguard the public house use.

7019

Support

As a resident of Romsey I feel it is important to save this building. I support it being opened as a Real Ale pub with inspired food menu. It could offer facilities for the community, rooms for a small music/comedy venue. Romsey is growing with vibrance, many new families are moving into the area. What we need is a focal point. This could be the first step to re-invigorating an historic area. The benefits would be many.
This developer has already destroyed one pub house locally "The Jubilee", should not be given a second opportunity.
Be brave CCC, think of the glorious alternatives.

No further action.

Support noted.

- 3. The Importance of the Public House
- 3. The Importance of the Public House

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

12834	Support	I agreed with these statements.	Support noted.	No further action.
14278 - English Heritage (East of England Region)	Support	English Heritage agrees with the Council that the network of existing public houses make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the city and are important in promoting social cohesion and as venues for social recreation and leisure. We therefore welcome the draft IPPG as a tool to ensure viable public houses are retained in the use for which they were intended.	Support noted. References will be made in the IPPG to the contribution pubs play to the historic character of Cambridge. The new paragraph 3.5 will read "Furthermore, the network of existing public houses makes a positive contribution to the historic character and appearance of the city. This is particularly the case for those pubs in the town centre or along the riverside. Along the River Cam, pubs help to retain and enhance the quality of the river's setting and appearance. Often older public houses are located in and contribute to the character of Conservation Areas or are considered to be of sufficient architectural or historic merit to warrant listed buildings protection. Some public houses not benefiting from national listed building protection are designated as Buildings of Local Interest (BLI). Fourteen public houses in Cambridge benefit from national listing. A further ten are included within the BLI list. The list of pubs at Section 5 is annotated with either LB or BLI to show which ones benefit from this additional protection. The presence of public houses in a city help to enable local people and visitors alike to enjoy the City's character, including its history."	Insert new paragraph 3.5 to read "Furthermore, the network of existing public houses makes a positive contribution to the historic character and appearance of the city. This is particularly the case for those pubs in the town centre or along the riverside. Along the River Cam, pubs help to retain and enhance the quality of the river's setting and appearance. Often older public houses are located in and contribute to the character of Conservation Areas or are considered to be of sufficient architectural or historic merit to warrant listed buildings protection. Some public houses not benefiting from national listed building protection are designated as Buildings of Local Interest (BLI). Fourteen public houses in Cambridge benefit from national listing. A further ten are included within the BLI list. The list of pubs at Section 5 is annotated with either LB or BLI to show which ones benefit from this additional protection. The presence of public houses in a city help to enable local people and visitors alike to enjoy the City's character, including its history."
7302	Support	The Flying Pig has always been an excellent public house which supplies reasonably priced food. I've been a regular for many years and would miss its unique atmosphere if it was to be demolished. It's safe to say that should this public house be lost then it would be a sad day for this part of Cambridge. These types of establishments only develop over many years and once its lost, it cannot be replaced. Please save the Flying Pig.	Concerns noted. However, the Council approved a planning application 06/0552/FUL for redevelopment to provide a mixed use scheme comprising 156 residential units (including 40% affordable housing); B1 office use; retail / food and drink (Classes A1; A3 and A4 uses, including retention of 'Flying Pig' Public House), and new community use, together with associated basement car parking and servicing; amenity space (external and internal) with associated hard and soft landscaping; including re-location of the war memorial and provision of public art respectively. As Phase 1 of this planning permission has been carried out, the planning permission remains extant. Whilst the building itself may not remain, this planning permission does safeguard the public house use.	No further action.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

7149

Support The Flying Pig is a cultural and social hub. It is a successful business. It has a critical role in the community. It offers an important sense of scale in the architecture of the area. It provides an essential service to a very diverse customer base.

Concerns noted. However, the Council approved a planning application 06/0552/FUL for redevelopment to provide a mixed use scheme comprising 156 residential units (including 40% affordable housing); B1 office uses; retail / food and drink (Classes A1; A3 and A4 uses, including retention of 'Flying Pig' Public House), and new community use, together with associated basement car parking and servicing; amenity space (external and internal) with associated hard and soft landscaping; including re-location of the war memorial and provision of public art respectively. As Phase 1 of this planning permission has been carried out, the planning permission remains extant. Whilst the building itself may not remain, this planning permission does safeguard the public house use.

No further action.

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715

Support I agree with all of the points made in the document. I do not go to a pub that often, but they contribute to the atmosphere of an area, without which streets can become dreary housing estates. It is a valuable amenity in the city both for residents and visitors to have somewhere to go for a casual drink without having to go to a restaurant. Pubs are a very British institution and it would be a pity if they disappeared from everywhere except the historic centre.

Support noted.

No further action.

While the loss of the public house may not have been an issue at the time of the planning decision, the loss of a pub or a potential pub is now a concern. Therefore, the IPPG should be applicable to any new planning application that involves the loss of a pub site (audited) despite it already having an alternative planning permission.

15356

Support Public houses make an important contribution to social life in Cambridge.

Support noted.

No further action.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

4. Development Management Principles

4. Development Management Principles

14285 - English Heritage (East of England Region)

Object

With reference to the wording of the policy, it might be beneficial to consider adding a paragraph on deliberate neglect. Paragraph 130 of the NPPF considers the issue of deliberate neglect of heritage assets and that wording might be adapted for use respect of public house in the city. This might read:

'Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect or damage to a public house the deteriorated state of the public house will not be taken into account in any decision concerning its future use or demolition.'

Concerns noted. A new paragraph 4.10 has been introduced to read "In cases where a planning application concerns a heritage asset (please refer to the glossary in section 6. for a definition) and there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage then the deteriorated state of the heritage asset will not be taken into account in any planning decision."

Introduce a new paragraph 4.10 to read "In cases where a planning application concerns a heritage asset (please refer to the glossary in section 6. for a definition) and there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage then the deteriorated state of the heritage asset will not be taken into account in any planning decision."

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

8663 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future

Object

No reference to applications for entirely new Public Houses.
 NPPF Paragraph 7 states that one of the NPPF's 'dimensions' is "a social role - supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities...with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being".
 Add a paragraph in section 4 that:
 -welcomes applications for new Public Houses in the City, particularly with outdoor areas, that promote these aims;
 -any new development must demonstrate how they will meet 'community needs', and support the resident's 'social and cultural well-being', by the provision of an accessible Public House(s).

Concerns noted. References to new public houses have been inserted at paragraph 2.17 (describing Saved Policy 5/12) and at paragraphs 4.15 - 4.18 (Proposals for new Public Houses (A4 uses)).

Insert new paragraph 2.17 to read:

"In respect of new public houses, Saved Policy 5/12 "New Community Facilities" would apply. The NPPF states that a public house is a community facility and therefore new public houses would be determined against Saved Policy 5/12. Essentially, it is necessary to prove a local need in order to be in accordance with the Policy. However, it would also be necessary to adhere to other general design policies and have regard to normal environmental and amenity considerations. "

Insert new paragraphs 4.15 - 41.8 to read:

"Proposals for new Public Houses (A4 uses)
 4.15 The current Local Plan is under review and should strategic sites for new housing development come forward in the next plan period, there could be opportunities to provide new public houses to satisfy local demand and help to create vibrant & sustainable communities.

4.16 Saved Policy 5/12 "New Community Facilities" encourages new community facilities. The NPPF at paragraph 70 confirms that planning policies should plan positively for community facilities including public houses, in order to secure sustainable communities.

4.17 Accordingly, proposals for public houses will be encouraged to serve new residential communities of more than 3,000 new households; where the pub is co-located with other new commercial, retail & community facilities including recreational and amenity open space; and, where the pub is centrally located on a prominent site with good visibility or on the main arterial transport route into and out of the new community.

4.18 It would also be necessary to adhere to other general design policies and have regard to normal environmental and amenity considerations. "

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

14817 - Charles Wells Ltd Object Public houses in the suburban estates are amongst the most marginal, the consequence of competition from off licence outlets, and with buildings and locations where it is difficult to adopt some of the successful niche business models. Without a viable commercial operation, these pubs cannot act as a community focus unless some substantial form of subsidy is available. Alternative criteria for marketing strategy need to be considered.

Concerns noted. However, a number of recent appeal decisions have supported the use of marketing to evidence viability. The Council has inserted a new paragraph 4.9 of the IPPG to read "In preparing the IPPG, a number of appeal decisions dealing with the need for marketing were considered. These are set out in the GVA Cambridge Public House Study Report."

10153 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA) Object Cambridge & District CAMRA very much welcomes this initiative and applauds the Council for recognising the need to preserve the city's remaining pubs for future generations. However, we wish to see the policies strengthened so that any conversion of a public house to another use (including other A class uses) will require planning permission.

Concerns noted. The IPPG seeks to protect public houses by requiring a set of criteria to be met, prior to any public house being subject to change of use or redevelopment. The only way to achieve this would be make an Article 4 direction to remove permitted development rights in respect of changing from use class A4 to A3, A2 or A1. Putting Article 4 directions in place requires a separate legal process to that of the IPPG, with consequent resources implications. The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.

The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

7147

Object
 There doesn't seem to be anything in the draft that addresses the case where an existing pub is to be demolished and replaced by a new pub as part of a wider redevelopment. The developer could argue that as the pub is not being 'lost' the IPPG is not relevant in this case. I would argue that the pub (eg Flying Pig) would be lost as the replacement pub would not have the same character etc. Could the council look into this and include this type of case in the IPPG and the resulting policy guidance applicable to it.

Concerns noted. While the loss of the public house may not have been an issue at the time of the planning decision, the loss of a pub or a potential pub is now a concern. Therefore, the IPPG should be applicable to any new planning application that involves the loss of a pub site (audited) despite it already having an alternative planning permission. Reference has been made in respect of new public house provision in paragraphs 4.15 - 4.18 in the amended IPPG following consultation. Whilst the character of a pub might change, it is important that a pub will remain on the site. Should the loss of character be considered significant then the Council would take that into account when determining the planning application.

Insert new paragraphs 4.15 - 4.18 to read:
 "Proposals for new Public Houses (A4 uses)

4.15 The current Local Plan is under review and should strategic sites for new housing development come forward in the next plan period, there could be opportunities to provide new public houses to satisfy local demand and help to create vibrant & sustainable communities.

4.16 Saved Policy 5/12 "New Community Facilities" encourages new community facilities. The NPPF at paragraph 70 confirms that planning policies should plan positively for community facilities including public houses, in order to secure sustainable communities.

4.17 Accordingly, proposals for public houses will be encouraged to serve new residential communities of more than 3,000 new households; where the pub is co-located with other new commercial, retail & community facilities including recreational and amenity open space; and, where the pub is centrally located on a prominent site with good visibility or on the main arterial transport route into and out of the new community.

4.18 It would also be necessary to adhere to other general design policies and have regard to normal environmental and amenity considerations."

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

14816 - Charles Wells Ltd

Object

Protectionist development management policies could have perverse effects in encouraging the closure of commercially marginal or poorly located public houses. These policies need to be more flexible. Development management policies should be positively worded to support pub diversification including the provision of dining facilities, smoking shelters and accommodation rooms. Development management policies should encourage the provision of hospitality facilities, including pubs, restaurants, clubs and visitor accommodation within the city centre and edge of city clusters as identified in the Cambridge Public House Study.

No further action.

Concern noted. The Council disagrees that the IPPG will encourage commercially marginal or poorly located public houses to close. In the example given it is not clear why the public house would not close whether the IPPG was adopted or not, and hence how the IPPG is supposed to have encouraged the public house to close. The IPPG is sufficiently flexible, and if the criteria contained within it are met the redevelopment can occur.

The IPPG is positively worded, diversification is encouraged through part (b) of paragraph 4.5.

Following an audit of Cambridge's pubs (including some former pubs in use as restaurants), these have been assessed as meeting a local suburban community need, or a broader city wide and local community need within an important cluster of related pub types, or a city/village centre economic and tourist need. These are listed in Section 5 of this IPPG. These include public houses that are within the city centre and in suburban estates. The assessment recognises the different functions these public houses perform. The marketing strategy required by the IPPG is considered the least onerous strategy that is capable of demonstrating that a comprehensive exercise has been undertaken.

Support Principles cover the issues well

Support noted.

No further action.

15898

Support Support in general for the proposals

Support noted.

No further action.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

Proposals affecting currently or last used as a Class A4 public house

14685 - British Beer & Pub Association

Object Attempts to restrict change of use will cut across the 'Community Right to Bid' provisions in the Localism Act which are due to come in later this year, which gives communities the power to protect community pubs that in rare cases may be under threat of closure. However, it also ensures that there is genuine community support behind a pub as without it, in the long run, the pub will still close. The Council should wait until the Localism Act provisions come in as these should be the mechanism if any to protect local pubs that genuinely have local support.

Concern noted. If a moratorium is triggered, this doesn't stop the pub owner from marketing the pub, just from selling it, so they could continue to market the pub on the understanding that it was subject to moratorium. The purpose of the IPPG is to demonstrate the owner/developer has marketed it at the price of a public house that other pub operators, or the community, can afford, rather than marketing it at residential values. If a another pub operator wants to buy the pub as a result of said marketing, then surely this saves the pub and should likely be supported by the community that triggered the right to buy? Delaying the marketing of the pub, at a pub price, to pub operators may simply prolong it's time out of pub use, leading to the loss of regular customers making it more difficult to reopen the pub. Waiting until the Localism Act provisions come in will mean further public houses are lost.

No further action.

14684

Object

Para 4.5 (c)
Alternative provision is very weak. The argument used by the Council regarding the loss of the Penny Ferry/Pike and Eel listing the Green Dragon as alternative provision but not taking account of the wider loss in East Chesterton and that in fact loss of the Penny Ferry would mean the area was down to 1 pub for 7000 homes.
Needs to be expanded to consider overall area provision and other pub losses (or gains) in the area over time (over the previous 10 year period) not just a tight circle round the pub itself.

Concerns noted. The Council accepts that this criterion as worded is unclear. However, the Council considers that the need to demonstrate that there is adequate provision available in the area to provide at least one pub per 750 working age adults within a 400m catchment radius, is for the particular area within which the public house is located. How this would work in practice would be:

1. Identify a 400m buffer from the location of the proposed pub loss.
2. Identify the number of working age adults within this buffer.
3. Identify what alternative public houses there are within this buffer or nearby.
4. Calculate how many public houses there are per working age adults.

Simplify development criteria in paragraph 4.5; and amend annex C, Community Catchments and Consultation to clarify how it can be demonstrated that the local community no longer needs the public house or any alternative 'A' or 'D1' class use and its loss would not damage the availability of local commercial or community facilities that provide for day-to -day needs in the local area.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

18605 - Januarys	Object	What weight has been given to the other aspirations of the NPPF, such as encouraging better use of brownfield sites?	Concerns noted. The Council has produced the IPPG to address the loss of public houses and to set out criteria to be used in determining planning applications affecting public houses. Each planning application must still be determined on its own merits, with consideration given to the breadth of the NPPF.	No further action.
18602 - Januarys	Object	-Unclear about the requirement to provide one pub per 750 working age adults. No evidence to clarify whether this is the optimum ratio for Cambridge provided within the associated GVA Report, only a highly simplistic bench-marking exercise.	Concerns noted. The Council accepts that this criterion as worded is unclear. The need to demonstrate that there is adequate provision available in the area to provide at least one pub per 750 working age adults within a 400m catchment radius, is for the particular area within which the public house is located. How this would work in practice would be: 1. Identify a 400m buffer from the location of the proposed pub loss. 2. Identify the number of working age adults within this buffer. 3. Identify what alternative public houses there are within this buffer or nearby. 4. Calculate how many public houses there are per working age adults.	Simplify development criteria in paragraph 4.5; and amend annex C, Community Catchments and Consultation to clarify how it can be demonstrated that the local community no longer needs the public house or any alternative 'A' or 'D1' class use and its loss would not damage the availability of local commercial or community facilities that provide for day-to -day needs in the local area.
14858 - Old Chesterton Residents' Association	Object	Para 4.5 (c) The alternative provision is very weak. This option fails to take account of the wider loss in East Chesterton, for example. So it needs to be expanded to consider overall area provision and other pub losses (or gains) in the area over time (say over the previous 10 year period) not just a tight circle round the pub itself.	Concerns noted. The Council accepts that this criterion as worded is unclear. The need to demonstrate that there is adequate provision available in the area to provide at least one pub per 750 working age adults within a 400m catchment radius, is for the particular area within which the public house is located. How this would work in practice would be: 1. Identify a 400m buffer from the location of the proposed pub loss. 2. Identify the number of working age adults within this buffer. 3. Identify what alternative public houses there are within this buffer or nearby. 4. Calculate how many public houses there are per working age adults.	Simplify development criteria in paragraph 4.5; and amend annex C, Community Catchments and Consultation to clarify how it can be demonstrated that the local community no longer needs the public house or any alternative 'A' or 'D1' class use and its loss would not damage the availability of local commercial or community facilities that provide for day-to-day needs in the local area.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

14857 - Old Chesterton Residents' Association	Object	Para 4.5 (a) and (b) The approach taken in regard to acceptability of loss is almost solely a narrow market led viability approach favouring the applicants which is also contrary as well to the wider view on viability of recent appeals.	Concerns noted. The Council considers that the approach set out in 4.5 is already sufficiently strong. To enhance it further would be detrimental to the interests of business growth and flexibility in Cambridge. We have addressed the recent appeal decisions in the IPPG and the Cambridge Public Houses Study.	Insert a new paragraph 4.9 of the IPPG to read "In preparing the IPPG, a number of appeal decisions dealing with the need for marketing were considered. These are set out in the GYA Cambridge Public House Study Report."
10161 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)	Object	Paragraph 4.5(c) We applauded the ambitions of this criterion and the suggested 400 metres walking distance seems about right. We are not clear, however, how this ties in with the "one pub per 750 working age adults". Does this refer to the city as a whole, or the particular area of the city in which the pub is located? - and, if the latter, how is the area defined and the "pub per 750" figure calculated?	Concerns noted. The Council accepts that this criterion as worded is unclear. The need to demonstrate that there is adequate provision available in the area to provide at least one pub per 750 working age adults within a 400m catchment radius, is for the particular area within which the public house is located. How this would work in practice would be:	Simplify development criteria in paragraph 4.5; and amend annex C, Community Catchments and Consultation to clarify how it can be demonstrated that the local community no longer needs the public house or any alternative 'A' or 'D1' class use and its loss would not damage the availability of local commercial or community facilities that provide day-to-day needs in the local area.
13106 - Caldecotte Consultants	Object	Para 4.5(b) The 'diversification options' of a pub needs to be further clarified, including guidance for the type of evidence required to demonstrate diversification options tried.	Concerns noted. Any viability assessment submitted will, by its very nature, need to consider the location of the premises as this will impact directly upon the existing and future customer base, the overall offer of the pub, and the scope for diversification. Similarly, investment will have to have been considered in appraising different options for diversification. The Council does not consider it appropriate to provide more clarity on diversification options as they can vary considerably and the document cannot hope to cover all possible diversification options in detail.	No further action.

Proposals affecting currently or last used as a Class A4 public house

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

8658 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future

Object Point A: The specified 12 month period for marketing is inadequate. The Localism Act, under the 'Community Right to Bid', allows community organisations to nominate 'assets of community value' including Public Houses. If the owner of a listed asset then wants to sell then a six month moratorium period is triggered during which the asset cannot be sold. Any marketing period must start after the 6 month moratorium has elapsed. IPPG should clarify this.
Merton Council Local Plan Policy L15 states that the marketing period should be 2 years. The marketing period should be increased to a minimum 18 months.

Action No further action
Concerns noted. However, if a moratorium is triggered, this does not stop the pub owner from marketing the pub, just from selling it, so they could continue to market the pub on the understanding that it was subject to a moratorium. The whole purpose of the guidance is to demonstrate that an owner/developer has marketed it at a pub price that other pub operators, or the community, can afford, rather than marketing it to residential developers. If another pub operator wants to buy the pub as a result of said marketing, then surely this would save the pub and should likely be supported by the community that triggered the right to buy. Delaying the marketing of the pub, at a pub price, to pub operators may simply prolong its time out of pub use, leading to the loss of regular customers making it more difficult to reopen the pub.

10009 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)

Object Paragraph 4.5(a) We would prefer this to read "The pub has been marketed for a minimum of 12 months as a public house free of tie and restrictive covenant, at a price agreed with the Council following an independent professional valuation (paid for by the developer) and there has been no interest in either the free- or lease-hold as a public house". This would tie in more effectively with 4.6 and Annex A, where the marketing strategy is (rightly) primarily geared to selling for pub use.

The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.

Concerns noted. The Council notes the support for the 12 months marketing period. The Council makes reference to other A class uses due to the ability of the pub to change its use to A1, A2 or A3 without permission. Furthermore, it is necessary to refer to Class D1 as such uses also provide a community facility.

The IPPG seeks to protect public houses by requiring a set of criteria to be met, prior to any public house being subject to change of use or redevelopment. The Council could make an Article 4 direction to remove permitted development rights in respect of changing from use class A4 to A3, A2 or A1. Putting Article 4 directions in place requires a separate legal process to that of the IPPG, with consequent resource implications. The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.

Proposals affecting currently or last used as a Class A4 public house

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

8125 - Januarys	Object	Marketing is not a way to test whether the facility is a 'valued' facility, which is a key consideration of the NPPF, or the benefits of alternative uses on the site. Its importance as a 'measure' of value is very much overstated. The requirement for marketing should only be applicable if it is accepted that a public house is valued from the outset. It should not be the starting point to any assessment.	Concerns noted. However, a number of recent appeal decisions have supported the use of marketing to evidence viability. The Council has inserted a new paragraph 4.9 of the IPPG to read "In preparing the IPPG, a number of appeal decisions dealing with the need for marketing were considered. These are set out in the Cambridge Public House Study Report." Furthermore, by pre-agreeing a focussed marketing strategy with Cambridge City Council, it would be possible to reduce the required marketing period. These early negotiations might also provide indications of the value of the public house to the community.	Insert a new paragraph 4.9 of the IPPG to read "In preparing the IPPG, a number of appeal decisions dealing with the need for marketing were considered. These are set out in the Cambridge Public House Study Report."
10156 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)	Object	Of the 28 city pubs which have closed since 2002, 11 were converted to restaurants and these of course have considerably less of a community focus than the pubs they replaced. We feel, therefore, that the criteria, certainly so far as existing pubs are concerned, should seek to preserve pubs as pubs - the criteria as drafted appear to be relaxed about the prospect of them changing to other A class uses and D1 as well.	Concerns noted. The IPPG makes reference to other A class uses due to the ability of the pub to change its use to A1, A2 or A3 without permission. Furthermore, it is necessary to refer to Class D1 as such uses also provide a community facility.	No further action.
1459 - Old Chesterton Residents' Association	Object	Para 4.5 (d) We consider also that the development management principles needs to address the emphasis often stressed by developers on the need for housing in Cambridge and give greater guidance on how to balance that against the potential loss of community facilities. The reality in Cambridge is that land constraints mean housing need can never be fully addressed and it will always remain a very high need, so any criteria based assessment of acceptability of loss needs to address this balance between housing and social amenity value explicitly. Para 4.5 (d) does not do this and could be strengthened.	Concerns noted. Whilst recognising the need for housing in Cambridge, the IPPG sets out criteria for the assessment of planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge. The consideration of any planning application will require a balanced approach to the merits of the particular application.	No further action.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Councillor's Assessment

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8136 - Januarys	Object	<p>-No reference is made to Local Centres, which in the current Local Plan are specifically designated to meet local day-to-day needs (para 6.24 of the Local Plan 2006), whereas outside such zones it would be reasonable to afford a lower degree of protection.</p> <p>-Local Plans should recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality. This is in no way addressed within the IPPG.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. None of the existing retail policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 are able to protect public houses whether in local centres or not. This is discussed in the Cambridge Public House Study Sections 5.17 to 5.25. Often it is those pubs outside of local centres that offer community benefit, but are more susceptible to development pressures particularly for residential development. The Council does not support the suggestion that pubs outside of local centres should have less protection.</p>	No further action.
10160 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)	Object	<p>Paragraph 4.5(b) For the same reason, we would prefer the wording to read ".....retain the building or site for its existing A4 class use." Again, the viability test at Annex B is oriented towards pub use so the nexus between criterion and annex would be stronger.</p>	<p>Concern noted. We have to make reference to other A class uses due to the ability of the pub to change its use to A1, A2 or A3 without permission. Furthermore, it is necessary to refer to Class D1 as such uses also provide a community facility.</p>	No further action.
10163 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)	Object	<p>Paragraph 4.5(d) Again, we would suggest deletion of "any alternative A or D1 class use"</p>	<p>Concerns noted. The Council makes reference to other A class uses due to the ability of the pub to change its use to A1, A2 or A3 without permission. Furthermore, it is necessary to refer to Class D1 as such uses also provide a community facility.</p> <p>The IPPG seeks to protect public houses by requiring a set of criteria to be met, prior to any public house being subject to change of use or redevelopment. The only way to achieve this would be make an Article 4 direction to remove permitted development rights in respect of changing from use class A4 to A3, A2 or A1. Putting Article 4 directions in place requires a separate legal process to that of the IPPG, with consequent resources implications. The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.</p>	<p>The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.</p>

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

13103 - Caldecotte Consultants	Object Para 4.5(a) A more proportionate approach would require less onerous criteria for proposals, for a change of use to public houses in an urban area, where there is a minimum number of alternative pubs in reasonable walking distance.	Concerns noted. However, the issue of alternate public house provision is to be dealt with in Annex C of the IPPG. The second main bullet in Annex C will be altered to read: "Developers are required to carry out an assessment of the needs of the local community for community facilities to show that the existing or former public house is no longer needed and whether alternative provision is available in the area to provide at least one pub per 750 working age adults within a 400m catchment radius."	Alter the second main bullet in Annex C to read: "Developers are required to carry out an assessment of the needs of the local community for community facilities to show that the existing or former public house is no longer needed and whether alternative provision is available in the area to provide at least one pub per 750 working age adults within a 400m catchment radius."
8138 - Januarys	Object -Criteria B and D goes well beyond the scope of the GVA pub study, in suggesting that viability should also be assessed in the context of alternative A Class and D1 uses. The IPPG has no remit to include policies which cut across the provisions of the Local Plan. No evidence base to support this approach. -Requiring every criterion to be satisfied provides a blanket approach to resisting redevelopment, without retaining sensible flexibility in the emerging policy. Norwich policy framework is less onerous. -Marketing may confirm a site's commercial interest, but when should an owner forced to sell a site, and on what basis?	The IPPG makes reference to other A class uses due to the ability of the pub to change its use to A1, A2 or A3 without permission. Furthermore, it is necessary to refer to Class D1 as such uses also provide a community facility. The Council believes that the amended criteria represent a reasonable approach to addressing the loss of public houses in Cambridge. The owner is not forced to sell a site - they are only required to show that there is no market interest in the site as a public house or A1 - A3 or D1 uses. If there is a market interest, the IPPG does not and cannot require the owner to sell the public house.	No further action.
14785	Object Para 4.5(d) Development control principles need to address the emphasis often stressed by developers on the need for housing in Cambridge and give greater guidance on how to balance that against the potential loss of community facilities. The reality in Cambridge is that land constraints mean housing need can never be fully addressed and it will always remain a very high need, so any criteria based assessment of acceptability of loss needs to address this balance between housing and social amenity value explicitly. 4.5 (d) does not do this and could be strengthened.	Concerns noted. Whilst recognising the need for housing in Cambridge, the IPPG sets out criteria for the assessment of planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge. The consideration of any planning application will require a balanced approach to the merits of the particular application.	No further action.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

14782	Object	Para 4.5 (a) and (b) The approach taken in regard to acceptability of loss is almost solely a narrow market led viability approach favouring the applicants which is also contrary as well to the wider view on viability of recent appeals.	Concerns noted. The Council considers that the approach set out in 4.5 is already sufficiently strong. To enhance it further would be detrimental to the interests of business growth and flexibility in Cambridge. We have addressed the recent appeal decisions in the IPPG and the Cambridge Public House Study.	Insert a new paragraph 4.9 of the IPPG to read "In preparing the IPPG, a number of appeal decisions dealing with the need for marketing were considered. These are set out in the GVA Cambridge Public House Study Report."
14696 - British Beer & Pub Association	Object	This requirement is not something that that is within the Council's remit. It is unacceptable to require businesses to provide this information and an unacceptable intrusion into private business.	Concern noted. Requirements for financial evidence in order to demonstrate viability of proposals are common for aiding decision taking in planning.	No further action.
14695 - British Beer & Pub Association	Object	We are extremely concerned about the criteria that the Council is seeking to put into place before allowing development or change of use. We believe the proposals are unlawful as there is no legal basis upon which the Council might develop such criteria which are, in effect, obstacles to development. It is our view that the Council is exceeding its powers under planning law as well as going against the spirit of the NPPF published only this year to free up business from unnecessary planning burdens and will be counterproductive in helping to keep pubs open.	Concerns noted. The IPPG accords with the NPPF in terms of providing protection to public houses being important community facilities while ensuring that redevelopment or change of use is possible subject to a set of criteria being met. This ensures that the IPPG is not anti development and that there is the flexibility to allow development where it would be in the interests of the economy or community. The Planning Policy Context section includes a number of paragraphs which explain how the IPPG works with the NPPF.	Amend the Planning Policy Context section to include a number of paragraphs which explain how the IPPG works with the NPPF. Incorporate the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public House Study into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.
			The IPPG sets out in Section 1 the reasoning behind the approach taken to delivering the IPPG. The IPPG supplements saved policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and, once adopted, will constitute a material consideration in the determination of planning applications affecting public houses in Cambridge. It is intended that the IPPG and the findings of its supporting Cambridge Public House Study will be incorporated into the Local Plan Review as it progresses.	

Representations

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18603 - Januarys	Object	-No reference to the suitability of the public house use, and recognition that some have fundamental flaws on the basis of amenity issues or are more suitable for alternative uses, for which there may be a greater need.	Concerns noted. Where the public house has difficulties in terms of licensing, anti-social behaviour and/or noise, it is recognised that there would be implications for the ongoing trading of the public house. However, this may be due to poor management of the public house in question. Many public houses operate effectively within residential areas and serve their communities successfully. As such, no changes to the IPPG are suggested to deal with this issue.	No further action.
13161 - Caldecotte Consultants	Object	Consultation on the proposed marketing strategy and asking prices would be over burdensome. It is suggested that liaison with the local authority should be sufficient where, if the authority deem appropriate, may consider consulting the community in exceptional circumstances.	Concerns noted. However, a number of recent appeal decisions have supported the use of marketing to evidence viability. The Council has inserted a new paragraph 4.9 of the IPPG to read "In preparing the IPPG, a number of appeal decisions dealing with the need for marketing were considered. These are set out in the Cambridge Public House Study Report." Furthermore, by pre-agreeing a focussed marketing strategy with Cambridge City Council, it would be possible to reduce the required marketing period. These early negotiations might also provide indications of the value of the public house to the community.	Insert a new paragraph 4.9 of the IPPG to read "In preparing the IPPG, a number of appeal decisions dealing with the need for marketing were considered. These are set out in the Cambridge Public House Study Report."
18606 - Januarys	Object	Adopting a "freeze" on all public houses may dilute the offer of better performing pubs - is it not better to have one good performing pub in a neighbourhood than two poorly performing pubs?	Concerns noted. However, the poorly performing public houses should still be allowed the opportunity to be marketed effectively prior to site disposal. It may be a result of poor management of the public house in question, which might be turned around by another operator and/or through diversification of the offer of the public house.	No further action.

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13102 - Caldecotte Consultants	Object	Para 4.5(a) if required, a 6 month marketing exercise is more proportionate. The proposed 12 month timeframe is unjustified and not compliant with the Government's own legislation allowing communities sufficient time to bid for community facilities. The Government recognises a total 6 month period will afford local community groups sufficient time to bid to take over registered 'assets of community value' which can include public houses. A more flexible and reasoned approach to the marketing period required may be a fairer reflection of economic circumstances, with six months an appropriate duration.	Concerns noted. The Council considers that 12 months is a reasonable period for marketing a public house. This is still a shorter timeframe than that required by the London Borough of Merton.	No further action.
8139 - Januarys	Object	The requirement for alternative pubs to be within a 'reasonable walking distance' of 400m as per the Urban Design Compendium is not justified (to demonstrate a lower catchment for Cambridge) and is contrary to Government Policy which defines a reasonable walking distance at 800m, see Section 4.4 of the Manual for Streets (2007 as amended).	Concerns noted. 400m is a reasonable walking distance. Sources for this distance can be found in:	Simplify development criteria in paragraph 4.5; and amend annex C, Community Catchments and Consultation to clarify how it can be demonstrated that the local community no longer needs the public house or any alternative 'A' or 'D1' class use and its loss would not damage the availability of local commercial or community facilities that provide day-to-day needs in the local area.
13126 - Caldecotte Consultants	Object	The Manual for Streets guidance is more relevant as it refers to access to facilities as oppose to just open space, and is also more recent guidance. A 800m walking distance is 'reasonable' and justifiable, according to more recent and impartial research.	(1) Urban Design Compendium Part 1, Building Walkable Neighbourhoods, Section 3.2.1 (2) Sustainable Settlements: A Guide for Planners, Designers and Developers Sustainable Communities: The Potential for Eco-Neighbourhoods by Barton cites, Figure 6.2 - Possible Standards for Accessibility to Local Facilities' (3) National Playing Fields Association Standards for play provision; criteria for Local Equipped Area of Play.	The Council accepts that this is potentially confusing as worded and included in paragraph 4.5.
6944	Support	There is a need to preserve existing pubs wherever possible. It is important that opinions as to continued viability are supported by truly independent evidence.	Support noted.	No further action.
8164	Support	Comprehensive; good detailing of how pubs benefit community and of how to check those benefits aren't being lost; good failsafes and checks to prevent inappropriate development of valued pubs.	Support noted.	No further action.
8806	Support	criteria seem reasonable	Support noted.	No further action.

Representations

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Action

6878

Support

Para 4.5a - I am pleased to see that the statement "free of tie or restrictive covenant" is included. Most pubs "faji" owing to onerous charges on behalf of the brewery that owns the freehold, or that the brewery imposes an incompetent landlord on the pub. The same pub, when free of tie, and run by a competent team, can often suddenly become a profitable success. One might interpret this as the brewery hoping the pub will fail, indeed setting the conditions so guaranteed to fail, so it can sell off the land for profitable housing.

Support noted.

No further action.

7359

Support

I am very concerned about possible development on the site of our local pub, the Flying Pig, and hope this proposal will prevent such development taking place.

No further action.

Concerns noted. However, the Council approved a planning application 06/0552/FUL for redevelopment to provide a mixed use scheme comprising 156 residential units (including 40% affordable housing); B1 office use; retail / food and drink (Classes A1; A3 and A4 uses, including retention of Flying Pig Public House), and new community use, together with associated basement car parking and servicing; amenity space (external and internal) with associated hard and soft landscaping; including re-location of the war memorial and provision of public art respectively. As Phase 1 of this planning permission has been carried out, the planning permission remains extant. Whilst the building itself may not remain, this planning permission does safeguard the public house use.

12866

Support

It is important that pubs be given a chance to revert to pubs if there is the demand by the local community for it.

Support noted.

No further action.

14069

Support

I strongly support this proposal. When developers purchase pub sites, they do not do so with the aim of running a good pub in mind, and adopt the attitude that pubs are on the decline due to the smoking ban/supermarket prices etc. It is clear, however, from walking into any well-run pub in Cambridge, that pubs are extremely popular and important community meeting places when they are well-managed. This policy will protect against the developers' (naturally biased) arguments against pubs and allow sites to have a chance to be run as a pub again.

Support noted.

