

APPENDIX A

Cambridge City Council

Annual Monitoring Report

December 2013

Covering the period 1st April 2012 – 31st March 2013

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List of Abbreviations

	Definition
AAP	Area Action Plan
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
ASHE	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
BfL	Building for Life
BfL12	Building for Life 12
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CATS	Cambridge Area Transport Strategy
CCC	Cambridge City Council
CHP	Combined Heat & Power
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CiWs	City Wildlife Site
CLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
CPERC	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre
CSR	Cambridge Sub-Region
DPD	Development Plan Document
DPH	Density Per Hectare
DPSSC	Development Plan Sub Scrutiny Committee
EEDA	East of England Development Agency
EERA	East of England Regional Assembly
ELR	Employment Land Review
EU	European Union
GCP	Greater Cambridge Partnership
GO-EAST	The Government Office for the East of England
Grade I	Listed Buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important.
Grade II	Listing Buildings that are nationally important and are of special interest.
Grade II*	Listed Buildings that are particularly important and of more than special interest.
ha	Hectares
HESA	Higher Education Statistics Agency
HMO	Housing in Multiple Occupation
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
HSSA	Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
IPPG	Informal Planning Policy Guidance
JDCC	Joint Development Control Committee
JSGIC	Joint Strategic Growth Implementation Committee
JTF	Joint Transport Forum
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
Local Plan Review	The process of the creation of the Local Plan 2014, which will replace the Cambridge Local Plan 2006, once adopted.
MW	Megawatt
NHB	New Homes Bonus
NHS	National Health Service
NIAB	National Institute of Agricultural Botany

List of Abbreviations

	Definition
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (succeeded by the CLG)
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RDA	Regional Development Agency
RGF	Regional Growth Fund
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy (also known as the East of England Plan)
S106	Section 106
S29	Section 29 Committee
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuD	Sustainable Drainage Systems
TIF	Transport Innovation Fund
TSCSC	Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire

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Important Note:

Cambridge's planning policy framework is in a transition phase, with the 2006 adopted local plan (with its end date of 2016) being replaced by a new local plan, to be adopted, hopefully, in late 2014 (with an end date of 2031).

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) makes reference to both plans, adopted (2006) and emerging (2014).

Where the Local Plan 2014 is referred, it should be noted that this plan is still draft and may be subject to change prior to adoption. However the council believes it is appropriate, for the purposes of this AMR, to cautiously make reference to this emerging plan as part of this monitoring and reporting document.

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) provides background information on the city and highlights the issues that need to be considered when reviewing or developing planning policies. *Cambridge Today* (Chapter 2) and the Contextual and Local Indicators (Appendix A & B) provide a general picture of the city, for example, how many people live in Cambridge, how many students there are and the unemployment rate.

All analysis of policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 from previous AMRs has been used to inform the policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission, which will replace the Cambridge Local Plan 2006. Therefore this year's AMR sees less commentary and policy analysis of the 2006 Local Plan and instead provides more information on the progress of the Local Plan 2014 and its associated documents.

Local Plan Progress (Chapter 11)

The council has recently consulted on its Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission document (July 2013). The consultation ran from 19 July to 30 September 2013. Any suggested changes to the Plan following this consultation will be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination, along with the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission and the evidence base which was used to inform the creation of the plan (this is expected to take place in spring 2014). An independent Planning Inspector will inspect the plan, and make any recommendations for changes to the plan. South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council have submitted a request for a single Planning Inspector to assess both plans to enable joint issues to be assessed comprehensively.

The Inspector may also hold a series of examinations in public on issues that the Inspector feels requires further investigation. People who have requested to appear at examination will then be invited to attend the examination to provide further information. Any major changes that are then required to the plan may be subject to a further round of consultation before it is adopted. It is envisaged that the plan will be adopted in Winter/Spring 2014/15; however this is dependent on progress made during the examination.

Designing Cambridge (Chapter 3)

118 completed sites of nine or above dwellings, were monitored in the 2012/13-year. The average density of these sites was 128.60 DPH, 100% of these sites had a density of 50 DPH or more. This indicates that Cambridge continues to make the best use of land for development. (Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2013).

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Conserving Cambridge (Chapter 4)

In response to the Cambridge Issues and Options 2 consultation in January/February 2013 a number of additional Protected Open Spaces were proposed by residents. The council has assessed the sites and has now included them, where they meet the criteria for assessment, in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. If adopted these additional sites would increase the total hectares of Protected Open Space by 4.98 hectares making a total 748.57 hectares.

In 2012/13, the Central Conservation Area was extended include the Castle and Victoria Road Conservation Area. Over the course of the next monitoring year, a number of Conservation Areas will also be reviewed, these are: Brooklands Avenue Conservation Area; Southacre Conservation Area; Newnham Croft Conservation Area; Kite Conservation Area and Central (Historic Core) Conservation Area.

There have been no significant changes to the areas of biodiversity importance in Cambridge, although 0.45 hectares from the Long Road Plantation City Wildlife Site boundary has been lost as part of the ongoing Trumpington Meadows and Clay Farm development.

Living in Cambridge (Chapter 5)

A total of 482 dwellings (net) were completed in the 2012/13 monitoring year and 135 affordable housing units (gross). All developments of 9 or more dwellings were completed at 50 dph or greater.

The council's Housing Trajectory (Appendix D) has been monitored using existing site allocations from the 2006 Local Plan, sites of 10 or more dwellings with planning permission and allocations identified in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. The council's objectively assessed housing need is currently identified in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission as 14,000 (between 2011 and 2031). This year's housing trajectory is assessed against the council's new objectively assessed housing need. It demonstrates that Cambridge has the potential to meet the objectively assessed housing need with a surplus of 91 dwellings, when taking into account predicted windfall and new allocations in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission.

The council is currently demonstrating an adequate five year land supply, with a surplus of 2,182 dwellings

The council is also currently updating its Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). It is envisaged that a draft Affordable Housing SPD is to be completed ready for consultation before the submission of the Local Plan 2014 to the Secretary of State for examination, with an aim to adopt the document alongside the Local Plan 2014.

Enjoying Cambridge (Chapter 6)

The Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission has included new policies on the City Centre; areas of major change and opportunity areas. These are designed to protect and enhance specific retail areas in Cambridge, including Mill Road, Fitzroy /Burleigh Street/Grafton Centre and Mitcham's Corner.

Working and Studying in Cambridge (Chapter 7)

The Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission forecasts a growth of 22,100 net additional jobs in Cambridge to 2031, including a net gain of some 8,800 jobs in the B use classes

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(offices and industry). Growth on this scale would generate a net demand for around 70,200 sqm of additional floorspace or 7.4 hectares of land.

The Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission document has sought to make changes to the way business uses are dealt with. In particular the new local plan looks at protecting all business employment space through Policy 41 – Protection of Business Space. Evidence suggests that there is a need to protect employment land from pressure to redevelop for other uses e.g. residential use.

Overall there have been gains in employment floorspace of 11,176 sqm this year (2012/13) and losses of 11,742 sqm demonstrating that the amount of floorspace available for business use has remained stable. A Total of 1.88 hectares of employment land were lost to residential use.

Connecting and Servicing Cambridge (Chapter 8)

A draft transport strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire was prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council in partnership with Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council. The consultation on the draft strategy ran from 19 July to 14 October 2013. The emphasis of the draft strategy is to support sustainable development particularly in relation to the high level of planned growth in the Cambridge area.

The A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement scheme was open to public consultation and closed on the 13 October 2013. The proposed scheme involves improving the A14 trunk road between Cambridge and Huntingdon, together with widening works on the A1 between Alconbury and Brampton, over a total length of approximately 25 miles. A preferred route for the scheme is expected to be announced in late 2013.

Areas of Major Change (Chapter 9)

Many areas of major change are now underway including development on Trumpington Meadows, Clay Farm, Glebe Farm the station area (CB1) and Addenbrooke's. Most of the development allocated at Cambridge East will now not come forward in the foreseeable future. However, the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission has safeguarded this land for development after 2031 through Policy 12: Cambridge East in combination with the jointly adopted Cambridge East Area Action Plan.

Implementation (Chapter 10)

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Draft Charging Schedule was subject to a second formal round of consultation between 28 October 2013 and 9 December 2013. It is proposed that examination and adoption of the CIL will follow on from that of the Cambridge Local Plan 2014. Commencement of use of the CIL is anticipated to be in early spring 2015.

Development Monitoring Framework (Chapter 12)

Policy targets linked to output indicators, delivery mechanisms and partnership working have been identified in Appendix M of the Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. These targets reflect real world developments that can be directly influenced by the development plan, for example housing completions and provision of open space. Once the Local Plan 2014 is adopted, these targets will be reported back through the council's Annual Monitoring Report.

1 - Introduction

Introduction

- 1.1 Comprehensive monitoring is essential in order to establish whether the council is succeeding in promoting and managing the future development of Cambridge. Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 established the statutory need for monitoring to be integral to policy-making and introduced the requirement for an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Section 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (as amended) covers the mechanisms that will be triggered if policies and allocations are not being met.
- 1.2 Guidance issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) - in March 2005 and updated in October 2005 and July 2008 (ODPM, 2005a & CLG 2008) - was revoked in a letter from Bob Neill (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State) dated 30th March 2011 (CLG [online], 2011b). This means that there is no longer a requirement to produce a set of Core Indicators as in previous years' AMRs. There is merit in continuing to monitor these local indicators, therefore they can be found in Appendix B of this year's AMR.
- 1.3 The Localism Act 2011 has removed the requirement to send an AMR to the Secretary of State. However, there will still be a requirement to produce this report (at least annually), and it will be published on the council's website annually.
- 1.4 To be a robust and useful document and approach the AMR should:
 - cover a period which is no longer than 12 months and cover a period which begins with the end of the period covered by the previous report;
 - contain a review of progress for each of the documents in the council's Local Development Scheme (LDS – the project plan for plan and programme making in each council);
 - identify any policies from Development Plan Documents (DPDs) or any previous local plan policies that are still in place but are not being implemented;
 - produce a housing trajectory including net annual completions for the relevant AMR period and the net annual completions since the adoption of a housing requirement policy;
 - include information on Local Development Orders adopted by the authority, reasons for their creation or reasons for the revocation of such orders;
 - make the AMR available on the council's website as soon as possible following completion.

This AMR meets the requirements as set out above and many of the additional elements as set out in the now revoked guidance.

Policy Context

- 1.5 The Cambridge Local Plan was adopted on 20 July 2006. The Secretary of State issued a formal Direction on 2 July 2009 saving the majority of policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006. Only those policies listed in the Direction are now formally part of the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 (See Appendix I for a list of deleted policies).

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- 1.6 The Cambridge Local Plan 2006, two Area Action Plans and six Supplementary Planning Documents have been reviewed to establish the extent to which they are compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The analysis showed that there is significant overall compliance with the NPPF.
- 1.7 The council's review of the Local Plan 2006 is well underway, the council has produced and consulted on the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission (which will replace the Local Plan 2006) and is currently preparing to submit the plan to the Secretary of State. The current estimated date for adoption is Winter/Spring 2014/15. This process is referenced throughout this document as the local plan review. Further information on the progress and preparation of the Cambridge Local Plan 2014 can be found in Chapter 11.
- 1.8 The Regional Strategy for the East of England (Revocation) Order 2012 came into force on 3 January 2013¹. As such, the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (East of England Plan) (2008), the Regional Economic Strategy (2008) and the remaining policies of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan (2003) were revoked during this monitoring year.

Topic Chapters

- 1.8 The topic chapters of the AMR are structured in the same way as the Local Plan 2006. This makes it easier to select and review an area of interest. In addition, Contextual and Local Indicators can also be found in Appendices A and B respectively to enable quick access to these results.
- 1.9 Most chapters have been split into 5 or 6 sections. These sections are explained in more detail in the paragraphs below:
 - Introduction
 - Use of Policies
 - Issues to Consider
 - Target Based Policies and/or Other Indicators
 - Conclusion & Actions
- 1.9.1 The *Introduction* establishes the key issues and information for the city.
- 1.9.2 *Use of Policies* This involves straight-forward recording of the key policies (from the 2006 Local Plan) used in planning decision-making. Previous AMRs have investigated reasons for policy usage when necessary. In many cases, under-usage of policies has occurred because there have not been any relevant applications or because policies have been used only in pre-application discussions by Development Management. As the Local Plan 2014 is heading towards submission to the Secretary of State, this years commentary with regard to policy usage has been reduced. All comments on policy usage from previous AMRs have been used to aid in the development of the Local Plan 2014 policies. To view the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission visit <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/draft-local-plan-2014> . Appendix C of this report lists all local plan policies and their associated usage

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/3046/made>

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over 2012/13 year. This year's policy usage figures are higher than the previous year by 9.53%.

1.9.3 *Issues to Consider* - Information such as the emergence of new policy documents, background evidence or schemes are also included in this chapter.

1.9.4 *Target Based Policies and/or Other Indicators* - A number of policies in the local plan are based on thresholds and/or targets, which trigger provision of some kind. The provision of affordable housing through Policy 5/5 is one such example. For this AMR, a limited number of policies have been selected for monitoring in this way. Analysis of this work will show how successful the council is at implementing these policies or whether there are any issues that need to be addressed.

1.9.5 *Conclusion & Actions* – This section identifies any actions that will be taken during the coming year and pulls together key issues and concluding comments for the chapter.

1.10 Some chapters such as the Local Development Scheme, Areas of Major Change and Living in Cambridge have been laid out differently as more detailed content is required. A change in format helps to ensure ease of reading.

The Housing Trajectory

1.11 The approach to monitoring and the housing trajectory has been adapted this year. The council's Housing Trajectory (Appendix D) has been monitored using existing site allocations from the 2006 Local Plan, sites of 10 or more dwellings with planning permission and allocations identified in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. The council's objectively assessed housing need is currently identified in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission as 14,000 (between 2011 and 2031). This year's housing trajectory is assessed against the council's new objectively assessed housing need. Further information on housing and the council's five-year land supply can be found in chapter 5.

2 – Cambridge Today

- 2.1 Cambridge has an area of approximately 4,070 hectares and is located around 60 miles north-east of London. It is best known as the home of the University of Cambridge (which is made up of 31 colleges).
- 2.2 Results from the 2011 census show a ‘usually resident’ population in Cambridge of 123,900. This indicates that the population of Cambridge has grown by 13.8% since the last Census figures in 2001.² Census population density calculations show Cambridge as having 30.4 persons per hectare, significantly higher than that of the rest of the county which reveals an average density of 2 persons per hectare.
- 2.3 The 2011 Census shows that out of a population of 123,900, 16,500 people live in communal establishments. The average household size is 2.3 persons per household.
- 2.4 The 2011 Census also estimates that Cambridge has 3,300 short-term non-UK residents. The total figure for the whole of Cambridgeshire is 4,100.
- 2.5 Usual resident population by age group shows that Cambridge has a high percentage of residents in their twenties (25%), whilst 22% of the population is 19 years old or under.

Age Range	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	%
All Ages	621,200	123,900	100%
0-4	36,800	6,700	5.41%
5-9	33,700	5,100	4.12%
10-14	34,800	5,000	4.04%
15-19	39,500	10,200	8.23%
20-24	44,200	18,100	14.61%
25-29	41,700	13,400	10.82%
30-34	41,900	11,400	9.20%
35-39	42,700	8,500	6.86%
40-44	46,300	7,700	6.21%
45-49	45,900	7,100	5.73%
50-54	39,500	5,900	4.76%
55-59	35,700	5,400	4.36%
60-64	38,200	5,000	4.04%
65-69	30,000	3,800	3.07%
70-74	23,200	3,000	2.42%
75-79	18,700	2,700	2.18%
80-84	14,500	2,300	1.86%
85-90	9,100	1,700	1.37%
90+	4,800	1,000	0.81%

- 2.6 The latest population estimates put the population of the city at 126,500 (Cambridgeshire County Council [online] 2012 [online]) for 2012. Cambridge is the

² <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/Census+2011.htm>

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main settlement within a rapidly growing sub-region. As a county, Cambridgeshire³ encompasses over 627,200 people living in surrounding villages, new settlements and market towns. The figures in Appendix A illustrate that student numbers the University of Cambridge and Anglia Ruskin University. In the 2012/13 year 19,290 studied at the University of Cambridge in comparison to 19,232 in 2011/12.