No further action.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

Proposals affecting other Class A uses which were previously in a Class A4 pub use

8660 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future	Object	We would also ask that consideration be given to Public Houses left closed for longer than 18 months being re-opened through enforcement notices under the Local Plan, or be the subject of an Article 4 Direction(NPPF Para.200), to prevent the 'unnecessary loss' of a 'local amenity'.	Concerns noted. However, the Council does not consider it tenable to use enforcement powers to reopen closed public houses. In terms of using Article 4 directions to remove permitted development rights, putting such powers in place would require a separate legal process to that of the IPPG, with consequent resource implications. The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.	The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.
8165	Object	The other Class A uses seem to me to differ greatly from the functions pubs perform. I would think that a conversion in this category would still lead to the full effects of the loss of a valued pub, and think it would be better to use the same stringent criteria for proving redevelopment is appropriate here as elsewhere.	The IPPG seeks to protect public houses by requiring a set of criteria to be met, prior to any public house being subject to change of use or redevelopment. The only way to achieve this would be make an Article 4 direction to remove permitted development rights in respect of changing from use class A4 to A3, A2 or A1. Putting Article 4 directions in place requires a separate legal process to that of the IPPG, with consequent resources implications. The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.	The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.
6949	Object	Would it be possible to have A4 as a default use class for public houses when a change of uses occurs. This may prevent situations like on Kings Street where a former public house was unable to reopen (albeit after some considerable time). It would also make it clear to local residents that a change of use back to A4 may occur in the future and that they should not assume the current use was permanent.	Concerns noted. However, public houses are considered to fall within A4 use class within the Use Classes Order. As such, if someone sought to return a former pub site to use as a public house when the use of the land had already changed, planning permission would be required for the change of use back to a public house.	No further action.
10165 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)	Object	We strongly support the proposal to bring former pubs within the ambit of the policy. We do not, however, agree that the flexibility allowed by the national permitted development rules is beneficial. Of the eleven pubs which have converted to restaurants since 2007, none have returned to pub use - it is very much one-way traffic. We accept that the proposals would make it easier to change from A1/2/3 back to A4 but we consider that such changes would be better prevented in the first place.	The IPPG seeks to protect public houses by requiring a set of criteria to be met, prior to any public house being subject to change of use or redevelopment. The only way to achieve this would be make an Article 4 direction to remove permitted development rights in respect of changing from use class A4 to A3, A2 or A1. Putting Article 4 directions in place requires a separate legal process to that of the IPPG, with consequent resources implications. The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.	The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.

Representations

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14701 - Januarys Consultant Surveyors

Object
It is inappropriate for the IPPG to equally seek to apply to former pubs, when these may not have been in pub use for a very considerable period of time.

Under the Use Classes Order, public houses and other A4 uses can change to higher order use class (A3, A2 or A1) without needing planning permission. Taking the case of a restaurant in a former public house building, if the public house already served food, it may already have a kitchen with extractor fans. Over time it may be permissible for the pub to turn into a restaurant without formally requiring planning consent. It is therefore difficult to determine when a public house changed into a restaurant, unless some form of audit took place or specific planning permission was granted, indicating a different use was now in operation. Anecdotal evidence may suggest when the change took place, but this could not be relied upon to confirm the date of conversion. It is therefore difficult to establish when a public house ceased being a public house and change use legitimately into a different use without planning permission. As such, it would therefore seem reasonable to only apply the proposed guidance to future planning applications for those public houses audited and on the safeguarding list. This issue is covered in new paragraph 2.2 of the IPPG which reads "The IPPG guidance is to be applied to premises that were public houses in July 2006, the date when the current Local Plan was adopted. This ensures consistency between the Local Plan and the NPPF. Buildings that were public houses in July 2006 are present on the list of safeguarded pubs at Section 5 and all of these are subject to the IPPG. This list includes any pubs with unimplemented planning permissions and applications involving these pubs will be determined in accordance with the IPPG despite the presence of unimplemented planning permissions for alternative uses."

Insert new paragraph 2.2 to read "The IPPG guidance is to be applied to premises that were public houses in July 2006, the date when the current Local Plan was adopted. This ensures consistency between the Local Plan and the NPPF. Buildings that were public houses in July 2006 are present on the list of safeguarded pubs at Section 5 and all of these are subject to the IPPG. This list includes any pubs with unimplemented planning permissions and applications involving these pubs will be determined in accordance with the IPPG despite the presence of unimplemented planning permissions for alternative uses."

14786

Object
Para 4.9 - 4.13. Recent greater relaxation of permitted development rights by central government mean that loss of buildings from A1/A2 class use for residential C3 purposes is easier. How can this be addressed though the development control guidance here?

Concerns noted. The Council assumes that reference to the change to permitted development rights concerns the ability to provide two rather than one flat above an A1 or A2 premises. This is not relevant to the IPPG as the A1 or A2 use (which may have been previously in use as a pub) would remain.

No further action.

Proposals affecting other Class A uses which were previously in a Class A4 pub use

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
10177 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)	Object	Use LPA powers to make Article 4 Directions to remove permitted development rights. Council could make a Direction which requires planning consent to be obtained for any change of use away from A4 (and, indeed, to demolish a pub not in a listed building or conservation area). Councils are reluctant to use Article 4 Directions because of the potential liability to pay compensation to owners affected by a Direction. The Town and Country Planning (Development)(England) Regulations allow LPAs to avoid compensation risks by giving 12 months notice of a Direction coming into force. -York and Manchester have made Directions.	The IPPG seeks to protect public houses by requiring a set of criteria to be met, prior to any public house being subject to change of use or redevelopment. The only way to achieve this would be make an Article 4 direction to remove permitted development rights in respect of changing from use class A4 to A3, A2 or A1. Putting Article 4 directions in place requires a separate legal process to that of the IPPG, with consequent resources implications. The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.	The Council will consider the potential to introduce Article 4 directions to protect public houses.
8661 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future	Object	That 'development management principles' should be 'Development Management Principles' in order that it's clear it refers to the specific provisions in section 4.	Concerns noted. The final section of paragraph 4.14 will be amended to read "Any proposals to convert or redevelop a former public house (as listed in Section 5 of this IPPG) since converted to a different 'A' use to a non-A use, will still be subject to the above Development Management Principles."	Amend the final section of paragraph 4.14 to read "Any proposals to convert or redevelop a former public house (as listed in Section 5 of this IPPG) since converted to a different 'A' use to a non-A use, will still be subject to the above Development Management Principles."
14070 - Old Chesterton Residents' Association	Object	Para 4.9 - 4.13 Recent (confirmed in July as coming into force from Oct 12) relaxation of permitted development rights by central government mean that loss of buildings from A1/A2 class use for residential C3 purposes is easier. How can this be addressed through the development control guidance here?	Concerns noted. The Council assumes that reference to the change to permitted development rights concerns the ability to provide two rather than one flat above an A1 or A2 premises. This is not relevant to the IPPG as the A1 or A2 use (which may have been previously in use as a pub) would remain.	No further action.
14072	Support	This appears to be a loophole in the planning law which developers exploit in order to get round the increasing amount of legislation to protect pubs, thus is a necessary policy.	Support noted.	No further action.
12871	Support	Pubs need to be able to move into and out of restaurant use. However change to housing removes this option and this must be subject to strict planning requirements.	Concerns noted. Unfortunately, the Use Classes Order does not allow site to revert back to their previous use as a public house. Planning permission would be required for this process.	No further action.

Proposals affecting other Class A uses which were previously in a Class A4 pub use

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
6879	Support	The ability to reinstate premises that were formerly pubs, which have been under some other use, as pubs, is essential. Under new management, what was formerly a failure, may be a success, and this should be encouraged.	Support noted.	No further action.
8807	Support	agree proposals	Support noted.	No further action.
6945	Support	Flexibility to allow reversion to pub use is highly desirable, in the right economic conditions.	Support noted.	No further action.

- 5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites
- 5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites

Representations

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5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites

5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites

<p>10216 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)</p>	<p>Object Include Fleur (de Lys) on 'Important Local Community Facility' list because the planning consent for residential use has not yet been implemented. If the plans fall through, we would like the possibility of it returning as a pub to be safeguarded.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. While the loss of the public house may not have been an issue at the time of the planning decision, the loss of a pub or a potential pub is now a concern. Therefore, the IPPG should be applicable to any new planning application that involves the loss of a pub site (audited) despite it already having an alternative planning permission. The Fleur de Lys is now included in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.</p>	<p>Include the Fleur de Lys in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.</p>
<p>15902</p>	<p>Object Concern for, and confused about the fate of the Flying Pig. Public commentary (Cambridge evening news, 2008 onward and protection of public houses consultation 2012) suggest proposal is contrary to the literal and commonly understood meaning of the word 'retention'. The Flying Pig is a successful egalitarian pub; the atmosphere is not simply a result of the broad spectrum of people who drink there. The fabric of the building and those who use it are intimately intertwined. Patently absurd to suggest that a similar relationship could be contrived in a redeveloped building. Why not value its authenticity and originality?</p>	<p>Concerns noted. However, the Council approved a planning application 06/0552/FUL for redevelopment to provide a mixed use scheme comprising 156 residential units (including 40% affordable housing); B1 office use; retail / food and drink (Classes A1, A3 and A4 uses, including retention of 'Flying Pig' Public House), and new community use, together with associated basement car parking and servicing; amenity space (external and internal) with associated hard and soft landscaping; including re-location of the war memorial and provision of public art respectively. As Phase 1 of this planning permission has been carried out, the planning permission remains extant. Whilst the building itself may not remain, this planning permission does safeguard the public house use.</p>	<p>No further action.</p>
<p>11973 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future</p>	<p>Object We would also concur with the supplied list of Pubs missing from the list, detailed by CAMRA in their submission. 4 existing pubs (the Bird, Wrestlers, Clarendon Arms and Man on the Moon) omitted and need to be added in. Add Bird and Clarendon to 'Edge of City Cluster' list Wrestlers and Man on the Moon to 'Important Local Community Facility' list.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. The Bird in Hand, Clarendon Arms and The Man on the Moon have been included within the edge of city cluster category on the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub sites. The Wrestlers has been included as a Community Suburban Pub on the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub sites.</p>	<p>Include The Bird in Hand, Clarendon Arms and The Man on the Moon within the edge of city cluster category on the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub sites. Include The Wrestlers as a Community Suburban Pub on the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub sites.</p>

- 5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites
- 5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

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11982 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future

Object
We would also concur with the supplied list of Pubs missing from the list, detailed by CAMRA in their submission.
Include Fleur (de Lys) on 'Important Local Community Facility' list because the planning consent for residential use has not yet been implemented. If the plans fall through, we would like the possibility of it returning as a pub to be safeguarded.

Concerns noted. While the loss of the public house may not have been an issue at the time of the planning decision, the loss of a pub or a potential pub is now a concern. Therefore, the IPPG should be applicable to any new planning application that involves the loss of a pub site (audited) despite it already having an alternative planning permission. The Fleur de Lys is now included in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.

Include the Fleur de Lys in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.

14822 - Charles Wells Ltd

Object
In spite of the NPPF's statements on public houses as a local community resource, development management policies should recognise the reality that face many pubs in relatively isolated locations on suburban estates. Local initiatives could provide a future for some of these pubs as community pubs. However, it should be recognised that there are suburban pubs that are not commercially viable, are not respected or used by the local community, and whose closure and development for other uses would be regarded locally as beneficial. Development management policies should not seek to protect such pubs.

Concerns noted. The current categories better reflect the significance of the public houses than the categories proposed. The Council recognises that some suburban public houses may struggle with viability, the IPPG retains flexibility to allow redevelopment of sites where the proposed criteria are met.

No further action.

14833 - Metropolispsd

Object
The Osborne Arms, in contrast to the Flying Pig, has never played an important community or indeed economic role by contributing to the vitality and vibrancy of the local area. The retention of the Flying Pig will achieve these objectives.
Retention of the Osborne Arms is not commercially viable, even as a free house, given its proximity to the Flying Pig.
Both pubs should be removed from the protection list.
A 'new' and improved Flying Pig is to be provided in the redevelopment scheme. The operation and management of this pub has been agreed in principle with the existing tenants.

Concerns noted. While the loss of the public house may not have been an issue at the time of the planning decision, the loss of a pub or a potential pub is now a concern. Therefore, the IPPG should be applicable to any new planning application that involves the loss of a pub site (audited) despite it already having an alternative planning permission.

No further action.

- 5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites
- 5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites

Representations

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11968 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)

Object

Greyhound is the only one in its area and there are many properties in Coldhams Lane and adjoining streets for which this is the most accessible pub. Include on 'Important Local Community Facility' list.

Concerns noted. However, the Greyhound Public House has recently been the subject of a successful application 12/0255/FUL for the demolition of the building and replacement with a building to provide two commercial units in B1/B2/B8 Use, including trade counters. The Greyhound Public House has been closed from some time, and is situated on the edge of an industrial area and a residential area, with Coldhams Lane separating the two. The Public House sits on the industrial side of Coldhams Lane, with the busy road segregating the Public House from the residential area. Due to its positioning, the Public House was not considered part of the community, and was not therefore considered to be a valued facility, which met the community's day-to-day needs.

No further action.

1246

Object

The Penny Ferry other Chesterton pubs should be protected from development. Spade & Beckett / La Mimosa needs protection

Concern noted. The Penny Ferry and Fleur de Lys are now included in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG. The Spade & Bucket/La Mimosa is considered to be a long standing conversion. The IPPG includes a number of more recent conversions. To be robust, the IPPG needs to reflect the current market.

Include the Penny Ferry and Fleur de Lys in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.

14787

Object

The Penny Ferry/Pike and Eel pub should be listed as a "City centre, riverside or village pub and bar sites providing an important economic and tourist function" and also as a "Pub Sites within edge of city clusters providing an important city wide economic and local community function."

Concern noted. The Penny Ferry is now included in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG (City centre, riverside or village pub and bar sites providing an important economic and tourist function).

Include the Penny Ferry in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.

11978 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future

Object

We would also concur with the supplied list of Pubs missing from the list, detailed by CAMRA in their submission. Rosemary Branch is the only pub in the northern part of Cherry Hinton and is, for many local residents, by far their closest pub. 'Important Local Community Facility' list.

Concern noted. The Rosemary Branch will be included in the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites within the sub-category of Pub Sites providing an important Local Community Facility in Suburban Areas.

Include the Rosemary Branch in the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites within the sub-category of Pub Sites providing an important Local Community Facility in Suburban Areas.

6876

Object

Is there nothing that can be done to save the Penny Ferry, formerly Pike and Eel?

Concern noted. The Penny Ferry is now included in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.

Include the Penny Ferry in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.

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7036 - Friends of Midsummer Common	Object	The Zebra is in the list of current pubs but it is closed. Should it be in another table.	Concern noted. Closed pubs are included within Section 5 as there is potential for them to reopen either now or in the future.	No further action.
13187 - Caldecotte Consultants	Object	The list of safeguarded public house sites have been categorised under three separate categories yet the requirement for demonstrating their viability in all circumstances is the same. This approach fails to recognise public houses operate under a single Use Class, in which regardless of a public house's location or facilities, in planning terms all are the same under Use Class A4 Drinking Establishments; with no planning controls existing on the way in which a public house business operating.	Concerns noted. However, the three categories of pubs do not have any bearing on how the IPPG operates. They are simply there for classification purposes, recognising the nature of the particular pub in terms of location and function.	No further action.
14861 - Old Chesterton Residents' Association	Object	We believe that the Penny Ferry/Pike and Eel pub should be listed as a "City centre, riverside or village pub and bar sites providing an important economic and tourist function" and also as a "Pub Sites within edge of city clusters providing an important city wide economic and local community function."	Concern noted. The Penny Ferry is now included in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG (city centre, riverside or village pub and bar sites providing and important economic and tourist function).	Include the Penny Ferry in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.

5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites
5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

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11986 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future
 Object
 We would also concur with the supplied list of Pubs missing from the list, detailed by CAMRA in their submission.
 Should include other former pubs converted to a restaurant:
 - Oak Bistro (former Oak/Lawyers)
 - La Mimosa (former Spade & Beckett)
 - Back Street Brasserie (former White Hart)
 - Former Locomotive (currently close as a restaurant)
 - Spice Merchant (former Volunteer, Trumpington)
 - Wok'n'Grill, Trumpington (former Coach & Horses)
 - former Durham Ox, Mill Road
 - former Globe, Newmarket Road
 - former Prince of Wales, Histon Road
 - former Little Rose, Trumpington Street
 - former Racehorse, Newmarket Road.

Concerns noted. The sites referred to relate to former pubs which became restaurants prior to 2006. Under the Use Classes Order, public houses and other A4 uses can change to higher order use class (A3, A2 or A1) without needing planning permission. Taking the case of a restaurant in a former public house building, if the public house already served food, it may already have a kitchen with extractor fans. Over time it may be permissible for the pub to turn into a restaurant without formally requiring planning consent. It is therefore difficult to determine when a public house changed into a restaurant, unless some form of audit took place or specific planning permission was granted, indicating a different use was now in operation. Anecdotal evidence may suggest when the change took place, but this could not be relied upon to confirm the date of conversion. It is therefore difficult to establish when a public house ceased being a public house and change use legitimately into a different use without planning permission. As such, it would therefore seem reasonable to only apply the proposed guidance to future planning applications for those public houses audited and on the safeguarding list. This issue is covered in new paragraph 2.2 of the IPPG which reads "The IPPG guidance is to be applied to premises that were public houses in July 2006, the date when the current Local Plan was adopted. This ensures consistency between the Local Plan and the NPPF. Buildings that were public houses in July 2006 are present on the list of safeguarded pubs at Section 5 and all of these are subject to the IPPG. This list includes any pubs with unimplemented planning permissions and applications involving these pubs will be determined in accordance with the IPPG despite the presence of unimplemented planning permissions for alternative uses."

Insert new paragraph 2.2 to read "The IPPG guidance is to be applied to premises that were public houses in July 2006, the date when the current Local Plan was adopted. This ensures consistency between the Local Plan and the NPPF. Buildings that were public houses in July 2006 are present on the list of safeguarded pubs at Section 5 and all of these are subject to the IPPG. This list includes any pubs with unimplemented planning permissions and applications involving these pubs will be determined in accordance with the IPPG despite the presence of unimplemented planning permissions for alternative uses."

10208 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)
 Object
 Penny Ferry appeal mentioned pre-dated the NPPF and a conservation area now covers the site. should be 'City Centre, Riverside ...' or 'Important Local Community Facility' category.

Concern noted. The Penny Ferry is now included in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.

Include the Penny Ferry in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.

- 5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites
- 5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites

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8665 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future	Object	<p>The Penny Ferry is incorrectly classified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The appeal was heard in January when the NPPF was not in force and the Pub was not in an approved Conservation Area. Since then the NPPF has been finalised with strong guidance with regard to pubs, as well as non-designated heritage assets, and further important historic information is coming to light of which the inspector would have been unaware. -The Pub should be classified as a 'riverside Pub providing an important economic and tourist function'. 	<p>Concern noted. The Penny Ferry is now included in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.</p>	<p>Include the Penny Ferry in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.</p>
8669 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future	Object	<p>The Rosemary Branch is incorrectly classified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are no other pubs in the vicinity and we would argue there is a significant enough and growing local catchment. However, in the event that Cambridge East is developed then there would be an enormous potential catchment and there is no specific pub provision included in Cambridge East Area Action Plan (2008). -The Pub should be reclassified as providing an 'Important Local Community Facility in a Suburban Area'. 	<p>Concern noted. The Rosemary Branch will be included in the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites within the sub-category of Pub Sites providing an important Local Community Facility in Suburban Areas.</p>	<p>Include the Rosemary Branch in the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites within the sub-category of Pub Sites providing an important Local Community Facility in Suburban Areas.</p>
7288	Object	<p>I note with regret that the Penny Ferry/former Pike and Eel is approved for demolition. This decision is wrong. Please reconsider. Please see online petition and read the reasons people have given: http://www.ipetitions.com/petition/save-the-penny-ferry-pub/ 504 signatures (06/08/2012)</p>	<p>Concern noted. The Penny Ferry is now included in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.</p>	<p>Include The Penny Ferry in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.</p>
11967 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)	Object	<p>Rosemary Branch is the only pub in the northern part of Cherry Hinton and is, for many local residents, by far their closest pub. 'Important Local Community Facility' list.</p>	<p>Concern noted. The Council will amend the IPPG so the "Rosemary Branch" is moved into the Community Suburban Pub category.</p>	<p>Move the "Rosemary Branch" into the Community Suburban Pub category.</p>
10203 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)	Object	<p>4 existing pubs (the Bird, Wrestlers, Clarendon Arms and Man on the Moon) omitted and need to be added in. Add Bird and Clarendon to 'Edge of City Cluster' list Wrestlers and Man on the Moon to 'Important Local Community Facility' list.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. The Bird in Hand, Clarendon Arms and The Man on the Moon have been included within the edge of city cluster category on the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub sites. The Wrestlers has been included as a Community Suburban Pub on the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub sites.</p>	<p>Include The Bird in Hand, Clarendon Arms and The Man on the Moon within the edge of city cluster category on the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub sites. Include The Wrestlers as a Community Suburban Pub on the List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub sites.</p>

- 5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites
- 5. List of Safeguarded Existing and Former Pub Sites

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
11952 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)	Object	The remaining former pubs where planning permissions have begun become a separate category of "Former pubs whose redevelopment prevents them ever returning as a pub". However, given the sadly large number of other former pubs which fall within this definition, there may not be any particular value in having such a list (but if it is to be included, then it needs to be comprehensive)	Concerns noted. However, the three categories of pubs do not have any bearing on how the IPPG operates. They are simply there for classification purposes, recognising the nature of the particular pub in terms of location and function.	No further action.

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10222 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)

Object

Welcome pubs currently closed or turned into restaurants.
 Should include other former pubs converted to a restaurant:
 - Oak Bistro (former Oak/Lawyers)
 - La Mimosa (former Spade & Beckett)
 - Back Street Brasserie (former White Hart)
 - Former Locomotive (currently close as a restaurant)
 - Spice Merchant (former Volunteer, Trumpington)
 - Wok'n'Grill, Trumpington (former Coach & Horses)
 - former Durham Ox, Mill Road
 - former Globe, Newmarket Road
 - former Prince of Wales, Histon Road
 - former Little Rose, Trumpington Street
 - former Racehorse, Newmarket Road. If site developed, a pub should be included given the shortage of sites.

Concerns noted. The sites referred to relate to former pubs which became restaurants prior to 2006. Under the Use Classes Order, public houses and other A4 uses can change to higher order use class (A3, A2 or A1) without needing planning permission. Taking the case of a restaurant in a former public house building, if the public house already served food, it may already have a kitchen with extractor fans. Over time it may be permissible for the pub to turn into a restaurant without formally requiring planning consent. It is therefore difficult to determine when a public house changed into a restaurant, unless some form of audit took place or specific planning permission was granted, indicating a different use was now in operation. Anecdotal evidence may suggest when the change took place, but this could not be relied upon to confirm the date of conversion. It is therefore difficult to establish when a public house ceased being a public house and change use legitimately into a different use without planning permission. As such, it would therefore seem reasonable to only apply the proposed guidance to future planning applications for those public houses audited and on the safeguarding list. This issue is covered in new paragraph 2.2 of the IPPG which reads "The IPPG guidance is to be applied to premises that were public houses in July 2006, the date when the current Local Plan was adopted. This ensures consistency between the Local Plan and the NPPF. Buildings that were public houses in July 2006 are present on the list of safeguarded pubs at Section 5 and all of these are subject to the IPPG. This list includes any pubs with unimplemented planning permissions and applications involving these pubs will be determined in accordance with the IPPG despite the presence of unimplemented planning permissions for alternative uses."

Insert new paragraph 2.2 to read "The IPPG guidance is to be applied to premises that were public houses in July 2006, the date when the current Local Plan was adopted. This ensures consistency between the Local Plan and the NPPF. Buildings that were public houses in July 2006 are present on the list of safeguarded pubs at Section 5 and all of these are subject to the IPPG. This list includes any pubs with unimplemented planning permissions and applications involving these pubs will be determined in accordance with the IPPG despite the presence of unimplemented planning permissions for alternative uses."

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7033

Object

RE: THE GREYHOUND.
A very bad idea for it to close despite having been cut off from some of its clientele, but there is nowhere near to the houses opposite for a very long way indeed.

Suggest an overhead pedestrian crossing. Its a long trek to any other pub in the direction of Mill road. Local businesses will sometimes want to go to a pub. Greyhound designation should be moved into the same list as the Carpenters Arms.
More community/co-operative work needed right now and it will, if it succeeds, help people in the very difficult times now and coming.

No further action.

Concerns noted. However, the Greyhound Public House has recently been the subject of a successful application 12/0255/FUL for the demolition of the building and replacement with a building to provide two commercial units in B1/B2/B8 Use, including trade counters. The Greyhound Public House has been closed from some time, and is situated on the edge of an industrial area and a residential area, with Coldhams Lane separating the two. The Public House sits on the industrial side of Coldhams Lane, with the busy road segregating the Public House from the residential area. Due to its positioning, the Public House was not considered part of the community, and was not therefore considered to be a valued facility, which met the community's day-to-day needs.

11831 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future

Object

We would also concur with the supplied list of Pubs missing from the list, detailed by CAMRA in their submission.
Penny Ferry appeal mentioned pre-dated the NPPF and a conservation area now covers the site. should be 'City Centre, Riverside ...' or 'Important Local Community Facility' category.

Include The Penny Ferry in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.

Concern noted. The Penny Ferry is now included in the list of Safeguarded Pubs at Section 5 of the IPPG.

11831 - Metropolispsd

Object

Planning permission (Ref:06/0552/FUL) was granted for redevelopment (August 2007) to provide mixed use scheme including the retention of the Flying Pig Public House(PH), Phase 1 (Botanic House) now complete.
Pubs excluded from protection are based on various reasons, including those circumstances where planning permission has been granted for redevelopment or redevelopment has already occurred.
Both reasons apply to The Flying Pig and Osborne Arms PHs; they are included within an approved redevelopment scheme that has already begun. Both of these pubs should be removed from the protection list.

No further action.

Concerns noted. While the loss of the public house may not have been an issue at the time of the planning decision, the loss of a pub or a potential pub is now a concern. Therefore, the IPPG should be applicable to any new planning application that involves the loss of a pub site (audited) despite it already having an alternative planning permission.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

8673 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future	Object	"The Dog & Pheasant" is incorrectly named "The Golden Pheasant" in the list.	Comment noted. It is understood that the Golden Pheasant is a recent name of the restaurant. We have replaced this with Dog and Pheasant in Section 5 of the IPPG.	Insert Dog and Pheasant in Section 5 of the IPPG.
8140 - Januaries	Object	<p>-Concerned that the IPPG is fundamentally unbalanced and provides no flexibility (as required by the NPPF) to the suitability of alternative uses on the site.</p> <p>-No adequate explanation is given within the IPPG as to what the "value" of the public house is, how is it determined and who is the beneficiary?</p> <p>-No considered assessment as to in what respect the pubs listed in Section 5 provide an important local facility. Misleading to characterise pubs in this way without a proper assessment. Only those judged to be of value to the local community should be safeguarded.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. The IPPG accords with the NPPF in terms of providing protection to public houses being important community facilities while ensuring that redevelopment or change of use is possible subject to a set of criteria being met. This ensures that the IPPG is not anti development and that there is the flexibility to allow development where it would be in the interests of the economy or community. Notwithstanding the terms of the IPPG, public houses will retain a significant degree of economic flexibility with their ability to change to any of Use Classes A1, A2 or A3 without planning consent.</p>	No further action.
11000 - Cambridge Past, Present and Future	Object	<p>We would also concur with the supplied list of Pubs missing from the list, detailed by CAMRA in their submission.</p> <p>Greyhound is the only one in its area and there are many properties in Coldhams Lane and adjoining streets for which this is the most accessible pub. Include on 'Important Local Community Facility' list.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. However, the Greyhound Public House has recently been the subject of a successful application 12/0255/FUL for the demolition of the building and replacement with a building to provide two commercial units in B1/B2/B8 Use, including trade counters. The Greyhound Public House has been closed from some time, and is situated on the edge of an industrial area and a residential area, with Coldhams Lane separating the two. The Public House sits on the industrial side of Coldhams Lane, with the busy road segregating the Public House from the residential area. Due to its positioning, the Public House was not considered part of the community, and was not therefore considered to be a valued facility, which met the community's day-to-day needs.</p>	No further action.
13182 - Caldecotte Consultants	Object	<p>The list of safeguarded public house sites have been categorised under three separate categories yet the requirement for demonstrating their viability in all circumstances is the same.</p> <p>This approach ignores access to alternative public houses in the area. It is recommended that the criteria for change of use of a pub in an urban area be less strict for those pubs in a rural area, where access to alternatives is very different.</p>	<p>Concerns noted. The categories of public house assesses the value the public house has to the community. These do not determine how to assess the viability of the public house. The approach takes into account access to alternative public houses, criterion c and Annex C consider this.</p>	No further action.

Representations

Nature Summary of Main Issue

Council's Assessment

Action

7032	<p>Support</p> <p>Glad to see the Carpenters Arms on Victoria Road is listed in the second section. It is the only pub on Victoria Road in a good, accessible location.</p> <p>Concerned that after its closure it would be developed.</p> <p>It is a highly suitable and large building with open space to the rear for a community run pub and family restaurant.</p> <p>Victoria Road is - community-wise - a desert right now, nowhere to stop and get a cup of tea or a pint, nowhere to chat however briefly with others.</p> <p>Previous landlord supported the local community.</p>	<p>Support noted.</p>	<p>No further action.</p>
10489 - Cambridge & District Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)	<p>Support</p> <p>We fully support the concept of the list of safeguarded pubs.</p>	<p>Support noted.</p>	<p>No further action.</p>
7196	<p>Support</p> <p>Please ensure that pubs that have already closed are not demolished whilst this consultation is in progress. The owners are often selling them now quickly in order to make money while they can. For example the Bird in Hand has closed recently and whilst it may not be viable at the moment, it is right next to a major new development (Berkeley Homes) that will create a lot of additional potential customers once the flats are being lived in.</p>	<p>Concern noted. Unless the building is a defined heritage asset, in a Conservation Area, or subject to an Article 4 direction withdrawing permitted development rights for demolition, the Council would not be able to prevent the demolition of a non-residential building. Whilst the imposition of Article 4 directions is a separate legal process from the adoption of the IPPG, with consequent resource implications, the Council will consider the need to use Article 4 directions for public houses. In the specific case of the Bird in Hand, the site is still protected as a pub by being in the list of safeguarded existing and former pub sites in Section 5 of the document.</p>	<p>The Council will consider the need to use Article 4 directions to protect public houses.</p>

Representations**Nature Summary of Main Issue****Council's Assessment****Action****Annex A - Marketing Strategies****Annex A - Marketing Strategies**

8163 Support This is good; rigorous, and takes into account the problems of tied leaseholds and of pubs being deliberately run down very well indeed. Support noted. No further action.

7197 Support Marketing must be overseen by an independent third party. There are many developers looking for sites who will pay over the odds. They have no interest in the local community just in a quick profit - also the motive of the breweries. Without safeguards, they will get round the rules. Support noted. No further action.

Free houses are a better bet than brewery ownership. The latter employ tenants with no incentive to give the pub character. It becomes part of a chain, with a standardised ambience including everything down to the hanging baskets. That it fails becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.

696 Support There is a need to preserve existing pubs wherever possible. It is important that opinions as to continued viability are supported by truly independent evidence. Support noted. No further action.

Annex B - Viability Appraisals**Annex B - Viability Appraisals**

14780 Object Viability assessments might include the need for investment. Location can be factored into considerations of viability. Any viability assessment submitted will, by its very nature, need to consider the location of the premises as this will impact directly upon the existing and future customer base, the overall offer of the pub, and the scope for diversification. Similarly, investment will have to have been considered in appraising different options for diversification. No further action.

Annex C - Community Catchments and Consultation

Annex C - Community Catchments and Consultation

14789	Object	It is unclear what criteria the Council will apply to determine the addition of any pubs (and what does 'certain pubs' mean?) to a Register of Community Assets. I believe the wording should read: The Council will maintain a Register of Community Assets and the Localism Act 2011 is clear that pubs can be nominated for inclusion on the Register. The Council will consider all such nominations through its agreed process.	Concerns noted. The Council has changed the wording in Annex C to read "The Council will maintain a Register of Community Assets. The Localism Act 2011 is clear that pubs can be nominated for inclusion on this Register. The Council will consider all such nominations through its agreed process."	Delete "The Council may also consider adding certain public houses to the Community Assets Register if the community support for their retention is significant."
14862 - Old Chesterton Residents' Association	Object	It is unclear what criteria the Council will apply to determine the addition of any pubs to a Register of Community Assets and what 'certain pubs' or 'significant community support' means. We consider that the wording should read: The Council will maintain a Register of Community Assets and the Localism Act 2011 is clear that pubs can be nominated for inclusion on the Register. The Council will consider all such nominations through its agreed process.	Concerns noted. The Council has changed the wording in Annex C to read "The Council will maintain a Register of Community Assets. The Localism Act 2011 is clear that pubs can be nominated for inclusion on this Register. The Council will consider all such nominations through its agreed process."	Delete "The Council may also consider adding certain public houses to the Community Assets Register if the community support for their retention is significant." Insert "The Council will maintain a Register of Community Assets. The Localism Act 2011 is clear that pubs can be nominated for inclusion on this Register. The Council will consider all such nominations through its agreed process."



Planning Services

Interim Planning Policy Guidance on The Protection of Public Houses in the City of Cambridge

~~Public Consultation Draft~~

~~September~~~~October~~~~May~~ 2012

Cambridge City Council

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1. INTRODUCTION

Scope and Purpose of this Guidance

- 1.1 In recent years more than twenty pubs in Cambridge have been lost to alternative uses, most commonly for residential development or conversion to restaurants or have simply closed and are currently vacant. A number of factors can be cited and attributed to the decline in public houses. These include competition from supermarket discounting of alcohol, changes to people's drinking habits, a ban on smoking in public areas, pressure to realise higher value housing development and the ability of public houses to change use to restaurants without the need for planning permission.
- 1.2 Many public houses occupy large plots and have capacity for several dwellings to be built on site or for conversion to apartments, making them attractive residential development investments. In a declining market, some breweries and pub companies have sought to take poor performing pubs out of the pub market (providing a better market for the remaining pubs in their portfolio) and realise their alternative use value. However, some closed public houses may still be commercially viable if managed by a different pub company or under a different system (e.g. as free houses).
- 1.3 Public houses can play a crucial social role in supporting local community interaction and activities to help maintain sustainable neighbourhoods; an economic role in contributing to the vibrancy and vitality shopping and commercial areas; and an environmental role in their intrinsic value to the cultural and historic heritage of local areas. This is reflected by the recent National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which encourages a positive approach towards the delivery and "use of community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, ... public houses and places of worship) ... to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;" -(NPPF, Para 70).
- 1.4 This Interim Planning Policy Guidance (IPPG) addresses the current concerns raised by local community groups to guide the protection of public houses in Cambridge. The IPPG therefore provides a supplement to the 'saved' policies in the Cambridge Local Plan (2006). The IPPG will be a material consideration in determining any planning applications for existing public houses in the City of Cambridge district.

Status of the IPPG

- 1.5 The plan led system would normally require a revised statutory planning policy to be prepared where a new approach to development is proposed. However, in the context of current development trends and local public concerns, the Council has agreed that the most appropriate policy approach is to develop an IPPG and for this to broadly follow the same process to that of developing a Supplementary Planning Document or SPD (see section below). It is intended that the policy approach in this IPPG (and the accompanying evidence base) is incorporated into the Council's forthcoming Local Plan Review at the earliest opportunity in order to provide a robust policy to protect public houses in the future.
- 1.6 This interim guidance will provide a policy framework prior to adoption of the new Local Plan to clarify the circumstances when it is acceptable for a public house to be lost to alternative uses and when it is not acceptable. The guidance will also be used

to help determine planning applications relating to the loss of a current or former public house to alternative uses.

Process of Preparation

1.7 In order to give the IPPG as much weight as possible as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications, its preparation has been similar to that for an SPD. A wide and detailed evidence base has been put together. Consultants were commissioned to carry out research, produce a report ("Cambridge Public House Study" by GVA Humberts Leisure, April 2012) and draft the IPPG.

1.8 The report included: (1) an analysis of national market trends, (2) a benchmarking analysis, (3) a local market assessment including an audit of existing Cambridge City pubs (including the creation of a GIS layer), (4) a review of planning policy and decisions (including an analysis of those pubs lost to alternative uses/closure in recent years), and (5) an options appraisal of various policy approaches.

~~1.9~~ Consultation ~~took is taking~~ place on the ~~is~~ draft IPPG and the background report ~~commencing following the Development Plan Scrutiny Sub-Committee on the 12 June, at which this draft IPPG was approved for consultation purposes. The consultation process commences on the 15 June and lasting~~ for 6 weeks. ~~The IPPG was amended in the light of comments received and subsequently approved by the Council for development management purposes at~~ during consultation.

~~1.10~~ ~~1.9~~ The representations received will then be used to help guide the development of the IPPG and will be reported along with the final version of the IPPG to the Environment Scrutiny Committee Council Meeting on 9 October 2012.

~~1.11~~ ~~1.10~~ Following adoption at the Council's Environment Scrutiny Committee on 9 October 2012, the IPPG is ~~will become~~ a material consideration in the determination of planning applications ~~from that date~~ submitted on or after 9 October 2012.

2. CONTEXT

Area Covered by the IPPG

2.1 This IPPG is applicable to all land within the administrative area of Cambridge City Council.

Timing & Commencement

~~2.2~~ The IPPG guidance is to be applied to premises that were public houses in July 2006, the date when the current Local Plan was adopted. This ensures consistency between the Local Plan and the NPPF. Buildings that were public houses in July 2006 are present on the list of safeguarded pubs at Section 5 and all of these are subject to the IPPG. This list includes any pubs with unimplemented planning permissions and applications involving these pubs will be determined in accordance with the IPPG despite the presence of unimplemented planning permissions for alternative uses.

Planning Policy Context

National

2.2.3 The NPPF was published on 27 March 2012 and resulted in the cancellation of the national planning policy guidance notes and statements (with the exception of certain practice guides).

2.3 The NPPF sets the achievement of sustainable development as its key focus. Sustainable development encompasses economic, social and environmental factors. Public houses contribute to and support all three of these factors and as such they have an essential role to play in the building and maintaining of a strong, responsive and competitive local economy. ~~Without its pubs,~~ Cambridge's pubs contribute strongly to ~~will not be able to~~ attracting the students, academics, young workers and tourists that its economy and future growth depend upon. Moreover, pubs help to support social and cultural well-being by providing a place for social interaction within a community. Many pubs are also integral to the physical and cultural heritage of the city. A thriving local pub sector is therefore important to achieving sustainable development. Given these significant economic and social benefits, it is vital to consider safeguarding pubs in order to ensure sustainable development as per the NPPF.

2.4

2.4.5 The NPPF provides a wealth of general support for economic development, development that promotes social inclusion & cohesion and community facilities. In particular, paragraph 70 deals with community facilities and services including public houses. It recommends that planning policies and decisions should:

- *“plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;*
- *guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;*
- *ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and*
- *ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.”*

2.5.2.6 National planning policy advises that community facilities including public houses enhance the sustainability of local communities and should be safeguarded and retained for the benefit of the community while allowing them to develop and modernise in a sustainable way.

2.6.2.7 ~~In addition,~~ paragraph 28 whilst targeted at rural areas is relevant to the outlying areas of Cambridge such as Trumpington and Cherry Hinton. It states that:

“Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. To promote a strong rural economy, local and neighbourhood plans should:

(4) promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship."

2.7 With regard to maintaining flexibility to respond to changes in economic circumstances, paragraph 14 21 of the NPPF states that:

2.8 includes the following on plan-making:

"Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: (a) any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or (b) specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted" (emphasis underlined).

2.9 In addition, paragraph 21 states that:

"Investment in business should not be over-burdened by the combined requirements of planning policy expectations. Planning policies should recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including a poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing. In drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should: (3) support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area. Policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan and to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances" (emphasis underlined).

2.10 This need for flexibility is also highlighted in Paragraph 153 with regard to Local Plans. This states that:

"Each local planning authority should produce a Local Plan for its area. This can be reviewed in whole or in part to respond flexibly to changing circumstances. Any additional development plan documents should only be used where clearly justified. Supplementary planning documents should be used where they can help applicants make successful applications or aid infrastructure delivery, and should not be used to add unnecessarily to the financial burdens on development" (emphasis underlined).

2.11 The IPPG accords with the NPPF in terms of providing protection to public houses being important community facilities while ensuring that redevelopment or change of use is possible subject to a set of criteria being met. This ensures that the IPPG is not anti development and that there is the flexibility to allow development where it would be in the interests of the economy or community.

2.12 Notwithstanding the terms of the IPPG, public houses will retain a significant degree of economic flexibility with their ability to change to any of Use Classes A1, A2 or A3 without planning consent. Please note that it is not proposed to withdraw these rights (through the use of an Article 4IV Direction) in order to retain sufficient flexibility to

allow the pub market to be able to adapt to rapid change. However, the Council will investigate Article 4¹ directions as a separate legal process.

2.13 Paragraph 130 of the NPPF is also relevant. It refers to the deliberate neglect of heritage assets and would relate to public houses where they are locally or nationally listed or part of a Conservation Area. The NPPF advises that the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any planning decision. The NPPF definition of a heritage asset is included in the Glossary to this IPPG.

~~2.8 Notwithstanding the terms of the IPPG, public houses will retain a significant degree of economic flexibility with their ability to change to any of Use Classes A1, A2 or A3 without planning consent.~~

Local

~~2.9~~2.14 Existing policy relating to pubs and community facilities is set out in the Cambridge Local Plan (2006) (policies saved in July 2009) - Saved Policy 6/6 (Change of Use in the City Centre), Saved Policy 6/7 (Shopping Development and Change of Use in District and Local Centre^s), Saved Policy 6/10 (Food & Drink Outlets), ~~and~~ Saved Policy 5/11 (Community Facilities: Protection of Existing Facilities), Saved Policy 5/12 (New Community Facilities) and Saved Policy 3/10 (Sub-division of Existing Plots).

2.15 -None of the first three policies seek to prevent the redevelopment or change of use of public houses. Furthermore, Policy 5/11 relates only to traditionally defined community facilities specifically ~~and~~ does not include public houses within its remit.in the recent

2.16 In the appeal dismissal concerning The Carpenters Arms (182-186 Victoria Road, Cambridge), the Inspector followed advice in the NPPF concerning public houses being community facilities and applied significant weight to the NPPF in respect of this guidance. The Inspector concluded that in order to determine whether a change of use of the building (a valued community facility) is necessary it should first be marketed as a public house. This approach would also be consistent with how applications for changes of use in relation to other local community facilities are dealt with under policy 5/11 of the Local Plan, therefore decided to treat public houses as a community facility for the purposes of Saved Policy 5/11.

2.17 In respect of new public houses, Saved Policy 5/12 "New Community Facilities" would apply. The NPPF states that a public house is a community facility and therefore new public houses would be determined against Saved Policy 5/12. Essentially, it is necessary to prove a local need in order to be in accordance with the pPolicy. However, it would also be necessary to adhere to other general design policies and have regard to normal environmental and amenity considerations.

2.18 In respect of the protection or retention of large pub gardens or car parks, Saved Policy 3/10 "Sub-division of Existing Plots" will be applied. Large outdoor spaces attached to pubs will be subject to similar pressures for residential development as for large private dwellinghouse gardens or other open spaces. This Ppolicy includes as criterion b, the need to provide adequate amenity space and parking for existing

¹ An Article 4 direction allows Local Planning Authorities to withdraw the 'permitted development' rights that would otherwise apply by virtue of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 as amended. An article 4 direction will not prevent the development to which it applies, but instead requires that planning permission is first obtained from the LPA for that development.

properties. Therefore, residential development proposed on pub gardens or car parks will need to ensure that there is sufficient open amenity space left for the needs of the pub and its customers.

Need for the IPPG

~~2.10~~2.19 At the time of writing, there are approximately 86 public houses still open and trading in Cambridge ~~and with~~. More than 20 public houses ~~having~~ have disappeared in the past five years; more if those that have become restaurants are included.

~~2.11~~2.20 The closure of public houses in recent years has become a local concern. Many have subsequently been demolished and rebuilt ~~into as residential~~ flats or student accommodation; others have been converted into ~~residential~~ dwellings while retaining their existing structure. A number have changed into restaurants and have lost their appearance and usage as a public house. Some have just been closed.

~~2.12~~2.21 Nevertheless there is still a market for public houses given the right management and sales offer. The Carlton Arms, Cambridge Blue, Devonshire Arms and Maypole are examples of some of the successful public houses in Cambridge that offer a wide range of real ales. The Old Spring, d'Arrys Cookhouse, and St John's Chop House, are examples of pubs which have increased turnover by developing as 'gastro-pubs' with a high quality food offer and many other pubs have sought to introduce a stronger food offer, with many breweries demonstrating increased like for like sales during the recession largely based on a growth in food sales. Other pubs, such as the Emperor have successfully increased d sales by putting on a variety of entertainment including comedy evenings and bands/music groups playing live in the evening. Others host dance classes, quiz nights and a meeting area for local community groups. All these activities provide opportunities for social interaction and promote social cohesion.

~~2.13~~2.22 The current adopted planning policy context for Cambridge relies on the protection afforded to community facilities in Saved Policy 5/11, proposals for new community facilities in Saved Policy 5/12 and control over the sub-division of gardens in Saved Policy 3/10. However, these policies do not provide sufficient detail to guide development management decisions.

~~is silent regarding the redevelopment or change of use of current or former public houses. Indeed, the only policy relating to protection of community facilities is only available for those uses within the D1 Use Class (with the exception of University Teaching Accommodation) and also for certain uses within the C2 Class (hospitals, residential schools, colleges and training centres).~~

~~2.14~~2.23 The Council has thus far in their reasons for refusal and appeal statements made reference to the draft NPPF² and Planning Policy Statement 4 "Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth"³. The Council's position has improved ~~slightly~~ with the publication of the NPPF but there remains a clear need for local planning guidance that has been prepared with specific regard to the needs of public houses in Cambridge.

² Final version published on 27 March 2012

³ Cancelled on 27 March 2012 due to publication of the NPPF

3. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PUBLIC HOUSE

3.1 The public house is more than just a retail business. It plays an important role at the heart of many local communities, providing a hub through which social networks can be maintained and extended.

3.2 According to "Pubs and Places", 2nd Edition (IPPR, Jan 2012), pubs are important for a number of reasons, including:

- They act as hubs for the development of social networks between local people;
- They contribute to the local economy and provide jobs both directly (at the pub) and indirectly (e.g. at a brewery);
- Pubs promote community cohesion by facilitating interactions between people from different backgrounds at the local level;
- Pubs provide facilities/space for recreation and leisure activities including amongst others: pub quizzes, darts competitions, pool leagues, political discussion, meetings of local interest groups and community events;
- Pubs often promote and/or provide certain additional public services; and
- Pubs are culturally important institutions and are considered to offer certain things that are becoming rare in a society being shaped by global commercial pressures.

3.3 Recent research undertaken by CAMRA as described in a press release⁴ announcing the first ever Community Pubs Month shows that pubs play an integral role throughout the lives of local communities. The research shows that just ~~under~~fewer than 9 in 10 young pub going adults visit their local pub to meet friends and socialise. Furthermore, about a quarter of all currently married couples met their partner at a pub. Further research shows that over 1 in 3 adults use their pub for events such 'community events' such as weddings, christenings and funerals.

3.4 Moreover, pubs are an important part of the Cambridge economy, not just for the direct and indirect jobs they provide in the pub, supplier, food and brewing industries, but in supporting the ~~City's~~city's main industries by attracting and providing a meeting place for ~~the brightest~~ students, academics, scientists and entrepreneurs, and in attracting ~~young~~ office workers, shoppers and tourists.

3.5 Furthermore, the network of existing public houses makes a positive contribution to the historic character and appearance of the city. This is particularly the case for those pubs in the town centre or along the riverside. Along the River Cam, pubs help to retain and enhance the quality of the river's setting and appearance. Often older public houses are located in and contribute to the character of Conservation Areas or are considered to be of sufficient architectural or historic merit to warrant listed buildings protection. Some public houses not benefiting from national listed building protection are designated as Buildings of Local Interest (BLI). Fourteen public houses in Cambridge benefit from national listing (LB). A further ten are included within the BLI list. The list of pubs at Section 5 is annotated with either LB or BLI to show which

⁴ 02 April 2012 - http://www.camra.org.uk/article.php?group_id=5675

ones benefit from this additional protection. The presence of public houses in a city help to enable local people and visitors alike to enjoy the City's character, including its history.

4. DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

4.1 This guidance has been prepared to take account of three main principles:

- a) The need to preserve the important social/community function of the public house;
- b) The need to preserve the important economic function of the public house; and
- c) The need to allow flexibility in terms of responding to economic change.

Proposals affecting properties currently or previously used as a Class A4 public house

4.2 This section of the IPPG sets out the principles for development affecting public house sites in Cambridge. Applicants should justify their proposals for change of use/conversion/redevelopment (where planning permission is required) against the principles and criteria in this section.

4.3 Following an audit of Cambridge's pubs (including some former pubs in use as restaurants), these have been assessed as meeting a local suburban community need, or a broader city wide and local community need within an important cluster of related pub types, or a city/village centre economic and tourist need. These are listed in Section 5 of this IPPG.

4.4 The following criteria should be used in the assessment of the application for development proposals affecting the loss of a current or former public house (as listed in Section 5).

4.5 Development will only be permitted where evidence has been provided to satisfy the following criteria:

- (a) The pub has been marketed for 12 months as a public house free of tie and restrictive covenant and for alternative local commercial or community facility, at a price agreed with the Council following an independent professional valuation (paid for by the developer) and there has been no interest in either the free- or lease-hold either as a public house, restaurant or other use falling within the 'A' use classes or as a community facility falling within 'D1' use class; and
- (b) All reasonable efforts⁵ have been made to preserve the facility (including all diversification options explored – and evidence supplied to illustrate this) but it has been proven that it would not be economically viable to retain the building or site for its existing or any other 'A' or 'D1' class use; and

⁵ See Annex B

~~(c) Adequate alternative pub provision exists, or replacement provision is made available, in an equally or more accessible location within 400 metres walking distance⁶ to provide one pub per 750 working age adults; and~~

~~(ce)~~ It has been otherwise demonstrated⁷ that the local community no longer needs the public house or any alternative 'A' or 'D1' class use and its loss would not damage the availability of local commercial or community facilities that provide for day-to-day needs in the local area.

4.6 In order to demonstrate that the site has been adequately marketed in accordance with criteria (a) the marketing exercise should be carried out in accordance with the guidance given in Annex A to this IPPG.

~~4.7 In order to demonstrate that the operation is no longer economically financially viable in accordance with (b) the Council will expect to see full financial evidence to substantiate the claim in accordance with Annex B to this IPPG.~~

~~4.8 In order to demonstrate that there will be adequate alternative provision of commercial community facilities to serve the needs of the local population in accordance with criteria (c) and (d) the applicant will need to address the guidance in Annex C of this IPPG.~~

~~4.9 In preparing the IPPG, a number of appeal decisions dealing with the need for marketing were considered. These are set out in the GVA Cambridge Public House Study Report.~~

~~4.7 In order to demonstrate that the operation is no longer economically financially viable in accordance with (b) the Council will expect to see full financial evidence to substantiate the claim in accordance with Annex B to this IPPG.~~

~~4.8 In order to demonstrate that there will be adequate alternative provision of commercial community facilities to serve the needs of the local population in accordance with criteria (c) and (d) the applicant will need to address the guidance in Annex C of this IPPG.~~

~~4.10 In cases where a planning application concerns a heritage asset (please refer to the glossary in section 6. for a definition) and there is evidence of deliberate neglect or damage then the deteriorated state of the heritage asset will not be taken into account in any planning decision.~~

Proposals affecting other Class A uses which were previously in a Class A4 pub use

~~4.9.4.11~~ Cambridge City Council recognises that it is possible to use permitted development rights contained in the Use Classes Order to change the use of a pub to a restaurant/café (Class A3), financial or professional services office (Class A2) or retail shop (Class A1).

~~4.10.4.12~~ In approximately the last ten ~~or so~~ years, 6 pubs have been lost to restaurant uses. The council considers it is important to allow the flexibility for pubs to pass in and

⁶ The Cambridge Public House Study contains a constraints map illustrating the 400 metres catchment areas

⁷ See Annex C

out of pub use according to market conditions; although, no permission is required to change use from a pub to a restaurant, A2 office or shop, permission is still required to change back to a public house.

~~4.11~~4.13 Therefore, the above criteria allow flexibility in the re-use of pubs for alternative commercial community leisure, retail and business uses falling within 'A' use classes as market circumstances dictate or as a community facility⁸. In addition, the City Council will consider applications on their merits for the reinstatement of a former public house use from an A1, A2, A3, A5, or D1 use (subject to highway and amenity considerations and normal conditions).

Any proposals to convert or redevelop a former public house (as listed in Section 5 of this IPPG) since converted to a different 'A' use to a non-A use, will still be subject to the above Development Management Principles.

4.14

~~Any proposals for a former public house (not listed in Section 5) that is subject to a planning application for conversion to a non-A use will also be subject to the above development management principles where the vitality and, or vibrancy of the local neighbourhood would be adversely affected.~~

Proposals for new Public Houses (A4 uses)

~~4.15 The current Local Plan is under review and should strategic sites for new housing development come forward in the next plan period, there could be opportunities to provide new public houses to satisfy local demand and help to create vibrant &and sustainable communities.~~

~~4.16 Saved Policy 5/12 "New Community Facilities" encourages new community facilities. The NPPF at paragraph 70 confirms that planning policies should plan positively for community facilities including public houses, in order to secure sustainable communities.~~

~~4.17 Accordingly, proposals for public houses will be encouraged to serve new residential communities of more than 3,000 new households; where the pub is co-located with other new commercial, retail & community facilities including recreational and amenity open space; and, where the pub is centrally located on a prominent site with good visibility or on the main arterial transport route into and out of the new community.~~

~~4.18 It would also be necessary to adhere to other general design policies and have regard to normal environmental and amenity considerations.~~

Proposals affecting pub gardens and car parks

~~4.19 Saved Policy 3/10 "Subdivision of Existing Plots" would be applied to any proposals for the subdivision of a public house plot such as development in pub gardens or car parking areas. Policy 3/10 states that:~~

~~Residential development within the garden area or curtilage of existing properties~~

⁸ defined under Policy 5/11 Community Facilities: Protection of Existing Facilities

will not be permitted if it will:

(a) have a significant adverse impact on the amenities of neighbouring properties through loss of privacy, loss of light, an overbearing sense of enclosure and the generation of unreasonable levels of traffic or noise nuisance;

(b) provide inadequate amenity space, or vehicular access arrangements and parking spaces for the proposed and existing properties;

(c) detract from the prevailing character and appearance of the area;

(d) adversely affect the setting of Listed Buildings, or buildings or gardens of local interest within or close to the site;

(e) adversely affect trees, wildlife features or architectural features of local importance located within or close to the site; and

(f) prejudice the comprehensive development of the wider area of which the site forms part.

4.20 It will be important in any development proposal affecting a pub garden that sufficient garden space is maintained to provide outdoor space for both smokers all year round and summer use by non smokers.

4.21 When considering proposals for the development of car parking areas, the Council will require evidence that this will not undermine the viability of the pub, especially in the outer suburbs or village areas or site adjacent to main roads.

5. LIST OF SAFEGUARDED EXISTING AND FORMER PUB SITES

5.1 The following is a list of all of those existing and former public house sites to which the IPPG relates.

5.2 The public houses in the list are annotated with (LB) or (BLI) to indicate whether a Listed Building or Building of Local Interest.

Pub Sites providing an important Local Community Facility in Suburban Areas

The Alma	26 Russell Court	
The Brook	25 Brookfields	
Carlton Arms	Carlton Way	
The Corner House	231 Newmarket Road	
Dobblers Inn	184 Sturton Street	
Golden Pheasant (prev The Dog & Pheasant)		169 High Street, Chesterton
Earl of Beaconsfield	133 Mill Road	
Five Bells	126 – 128 Newmarket Road	
Fleur de Lys	73 Humberstone Road	
Golden Hind <u>(BLI)</u>	355 Milton Road	
Green Dragon <u>(LB)</u>	5 Water Street	
Haymakers	54 High Street, Chesterton	
Jenny Wren	80 Campkin Road	
The Med	Perne Road	
Milton Arms	205 Milton Road	
Panton Arms	43 Panton Street	
Portland Arms <u>(BLI)</u>	129 Chesterton Road	
Queen Edith	Wulfstan Way	
The Ranch	100 Histon Road	
Red Bull	11 Barton Road	
Robin Hood	1 Fulbourn Road	
The Rock	200 Cherry Hinton Road	
<u>Rosemary Branch</u>	<u>503 Coldhams Lane⁹</u>	
Royal Standard	292 Mill Road	
Seven Stars	249 Newmarket Road	
The Ship	Northfield Avenue	
Six Bells	11 Covent Garden	
The Tally Ho	77 High Street	
The Tivoli	16 Chesterton Road	
The Unicorn	15 High Street, Cherry Hinton	
The Wrestlers	337 Newmarket Road	

Pub Sites within edge of city clusters providing an important city wide economic and local community function

Alexandra Arms	22-24 Gwydir Street
The Alma	26 Russell Court
The Bakers	176 East Road
Baron of Beef <u>(LB)</u>	19 Bridge Street
The Bird <u>in Hand</u>	73 Newmarket Road
The Brook	25 Brookfields
Burleigh Arms	9-11 Newmarket Road
Cambridge Blue	85-87 Gwydir Street
Carpenters Arms	182 Victoria Road

⁹ This has been moved into this category on the grounds that initial concerns over a small local catchment may not be valid due to the potential for growth in eastern Cambridge development in the surrounding area.

Castle Inn <u>(LB)</u>	36-38 Castle Street
Champion of the Thames <u>(LB)</u>	68 King Street
Clarendon Arms	35-36 Clarendon Street
County Arms	43 Castle Street
Devonshire Arms	1 Devonshire Road
Elm Tree	Orchard Street
The Emperor	21 Hills Road
The Empress	72 Thoday Street
The First & Last	18 Melbourne Place
The Flying Pig	106 Hills Road
The Free Press <u>(BLI)</u>	—————7 Prospect Row
The Colhart Geldart	1 Ainsworth Street
The Grapes	Northfield Avenue
Hopbine	11-12 Fair Street
King Street Run <u>(LB)</u> ———	88 King Street
Kingston Arms	33 Kingston Street
Live & Let Live	40 Mawson Road
Man on the Moon	2 Norfolk Street
Maypole	20A Portugal Place
Meghana (former Blackamoors Head)	205 Victoria Road
The Mitre <u>(LB)</u>	17-18 Bridge Street
The Old Spring	1 Ferry Path
Osbourne Arms	108 Hills Road
Panton Arms	43 Panton Street
The Punter <u>(BLI)</u>	3 Pound Hill
The Ranch	100 Histon Road
Salisbury Arms	76 Tenison Road
Sir Isaac Isaac Newton	84 Castle Street
The Snug	170 East Road
St John's Chophouse	21-24 Northampton Street
St Radegund	129 King Street
Tang (former Ancient Druids)	Napier Street
Tram Depot	5 Dover Street
Waterman	32 Chesterton Road
The White Swan	109 Mill Road
Zebra	80 Maids Causeway

City centre, riverside or village pub and bar sites providing an important economic and tourist function

All Bar One	36 St Andrews Street
The Anchor <u>(BLI)</u>	Silver Street
The Avery	69-73 Regent Street
Baroosh <u>(BLI)</u>	8 Market Passage
The Bath House <u>(LB)</u>	—————3 Benedict Street
Boathouse	14 Chesterton Road
The Castle <u>(BLI)</u>	37 St Andrews Street
The Cow <u>(LB)</u>	Corn Exchange Street
d' Arry's Cookhouse	2-4 King Street
Eagle <u>(LB)</u> ———	Benedict Street
Earl of Derby <u>(BLI)</u>	—————129 Hills Road
Fort St George <u>(LB)</u> ———	Victoria Avenue
The Fountain	12 Regent Street
The Granta	14 Newnham Terrace
Great Northern <u>(BLI)</u>	1-3 Station Road
Green Man <u>(LB)</u>	55 High Street
Henry's	Quayside
Japas (former Cross Keys)	9 Saxon Street

The Jolly Scholar	1 King Street
The Mill (LB)	14 Mill Lane
Old Orleans	Mill Lane
Penny Ferry	110 Water Street
Pickering Inn (LB)	30 Magdalene Street
Prince Regent	19 Regent Street
Red Lion (LB)	20 Mill End Road
The Regal (BLI)	38-39 St Andrews Street
Revolution Bar	3-8 Downing Street
Slug & Lettuce	34-35 Green Street
The Snug	67 Lensfield Road
Travellers Rest	Huntington Road
The Unicorn	22 Church Lane, Trumpington

Pubs not included within the above and why

Cow & Calf	Pound Hill	- redeveloped
Duke of Argyle	90 Argyle Street	- redeveloped
Five Bells	143 High Street, Cherry Hinton	- redeveloped
Greyhound	93 Coldhams Lane	- severed from local catchment
The Grove	Arbury Court	- permission for community centre and place of worship
Hat & Feathers	35 Barton Road	- redeveloped
Jubilee	73 Catharine Street	- redeveloped
Rosemary Branch	503 Coldhams Lane	small local catchment
Rose & Crown	110 Newmarket Road	- permission for change of use to offices/residential and financial professional services

6. GLOSSARY

District Centres - will usually comprise groups of shops often containing at least one supermarket or superstore, and a range of non-retail services, such as banks, building societies and restaurants, as well as local public facilities such as a library.

Heritage Asset - A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets includes designated heritage assets and undesignated heritage assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Local Centres - include a range of small shops of a local nature, serving a small catchment. Typically, local centres might include, amongst other shops, a small supermarket, a newsagent, a sub-post office and a pharmacy. Other facilities could include a hot-food takeaway and laund~~e~~rette.

NPPF – The National Planning Policy Framework (as published 27 March 2012)

Sui Generis - Where uses do not fall within the four main use classes. Examples include Theatres, Nightclubs and Casinos.

Use Classes - The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended 2005) established Use Classes, which is a system of categories of different types of uses.

Use Class A1 - Shops where the sale, display or service is to visiting members of the public (shops, hairdressers).

Use Class A2 - Financial and professional services where the services are provided principally to visiting members of the public (banks, estate agents).

Use Class A3 - Restaurants & cafés - places where the primary purpose is the sale and consumption of food and light refreshment on the premises.

Use Class A4 - Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments - premises where the primary purpose is the sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks on the premises.

Use Class A5 - Take-aways - premises where the primary purpose is the sale of hot food to take-away.

~~**Use Class C2** – Hospitals, Nursing Homes or Residential Schools, Colleges or Training Centres where they provide residential accommodation and care to people in need of care (other than those within C3 Dwelling Houses).~~

Use Class D1 - Non-Residential Institutions - 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 courts, ~~Non-residential education & and~~ training centres.

~~7. Use Class D2 – 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).~~

~~Sui Generis – Where uses do not fall within the four main use classes. Examples include Theatres, Nightclubs and Casinos.~~

~~NPPF – The National Planning Policy Framework (as published 27 March 2012)~~

~~7. EVIDENCE BASE & DEVELOPMENT OF IPPG~~

~~Cambridge Public House Survey & Interim Planning Policy Guidance (GVA Humberts Leisure, May 2012)~~

~~Mintel Impact of the Recession on Consumers Leisure Habits May 2010~~

~~UK Trade and Investment 21 June 2011~~

~~Zolfo Cooper Leisure Wallet Report Winter 2011/2012~~

~~Financial Times 6 February 2012~~

~~University of Warwick, Profile of Black and Minority Ethnic Groups in the UK~~

~~Oxford Economics, Beer and Pubs – Local Data (published 24th February 2012)~~

~~Office for National Statistics, 2010 mid-year working age population estimates (16 to 64 years).~~

~~Norwich City Council Draft Development Management Policies Document~~

~~Peterborough City Council adopted Core Strategy Document~~

~~London Borough of Merton Unitary Development Plan October 2003~~

~~London Borough of Merton Draft Policies and Sites Development Management Document~~

~~West Berkshire Council – Supplementary Planning Guidance “No.19 Public Houses”~~

~~Ribble Valley Borough Council – Supplementary Planning Guidance “The Retention of Public Houses in Rural Areas”~~

~~Huntingdonshire District Council – Supplementary Planning Guidance “Retention of Shops, Post Offices and Public Houses in Villages”~~

~~Mid Suffolk District Council – Supplementary Planning Guidance “Retention of Shops, Post Offices and Public Houses in Villages”~~

~~Institute for Public Policy Research “Pubs and Places” (2nd Edition), January 2012~~

~~Dft & DCLG Manual for Streets, 2007~~

~~Various Planning Appeal Decisions~~

8. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Cambridge Local Plan, Cambridge City Council, 2006

National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012

[Cambridge Public House Survey & Interim Planning Policy Guidance Study \(GVA Hotels and Leisure, May 2012\)](#)

ANNEX A – MARKETING STRATEGIES

With respect to the Policy contained within this IPPG, developers should note the following in terms of marketing a current or former public house listed in section 6:

- Details shall be provided of the company/person who carried out the marketing exercise.
- The Marketing process should last for 12 months, unless a focussed marketing strategy has been pre-agreed in writing with the local planning authority, in which case only 6 months is required.
- The asking price¹⁰ should be pre-agreed in writing with the local planning authority following independent valuation (funded by the developer) by a professional RICS valuer with expertise in the licensed leisure sector and who is not engaged to market the property.
- The marketing exercise should be sufficiently thorough and utilise all available forms of advertising media and therefore include as a minimum:
 - A For Sale/For Rent Signboard;
 - Advertisements¹¹ in the Local Press;
 - Advertisements⁹ in appropriate trade magazines/journals;
 - Advertisements⁹ on appropriate trade websites;
 - Advertisements⁹ through both national and local estate agents (including their websites); and
 - A targeted mail shot or email to an agreed list of potential purchasers.

Copies of all sales literature (and in the case of a signboard, dated photographs) will be required.

- Both freehold and leasehold options should be made available without a 'tie' requiring the purchase of drinks through the vendor and without restrictive covenants that would otherwise prevent re-use as a public house such that other pub operators, breweries, local businesses or community groups wishing to take over the premises and trade it as a pub are not excluded.
- Copies of all details of approaches and offers should be provided together with full reasons as to why any offer has not been accepted.

¹⁰ The asking price(s) should be based on the valuation of the site as a trading pub without tie. Although the pub site should be marketed as a site for a pub, or alternative A and D1 class uses, it is considered unreasonable to ask for a valuation to agree a price for such a wide range of uses.

¹¹ Adverts should contain a similar amount of detail as a property listing in an estate agents.

- As part of the community consultation exercise (refer to Annex C), the public are to be informed about the marketing strategy and allowed the opportunity to put together their own bid.
- Any attempts to sell the business at a price which reflects its current use should relate to the business in its entirety, and not to parts of it, for example the buildings without the accompanying garden or car park.

ANNEX B - VIABILITY APPRAISALS

With respect to the Policy contained within this IPPG, developers should note the following in terms of the provision of data to help the local authority determine whether the public house is no longer economically viable as a commercial community facility:

- A commercial viability study should accompany any application for redevelopment or change of use.
- As a part of this study, evidence is required in the form of at least the last three trading years of audited accounts.
- All reasonable efforts have been made to preserve the public house (including all diversification options explored) and evidence supplied to illustrate that it would not be economically viable to retain the building or site for its existing or any other 'A' use class. Examples of the initiatives or proposals that could be explored are as follows:
 - Adding a kitchen and serving food with or without a dining area, or improving the existing food offer;
 - Making the pub, garden, food offer more 'family-friendly';
 - Providing events and entertainment such as quiz nights, amplified or non-amplified live music, comedy/cabaret nights;
 - Hiring rooms out or otherwise providing a venue for local meetings, community groups, businesses, youth groups, children's day nurseries;
 - Provision of bed & breakfast or other guest accommodation;
 - The setting up of micro-brewery;
 - Sharing the premises with other businesses;
 - Providing smoking shelters;
 - Providing Tourist Accommodation on upper floors (i.e. a Bed & Breakfast option);
 - Providing a local shop in part or all of the premises; and
 - Altering opening hours;
 - Offering take-away food and off-licence services.

Note that this list is not exhaustive and not all ideas will apply to every public house. Diversification should initially focus on ways to retain the public house use before changing the site to alternative 'A' uses.

- Details should also be provided of any changes to the public house in the period that corresponds with the trading information plus 1 year beforehand (so 4 years in total) that may have impacted on the business. For example:
 - Did the opening hours alter so that the pub opened less often or less frequently?
 - Were any facilities (e.g. kitchen, darts board, pool table etc) removed or regular events (e.g. quiz) cancelled?
 - Was space for meetings redeveloped or were any local groups told they could no longer use the space?

Note that this list is not exhaustive and the local planning authority may seek evidence through standard community consultation procedures.

- The local planning authority will require evidence that demonstrates that the public house has been operated positively i.e. that it has not been run poorly in order to smooth the way for redevelopment. Applicants should be aware that local people/customers will provide anecdotal evidence in response to neighbourhood consultations on any planning application submission.
- With regard to the evidence mentioned in respect of diversification options, changes to the public house and how it has been operated, the local planning authority will require written records. This could take the form of a Statutory Declaration undertaken by the owner/manager (or a written report) together with supporting documents such as letters from customers/suppliers/staff, invoices for works carried out, dated photographs to allow a comparison of facilities. For more information, please contact a planning officer.

ANNEX C - COMMUNITY CATCHMENTS AND CONSULTATION

With respect to the guidance contained within this IPPG, and for local community pubs in particular, applicants should note the following in terms of carrying out community consultation:

- A consultation exercise of all residents and businesses (in order to take account of employees who might visit the pub) within a 400m radius of the public house site shall be carried out in two stages:
 - Firstly, in advance of the marketing period as set out in the IPPG and in Annex A, the local community (residents/businesses within 400m as per above) shall be afforded the opportunity in writing to comment on the proposed marketing strategy and pre-agreed asking prices¹². Their comments shall be forwarded to the local planning authority for the pre-agreement set out in Annex A; and
 - Secondly, at least 6 months before the planning application, residents and businesses within the 400m radius shall be notified again in writing and asked for their opinions on the loss of the existing or former public house facility. The results of this exercise shall be submitted to the local planning authority as part of the application submission.
- Developers are required to carry out an assessment of the needs of the local community for community facilities to show that the existing or former public house is no longer needed and whether there is a adequate alternative provision is available in the area to provide at least one pub per 750 working age adults within a 400m catchment radius.
- The Council will maintain a Register of Community Assets. The Localism Act 2011 is clear that pubs can be nominated for inclusion on this Register. The Council will consider all such nominations through its agreed process.~~The Council may also consider adding certain public houses to the Community Assets Register if the community support for their retention is significant.~~

¹² Criterion 3 of Annex A




Final Report


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Cambridge Public House Study

September 2012

Prepared By  Status: *Principal Planner* Date: 30 March 2012

Completed By  Status: *Director Planning* Date: 24 May 2012

For and on behalf of GVA Humberts Leisure

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1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1 There are 86 public houses still trading or under refurbishment in Cambridge. In recent years more than 20 pubs in Cambridge have been lost to alternative uses, most for residential development, some converting fully to restaurants, and some simply closing.
- 1.2 Nationally, the pub industry is facing difficult times with a deep recession, rising unemployment, pay cuts and restraint and reduction in real wages and salaries all leading to a reduction in disposable incomes. At the same time beer prices have increased due to increases in the cost of raw materials, transport costs, an increase in VAT and the excise tax duty escalator. This has compounded earlier difficulties made by the smoking ban, supermarket discounting of alcohol, and changing drinking habits.
- 1.3 According to the British Beer and Pub Association Britain was losing 45 pubs a week during 2009, and 25 a week in 2010. Pubs sold 140 million fewer pints last year as beer sales fell by 3.4% to the lowest since 2004. Clearly, even prosperous areas such as Cambridge have been affected by these adverse market conditions.
- 1.4 As an attractive and prosperous city, surrounded by a tight Green Belt, there is strong demand for housing sites in Cambridge. Therefore, at the same time as the city's pubs are faced by declining demand, there appears to be strong pressure to convert pub sites into housing. However, despite these pressures, some entrepreneurs have been able to successfully reopen pubs, with the Milton Brewery successfully reopening the Devonshire Arms.
- 1.5 Despite the rate of closures, brewing and pubs are still key contributors to the national economy with a Gross Value Added of £19.4 billion, generating tax revenue of more than £11 billion. Furthermore, whilst the level of employment is falling, the sector still supports some 950,000 jobs, highlighting the value of the pubs sector nationally, and its importance to the economy locally.
- 1.6 Public houses are not only important as a vital resource and social meeting place for communities they are also a vital part of the economic package of towns and cities, providing a key attraction for overseas and domestic tourists, an attraction for students in selecting their place of study, a meeting place to discuss businesses, a place for weary shoppers to rest, and providing a source of late night customers for

local take-aways, restaurants and nightclubs. They are therefore an integral part of the local economy.