- 2.7 The city is enclosed by a Green Belt, the boundaries of which have been the subject of recent planned changes to allow for more sustainable growth in the Cambridge area. These developments will provide more homes for key workers and other groups and increase the population of the city further. The county council's Interim 2011 mid-year population forecasts (released in 2012) estimated that, the population is projected to rise to 140,400 by 2016: an increase of 11% since 2012 and to 151,600 by 2026 an increase of 21%. By 2031, the population is expected to rise by 22% and reach 154,500.
- 2.8 The 2011 Census demonstrates that ethnic minorities constituted around 17.5% of the total population. People of Asian ethnicity were the next largest group in the city (7.4%) next to those of white ethnicity, followed by Chinese (3.6%), those of mixed ethnicity (3.2%) and then those of black ethnicity (1.7%). 19.1% of students were from ethnic minorities (Office for National Statistics, 2001 [online]).
- 2.9 Cambridge is an internationally renowned historic city attracting over 4.1 million visitors a year (East of England Tourism, 2008). The city has a renowned landscape setting protected by a Green Belt with historic and cultural associated areas, such as The Backs, Grantchester Meadows and Stourbridge Common. Cambridge has 822 listed buildings on the National Heritage List for England. 67 are Grade I, 52 are Grade II* and 703 are Grade II. Some of the entries, such as those for Colleges or terraced houses include more than one building or property; therefore overall numbers may be considerably higher. The city has 6 Scheduled Monuments and 11 Historic Parks and Gardens. There are 11 Conservation Areas designated in the city totalling 957.22 hectares. This represents 23.52% of the city's area. 1,032 buildings are designated as being of Local Interest.
- 2.10 The city is an acknowledged world leader in higher education, research and knowledge based industries. It has a prosperous and dynamic economic base in high technology, research and development and related service sector industries. The success of the high technology industry in the area, termed the "Cambridge Phenomenon", has generated considerable interest and debate in recent years. Biotechnology, health services and other specialist services also play a major part within the local economy. In early 2006, the city had 16,518 jobs within 461 high technology firms. By early 2008, employment levels had remained roughly the same at 16,577 but the numbers of firms had reduced slightly to 410. Biotech employment within this amounted to 5,543 jobs in 2008. High tech employment overall reduced from 18% of all employment in 2006 to 17% in 2008 (Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2006) Unemployment levels are relatively low at 2.1% in April 2010 below the regional and national averages of 3.2% and 3.9% respectively (ONS: Claimant Count cited in Nomis [online], 2013).
- 2.11 Cambridge and the surrounding rural district of South Cambridgeshire provide over 152,800 employee jobs (ONS: Annual Business Inquiry 2008 cited in Nomis

³ Cambridgeshire consists of Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire, Fenland, Huntingdonshire, South Cambridgeshire Local Authorities unless stated otherwise

2 – Cambridge Today

[online], 2013), approximately 88,100 of which are based within the city boundary. Cambridge's total jobs figure is 100,000, which includes the self-employed, Government-supported trainees, HM Forces, and the employee jobs figure mentioned earlier in the paragraph (ONS: Jobs Density 2008 cited in Nomis [online]). Cambridge's labour demand is higher than its available workforce, with a jobs-to-working age population ratio of 1.13 (ONS: Jobs Density 2008 cited in Nomis [online], 2013).

- 2.12 Cambridge is well served in terms of strategic communication. Cambridge has direct infrastructure links to the A14 and M11 providing easy access to London and the Eastern port of Felixstowe. A short drive along the A14 also leads you to the A1, one of the major road networks linking the north and south of the country. Access to London by rail is quick and easy, taking approximately 50 minutes from Cambridge. Cambridge is also within an hour's drive of the international airports of Stansted and Luton and less than two hours from Gatwick, East Midlands and Birmingham Airports. Cambridge International Airport is a privately owned airport based in Cambridge. The airport provides the flexibility of a local airport and benefits from direct access to London, the East of England and beyond⁴. The nearest major ports to Cambridge are Felixstowe (which is directly linked to Cambridge via the A14 road network), Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Ipswich and Harwich in Essex. Smaller ports such as Wisbech and King's Lynn are only 40 miles away.
- 2.13 As a small city, Cambridge does however suffer from a number of serious local transport problems, particularly in relation to traffic congestion on radial routes and in respect of public transport capacity in the city centre. The 2008 Place Survey showed that 50% of resident respondents ranked the level of traffic congestion as the issue that needed the most improvement in Cambridge. The 2011 Citizens Survey highlighted that residents ranked the reduction of traffic congestion and pollution as the second most important priority for the council (<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/sites/www.cambridge.gov.uk/files/docs/citizens-survey-2011.pdf>)
- 2.14 A draft Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire (TSCSC) has been prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council in partnership with Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council. The county council recently held a public consultation which ran from 22 July to 14 October 2014. Responses are being analysed in order to inform the production of the final TSCSC.
- 2.15 Affordability of housing is an important issue for many groups, but particularly for key workers and those on lower incomes. Salaries within the Cambridge area are somewhat skewed by the presence of so many high technology companies, as salaries tend to be higher in this industry. Around 17% of the city's jobs were associated with these firms in 2008.
- 2.16 Gross mean household income was recorded as £32,711 in 2012; this is an increase from 2010 figures, when gross median household income was assessed as £29,800. The lower quartile gross median household income however averages out at £15,700.
- 2.17 Figures on average house prices and average wage levels suggest that in 2012 the ratio or multiplier of wages to average house prices in the city was around 8.7. The

⁴ <http://www.marshallairportcambridge.co.uk/>

2 – Cambridge Today

ratio of lower quartile earnings, (against the cheapest housing available) was 9.5 in 2012. Average (mean) house prices are now around £362,509, an increase of 12% from 2010, over £41,000 in monetary terms. In the sub-region average house prices are £239,452.

- 2.18 The number of households presented as homeless, and number accepted as homeless and in priority need, was recorded as 169 between April 2012 and March 2014 (CCC [online], 2013). This information can also be found in Appendix A - Contextual Indicators.
- 2.19 The number of individuals sleeping rough in Cambridge in April 2013 was 29. From April 2012 to March 2013, there were 552 recorded instances of rough sleeping in Cambridge.
- 2.20 More information on Housing figures including figures on overcrowding, tenure, house prices, rent, the needs register and rough sleeping can be found by accessing the councils Key Statistics 2013 – Strategic Housing (CCC [online], 2013)).

3 – Designing Cambridge

Introduction

3.1 Promoting sustainable development and design quality is a key overarching theme running throughout council policy. Policies in this chapter are frequently cited in decisions on planning applications, as they relate to matters of building and site design. The built and natural environment has always been an important consideration in the development of the city. New development is expected to promote high standards of built form and urban and landscape design. The quality of the city's environment plays an important role in the local economy, attracting tourists, employees and residents, who all contribute to the continued success of Cambridge.

Use of Policies

3.2 Policies of particular relevance in decision-making include Policy 3/4 Responding to Context, which was used 1,132 times. Policy 3/7 Creating Successful Places was used 562 times and Policy 3/14 Extending Buildings was used 633 times. These policies are key to ensuring that new development is of a high quality of design and has a positive impact on its setting. Policy 3/1 Sustainable Development was also used on 795 occasions and requires the submission of a sustainable development checklist with major developments.

3.3 Policy 3/7 plays an important role in place-making and the development of the city and its urban extensions. Development Management find it especially useful when dealing with areas where the street scene may be affected through development. Considerable work is undertaken on planning applications for the major growth sites and much of the work associated with these sites relates to the processing of outline and reserved matters planning applications, negotiating planning obligations, facilitating pre-application discussion, and preparing design codes. Further information about the major growth sites can be found in Chapter 9.

3.4 Some policies were used on only a few occasions – Policy 3/2 Setting of the City (13 times), 3/3 Safeguarding Environmental Character (18 times), 3/9 Watercourses and other Bodies of Water (13) and 3/13 Tall Buildings and the Skyline (17). Whilst usage of these policies is low, they all have a part to play, especially in relation to large development sites, sites on the edge of the city (of which Policy 3/2 is very useful) and sites adjacent to the river and other bodies of water. The use of these policies is very dependent upon the type and location of applications that have been submitted during the monitoring year.

Issues to Consider

3.5 The Local Plan 2014: Proposed submission has taken analysis from previous AMRs to inform the development of new policies. More information on the progress of the Local Plan 2014 can be found in Chapter 11.

3.6 The council will be looking to update its Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (adopted in 2007) in 2014. It will be used to support the following policies in the Local Plan 2014:

- Policy 27: Carbon reduction, community energy networks, sustainable design and construction, and water use;

3 – Designing Cambridge

- Policy 30: Energy-efficiency improvements in existing dwellings
- Policy 31: Integrated water management and the water cycle
- Policy 32: Flood risk
- Policy 63: Works to a heritage asset to address climate change

Target Based Policies

- 3.7 No policies in this chapter were identified for target based monitoring.
- 3.8 118 completed sites of nine or above dwellings, were monitored in the 2012/13 year. The average density of these sites was 128.60 DPH, 100% of these sites had a density of 50 DPH or more. This indicates that Cambridge continues to make the best use of land for development. (Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2013).

Building for Life

- 3.9 Last year, the council provided information on Local Indicator H6, the indicator scored the design quality of planned or completed housing developments against 20 criteria, known as Building for Life Assessments (BfL). This indicator requirement has now been removed. In September 2012, Building for Life 12 (BfL12) was introduced as an alternative.
- 3.10 BfL12 is led by three partners: Cabe at the Design Council, Design for Homes and the Home Builders Federation (supported by Nottingham Trent University). BfL12 is based on the National Planning Policy Framework and the Government's commitment to build more homes, better homes and involve local communities in planning.
- 3.11 BfL12 comprises 12 questions which reflect the vision that new housing developments should be: attractive, functional and sustainable places. The 12 questions were designed to help structure discussions between local communities, the local planning authority, the developer of a proposed scheme and other stakeholders. The purpose of the new questions is to enable a conversation about design in new schemes between both parties and thereby arrive at a mutually supported result using BfL12.

Conclusion and Actions

- 3.12 All analysis of policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 from previous AMRs has been used to inform the policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. Progress on the Local Plan 2014 can be seen in Chapter 11.
- 3.13 The council will be looking to update its Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document in 2014. It will be used to support a number of policies in the Local Plan 2014.

4 - Conserving Cambridge

Introduction

- 4.1 A major part in the success and attraction of Cambridge is its high quality natural and built environment. Cambridge is a compact city with a thriving historic centre and a framework of attractive and historic green spaces, trees and other landscape features.

Use of Policies

- 4.2 There are 13 policies in this chapter of the local plan. Through monitoring the use of these policies, it was established that the most frequently used policies were: Policy 4/4 Trees which was used 146 times; Policy 4/10 Listed Buildings was used on 162 occasions; Policy 4/11 Conservation Areas 598 times; and Policy 4/13 Pollution and Amenity was used on 234 occasions.
- 4.3 Policy 4/8 Local Biodiversity Action Plans was only used once. The use of the policies in this chapter is highly dependent upon the nature and location of applications submitted within the monitoring year. As such, these policies remain a useful part of the planning policy framework of the city.

Issues to Consider

- 4.4 In 2012/13, the Central Conservation Area was extended include the Castle and Victoria Road Conservation Area. Over the course of 2013/14 year a number of Conservation Areas will be reviewed:
- Brooklands Avenue Conservation Area
 - Southacre Conservation Area
 - Newnham Croft Conservation Area
 - Kite Conservation Area
 - Central (Historic Core) Conservation Area
- 4.5 Conservation Area Appraisals contain guidance to protect the best features of an area. The special character of Conservation Areas means that the development is controlled more strictly than in other areas (CCC [online], 2013).
- 4.6 The Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2011 identified 743.59 hectares of Protected Open Space on 305 sites, in Cambridge. In response to the Cambridge Issues and Options 2 consultation in January/February 2013, a number of additional Protected Open Spaces were proposed by residents. The council has assessed the sites and has now included them, where they meet the criteria for assessment, in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. If adopted these additional sites would increase the total hectares of Protected Open Space by 4.98 hectares making a total 748.57 hectares. The additional sites have been listed below:

4 - Conserving Cambridge

Figure 1 – New Protected Open Space 2012/13

Site Name	Site ID	Ward	Area (ha)	Main Typology	Public/Private	Environmental Importance	Recreational Importance
Grantchester Road	AGS 100	Trumpington	0.26	Amenity Green Space	Private	yes	no
Topham Way	AGS 101	Arbury	0.3	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	yes
Fallowfields	AGS 102	East Chesterton	0.05	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	no
Chesterton Road	AGS 103	East Chesterton	0.03	Amenity Green Space	Public	no	yes
Rustat Road	AGS 47	Romsey	0.51	Amenity Green Space	Public	no	yes
Wycliffe Road	AGS 104	Romsey	0.1	Amenity Green Space	Public	no	yes
Cannons Green	AGS 86	Petersfield	0.06	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	yes
Northfield Avenue	AGS 87	King Hedges	0.1	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	yes
Mill Road Cemetery Lane	AGS 88	Petersfield	0.11	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	no
Wulfstan Way	AGS 89	Queen Edith's	0.11	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	yes
Nightingale Avenue	AGS 90	Queen Edith's	0.11	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	yes
Alex Wood Road	AGS 91	Arbury	0.12	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	yes
Rutland Close	AGS 92	Arbury	0.12	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	no
Petworth Street	AGS 93	Petersfield	0.13	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	yes
Verulam Way	AGS 94	Arbury	0.13	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	yes
Warren Close	AGS 95	Trumpington	0.16	Amenity Green Space	Public	no	yes
Leys School entrance	AGS 96	Trumpington	0.17	Amenity Green Space	Private	yes	no
Sedgwick Site	AGS 97	Newnham	0.18	Amenity Green Space	Private	yes	yes
Kingsway	AGS 98	Arbury	0.18	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	yes
Grasmere Gardens	AGS 99	West Chesterton	0.22	Amenity Green Space	Private	yes	yes
St Clement's Church	CEM 14	Market	0.09	Cemetery/Churchyard	Private	yes	no
Church of JC Latter-Day Saints	CEM 15	Cherry Hinton	0.22	Cemetery/Churchyard	Private	yes	no
Station Road War Memorial	CIV 05	Trumpington	0.05	Amenity Green Space	Public	yes	no
Humphreys Road	CYP 29	Arbury	0.11	Provision for Children and Teenagers	Public	no	yes

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Site Name	Site ID	Ward	Area (ha)	Main Typology	Public/Private	Environmental Importance	Recreational Importance
Land Between River And 7 To 11 Capstan Close	NAT 42	East Chesterton	0.18	Natural and Seminatural Greenspace	Private	yes	yes
Land opposite Paradise Nature Reserve	NAT 43	Trumpington	1.18	Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	Private	yes	no

Target Based Policies

- 4.7 No policies have been identified for target based monitoring at present.
- 4.8 Contextual indicator E1 highlights the number of planning permissions that have been granted in the Cambridge local authority area against the advice of the Environment Agency.

E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on (i) flooding and (ii) water quality grounds 2012/13
i	0
ii	0

(Source: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125940.aspx>)

- 4.9 Contextual Indicator E2 (also found in Appendix B) shows the change in areas of biodiversity importance from information supplied by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Records Centre.

E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance 2012/13
	<p>Cambridge has 2 sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Cherry Hinton Pit and Traveller's Rest Pit, totalling 15.03 hectares, There has been no change in the status of these SSSIs from the previous year (2011/12).</p> <p>36.1% of SSSI land area in the city remains in favourable condition and 57.4% of SSSI land is classed as <i>Unfavourable Recovering</i> and 6.5% as <i>Unfavourable No Change</i>.</p> <p>Cambridge has 12 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) totalling 77.1 hectares; this figure has also remained unchanged from the previous year.</p>

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LNR Name	Total area (ha)	Area in authority (ha)
Barnwell East	3.26	3.26
Barnwell West	4.02	4.02
Bramblefields	2.06	2.06
Byron's Pool	4.36	2.82
Coldham's Common	10.37	10.37
East Pit	8.11	8.11
Limekiln Close	2.87	2.87
Logan's Meadow	2.13	2.13
Paradise	2.17	2.17
Sheep's Green and Coe Fen	16.85	16.85
Stourbridge Common	19.38	19.38
West Pit	3.03	3.03

There is no change in the number or size of County Wildlife Sites; there are 15 County Wildlife sites in Cambridge, which comprise 93.59 hectares. County Wildlife Sites are sites selected by the CWS Group (a group of partnership organisations and individuals affiliated to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Partnership).

City Wildlife Sites are similar to County Wildlife Sites but are only within the City of Cambridge and have different selection criteria. This year there was no change in the number of City Wildlife Sites (CiWS) which remain as 51. The number of hectares that CiWS cover has decreased slightly this year to 168.16 hectares, in 2011/12 this figure was 168.61. Some of the Long Road Plantation boundary has been reduced as part of the on-going Trumpington Meadows and Clay Farm development.

The proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented shows that 45 out of 66 sites (68.2%) have shown positive conservation management. This demonstrates a 1.5% increase on last year's figures and illustrates the council's positive approach towards conservation management.

Source: CPERC 2013

- 4.10 Table E2 shows that the standard of SSSI land has not worsened and that positive conservation management techniques are being successfully implemented across the Authority.

Conclusion and Actions

- 4.11 All analysis of policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 from previous AMRs has been used to inform the policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. Progress on the Local Plan 2014 can be seen in Chapter 11.
- 4.12 In response to the Cambridge Issues and Options 2 consultation in January/February 2013 a number of additional Protected Open Spaces were proposed by residents, the council has assessed the sites and has now included

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them in the Local Plan 2014 which if adopted would increase the total hectares of Protected Open Space by 4.98 hectares making a total 748.57 hectares..

- 4.13 In 2012/13, the Central Conservation Area was extended to include the Castle and Victoria Road Conservation Area. Over the course of the next year a number of Conservation Areas will also be reviewed, these are: Brooklands Avenue Conservation Area; Southacre Conservation Area; Newnham Croft Conservation Area; Kite Conservation Area and Central (Historic Core) Conservation Area.

5 – Living in Cambridge

Introduction

- 5.1 The high cost of housing in Cambridge is a major issue. As prices rise, it makes it more and more difficult for first time buyers and those on lower incomes to buy or rent in the city. This also has a knock-on effect as employees have to look further afield for housing and then commute in, which in turn has implications for sustainability issues and congestion on the city's roads.
- 5.2 Policies such as Policy 5/5 Meeting Housing Needs in the Local Plan 2006 looks to secure new affordable housing to meet local needs in housing developments. This local plan chapter also includes policies about community facilities (Policies 5/11 to 5/14), which are considered key to the development of more sustainable communities.
- 5.3 This chapter also includes information relating to the five-year land supply (Paragraphs 5.14 to 5.18), housing trajectory for Cambridge (Paragraphs 5.19 to 5.24 and Appendix D), dwelling mix and housing completions and commitments.

Use of Policies

- 5.4 Development Management have used 13 policies out of 14 in this chapter, the most used policies were 5/1 Housing Provision, used 125 times, and 5/14 Provision of Community Facilities Through New Development used 77 times. Development Management have indicated that many of the policies in this chapter are also used at the pre-application stage.

Issues to Consider

- 5.5 The council is currently revising its Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document to reflect changes made in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. It is envisaged that a draft Affordable Housing SPD is to be completed ready for consultation before the submission of the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission to the Secretary of State for examination, with an aim to adopt the document alongside the local plan in Winter/Spring 2014/15.
- 5.6 The current local plan Policy 5/5 Meeting Housing Needs requires that sites of 0.5 hectares or more or 15 or more dwellings will only be permitted if they provide a 40% or more affordable housing is provided on site. The Local Plan 2014 has reviewed the affordable housing thresholds as follows in its Policy 45: Affordable housing and dwelling mix:

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Figure 2 – Affordable Housing Thresholds from Policy 45: Affordable housing and dwelling mix of the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission

Number of Dwellings	Minimum percentage of affordable housing required	On-site or off-site provision
2-9 units	10%	Off-site*
10-14 units	25%	On-site
15 or more units	40%	On-site

* On sites capable of delivering between 2 and 9 dwellings, financial contributions towards the provision of affordable housing off-site are considered acceptable. This does not prohibit on-site provision of affordable housing on sites of this scale, but recognises that circumstances may often not allow for delivery on-site.

- 5.7 In response to local concerns regarding the number of public houses lost to alternative uses, the council commissioned GVA Hotels & Leisure to complete a thorough study of Cambridge's public houses and produced Interim Planning Policy Guidance (IPPG). This guidance has now been integrated into the local plan in 2014 as Policy 76: Protection of public houses along with guidance from the National Planning Policy Framework which encourages authorities to plan positively for the provision and use of community facilities (such as public houses) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.
- 5.8 The IPPG is currently a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. In early 2013, the British Beer & Pub Association (BBPA) applied for a judicial review of the adopted IPPG however this application was turned down in April with costs awarded to Cambridge City Council. Policies in the Local Plan 2014 will gain more weight in the determination of planning applications as it progresses towards submission to the Secretary of State. Policy 76 will come into full effect once the Local Plan 2014 is adopted.
- 5.9 The start of 2013 witnessed the re-opening of a number of pubs, including the Brunswick (formerly the Bird in Hand) on Newmarket Road, the Haymakers in Chesterton and the Carpenter's Arms on Victoria Road. The former old Jolly Scholar / Bun Shop site also re-opened as a pub complete with a micro-brewery on site.
- 5.10 Planning permission has been granted for a replacement Queen Edith public house on Wulfstan Way. However, The Ranch on Histon Road was granted planning consent for student accommodation. The former Dog and Pheasant / Saigon City in Chesterton and the Rosemary Branch in Cherry Hinton were lost to demolition.
- 5.11 The introduction of the Community Right to Bid scheme (introduced in September 2012 as part of the Localism Act 2011 enables local community and voluntary bodies and parish and town councils to identify land and buildings that provide an important service in their community, this list of community assets may also help to define the role of community facilities and strengthen policies aimed at protecting community facilities. The council has a set procedure for nominating sites for inclusion on the register of assets of community value. This can be accessed at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/community-right-to-bid-scheme>

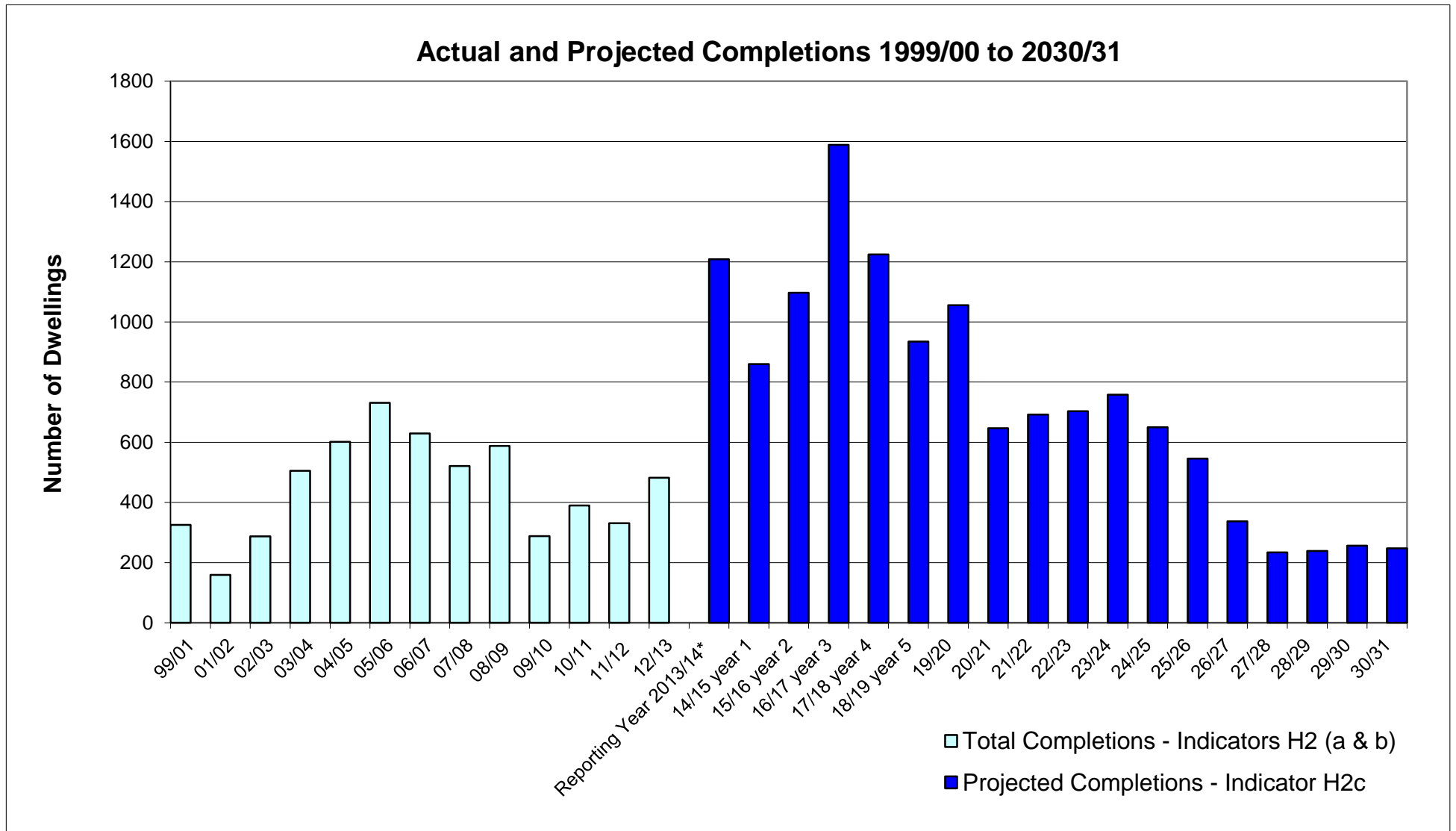
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5.12 Housing Supply

H1	Plan period and housing targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission 2011 to 2031 – 14,000 dwellings. Local Plan 2006 Target 1999-2016 – 12,500 <p>See Appendix D for an explanation of the approach in this year's trajectory.</p>
H2 (a)	Net additional dwellings in previous years
	See Appendix D
H2 (b)	Net additional dwellings – 2012-2013
	482 dwellings
H2(c)	Net additional dwellings – in future years
	See Appendix D
H2 (d)	Managed delivery target
	See Appendix D
H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (Gross) 2012-2013
	85.8%
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) 2012-2013
	0
H5	Gross affordable housing completions 2012-2013
	135

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Figure 3: Housing Completions and Projected Completions 1 April 1999 to 31 March 2031.



(Cambridgeshire County Council [online] 2013 & Appendix D)

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- 5.13 Figure 3 shows the actual dwelling completion figures for the years 1999/00 to 2012/13 and the projected completions to 2030/31. To date, 5,837 dwellings have been completed between 1999/00 - 2012/13. A total of 482 dwellings have been completed in the last year (2012/13).

Five-Year Land Supply

- 5.14 Projected figures (featured in this chapter and Appendix D) are based on the council's Housing Trajectory. This is intended to track the housing supply provision over the lifespan of the local plan and any subsequent development plan documents as well as identifying housing land likely to come forward in the first 5 years as required by paragraphs in Section 6 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The trajectory must cover at least 15 years after the adoption of a local plan or the end of the plan period whichever is longer. The trajectory has been produced in consultation with landowners, developers or their agents and South Cambridgeshire District Council and also from discussions with Development Management officers where owners could not be contacted. For more site-by-site details, please see the main Housing Trajectory in Appendix D.
- 5.15 The previous AMR assessed the housing trajectory against a revised Regional Spatial Strategy housing target. The Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission has now assessed the housing requirement for Cambridge and identified housing need of 14,000 dwellings. The housing trajectory has assessed housing completions and projections against this figure of 14,000, using existing site allocations from the 2006 Local Plan, sites of 10 or more dwellings with planning permission and allocations identified in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. This demonstrates a surplus in housing of 91 dwellings.
- 5.16 If 14,000 dwellings are to be provided between April 2011 and the end of March 2031, the annualised projected requirement would be 700 dwellings per annum. Taking into account past completions of 331 in 2011/12, 482 in 2012/13 and a predicted completion of 1,208 dwellings in 2013/14 (totalling 2,021 dwellings), this would mean that there would be a remaining balance of 11,979 dwellings required to be built over 17 years, or 705 dwellings (704.6471 rounded up) per annum. This means that over the next five years (2014/15 to 2018/19), 3,523 dwellings (323.235) will be required. Projected completions over the next 5 years are 5,705. On this basis the council currently has an expected supply, against requirements of 162%. The National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 47) requires Local Planning Authorities to:

“identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, local planning authorities should increase the buffer to 20%) to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land;”

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- 5.17 The council considers that its record of delivery of housing has been consistent, with no under delivery for circumstances within the council's control. This trajectory does not plan for the 20% required where under delivery has been demonstrated.
- 5.18 Given this, the council currently has an excess of the required supply target, this equates to 8.09 years supply when measured against the five-year supply target of 705 dwellings per year. This is illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Five Year Land Supply Summary Table

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total
Housing Trajectory – predicted completions	860	1,097	1,589	1,224	935	5,705
Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission annual housing target (April 2011 to March 2031 taking into account past and predicted completions from 2011/12-2013/14)	705	705	705	705	705	3,523
Under/Over Supply in relation to Local Plan 2014	+155	+392	+884	+520	+230	+2,182
Total Under/Over Supply in relation to Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission target (2013/14-2017/18)	+ 2,182(which equates to 162% of the five-year land supply target or 8.09 years of housing supply)					

- 5.19 Currently dwelling commitments within the Cambridge urban extent (gained from approved planning applications) stand at 6,543 as of March 2013⁵.
- 5.20 Further research conducted in March 2013 by Cambridgeshire County Council on major development sites (sites providing 100 dwellings or more) identified that 1,147 dwellings are currently under construction. More information can be found on the county council's webpages⁶.

Housing Trajectory

- 5.21 The economic downturn has inevitably had an effect on housing delivery over the past few years. Previous information from developers suggested that, generally speaking, they expected developments to start one or two years later than planned. At the time of printing, development on larger sites such as Trumpington Meadows and Clay Farm were progressing. Larger developments such as these are likely to be spread over a longer time period.
- 5.22 Developers' reasons for possible delays in housing developments include: market conditions, site preparation costs, infrastructure costs, and time taken to agree

⁵ <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/5F648A82-2C02-4645-A5B0-A877045F499/0/TableH21DwellingCommitmentsbyDistrict.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/exeres/0B0FB286-B2E9-4B54-8E33-60A605571BAC.htm>

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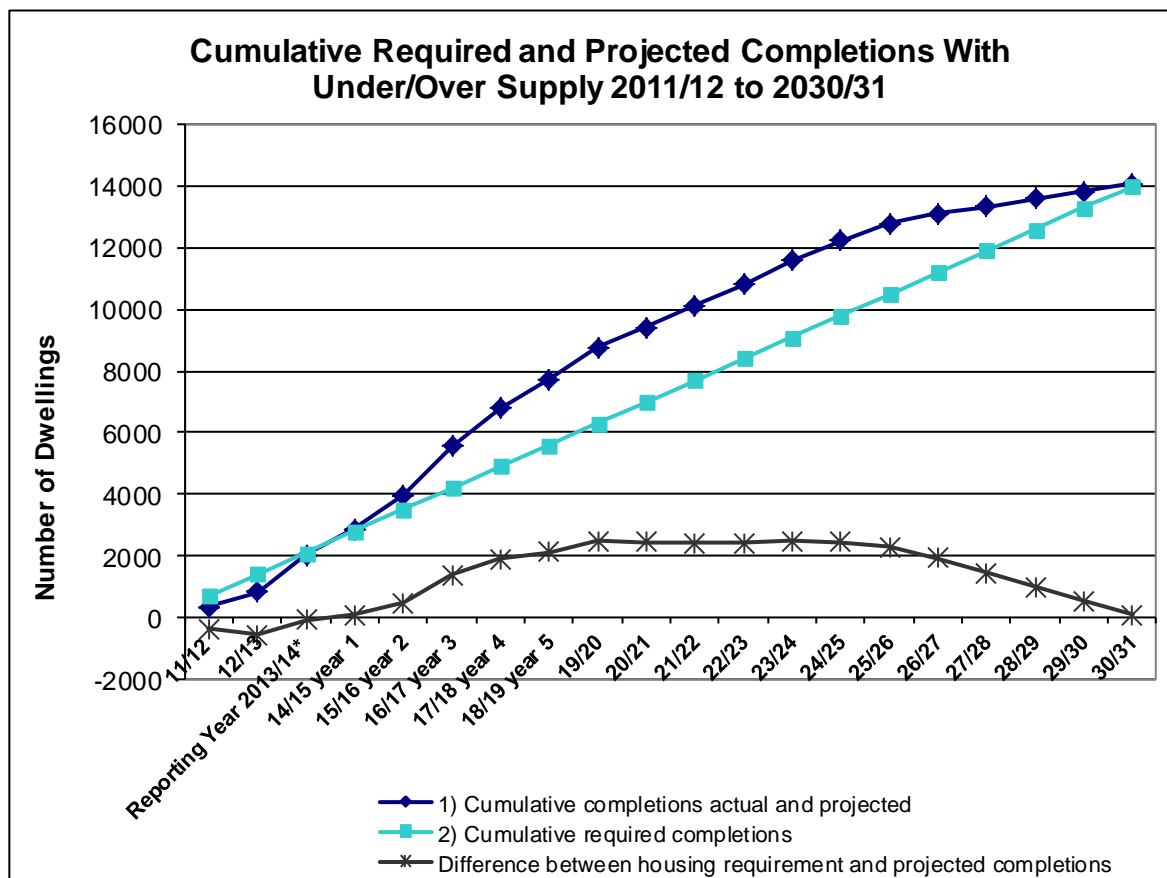
planning obligations and section 106 agreements. All these cost factors have the potential to affect delivery of housing on site, financially and temporally.

5.23 Preparation of the housing trajectory is not an exact science and relies upon data from developers and house builders predicted build rates. This data is vulnerable to changed circumstances affecting the development industries.