- 1.7 This is particularly the case in Cambridge whose economy relies on its ability to attract the brightest students, academics and entrepreneurs, in providing a place for these people to interact and exchange ideas, as well as upon being a popular destination for tourists.
- 1.8 Clearly, pubs can play an important role in supporting the local economy and community in Cambridge. The council therefore needs advice on determining the future viability of pubs and on planning policy to protect them from higher value residential development when the pub itself may still have a viable future in pub use.
- 1.9 Planning policy can only go so far. For example, planning permission is not required to convert a pub from its A4 use class to an A3 restaurant, A2 professional services office or A1 shop. In some ways it is important to retain the A4 to A3 flexibility as many pubs have only managed to survive the fall in demand for drink by diversifying into gastro-pubs selling a much improved range of food more in keeping with the middle-class surroundings of gentrified areas in which they may find themselves. Nevertheless, there are a number of other tools that can be investigated to help safeguard pubs.

GVA Humberts Leisure

- 1.10 GVA Humberts Leisure¹ has therefore been commissioned to undertake an audit of public houses in Cambridge, to advise the council on the national and local market, and to prepare interim planning policy guidance. This report provides an overview of our audit and appraisal of the Cambridge pub market together with a review of planning policy as background evidence for the interim planning policy guidance.
- 1.11 GVA Humberts Leisure is the specialist sport, leisure and tourism advisory arm of GVA, one of the UK's top property consultancies. With twelve offices covering the whole of the UK, GVA Humberts Leisure has the capability to provide the full range of property advisory services to the leisure business across the regions.
- 1.12 Our Leisure Planning Consulting team is a leading advisor to leisure industry. Our specialist team advises many clients from the public sector on leisure planning policy. Our Licensed Leisure team is also a leading advisor to the public house industry

¹ Please note the GVA Humberts Leisure was re-branded in June 2012 and became GVA's Hotels and Leisure team. However, since the report was written prior to this change, the references to GVA Humberts Leisure remain.

conducting regular property and business valuations for national, regional and local operators.

Methodology

1.13 To complete this study we have undertaken the following work:-

- A review of market trends in the pub industry, including a comparison of Cambridge with a number of other historic university towns and cities;
- An audit of existing pub provision in Cambridge, including a visit to each pub by our surveyors to assess the characteristics of each pub and the type of market it is addressing;
- An assessment of the local pub market from the synthesis of this work;
- A review of national and local planning policy and decisions in relation to proposals for the change of use or redevelopment of pubs;
- Draft and finalise interim and long term planning policy guidance.

1.14 This report sets out our findings and recommendations which were originally considered through public consultation. The report was amended following feedback from those consultations forms part of the background to the Interim Planning Policy Guidance (IPPG).

2. National Market Trends

Introduction

- 2.1 In this chapter we provide a brief overview of the public house sector in the UK, covering recent national market trends and key factors impacting the industry. This will inform our subsequent analysis of the local market.

Market Size

- 2.2 Whilst the decline of the pub sector has been a long and gradual trend (with the number of pubs per head of the population falling considerably over the last century), this significant decline in pub supply appears to have accelerated over the last five to ten years or so.
- 2.3 The British Beer and Pubs Association (BBPA) estimate that there were 55,000 pubs in Britain in 2010 compared to around 59,000 in 2004. In 2009 alone, more than 2,350 pubs closed, equating to a record high of 52 closures a week in the first half of the year (and 45 per week over the full year).
- 2.4 Although the number of closures fell slightly in 2010 (1,300 in total), potentially indicating some easing of pressure on the market, the overall downward trend has continued with pubs still closing at an average rate of 16 per week in the second half of 2011. It is now estimated² that there are 52,000 pubs and bars across the UK.

Key Recent Market Trends

- 2.5 As outlined above, the UK pub sector has been declining over the last few decades, with a significant fall seen in the last five years or so.
- 2.6 Whilst much of the recent decline can be attributed to the current recession placing significant strain on consumer's disposable income, there have been a number of other factors over recent years which have combined to create increasingly difficult trading conditions, thus forcing a growing number of licensees out of the market. We discuss the key issues below.

² BBPA February 2012

1989 Beer Orders and the Rise of the Pubco

- 2.7 Due to the market dominance by a small number of breweries with large owned pub estates (such as Bass Charmington, Allied and Whitbread) by the late 1980s, the 1989 Beer Orders were passed through Parliament in order to try and encourage competition and consumer choice within the industry by limiting the level of permitted pub ownership by breweries.
- 2.8 However, the legislation seemingly had relatively little effect on the overall structure of the industry, with the main brewers responding by divesting their owned estates to standalone pub companies (pubco's) – meaning the dominance and structure remained largely unchanged.

Figure 2.1: Ownership of UK Pubs over Time by Type of Operator

Ownership Type	1989	2004	2009
National Brewers			
Tenants / Leased	22,000	0	0
Managed	10,000	0	0
Sub-total	32,000	0	0
Regional Brewers			
Tenants / Leased	9,000	5,972	6,500
Managed	3,000	2,617	2,400
Sub-total	12,000	8,589	8,900
Independent Pub Companies			
Tenants / Leased	Negligible	23,857	22,300
Managed	Negligible	10,268	6,100
Freehouses	16,000	16,850	18,230
Sub-total	16,000	50,975	46,630
Total	60,000	59,564	55,530

Source: Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR)

- 2.9 The Beer Orders essentially, therefore, saw the creation of standalone pub companies. These have continued to rise over the last few decades, with tenanted and managed pubco's owing over half of all pubs across the UK by 2009. Within this, it is estimated that the six largest pubco's (Punch Taverns, Enterprise Inns, Admiral Taverns, Mitchells & Butlers, Scottish & Newcastle Pub Company and Spirit Group) accounted for around one third of supply.
- 2.10 Furthermore, in 2011, the large pubco's still accounted for more than 20,600 pubs - thus highlighting the continued dominance of a few major players within the market, who continue to seek and develop opportunities in the right locations, despite wider

economic and market conditions resulting in a significant number of pub closures over the last few years.

Smoking Ban

- 2.11 The Smoking Ban came into force in England in July 2007. Since then, it has had an impact on the pub industry by changing pub culture and arguably reducing the appeal of pubs for many of the adult pub-going population who smoke.
- 2.12 In particular, Mintel³ estimate that C2DE⁴ pub-goers aged 25 to 54 years have been amongst the most affected by the ban. Young to middle-age consumers, and those within the C2 socio-economic group, are typically amongst the most frequent pub goers, which highlights the potential impact of the ban on pub trade.
- 2.13 That aside, the ban has mostly been well received by the general public and licensees. Research by The Publican found that a quarter of pubs have attracted new customers as a result of the ban, and overall some 73% of licensees supported the ban staying in place.⁵
- 2.14 One of the biggest impacts arising from the ban has been for licensees to develop covered outside smoking areas. The impact of the smoking ban has been greatest for those pubs that are 'landlocked' without access to outdoor space for development, as consumers are more reluctant to stand outside in uncovered area to smoke (especially in the winter months), which has significantly impacted upon trade at these pubs.

Rising VAT and the Beer Duty Escalator

- 2.15 The higher and increasing level of taxation on beer continues to have a major impact on the profitability of pub businesses across the UK. Since 2004, it is estimated that beer duty has risen by 52% whilst beer sales in pubs have fallen by around 25%. In 2011 alone, in addition to the 2.5% increase in VAT, beer duty rose by 7.2% (a minimum 2% above inflation rise), whilst at the same time, pub beer sales reportedly fell by a further 3.4%.
- 2.16 Although pubs are permitted to pass these costs onto consumers, it is becomingly increasingly difficult to inflate prices sufficiently to fully cover taxation costs, in view of
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³ Mintel Impact of the Recession on Consumers Leisure Habits May 2010

⁴ Based on the standard socio-economic classifications of AB, C1, C2, D and E - whereby AB is the most affluent and E is the least.

⁵ Institute for Public Policy Research January 2012 (referenced Sky News Online 2007)

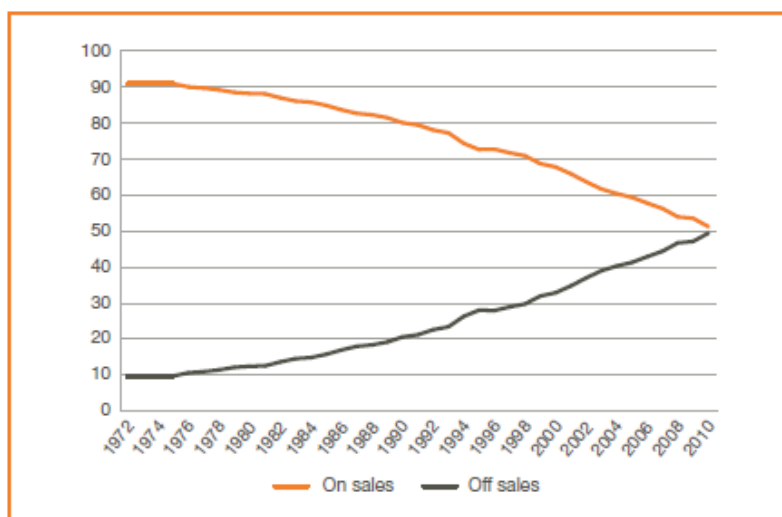
the reduced disposable income and spend on leisure activities amongst consumers and key target age and socio-economic groups due to the recession.

- 2.17 The further increase in alcohol tax announced in the March 2012 Budget is expected to put further and continued pressure on the sector as prices rise and consumer disposable income remains tight due to the economic climate.

Sales Growth in Off-licensed Premises

- 2.18 The growth in alcohol sales from off-licensed premises, particularly supermarkets, is another key factor in the decline of the British pub. The BBPA now estimates that supermarkets account for 70% of all alcohol sales, with only 30% bought in on-licensed premises.

Figure 2.2: UK Beer Sales via the 'On' and 'Off' Trades (% of total UK beer sales)



Source: IPPR

- 2.19 Much of this is due to the ability of supermarkets to absorb taxation costs and sell alcohol at a lower retail price (due to economies of scale), which has widened the gap between off-trade and on-trade consumption. Since 1987, the BBPA state that there has been a 187% increase in the price of beer in pubs compared to just a 52% increase in the price of beer sold through supermarkets and other off-licences. Not surprisingly, the BBPA are calling for the government follow many European governments in cutting VAT in food and beverage sold in pubs from 20% to 5% on the basis that they are in unfair competition with supermarket.
- 2.20 As a result, there has been a notable shift towards a culture of socialising and drinking / staying at home, both due to price and a growth in home entertainment such as games consoles, television and DVDs, which has, in turn, contributed to falling alcohol (particularly beer) sales in pubs. There has also been a rising culture of 'pre-loading'

especially among young adults where groups meet up at each other houses before hand and drink cheap supermarket alcohol before venturing out later to pubs and clubs.

Rising Costs

- 2.21 Interestingly, since their rise, pubco's have become the subject of much controversy within the industry over claims of higher wholesale prices for their tenanted / tied pubs. This, combined with other rising costs (such as utility and material costs, as well as spend on entertainment to try and attract market share) and reduced consumer demand, is creating an increasingly difficult trading environment and is reportedly a key contributing factor in driving a growing number of tenants out of the market.

Rise of Microbreweries

- 2.22 One of the more positive trends within the industry has been the considerable rise in the number of microbreweries across the UK in recent decades. At the start of the 20th Century, it is estimated that there were more than 1,300 breweries spread across the country⁶. However, by 1970 this had fallen to just 141 located in a small number of key towns and cities, as the large brewing companies benefited from technological advances and economies of scale, thereby forcing smaller, less competitive breweries out of the industry.
- 2.23 This situation prompted the formation of the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA) in 1971, with the aim of improving consumer choice through promoting competition and diversity within the industry. This subsequently led to growing demand for quality and regional diversity which, in turn, saw a rise in the number of small regional breweries targeting more discerning customers who are willing to pay slightly more for quality, local brews.
- 2.24 It is estimated that by 2004 the number of breweries had risen to around 480 – fuelled largely by the growth in small-scale microbreweries in response to the changing consumer demand. At the same time, there has been a notable fall in the number of larger breweries (with an estimated 40 leaving the market since 2007), as small-scale production is not economically viable for these companies. Despite this, however, the leading regional breweries continue to profit with many acquiring smaller companies and their brands.

⁶ UK Trade and Investment 21 June 2011

2.25 In more recent years, the tax breaks introduced by the previous Labour Government have acted as a further incentive for small-scale production. This combined with the growing popularity of regional brews, has further stimulated the trend which continues to go from strength to strength with a record number of microbreweries across the UK. It is estimated that there are now around 900 breweries in the UK, forming a key sector of Britain's brewing industry.

Impact of the Recession

2.26 The recession has impacted negatively on consumer spending; with a particular focus on a reduction in discretionary leisure expenditure (i.e. spending that is not deemed as essential). This has included reduced expenditure at food and beverage outlets. The recession has reversed a trend since the mid-1990s of year on year increases in alcohol consumption per head.

2.27 Although eating out and going out for a drink remain popular leisure activities (largely due to their relative everyday affordability and the social aspect involved), both frequency of visit and average expenditure at pubs/bars have fallen significantly in recent years, and there has been an increased reliance on price discounting / promotional offers within the eating out market to try and stimulate demand.

2.28 To emphasise this, between 2007 and 2009, Mintel⁷ estimate that spend within the pub sector fell by some 7.7%, with 43% of consumers reportedly having cut back on expenditure at pubs/bars – albeit the same research indicates that, on the whole, a relatively small proportion (9%) of consumers plan to cut back further on this activity, suggesting that the market could be close to its lowest point.

2.29 This is further supported by research⁸ indicating that the frequency of pub visits has risen in more recent months, with an estimated 7% rise over the last 6 months of 2011, up from 4.3 visits per month to an average of 4.6 visits across the UK. This has, however, been offset by a fall in average spend.

Increase in Food-led Sales

2.30 Due to the challenging trading conditions facing the industry and falling 'wet revenues', pubs are increasing relying on food sales to try and drive business and improve profitability. For example, Mintel⁹ estimate that food sales have grown from

⁷ Mintel Impact of the Recession on Consumers' Leisure Habits May 2010

⁸ Zolfo Cooper Leisure Wallet Report Winter 2011/2012

⁹ Mintel Impact of the Recession on Consumers' Leisure Habits May 2010

24% of total pub revenue in 2004 to around 31% in 2009. This is a tactical shift for many operators / licensees as, despite reduced consumer spend and a heavy reliance on price discounting, overall the eating out market (especially casual dining such as pub-restaurants) has remained one of the most resilient sectors compared to other leisure activities, and indeed compared to the British pubs market.

- 2.31 An analysis of pub sales in figure 2.3 shows that major regional brewers Greene King, Marstons, Mitchells & Butler and Fuller Smith & Turner have all achieved like for like sales growth during the recession, however, during this time each brewer has increased food sales as a proportion of total sales, suggesting the main cause of this growth has been from increased food sales.

Figure 2.3: Regional Brewer Sales Growth

Brewer	2009	2010	2011
Like for Like Sales Growth			
Green King	+1.7%	+3.5%	+4.9%
Marstons	-0.6%	+1.7%	+2.9%
Mitchell & Bulter	+1.6%	+2.8%	+2.6%
Fuller Smith & Turner	+3.0%	+2.7%	+3.9%
% Food of total sales			
Green King	35%	37%	40%
Marstons	38%	40%	42%
Mitchell & Bulter	41%	47%	48%
Fuller Smith & Turner	27%	28%	29%
<i>Source: Fleurets 'On Market' Issue 12/01 from company Annual Reports</i>			

- 2.32 This trend is further evidenced by the growing number of 'gastro' pubs that have emerged across the UK in recent years, and can also be seen at a local level with a significant proportion of pubs in Cambridge moving more towards the restaurant business model and away from a traditional drinking establishment.
- 2.33 It is important to note, however, that the higher rate of VAT in the UK in recent months is likely to have an impact on food sales and the competitive position of pubs in the future, as prices continue to rise.

Changes to Communities

- 2.34 Another key trend contributing to the overall decline of the British pub has been the change to local communities over time. Whereby, historically, the pub was typically at the heart of the local community, changing consumer lifestyles have meant that many pubs no longer form the same focal point for local communities – largely due to a much more transient population, with residents often having much more widely dispersed social networks.

- 2.35 In rural areas many villages have changed from local employment centres to second home locations with a considerably reduced local community / population base. In some cases, this has meant that the year-round population being served by a pub in a rural area has been decimated, with some second home owners only using their property(ies) on an irregular basis. In towns, pubs typically catering to local industrial workers have also suffered from the decline of these industries over time.

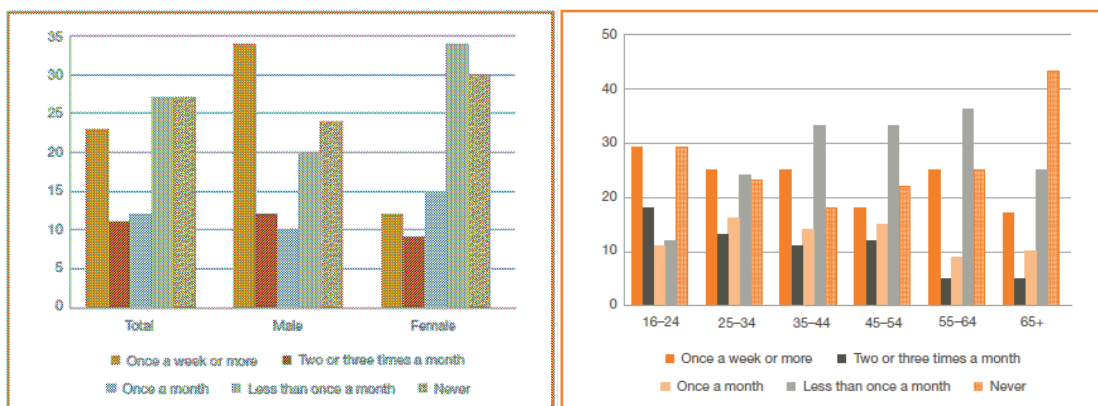
- 2.36 Long term changes in British tastes and lifestyles have also led to beer declining from 64% of alcohol sales in 1975 to just 37% by 2010. At the same time wine sales have increased from just 12% of alcohol consumption to 32%. This may also be linked to the emergence of a more equal society in which it is now just as acceptable for women to 'go out for a drink' as men. Pubs which have failed to adapt to this market by making their venues as welcoming to women as men, have suffered.

- 2.37 Arguably, these factors have often changed the nature of local communities which has, in turn, impacted on the role of the traditional community pub. In some areas, pub landlords have identified an opportunity to combine their offer with other local services that are under threat (for example, the village store and post office) to ensure their survival.

- 2.38 The 'Pub is the Hub' is a 'not for profit' advisory organisation which encourages local authorities, local communities, licensees, pub owners and breweries to work together to support, retain and locate services within rural pubs and has advised over 30 communities who have considered taking over their pub to ensure it stays as a community focal point. The organisation has managed to persuade some breweries and pub groups including, Punch Taverns and Enterprise Inns to let pubs to communities on a short term basis so that they can try it first

Typical User Profile

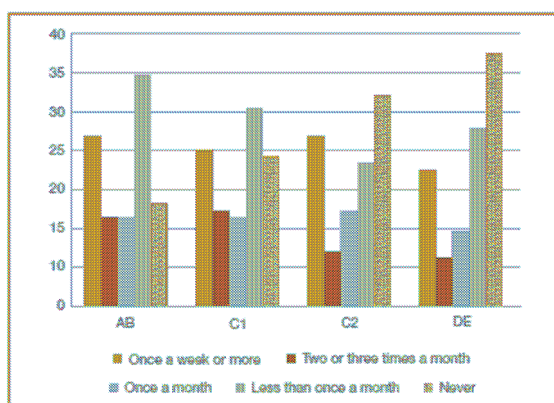
Figure 2.4: Pub Attendance by Gender and Age



Source: IPPR

- 2.39 On average, it is estimated that just over 20% of the adult population visit a pub at least once a week. In terms of gender differentials, pubs are most frequently visited by adult males, with over one third visiting once a week or more. This compares to a similar proportion of women visiting less than once a month, if at all.
- 2.40 As shown, pubs are most popular amongst youths and young/middle-aged adults, with almost 30% of 16 to 24 years olds and around 25% of those aged 25 to 34 years visiting once a week or more.
- 2.41 Interestingly, however, a similar proportion of adults within these age categories never visit pubs. This could partly be attributed to rising national youth unemployment¹⁰ and the young ethnic minority population base¹¹, which may have some implications for the industry in terms of the propensity for these adults to regularly visit pubs due to falling disposable income and religious beliefs.

Figure 2.5: Pub Attendance by Social Grade



Source: IPPR

- 2.42 Although pubs hold an appeal across all social grades¹², the most frequent users are more affluent AB and aspiring C2 individuals. It is estimated that more than a quarter of adults within these socio-economic classes visit the pub at least once a week.
- 2.43 However, the popularity amongst C2 residents is concerning as these individuals are likely to be amongst the most affected by the current recession, with research by Mintel showing that C2DEs are the most likely to have cut back on all leisure activities,

¹⁰ Financial Times 6 February 2012

¹¹ University of Warwick, Profile of Black and Minority Ethnic Groups in the UK

particularly drinking out of the home.¹³ Furthermore, as previously discussed, the same research estimates that C2DE pub-goers aged 25 to 54 are some of the most affected by the smoking ban, which combined with the impact of the recession, is likely to further shift pub culture towards food-led sales, particularly within the more affluent ABC1 eating out market.

National Market Summary

- 2.44 The BBPA estimate that the number of pubs in Britain has declined by 7,000 in the eight years since 2004, from 59,000 to 52,000, a fall of 12%.
- 2.45 Whilst, individually, the recession has arguably had one of the greatest impacts on the sector in recent years, collectively, the smoking ban, rise in VAT and Beer Duty, competition from super-markets and changing lifestyles have all combined to create an increasingly competitive and difficult trading environment over time. The recession has, therefore, intensified and to a certain extent, accelerated a downward trend that was already apparent within the sector, and which for many operators and licensees has been the final contributor to the eventual closure of their business.
- 2.46 Moreover, although pubs have a relatively broad appeal across most age and social grades, the frequency and propensity to visit declines with age. This profile in itself, means that with an aging population nationally, combined with rising youth / young adult unemployment and falling disposable income, is cause for concern within the industry and is likely to further impact upon sales in on-trade establishments.
- 2.47 The industry has been adapting to these pressures through some restructuring with the rise of micro-breweries, increase in food sales, and ultimately, pub closures.

¹² Standard socio-economic classifications where AB consumers are considered the most affluent, falling to the E socio-economic group representing the least affluent.

¹³ Mintel Impact of the Recession on Consumers' Leisure Habits May 2010

3. BENCHMARKING ANALYSIS

Introduction

- 3.1 In the following chapter, we consider the ratio of pubs per head of the population in Cambridge relative to regional and national averages, as well as other comparable destinations which may have experienced similar issues in light of current economic and trading conditions and the overall decline of the British pub sector. This analysis will help us draw conclusions as to whether there is, potentially, an over or under supply of pubs within the City of Cambridge, and to help inform our subsequent recommendations.

National & Regional Analysis

- 3.2 According to the latest detailed analysis and breakdown of pub stock, it is estimated that there are currently 45,220 pubs across England.¹⁴ Based on the most recent published working age population estimates¹⁵, this equates to a national average of around one pub for every 713 working age adults in England.

Figure 3.1: Analysis of Pub Supply by Region, Per Head of the Resident Population

Region / Area	Total Number of Pubs	Resident Population (aged 16 to 64)	Adults per Pub
London	4,504	5,392,900	1,197
East of England	4,505	3,714,400	825
South East	6,962	5,444,500	782
North East	2,313	1,699,700	735
Total England	45,220	32,256,500	713
West Midlands	4,972	3,462,400	696
North West	6,714	4,478,200	667
Yorkshire & Humber	5,327	3,460,900	650
East Midlands	4,525	2,895,100	640
South West	5,398	3,313,300	614
<i>Source: Oxford Economics / ONS</i>			

¹⁴ Oxford Economics, Beer and Pubs – Local Data (published 24th February 2012). Note: 'England' not 'Britain'

¹⁵ Office for National Statistics, 2010 mid-year working age population estimates (16 to 64 years).

- 3.3 It is important to note that whilst we acknowledge that residents aged 65 years and above also visit pubs, the working age population (16 to 64 years) nevertheless represents the most suitable and consistent level of data available for comparative purposes across all regions / areas.
- 3.4 As shown, the East of England has one of the highest ratios of working age populations per pub, with 824 working age adults per pub. This is the highest proportion across provincial England, with only London having a higher ratio. This highlights that there is a relatively low supply of pubs, in the region relative to the average for England.

Local Analysis

- 3.5 The same data¹⁶ provides a breakdown of pub supply by parliament constituency and indicates that there are currently 105 pubs / licensed premises in Cambridge. Clearly this is more than indicated by our own research which indicates that 86 pubs remain open (or subject to refurbishment). This may be a reflection of the time lag between the surveys and the fact that we believe that the Oxford Economics research team may have used local authority rating lists which will include pubs that are closed but not yet converted and therefore still rated as pubs. In this regard, the Cambridge City public houses rating list has 103 pubs, which is in close correlation with the figure of 105 used in the Oxford Economics survey. Therefore, although these figures may over-estimate the number of pubs still open we believe they provide a fair comparison between each location.

Figure 3.2 Analysis of Pub Supply per Head (All Working Age Residents)

Location / Area	Total Number of Pubs	Resident Population (aged 16 to 64)	Adults per Pub
Oxford & Abingdon	176	153,899	874
East of England	4,505	3,714,400	825
Cambridge	105	86,536	824
Norwich	171	128,665	752
Total England	45,220	32,256,500	713
York	197	132,398	672
Brighton & Hove	278	186,816	672
Canterbury	116	71,726	618
Durham	297	171,270	577
Bath	108	61,516	569
<i>Source: GVAHL research</i>			

¹⁶ Oxford Economics, Beer and Pubs – Local Data (published 24th February 2012)

- 3.6 As shown, the ratio of working age adults per pub in Cambridge is on par with the regional average. However, it would appear that Cambridge has one of the highest numbers of adults per pub compared to other historic university towns and tourist destinations such as Norwich, Brighton and Bath. Only Oxford comes out as having a higher number of adults per pub within the dataset of comparable cities. This would appear to be an indication of relative undersupply of pubs in Cambridge (and Oxford) compared to the national average and comparable towns.
- 3.7 Further, when considering the youth population alone (i.e. 16 to 24 years), who are the most frequent pub-goers, Cambridge has the highest number of young adults per pub among comparable cities.

Figure 3.3: Analysis of Pub Supply per Head (All Young Adults aged 16 to 24)

Location / Area	Total Number of Pubs	Resident Population (aged 16 to 24)	Young People per Pub
Cambridge	105	30,050	286
Oxford & Abingdon	176	44,978	256
Canterbury	116	24,972	215
Norwich	171	32,651	191
Bath	108	19,891	184
York	197	33,537	170
Brighton & Hove	278	43,151	155
Durham	297	38,150	129
Total England	45,220	6,256,900	139

Source: GVAHL research

- 3.8 It is worth noting at this point that Cambridge has 26 college bars. While these are restricted to the University students and staff, this will divert some spending, particularly by students, from the local pubs. The universities in other cities also have a number of student bars, however due to the collegiate system, with the exception of Oxford, they do not tend to have so many.
- 3.9 However, even if we add college bars to the total number of pubs in each of the other university towns, then as figure 3.4 shows we still find that Cambridge still has the highest number of young adults per pub and college bar within the data set of comparable towns.

Figure 3.4: Analysis of Pub and College Bar Supply per Head (All Young Adults aged 16 to 24)

Location / Area	College Bars	Total Number of Pubs and student bars	Resident Population (aged 16 to 24)	Young adults per Pub and college bar
Cambridge	26	131	30,050	229
Oxford & Abingdon	33	209	44,978	215
Canterbury	6	122	24,972	204
Norwich	4	175	32,651	186
Bath	5	113	19,891	176
York	7	197	33,537	170
Brighton & Hove	3	281	43,151	154
Durham	21	297	38,150	128

Source: GVAHL research (excludes nightclubs)

Benchmarking Summary

- 3.10 There are 713 working age adults per pub in England. By comparison, there are 824 adults of working age in Cambridge per pub, one of the highest ratios of adults to pub among similar historic university towns and cities. If we just look at the number of young adults per pub, as the age group with the greatest propensity to drink in pubs, we find that Cambridge has the highest number of young adults per pub among comparable towns. Even if we allow for the fact that Cambridge has a relative high number of college bars largely restricted to students in this age group, the city still has the highest number of young people per pub and college bar in the comparative dataset.
- 3.11 As a result, this benchmarking exercise would appear to illustrate that Cambridge has a relative under-supply of pubs compared to other historic university towns and cities which are also strong tourist destinations.

4. Local Market Assessment

Audit of Existing Provision

- 4.1 In order to inform this study our team has undertaken an audit of every remaining pub in Cambridge. The audit was undertaken in late February 2012. Each pub was visited by a surveyor from our team during the day and assessed according to an agreed standard audit questionnaire to consider pub type, local market, constraints, food offer, drink sales, entertainment, community offer, garden/yard size and quality, smoking area, facilities, maintained standard, investment potential, and accessibility (see Appendix a). A photograph was taken of each pub for future verification.
- 4.2 The survey results were then compiled in the form of an excel spreadsheet which incorporates further information acquired from desktop research such as electoral ward, population catchment, local plan designation, listed status, ownership, management, planning applications a summary of which is included as Appendix b. The survey results have subsequently been mapped according to key criteria such as pub type, ownership and immediate population catchment.
- 4.3 We have also briefly audited those that have been closed, but not yet redeveloped. Obviously, it has been difficult to assess these in as much detail as we have been unable to gain internal access.
- 4.4 Overall, our team audited 111 pub sites, of which 83 were still trading, 2 were closed but undergoing refurbishment (now re-opened), one, the Mill, had closed but was subject to an application for listed building consent for refurbishment works. These are the '86' pubs we refer to as still being 'open'.
- 4.5 Of the remaining 25;
- three, the former Cross Keys, Blackamoors Head, and the Druids had turned fully into restaurants (Japas, Meghana, and Tang, respectively),
 - four, the former Hat & Feathers, Jubilee, Cow & Calf, and Duke of Argyle, had already been redeveloped for housing or flats,
 - three, the Five Bells, Fleur de Lys, and Penny Ferry, had received permission for redevelopment,
 - two, the Golden Pheasant and the Greyhound currently have applications pending for housing and industrial redevelopment respectively,

- two, the Queen Edith and the Unicorn, had both had recent applications for redevelopment refused,
- one, the Rosemary Branch had had an application for redevelopment withdrawn,
- one, the Rose & Crown had changed to A2 use (Estate Agents),
- one, Henrys, had closed with unimplemented planning permission to change from a café/bar to a restaurant, and
- 8 others were simply closed.

Market Structure by Type of Pub

4.6 Each pub was categorised according to the following types:-

- **Suburban Community Local** - local pubs situated within residential areas with a high proportion of regular local trade, usually with pub games and simple entertainment, often with a value food offering;
- **Edge of Centre Community** - pubs situated in residential areas outside but close to the town centre, possibly within a cluster of niche real ale or live venue pubs, often on an 'alternative' circuit attracting residents and students from the whole city, as well as locals. Ale led, but may also serve good food;
- **City/Village Tavern** - situated in village/city centres. Looks like a pub inside and out, lots of wood, serves ale. Customers include tourists, weekenders, shoppers, office workers during the day with lunchtime food and could be on the "circuit" for younger trade in the evenings, or could still be food led in evening;
- **City Bar** - situated in town/city centres. Doesn't have pub feel, unlikely to serve ales, less attractive to day-time tourists. Trendy, young trade with possible emphasis on loud piped music. Customers include shoppers, office workers during the day and early evening with lunchtime food and often on the "circuit" for younger 'trendy' trade in the later evenings.
- **Pub-Restaurant** - basically a restaurant dressed as a pub, where the emphasis is on food, but where you order from the bar and where you can still purchase a drink from the bar and take it to your table - e.g. Harvester, Beefeater, normally main road side with lots of parking.
- **Restaurant** - no longer a pub. You have to wait to be seated and cannot (or would not feel comfortable) buy drinks from the bar - even if there is one for show

- 4.7 These have been mapped in appendix c. This shows that the suburban community pubs are fairly evenly spread around the northern and eastern suburbs of Cambridge. There is also a tighter cluster of these pubs in the area of high density Victorian workers terraced houses to the north of the railway station between the railway and city centre ring road.
- 4.8 This same area also has an important cluster of Edge of Centre Community pubs and we consider that this area provides an important concentration of pubs not just for the residents in the immediate area but for residents from across the whole city as an area where they can congregate and socialise away from the more student and tourist dominated pubs of the city centre.
- 4.9 A second cluster of Edge of Centre Community pubs lies along the mostly residential area on the north and north east side of the city centre between Parkside and Jesus College. The community pubs in this area which includes King Street, famous among students for the King Street Run, as well as the Grafton Street shopping centre, are a little more 'chameleon' than those in the station area above, some serving workers, shoppers and tourists during the day in addition to a city wide and local community base at night.
- 4.10 City bars and taverns are clustered along Regent Street, St Andrew's Street and some other streets in the city centre. Here they serve workers and shoppers with food and drink by day before becoming more drink and music orientated towards young adults by night.
- 4.11 Another set of city taverns are clustered along the city centre riverside, where they attract tourists by day and city wide residents looking for a nice place to eat and drink in the evening, particularly summer evenings. A couple of the village pubs situated in Trumpington and Cherry Hinton serve a similar city wide role for residents, particularly at weekends.
- 4.12 Pub-restaurants are spread around the city either alongside main roads in the suburbs, where they also serve a role as community pubs, or within the city or village centres, where they serve more of a destination role.
- 4.13 The map does not show the categories of the closed pubs, with exception of the three former pubs still trading as restaurants. With regard to the others there obviously has to be some conjecture as to their former nature, however, our surveyors felt that 14 were most likely former suburban community locals, 4 were edge of city community, 1 had been converted to restaurants prior to closure, and 3 were former city bars. This shows the particular pressure being felt by suburban community pubs.

Structure by Ownership

4.14 The survey also records pubs by ownership. This is mapped in appendix d and summarised in the table below:-

Figure 4.1 Pub site ownership in Cambridge

Owner	Open	Open (now Restaurant)	Closed	Total
Greene King	37	1	5	43
Punch Taverns	6	0	5	11
Enterprise Inns	9	0	0	9
Charles Wells	6	1	0	7
Pubmaster	2	1	3	6
Mitchell & Bultler	3	0	0	3
Everards	2	0	0	2
Spirit	2	0	0	2
Wetherspoons	2	0	0	2
Whitbread	1	0	1	2
Other Breweries	9	0	6	15
Freehouses	7	0	2	9
Totals	86	3	22	111

4.15 As this table shows, Greene King own a large proportion of the pubs in Cambridge. At least 43 of the pubs sites we have identified are, or were recently, owned by Greene King, 5 of which have been closed, and one (the former Cross Keys) has been turned into a restaurant (Japas). None of the other brewers or pub-co's comes close to the size of the Greene King estate in Cambridge. Greene King still own 37 of the remaining 86 pubs in Cambridge (43%). This means that Greene King has a very strong influence on the property market for public houses in Cambridge.

4.16 Punch Taverns have, or rather had, the next largest share of pubs with 11 sites, 5 of which have now been closed, almost half their total stock¹⁷. By contrast Enterprise, who own 9 pubs have not closed any of their pubs in recent years. Charles Wells own 7 sites, all of which are still open, although one pub (the Ancient Druids) has been turned into a Chinese restaurant. Pubmaster, also owned 6 sites until recently, but

¹⁷ Punch did also owned the Fleur de Lys until recently, but this was sold to the tenant who in turn closed the pub and submitted an application to redevelop the site for housing. This pub is included with the Freehouses in the table at figure 4.1

only two are left open as pubs (the Osbourne and the Man on the Moon), while one is trading as a restaurant (Meghana) and three have all been closed (the Royal Standard, the Jubilee, and the Duke of Argyle). The Maypole, is the only former Pubmaster pub to have been sold as a pub, and this is now successfully trading as a freehold and is included in those figures.

- 4.17 Mitchells & Butler have three pubs, while Everards, Spirit and Wetherspoons have two each. Whitbread would have had a much larger estate before the Beer Orders. They now just operate the Travellers Rest under the Beefeater brand. The Golden Pheasant, a former pub and now a closed restaurant, was formerly a Whitbread pub, but may have passed through other hands since. Other breweries with single site ownership account for 15 pub sites of which 6 have closed. Freehouses account for 9 pub sites, of which 2 have closed (the Fleur de Lys and the Cow & Calf).
- 4.18 Clearly, some pub co's, notably Pubmaster and Punch, appear to have had an active disposal and/or redevelopment programme over the last few years. Greene King, also seem to have become more active with pub site closures of late, but few if any have been offered for sale as pubs. Pub closure has also been dominant among the pub co's and restaurant companies owning just a single site in the city. Many of these have been part of chains such as Old Orleans, the Slug & Lettuce, and Henry's which have all been subject to national rationalisation programmes during the recession.