5.24 The capacity and availability of some local plan allocated sites has also been raised by landowners, the following allocations have been reviewed as part of the creation of the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission and through the SHLAA and have been highlighted as unlikely to provide further significant residential development in the future. These sites are not included in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission housing allocations:

- The Territorial Army Centre on Cherry Hinton Road (site 5.08),
- The Nuffield Hospital (site 5.10),
- Caravan Park – Fen Road (site 5.11),
- Milton Infant and Junior School (site 5.13),
- Coldham's Lane/Newmarket Road (Site 7.03)
- Mitcham's Corner (Site 7.04)
- West Cambridge Site, Madingley Road (Site 7.06)
- Leckhampton House Grounds (Site 7.07)
- Grange Farm off Wilberforce Road (Site 7.09)

Figure 5: Cumulative Completions:



(Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2013 & Appendix D)

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- 5.25 Figure 5 above shows that there is an adequate housing supply in relation to the proposed Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission housing target for the period to 2030/31. There is a period of acceleration between 2013/14 and 2019/20, as the urban extensions are developed, after this new allocations from the Local Plan 2014 will provide a steady supply of housing to meet need thereafter.
- 5.26 The Housing Trajectory identifies potential new developments (with planning permission) over 10 dwellings, Local Plan 2006 Allocated Sites and urban extensions. This year, sites identified in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission and associated predicted windfall completions have been included in the housing trajectory to demonstrate how the council will meet the objectively assessed housing need target of 14,000 dwellings between 2011/12 to 2030/31 (as identified in the Local Plan 2014).
- 5.27 A more detailed breakdown of the Housing Trajectory can be found in Appendix D.

Housing Density

Density of new development on sites greater than 9 dwellings in 2012/13

Density	Percentage
<30DPH	0%
30 – 50DPH	0%
>50DPH	100%

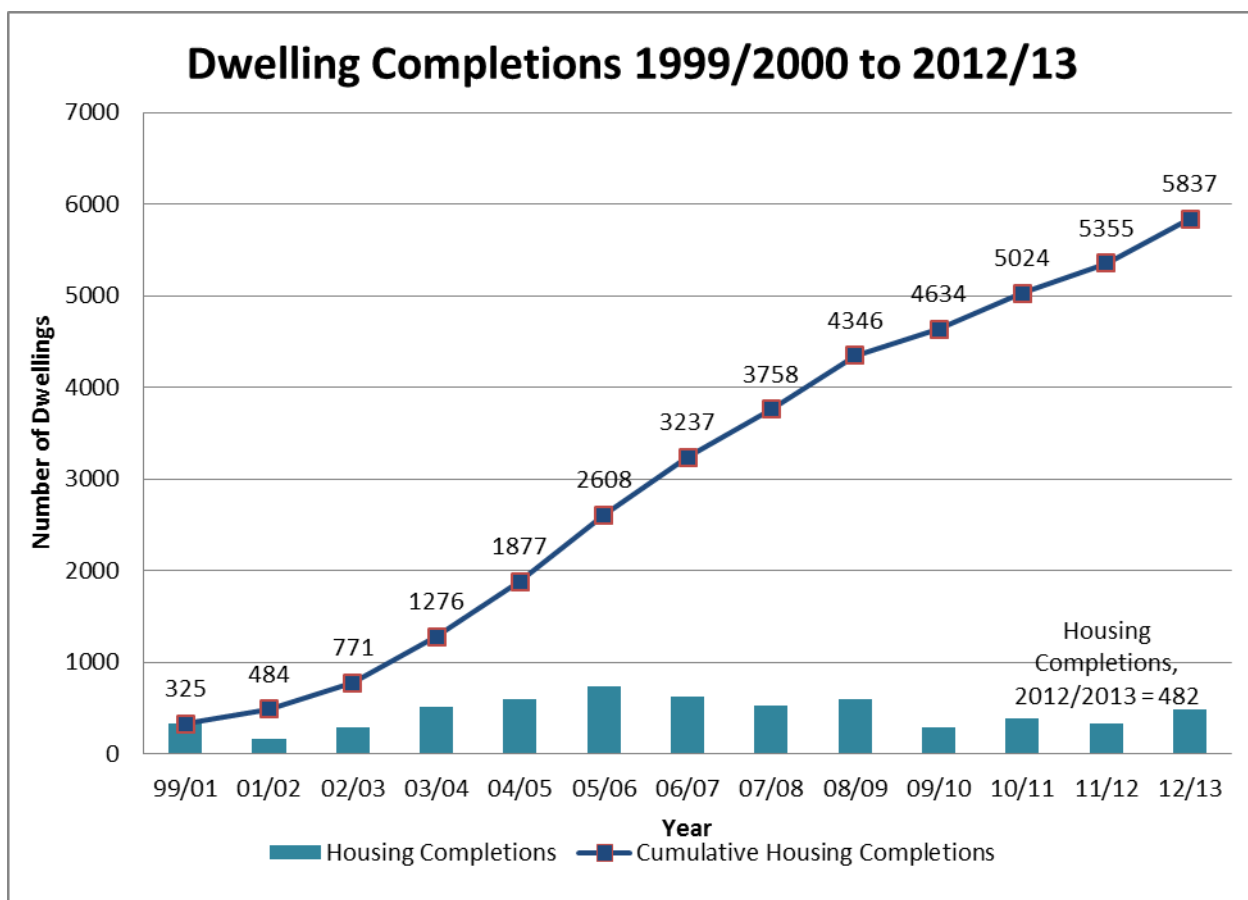
- 5.28 The results above show that all sites greater than 9 dwellings in Cambridge are being developed at a density above 50 DPH. 118 completed sites of 9 or above dwellings, were monitored in the 2012/13 year. (Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2013). The average density has increased by 40.35 dph from the previous year.

Target Based Policies

- 5.29 Three policies in this topic area have been selected for target based policy monitoring. One was deemed unsuitable for this kind of monitoring (Policy 5/9 Housing for People with Disabilities) as following discussions with Development Management it became clear that the provisions of this policy are covered by other legislation, which requires disabled access to all properties.
- 5.30 *Policy 5/1 Housing Provision* - this sets out that there should be an increase in dwellings of approximately 12,500 between 1999 – 2016 in accordance with the 2003 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan.
- 5.31 Dwelling completions 1999/01-2012/13 show that to date 5,837 dwellings have been completed, leaving 6,663 dwellings remain to be completed in the remaining three years to 2015/16 in order to meet the target identified in Policy 5/1 Housing Provision..

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Figure 6: Dwelling Completions 1999/00 – 2012/13



(Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2013)

- 5.32 **Policy 5/5 Meeting Housing Needs-** 10 planning applications were submitted relating to Policy 5/5 this year: four of these applications were refused and so were not evaluated. This left six sites to be assessed under the policy. The sites and their assessments are tabled below. The housing needs policy requires that sites of 0.5 hectares or more or 15 or more dwellings will only be permitted if they provide a 40% or more affordable housing.

Site	Application	Assessment
98 Wulfstan Way	Alterations, extension and conversion of an existing dwelling into 2 self-contained dwellings	Additional dwellings are too small to meet affordable housing provision and therefore no need to meet policy requirements.
Bridgacre, Manhattan Drive	Provision of an additional storey to the existing 4 storey building to provide 9 additional affordable dwellings.	This is an addition of more affordable units and therefore meets the affordable housing criteria
Browns Field House, 25 Sherbourne Close	Proposed internal remodelling to provide two additional bedrooms	No additional dwellings added and therefore no need to meet policy requirements.

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Site	Application	Assessment
9 - 15 Harvest Way	Erection of 75 residential apartments, comprising 30 affordable units and 45 private flats, provision of a commercial space at ground floor level comprising 174m ² to be used for A1, A2, B1(a) or D1 (in the alternative); and associated infrastructure	This application shows a split of 40% affordable housing and therefore meets the policy criteria
Land Adjacent To 86 Water Street	Erection of a two storey dwelling on a vacant site	Additional dwellings are too small to meet affordable housing provision and therefore no need to meet policy requirements.
Bell School Development Site Babraham Road	Variation of Conditions 29 and 39 of 06/0795/OUT for residential development not exceeding 347 dwellings (comprising houses and apartments, including affordable and key worker housing), 100 bed student living accommodation for the Bell Language School.	Application cannot be assessed until more details are available.

- 5.33 These results show that the policy is working in relation to meeting housing needs, with all relevant applications providing 40% affordable housing. In the cases where no monitoring was required or the policy was not applicable, it is most likely that the policy was used by Development Management officers to discuss or illustrate a related issue.
- 5.34 **Policy 5/10 Dwelling Mix** - This policy sets out that on sites of 0.5 ha or more or 15 dwellings or more will be expected to provide a mix of dwelling sizes based on the number of bedrooms. The policy does not set any proportions for mix, however, Annex 2 to the Affordable Housing SPD (2008) includes key findings from the SHMA, which sets out a guide for new affordable housing provision. It goes on to note that the guidance "...will also be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications for the market housing element..." (Cambridge City Council, 2008, p5).
- 5.35 The guidance sets out the following mix: 50% 1 and 2 bedroom dwellings, but with no more than 10% 1 bed dwellings, 50% 3 bedroom or larger dwellings, but with no less than 20% 3 bed dwellings. Annex 2 of the SPD is caveated by reference to the site size, location and previous decisions.
- 5.36 There were six sites that related to Policy 5/10. Of these sites, three were refused permission and so were not monitored, this left three sites to evaluate. The sites that have been assessed are listed below:

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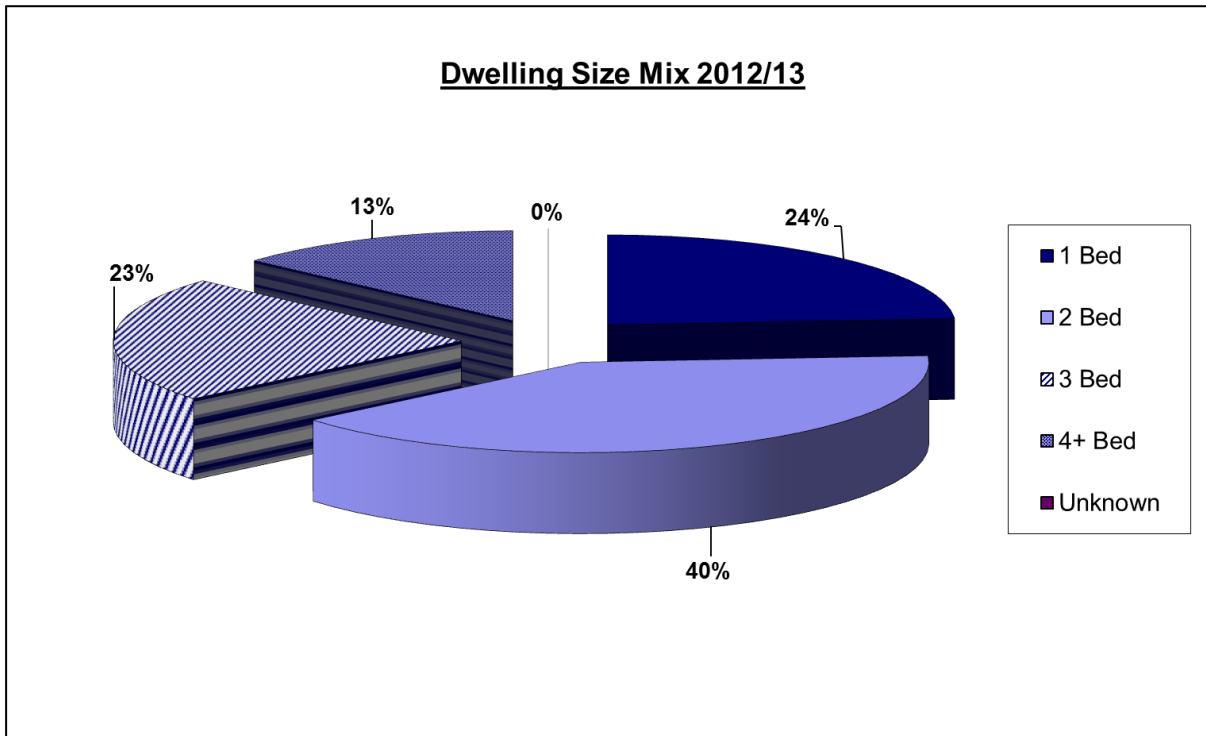
Site	Application	Assessment
Land To The Rear Of 1 To 5 Belvoir Terrace	Extension of time for implementation of 05/0517/FUL for erection of one dwelling house and three garages.	Additional dwellings are too small to meet affordable housing provision and therefore no need to meet policy requirements.
9 - 15 Harvest Way	Erection of 75 residential apartments, comprising 30 affordable units and 45 private flats, provision of a commercial space at ground floor level comprising 174 sqm to be used for A1, A2, B1(a) or D1 (in the alternative); and associated infrastructure	The application shows a mix of 25 1-bed, 39 2-bed and 11 3-bed flats. Although it is not in keeping with the policy, it was considered that the question of uneven tenure mix provided a better distribution of tenure mix than the previously refused scheme and no question was raised provided Housing Services were content with the distribution from a management perspective. Housing Services noted that as 7 of the 10 one-bed units are shared equity, the proposal can be considered in keeping with the spirit of the Policy and Annex 2 of the Affordable Housing SPD 2008 and therefore the scheme was approved.
Bell School Development Site Babraham Road	Variation of Conditions 29 and 39 of 06/0795/OUT for residential development not exceeding 347 dwellings (comprising houses and apartments, including affordable and key worker housing), 100 bed student living accommodation for the Bell Language School	Application cannot be assessed until more details are available.

- 5.37 These results show that the policy is working in relation to providing for a range of sizes (apart from the specialist housing). Substantive increases in family accommodation (3 and 4 bed plus) are not likely to be noticeable until the council start to get completions in the urban extensions. In the cases where no monitoring was required or the policy was not applicable, it is most likely that the policy was used by Development Management officers to discuss or illustrate a related issue.

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- 5.38 Figure 7 shows the dwelling size mix of completed new dwellings in 2012/13. The total figure used is 599 and represents the gross number of new dwelling completions in the 2012/13 financial year as opposed to the net number of housing completions for this year (482), which has been used in Appendix D for the Housing Trajectory.

Figure 7: Dwelling Size Mix 2012/13



(Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2013)

Conclusions and Actions

- 5.39 The council is currently revising its Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document to reflect changes made in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. A draft Affordable Housing SPD is aiming to be completed before the submission of the Local Plan 2014: Proposed, with an aim to adopt the document alongside the local plan.
- 5.40 The council currently has a predicted 162% of its five-year supply target (see paragraph 5.20). When monitoring the housing trajectory against the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission housing target, this equates to 8.09 years' supply when measured against the five-year supply target of 705 dwellings per year (accounting for past actual and predicted completions from 2011/12 to 2013/14).
- 5.41 The Housing Trajectory identifies potential new developments (with planning permission) over 10 dwellings, Local Plan 2006 Allocated Sites and urban extensions. This year, sites identified in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission and associated predicted windfall completions have been included in the housing trajectory to demonstrate how the council will meet the objectively assessed housing need target of 14,000 dwellings between 2011/12 to 2030/31 (as identified in the Local Plan 2014). Evidence in this chapter demonstrates that there is an adequate housing supply in relation to the proposed Local Plan 2014: Proposed

5 – Living in Cambridge

Submission housing target for the period to 2030/31. There is a period of acceleration between 2013/14 and 2019/20, as the urban extensions are developed, after this new allocations from the Local Plan 2014 will provide a steady supply of housing to meet need thereafter. A more detailed breakdown of the Housing Trajectory can be found in Appendix D.

6 – Enjoying Cambridge

Introduction

- 6.1 Shopping, leisure and tourist attractions all have an important part to play in serving those who live, work and study in Cambridge and those visiting the world renowned city.
- 6.2 Main sub-regional shopping facilities are located in two distinct areas of the City Centre: the historic centre and Fitzroy/Burleigh Street, which contains The Grafton. The historic centre has undergone considerable redevelopment over recent years with the construction and opening of Christ's Lane and the Grand Arcade. The recession did have some impact on retailers in Cambridge, with a higher number of unit vacancies than usual in 2009/10. However, the situation this year has improved with most previously empty shops reoccupied and fewer vacancies.
- 6.3 The 2013 CACI Retail Dimensions Survey - which compares the consumer expenditure of city retail areas - ranked Cambridge as 30th nationally, showing consumer expenditure as £610m.
- 6.4 The city is a key sub-regional location for indoor and outdoor cultural and entertainment venues, such as concert venues and theatres. Outdoor events such as the Cambridge Folk Festival, Pop in the Park and summer in the City are hosted on the open spaces throughout the city.
- 6.5 Tourism plays a key role in the city's economy. However, the council has a policy of managing rather than promoting tourism. Cambridge has a lot to offer visitors, but as well as bringing economic benefits, they contribute to existing pressures, such as increasing the level of traffic congestion.

Use of Policies

- 6.6 Policy 6/10 Food and Drink Outlets, was the most used policy (23 times). This policy ensures that new developments for food and drink uses do not cause unacceptable environmental problems or nuisance. In many cases this policy was used where there was a change of use application to an A3 (restaurant and café) or an A5 (hot food take-away) use. Policy 6/2 New Leisure Facilities was used 18 times and Policy 6/7 Shopping Development and Change of Use in District and Local Centres was used 16 times. Policy 6/6 Change of Use in the City Centre has been applied 14 times in planning applications in the 2012/13 year.

Issues to Consider

- 6.7 The Local Plan 2014 Proposed Submission has included new policies on the City Centre and areas of major change and opportunity areas. Designed to protect and enhance specific retail areas in Cambridge. A brief summary of the policies is listed below:
 - Policy 6: Hierarchy of centres and retail capacity – This policy directs retail and other town centre uses to the retail centres based on a predetermined hierarchy. Any retail development proposed outside the retail centres must be subject to a retail impact assessment.

6 – Enjoying Cambridge

- Policy 9: The City Centre – This policy guides development in the City Centre.
- Policy 10: Development in the City Centre Primary Shopping Area - In the primary shopping area (in the City Centre), proposals for new retail use (A1) will be supported. Proposals for other centre uses, as defined through a table in this policy, will be supported according to definitions provided within the policy.
- Policy 11: Fitzroy/Burleigh Street/Grafton Area of Major Change - the primary focus for providing additional comparison retail in the City Centre, along with other mixed uses.
- Policy 21: Mitcham's Corner Opportunity Area - Development proposals within the Mitcham's Corner opportunity area will be supported if they promote and coordinate the use of sustainable transport modes, contribute to the creation of a sense of place, and deliver local shops and services.
- Policy 23: Mill Road Opportunity Area - Development proposals within the Eastern Gate Opportunity Area, will be supported if they enhance the character of the area, improve connectivity and increase activity.

6.8 Other policies in the Local Plan 2014, which also include elements of retail development and guidance are:

- Policy 22: Eastern Gate Opportunity Area;
- Policy 24: Cambridge Railway Station, Hills Road Corridor to the City Centre Opportunity Area;
- Policy 25: Old Press/Mill Lane Opportunity Area;
- Policies 14 to 20 which address the areas of major change such as the Southern Fringe and NIAB 1.

Other Indicators –

BD4	Amount of completed floorspace (sqm) 2012/13 in Cambridge				
		A1	A2	B1 (a)	D2
Town Centre	Gains	1,151	13	183	924
	Losses	-2,900	-2,880	-2,461	-300
	Net	-1,749	-2,267	-2,278	-9624
Local Authority Area	Gains	2,218	81	11106	2,354
	Losses	-3,884	-3,132	-8,767	-300
	Net	-1,666	-3,051	2,339	2,054

(Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2013b)

6.9 A1 figures are for net tradable floorspace (sales space). Floorspace for the rest of the use classes is gross. The table shows losses of floorspace in A1 and A2 uses (See Appendix H for a Use Classes Order summary), however these are mostly changes of use to other A classes such as food and drink establishments (particularly A3 and A5). These uses are becoming increasingly popular in the City Centre and other centres, and they help to add to vitality and viability of the area. However, there also needs to be a balance with shops and facilities which are useful to local residents, particularly in the District and Local Centres.

6 – Enjoying Cambridge

- 6.10 Total retail space in the City Centre (defined as the Historic Core, Fitzroy and Burleigh Street and The Grafton) is identified in the Cambridge Retail and Leisure Update 2013 as having 216,916 sqm (gross) floorspace, split as follows:

Figure 8: Cambridge City Centre Composition

Type	Number of Units	Floorspace in sqm
Convenience	43	5,844
Comparison	353	134,887
Retail Service	82	7,739
Leisure Service	187	43,623
Financial Service	62	9,978
Vacant	67	14,846
Total	794	216,916

(GVA [online] 2013)

Conclusion and Actions

- 6.11 Evidence bases produced to inform the creation of the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission and issues identified with policies highlighted in previous AMRs have been used to refine and create new retail policies. More information on the progress of the local plan can be found in Chapter 11.
- 6.12 The Local Plan 2014 Proposed Submission has included new policies on the City Centre and areas of major change and opportunity areas.
- 6.13 During 2012/13, there have been losses of floorspace in A1 and A2 uses (See Appendix H for a Use Classes Order summary), however these are mostly changes of use to other A classes such as food and drink establishments (particularly A3 and A5). These uses are becoming increasingly popular in the City Centre and other centres, and they help to add to vitality and viability of the area.

7 – Working & Studying in Cambridge

Introduction

- 7.1 The Working & Studying chapter of the local plan relates to the key areas of the city's economy. The policies in this chapter allow the city to develop and be shaped in a way that will provide a sustainable and future-proofed economy.
- 7.2 The city is home to the University of Cambridge, Anglia Ruskin University and hosts a branch of the Open University. Around 28,000 students study at the two universities in Cambridge (See Appendix A).
- 7.3 Language schools also make an important contribution to the city's economy. There are 22 accredited schools in the Cambridge area employing over 300 staff. Fees and accommodation generate around £50 million per annum and spend in the local area is thought to exceed £78 million per annum (SQW, 2011).

Use of Policies

- 7.4 All policies within the Working and Studying chapter have seen infrequent usage by Development Management during the year. The Selective Management of the Economy - Policy 7/2 was used on 16 occasions. Policy 7/3 Protection of Industrial Storage Space was used 15 times.

Issues to Consider

- 7.5 The Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission document has sought to make changes to the way business uses are dealt with. In particular, the new local plan looks at protecting all business employment space through Policy 41 – Protection of Business Space. Evidence suggests that there is a need to protect employment land from pressure to redevelop for other uses e.g. residential use.
- 7.6 In addition, the council has moved away from its current selective management of the economy policy (Policy 7/2 in the Local Plan 2006) by introducing Policy 40: Development and expansion of business space. Policy 7/2 was used to protect land for the expansion of the research and development sectors (R&D), evidence now suggests that there is now an adequate supply of R&D land and therefore, the scope of this policy has been changed to deal with a wider variety of business uses.

Target Based Policies

- 7.7 No policies have been identified for target based monitoring at present. The Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission forecasts a growth of 22,100 net additional jobs in Cambridge to 2031, including a net gain of some 8,800 jobs in the B use classes (offices and industry). Growth on this scale would generate a net demand for around 70,200 sqm of additional floorspace or 7.4 hectares of land.

7 – Working & Studying in Cambridge

Other Indicators

Business Completions 2012/13						
	Gains		Losses		BD2	% on PDL
	BD1	Land (ha)	Floorspace (sqm)	Land (ha)		
B1 (unspecified)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
B1a	11,106	0.44	-8,767	-1.97	11,106	100%
B1b	0	0	0	0	0	0%
B1c	0	0.00	-1,574	-0.27	0	0%
B2	69	0.01	-1,239	-0.59	69	100%
B8	1	0.05	-162	-0.01	1	100%
Total	11,176	0.50	-11,742	-2.84	11,176	100%

Employment land lost to residential B1-B8 (ha)	-1.88
Land lost in Employment/Regeneration areas B1-B8 (ha)	-0.23

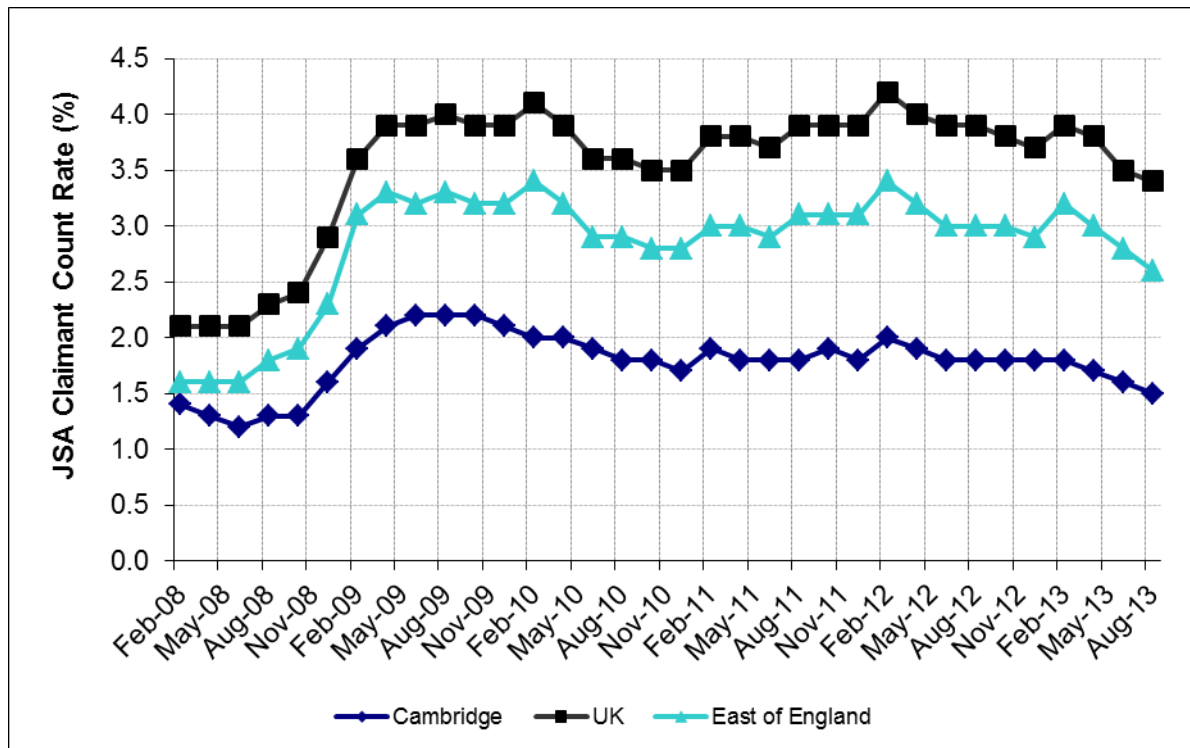
Definitions
Gains = developments that involve the creation of new business use land/floorspace, on land that was previously in business use.
Losses = developments that involve the loss of business floorspace, to allow the land to be used for a non-business use.
BD1 = Total Amount of Additional employment floorspace (Sqm)
BD2 = Additional Employment Floorspace on PDL (sqm)
Data spans 01/04/2012 to 31/03/2013

(Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2013a)

- 7.8 Overall there have been gains in employment floorspace of 11,176 sqm this year (2012/13) and losses of 11,742 sqm demonstrating that the amount of floorspace available for business use has remained stable. Only 1.88 hectares of employment land was lost to residential use, this was mostly a result of the redevelopment of Parkside Fire Station. Gains in B1a floorspace (offices - See Appendix H for a Use Classes Order summary) have been significant this year – the highest since 2003/04 - B1a floorspace increased by 11,106 sqm. This increase has been predominantly a result of additional office space created through the redevelopment of the Station Area (CB1 development). The most significant loss of floorspace was also seen in the B1a use class), most of these losses resulted in a change of use, for example: Anstey Hall, Maris Lane saw a change of use from B1 offices to D2 (wedding venue) and C1 (Hotel) and the redevelopment of Intercell house on Coldham's Lane to a hotel.

7 – Working & Studying in Cambridge

Figure 9: Proportion of Residents aged 16-64 Claiming Job Seekers Allowance



(Official Labour Market Statistics cited in Nomis [online], 2013)

7.9 Important note - Percentages in Figure 9 show claimants as a proportion of the resident population of the same age. Previously it showed claimants as a percentage of all claimants

Conclusion and Actions

7.10 The Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission document has sought to make changes to the way business uses are dealt with. In particular, the new local plan looks at protecting all business employment space through Policy 41 – Protection of Business Space.

7.11 In addition, the council has moved away from its current selective management of the economy policy (Policy 7/2 in the Local Plan 2006) by introducing Policy 40: Development and expansion of business space.

7.12 Overall there have been gains in employment floorspace of 11,176 sqm this year (2012/13) and losses of 11,742 sqm demonstrating that the amount of floorspace available for business use has remained stable.

8 – Connecting & Servicing Cambridge

Introduction

- 8.1 This section encompasses a number of topic areas including: transport; telecommunications; energy resources; water; sewerage; drainage infrastructure and waste. These issues are key in making development in the city more sustainable.
- 8.2 A draft Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire (TSCSC) has been prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council in partnership with Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council. The consultation on the draft strategy ran from 19 July to 14 October 2013. The emphasis of the draft strategy is to support sustainable development particularly in relation to the high level of planned growth in the Cambridge area.

Use of Policies

- 8.3 Three policies were identified by Development Management as being key policies: Policy 8/2 Transport Impact (1,945 uses), Policy 8/6 Cycle Parking (203 uses) and Policy 8/10 Off Street Parking (193 uses). Development Management have identified policies in this chapter as being especially important in pre-application discussions.
- 8.4 Policy 8/12 Cambridge Airport was not used during the monitoring year, Policy 8/13 Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone was used once. The use of these policies are highly dependent upon the nature and location of applications submitted within the monitoring year. This policy remains a useful part of the planning policy framework. Policy 8/13 is mostly used at pre-application stage and therefore is still a valuable policy. Last year the council received new mapping data from Marshall which addressed the air safeguarding zones which are referred to in the supporting text to Policy 8/13 of the 2006 Local Plan. This data provided new constraints information which informs pre-application advice, decision-making and has informed the creation of a new policy in the Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission - Policy 37: Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone and Air Safeguarding Zones.

Issues to Consider

- 8.5 The consultation on the A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement scheme closed on the 13 October 2013. The proposed schemes involves improving the A14 trunk road between Cambridge and Huntingdon, together with widening works on the A1 between Alconbury and Brampton, over a total length of approximately 25 miles. A preferred route for the scheme is expected to be announced in late 2013. Further information on the progress of this scheme can be found at: <http://www.highways.gov.uk/roads/road-projects/a14-cambridge-to-huntingdon-improvement-scheme/>
- 8.6 Cambridge Science Park Station will be a new railway station in the north of Cambridge, which will provide links to transport routes for cyclists, pedestrians and bus users. The station will be built in the area of Chesterton sidings, close to the Science Park, St John's Innovation Centre and Cambridge Business Park. The railway station will provide a huge boost for the local economy, and will kick start development and the creation of jobs by improving accessibility and journey times. The county council consulted on the plans during November 2012 and a planning

8 – Connecting & Servicing Cambridge

application was submitted for the site on 28 June 2013. A decision on the application is expected imminently.

8.7 Cambridgeshire County Council successfully secured £1.7 million worth of funding from the Department for Transport's Better Bus Area Fund. The aim of the fund is to increase bus patronage in busy urban areas, to help deliver the Department for Transport's aims of creating growth and cutting carbon emissions. A list of schemes will be consulted on with stakeholders and the public. Current proposed schemes in Cambridge include:

- St Andrews Street and vicinity bus priority and traffic management measures;
- Newmarket Road / Barnwell Rd roundabout capacity improvements
- Mitcham's Corner improvements;
- Parking reviews of Jesus Lane and Histon Road.

Further information on the progress of these sites can be found at <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategies/fundingbids/bbaf.htm>

8.8 Cambridgeshire County Council was awarded £5 million from the Government's Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF) for transport in Cambridgeshire, which will be used to reduce congestion and help improve journey choices. The bid was developed with a wide range of partners from across the public, private and third sectors, and focuses on improving links to transport interchanges and corridors, improving links to employment areas and targeted marketing and information. The funding announcement was made in May 2012, and the funding will be spent between 2012 and 2015. For more information visit the county council's webpage: <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategies/fundingbids/LSTF.htm>

Target Based Policies

8.9 Policy 8/16 Renewable Energy in New Developments dictates that major development proposals will be required to provide at least 10% of the development's total predicted energy requirements on site from renewable energy sources. The policy was used 30 times over the past year in determining planning applications. There is evidence that provision of 10% renewables in line with policy is being secured through conditions to planning permissions. However, there needs to be further provision and recording of information in relation to implementation of schemes and recording of supplementary information to make better use of progress towards wider corporate objectives. At present, it is unclear whether schemes being implemented are generating the levels of renewable energy that were modelled at the planning application stage, and there can be a considerable difference between predicted generation and installed generation.

8.10 The Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission has not carried forward the percentage renewable approach as in the 2006 Local Plan, favouring instead a carbon reduction method. This method allows for a hierarchical approach to reducing carbon emissions, and is contained in Policy 27: Carbon reduction, community energy networks, sustainable design and construction and water use.