Tied, Managed & Freehouse

- 4.19 We estimate that 15 of the 22 closed pubs have been drawn from the tenanted estate. Clearly this sector has particularly suffered during the recession. A tenanted pub needs to make enough money to provide a decent living for the tenant and their family, as well as providing a return for the freehold pub-owner. Most tenants are also 'tied' to purchasing their drinks through the pub-co or brewery owner. On the other hand, it does provide a relatively easy entry into the business for tenants who only need to raise about £30,000 to £50,000 to acquire a tenancy. However, this can, in turn lead some into the industry who are not suited to the business.
- 4.20 It is generally considered that managed pubs have done better than tenanted pubs during the recession, and indeed it is in the larger managed pubs that many of the pub-co's, brewery and restaurant chains have been investing during the last few years. Nonetheless, as we have said, three of the closed 'pubs' – Old Orleans, Henry's and the Slug & Lettuce – are former managed pubs which have all arisen from rationalisation programmes.

4.21 The freehouse sector is quite small in Cambridge with just 9 sites, of which two have closed. One of these was never really run as a free house for any length of time. A free house is not tied to any particular brewery, leaving it free to negotiate its own prices for the drinks it sells. However, the freeholder does need to earn enough to repay either the owners or the bank's investment. Most freehold pubs cost between £200,000 and £350,000, depending on size and location, therefore making it more difficult to enter the business than to take over a tenancy. Indeed, many successful free house landlords have learnt their trade in the tenancy sector.

Pubs by Population Catchment

4.22 We have also mapped pubs with simple 400m walking catchments to identify areas of under-provision and the affect of pub closure. This distance is generally accepted as being a comfortable 5 minute walk and is often applied to planning for the planning of adequate provision of community facilities to serve residential areas – for example public transport services and children's play areas¹⁸. It is therefore a reasonable measure pub deficiency, especially for suburban community pubs which will tend to draw from a smaller catchment than edge of centre community, city taverns or bars.

4.23 We have also sought to estimate the total and working population within the 400m catchment of each pub. This can be done in one of two ways. We can take the total population of all Enumeration Districts partly within the catchment which will always result in an over-estimate of the population within the catchment. Or, we can take the aggregate population of the Enumeration Districts with a centre point within the 400m catchment circle. This is more likely to reach an average population for the catchment area, but may result in an underestimate in some cases. Both population estimates are presented in the audit spreadsheet, but we use the lower estimate for the rest of this analysis.

4.24 Appendix e provides a map showing the current areas of deficit including those pubs that have closed but that have not yet applied for or been given permission for redevelopment. Appendix f shows how the areas of deficit would be increased through the permanent closure of these pubs.

¹⁸ See: i) Urban Design Compendium Part I, Building walkable neighbourhoods, Section 3.2.1
ii) Sustainable Settlements: A Guide for Planners, Designers and Developers Sustainable Communities: The Potential for Eco-Neighbourhoods by Barton cites, Figure 6.2 - Possible Standards for Accessibility to Local Facilities'
iii) National Playing Fields Association Standards for play provision; criteria for Local Equipped Area of Play

- 4.25 Comparison of the two maps shows the particular importance of retaining The Queen Edith (ref no 96). An estimated 912 working age adults live within 400m of this pub significantly above the national, regional or local average. Without this pub, the community in these areas would not have a pub within easy walking distance. The same could be said of the Rosemary Branch (41), however, this is within a largely industrial area with a relatively small estimated population of only 215 working age adults within 400m. Obviously, this is significantly less adults per pub than the national, regional or local average.
- 4.26 The maps also shows that the permanent loss of the Grove (99), the Haymakers (95), the Fleur de Lys (90) will also have a significant affect on the community pub provision for the residential communities around these pubs, where more than half of those within their 400m catchment now have to walk more than 400m to reach their closest pub. It is a similar situation with regard to the Greyhound (98), however, as with the Rosemary Branch, this pub lies at the entrance to an industrial area. Although there is a relatively healthy adult catchment population of 866, some of these are within 400m of other pubs and most would have to cross a busy road to reach the pub.
- 4.27 The permanent loss of the Carpenters Arms (87) and the Royal Standard (91) would also lead to the loss of a community facility for a proportion of the 2,612 and 2,985 working age adults respectively within 400m of each pub.
- 4.28 Obviously, for any of the town centre pubs currently under closure there will normally be an alternative pub within 400m walking distance. However, these pubs are serving a wider than local community market and there are wider considerations with regard to the functioning of the local economy and its ability to attract tourists and the brightest students, academics and entrepreneurs. Just as with other successful city economies the city's eating and drinking offer is a key factor in attracting young people and tourists. In addition, the city centre pubs tend to specialise, so that although there may be four very close together, three may address rather different city wide markets, and the only the fourth may address a local community market.
- 4.29 To illustrate this affect we have produced a third map, as appendix g, which just shows 400m catchments around the suburban community local pubs, on the basis that the other types of pub serve a much wider city-based market. This illustrates the much thinner spread of pubs serving a straightforward local community role.

Local Market Assessment

- 4.30 By combining the information from our assessment of market trends with the audit of existing provision we can begin to put together a picture of the health of the local pub market.

- 4.31 Clearly there has been a recent decline during the recession in the national pub market, and this has affected Cambridge, just as anywhere else. However, in comparison with the England average and with other historic university cities, Cambridge would appear to have a disproportionately low number of pubs per person, even when accounting for the relatively large number of college bars for the younger (student) market. Therefore, in quantitative terms there does not appear to be an oversupply of pubs in Cambridge relative to population size. If anything there would appear to be a shortage.
- 4.32 In qualitative terms it would appear that closure has affected all types of pub. However, the greatest impact appears to have been upon the suburban community local, which might be expected given the disproportionate impact of the smoking ban, high bar prices, low supermarket prices, and unemployment on the C2DE socio-economic groups and their propensity to visit their local pub. In some of these suburban areas it is more difficult for the pubs to diversify into an improved food/drink offer as that may require a larger market catchment and one drawn from a higher socio-economic grouping.
- 4.33 In spatial terms, the closure of a disproportionate number of suburban community locals has increased the deficiency in provision for a number of suburban communities.
- 4.34 Spatially, our market assessment has also demonstrated the importance of the following clusters of pubs:-
- A cluster of edge of centre and local community pubs between the railway and city centre serving both a city wide and local market for residents.
 - A band of edge of centre community pubs to the north of the city centre serving shoppers and workers during the day and residents and students at night.
 - A cluster of city bars and taverns along Regent Street, St Andrew's Street and some other streets in the city centre serving tourists, workers and shoppers with food and drink by day and local young adults by night.
 - A set of city taverns clustered along the riverside where they attract tourists by day and city wide residents by night.
- 4.35 The maintenance of each of these clusters is important to the continue prosperity of the Cambridge economy, in particular to its retail, tourism, office, academic and high technology sectors. An attractive city centre with places to eat and drink is particularly important to Cambridge to maintain its appeal to shoppers, tourists,

students and the bright young professionals and entrepreneurs that drive the local economy.

5. Review of Planning Policy & Decisions

Introduction

- 5.1 In this chapter we provide a review of national and local planning policy as it affects applications to redevelop or change the use of public houses. This includes a review of relevant policy at other local authorities. We also review planning application decisions both locally and in other districts through officer's reports and inspector's decisions to review how the issue has been dealt with by applicants, local authorities and inspectors to identify significant lessons for policy.

Planning Policy Review

- 5.2 In this section, underlining is added to policy text to add emphasis or pick out the most relevant text.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 5.3 National planning policy is now set out in the Coalition Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as recently published on 27 March 2012. All previous Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) and Statements (PPSs) have now been replaced by the NPPF, and therefore are not discussed any further in this report.
- 5.4 The NPPF sets the achievement of sustainable development as its key focus. In this regard paragraph 7 states that:

"There are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:

***an economic role** – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and co-ordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;*

***a social role** – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and..."*

- 5.5 Public houses support these two roles. They are a unique part of British culture and as such they have an essential role to play in the building and maintaining a strong, responsive and competitive local economy. Without its pubs, Cambridge will not be able to attract the students, academics, entrepreneurs, young workers and tourists that its economy and future growth depend upon. Moreover, pubs help to support social and cultural well-being by providing a place for social interaction within a community. A thriving local pub sector is therefore important to achieving sustainable development.
- 5.6 Paragraph 21 states that in drawing up local plans, local planning authorities should *“support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting...policies should be flexible enough ...to allow for a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances”*. Paragraph 22 states that: *“Planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose”*. It is therefore important that any local planning policy to support the local pub sector is still flexible enough to allow for that sector to expand or contract in response to changing economic circumstances.
- 5.7 Paragraph 23 states that Local Authorities should *“recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality”*. More than ever, pubs and bars, are an important part of the vitality of the town centre, making it an attractive place for people to live in, work in, and visit.
- 5.8 Paragraph 156 also set the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan and that these should include policies to deliver: *“the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and”*.
- 5.9 Under “Promoting Healthy Communities”, paragraph 69 states that:
- “The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. To support this, local planning authorities should aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of Local Plans and in planning decisions, and should facilitate neighbourhood planning. Planning policies and decisions, in turn, should aim to achieve places which promote*
- *opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity;*

- *safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and*
 - *safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas."*
- 5.10 The public house has long been an established part of the community, one that people want to have access to and one that promotes social interaction. It is therefore a valid local planning policy objective to retain public houses in order to provide such a place for social interaction.
- 5.11 Paragraph 70 is probably the most important and we know from discussions with your development control officers that they have referred to this guidance in recent refusals of applications to convert or demolish public houses. Paragraph 126 is about delivering community facilities and services. It recommends that planning policies and decisions should:
- *plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;*
 - *guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;*
 - *ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and"*
- 5.12 The important thing here is that national planning policy advises us that community facilities (including public houses) that enhance the sustainability of local communities should be safeguarded.
- 5.13 Paragraph 28 states that:
- Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. To promote a strong rural economy, local and neighbourhood plans should:...*
- *promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship."*
- 5.14 Although this policy relates to rural areas, we believe that it relates to the retention of public houses in outlying areas of Cambridge such as Trumpington and Cherry Hinton.

- 5.15 This 'sets the scene' for more local policies that clarify which facilities are essential for community needs.

Local Planning Policy

- 5.16 In this section we look at the adopted Cambridge Local Plan and any relevant documents produced so far in the Local Plan Review process.

Cambridge City Council Local Plan 2006

- 5.17 We understand that the Cambridge Local Plan was formally adopted at a meeting of full council on 20 July 2006, following a period of review, which began in 2001.

- 5.18 Saved Policy 6/6 "Change of Use in the City Centre" states that:

"Change of use from A1 to A2, A3, A4 or A5 uses at ground floor level will only be permitted:

a) in primary shopping frontages where the proposal would not harm the contribution the frontage makes to the vitality and viability of the City Centre; and

b) in secondary shopping frontages where the percentage of A1 uses does not fall below 60% (measured by number of units), except for Regent Street / St Andrew's Street (south of Downing Street) where the percentage of A1 uses should not fall below 25%, and Bridge Street (north of Round Church Street) where the percentage of A1 uses should not fall below 40%."

- 5.19 This Policy relates solely to change of A1 retail units in city centre's and seeks to protect their loss to other A uses. This Policy therefore provides no protection for other A uses such as public houses, or for restaurants that were formerly public houses.

- 5.20 We note that Paragraph 6.23 of the postamble states that both the Regent Street/St Andrews Street and Bridge Street secondary shopping frontages have a high proportion of restaurants/cafes/pubs and that these make for a distinctive character.

- 5.21 Saved Policy 6/7 "Shopping Development and Change of Use in District and Local Centre's" states that:

"Additional development within classes A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5 will be permitted in District and Local Centre's if it will serve the local community and is of an appropriate nature and scale to the centre.

Change of use from A1 to A2, A3, A4 or A5 in District and Local Centre's will only be permitted provided the percentage of A1 uses does not fall below 60% (measured by number of units). Change of use from A1 to other uses will not be permitted."

5.22 Again, this policy only protects A1 uses rather than A3 or A4 uses. However, it could be adapted into a new Policy as part of the Local Plan Review and used to also protect all A uses. This would retain sufficient flexibility to allow for a change of use from A4 drinking establishment uses into say A3 restaurant & café uses in response to market changes, but prevent the loss of non-A1 uses to non-A uses such as residential within District and Local shopping parades.

5.23 Saved Policy 6/10 "Food & Drink Outlets" states that:

"Developments for Use Classes A3, A4 and A5 (food and drink) will only be permitted:

a) where the proposal will not give rise to unacceptable environmental problems or nuisance and the individual and cumulative impact of the development is considered acceptable; and

b) it is in an existing centre or is part of a mixed use area in an urban extension or the Station Area."

5.24 There is no element to this Policy which seeks to protect existing public houses. Furthermore, this Policy effectively deters any new public house applications from being made in residential areas – where there might be a demand for a community public house.

5.25 Overall, the 2006 Local Plan policies on change of use of A class uses are absent on the principle of protecting public houses from redevelopment or conversion to other uses. It should be recognised that the loss of public houses was not an issue back in 2006. However, there is a Policy that has regard to the protection of Community Facilities – however, pubs are excluded from the definition of community facilities in paragraph 5.20-23 of the Plan.

5.26 Saved Policy 5/11 "Community Facilities: Protection of Existing Facilities" states that:

"Development leading to the loss of community facilities will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated:

a) the facility can be replaced to at least its existing level and quality within the new development; or

b) the facility is to be relocated to another appropriate premises or site of similar accessibility for its users; or

c) that there is no longer a need within the local community for the facility or that the need can be adequately met at an alternative facility of similar accessibility for its users.

The redevelopment of school sites for other uses will be permitted only if it can be demonstrated that they are not required in the longer term for continued education use."

5.27 While this Policy could be useful in defending applications/appeals to convert public houses pubs are not specifically referred to in the Local Plan. In the policy postamble, community facilities are considered to be those that "*help meet the varied needs of the residents of Cambridge for health, education and public services, as well as social, cultural and religious activities*". We would contend that certain community pubs are capable of providing for these needs particularly those where a meeting space is available. To fulfil the terms of this Policy, Developers are required: "*to provide adequate evidence of a lack of local need, accessibility to users, the capacity of alternative facilities and of the level of demand from other organisations providing community facilities in order to justify the loss of a community facility.*"

5.28 The Policy postamble goes on to request the following information:

- details of site marketing attempts made to attract other community uses for which the premises are suitable;*
- demonstration of site accessibility to users by all means of transport including foot and cycle;*
- details of current or most recent use of facilities;*
- evidence of spare capacity or agreement to accommodate displaced users at other equivalent facilities with similar accessibility for users; and*
- a local survey to establish the level of interest in and viability of the continued use of the premises as a community facility.*

5.29 With the exception of the second and perhaps the fourth bullets, the requirements could quite easily be adapted and incorporated into a policy designed to protect community pubs.

Local Plan Review

- 5.30 A new Cambridge Local Plan is currently being prepared and we understand that the current stage is the preparation and completion of the evidence base and the issues and options consultation is scheduled for June to July 2012.

Planning Policies of other Local Planning Authorities

- 5.31 In this section, we look at planning policies dealing with the protection of public houses as adopted or proposed by local planning authorities elsewhere in England. We will start with those authorities which neighbour or are in the same region (Eastern England) as Cambridge (where applicable). We will then look at planning policies from other local authorities.

Norwich City Council

- 5.32 Norwich City Council is proposing through their Local Development Framework a specific policy that seeks to protect community pubs. The proposed policy forms part of the Development Management Policies Document, which underwent public consultation between 27 January and 24 March 2011.
- 5.33 Proposed Policy DM22 "Provision and Enhancement of Community Facilities" is listed under the Community Facilities section of the document. The relevant section of the proposed policy states that:

"Protection of community facilities

Development resulting in the loss of an existing community facility (excluding community public houses listed in appendix 6) will only be permitted where:

a) adequate alternative provision exists or will be provided in an equally or more accessible location within 800 metres walking distance; or

b) all reasonable efforts have been made to preserve the facility but it has been proven that it would not be economically viable to retain the building or site for its existing use; and

c) the property or site has been marketed to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority in order to confirm that there is no interest in the property or site for the current use or a different community use.

Development resulting in the loss of community public houses, listed in appendix 6, will only be permitted where criteria b) and c) above are satisfied.

Where it is demonstrated that an existing community use is not viable, preference will be given to the change of use or redevelopment to other community uses before non community uses are considered. The redevelopment of all existing community sites and premises should provide a new community facility as part of the proposal.

The involvement of the local community will be sought in identifying the importance of local facilities and in developing appropriate solutions for their retention and enhancement.

- 5.34 So, in order for a community public house to be redeveloped/converted in Norwich, it will be necessary to prove that it is not economically viable to preserve the public house and that the public house has been marketed in order to confirm that there is no interest in it either as a public house or other community facility.
- 5.35 Appendix 6 of the draft document sets out a list of protected pubs and states that: *"Pubs merit protection for their value as heritage assets, whether designated or undesignated. This may include their intrinsic value as longstanding community facilities irrespective of any architectural or historic merit they may possess."* It goes on to say that for inclusion in the list, the building must:

(a) have an established use as a public house or café bar (use class A4); and

(b) have served the community as licensed premises for a significant period of time (1900 or before), or if built after that date, have been purpose built as a public house to serve the local community within a housing area or estate. Priority will be given to protection of public houses which are the last such public house in the area.

- 5.36 The list in Appendix 6 contains some 75 pubs which meet the criteria above but Norwich City Council state that they are seeking views of the local community on whether the pubs listed are the most appropriate pubs to seek to protect. We agree that it may be appropriate to protect a public house in view of its intrinsic value as a longstanding community facility.

Peterborough City Council

- 5.37 Peterborough have a Policy in their adopted Core Strategy Document (Policy CS18 "Culture Leisure and Tourism") which discusses the encouragement and promotion of such developments. The final paragraph states that:

"The existing cultural, leisure and tourism facilities will be protected and enhanced. Planning permission will only be granted for a scheme which would result in the loss of an existing cultural, leisure or tourism facility if it can be demonstrated that the use

is no longer viable, or an appropriate alternative is to be provided, which is at least equivalent to that lost in terms of quantity and quality and is in a sustainable location to best meet the needs of users."

- 5.38 However, this only provides broad guidance and indeed, there is nothing specific to say that 'cultural, leisure or tourism facilities' includes public houses. We note that there are no public house specific policies in the proposed Development Management Policies document.
- 5.39 The glossary to the adopted Core Strategy does clarify that community infrastructure/facilities can include public houses but there is no specific community facility protection policy.

London Borough of Merton

- 5.40 Merton's Unitary Development Plan was adopted in October 2003. Saved Policy L.16 "Protection of Public Houses" states that:

"THE COUNCIL WILL NOT PERMIT THE REDEVELOPMENT OR CHANGE OF USE OF ESTABLISHED PUBLIC HOUSES TO OTHER USES EXCEPT WHERE:

- a. THE APPLICANT CAN SHOW THAT THE PUBLIC HOUSE IS NO LONGER ECONOMICALLY VIABLE*
- b. THE APPLICANT CAN SHOW THAT REASONABLE ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO MARKET THE SITE AS A PUBLIC HOUSE*
- c. THERE IS ALTERNATIVE PROVISION WITHIN THE LOCAL AREA"*

- 5.41 The postamble goes on to say that:

"4.216 Public houses in residential areas can provide a valuable community facility and some public houses have community/function rooms that can be used for a variety of uses. In recognition of the fact that public houses can play a valuable role as a local and community facility established public houses should be protected from redevelopment or change of use. This policy would not apply to public houses within designated town centres (as shown on the proposals map).

4.217 In order to satisfy the tests set out in this policy applicants need to provide evidence clearly showing that the public house is no longer economically viable and that the property has been marketed as a public house for a reasonable period usually no less than a period of 2 years. This is likely to mean showing evidence of the appointment of property consultant/estate agent to handle the marketing of the property and records of how and where the property has been marketed.

Applicants may also carry out an assessment of the needs of the local community for community facilities to show that the public house is no longer needed and that alternative provision is available in the area.

- 5.42 Merton is currently consulting on their Draft Policies and Sites Development Management Document (30/01/12 to 23/03/12). Proposed Policy R5 "Food and Drink/Leisure and Entertainment uses" states that:

"Protection of public houses

(g) Proposals that will result in the loss of a public house will only be permitted where all the following criteria are met:

- 1) the applicant can demonstrate to the council's satisfaction that the public house is no longer economically viable through full and proper marketing; and,*
- 2) there are alternative public houses located within the local area".*

- 5.43 The postamble goes on to clarify that pubs must be marketed for 2 and a half years; and that alternative provision must be within 800m from the site.

- 5.44 We consider both the existing and proposed policies (which are essentially the same) to be useful in terms of defining what is a community public house - particularly that it is those in residential not commercial areas and it is those with a function room. However such a Policy would not be well suited to Cambridge as it would always be possible to show that there is alternative provision.

Other Local Authorities

- 5.45 We have looked through a selection of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) produced by Local planning Authorities across England. These included the following (in no particular order)
- West Berkshire Council – Supplementary Planning Guidance "No.19 Public Houses";
 - Ribble Valley Borough Council – Supplementary Planning Guidance "The Retention of Public Houses in Rural Areas";
 - Huntingdonshire District Council – Supplementary Planning Guidance "Retention of Shops, Post Offices and Public Houses in Villages"; and

- Mid Suffolk District Council – Supplementary Planning Guidance “Retention of Shops, Post Offices and Public Houses in Villages”.

5.46 Clearly, the majority of those above deal with loss of rural pubs. However, we consider it useful to look at their approach and see if anything can be transferred to a more urban setting.

5.47 West Berkshire's SPG has a section setting out criteria to be used in the assessment of applications for development resulting in the loss of a public house. It states that:

“6.1 The criteria to be used in the assessment of applications for development resulting in the loss of a public house, will be as follows:

- 1. whether it would have an adverse effect on the local character, diversity and amenity of the area;*
- 2. whether it can be demonstrated that alternative acceptable public house provision exists (defined in terms of location, size, range of facilities and quality of provision) or can be made available in the local area/community;*
- 3. evidence exists that the loss of the public house would comprise an unacceptable decline in the standard of community services for locals and visitors;*
- 4. whether it can be demonstrated that the public house is no longer economically viable and that all reasonable attempts have been made to sell or let the building as a public house at a realistic price for no less than 6 months*

Any attempts to sell the business at a price which reflects its current use should relate to the business in its entirety, and not to parts of it, for example the buildings without the accompanying garden or car park. Evidence to demonstrate a sale has been unsuccessful would need to include estate agents literature, schedules of potential purchasers and trading figures.

A commercial viability study should accompany any application for redevelopment or change of use. Evidence should be produced to show what measures have been taken in an attempt to return a public house to a viable business. This could include details of commercial initiatives introduced, development proposals for the business etc.

Other Considerations

The partial redevelopment or change of use of a key facility (such as the car park or garden) will not be permitted where it is considered that this may prejudice its

economic viability or future operation. The Council will encourage the combination of services or activities, such as post offices, shops or related brewing functions with the existing public house use. Where redevelopment or change of use is acceptable, all normal planning control criteria would apply, including impact on amenity, design, access, parking etc

6.2 The loss of a public house from a village or rural community can be especially severe if it is the only remaining facility in the area and is a focal point for the community. Public houses in this situation are vital to the wellbeing and social structure of the area. The importance of any particular public house as a community facility can be gauged by discussions with both the Parish Council and local residents.

6.3 It must be accepted that planning authorities cannot control the closure of businesses where there is little or no support and which are not economically viable. In principle, favourable consideration will be given to proposals which may help to support and diversify activities which serve the retention of the public house."

- 5.48 We have already seen parts 2 and 4 of the listed criteria in other policies/policy notes. However, parts 1 and 3 are new. Notwithstanding, we suspect that part 1 (impact on character) would be dealt with as part of the redevelopment application and in most cases if a particular building is considered to be a key part of the local character then it would be listed or form part of a Conservation Area. Part 3 might not apply so well to an urban setting as there are likely to be community centres, libraries, leisure centres etc that can provide the necessary community service to local people.
- 5.49 The Ribble Valley's SPG advises that applicants will need to demonstrate that a public house is no longer economically viable and has been adequately marketed. There is nothing new here. However, the SPG goes on to say that an application will be refused if it is considered "*that the closure of the public house is likely to have a significant detrimental impact upon the visual impact attractiveness and social or economic vitality of the village*". The SPG also discusses alternative ways to keep pubs open including the setting up on micro-breweries, sharing the premises with other businesses including chemists/post office, hiring rooms out to local meetings and offering take away services.
- 5.50 Huntingdonshire's SPG again reflects those criteria that we have seen before. However, they also state that:

"Planning Permission will not be granted for a change of use that would result in the loss of the last remaining public house in a village unless it can be demonstrated that:

(2) There is little evidence of public support for retention of the facility"

- 5.51 Clearly this only applies in this case when it is the last public house in the village and therefore this will not apply to Cambridge. However, there is the potential to adapt something like this into an IPPG for Cambridge. Requiring developers to carry out community consultation beforehand (i.e. to assess local opinions on loss of the public house) and submitting this with the application would not only be in the spirit of localism but also accord with community consultation objectives. The planners could then use this information as an indicator of community value.
- 5.52 Mid Suffolk's SPG again reflects the guidance and advice we have seen elsewhere. However, one key difference is that there is a specific distance given for the assessment of alternative facilities. This is defined as either within the settlement boundary or within 300m of it. This could be modified for use in a policy protecting urban pubs.

Pubs and Places (2nd Edition)

- 5.53 Whilst not an actual Planning Policy or SPG, we consider that this Institute for Public Policy Research document as published in January 2012 is useful in terms of the way it defines community pubs – and that this could have a bearing on the production of new supplementary planning guidance.
- 5.54 Section 1.1 "What is a Community Public House" includes:

"In this report we are concerned specifically with community pubs, which market researchers CGA Strategy define as 'pubs that serve predominately their local residential community'. These pubs make up 57 per cent of the total licensed on trade in the UK (CGA Strategy 2009). These can be distinguished from town centre bars which serve mainly after-work or weekend drinkers and which have been the focus of concerns about binge drinking in recent years. Community pubs can also be distinguished from food-led pubs, which people visit predominantly to have a meal rather than to drink

Community pubs have two distinct but intrinsically related functions. One is as a retail outlet to sell alcoholic drinks and the other is as a place for social interaction (Boston 1975). The drink and the socialising of course go hand in hand: after a few alcoholic drinks, the often random social encounters that occur in pubs become much easier as people shed their inhibitions. A public house without drink would not be a public house.

At the same time, pubs are not just about beer: if everyone visited a public house to drink alcohol on their own, a definitive component of public house culture would be

lost. The community public house at its heart is an institution for social drinking and it is from fulfilling that function that so many of its positive benefits flow."

- 5.55 This would appear to suggest that community pubs are those in residential areas and which are not food focussed. We are not sure that this is correct. The majority of pubs now serve food of every increasing quality, but this does not undermine their role as a local community facility, rather it enhances it and makes them more attractive to women and families.
- 5.56 The Report also mentions at 2.3.2 that there used to be a trend for pubs to serve industrial areas and the male working class population who would go for a pint on their way home. This may no longer apply in the modern landscape but there may be an argument that some of Cambridge's pubs serve office/business uses or other large employment centres that might be outside of the city centre.
- 5.57 Section 3.1 of the report deals with Social Networks. It highlights the importance of pubs as places to meet people and spend time with family. It might be the case then that pubs are more likely to be considered community pubs if they are open to all – for example children (and potentially pets). Such pubs could be considered to offer an inclusive community function.
- 5.58 Chapter 4 of the report talks about how to measure the community value of a public house and discusses the 'social return on investment' (SROI) approach (page 44 of the report). The Report describes SROI as:

"SROI is a way of understanding, measuring and reporting the social, economic and environmental value that is created by an organisation. It enables us to quantify the social costs and benefits of an organisation and express them in monetary terms, even if they don't actually have a price tag attached to them in real life."

- 5.59 We have not set out the full process of assessing SROI in this report as it is explained sufficiently in the IPPR report. However, it could be possible to require developers to carry put SROI on pubs they wish to develop and for this to be a part of supplementary planning guidance. Certainly the IPPR report considers that: *"This type of methodology could be employed by publicans seeking to apply for third sector grants, for example. Or it could be employed by local authorities in seeking to determine which pubs in their area could qualify for business rate relief."*

Policy Summary

- 5.60 The new National Planning Policy Framework seeks to support sustainable communities and in this context public houses may be valued for their economic role in supporting local economies, their social role in providing a local facility social

interaction, and their environmental role in providing an intrinsic part of the cultural and historic heritage of the areas in which they are sited.

- 5.61 The Framework states that local authorities should plan positively for the provision of community facilities such as public houses, guard against their unnecessary loss, and ensure that policies are flexible enough to allow such facilities to modernise and be retained for the benefit of the community (paragraph 70).
- 5.62 Norwich City Council are currently proposing a policy to form part of their LDF that will protect community pubs and require developers to prove they are no longer economically viable and have been marketed as a public house for an adequate length of time. Norwich currently define community pubs as those with an established use and longstanding presence. They are consulting on whether this is the right approach.
- 5.63 Meanwhile, Merton Council have an existing policy (and propose similar in their LDF) which is useful in terms of defining what is a community public house - that it is those in residential not commercial areas and it is those with a function room. Protection of these is then offered on the basis of whether the public house is economically viable, whether it has been marketed (the same as Norwich's approach) but also whether there is alternative provision in the local area. We are not sure whether this last criterion is useful as it is likely, for the most part, that in an historic urban context there are more than likely to be other public houses in a particular local area, however, that doesn't mean that there may be economic, social or environmental reasons to justify their retention.
- 5.64 We also looked at a number of more rural based policies. These offered additional criteria such as (a) whether an adverse effect on local character/diversity/amenity; (b) whether evidence exists to show that the loss of public house comprises unacceptable decline in the standard of community services; and (c) whether there is evidence that there is no public support for the retention of the public house. However, we are not sure whether these all translate well to the urban area.
- 5.65 Finally, we looked at the IPPR's Pubs & Places Report which offers criteria as to what is a community pub. The Report also discusses the social interaction aspect and highlights the value of pubs as places to meet the family. The 'social return on investment' (SROI) approach is also discussed and this could be a useful approach to measuring the value of a public house – potentially one that developers could be required to do as part of the application submission.

Review of Planning Decisions

5.66 In this section, we are principally analysing planning decisions concerned with the loss of or redevelopment of public houses. In particular, we look at a selection of recent national appeal decisions. We also look at the planning history of those pubs that Cambridge has lost in recent years.

Relevant National Appeal Decisions

5.67 We have reviewed a number of the appeal decisions relating to public houses principally looking for any definitions of (a) community use; (b) viability; and (c) adequate marketing. Those decisions we looked at are as follows:

- 37 MANOR ROAD, SOUTH HINKSEY, OXFORD OX1 5AS;
- 38 HIGH STREET, RISELEY, BEDFORD MK44 1DX;
- FORMER PUBLIC HOUSE SITE, THE GREEN, SCHOOL ROAD, MAWSLEY CHASE, MAWSLEY VILLAGE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE;
- THE CROWS NEST, 64-66 HAZLETON WAY, WATERLOOVILLE PO8 9BT;
- THE SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE, ALDERTON, SUFFOLK IP12 3BL;
- THE SWAN, 42 PARK STREET, ST ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE;
- THE WHITE SWAN INN, MAIN STREET, SHAWELL, LEICESTERSHIRE LE17 6AG; and
- WORTHENBURY ARMS, CHURCH ROAD, WORTHENBURY, LL13 0AN (WALES).

37 Manor Road (Ref 100-074-761)

5.68 This appeal concerned a change of use from a mixed use A4 public house and C3 house to a wholly residential use. The site is located within a village just outside of the City Council boundary but whilst considered isolated is not a typically rural location. The public house had closed in 2008.

5.69 The Council were concerned that the loss of the public house would have severe implications for thriving and sustainable communities. Vale of the White Horse's adopted Policy requires evidence on whether the public house is an important local community facility and whether the continued use as a public house would be economically viable.

- 5.70 The Inspector noted that the public had indicated that the public house had been home to some informal groups, that the public were currently operating a 'mock public house' in a house, that the public house garden area was valuable in terms of safe play space for children and that aside from the village hall, there were no other community facilities in walking distance. The Inspector thus considered the public house to be an important local facility.
- 5.71 The Inspector went on to note that there was significant evidence from local residents that poor operation of the public house was a contributory factor to the poor financial return. The Inspector also considered that proposals to increase profitability had not been thoroughly pursued. There were also concerns as to the market coverage for the public house use and the high asking price.
- 5.72 The Inspector concluded with:

There is evidence the public house is an important local community facility and it has not been demonstrated that the continued use as a public house would not be economically viable. The proposal conflicts with the provisions of the development plan, in particular Policy CF5 of the Vale of White Horse Local Plan. For the reasons given above I conclude that the appeal should be dismissed.

- 5.73 The appeal was dismissed on 07 November 2011.

38 High Street (Ref 100-070-509)

- 5.74 This appeal concerned a change of use from a public house (The Five Bells) to a single house. The site is located within a village. The main issue was whether the proposal would result in the undesirable loss of an important community facility. The public house had closed in December 2008.
- 5.75 The Inspector noted that there were two pubs in the village and that the population was around 1000. The Inspector considered that if the Five Bells were lost then there would only be 1 public house for 1000 people and that this would be a disproportionate low level of public house provision. Further the other public house was primarily focused with dining than drinking.
- 5.76 The public house previously offered local sports teams, a quiz, a venue for local committees and other social events. These have transferred elsewhere but the Inspector ruled that these would be better placed operating from a public house – and that the second public house had not taken on these activities. There was therefore an impact on local services and communities.

- 5.77 As with the first case (Oxford), the appellant had not taken steps to diversify the business in this case by adding a kitchen and serving food. Furthermore, there was doubt raised as to the how the asking price had been come to and the financial analysis was considered to be insufficiently thorough.
- 5.78 The appeal was dismissed on 12 January 2011.

Former Public house Site, Mawsley Village (Ref 100-072-932)

- 5.79 This appeal concerned the development of eight houses on a former public house site in a village. The village was a new settlement of 750 dwellings and the land had been allocated in the masterplan as a public house site. Planning permission had previously been granted for a public house but had not been implemented and had lapsed. One of the three issues was whether the proposal would result in the loss of an opportunity to provide a local facility important in sustaining the social and economic life of the settlement.
- 5.80 The Inspector found no realistic alternatives within the village ruling out the community hall (which has a bar) on the basis that it did not serve food.
- 5.81 The Inspector noted that the guide price was set before the commencement of the recession, that there was no indication that it had been revised after this time and that the bulk of the marketing had been during the recession. Furthermore, there was no viability appraisal and the village had grown to 1000 dwellings thus raising the argument that a public house could be sustained locally.
- 5.82 The appeal was dismissed (not just on the above issue) on 12 July 2011.

The Crows Nest (Ref 100-075-933)

- 5.83 This appeal concerned the demolition of the public house and erection of 3 dwellings. The site is located in suburban Waterlooville in a predominantly residential area.
- 5.84 We understand that a previous appeal for 4 dwellings had been dismissed in part because the public house had not been marketed at a realistic price to test whether the premises could be operated as a public house in the future or converted to another community facility.
- 5.85 The main issues were:

- a) Whether the premises are no longer viable as a public house and whether they are viable for any other use which would provide a beneficial facility to the local community.
- b) Whether the public house is important to the local community or it is no longer required for a community use or there is an easily accessible existing or new facility for the community it serves.

- 5.86 As regards the marketing this is discussed at length in the decision and the Inspector notes the improvements from the first application which included approaches to community groups & other local public house/restaurant owners, a reduced asking price, marketing in the rental sector and the use of a signboard. However, the marketing period lasted only 6 months not the 12 as required by the Policy.
- 5.87 The Inspector noted that the local estate had 1,755 homes. There was alternative public house provision within the 2km walking distance set out in PPG13 (as the crow flies) but that not all residents had alternative provision within the 800m distance which the Government's Manual for Streets refers to as a 'walkable neighbourhood'. The Inspector ruled that the 800m distance was more akin to 'easily accessible' than the 2km distance.
- 5.88 The Inspector did go on to say however that if it had been proved that a public house (or other community use) would not have been viable then the issue of ease of accessibility to alternative facilities would not have been an issue. The Inspector concluded that:

21. The overall conclusion is that the appeal should be dismissed because, contrary to CS Policy DM2 and its supporting text, the premises have not been marketed at a realistic freehold or leasehold price for the required full 12 months to test whether they would be viable to either continue in use as a public house or to be used for another facility beneficial to the local community.