8 – Connecting & Servicing Cambridge

Other Indicators

Environmental Quality	
E3	Renewable energy generation

	Installed Capacity (MW) 2012/13	Potential Sites - Installed capacity (MW) at 31/03/2013
Wind	0	0
Biomass	0	0
Landfill gas	0	0
Sewage gas	0	0
Photovoltaic	0.0775	0.7352
Hydro-power	0	0

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group)

- 8.11 The table above provides monitoring information related to the installation of renewable energy technologies in Cambridge provided by Cambridgeshire County Council. The county council monitoring information looks at non domestic installations.
- 8.12 Data from the Feed in Tariff Statistical Report for 2012/2013 (see Appendix E), shows that between April 2012 and March 2013, there were 6 commercial, 233 domestic and 2 community installations of photovoltaic panels. The Feed in Tariff picks up a lot more sites than the county council has monitored, including ones that did not need planning permission, but it is only available down to the first half of the postcode level, therefore some sites will not have been monitored. While this monitoring is helpful in tracking renewable installations in Cambridge, it still does not capture all information about the installed renewable energy capacity of the city. It is also not clear whether this captures information regarding the renewable technologies being installed to meet the requirements of Policy 8/16 of the local plan, or those installations that do not require planning consent. For example, many householder installations will not require planning consent, and since the introduction of the Feed in Tariff, installation rates have increased.
- 8.13 The table below shows the amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport and/or walking distance of key services.

Accessibility of Services	
Amount of completed new residential development (within the 2012/13 year) within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre.	
Key Service	% of population who are within 30 minutes public transport or walking time of Key services
GP Surgery	100%
Hospital with A & E	90.7%
Hospital with Outpatients	90.7%
Primary School	100%
Secondary School	100%
Area of Employment	100%
Retail Centre	100%

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group)

8 – Connecting & Servicing Cambridge

- 8.14 Only a very small proportion of the dwellings completed are situated more than 30 minutes by public transport, these results are unsurprising due to the compact nature of the city. As the growth areas in the city are developed, access to such facilities will need to be assessed to determine what facilities may be needed in the future.

Conclusion and Actions

- 8.15 Data from the Feed in Tariff Statistical Report for 2012/2013 (see Appendix E), shows that between April 2012 and March 2013, there were 6 commercial, 233 domestic and 2 community installations of photovoltaic panels.
- 8.16 A draft Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire has been prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council in partnership with Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council. The consultation on the draft strategy ran from 19 July to 14 October 2013. The emphasis of the draft strategy is to support sustainable development particularly in relation to the high level of planned growth in the Cambridge area.
- 8.17 The county council submitted a planning application for Cambridge Science Park Railway Station on 28 June 2013. A decision on the application is expected imminently.
- 8.18 The consultation on the A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement scheme closed on the 13 October 2013. The proposed schemes involves improving the A14 trunk road between Cambridge and Huntingdon, together with widening works on the A1 between Alconbury and Brampton, over a total length of approximately 25 miles. A preferred route for the scheme is expected to be announced in late 2013.

9 – Areas of Major Change

Introduction

- 9.1 A number of urban extensions have been allocated around Cambridge and sites such as the Station Area have been earmarked for redevelopment. These areas will be the focus of substantial development over the next 10–20 years. As well as providing residential accommodation, the development of these communities will need to provide a mix of uses appropriate to their scale to ensure the most sustainable development possible.
- 9.2 The vision for the urban extensions is to provide high quality, sustainable design, housing people can afford, thriving local neighbourhoods with good local facilities, green open spaces and the priority of travel by non-car modes.
- 9.3 There are six areas of major change in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006:
- Cambridge East
 - Southern Fringe
 - Northern Fringe East
 - Madingley Road/Huntingdon Road
 - Huntingdon Road/Histon Road
 - Station Area

Updates on the progress of these areas can be seen below.

- 9.4 The majority of these sites straddle the Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire district boundaries. This chapter deals with the parts of development which are in the Cambridge City Council local authority area. Development in South Cambridgeshire is monitored through their Annual Monitoring Report. The cross-boundary nature of these urban extensions has given rise to a significant level of ongoing joint working between the City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council. Once built out, the urban extensions will remain split between the two local authority areas.

Cambridge East

- 9.5 The 2008 Cambridge East Area Action Plan (AAP) identified this site as a new urban quarter of approximately 10,000 to 12,000 dwellings and associated infrastructure. Most of this site will not now come forward for development before 2031. The Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission has safeguarded this land for development after 2031 through Policy 12: Cambridge East. South Cambridgeshire District Council has a similar policy in its draft plan. Furthermore it should be noted that these two policies in the respective draft local plans only replace two policies in the Cambridge East Area Action Plan (CE/3 and CE/35). The remainder of the policies in the Cambridge East Area Action Plan would remain extant following the adoption of the new local plans.
- 9.6 An application for development of up to 1,300 dwellings north of Newmarket Road located within South Cambridgeshire District Council area (known as Wing) is likely to be submitted late in 2013.
- 9.7 Land at Coldham's Lane has been allocated in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission with a potential capacity of 57 dwellings and Land North of Cherry Hinton Road has been identified as having a potential capacity of 351 dwellings

9 – Areas of Major Change

(see two site entries against site number 9.01 in the Housing Trajectory Appendix D).

9.8 Appendix F shows indicators that will be monitored once development is underway.

Southern Fringe

9.9 The Southern Fringe is split into the following:

Figure 10: Southern Fringe

Site	Description	Progress
Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Addenbrooke's Hospital)	Clinical and biomedical /research and development set to create 9,000 jobs.	<p>Applications approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambridge Biomedical Campus (06/0796/OUT) Multi-storey Car Park (11/0780/REM): Under construction. To open May 2014. The Forum development – hotel, conference centre, learning centre, retail (06/1279/OUT & 10/1209/EXP) LMB Building (07/0651/FUL) – Completed and occupied <p>Helipad (10/0094/FUL):</p> <p>Operational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern Spine Road (12/1304/REM): Under construction. To open Dec 2013 Energy Innovation centre approved (C/05009/12/CW)
Clay Farm	Up to 2,300 dwellings new secondary and primary schools, community, sport and recreation facilities, local shops, public open space, roads, footpaths, cycleways and crossings of Hobson's Brook (07/0620/OUT)	<p>Reserved matters applications approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10/1296/REM for 306 dwellings 11/0698/REM for 128 dwellings. 12/0754/REM for 102 dwellings. 12/0794/REM for 229 dwellings 12/0867/REM for 274 dwellings 13/0751/REM for 295 dwellings 13/0105/REM for Secondary School <p>Construction is now underway on the majority of these.</p>
Trumpington Meadows (Monsanto)	Approximately 1,200 dwellings, with 40& affordable housing, a primary school with community facilities, local shops, children's	<p>Reserved matters applications approved –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11/0073/REM is for 164 dwellings that are wholly within Cambridge City Council boundary 11/0075/REM is for 189 dwellings, 160

9 – Areas of Major Change

Site	Description	Progress
	play areas and multi-use games area, allotments, footpaths and cycleways and a 60 ha country park (split between Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council)	of which are within Cambridge City Council boundary and 29 of which are within South Cambridgeshire District Council boundary. Construction is now underway.
Bell School	347 dwellings and 100 bed Student accommodation, public open space, allotments footpaths and cycleways	06/0795/OUT approved December 2010. Reserved matters access from Babraham Road (12/0890/REM) was allowed on appeal.
Glebe Farm	286 dwellings including 40% affordable housing, open space, allotment provision and landscaping	09/1140/FUL approved August 2010. Construction is now underway.

Cambridge Biomedical Campus

- 9.10 A number of proposals are likely to come forward in 2014 for the Cambridge Biomedical Campus. The following applications are expected:
- A new full application for the Forum for a private hospital, hotel, conference centre and retail;
 - A Reserved Matters application for AstraZeneca, a biopharmaceutical company, for a substantial area of the land with consent for research and development;
 - A Reserved Matters application for the relocation of Papworth Hospital;
 - An application for the remaining land with consent for research and development.
- 9.11 The multi-storey car park approved under 11/0780/REM is at the southern corner of the current Addenbrooke's campus off Robinson Way. Initially it will be used to replace existing surface car parking to allow the Forum development. Ultimately, the car park will also serve the new Papworth Hospital. Construction began in June 2013 and it should open in May 2014.
- 9.12 The Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission includes a policy on this site to support and guide development – Policy 16: Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Addenbrooke's Hospital) Area of Major Change.

Residential

- 9.13 Construction is now well underway at Trumpington Meadows, Clay Farm and Glebe Farm, with the first occupations in Trumpington Meadows in August 2012, Glebe Farm in September 2012 and Clay Farm in May 2013. In 2014, reserved matters applications are likely to come forward for two further parcels in Clay Farm, for Glebe Farm phase 2 and for 275 dwellings on Bell School.

9 – Areas of Major Change

- 9.14 Trumpington Meadows Primary School (county council application S/00506/CC) opened in September 2013. The secondary school on Clay Farm is due to open in 2015. An extension for Fawcett Primary School (county council application C/05/0005/13/CC) is likely to be determined early 2014. An application is likely to be submitted in late 2013 for a Community Centre including a Health Centre and Library on Clay Farm.
- 9.15 The Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission includes a policy on this site to support and guide development – Policy 17: Southern Fringe Areas of Major Change.

Northern Fringe East

- 9.16 The spatial strategy in the current local plan (2006) identifies this area for a high density mixed use development around a new railway station and transport interchange at Chesterton Sidings and adjoining land within the city. An application is scheduled to be determined in December 2013 for new station and transport interchange, to be called Cambridge Science Park Station (county council application C/05001/13/CC).
- 9.17 Following subsequent viability studies, the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission has allocated the site for mainly employment-led development through Policy 14: Northern Fringe East and land surrounding the proposed Cambridge Science Park Station Area of Major Change. An Area Action Plan will be developed jointly with South Cambridgeshire District Council.

North West Cambridge Site (University development between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road)

- 9.18 The 2009 North West Cambridge Area Action Plan identifies land to be released from the Cambridge Green Belt to contribute towards meeting the development needs of Cambridge University. It establishes an overall vision and objectives to achieve this. It also sets out policies and proposals to guide the development as a whole.
- 9.19 The outline application (11/1114/OUT) (and sister application for the area in SCDC S/1886/11) was approved by the Joint Development Control Committee in August 2012, subject to the completion of a Section 106 agreement which was signed in February 2013. Strategic conditions have been discharged. The applications include 1,500 private market homes, 1,500 key worker homes, 2,000 student bedspaces, 100,000sqm of employment floorspace, 5,300 sqm gross retail floorspace, 6,500sqm for a residential institution e.g. a care home, Community Centre, Police, Primary Health Care; Primary School, Nurseries, Indoor Sports Provision and Open Space and a 130 room hotel.
- 9.20 The following applications have also been submitted

- A Full application for Madingley Road West Junction (13/1258);
- A Reserved Matters application for infrastructure (13/1401/REM);
- A Reserved Matters application for 325 post graduate bed spaces (13/1400/REM).

9 – Areas of Major Change

These should all be determined by the end of 2013. Applications are also expected to be submitted for key worker units, a healthcare facility, a police touchdown facility, a district heating energy centre and foodstore, a community centre and nursery by the end of 2013. Applications for a mixture of market and key worker units and a neighbourhood park (within the South Cambridgeshire District area) and a primary school are anticipated in early 2014.

9.21 Appendix G shows indicators that will be monitored once development is underway.

NIAB (Land Between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road)

9.22 *Land between Huntingdon Road & Histon Road (NIAB 1, also known as Darwin Green)* – the outline application for 1,593 homes was approved by the Joint Development Control Committee (JDCC) in July 2010, subject to the signing of a Section 106 agreement. It is envisaged that the agreement will be signed and the permission issued late 2013. Discharge of conditions are expected to be submitted immediately following the issue of the decision notice, including a design code. The first reserved matters application submitted will be for the site infrastructure including the strategic road network and open spaces. Applications for the first phases of residential, the Local Centre, the supermarket and primary school will follow.

9.23 *NIAB Frontage* – The reserved matters application was approved by the JDCC in May 2008 for 187 dwellings. Construction on the frontage site commenced in 2010 and around two thirds of homes have been completed and are now occupied. See Appendix D – Housing Trajectory for completion figures.

9.24 The Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission includes a policy on this site to support and guide development – Policy 19: NIAB 1 Area of Major Change.

Station Area

9.25 The major redevelopment of Cambridge's station area, reported to be worth £850 million, received outline approval in April 2010 (application 08/0266/OUT).

9.26 In August 2010, a reserved matters application (10/0810/REM) was submitted. This application sought to agree the appearance, landscaping, layout and scale of buildings and spaces to provide 511 student units in four blocks, two facing the bus interchange, two close to Hills Road and two shops fronting Hills Road and the bus only link road. In association with the submission, applications were also made to seek non-material amendments to the parameter plans approved under the outline planning permission. These related to the use of the upper floors of 125 Hills Road and the basements and footprints of the buildings. This was approved at Planning Committee in October 2010. This is now completed.

9.27 A reserved matters submission for the erection of an office building at the junction of Station Road with Tenison Road was submitted in August 2010. Application 10/0797/REM sought to agree the appearance, landscaping, layout and scale of buildings and spaces to provide an office building (9808 square metres), a pocket park and a garden part of which will become part the Station Road Open Space.

9 – Areas of Major Change

Works have commenced on the site and Great Eastern House has been demolished. The office building (The Microsoft Building) has been completed.

- 9.28 A reserved matters application (11/0633/REM) was also approved for four units. Blocks L1 to L4 are on a north/south alignment and will be located between Station Road and Hills Road opposite the Warren Close development. The application includes commercial space at ground floor level in Block L1 and Fosters Mill and a community room in Block L4. A mixture of private and affordable housing units is proposed, including 169 flats of which 63 will be affordable homes. The application also includes part of the local park, which is to be laid out for use as an informal open space for public use. This was agreed at Planning Committee on 21 September 2011. Blocks L1 to L4 are nearing completion and work is about to start on the Fosters Mill Conversion.
- 9.29 Other applications on this site which have not yet been approved are:
- Block A1/A2, Block B1 (Cycle Park), Blocks C1/C2, D1 and F1;
 - And 32-38 Station Road, which is currently at appeal
- 9.30 The Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission includes a policy on this site to support and guide development – Policy 20: Station Areas West and Clifton Road Area of Major Change.

Use of Policies

- 9.31 Use of the policies in this chapter are determined by the progress of development on the specific growth areas as they are used in deciding applications for the urban extensions. This year Policy 9/9 Station Area was used 18 times, and Policy 9/5 Southern Fringe was used 6 times, which is reflected in the progress made in these areas.
- 9.32 As part of the work on Areas of Major Change, the Cambridge East and North West Cambridge AAPs were developed and adopted, superseding Policies 9/4 East Cambridge and 9/7 Land between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road respectively. Not all policies however, have been developed into AAPs. In the case of the Southern Fringe and Station Area, Area Development Frameworks support the policies for these areas. These frameworks are material considerations.

New Areas of Major Change – Identified in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission

- 9.33 Policy 11: Fitzroy/Burleigh Street/Grafton Area of Major Change. This policy supports the redevelopment and/or expansion of the area, for retail and leisure use, alongside residential and student accommodation.
- 9.34 Policy 15: South of Coldham's Lane, identified in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission seeks the wider regeneration of the area with appropriate redevelopment and the creation of an urban country park to serve the east of the city. A masterplan and transport assessment will need to be developed and submitted before any planning application is submitted.

9 – Areas of Major Change

- 9.35 Policy 20: Station Areas West and Clifton Road Area of Major Change supports the regeneration of this area including the development of a multi-modal transport interchange, residential and employment uses and the inclusion of open space, community facilities and hotel uses.
- 9.36 Policy 26: Site Specific development opportunities in the Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission seeks to release the following land for development:
- Sites GB1 and GB2 (Land north and south of Worts' Causeway), are to be released from the Cambridge Green Belt for residential development of up to 430 dwellings.
 - Sites GB3 and GB4 (Fulbourn Road West 1 and 2), to support the development of employment uses.

Conclusion and Actions

- 9.37 A considerable amount of work has been carried out and is continuing in order to ensure that the areas of major change are as sustainable as possible in providing successful new communities in Cambridge.
- 9.38 Construction is now underway at Trumpington Meadows, Clay Farm and Glebe Farm, with the first occupations on all the sites. A significant amount of development is likely to come forward on the Cambridge Biomedical Campus in 2014.
- 9.39 Policies 11, 15, 20 and 26 in the Local Plan 2014 present opportunities for redevelopment and enhancement.
- 9.40 Following subsequent viability studies, the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission has allocated the Northern Fringe East for mainly employment-led development. Policy 14: Northern Fringe East and land surrounding the proposed Cambridge Science Park Station Area of Major Change requires an Area Action Plan to be developed jointly with South Cambridgeshire District Council to support this policy.