- 5.89 The appeal was dismissed on 07 February 2012.

The Swan Public House (Ref 100-067-073)

- 5.90 This appeal concerned the change of use from a public house to a dwelling. The site is located in a village in Suffolk. The main issue was whether there is sufficient justification to go against policies that seek to support services in villages.
- 5.91 The Inspector noted that the public house was within walking distance of a number of dwellings, is close to the church and village shop and its loss would be detrimental to the well-being and needs of the local community. The Inspector agreed that the public house was struggling (and that the financial information supported this) but

that there was no information that a change in ownership would suffer the same issues. There were also issues with how the marketing price had been arrived at. The Inspector concluded with:

11. In conclusion, while I have every sympathy with the appellant's predicament, loss of the public house would be at the expense of wider community interests. The evidence before me does not support a departure from the policy aims of retaining facilities that contribute to a community's vitality. No other matters raised are sufficient to override my conclusions or my decision to dismiss the appeal.

5.92 The appeal was dismissed on 09 April 2010.

The Swan, St Albans (Ref 100-062-173)

5.93 Three appeals were made, one of which concerned demolition of a vacant public house in a Conservation Area, another sought consent for 7 terraced houses and the third a large advertisement hoarding. The public house was located in a town centre fringe area. One of the issues was harm to the community from the loss of public house.

5.94 Whilst not the only issue with the appeals, the Inspector considered that it had not been shown that the viability for alternative uses of the building such as community uses or housing had been fully explored. The Inspector did not give any significant weight to the loss of the community facility as there was plenty of other provision nearby.

5.95 All of the appeals were dismissed on 12 May 2009.

The White Swan Inn (Ref 100-073-341)

5.96 This appeal concerned the change of use from a public house to a dwelling. The site is located in a small village in the countryside. The main issues were the viability of the public house and whether the loss of the public house would represent a socially and environmentally unsustainable form of development.

5.97 The public house had diversified to an extent in that 11 holiday chalets had been allowed in a paddock to the rear (partially implemented) and a house erected on the former garden area.

5.98 The Inspector noted that the public house had made a little profit in 2003-2005 but had effectively been running at a loss since 2006. The business had changed from 2006 onwards with the removal of a Skittles alley and focus on dining. This was coupled with a change to the opening hours and these factors deterred previous

regulars. There were issues with the viability evidence and the Inspector also noted that there no evidence of concerted and varied attempts to attract new customers.

5.99 The Inspector found evidence that the public house had been an integral part of the community until the focus moved towards dining. It was considered that the public house remains as a potential community facility.

5.100 The Appeal was dismissed on 09 April 2010.

Worthenbury Arms (Ref 100-067-165)

5.101 This appeal concerned the loss of and conversion of a public house to two residential units. The public house is located in the countryside. Planning permission had previously been granted (2005) for residential development on the car park and part conversion of the public house to residential. The latter was not implemented and the public house closed in 2007. The main issue was whether the proposal conflicts with policies designed to retain community facilities in rural areas.

5.102 Evidence was provided that demonstrated that the public house was not a viable concern prior to its closure in 2007 and that it had been marketed with no offers received between then and February 2010. The Inspector was therefore satisfied on the issues of viability and marketing.

5.103 The Inspector noted that villagers had expressed concern as regards the lack of anywhere for them to socialise and the impact of the loss on the community but the Chief Planner's evidence to the planning committee suggested that the public house was not fully supported when it had been open.

5.104 The appeal was allowed on 27 April 2010.

Conclusions

5.105 Our main conclusions arising from the above appeal analysis are as follows:

- Indicators to an important local/community facility can include: (a) public house is home to informal groups and sports teams, (b) the public house garden area is valuable in terms of safe play space for children, (c) any other community facilities in walking distance, (d) the public house offers a quiz/is a venue for local committees and offers other social events;
- The poor operation of a public house can be a contributory factor to the poor financial return – and this could be determined using evidence from the public;

- Applicants/Appellants need to investigate proposals to increase the use of the public house business perhaps through complementary functions or diversification;
- Applicants/Appellants need to investigate whether a different business model and/or different owner/operator might result in the public house being more economically viable;
- Inspectors raised concerns regarded the marketing and asking price. For example: (a) Is the marketing strategy & price suitable to the recession? (b) Was there a signboard and did this include all necessary information and not deter any other community uses? (c) Did the appellant make approaches to local community groups and other public house/restaurant operators? (d) Did the appellant market the property for rent as well as sale? (e) Was the property marketed for at least 12 months;
- Inspectors will take account of the number of pubs versus the size of the local population – and they will also take account of the business focus of other nearby pubs (i.e. dining versus drinking) & the characteristics of other local community facilities;
- Inspectors will look at whether the alternative provision is easily accessible – and this is better reflected by the 800m 'walkable' distance than the 2km walking distance formerly set out in PPG13; and

Recent Local Appeal Decisions

5.106 In addition to the above appeal decisions, we are now (as of September 2012) in possession of several local appeals which have prompted some changes to the IPPG. We provide a brief analysis of these appeals below.

The Unicorn, Cherry Hinton (Ref APP/Q0505/A/11/2167572)

5.107 In the case of the Unicorn, the main issue was the effect of the loss of the public house on the provision of local community facilities in the area. In essence, the appeal was dismissed on the grounds of there being no clearly substantiated evidence that there is no longer a need for this community facility. The Inspector commented that no marketing had taken place and that this contributed to a lack of firm evidence that the premises were not of interest to any other operator.

5.108 The Inspector also stated that there was nothing against which to judge whether the pub could be developed and modernised in a way which is sustainable and retained for the benefit of the community. The appeal was dismissed on 19 June 2012.

The Plough, Shepreth, Royston (Ref APP/W0530/A/11/2167619)

- 5.109 As with the Unicorn, the main issue was the effect of the proposed development on the provision of community services and facilities in the area. Crucially, whilst the last use of the premises was as a restaurant, the Inspector decided that as it was formerly a pub there must still be the potential for it to be returned to that use. This is relevant to the decision to include former pubs in the List of Safeguarded Pubs in Section 5 of the proposed IPPG. The Inspector disagreed that the premises could not support a viable business use and also considered the pub to be an important community facility within the village.
- 5.110 Crucially, the Inspector also discussed the marketing process at length. Though the Inspector considered that the minimum 12 month period had been adhered to, there was concern at an ambitious asking price. The appeal was dismissed on 16 May 2012.

The Carpenters Arms, 182-186 Victoria Road (Ref APP/Q0505/A/12/2168512)

- 5.111 In this appeal, one of the two main issues was “whether the proposal would result in the loss of a local facility important in sustaining the social life of the community; and, if it would, whether such a facility would be viable to operate”. In this appeal the Inspector decided that LP Policy 5/11 “Protection of Community Facilities” was in conflict with the NPPF in that it does not refer to public houses. The Inspector decided to treat public houses as community facilities in accordance of the NPPF for the purposes of the appeal.
- 5.112 The Inspector discussed the value of the pub to the community and in doing so referred to both the 400m (5 minute) and 800m (10 minute) walking distances. The Inspector concluded that the appeal proposal would result in the loss of a facility of value to the community.
- 5.113 With regard to marketing, the Inspector commented that there “*was no evidence that it was priced and marketed as a public house for a reasonable length of time, with an agent who specialised in the licensed trade*”.
- 5.114 The appeal was dismissed on 09 July 2012.

Planning Decisions Relating to Pubs Lost in Cambridge

- 5.115 We have also analysed the planning history for previous pub losses in Cambridge. The table below shows each public house and the reasons we have found for its closure – whether planning or otherwise.

Figure 5.1: What happened to the Pubs that Closed (As at 19/03/12)

Public house	Planning History re: redevelopment/change of use/conversion	Owner/former Owner (if known)	When Closed (if known)	Other Reason for Closure (if known)?
The Zebra	None as yet	Ex Greene King	Feb 2012	This link http://tinyurl.com/7xsnj5w states that it was sold to a developer.
The Carpenters Arms	11/1066/FUL Conversion of Public House and letting rooms to residential apartments and first floor rear extension (Refused by Members - APPEAL dismissed – see 5.111 above)	Punch Taverns	August 2011	
Penny Ferry	09/1200/FUL Erection of five 4-bed houses (following demolition of former public house) (Refused - APPEAL ALLOWED)	Greene King		
The Unicorn	11/1105/FUL Partial demolition of single storey rear extension and change of use from public house to single dwellinghouse with access onto High Street (Refused and Appeal dismissed – see para 5.107 above)	Greene King	2011	
Rose And Crown	10/1090/FUL Change of use from public house (A4) with ancillary living accommodation to 6-bed flat (1st and 2nd floors), 1-bed flat (ground floor) and Letting Agent (A2) (ground floor) and basement office (B1) (Approved)	Greene King	July 2008	
The Fleur De Lys	10/1039/FUL for Demolition of outbuildings to existing building. Refurbishment and re-use of existing building with new three storey extension to form student accommodation consisting of 12no studios and 2no 1bed self-contained units (Approved)	Ex Punch Taverns	10 July 2010	This public house became The Fleur Bar & Bistro in 2007 and closed its doors on 10 July 2010.
Queen Edith	10/0815/FUL Erection of 8 dwellings (following demolition of existing Public House) (Refused no appeal)	Punch Taverns	10/12/11	http://www.cambridge-news.co.uk/Home/Public-house-facing-closure-over-12000-tax-bill-09122011.htm
The Royal Standard	08/0766/CL2PD Certificate of lawful use S192 for A3 use (restaurants and cafes) (Approved) 11/0872/FUL Erection of 5 houses and conversion/extension to provide student accommodation (sixteen units) (Refused no appeal) 12/0248/FUL Erection of 5 houses	Bennell Developments	Public house closed 2006	Became a restaurant.

	and conversion/extension to provide student accommodation (13 units) (Pending) CAMRA proposing to submit application to turn back into public house.			
Slug And Lettuce	n/a		Bills Café opened in June 2011	Now a Bills Café/Restaurant/Store
Five Bells (143-145 High Street)	11/0264/FUL Planning permission for the development of six terraced dwellings and associated works (Approved)	Camstead Homes	September 2010? (website said was derelict and vandalised for a year up to Sep 11).	One Councillor opposed the plans at the South Area Committee. Cllr Dryden said: <i>"The Five Bells was a village amenity and a great community public house. With the Unicorn boarded up, the Robin Hood more a restaurant than a public house and plans to make the Red Lion into more of a restaurant, we have lost our last real public house."</i>
Former Hat And Feathers	10/0522/FUL Conversion and extension of former Public House for residential purpose, to accommodate 4 studio (1-bed) flats, and part demolition. Alteration and rebuild of single storey extension to form two 2-bed flats together with associated landscaping, car parking and access arrangements (Approved)	Ex Punch 50/50 Investments Ltd.	2006?	Online Readers Comment dated 19/03/2006: <i>"The Hat & Feathers is now closed, boarded up, and for sale."</i>
The Jubilee	10/0132/FUL Erection of 5 dwelling houses and two studio apartments with associated garden space (following demolition of existing 'Jubilee' public house) (Approved)	Ex-Punch Beechwood Estates Co. (NB same address as Bennell Developments – see Royal Standard above)	Summer 2009	closedpubs.co.uk: <i>"It had become run-down under Punch Taverns' ownership"</i>
Henrys	11/1569/FUL Refurbishment of an existing bar/cafe into a restaurant including replacing 3 windows & adjust the entrance position, the removal of a brick wall to allow the entrance to be rotated by 90 degrees to improve visibility and access (Approved)	Ex Scottish & Newcastle(?) Application by Las Iguanas	?	Now a restaurant.

Cow And Calf	C/00/0311 Erection of 6 dwellings (2 houses, 2 studios - basement/ground floor; 2 maisonettes - first/second floors) together with underground car parking, cycle and refuse storage. (Approved) C/02/1079 Erection of 3No. houses and 3No. Flats/Maisonettes. (Approved)	Beauville Properties	2000?	http://www.cambridge-camra.org.uk/ale/300/cow-calf.html states that it was sold by Council.
Blackamoors Head	Recent online applications suggest changed into a restaurant.	Ex-Pubmaster	2005	Online Reader's comment dated 24/09/2005: "The Blackamoors Head has recently closed, and a Backstreet Bistro has opened in its place."
The Haymakers	n/a	Punch Taverns	July 2011	Landlord states here http://www.cambridge-news.co.uk/Home/Cambridge-public-house-to-close-its-doors-13072011.htm that was due to: "The reasons for that are a lack of business, incredibly high business rates and rent which is unmanageable set by Punch Taverns." Public house is the Hub Candidate.
The Ancient Druids, Napier Street	Changed to a Restaurant	Ex-Charles Wells	2008?	"The Ancient Druids was situated on Napier Street. This was the intended replacement for an earlier public house of the same name situated at 34 Fitzroy Street. However, due to its position by a rear service area of the Grafton Shopping Centre, it eventually failed. It is now a Chinese restaurant." (Closedpubs.co.uk)
Five Bells (126 - 128 Newmarket Road)		Ex Greene King. Currently boarded up and owned by "DAP Cambridge Ltd" (a car supply business).	Closed in 2010, possibly earlier	The public house is used for storage with no plans to change.
The Greyhound	11/1051/CLUED Application for a Certificate of Lawfulness under section 191 for use of building for either A1, A2, A3 or A4 use (Approved)	Ex-Wellington Inns Essex County Council Pension Fund	2008	Online reviews suggest a badly run/run down public house. Lambert Smith Hampton

	12/0255/FUL - Demolition and erection of B1/B2 /B8 use (Pending)			advertising site in December 2011 for retail.
The Grove	Article on the web dated 22/12/11 – <i>“The city’s Sikh Society, which is looking for a permanent meeting place in Cambridge for its members, is hoping to turn a former public house into a community centre.”</i>	Greene King	08/09/2011	Owners Greene King closed The Grove after discussions with Cambridgeshire police’s licensing team.
The Rosemary Branch	11/1042/FUL - development of 8 houses and 3 flats following demolition of public house (Withdrawn)	Ex Punch Taverns Campbell Properties Ltd	Most recent review on Beer intheEvening.com was dated 27/10/11	Web comment - A spokeswoman for Punch Taverns said the brewery sold the property to a developer on March 18 2011
The Locomotive	Now a restaurant.		Between mid 2008 and late 2009	Closed in mid 2008 following Drugs Raid. Review on beerintheevening.com dated 29/11/09 states is now a restaurant
The Golden Pheasant	Became a restaurant. 12/0086/FUL - Proposed residential development (11 dwellings) and retail unit (2 bed flat) at 169 - 173 High Street (Pending)	Ex Whitbread		Sold in 1999 by Whitbreads and became the “Saigon City Restaurant”.
Seven Stars	12/0233/FUL - Change of use from public house and extension to form 5 no. flats (Pending)	Greene King	Open as of 07/03/2012	

5.116 Using a few general assumptions, we can take the following data from the above table:

- There are a total of 24 pubs listed;
- 5 pubs ‘closed’ because they became restaurants;
- 1 public house became a restaurant and then an application for housing¹⁹ was lodged;
- 6 pubs had applications for housing approved;
- 7 pubs currently have applications/appeals pending (or have had refusals for) housing;

¹⁹ Housing includes Student Accommodation and mixed use development that include flats.

- Of the 6 pubs previously or currently owned by Greene King (that we have been able to confirm), 3 have seen applications for housing with 1 approved. 3 pubs simply closed;
- Of the 4 pubs previously or currently owned by Punch Taverns (that we have been able to confirm), 3 have seen applications for housing with 1 approved; and
- Aside from Bennell Developments Ltd and Beechwood Estates Co (who share the same address, could be the same company and have each submitted one application for housing), there is no evidence that applications are being submitted by the same developer or that a developer is buying up pubs as an investment opportunity.

5.117 There are no obvious trends from the above aside from 13 of the 25 being subject to applications for housing. Whilst a number of pubs did 'close' because they became restaurants, only one has since been subject to an application for housing.

5.118 The Penny Ferry Public house was subject to an application for "Erection of five 4-bed houses (following demolition of former public house)". This was refused by the Planning Committee. None of the refusal reasons related to the loss of the public house. A subsequent appeal was recently allowed (14 March 2012). We have reviewed the Inspectors decision and note that paragraphs 5 – 6 deal with the principle of development. The Inspector made no mention of the loss of the public house and its community function (however, this is perhaps not surprising as this was not an issue raised by the Council in either the decision notice or appeal statement).

6. Policy Options & Recommendations

Market Summary

- 6.1 Pubs are a vital part of sustainable communities, providing a place for social interaction to help bind communities together and providing an important part of the economy in attracting tourists, students, young workers and entrepreneurs to the city.
- 6.2 There is no doubt that the public house sector has been facing unprecedented pressure in recent years. The smoking ban, beer tax accelerator, discounted supermarket alcohol, changing consumer tastes, and disproportionately high unemployment in the core young adult market have brought severe challenges to the industry.
- 6.3 Cambridge has not been immune from these national trends with more than 20 pubs closing over the last few years. However, the sector is still strong, and where certain pubs with the right characteristics and location have been taken over by new independent operators or invested in by major national managed pub companies or regional brewers they have turned around their business and are thriving. In particular, there has been a drive across the industry to increase the proportion of income derived from food sales to substitute for declining beer sales by tapping into other markets.
- 6.4 With one of the top universities in the world, expanding research and science parks, and an attractive historic city centre for tourists, it is one of most prosperous cities in the UK. This puts pressure on a housing supply restricted by the Green Belt that surrounds the city. In many cases, therefore, the value of a public house site for residential purposes can be greater than its value as a viable pub business. This is especially the case for larger sites with car parks and pub gardens – the same pubs best able to adapt to the smoking ban and changing trends towards food.
- 6.5 Bringing together a planning policy to help the Council deal with these competing forces is no easy task, however, there are a number of potential policy approaches to the issue of pub closures in Cambridge.

Policy Options

A Market-Led Approach

- 6.6 One option would be to leave things as they are to market forces, with little or no policy to guide applications for the change of use or redevelopment of pub sites.
- 6.7 This could potentially allow the market to dictate the correct supply of pubs to serve local market demand in Cambridge. The closure of failing or underperforming pubs would allow other pubs to benefit from increased custom and thereby enhance their trading and performance.
- 6.8 However, this policy option assumes a perfect market, and due to other existing policy, most notably the Green Belt, and the success of the local economy, Cambridge has an imperfect housing market. If one were to leave the pub sector to the market, then one would also need to remove any other constraints and leave housing development to the market. One would also have to remove all residential amenity policies, licensing and environmental health regulations that make it so difficult to open up a new pub in residential areas.
- 6.9 Moreover, this approach would not accord with national planning policy which requires local authorities to guard against the loss of valued local community facilities including pubs and ensure that they are retained for the benefit of the community.

A Protective Approach

- 6.10 An alternative approach would be to have an effective moratorium to prevent any further pub closures.
- 6.11 However, planning policy cannot stop a pub from being closed if the business fails. Neither, can planning controls prevent pubs from converting to restaurants as a change of use from a use class A4 pub to class A3 restaurant, A2 professional services office, or A1 shop, are all permitted development allowed by the Use Classes Order.
- 6.12 Moreover, this approach would also be against national planning policy which advises councils that their local planning policies must be flexible enough to allow rapid response to changes in economic circumstances and ensure that they are able to modernise in a way that is sustainable.

A Flexible Approach

- 6.13 A third alternative, therefore, would be to develop a policy response which is flexible in allowing pubs to change use to other 'A' class uses – shops, professional services,

restaurants or take-aways, and in turn for such uses to change back to pub use where there is a market. This provides flexibility for those pubs which are struggling to change to alternative business uses while retaining the vibrancy and use of the site as a local commercial community facility which could be returned to pub use in the future if there were a change in the market.

- 6.14 For those sites for which there is no longer a viable alternative 'A' class use, policy could be flexible to provide the site owner with guidance on the detailed information that would be required by the council in order to demonstrate that actively marketing the site to pub, other community facilities and other 'A' use class operators has not resulted in any market interest over a certain period, and that no viable local business can be developed in the site.
- 6.15 To provide protection for the community need that pubs serve, a policy could be formulated which resists the loss of pubs that serve a local market of at least 750 working age adults, but more flexible to those serving a smaller catchment.
- 6.16 Policy could also provided added protection for clusters of pubs considered important for the functioning of the local economy.

Recommendations

Public House Policy

- 6.17 We would recommend a flexible policy that allows for the change of use of public houses within the 'A' use class and provides criteria for the consideration of the redevelopment of such sites to a non-A class use where they may no longer be viable as a commercial community facility. We consider that this is the only policy approach that we believe can address national planning policy and the permitted development rights of pub owners to change use within the Use Classes Order.

Retail Policy

- 6.18 In parallel with a specific policy for public house sites we would recommend that an additional retail policy be fed into the Local Plan Review to provide protection for A2, A3, A4, and A5 use classes within defined primary and secondary shopping frontages of the City Centre and within District and Local Centres. Currently, there is policy (6/6 and 6/7) to control the change of use of A1 premises. However, there is no policy to control the loss of other A use classes to non-A uses.
- 6.19 Modern shopping areas include a range of retail premises across the 'A' classes and this adds to their interest and diversity. This vitality will be adversely affected over time

if there is no policy to prevent residential development on non-A1 uses (including A4 pubs and A3 restaurants) within shopping areas.

Urban Extensions

- 6.20 The current Local Plan is under review and should strategic sites for new housing development come forward in the next plan period, there could be opportunities to provide public houses to satisfy local demand and create vibrant and sustainable communities.
- 6.21 In this context we would not suggest a ratio of one pub per 750 working age adults as used in the rest of this report. That average is derived from much smaller pubs than an operator would seek to develop today. We would therefore suggest consideration of one pub/pub-restaurant per 2,000 – 3,000 new households, co-located with other commercial, retail and community facilities including recreational and amenity open space, on prominent sites with good visibility on the main arterial transport route into and out of the new community.

Area's of Restructuring and Redevelopment

- 6.22 Newmarket Road is an area undergoing particular transition in which a former Victorian shopping parade has been severed in two by a railed dual carriageway and left behind by a largely car bourn new retail park. Two pubs, the Rose & Crown and Five Bells have already closed in this area and turned into alternative business uses. An application has been submitted to redevelop a third, the Seven Stars, for residential.
- 6.23 Cambridge City Council has prepared the Eastern Gate Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to address the widespread recognition of the need to improve the physical environment around Newmarket Road.
- 6.24 We are aware of national and regional pub operators seeking sites for new pubs in prominent sites, on major arterial routes, fronting retail or leisure parks. Therefore, it may be that agreement could be reached with the owners of older pubs which are struggling in locations of major change for redevelopment in return for the provision of a replacement public house (pub-restaurant) nearby.



Report

Appendices



Report

Appendix A

Audit Questionnaire

ID	
Pub Name	
Address	
Postcode	

MANAGEMENT	
Brewery/ Pub Co	
Free House	
Freeholder	
Tenant	
Manager	

FOOD OFFER	
Snack Food	
Pub Food	
Gastro/Fine	

INVESTMENT POTENTIAL	
Function Room	
B&B	
Conservatory	
Beer Garden	
Play Equipment	
Live music, Stand-up	

ENTERTAINMENT	
TV	
Sky	
Pool Table	
Fruit Machine	
Quiz Machine	
Dart Board	
Duke/ Music Box	
Separate Sports/TV Room	

MAINTAINED STANDARD	
Poor	
Average	
Good	

COMMUNITY OFFER	
Pub Team(s)	
Pub Events (e.g. Quiz)	
Meeting Place (e.g. societies)	

PUB TYPE	
Suburban Community Local	
Edge of Centre Community	
City Tavern	
City Bar	
Pub-Restaurant	
Restaurant	
Other (describe)	

DRINKS OFFER	
Cask Ale	

ACCESSIBILITY	
Parking Spaces	
Bus Stop	
Train Station	
Cycle Spaces / Room for?	
Disabled Access	
Disabled Toilets	

FACILITIES		
Garden	Seating	
	Hard Surfaced	Good
		Average
		Poor
	Quality	
Space for Play		
	Play Equipment	
Yard	Seating	
	Seating	
Smoking Area	Covered	
	Heaters	
	Patio	
	Ash trays	
Separate Restaurant		
Bar Area		
Function Rooms		
Manager's Accommodation		
Letting Rooms		

SURROUNDING USES	
Adjacent Property Type	
Residential Properties within 50 m	
Public House within 400 m	

SURROUNDING DEVELOPMENT	
Planned development within 400 m	

PHOTOGRAPHS			
FRONT	INSIDE	YARD/GARDEN	CAR PARK

OTHER COMMENTS



Report

Appendix B

**Audit
Spreadsheet**

IDENTIFICATION			POPULATION		MANAGEMENT		PUB TYPE*					FOOD OFFER*					FACILITIES						
ID	Pub Name	Address	Open / Closed	Wider Catchment All ED pop 16-64 year old within 400m	Catchment Centre Pt pop 16-64 year old within 400m	Brewery/Pub Co	Suburban Community Local	Edge of City Community	City Tavern	City Bar	Pub-Restaurant	Restaurant	Snack Food	Pub Food	Gastro/Fine	Garden	Yard	Over cancel	Smoking Area	Bar Area	Separate Restaurant	Function Room	Letting Rooms
1	Bath House, The	3 Benedict Street	Open	9,041	1,503	↘ Greene King																	
2	Mill, The	14 Mill Lane	bu1	8,124	2,401	University, leased																	
3	Maypole, The	20A Portugal Place	Open	7,103	2,660	Freehouse																	
4	Unicorn, The	22 Church Lane	Open	1,394	108	Enterprise																	
5	Baroosh	8 Market Passage	Open	8,727	1,974																		
6	County Arms, The	43 Castle Street	Open	6,855	2,906	↘ Everards																	
7	Castle Inn, The	36-38 Castle Street	Open	6,855	3,144	Adnams Ale																	
8	St Radegund	129 King Street	Open	6,502	1,617	Freehouse																	
9	Emperor, The	21 Hills Road	Open	5,923	1,656	Enterprise																	
10	Earl of Derby	129 Hills Road	Open	1,607	population	↘ Greene King																	
11	Prince Regent	19 Regent Street	Open	4,441	1,448	↘ Greene King																	
12	Fountain Inn, The	12 Regent Street	Returbished	6,013	2,088	Company																	
13	Baron of Beef, The	19 Bridge Street	Open	6,656	2,660	↘ Greene King																	
14	Snug, The	67 Lensfield Road	Open	3,999	314	Enterprise																	
15	Red Bull, The	11 Barton Road	Open	5,646	1,089	Enterprise																	
16	Thames	68 King Street	Open	5,853	2,935	↘ Greene King																	
17	King Street Run, The	88 King Street	Open	6,032	3,120	Enterprise																	
18	Six Bells	11 Covent Garden	Open	4,943	2,937	↘ Greene King																	
19	Flying Pig, The	106 Hills Road	Open	3,765	1,285	Punch																	
20	Osbourne Arms, The	108 Hills Road	Open	3,158	1,285	Pubmaster																	
21	All Bar One	36 St Andrews Street	Open	6,823	2,262	Butler																	
22	Burleigh Arms,	9-11 Newmarket Road	Open	4,357	1,739	↘ Charles Wells																	
23	Bakers, The	176 East Road	Open	4,851	2,793	↘ Greene King																	
24	Snug, The	170 East Road	Open	5,070	2,391	2 in Cambridge																	
25	Dobblers Inn, The	184 Sturton Street	Open	3,999	2,417	↘ Charles Wells																	
26	Earl of Beaconsfield	135 Mill Road	Open	6,216	3,424	Punch																	
27	Comer House	231 Newmarket Road	Open	2,734	1,406	↘ Greene King																	
28	Boathouse, The	14 Chesterton Road	Open	6,223	2,023	↘ Greene King																	
29	Green Dragon	5 Water Street	Open	3,390	1,339	↘ Greene King																	
30	First & Last, The	18 Melbourne Place	Open	6,367	2,242	↘ Greene King																	
31	Empress, The	72 Thoday Street	Open	5,615	3,470	Freehouse																	
32	Portland Arms, The	129 Chesterton Road	Open	3,940	1,648	↘ Greene King																	
33	Trilli, The	16 Chesterton Road	Open	6,223	2,023	↘ Weatherspoons																	
34	Live and Let Live	40 Mewson Road	Open	4,428	2,630	Freehouse																	
35	Wrestlers, The	337 Newmarket Road	Open	2,672	865	Charles Wells																	
36	Bird, The	73 Newmarket Road	Open	1,793	998	↘ Greene King																	
37	Robin Hood	1 Fulbourn Road	Open	2,305	998	(Eating Inns)																	
38	Cow, The	Corn Exchange Street	Open	8,420	3,200	Orchid Inns																	
39	Sir Isaac Newton	84 Castle Street	Open	6,643	2,314	↘ Greene King																	
40	Rock, The	200 Cherry Hinton Road	Open	4,236	1,626	↘ Greene King																	
41	Rosemary Branch, The	503 Colthams Lane	Closed	899	215	ex-Punch																	
42	White Swan, The	109 Mill Road	Open	6,400	3,128	↘ Greene King																	
43	Milton Arms, The	205 Milton Road	Open	3,476	1,698	(Hungry Horse)																	
44	Hopbitt	11-12 Fair Street	Open	5,342	1,805	Freehouse																	
45	Old Spring, The	1 Ferry Path	Open	4,525	1,520	↘ Greene King																	
46	Jenny Wren, The	80 Complin Road	Open	3,545	1,997	↘ Greene King																	
47	Eagle, The	Benedict Street	Open	8,443	1,503	↘ Greene King																	
48	Castle, The	37 St Andrews Street	Open	4,557	2,262	↘ Greene King																	
49	Carlton Arms, The	Carlton Way	Open	3,687	1,796	Enterprise																	
50	Jolly Scholar, The	1 King Street	Open	9,284	2,572	Punch																	
51	Green Man, The	55 High Street	Open	1,133	293	Mitchell & Butlers (Wellhepoons)																	
52	Regal, The	38-39 St Andrews Street	Open	4,736	2,262	↘ Punch Taverns																	
53	Geldart, The	1 Ainsworth Street	Open	4,254	2,618	↘ Punch Taverns																	
54	Med, The	Penne Road	Open	3,884	1,300	Enterprise																	
55	Devonshire Arms	1 Devonshire Road	Open	6,045	2,666	Milton Brewery																	
56	Cambridge Blue, The	85-87 Gwydd Street (for return)	Open	5,736	2,366	Freehouse																	
57	Kingston Arms	33 Kingston Street	Open	6,254	3,017	Freehouse																	
58	Anchor, The	Silver Street	Open	8,124	2,401	↘ Greene King																	
59	Great Northern, The	1-3 Station Road	Open	3,527	1,552	Punch																	
60	Tram Depot, The	5 Dover Street	Open	4,854	2,753	Everards																	
61	Fort St George	Victoria Avenue	Open	3,938	1,524	↘ Greene King																	
62	Alexandra Arms, The	22-24 Gwydd Street	Open	4,885	2,760	↘ Greene King																	

IDENTIFICATION			POPULATION		MANAGEMENT		PUB TYPE*						FOOD OFFER*						FACILITIES					
ID	Pub Name	Address	Open / Closed	Wider Catchment All ED pop 16-64 year old within 400m	Catchment Centre Pt pop 16-64 year old within 400m	Brewery/Pub Co	Suburban Community Local	Edge of City Community	City Tavern	City Bar	Pub-Restaurant	Restaurant	Snack Food	Pub Food	Gastro/Fine	Garden	Yard	Garden/Yard	Smoking Area	Bar Area	Separate Restaurant	Function Room	Letting Rooms	
63	Seven Stars, The	249 Newmarket Road	Open	2,386	922	Green King	✓									✓			✓					
64	Punter, The	3 Pound Hill	Open	4,810	2,242	Enterprise								✓					✓					
65	Avery, The	69-73 Regent Street	Open	1,255	1,255	Green King			✓					✓					✓					
66	Milre, The	17-18 Bridge Street	Open	2,660		(Mitchells & Butler)													✓					
67	Travellers Rest	Huntington Road	Open	1,335	201	(Beefeater)													✓					
68	Red Lion	20 Mill End Road	Open	3,159	1,020	Green King			✓					✓					✓					
69	Elm Tree, The	Orchard Street	Open	6,187	2,242	Banks & Taylors?													✓					
70	Salisbury Arms, The	76 Tenson Road	Open	4,376	3,080	Charles Wells	✓							✓					✓				X	
71	Clarendon Arms	35-36 Clarendon Street	Open	7,018	1,633	Green King								✓					✓					
72	Waterman, The	32 Chesterton Road	Open	4,376	1,648	Punch	✓							✓					✓					
73	Tally Ho, The	77 High Street	Open	1,771	433	Green King	✓							✓					✓					
74	Ship, The	Northfield Avenue	Open	3,419	2,066	Charles Wells	✓							✓					✓					
75	Grapes, The	19 Histon Road	Open	6,460	3,110	Green King	✓							✓					✓					
76	Golden Hind, The	355 Millon Road	Open	2,786	1,186	Spiral								✓					✓					
77	Granta, The	14 Newnham Terrace	Open	5,771	1,164	Green King			✓					✓					✓					
78	Pickering Inn, The	30 Magdalene Street	Open	5,187	3,877	Spiral								✓					✓					
79	Panton Arms	43 Panton Street	Open	4,085	1,562	Green King			✓					✓					✓					
80	Alma, The	26 Russell Court	Open	4,277	1,562	Green King			✓					✓					✓					
81	Brook, The	25 Brookfields	Open	3,349	1,439	Green King	✓							✓					✓					
82	Ranch, The	100 Histon Road	Open	5,258	2,898	Enterprise	✓							✓					✓				✓	
83	Free Press, The	7 Prospect Row	Open	4,393	2,581	Green King			✓					✓					✓					
84	Man on the Moon	2 Norfolk Street	Open	4,910	3,112	Pubmaster								✓					✓				Music	
85	Revolution	3-8 Downing Street	Open	6,823	2,262	Inventive Leisure								✓					✓					
86	Zebra	80 Maids Causeway	Closed	4,676	1,633	ex-Green King	✓							✓					✓					
87	Carpenters Arms, The	182 Victoria Road	Closed	4,968	2,812	Punch			✓					✓					✓					
88	Penny Ferry, The	110 Water Street	Closed			Green King			✓					✓					✓					
89	Unicorn, The	15 High Street	Closed	3,159	1,199	Green King			✓					✓					✓					
90	Fleur de Lys	73 Humberstone Road	Closed	3,654	1,656	Punch	✓							✓					✓					
91	Royal Standard, The	292 Mill Road	Closed	5,517	2,985	Pubmaster	✓							✓					✓					
92	Slug & Lettuce	34-35 Green Street	Closed	8,727	1,974	Group								✓					✓					
93	Army's Cookhouse	2-4 King Street	Open	9,284	2,572	5 pubs								✓					✓					
94	Japas	9 Saxon Street	Open (rest)	3,999	921	Green King								✓					✓					
95	Haymakers, The	54 High Street, Chesterton	Closed	2,793	1,439	Punch	✓							✓					✓					
96	Queen Edith, The	Wulstan Way	Closed	2,662	912	Ltd (ex Punch)	✓							✓					✓					
97	Golden Pheasant	169 High Street, Chesterton	Closed	3,532	1,318	ex-Whitbread								✓					✓					
98	Greyhound, The	93 Colchams Lane	Closed	1,830	866	ex-Wellington Inns	✓							✓					✓					
99	The Grove	Arbury Court	Closed	3,113	1,607	Green King	✓							✓					✓					
101	St Johns Chop House	21-24 Northampton Street	Open	4,810	2,242	Cambis Cuisine								✓					✓					
102	Feathers	35 Barton Road	Closed			Punch	✓							✓					✓					
103	Jubilee	73 Catharine Street	Closed			Pubmaster	✓							✓					✓					
104	Henry's	Quayside	Closed	5,427	3,877	Koniks								✓					✓					
105	Cow & Calf	Pound Hill	Closed			Freehouse	✓							✓					✓					
106	Meaghona	203 Victoria Road	Open (rest)	7,328	3,103	ex-Pubmaster								✓					✓					
107	Restaurant & Bar	Napier Street,	Open (rest)	5,003	2,269	Charles Wells								✓					✓					
108	Rose & Crown	110 Newmarket Road,	Closed	3,130	2,086	ex-Green King								✓					✓					
109	Five Bells	126-128 Newmarket Road	Closed			Tolly Cobbold								✓					✓					
111	Duke of Argyll, The	90 Argyll Street	Closed	3,292	1,946	ex-Pubmaster	✓							✓					✓					
112	Five Bells	143 High Street	Closed			Unknown	✓							✓					✓					
113	Old Orleans	Mill Lane	Closed			Regent Inns								✓					✓					

* see definition on next worksheet

Definitions

Pub Type

Suburban/Village Community Local

- (local pubs situated within residential areas with a high proportion of regular local trade, usually with pub games and simple entertainment, often with a food offering)

Edge of Centre Community

- (pubs situated in residential areas outside but close to the town centre, possibly within a cluster of niche real ale or live venue pubs, often on an 'alternative' circuit attracting residents and students from the whole city, as

City/Village Tavern

- (Situated in village/city centres. Looks like a pub inside and out, lots of wood, serves ale. Customers include tourists, shoppers, office workers during the day with lunchtime food and could be on the "circuit" for younger trade in the evenings, or could still be food led in evening/weekends for city wide residents and their

City Bar

- (Situated in town/city centres. Doesn't have pub feel, unlikely to serve ales, less attractive to day-time tourists. Trendy, young trade with emphasis on loud piped music. Customers include shoppers, office workers during the day and early evening with lunchtime food and often on the "circuit" for younger trade in the later

Pub-Restaurant

- (Basically a restaurant dressed as a pub, where the emphasis is on food, but where you order from the bar and where you can still purchase a drink from the bar and take it to your table - e.g. Harvester, Beefeater,

Restaurant

- (No longer a pub. You have to wait to be seated and cannot buy drinks from the bar - even if there is one

Other

- (doesn't easily fit within any of above? Describe and number below for reclassification later)

Food Offer

Bar Snacks - Crisps, Nuts, Bread Roll or Sandwich, Cheesy Chips, Tapas

Pub Food - Fish & Chips, Scampi & Chips, Pie & Chips, Sausage & Mash, Lansagne, Pizza at or less than

Gastro/Fine - Steak & Hand Cut Chips, Butternut Squash Risotto, Extravagant Salads, Pork Belly, etc all

Facilities

Bar Area - you can go up to the bar and buy a drink

Restaurant - the building is still a pub with a bar area, but it has a separate room (or part of the pub) in which

Investment Potential

Is there underused space room within the pub, or space for extensions outside, for the services mentioned

For live music/comedy/theatre, is there both space, AND, no adjoining residential neighbours

Accessibility

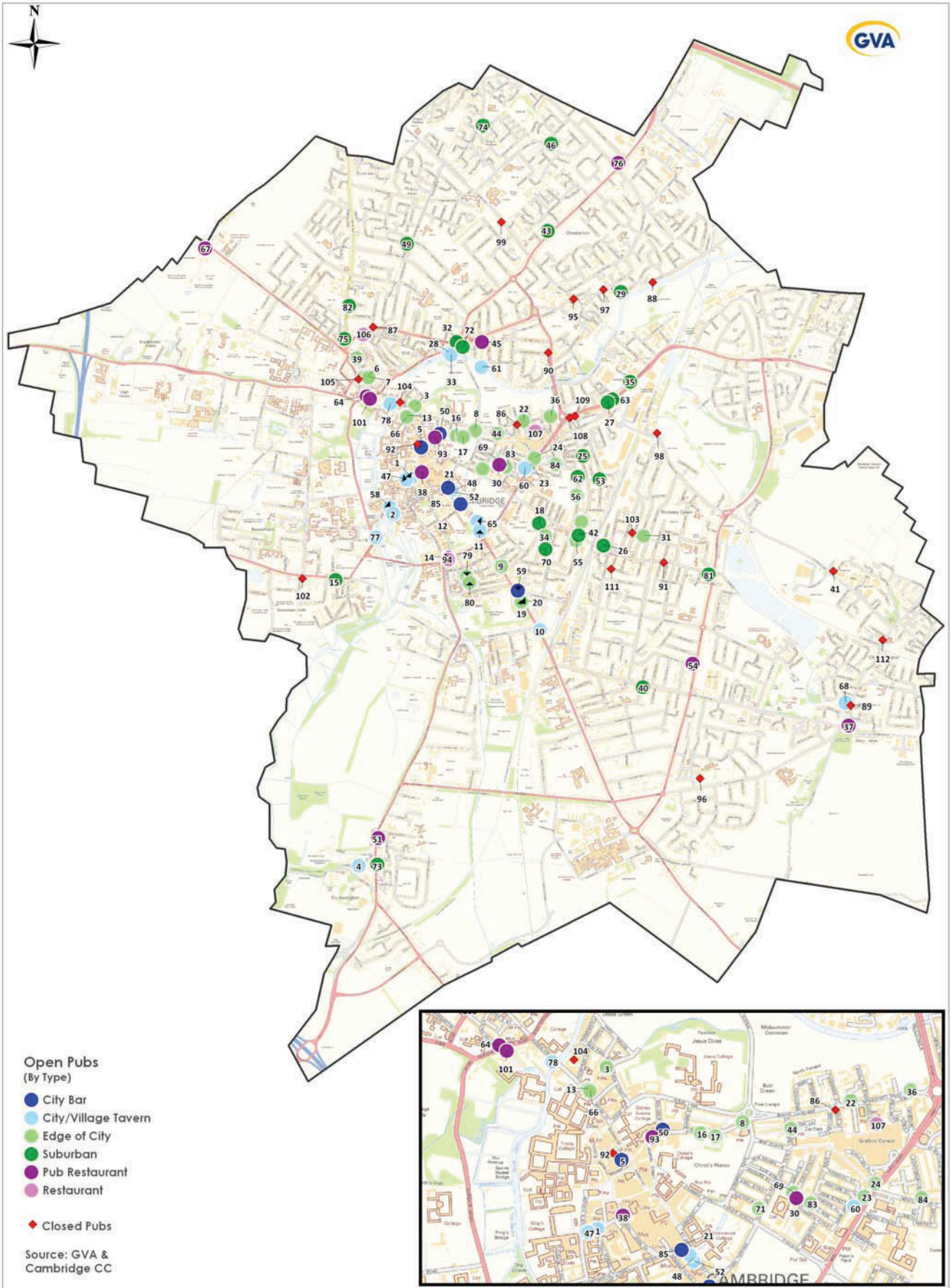
With regard to cycling, is there somewhere within sight of the pub to lock up your bike - eg cycle stands,



Report

Appendix C

Pubs by Type



Cambridge Pub Study

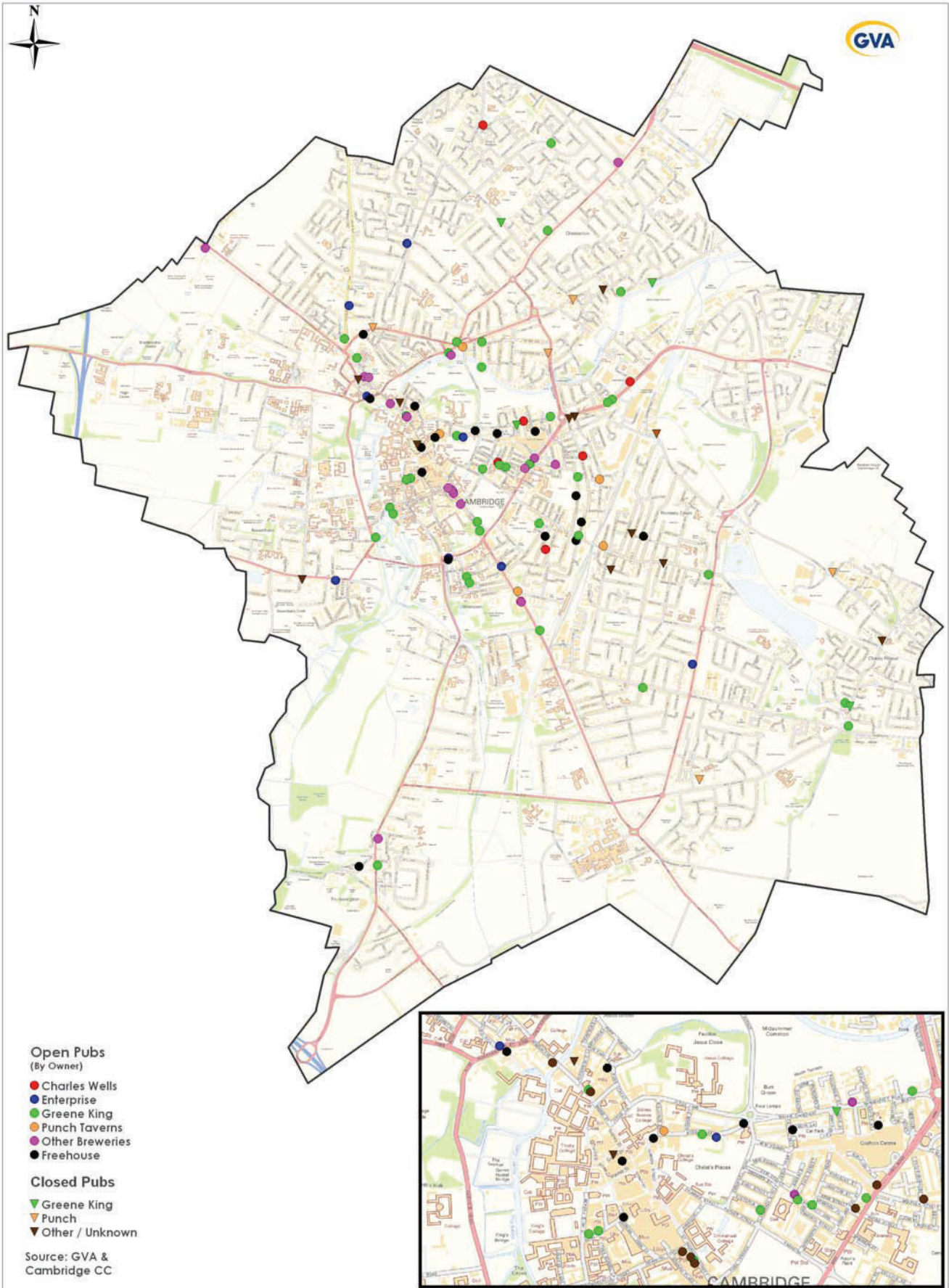
08449 02 03 04
gva.co.uk



Report

Appendix D

Pubs by
Owner



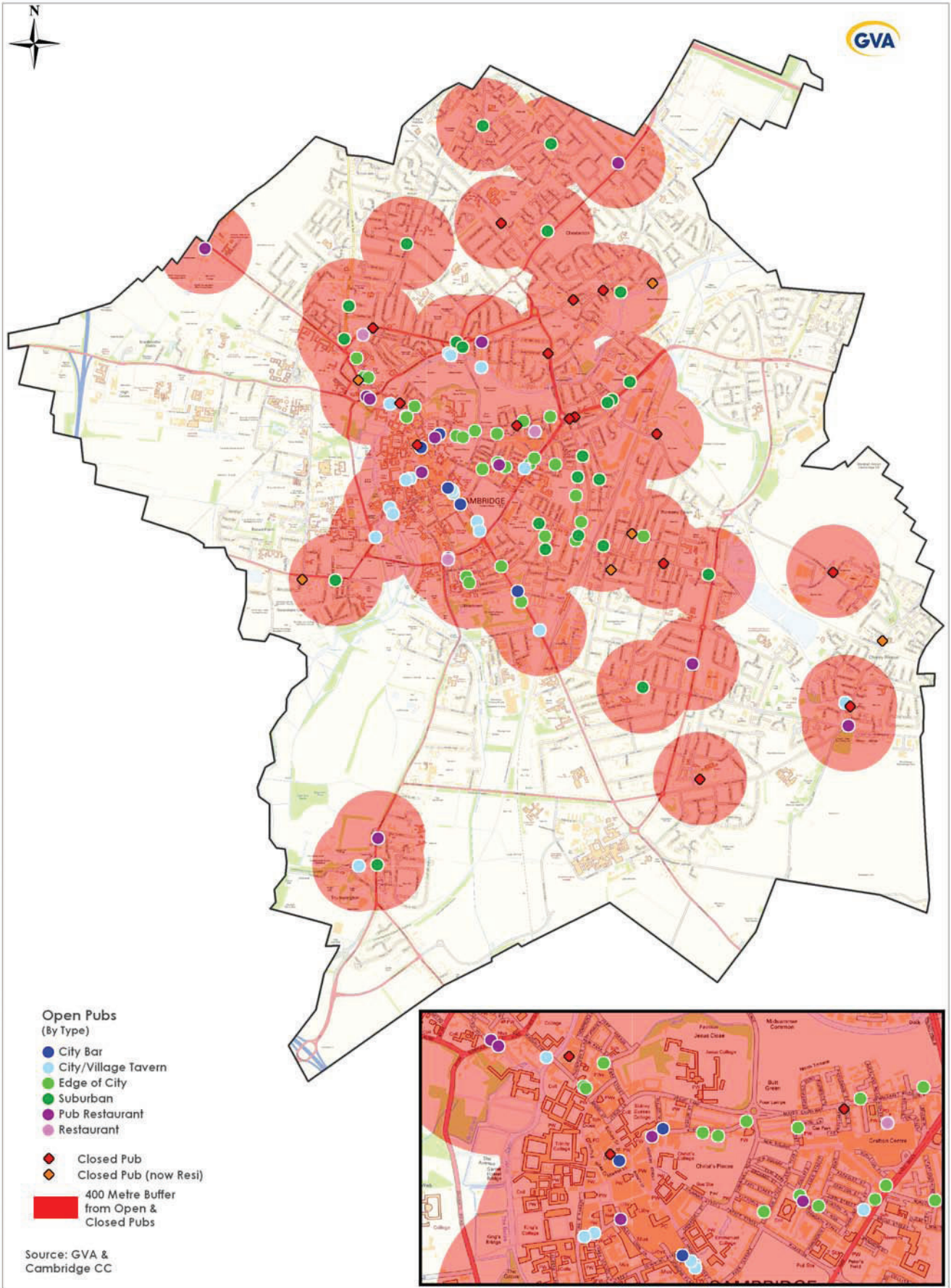
Cambridge Pub Study

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gva.co.uk



Appendix E

Current Areas
of Pub Deficit



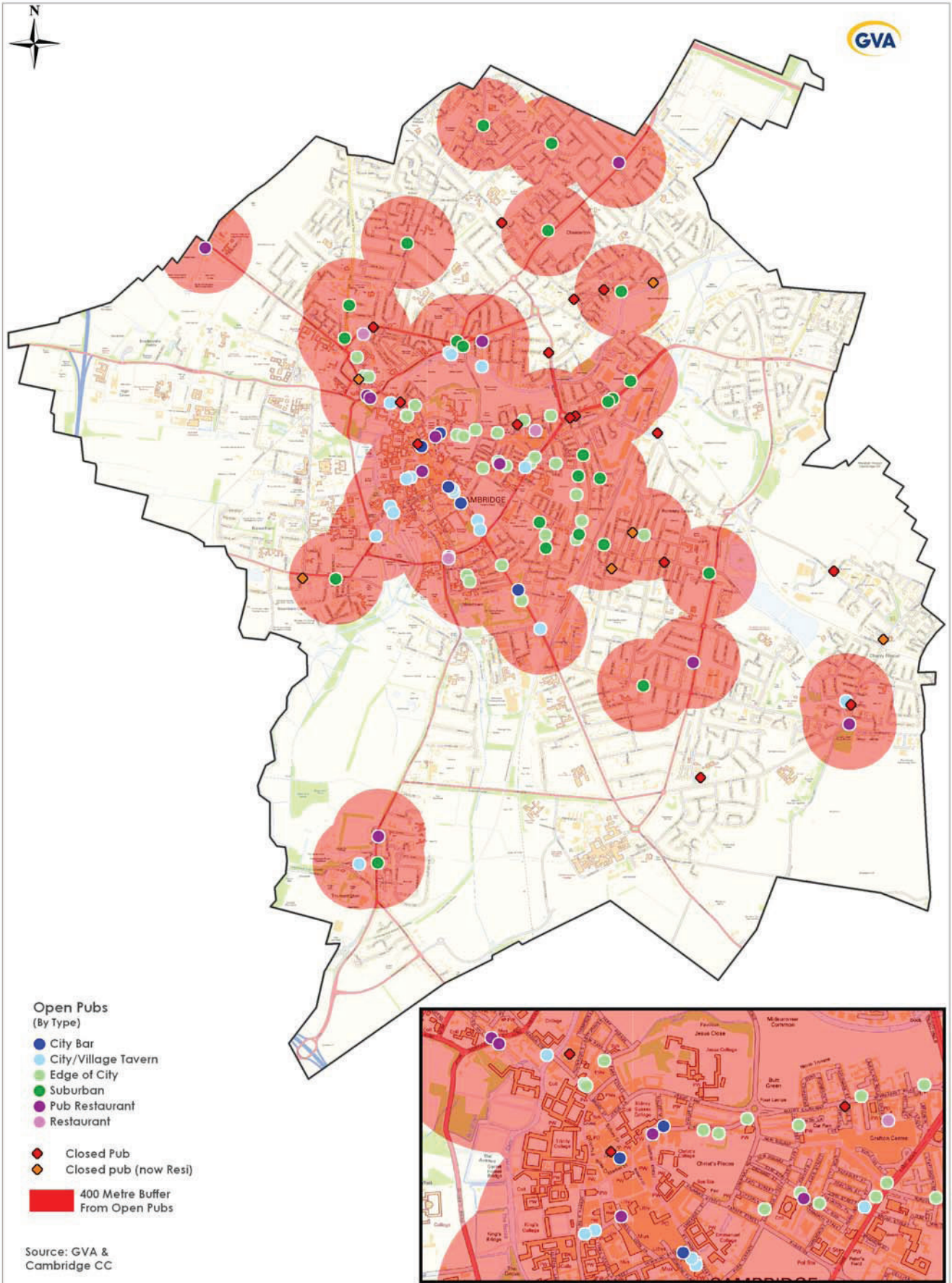
Cambridge Pub Study

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gva.co.uk



Appendix F

Areas of
Deficit with
Closed Pubs



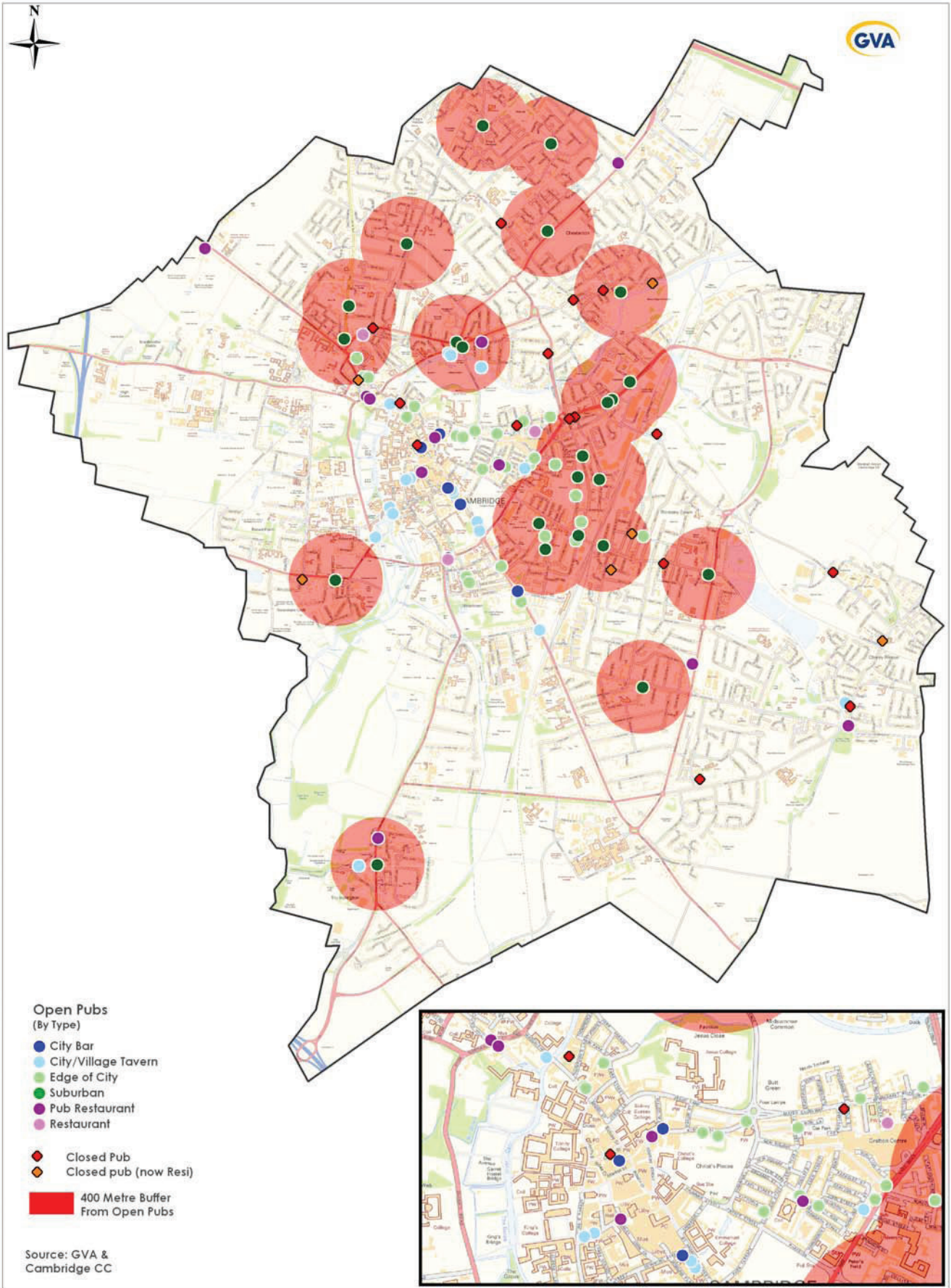
Cambridge Pub Study

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Appendix G

400m
catchment for
local community
pubs



Cambridge Pub Study

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Cambridge City Council

To: Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change:
Councillor Tim Ward

Report by: Democratic Services Manager

Relevant scrutiny committee: Environment Scrutiny Committee 9/10/12

Wards affected: All Wards

COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CONSERVATORS OF THE RIVER CAM

Not a Key Decision

1. Executive summary

1.1 The terms of office for the seven Conservators of the River Cam appointed by the City Council end on 31 December 2012.

1.2 At the Environment Scrutiny Committee on 26 June a new process for making these appointments was agreed. This report updates on progress and highlights the next steps to making these appointments.

2. Recommendations

The Scrutiny Committee is recommended:

- i. To consider the Appointment Panel's recommendation that applicants 1, 2, 3 and 4 (see appendix A) are recommended to the Executive Councillor as the four non-councillor City Council appointments to the Conservators of the River Cam commencing 1 January 2013.

The Executive Councillor is recommended:

- ii. To recommend to Council on 25 October 2012 the appointment of four members of the public along with three City Councillor appointments, to the Conservators of the River Cam commencing 1 January 2013
- iii. To write, on behalf of the Council to those Conservators whose term will end thanking them for their valuable contribution.

3. Background

3.1 At the Environment Scrutiny Committee on 26 June 2012 the Executive Councillor agreed the following:

- i. To instruct officers to arrange an open and public process for seeking applications for some of the City Council appointments to the Conservators of the River Cam.
- ii. That the composition of the seven appointees be three city councillors and four members of the public.
- iii. That criteria be applied to the application process.
- iv. That Council appointees be required to sign up to the Council's Code of Conduct
- v. That the maximum term of office would be normally 3 x three-year terms with thereafter a break period of three years before a re-application can be made. This rule should apply retrospectively.
- vi. That a four-member panel would consider the applications and make recommendations to the Environment Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 9 October 2012. It was agreed that the Scrutiny Committee would not be bound by the recommendations.

3.2 As part of the new appointment process agreed in June, officers in Democratic Services worked with the River Manager at the Conservancy and local Ward Councillors to compile a list of people and organisations with an interest in, and/or knowledge of the river and its use. Information regarding the changes to the appointment process was then circulated to these interested parties. An advert was published on the City Council website, displayed in local Community Centres and placed on Conservancy notice boards and prominent positions along the River Cam.

3.3 Applications were invited over a 4-week period running from Monday 16th July until Friday 10th August and in total 25 applications were received. The 'skills, abilities, knowledge and experience section of each of the applications can be found at appendix A. As explained in the June report and in the application form sent out and read by applicants, the personal information on applicants will not be published. If the Scrutiny Committee wishes to discuss the specifics about individual applications it should do so in closed session as agreed at the June Scrutiny Committee meeting.

Recommended applicants

3.4 An Appointment Panel consisting of Councillors Johnson, Owers, Reiner and Saunders met on Thursday 30th August. The Panel assessed the 25 applications based on the agreed criteria:

- i. An interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use.
- ii. Not a Councillor or officer of Cambridge City Council, Cambridgeshire County Council, other District or Parish Councils in Cambridgeshire. Not a relative or close friend of any current elected member or officer of the Council.
- iii. Live or work in the City of Cambridge.
- iv. Commitment to serve the community, attend meetings and a willingness to take required training and to offer requisite time to perform the duties to the satisfaction of the City Council.
- v. Willingness to sign up to a Code of Conduct applicable to members of the public made Council appointees.
- vi. Must declare any party political membership on the application form.
- vii. Will have disclosed to the Council during the application process any matter in his/her background, which, if it became public, might cause the council to reconsider the appointment.
- viii. Committed to a three-year term of office.

3.5 The Executive Councillor attended this meeting but did not take part in deciding who to recommend. The Appointment Panel all agreed on the four applicants recommended.

3.6 As stated in the June report, applicants have not been invited to address the scrutiny committee or Council about any application (including under the Council's public speaking scheme) as the selection process has been based purely on written applications.

3.7 Regarding the three city councillor appointments, two Liberal Democrat nominations (Ward and Reiner) have so far been received.

4. Implications

- (a) **Financial Implications** – there are none.
- (b) **Staffing Implications** - there are none.
- (c) **Equal Opportunities Implications**

No Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken as part of this review. Councillors will make appointments to the Conservators based on a new process, which is more open and transparent and invites a greater diversity of application. It also takes into account the Council's Vision Statement where citizens feel they can influence public decision-making.

(d) **Environmental Implications**

As part of this section, assign a climate change rating to your recommendation(s) or proposals. You should rate the impact as either:

Nil: to indicate that the proposal has no climate change impact. [Although by its nature, the work of the Conservators is focussed on environmental factors].

(e) **Consultation** – no implications

(f) **Community Safety** – no implications

5. Background papers

These background papers were used in the preparation of this report:
Previous report to the Environment Scrutiny Committee – 26.06.12
Minutes of the Environment Scrutiny Committee – 26.06.12

6. Appendices

Appendix A: Application forms received ('skills, abilities, knowledge and experience' section only)

7. Inspection of papers

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

Author's Name: Glenn Burgess
Author's Phone Number: 01223 457169
Author's Email: Glenn.burgess@cambridge.gov.uk

Application for appointment as a Conservator of the River Cam

My wife and I are riparian landowners. We have lived in our present house which is beside the Green Dragon Bridge since 1989. We therefore live in very close proximity to the river – sometimes, indeed, even too close for comfort!

We own a narrow-boat, “Stourbridge”, which we have kept moored at the end of our garden in Chesterton since it was built for us in 1990. We spend a lot of time on our boat (approximately ten weeks a year). Consequently, I know many people on the river or connected with it, and have built up a detailed knowledge of the river over the past 22 years having the practical experience of living beside it and boating on it.

I have been boating in one way or another for the last 50 years, including nearly 40 years of offshore sailing experience.

I have been a Conservator since 1st January 2007 (paragraph 4.2 of the Scrutiny Committee is inaccurate in that respect), and am thus in my sixth year in post. Before my appointment, I regularly attended meetings of the Conservators. I have served on numbers of sub-committees of the Conservators, including the Finance Sub-committee, the Business Plan Sub-committee and the Licensing Sub-committee.

I am a retired solicitor, and have used my legal knowledge and skills to assist the Conservators. I was part of the team which renegotiated the Interchange Agreement with the Environment Agency after the latter gave notice to terminate the old agreement last year. I drafted the new agreement in conjunction with the in-house lawyer at the Agency. On several occasions on which the Conservators have needed to obtain advice from Counsel, I have assisted in obtaining direct access to a barrister, thus avoiding the need to instruct solicitors. I have taken a leading part in the Conservators’ defence of the judicial review proceedings which were recently brought against them.

Until shortly before I retired, I was joint managing partner of a sizeable firm of solicitors in the City of London, and so have management and business experience.

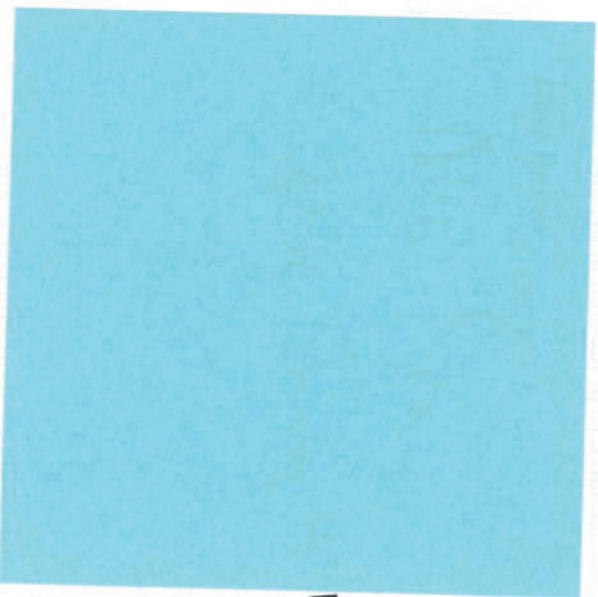
I have a commitment to the local community. I am chairman of the Old Chesterton Residents’ Association, a member of the committee of the Friends of Stourbridge Common (which I helped to found), and a member of the committee of Chesterton Community Association. I am Treasurer of the Friends of Fulbourn Hospital, and a member of the PCC of Little St Mary’s Church.

I have a passionate interest in and commitment to the river. I am a proponent of a strategic review (similar to the Bedford Waterspace Study) which will enable us to formulate a holistic vision for the river corridor, and to enable integrated planning and management of the river and its surrounds.

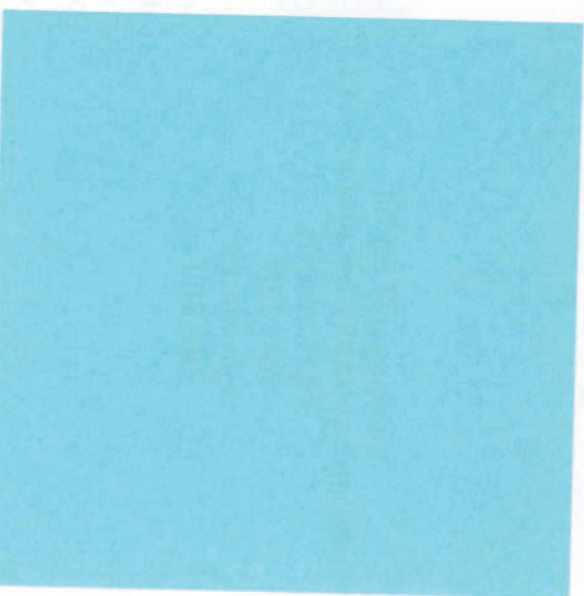
While I may be seen as coming from a particular constituency of river user, I have never regarded my role as Conservator as being to represent any particular interest group. I believe that the job of a Conservator is to enable the Conservancy to carry out its functions as navigation authority in a way which is fair to all river users, and

also to carry on the Conservancy's business in an efficient and financially sustainable manner. On the other hand, I do have an insight into matters which affect the owners of powered craft on the river. For numbers of years (recently, in conjunction with Pip Noon), I have given a presentation to novice university coxes about the river, particularly with regard to powered vessels.

I am not currently the member of any political party.



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25th July 2012

Dear Cambridge City Council,

I would like to apply for the position of Conservator of the River Cam that has recently been advertised.

I have a strong interest in the Cam Conservancy and have attended the majority of their meetings over the last 20 years. I am passionate about the river having spent most of my adult life either working or rowing on the river. I would be very keen to contribute to the management of the river and have a wide range of knowledge and experience that I believe would help. This includes:

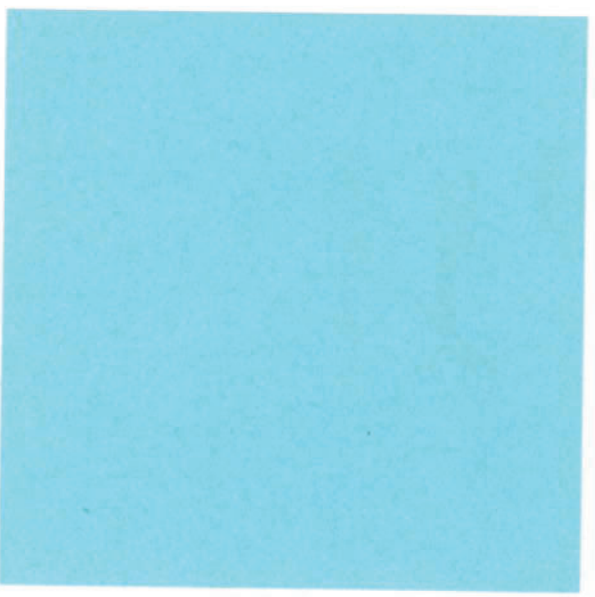
Detailed knowledge of all relevant sections of the River Cam from Batsbite Lock to Byron's Pool.

Broad knowledge of all types of river craft including steel vessels, liveaboards, punts, rowing craft and steel work boats.

Detailed knowledge of relevant Statutory Law and responsibilities of public bodies.

Broad commercial knowledge to include general management, contractual law, employment law, health & safety, risk management, finance and accounts.

I have attached a more detailed summary of my experience to date and have highlighted particular areas where I feel that experience would contribute. If there is any additional information that I can contribute please let me know.





- Relevant Experience

Rowing

King's College Boat Club
1st VIII 1988-1990,
Boat Club President 1990
Coach 1990-2000
Boat Club Steering Committee 2000-2005
KCBC Safety Adviser 2004-2009

1997-1998 Set up business to build new rowing VIII's, ultimately unsuccessful but the result was significant experience in composite boat construction, involving mould making, epoxy resins, carbon fibre and vacuum bagging techniques. These results were transferred to Scudamore's resulting in new, extremely strong, composite ferry punts.

Fitwilliam College Boatman 1998-2000. I was responsible for FCBC craft and the general maintenance of the boathouse (2 years in total). I carried this out on a contract as a part time job around my other responsibilities.

My experience with rowing has given me a detailed knowledge of the river between Jesus Lock and Bottisham.

Powered Craft

I had the steel Riverboat Georgina built to order and operated her for 3 years before selling the business. I obtained my commercial boatmaster's ticket and was a regular skipper of the craft on her trips. Being involved with the contract for and the build of Georgina, I have experience that could be valuable to the Conservator's in terms of ordering new rivercraft. I also have additional experience related to ordering steel pontoons and other floating structures from my experience with Scudamore's that might also be relevant.

I have my RYA powerboat level 2 licence.

My experience with Georgina has given me a detailed knowledge of the river between Jesus Lock and Bottisham Lock as well as reasonable knowledge as far out as King's Lynn.

Sailing

I am a keen sailor and have a strong interest in high speed sailing. I once spent 4 months living onboard a series of small yachts, so I have experience that would be relevant to liveaboard craft. I am an RYA qualified 'Yachmaster Offshore'.

I have been involved in a number of sailing projects including the design and testing of a new type of yacht keel. Again this gives me experience in boat design and build.

Punts

I am the majority shareholder and non-executive Chairman of Scudamore's Punting Company. I have been involved in all aspects of the business from boat building to boat hire. This company has a number of sites on the river and is the largest operator of craft on the Backs.

I am the spokesperson for the Punt Operators Association, which includes all 5 punt operators that have sites on the Backs recognized by the Conservators.

My role at Scudamore's has given me the opportunity to pick up a wide range of commercial knowledge that may have value to the Cam Conservators, such as Health and Safety, Personnel and Financial Management as well as some related legal experience.

My experience with this business has given me a detailed knowledge of the river between Byron's Pool and Jesus Lock.

Isentropic

I am the CEO of a technology company called Isentropic that is developing large scale 'batteries' for the storage of electricity. These batteries are large, in the region of 500 to 5000 tons, and involved mechanical and civil engineering. The company currently has 26 employees and, as part of our development process, we have a very strong focus on both Health and Safety and Risk Management. We use heavy machinery, work at heights, work with electricity, work with both cryogenic and hot materials and large steel pressure vessels.