10 - Implementation

Introduction

- 10.1 This local plan chapter sets out how the proposals and policies of the local plan will be implemented in order to fulfil the objectives of the Plan. It highlights how these proposals and policies will enable development to occur in a way which will benefit residents, businesses, students and tourists, thus supporting the city's role in the sub-region.
- 10.2 The local plan sets out a vision for the continued growth and development of Cambridge until 2016, by creating the opportunities and framework for development to take place. Delivery of the vision relies on partnership working and consultation between the council and a variety of other stakeholders including other local authorities, agencies, landowners, developers and residents.
- 10.3 This chapter provides an update of the progress on the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Use of Policies

- 10.4 Policy usage research (see Appendix C for full listing) found that Policy 10/1 Infrastructure Improvements was used 110 times in deciding planning applications. Development Management Officers have, through discussions, noted that it is key throughout the progress of a development proposal from pre-applications to permission.

Target Based Policies

- 10.5 There are no specific target based policies associated with this topic.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 10.6 The 2008 Planning Act established powers to create a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in England and Wales. This came into force on 6 April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (now amended by the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2011, 2012 and 2013). Essentially it allows local authorities to levy a charge on new development in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of the development. This includes new or safer road schemes, flood defences, schools, hospitals and other health facilities, park improvements, green spaces, etc.
- 10.7 It was agreed at Development Plan Scrutiny Sub Committee on 22/03/2011, that the council's CIL approach would be prepared and taken forward in parallel with the local plan review. It is anticipated that the CIL will be adopted in early 2015.
- 10.8 In order to mitigate the impact of new development, the council currently collects contributions towards infrastructure provision from new developments in the form of planning obligations, sometimes referred to as Section 106 Agreements. CIL is intended to supplement (not replace) other funding streams. A number of contributions will still be acquired through S106 Planning Obligations. These include affordable housing requirements and site-specific on-site infrastructure. The Government considers that the CIL is a more transparent and simple method of

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collecting funds for infrastructure to support development than the current system of planning obligations (S106).

- 10.9 CIL allows local authorities to raise funds from developers, via a charging schedule, for a wide range of infrastructure. The levy takes the form of a standardised charge (which is set locally) applied per square metre of new development. CIL breaks the direct link between development and infrastructure provision, which gives the council and beneficiaries of CIL monies more flexibility over what infrastructure funding may be spent on. CIL monies can be spent on any identified infrastructure need (unlike S106 Agreements which require a direct link between the development and any infrastructure project).
- 10.10 The levy is based on economic viability and is intended to encourage development by creating a balance between collecting revenue to fund infrastructure and ensuring the rates are not so high that they discourage development.
- 10.11 The CIL Regulations are clear that in setting rates, the charging authority must aim to strike an appropriate balance between:
- a. The desirability of funding from CIL (in whole or part) the actual and expected estimated total cost of infrastructure required to support the development of its area, taking into account other actual and expected sources of funding; and
 - b. The potential effects (taken as a whole) of the imposition of CIL on the economic viability of development across its area.
- 10.12 The Charging Schedule has to be informed by an appropriate evidence base. In order to adopt a sound Charging Schedule the council must, or is recommended to:
- Have an up to date local plan for the area - In Cambridge the CIL charging schedule is being worked up and tested alongside the emerging Cambridge Local Plan 2014;
 - Identify a local infrastructure funding gap – Evidence of this is provided in the Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Infrastructure Delivery Study 2012 and subsequent update 2013;
 - Demonstrate the proposed CIL rates will not unduly affect the viability of planned development across the city - Viability of planned development across the city has been taken into account in a suite of viability documents produced on behalf of the council. These are the Cambridge City Council Local Plan – [Community Infrastructure Levy Viability Assessment](#); the Cambridge City Council Local Plan - [SHLAA and Potential Site Allocations High Level Viability Assessment](#) ; the Cambridge City Council Local Plan – [Student Housing Affordable Housing Study](#); and the Cambridge City Council Local Plan – [Small Sites Affordable Housing Viability Study](#). These documents are available alongside and should be read in conjunction with the Draft CIL Charging Schedule.
- 10.13 The first formal round of consultation, the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule (PDCS), took place between 18 March 2013 and 29 April 2013. A total of 73 representations were received from 23 respondents. A complete list of respondents, the full consultation responses and a detailed assessment of the responses can be found in the background documents in the CIL pages of the council's website: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/community-infrastructure-levy>. These

10 - Implementation

representations have provided the basis for the development of the council's Draft Charging Schedule, which has been subject of a second formal round of consultation between 28th October 2013 and 9th December 2013.

- 10.14 The Draft Cambridge CIL Charging Schedule is proposing to levy CIL in respect of development for the following rates:

Use	Charge £/sqm
Residential (C3; C4 including sheltered accommodation)	£125
Retail (A1 – A5 and sui generic uses akin to retail*)	£75
Student Accommodation	£125
All other development including B, C1, C2 and D class uses	£0

* sui generis akin to retail includes petrol filling stations; shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles; retail warehouse clubs.

- 10.15 The table below outlines the key stages and timetable for the adoption of CIL:

Figure 11: CIL Timetable

Stage	Date
CIL Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule Consultation	18 th March 2013 – 29 th April 2013
CIL Draft Charging Schedule Consultation	28 th October to 9 th December
Submission of Draft Charging Schedule to Planning Inspectorate for Examination in Public	March 2014 (same time as local plan)
CIL Examination	March – September 2014 (Same time as local plan)
Inspectors Report	October 2014
Adoption (subject to Inspectors Report)	Late 2014
Commencement of CIL	1 st April 2015

Planning Obligations SPD

- 10.16 The council will be looking to update its Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (adopted in 2010) in 2014. It will be used to support Policy 85: Infrastructure delivery, planning obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy in the Local Plan 2014: The council currently aims to adopt the SPD at the same time as the Local Plan 2014.

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Conclusion and Actions

- 10.17 The implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy is being progressed in-line with the production of the new Cambridge local plan, which is detailed in Chapter 11 – Local Development Framework. Commencement of the CIL is expected to be in April 2015.
- 10.18 The council will be looking to update its Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document in 2014. It will be used to support Policy 85: Infrastructure delivery, planning obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy in the Local Plan 2014: The council currently aims to adopt the SPD at the same time as the Local Plan 2014.

11 – Local Development Scheme

Introduction

- 11.1 This chapter is split into 5 parts and predominantly focuses on the progress of the Local Plan Review (development of the *Cambridge Local Plan 2014*), and other development plan documents and supplementary planning documents

Government Changes

The Housing Standards Review

- 11.2 The housing standards review was launched in October 2012⁷ following the housing and construction Red Tape Challenge, which was introduced in spring 2012. It was a fundamental review of the building regulations framework and voluntary housing standards which aimed to rationalise the large number of codes, standards, rules, regulations and guidance that add unnecessary cost and complexity to the house building process - while delivering quality, sustainability, safety and accessibility.
- 11.3 The review was undertaken by a wide range of cross sectorial stakeholder working groups and this consultation sets out their proposals on:
- accessibility
 - space
 - security
 - water efficiency
 - energy
 - indoor environmental standards
 - materials
 - process and compliance
- 11.4 The consultation closed on 22 October 2013, any changes in national housing standards must be reflected in the Local Plan 2014 and any relevant Supplementary Planning Documents (such as the Affordable Housing SPD) and other relevant housing strategies and guidance. The Local Plan 2014 will be updated if necessary when more information is available.

Joint working and Duty to Co-operate

- 11.5 The Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced a requirement for councils to work together on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. This requirement is known as the 'Duty to Cooperate' and also involves a number of other public bodies such as Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), Highways Agency, Environment Agency, English Heritage, Natural England and Primary Care Trusts. The duty requires councils to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis on 'strategic matters' regarding sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas. The National Planning Policy Framework says that councils should work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly coordinated

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/housing-standards-review-consultation>

11 – Local Development Scheme

and clearly reflected in individual local plans. It says that councils should consider producing joint planning policies on strategic matters, but there is no requirement to do so.

- 11.6 A detailed report on the council's compliance with the Duty to Cooperate will be going to Development Plan Scrutiny Sub Committee on 17 December 2013 for approval.

Local Development Scheme

- 11.7 The council has prepared a Local Development Scheme (LDS), which sets out a planning work programme over a three-year period detailing the timetable required to produce the Development Plan documents. The LDS was updated in July 2013 and covers the period to April 2016.

- 11.8 The main documents in the current Development Plan for Cambridge are:

- Cambridgeshire County Council's Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (July 2011) and the Site Specific Proposals Plan (February 2012) Development Plan Documents;
- the Cambridge Local Plan 2006;
- the Cambridge East Area Action Plan (2008); and
- the North West Cambridge Action Area Plan (October 2009).

- 11.9 On completion of the review of the current local plan, the development plan for Cambridge will comprise the following documents:

- The *Cambridge Local Plan 2014* and policies map;
- Cambridgeshire County Council's Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (July 2011) and the Site Specific Proposals Plan (February 2012) Development Plan Documents
- The North West Cambridge Area Action Plan (2009); and
- The Cambridge East Area Action Plan (2008).

Local Plan Review

- 11.10 The preparation of a local plan involves a number of stages including public consultation. This is to ensure that it is robust and comprehensive. Key stages in the process are:

- *Preparation of Evidence Base* – preparation and completion of various studies which will be used to inform issues and options and policy development;
- *Consultation on Issues and Options* – Identification of relevant Issues and Options for the future development and protection of the city. Consultation with relevant stakeholder groups and with the wider public;
- *Consultation on Site Options* (Issues and Options 2) – This includes consultation on joint sites with South Cambridgeshire District Council for housing and employment development, sites within the city's urban area for a ranges of uses, residential space standards, car and cycle parking standards,

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and designation of land for protection of particular uses, e.g. Protected Open Space;

- *Proposed Submission Consultation* - Consultation on the draft Plan;
- *Submission* - Submission of the new local plan document to the Secretary of State;
- *Examination* - An independent Government Inspector considers the ‘soundness’ of the document in a public examination and produces a report; and;
- *Adoption* - Formally adopted by the council.

11.11 The main schedule for these stages are as follows:

Figure 12: Local Development Scheme Timetable

Stage	Timescales
Preparation & Completion of Evidence Base	Spring 2011 – June 2012
Issues & Options Consultation	15 June 2012 – 27 July 2012
Sites Options Consultation	7 January – 18 February 2013
Draft Submission Plan Consultation	19 July – 30 September 2013
Submission	Spring 2014
Examination	Summer 2014
Adoption	Winter /Spring 2014/15

11.12 The Issues and Options stage has been completed and a consultation on the Issues and Options Report ran for six weeks between 15 June and 27 July 2012. The Issues and Options Report set out a series of issues and options relating to the future planning and development of the city over the 20 years and asked for people’s views including local residents and other key stakeholders. All documents were available on the council’s website and at libraries for people to view. A series of exhibitions were also held across the city and over 11,000 comments were received from 858 respondents.

11.13 The next stage was the Issues and Options 2 consultation which ran from 7 January to 18 February 2013. The document was split into two parts. Part 1 of this second stage of Issues and Options consultation was a joint consultation (with South Cambridgeshire District Council) on options for the development strategy for the wider Cambridge area and for site options for housing or employment development on the edge of Cambridge on land currently in the Green Belt. It also included options on sub-regional sporting, cultural and community facilities and site options for a community stadium. It built on the Issues and Options consultation that took place in summer 2012 and provided background information on the housing and employment needs of the area as a whole, as well as outlining what that means for the future development strategy. In Part 2, the City Council consulted on site options for the urban area of Cambridge, including a range of uses for possible site allocations, as well as picking up more detailed matters such as consultation on residential space standards and car and cycle parking standards. The document also included designations of land for a range of purposes, e.g. Protected Open Space. This stage of consultation received over 6,400 representations.

11.14 The Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission was then drafted taking into account representations from both of the previous consultations. A public

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consultation was held between 19 July and 30 September 2013. The consultation ran parallel to the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan: Proposed Submission consultation and the Cambridgeshire County Council Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. Just under 3,000 representations were received.

- 11.15 In total nearly 21,000 representations were received for all three stages of public and stakeholder consultation, with 2,634 individuals submitting these representations.
- 11.16 The next stage of the local plan review is to analyse all the representations made to the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. Any suggested changes to the Plan following this consultation will be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination, along with the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission and the evidence base which was used to inform the creation of the plan.
- 11.17 The *Local Plan 2014* will require agreement at Full Council in early 2014 before it is submitted to the Secretary of State:
- 11.18 An independent Planning Inspector will inspect the plan, and make any recommendations for changes to the plan. South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council have submitted a request for a single Planning Inspector to assess both plans to enable joint issues to be assessed comprehensively
- 11.19 The Inspector may also hold a series of hearing sessions on issues that the Inspector feels requires further investigation. People who have requested to appear at examination, will then be invited to attend the relevant hearing session to provide further information.
- 11.20 Any major changes that are then required to the plan will be subject to a further round of consultation before the plan is adopted. It is envisaged that the plan will be adopted in Winter/Spring 2014/15; however this is dependent on progress made during the inspection.

Evidence Base

- 11.21 The council began to prepare the evidence base that will underpin each component of the Cambridge Local Plan 2014 in spring 2011. The evidence base consists of information on existing social, environmental and economic conditions within the city and draws upon existing and new survey data. It was used to identify issues and options for future development and led to the creation of spatial objectives and a vision for the future development of the city. Feedback from public consultations and findings from the sustainability appraisals also fed into continued development of the evidence base.
- 11.22 To view the evidence base, visit: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/background-documents-0>

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Core Documents Library

- 11.23 The Core Documents Library is a list of all the documents that have been used to inform the creation of the Cambridge Local Plan 2014, this list includes evidence base documents. The difference between the evidence base and core documents is that the evidence base documents were specifically commissioned or created to inform the local plan. The core documents library includes a wider range of documents, including national guidance and legislation, documents created by other authorities and organisations, existing plan documents etc. It can be found at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/local-plan-core-documents-library>.
- 11.24 The library includes up to date Sustainability Appraisals and Habitats Regulations Assessments. These reports have been prepared in support of the Local Plan 2014.

Planning Policy Documents

- 11.25 A list of other completed planning documents can be found in Figure 13.
- 11.26 As part of the local plan review process, updates and reviews of certain SPDs and DPDs will be required. For example, as illustrated in Chapter 9, an Area Action Plan will be created jointly with South Cambridgeshire District Council to support Policy 14: Northern Fringe East and land surrounding the proposed Cambridge Science Park Station Area of Major Change in the Cambridge Local Plan 2014. A list of proposed documents and timescales (if available) are also listed in the table below.

Figure 13: Local Development Framework Documents

Completed Development Plan Documents	
Document Title	Adoption Date
Local Plan 2006	Adopted 2006
Cambridge East Area Action Plan	February 2008
North West Cambridge Area Action Plan	October 2009
Completed Supplementary Planning Documents	
Sustainable Design and Construction SPD	June 2007
Affordable Housing SPD	January 2008
Old Press/Mill Lane Site SPD	January 2010
Public Art SPD	January 2010
Planning Obligations Strategy SPD	March 2010
Eastern Gate Development Framework SPD	October 2011
Completed Guidance Documents	
Informal Planning Policy Guidance (IPPG) on Foodstore Provision in North West Cambridge	March 2011
Guidance for the application of Policy 3/13 [Tall Buildings and the Skyline] of the Cambridge Local Plan [2006]	March 2012
Interim Planning Policy Guidance (IPPG) on the Protection of Public Houses in the City of Cambridge	October 2012
New Development Plan Documents	
Northern Fringe East Area Action Plan	Initial scoping report expected spring

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	2014
New Supplementary Planning Documents	
Affordable Housing SPD	Expected to be adopted around the same time as the Local Plan 2014
Planning Obligations SPD	
Sustainable Design and Construction SPD	2015

11.27 The council has also produced a Statement of Community Involvement that was adopted in December 2013.

Saving Local Plan Policies in the 2006 Local Plan

11.28 The Secretary of State issued a formal direction on 2 July 2009 saving the majority of policies in the Local Plan 2006. Eight policies were deleted from the plan. Further details can be found in Appendix I.

11.29 These policies will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the *Cambridge Local Plan 2014*.

11.30 The Cambridge Local Plan 2006 is still the current Local Plan for Cambridge, however the Local Plan 2014 and its policies will gain more weight in the determination of planning applications as it progress through to adoption.

Conclusion and Actions

11.31 The council will follow the Local Development Scheme and an update on progress will be recorded in next year's AMR.

12 – Development Monitoring Framework

Introduction

- 12.1 This chapter explains the process associated with monitoring and evidence gathering, which is used to inform the development of the local plan and monitor its effectiveness.
- 12.2 The role and importance of monitoring has long been recognised by the council as a vital part of the plan-making and review process. It enables feedback on the performance of policies and the physical effects they have on the city.
- 12.3 Monitoring will be crucial to the successful delivery and implementation of the Cambridge Local Plan 2014, enabling the development of a comprehensive evidence base, which will in turn inform the preparation of policy documents. Monitoring will also provide a feedback loop mechanism, giving information about policy performance and highlighting policies that need to be replaced/amended.
- 12.4 Monitoring is a key feature of the planning system and as such is central to the plan-making process. There are five stages that contribute towards the creation of monitoring information, these are:
- Evidence Base
 - Sustainability Appraisal
 - Habitats Regulations Assessment
 - Policy Usage
 - Policy Monitoring

Policy Usage

- 12.5 The use of policies by Development Management is monitored each year through the Annual Monitoring Report. All information gathered over the years has helped to inform the creation of new policies in the *Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission*.
- 12.6 Policy usage monitoring for the *Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission* will also be monitored to analyse the effectiveness of the new policies once the document is adopted.