This gives me experience that could be useful to the Conservators in both managing risks and Health and Safety.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

I have lived in Cambridge since 1965 with Pam my wife and my three children have grown up here. For the past 31 years we have lived in Newnham and access the river directly from our garden. We chose our location because of our love and appreciation for the river.

I have tackled the issue of surface litter simply and directly. By canoe as often as is necessary I clear the river of cans, bottles and plastics. I began to tackle the issue over 20 years ago and the upper river is now far better every summer, even after a spell of fine weather. This interest then extended to the Cam Valley Forum where, with others, as founder members, we took on the bigger task of preserving and enhancing the river valley from the tributaries to the lodes.

After 4 years as a City Councillor, member of the Planning Committee and Chair of Strategy Scrutiny, I stepped down following disagreement on policy issues and in particular my opposition to the conditional support of the guided bus investment programme. I joined the Cleaner Cambridge Campaign group in 2005, to become Chairman 3 years ago. This spring I organized the Cam Clean Up on behalf of CCC and intend to do the same in 2013, hopefully with CVF.

Owning a punt and canoes gives me access to the river as far as Jesus lock. As active members of Cam Rowers, Pam and I also join colleagues every Wednesday and take a quad sculls to Baits Bite lock and back.

I can claim therefore to know the river in some detail from Grantchester to Fen Ditton and update myself weekly through active observation.

I do have friends (not close) who are current City Councillors and am still active politically. However I am not currently a member of any political party and intend to give my support to our preferred candidate at each election time.

I try to take a longer term overview of pressing issues but stay close to the detail.

I believe that Cambridge needs much more accessible water space as it grows and effective management of this precious resource is of the highest priority. There are too many issues that remain unresolved for too long.

I am an active member of Cambridge PPF and the Cambridge 2030 steering group.

3

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

I came to Cambridge as a student of Architecture in and have lived and worked in the city for the past 8 years. Since 2008, I have lived on the river, first at Upware Marina, and for the last two years on a residential mooring on Midsummer Common.

Ever since embarking on a life afloat, I have had a keen interest in the river and the way both navigation and moorings are managed. I joined the Camboaters community group and was part of the successful campaign to keep mooring fees at a reasonable rate. I was elected to Secretary in 2010, and represented Camboaters at the joint Cam Conservancy – Environment Agency meeting in Peterborough in 2011 to discuss the new Interchange Agreement. In January this year, I was appointed Observer to the Cam Conservancy meetings, representing Camboaters.

I am also a rower, with Chesterton, and City of Cambridge Rowing Clubs, and regularly attend the Cambridgeshire Rowing Association meetings. I am part of the CRA sub-committee who meet to discuss river licensing issues. As both a rower and a powered boater, in meetings I often find myself in a position of mediation between the two sets of river users, advocating for the other perspective, and have tried to promote understanding on both sides.

On our boat, Lucky Duck, we often go cruising around the Fen waterways and on to the canals. Beyond the Fens, I have a strong interest in the canals and historic narrowboats, which has led me to take a position as East Representative on the committee of the Historic Narrow Boat Club, an active pressure group for navigational and waterway heritage interests who have strong links with both the Inland Waterways Association and the new Canals and Rivers Trust. This means that I am kept up to date with the changes occurring as the new Trust takes over BW's responsibilities.

If I were to be appointed to the Conservancy, I would welcome the opportunity to serve the river communities which I represent.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

Aprox 55 years of experience on the river. Lived in Horningsea for 40 years so know the river Cam very well. My experience of small craft over the fifty five years is in rowing, sailing motor and steam powered craft on the river Cam and its tributues including the Wash. Held a boat masters certificate for the Georgina five years in a Royal Naval School. Over 40 years seagoing experience in all ranks of the Merchant Navy cumulating in having the qualification of master mariner F.G. for thirty years before retiring. Until retired held a Pilots exemption Licence for the port of Harwich for three ships overall lengths of 210 metres currently Chairman of Horningsea Residents Association.

Skills, Abilities, Knowledge and Experience

I currently reside in Horningsea and have a substantial river frontage.

My son has a Dutch Barge moored at the river end of my garden and during the time I have lived here I have had contact from time to time with the Conservators.

I am attaching my brief CV which indicates that I have had a large rowing experience on both the Cam and the Thames and in addition as a Chartered Accountant I have had many years of experience in Finance and accounting matters

Curriculum Vitae

Name :

Date of Birth :

Marital Status : Married

Education :

Westminster School (1949-1953)
Trinity College Cambridge (1955-1958)
National Service in the Royal Air Force (1953-1955)

July 1958-July 1961

Articled to Harrison Son Hill & Company, Chartered Accountants, qualifying as a Chartered Accountant in 1961.

August 1961-December 1963

A lecturer in Accountancy with Anderson, Thomas, Frankel (now Financial Training) and also undertook normal professional work with that firm.

January 1964-April 1976

Partner in Harrison Son Hill & Company, engaged in all normal professional activities but specialising in all aspects of business advice.

May 1976-September 1979

Having arranged for Harrison Son Hill & Co to be merged with Robson Rhodes continued professional activities as a partner in Robson Rhodes.

October 1979-Date

Having retired from Robson Rhodes set up Michael Harrison & Co Ltd, which provides financial and management advice covering a wide range of subjects particularly international.

1971-2002 An Underwriting Member of Lloyds.

Sports-Rowing

1st Eight Westminster School (1952 and 1953)
Royal Air Force Eight (1954)
Royal Air Force Wyfold Four (1955)
Cambridge University Trail Eights (1955)
1st and 3rd Trinity 1st Eights in Lent, May and Henley crews (1955-1958)
Cambridge University Goldie Eight 1958

Hobbies

Skating, Water Skiing, Clay Pidgeon Shooting and Gardening.

Other Activities

Member Leander Club

Member of Stewards Henley Royal Regatta

Liveryman of Worshipful Company of Chartered Accountants in
England and Wales.

Treasurer New Life Magazine

Treasurer Friends of Horningsea Church

Formerly

Founder Governor and Chairman of British American Drama
Academy.

Member of Merton Conservation & Design Advisory Panel.

Director of Merton Priory Trust

Lay Member of Admissions Appeal Committee for various Merton
Schools

And Treasurer of:-

Wimbledon House Residents Association

RNLI (Wimbledon Branch)

Merton Community Dance

The Busby Society

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

I retired at 50 after working in the oil and gas industry for 32 years based in Houston, Texas.

Eight years ago, I moved to my house in Fen Ditton, called Bumps Lodge, where my garden incorporates frontage onto the river Cam, with riparian rights.

In the time we have lived there the river has given us a lot of fun, relaxation, new friends, and many, many stories that we tell all the time. Not forgetting, quite a lot of work.

Every day, winter and summer, during the eight years I have spent some time during the day either on or around the river. I have been a boat owner on the river during all of this period, I own a cruiser and also a small rowing boat.

I feel that there are not many people who know and understand the river as intimately as I do.

I know a varied group of people from both university and town rowing clubs. During the town bumps, the safety boat has spent the week moored in my cutting every year for 5 years, and in February we revived nine girls from Darwin college who's boat had sunk in the icy river at 7-00am, and who were all suffering from advanced hyperthermia. They plan to buy a new ladies boat this year, and have promised to name it after my wife.

I have come into contact with many of the boat dwellers on the river as I have spent so much time travelling to and from Cambridge.

I know, and have a good relationship with all of the Conservators staff employed on the river.

I have also got to know the wildlife on the river, as a lot of it lives in my garden or in the field adjacent, the rest I see from my small boat. Since living close to the river I have become acutely aware of the environmental issues affecting wildlife.

From seeing what is happening to the bank of my own field, I am aware that bank erosion is a serious problem that needs addressing.

Finally, the biggest asset I bring is my passion for the river, my wife and I just love the river. We travel extensively but can't wait to get back to our garden on the beautiful river Cam.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

I have been involved with rowing on the Cam since 1960 and am still rowing actively in the Cambridge Veteran's eight.

I have organised many rowing events on the Cam and was Chairman of Cambridge Regatta for a number of years.

I have been President of the Cambridgeshire Rowing Association for the past 26 years and take an active part in the affairs of rowing on the Cam including the organisation of events and liaison with the river Manager. I regularly call into the office at Baits Bite to discuss rowing and other relevant matters.

At the moment the Cambridgeshire Rowing Association is intending to build a boathouse at Logan's Way and I am heading the sub-committee in dealing with the Bursars of the Combined Boathouse and Cambridge City Council Property and Building Services.

I am an Observer of the Conservators of the River Cam and have held this position in excess of 10 years. I take an active interest their affairs and often offer advice at their quarterly meetings.

I regularly either walk or run along the banks of the Cam and have an in depth knowledge of all aspects. I worked closely with the local fishing society to draw up a code of practice between the rowers and fishermen.

I was recently involved with discussions on mooring along Riverside and helped the river bailiff carry out width and depth measurements.

I have lived in Cambridge all my life and for many years was a member of the 12th Cambridge Sea Scouts which had a boathouse opposite Jesus Green. From here we would regularly canoe, sail, fish or swim in the Cam.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

My interest in river use goes back a long way, starting with more than 20 years' competitive rowing and coaching (on the Thames). I am now a member of probably the most numerous group of users of the Cam – those who use its banks for recreation, in my case cycling in particular. However I don't want to join the Conservators to represent a particular group; rather I am eager to use my wider experience and capacity to contribute to the Conservators' work as a whole.

My earlier career (see the attached cv for more detail) has given me a broad understanding of a number of relevant issues. As Environment Strategy Director in the Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), then as a senior advisor at the European Environment Agency, I gained a comprehensive understanding of the whole range of environmental questions, including the management of water resources; and of the national, European and international regulatory framework. In my Defra role I was also responsible for managing the Government's relationship with the Environment Agency and British Waterways, giving me a good level of familiarity with these bodies.

I have learned a good deal about effective governance and am confident that I can contribute to the work of a broad-based body like the Conservators. In addition to wide executive management experience, I have shown that I know how to operate effectively at a corporate level – as an executive director at Defra, as a non-executive in the food sector, as a Governor of Kingston University, and as a member of the Associates group of my current company, Beta Technology. I am alive to local issues, having been joint secretary of the Accordia Community and Residents Association since its creation; and my work as a consultant for Cambridge University in 2011 gave me a crash course on how it works.

I work on a limited part-time basis, and would have no difficulty finding time to join the Conservators and to undertake the activity described in paragraph 4 of the Person Specification. I am very happy to commit to at least a three-year term.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

I would not claim to represent any specific group of river users (houseboat owners, rowers, punt operators, etc.) so much as the general body of thousands who appreciate and use Cambridge – residents of the city and neighbouring villages; those who travel to the Cambridge for work or shopping; and the many who visit the city as tourists.

Brought up in Essex, I have lived in Cambridge during three episodes: as an undergraduate studying Engineering at Fitzwilliam College (1968 – 1972); doing a PhD in riverbank stability at Darwin College (1974 -1977); and, since 1988, working at the University of Cambridge in various roles: Director of the Cambridge Programme for Industry (the University's programme of Executive Education, from 1988 to 1998); Director of the Corporate Liaison Office (1998 to 2006) and as Director of Strategic Development in the University's Central Administration (2006 to 2009). From 1988 to the present I have also been a Fellow of Trinity Hall, where I have taught engineering, been Tutor for Graduate Students (1990 to 2006) and throughout been Director of Studies in Engineering. During all this time I have been extensively involved in committee work at every level, both inside and outside the University (a director of regional business-training initiative set up as a company; trustee/chairman of a charity, governor of a Sixth Form College, etc.). As an engineer I am particularly focused on such work being focused and oriented to delivering appropriate outcomes.

During all these periods I have appreciated and used the river and its environs. As an undergraduate and graduate student I rowed. As an adult resident I have punted, walked, cycled and swum along the river, which, together with the exceptional acreage of green space in and adjacent to the city, contributes to the creation of what must be one of the most enviable cityscapes in the world.

There are perhaps two specific reasons why I would value the opportunity to contribute positively to the Conservators' decision-making:

- (i) As a professional engineer, I specialized at one stage in the design and construction of dams and reservoirs, and for a long period ran a consultancy company that concentrated on rural development in its many forms. My PhD involved modeling of the Thames and Mississippi river banks.
- (ii) As a Cambridge resident, I now have the good fortune to live in a house within the city whose garden runs down to a substantial flooded claypit. I took the lead in setting up a company to acquire the pit, structured such that it could be co-owned by the households that border it, but such that individual shares could not be sold, the intention being to conserve in perpetuity what is a rare and precious natural environment. As Company Secretary of the Bolton Pit Co Ltd, I have a keen interest in the good management of the waters of Cambridge.

The Cam is both a rare and precious natural environment and a practical waterway that is validly used by many constituencies. It is important to almost everyone who has anything to do with Cambridge, bridging (if a river can be a bridge!) every possible social, cultural and economic distinction.

(11)

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to)

I am a qualified Architect and Urban designer with particular interest and expertise in landscape and in particular water within the landscape. I have been involved in recent years in the development of a design framework for the Lea River Park in East London - though my work at 5th Studio, an award winning design practice based here in Cambridge - alongside a number of follow on proposals for riverside landscapes and associated infrastructure.

I live fairly close by to the river and enjoy it regularly – punting, swimming (albeit not in the area covered by the conservancy very often), walking and cycling, or sitting out along its banks. However, while I enjoy these aspects of the river, what I would bring - especially from my professional work - is a strategic outlook, and an appreciation of the multiple roles that the river embodies/negotiates (sport, leisure, tourism, extraction, navigation, power (potentially), water supply/outfall, flood protection, cooling, biodiversity, industry, delight, etc. etc.) and an ability to both synthesise these concerns and to think creatively about the opportunities and interface between them. I am practically minded with a grounding and enjoyment of engineering disciplines, as well as being a creative thinker and a good communicator.

I am committed to the ideal of public service to the community in which I live - and would be delighted to make a positive contribution to the on-going management of the river for the good of the city.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

As part of the team of Cam Conservators, under the River Cam Conservancy Act 1922, I would expect to be an active member of this body and would want to be part of any active debate in private but would then expect to agree to the majority decisions taken as a collective body in public.

I am a part owner of a 12 acre piece of river bank on the Great Ouse in Eaton Socon and have therefore thirty years of experience of issues with environmental and leisure activities and the balance of various interest in terms of public and private expectations - a situation which I believe is important for the Cam Conservators. Having recently purchased an evening punt for the river I now feel that special interest in the River here in Cambridge. My home is 300 yards from the river Cam behind the University Boat Houses in the city centre and I have lived and worked in this City for fifteen years having previously lived on the Thames in Wapping and watched that tidal waterway change from a commercial (docking) usage to a transport highway and now an important tourist attraction. These skills and experience could be useful in the discharge of the role. My family have 50 years of history of rowing on this river and as a child we enjoyed the rivers from Bedford to Denver during holiday times with the manual operation of lock gates and fishing.

My schedule allows sufficient time to devote to the work of the team and my involvement in community activities includes being a trustee of the 800 Committee for Cambridge Folk Museum and Chairing the governance group for the East of England for Rethink Mental Illness (a £52 million charity) and also sitting on the national audit committee for this charity. My business skills include law and accounting which must be included in any commercial or not-for-profit organisation together with knowledge of employment law in terms of permanent and casual/internship staffing. I am neither an

officer nor councillor of Cambridge City, Cambridgeshire County or any district or parish council within the County neither am I related to any person who is so involved. I am not a member of a political party neither have I ever been declared bankrupt.

August 10th 2012

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

My interest in the river can stem from my involvement in punting at Trinity Pubs for 25 years.

I feel that the 'backs' are currently over exploited, and in danger of losing the charm and beauty that has underpinned its attraction to locals (like myself) and tourists for many years.

If appointed I would seek to persuade the conservators to address the issue of overcrowding and oversight parts in a way that would be fair to the commercial interests, but primarily for the benefit and safety of tourists, who are the largest single user group of the river, and whose interests are not currently represented on the conservators.

My primary income is not derived from the river, as I work full time for the University and I feel that this gives me a slightly different perspective to other commercial operators.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

I row weekly with Camrowers, a club and charity mainly serving rowers over 50; this includes sessions for members of Forever Active and the University of the Third Age in Cambridge. We work with University colleges and coaches.

My daughter lived for four years on a narrow boat on the river in Cambridge, and I still have some contact with the narrow boat community.

My home is close to boat houses and overlooks the river.

I am a school governor (details again on page 1) and have regular involvement with parents and the county council.

I have been the head of a national non-ministerial department (details are on page 1 of this application) and I am used to public accountability, the need to comply with statutory requirements and the need to balance the interests of different stakeholders.

I have been a college bursar.

I see a key role of public members of the Cam Conservancy as being constructively to challenge its executives; and to protect the interests of all river users, including ensuring an appropriate balance of those interests.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

All of my life I have lived and worked in Cambridge. I am a qualified accountant and a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Certified Accountants. My last employment was with Amgen Ltd, an American Biotechnology Company where I was responsible for all Financial and Legal matters for the UK and Ireland until I retired in 1998.

Since retirement I have undertaken a number of Voluntary Roles, for four years I was an advisor with the Citizens Advice Bureau and I was also a member of the Independent Remuneration Panel for Cambridge City Council for six years. I was also a governor for Castle School (Cambridge) for the first four years of their existence.

For most of my life I have been a member of Cantabrigian Rowing Club having learnt to row at school. I am now an Honorary Life Member, Vice President and The Auditor for the club. I am also a Vice President and The Auditor for the Cambridgeshire Rowing Association (the governing body of local town rowing). I am a Coach Educator for British Rowing and have responsibility to train and assess newly qualified rowing coaches, which includes making them aware of other river user's and their requirements and taking care of the waters we row on.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

I have lived in Cambridge for the last 12 years and greatly appreciate the river, and am therefore happy to help administer it.

I often take visitors out on a punt.

I am very much involved in rowing. I am a member of Rob Roy boat club and am involved throughout the year in:

- Coaching – both college crews and members of town clubs
- Helping run events e.g. as a marshal
- I go sculling – though for pleasure, not completion.

I recently joined in the morning event cleaning the banks of the river.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

Interest/knowledge of River use.

Former rower for Trinity 1st & 3rd, so familiar with River Cam from a rower's perspective. Been resident in Abbey within sight of the River Cam for 12 years. Current location overlooking the Cam means that I observe incidents on the Cam on a regular basis. I am a cyclist and very familiar with the tow path to Baits Bite and its useage.

Not a Councillor / Officer

I am not a Councillor or Council Officer, nor do I have relatives or close personal friends who hold such positions.

Live or Work in Cambridge

I live in Cambridge

Commitment to Serve the Community

I am an active member of the Riverside Area Residents' Association (RARA) and regularly attend and participate in the Cambridge City Council East Area Committee. I am willing and available to serve as a Cam Conservator for a three year term.

Code of Conduct

I am willing to sign up to a Code of Conduct for Council Appointees.

Party Political Membership

I am not a member of any political party

Bankruptcy

I have not been declared Bankrupt

Other Information

I know of no additional information which might cause the Council to reconsider my appointment

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

I have lived and worked in the City of Cambridge over a period of 40 years; for the last 16 years in a house overlooking Midsummer Common and the river Cam. During that time I have been closely involved with the river.

I have practical experience of river use. From my time in the University I have been an active punter on the river - both for social and formal groups. I still use my licensed canoe to paddle up and down the river for pleasure. My wife is an active rower for a City club and I have helped launch boats, push them out for the bumps and marshal during races. I have built up friendships with a number of houseboat residents. My knowledge of fishing is limited to the occasional chat with anglers when walking along the towpath.

I am committed to the local community as a founder member and past chairman of the Friends of Midsummer Common (FoMC). Over the last 5 years we have worked closely with the City Council and the community to help improve the condition of the Common. This has involved many meetings, frequently involving the condition of the river bank, moorings and cattle intrusions. I campaigned hard for appropriate tree plantings along the river bank on the Common and worked with others to create a Community Orchard. I have given much free time to these various activities.

Whilst chairman of FoMC, I did apply for and receive small grants from the Cambridge Community Foundation to help fund the organisation and establish the Orchard. But no money came to me personally. I went on training courses for orchard management with EU support but personal expenditure.

I am NOT a party political member (nor been declared bankrupt). I have attended the occasional Conservators meeting in the Guildhall so am familiar with their mission and procedures. I know Pippa Noon, the River Manager, who I asked to give a talk at the recent FoMC AGM.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

I am a resident [redacted], which abuts on the Tow Path and I am a daily user of the Tow Path along the river Cam for nearly 20 years. I genuinely value of the river and its inhabitants including those swans and ducks.

I am not an elected representative nor employee of the Councils and I have no connection or relation with the current members.

As stated above I am resident adjacent to the river and an admirer of the river and its inhabitants.

I am committed to serve the community under the direction of the Council and other relevant statutory bodies.

I am aware of the existence and its practical values of the seven principles of the Nolan Commission recommendations and I am happy to continue to observe the above principles.

I am a member of the Labour Party and I am the vice chairman of the East Chesterton Branch.

I am clean and never been bankrupt.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

Personal profile

Following a professional background as a solicitor, I was elected the Senior Partner and Chair of the Partners Board of a national law practice with offices in London, Manchester, Nottingham and Richmond (associated office in Edinburgh). I was the Principal of a London law firm and then a Consultant with a Cambridge law firm. Following retirement from full time practice I have joined Anglia Law School (Anglia Ruskin University, East Road, Cambridge) as a senior law lecturer, remaining as a solicitor and maintaining my regulatory, public appointments and community roles.

I have much experience of working constructively and successfully with others in a collegiate manner through board and committee frameworks in the private and public sector. This has led to skills and knowledge at a senior level in planning strategy, business development, governance, consumer engagement and service standards. I am able to apply transferable skills to public appointments and quasi-judicial roles as evidenced below. Working within statutory frameworks, with a commitment to public protection, I have a full knowledge and commitment to public body issues of trust, proprietary and public confidence underpinned by the Seven Principles of Public Life. (The Nolan Principles).

Skills, abilities, knowledge and experience (some examples)

I was appointed as a Board Member of the HMCS Courts Board for Cambridgeshire, Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk. Appointments to Courts Boards were made by the Lord Chancellor and members held a statutory office under the Courts Act 2003. This role required skills to consider performance reports on achievement, regularly during the year, against local and national objectives and service standards to ensure a strategy is formulated, the reasons underlying the performance and where appropriate, recommend action. In essence taking an overall view of the work of the courts in the area. I was able to debate constructively working within this statutory and public framework and balance conflicting views - thereafter taking corporate responsibility for agreed decisions.

I am appointed by the Law Society as a Solicitor Assessor sitting with a Costs Judge and High Court Judge on appeals to the High Court. I am able to analyse and evaluate complex evidence of parties, both oral and written, and apply these skills to key issues, before providing an independent recommendation and accountable assessment. A similar role was undertaken in the Mayors and City of London Court (County Court Jurisdiction) on appointment by the Court.

I am appointed by the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries as a Lay (Independent) member of their Disciplinary Pool – selected to sit on Disciplinary Tribunal Panels, Interim Orders Panels, Adjudication Panels and Appeals. The regulatory activity of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries is overseen by the Financial Reporting Council

(FRC), through its Professional Oversight Board. Another quasi-judicial role is being a Panel Member of the Conduct Committee and Conduct Appeals Committee Panels of the Cost Lawyers Standard Board (an 'Approved Regulator' pursuant to the Legal Services Act 2007 and other prevailing legislation overseen by the Legal Services Board). I am able to demonstrate skills of impartiality, independence and an open-minded approach to facts including being able to take a collective and individual responsibility in the decisions reached. I also have much experience of challenging scenarios and dealing with unexpected contingencies effectively.

I am a Member of the Cambridge City Council's Independent Remuneration Panel pertaining to Councillor Allowances under the Local Authorities (Members Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003. This requires an ability to work collaboratively in critically evaluating facts, a full understanding of accounts and budgets and being able to produce a clear and succinct analyses and digests of arguments put by others.

Further evidence of my commitment to the community was being appointed by the Cambridgeshire Local Education Authority as a school governor to provide governance and constructive advice to an underperforming Cambridge community school with economic and social issues. I was involved in overall strategy and services. I was Chair of the Personnel Committee and on the Disciplinary Appeals Committee. I demonstrated a commitment to the public interest by monitoring, reviewing and evaluating performance within regulatory policy and practices.

I am a volunteer for Cam Sight a registered charity in Cambridge that works with blind and partially sighted people in Cambridgeshire.

As an Academic I teach transferable legal skills. This encompasses writing, and how to develop inclusively, fluent and articulate oral and written communication skills. I regularly write and produce course text and material. I teach students how to communicate effectively and influence others using logic and reason and how to find solutions that everyone accepts.

An interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of some aspect of river use.

I have owned a number of boats and over many years greatly enjoyed using rivers as a basis for my leisure pursuits. Over this period I have acquired much knowledge of the impact of river use upon all stakeholders through this leisure activity – particularly the river Ouse and its tributaries. For example I have had boat moorings at Buckden Marina and St Neots Marina and regularly cruised the river.

This interest has also developed into an environmental and conservation interest, particularly since moving to Cambridge as I live very near to the river Granta/Cam in Kings Mill Lane, Great Shelford. We are about 200 yards from the riverbank. Also at the top of our lane is Rectory Farm and, with the farmer's permission, I regularly walk along the farm track of Rectory Farm which follows the river course. I have particularly enjoyed during the seasons observing the wildlife that use the river and the temporal changes of the river.

Completion of Person specification criteria (not referred to above)

I confirm that I am not a Councillor or officer of Cambridge City Council, Cambridgeshire County Council, other District or Parish Councils in Cambridgeshire. I am not a relative or close friend of any current elected member or officer of the Council. I work in the City of Cambridge.

I have a commitment to serve the community as evidenced above, can attend meetings and am willing to take any training and to offer requisite time to perform the duties to the satisfaction of the City Council. I understand the commitment to a three year term of office.

I am willing to sign up to a Code of Conduct applicable to members of the public made Council appointees. As evidenced above I understand and follow the Nolan Principles in my public appointments. I am not a member of any political party nor have I been declared bankrupt.

To the best of my knowledge and belief there is not ant matter in my background which, if it became public, might cause the council to reconsider the appointment.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

WHILE AT SCHOOL IN CAMBRIDGE I LEARN'T TO SWIM AT SHEEP GREEN AS A MEMBER OF CAMBRIDGE AMATEUR SWIMMING CLUB, SAIL AT CAR SALING CLUB, FISH IN THE TILW POND AND CANOE WITH THE SCOTS ON THE RIVER. THIS ENJOYMENT HAS NEVER LEFT ME.

I HAVE WORKED IN CAMBRIDGE ALL MY WORKING LIFE AND LIVED HERE EXCEPT FOR TWENTH YEARS (1981 - 2007) WHEN I LIVED IN NORFOLK A LONGSIDE THE RIVER BURE. I WAS A MEMBER OF HORMING SAILING CLUB AND NORFOLK BROODS YACHT CLUBS SAILING, RACING AND TEACHING YOUNG CHILDREN THE Rudiments of sailing, RESCUE BOAT AND FIRST AID BEING PART OF MY RESPONSIBILITIES

I WAS TREASURER TO HARRISBURGH CASTLETON, AFFILIATED TO H.N. CASSTOWN SO AM FAMILIAR WITH MEASURE PRECISION, RADIO COMMUNICATIONS, RADAR ETC AND HAVE SERVED ON SEVERAL COMMITTEES RELATED TO THE ABOVE

AM THE BARKS I HAVE OWNED I HAVE BUILT OR WORKED ON FISH CANOES TO WOODEN YACHTS, PUNKING, MECHANICS RIGGING ETC.

FOR THE PAST ~~THE~~ THIRTY FIVE YEARS I HAVE BEEN MANAGING DIRECTOR OR CHAIRMAN OF RETAIL AND WHOLESALE BUSINESSES AND AM CURRENTLY A VAN DRIVER (PART TIME) BASED IN CAMBRIDGE.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

I am managing director of a small company that owns a narrowboat. We hire this boat to people to use for holidays. We have been doing this successfully since 2003. The boat is licensed with the Conservators as a hire craft.

I regularly hire the narrowboat myself from my own company and use it for my own pleasure cruising. I'm a competent boat handler, and very familiar with the river from the point of view of motor boaters. For many years I have also been joint owner of a privately owned punt, with a group of friends. The punt is kept at St John's College in the summer. I also used to cox rowing boats when I was a student, so I have some understanding of the rower's point of view.

My home is by the river (I'm a riparian owner). I have lived here since 2001.

I spent several years on the committee of Old Chesterton Residents' Association, and represented the Association on the project committee for the building of St Andrew's Hall.

My main career has been in the software industry. I have 20 years' experience working as a software engineer, which has included managing other engineers, interviewing applicants for jobs, and so on. I also have several years' experience in running my own company, which, as well as the boat hire enterprise mentioned above, also provides editorial and typesetting services to several long-standing clients. It's therefore clear that I have a proven ability to communicate with a wide variety of people, and am obviously considered trustworthy by many.

I am a long-serving member of the Labour Party. I'm therefore acquainted with several of the Labour councillors (and some of the Lib Dems, too), though I would not describe any of them as close friends.

The contractual relationship that I've mentioned in my application is just that we once hired our narrowboat to the Council for a day, so that the play leaders could use it for training, before they acquired the Play Boat.

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Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

A few weeks ago whilst walking on the riverside footpath at Newnham pool we saw a notice advertising two Cam Conservator posts. I wonder if I can return some of the pleasure gained over the years walking along the river by becoming a Conservator and so help protect the river from over intensive use.

Since we came to Cambridge in 1968 the river above Jesus Lock has become very heavily used, especially by tourists in their hired punts and the 'carrying capacity' of the River must have been approached if not exceeded on a hot summer's day. Has this had an impact on the birds associated with the River? It is a long time since we saw a kingfisher. The swans at St John's College continue to breed successfully on their island but there seem fewer ducks around this year, perhaps due to the very wet weather. Fortunately, it is also a long time since I saw, and reported, a mink in the grounds of St John's College. We not only walk along the river but also keep an eye on the ditches adjacent to the Cam and on Bin Brook on its way through western Cambridge to the Cam. Indeed fish can some times be seen more often in Bin Brook than in the nearby Cam. Is monitoring the ecology of the River a job for the Conservators or the Environment Agency?

Most days I cross the River at Jesus Green Lock and have a quick look at the level and state of the River. Part of my 'day job' is to assess soil erosion and runoff from farmers' fields and the rise and fall of the River gives me an indication of whether I should be checking in the field to see what is happening there. The quality of the water in the Cam is not controlled just by what is happening in the City but mostly by what is happening upstream – nitrate laden water from agricultural land, phosphate from Sewage Treatment Works and the land, and pesticides mostly from the land but possibly also seepage from the former pesticide producing factory at Hauxton, and silt washed from cleaned out water courses as well as from the land, roads and tracks. All these pollutants from diffuse sources may mean the Cam will not meet the criteria set by the Water Framework Directive. Do such matters come within the brief of the Cam Conservators which seems to be largely about use of the River, especially navigation and boating? If not, perhaps they should?

It may well be that my questions are easily answered and I should just look harder for the information. But if not perhaps there could be a role for a Conservator to try to bring together the organisations already involved with those more interested in the ecology of the Cam, such as the Wildlife Trust, Cam Valley Forum, Cambridge Past, Present & Future and angling bodies.

I declare that I am a member of the Cambridge Labour Party.

Your skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

(Please read the person specification before you complete this section. This is the most important part of your application. In particular please illustrate your interest in, and/or evidenced knowledge of, some aspect of river use. You do not have to cover employment history unless you wish to.)

I HAVE SPENT THE PAST 40 YEARS BOATING ON THE GR. OUSE, THE RIVER CAM AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES.

I HAVE SERVED THE CAMBRIDGE MOTOR BOAT CLUB FOR 25 YEARS, BEING COMMANDER IN 2000/2001. AT PRESENT I AM AGAIN VICE-COMMANDER AND WILL BE COMMANDER NEXT YEAR (2013). MY BOATS HAVE BEEN MOTORED ON THE CAM AT CAMBIC FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS.

I AM AN OFFICIAL OBSERVER FOR THE PAST 4 YEARS.

OF THE CAM CONSERVATORS AT THE COMMITTEE MEETINGS. I AM A PAST CHAIRMAN OF THE GREAT OUSE BOATING ASSOCIATION (GOBA) AND STILL AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

I REPRESENT THE INCANIS WAYFARER OF OUR RIVER SYSTEM ON THE ROTAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION (RYA) FOR THE EAST OF ENGLAND AND HOLD A YACHTMASTER OFFSHORE QUALIFICATION (RYA)

I AM A SOCIAL MEMBER OF 99 RIVER CLUBS AND A MEMBER OF THE CAMBRIDGE DIVING & PROFESSIONAL CLUB ALL ASPECTS OF OUR RIVERS AND WATERWAYS ARE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO ME, IN THEIR BOATING, NATURAL & FISHERY.

I AM NOW RETIRED FOR THE PAST 2 YEARS (AUG 08) AND WAS THE MANAGER DIRECTOR OF CAMBRIDGE VIBRATION MAINTENANCE SERVICES LTD (CVMSL) SPECIALISING IN THE STABILITY ON A WORLD WIDE BASIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING MACHINES FOR THE MFD. AND SPACE INDUSTRY. I AM ALSO A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS (FSEE) I ALSO SIT ON THE REGIONAL NAVIGATION GROUP OF THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY,

Skills, abilities, knowledge and experience

I have a long standing connection with the city in which I have lived, apart from four years abroad, since 1964. Before that I was here as an undergraduate reading geography at Girton College, which gave me a somewhat different perspective on the city and its river. I am now retired after a career spent in environmental planning, largely within the public sector.

I have much affection for, and a wide understanding of, the river – both its pleasures and its problems. In the late 1990s, when the late Professor Nevill Willmer convened a group of friends and colleagues who were worried about the pressures on the river and its floodplain, I was asked to help them decide how their concerns might be translated into effective action. The outcome was the Cam Valley Forum, a voluntary organisation which, since it inauguration in 2001, has worked closely with a range of other organisations to protect and improve the river environment. At its inception I took on the role as secretary, and have served as its chair for the last seven years.

The forum works both as a pressure group, commenting on planning applications affecting the river and raising concerns about pollution, and more practically by taking part in litter-picking or removing invasive vegetation. We also organise guided walks and occasional workshops to increase understanding of the river environment and to demonstrate ways in which people can become active in enhancing it. As a result we have helped to establish local river caring groups in villages upstream. In addition to a small number of individual supporters, thirteen river-related organisations are affiliated to the forum, and we work closely with others organisations – including the local authorities, the wildlife trust and the Cam Conservators, who send representatives to our committee meetings. (The appendix below summarises the vision and work of the forum.)

I am also a river user. In summer I swim in the upper river as a member of the Newnham Riverbank Club. I have a particular interest in the history of swimming in the river, and will be leading a tour in the University's Open Cambridge weekend on this theme. And, year round, I walk and cycle beside the river, both for practical journeys and for pleasure.

Appendix: The work of the Cam Valley Forum

The Cam Valley Forum, a small voluntary organisation with big ambitions, wants to see the whole of the Cam catchment area loved and cared for – the rivers Cam, Rhee and Granta and all the small streams that flow into them as well as their associated riversides. We want to be sure that the water is not only clean but that there enough of it in summer – and not too much in the wrong places in winter. We want to see more wet meadows in the upper reaches to help prevent flooding lower down in places such as Cambridge's Riverside. We want to see more riverside trees and patches of wet woodland, the riverside commons and green spaces free of litter, and streams and river banks free of invasive plants such as the non-native floating pennywort. We love to see people enjoying the river in ways that do not harm the wildlife and landscape and, crucially, we want to encourage many more people to look after, and improve, the watercourses and riversides near their homes.

To achieve this vision the forum works closely with other organisations that have responsibilities for, or interests in the river, including local authorities, the Cam Conservators and the Wildlife Trust. The planning authorities consult us on development proposals that affect the river and

riverside land. We take part in removing litter and invasive vegetation from the river and riverbanks. For some years we have been keeping an eye on pollution and changes in aquatic plants; in this connection we recently challenged the Environment Agency's use of chemicals to control weeds over a long stretch of the Cam near Audley End. We have just begun, with the Wildlife Trust, to survey and monitor streams the changes in the riverside flora more comprehensively, and we plan to extend this monitoring to include invertebrate surveys focusing on vulnerable sections of the river, such as near the former factory site at Hauxton. We also run guided walks and occasional workshops to increase understanding of the river environment and to raise awareness of ways in which people can become active in enhancing it. To this end we have been able to make small grants towards improvement projects and to help and encourage local river restoration groups.