Policy Monitoring

- 12.7 Policy targets linked to output indicators, delivery mechanisms and partnership working have been identified in Appendix M of the Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission. These targets reflect real world developments that can be directly influenced by the development plan, for example housing completions and provision of open space.
- 12.8 Once the Local Plan 2014 is adopted, these targets will be reported back through the council's AMR.

12 – Development Monitoring Framework

Final Stage

12.9 The final stage in integrating the monitoring and review process with the development of the Cambridge Local Plan 2014 arises as a result of the examination and publication of the Inspector's Report. The examination looks at the soundness of the document, and this includes an assessment of the evidence base and the appropriateness of the monitoring framework. Modifications may need to be made to the proposed monitoring strategy in light of the Inspector's Report; this may include changes to the output, significant effects and indicators. Once agreed, the monitoring strategy; policy targets; output and contextual indicators; sustainability appraisal targets and significant effects indicators will need to be reported in the AMR.

Linkages with other Authorities

12.10 The council continues to work with South Cambridgeshire District Council when dealing with policy development for urban extensions, and evidence based work which spans the boundary between the two districts, for example the Employment Land Review and work on both districts' Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments. The two councils produce separate AMRs which deal with their own districts.

12.11 In addition to the need to monitor individual districts, it will be important to monitor developments that span the administrative boundary. To this end, indicators have been developed for the joint AAPs for Cambridge East and North West Cambridge, drawing together the monitoring of the developments across both districts. This will allow for the monitoring of housing completions against the policy requirements for the development as a whole. A number of specific local indicators have also been developed to enable the monitoring of policies that set specific requirements for development, for example, housing density and access to public transport (see Appendices H and I).

12.12 Policy development for other cross-boundary developments such as the Northern Fringe East also requires partnership working with South Cambridgeshire District Council in a similar way. This work will come forward in line with the council's LDS.

Conclusion and Actions

12.13 New indicators have been developed to monitor the effectiveness of planning policies in the Local Plan 2014, and once the plan is adopted, these indicators will be reported in subsequent AMRs.

12.14 The council is working in partnership with the neighbouring authority of South Cambridgeshire District Council on a number of urban extensions. Work has been and will continue to be carried out to identify and monitor appropriate indicators in both districts.

Appendix A – Contextual Indicators

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
Population Characteristics					
Population	Total Population	126,500	Count	Mid -2012	CCC [online] 2012
	Annual Change	+5,600	Count	2011-2012	
Population	Total Population (rounded)	123,900	Count	2011	Census 2011 (ONS [online], 2011)
	Average Change Since 2001	13.8%	Count	2001-2011	
Students	University of Cambridge	19,290 (18,395 Full Time and 895 Part Time)	Count	2012/13	University of Cambridge
	Anglia Ruskin University	8,692	Count	2010/11	Anglia Ruskin University
Ethnicity	White	82.4	%	2011	Census 2011 (ONS [online], 2011)
	Mixed	3.2	%		
	Asian or Asian British	7.4	%		
	Black or Black British	1.7	%		
	Chinese	3.2	%		
	Other Ethnic Group	1.6	%		
	Based on a total population of	123,867	Count		
Household Characteristics					
	Total Households	46,700	Count	2011	Census 2011 (ONS [online], 2011)
	Average Household Size	2.3	Count		
	Communal Establishment Residents	16,500	Count		
	Short-term Non-UK Residents	3,300	Count		
	Working Age Population	92,700 (74.8%)	Count (% of Total Population)		

Appendix A – Contextual Indicators

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
	Single Adult Households Non Pensioner	21.7	%	2001	Census 2001 (ONS [online], 2011)
	Single Adult Households Pensioner	14.1	%		
	Couple Households No Children	16.9	%		
	Couple Households With Dependant Children	16.4	%		
	Lone Parents With Dependant Children	4.8	%		
	Other Households	26.1	%		
Dwelling Stock	Local Authority – Social Housing (general housing, sheltered housing, supported housing, temporary housing, miscellaneous leases)	7,235	Count	1 April 2013	Key Statistics 2013 – Strategic Housing (CCC [online], 2013)
	Local Authority - Social Housing (Shared ownership housing)	86	Count	1 April 2013	Key Statistics 2013 – Strategic Housing (CCC [online], 2013)
	Local Authority 0 Social Housing (Leasehold)	1,092	Count	1 April 2013	Key Statistics 2013 – Strategic Housing (CCC [online], 2013)
	Total Dwellings in Cambridge	48,288	Count	2011	Census 2011 (ONS [online], 2011)
Tenure	Private Sector Rented	12,258	Count	2011	Census 2011 (ONS [online], 2011)
	Local Authority Rented	7,109	Count		
	Housing Association/RSL Rented	3,914	Count		
	Owner Occupied	22,171	Count		
	Others	736	Count		

Appendix A – Contextual Indicators

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
Average House Price	1 bed flat	172,684	Price £	April 2013	Key Statistics 2013 – Strategic Housing (CCC [online],2013)
	2 bed flat	238,657	Price £		
	2 bed house	288,165	Price £		
	3 bed house	344,948	Price £		
	4 bed + house	596,315	Price £		
Homelessness	Number of households presenting as homeless, and number accepted as homeless and in priority need.	169	Count	2012/13	Key Statistics 2013 – Strategic Housing (CCC [online],2013)
	Number of recorded instances of rough sleeping April 2012-March 2013	552	Count	2012/2013	
Gypsy & Travellers Housing	Estimated Number of Gypsy/Traveller Households in District	55	Count Households	2006	CSR Travellers Needs Assessment -May 2006
	Licensed permanent sites within the district	2	Licences	2009	Environment CCC Both private sites. Not specifically for Travellers/Gypsies.
	Number of Transit Sites	0 ⁸	Count	2011	Need identified

⁸ “The evidence from recorded short-term unauthorised encampments and other sources, whilst patchy, demonstrates some demand for transit or emergency stopping places. However, it is not possible to determine a precise amount of demand in any one local authority area. This is because of travel routes through the Cambridge area, where the same caravans may stop in different local authority areas at

Appendix A – Contextual Indicators

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
					for one pitch between 2021 and 2026 in the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (2011)
	No of permanent licensed pitches in District	5	Count Licences	July 2011	An estimated 5 pitches on the 2 licensed caravan sites (not specifically designated as G&T sites) are occupied by Gypsies and Travellers
	Average Number of Unauthorised Caravans	0	Count	2008/09	ODPM Jan and July Counts
	Households Living in Local Authority Housing	37	Count	2006	ODPM (Now CLG) Count/CSR Travellers Needs Assessment -May 2006

different times. Therefore, a well-placed transit site within one local authority may serve the needs of two or more local authorities. Travellers Liaison Officers advise that current thinking is towards providing more emergency stopping places rather than transit pitches." - Cambridge Sub-Regional Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2011.

Appendix A – Contextual Indicators

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
Economic Characteristics					
	Economic Activity Rate – Aged 16-64 years	80.8	%	April 2012 – March 2013	Annual Population Survey (Nomis [online, 2013])
	Unemployed (Aged 16-64 years)	3,600	Count		
	Unemployed Rate (as % of resident population aged 16-64 years)(model based)	4.6	%		
	Total Job Seeker's Allowance Claimants (Aged 16-64 yrs.)	1,574	Count	April 2013	Job Seekers Allowance: Claimant Count (Nomis [online, 2013])
	Job Seeker's Allowance (as % of resident population aged 16-64 years)(1.7	%		
Business Demography	Business Births	525	Count	2011	Business Demography – ONS (Nomis [online, 2013])
	Business Deaths	445	Count		
	Count of Active Enterprises	4,650	Count		
Business Premises Availability Rates	B1a/b Availability (Offices)	15	%	4rth Quarter 2012	Bidwell's Business Space Databook Spring 2013 (Bidwells [online], 2013)
	Laboratories Availability	23	%		
	B1c, B2, B8 Availability (Industrial)	6	%		
Earnings	Gross Household Income Median	32,711	£	2013	Key Statistics 2013 – Strategic Housing (Cambridge City Council)
Deprivation	Local Authority Average Score	15.56	Rank	2010	The English Indices of Deprivation 2010
	Local Authority Rank Of Average Score	193	Rank		

Appendix A – Contextual Indicators

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
	SOAs in 40% Most Deprived in England	20	Count		– Department of Communities and Local Government
Crime Rates	Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population	93	Count	2011/12	Cambridgeshire Atlas – Crime and Community Safety ⁹
Commuting Characteristics					
	Total Workforce Population	78,667	Count	2011	Census (ONS [online], 2011)
	Employed Residents 2011	94,190	Count		
	Live and Work in Cambridge 2001	59,437	Count		
	Percent Living & Working in Cambridge 2001	71.8	%	2001	
	Percent Living & Working in Cambridge 1991	79.0	%	1991	
	Live in South Cambs and work in Cambridge 2001	20,727	Count	2001	
	Live in East Cambs and work in Cambridge 2001	6,227	Count		
	Live in Hunts and work in Cambridge 2001	4,248	Count		
	Live in Suffolk and work in Cambridge 2001	4,067	Count		
	Live rest of UK and work in Cambridge	8,048	Count		
Mode of Travel to work	Work From Home	6.5	%	2011	
	Public Transport	11.6	%		

⁹ <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/atlas.html>

Appendix A – Contextual Indicators

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
	Car	34.5	%		
	Cycle/Motorcycle/Walk	46.5	%		
	Other	1.0	%		
Environmental Characteristics					
Annual Average Concentration Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Regent Street (exceedences hourly average)	40 (0)	ug/m ³	2012	Cambridge City Council & Netcen
	Montague Road (exceedences hourly average)	31(0)			
	Gonville Place (exceedences hourly average)	35 (1)			
	Parker Street (exceedences hourly average)	48 (0)			
Newmarket Road (exceedences hourly average)	26 (0)				
Annual Average Fine Particles (PM ₁₀)	Montague Road (exceedences daily average)	23 (8)			
	Gonville Place (exceedences daily average)	21 (8)			
	Parker Street (exceedences daily average)	26 (13)			
Annual Average Fine Particles (PM _{2.5})	Newmarket Road	17			
	Gonville Place	13			
Total Area of Cambridge Local Authority	Total Area of Cambridge Local Authority	4070	ha		Cambridge City Council
Open Space	Area of Protected Open Space per 1,000 Population (748.57/126.5)	5.9	ha	2012/13	Open Space & Recreation Strategy 2011 data including new sites
	Area of total Protected Open Space Accessible to the Public per 1,000 population (350.83/126.5)	2.77	ha		

Appendix A – Contextual Indicators

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
	Area of Semi-Natural Green Spaces Accessible to The Public	88.89	ha		included in the Local Plan 2014 (4.98 ha in total)
	Area of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 Population (77.1/126.5)	0.61	ha	2012/13	Recalculated using data from CPERC (CPERC, 2013).

2001 Census figures have been updated to display 2011 Census data where information is available. More data will come forward in time and be updated in next years AMR.

Appendix B – Local Indicators

Business Development and Town Centres	
BD1	Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type (sqm)
BD2	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type (sqm)
BD3	Employment land available - by type (ha)
BD4	Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' (sqm)
Housing	
H1	Plan period and housing targets
H2 (a)	Net additional dwellings – in previous years
H2 (b)	Net additional dwellings – 2011/2012
H2 (c)	Net additional dwellings – in future years
H2 (d)	Managed delivery target
H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (Gross) 2011-2012
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Travellers) 2011-2012
H5	Gross affordable housing completions 2011-2012
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments 2011-12
Environmental Quality	
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on (i) flooding and (ii) water quality grounds
E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance
E3	Renewable energy generation (MW)

Appendix B – Local Indicators

Business Development and Town Centres	
BD1	Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type (sqm)
BD2	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type (sqm)
BD3	Employment land available - by type (ha)

(Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2013a)

Business Completions 2012/13						
	Gains		Losses		BD2	% on PDL
	BD1	Land (ha)	Floorspace (sqm)	Land (ha)		
B1 (unspecified)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
B1a	11,106	0.44	-8,767	-1.97	11,106	100%
B1b	0	0	0	0	0	0%
B1c	0	0.00	-1,574	-0.27	0	0%
B2	69	0.01	-1,239	-0.59	69	100%
B8	1	0.05	-162	-0.01	1	100%
Total	11,176	0.50	-11,742	-2.84	11,176	100%

Employment land lost to residential B1-B8 (ha)	-1.88
Land lost in Employment/Regeneration areas B1-B8 (ha)	-0.23

Definitions
Gains = developments that involve the creation of new business use land/floorspace, on land that was previously in business use.
Losses = developments that involve the loss of business floorspace, to allow the land to be used for a non-business use.
BD1 = Total Amount of Additional employment floorspace (sqm)
BD2 = Additional Employment Floorspace on PDL (sqm)
Data spans 01/04/2012 to 31/03/2013

(Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2013a)

BD4	Amount of completed floorspace (sqm) 2012/13 in Cambridge				
		A1	A2	B1 (a)	D2
Town Centre	Gains	1151	13	183	924
	Losses	-2,900	-2,880	-2,461	-300
	Net	-1,749	-2,267	-2,278	-9624
Local Authority Area	Gains	2,218	81	11106	2,354
	Losses	-3,884	-3,132	-8,767	-300
	Net	-1,666	-3,051	2,339	2,054

(Cambridgeshire County Council [online], 2013b)

Appendix B – Local Indicators

Housing	
H1	Plan period and housing targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission 2011 to 2031 – 14,000 dwellings. Local Plan 2006 Target 1999-2016 – 12,500 <p>See Appendix D for an explanation of the approach in this year's trajectory.</p>
H2 (a)	Net additional dwellings – in previous years
	See Appendix D
H2 (b)	Net additional dwellings – 2011-2012
	482 dwellings
H2(c)	Net additional dwellings – in future years
	See Appendix D
H2 (d)	Managed delivery target
	See Appendix D
H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (Gross) 2011-2012
	85%
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) 2011-2012
	0
H5	Gross affordable housing completions 2011-2012
	135

Environmental Quality

E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on (i) flooding and (ii) water quality grounds 2012/13
i	0
ii	0

(Source: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125940.aspx>)

E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance 2012/13									
	<p>Cambridge has 2 sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Cherry Hinton Pit and Traveller's Rest Pit, totalling 15.03 hectares, There has been no change in the status of these SSSIs from the previous year (2011/12).</p> <p>36.1% of SSSI land area in the city remains in favourable condition and 57.4% of SSSI land is classed as <i>Unfavourable Recovering</i> and 6.5% as <i>Unfavourable No Change</i>.</p> <p>Cambridge has 12 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) totalling 77.1 hectares; this figure has also remained unchanged from the previous year.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LNR Name</th> <th>Total area (ha)</th> <th>Area in authority (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Barnwell East</td> <td>3.26</td> <td>3.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barnwell West</td> <td>4.02</td> <td>4.02</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	LNR Name	Total area (ha)	Area in authority (ha)	Barnwell East	3.26	3.26	Barnwell West	4.02	4.02
LNR Name	Total area (ha)	Area in authority (ha)								
Barnwell East	3.26	3.26								
Barnwell West	4.02	4.02								

Appendix B – Local Indicators

Bramblefields	2.06	2.06
Byron's Pool	4.36	2.82
Coldham's Common	10.37	10.37
East Pit	8.11	8.11
Limekiln Close	2.87	2.87
Logan's Meadow	2.13	2.13
Paradise	2.17	2.17
Sheep's Green and Coe Fen	16.85	16.85
Stourbridge Common	19.38	19.38
West Pit	3.03	3.03

There is no change in the number or size of County Wildlife Sites; there are 15 County Wildlife sites in Cambridge, which comprise 93.59 hectares. County Wildlife Sites are sites selected by the CWS Group (a group of partnership organisations and individuals affiliated to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Partnership).

City Wildlife Sites are similar to County Wildlife Sites but are only within the City of Cambridge and have different selection criteria. This year there was no change in the number of City Wildlife Sites (CiWS) which remain as 51. The number of hectares that CiWS cover has decreased slightly this year to 168.16 hectares, in 2011/12 this figure was 168.61. Some of the Long Road Plantation boundary has been reduced as part of the on-going Trumpington Meadows and Clay Farm development.

The proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented shows that 45 out of 66 sites (68.2%) have shown positive conservation management. This demonstrates a 1.5% increase on last year's figures and illustrates the council's positive approach towards conservation management.

Source: CPERC 2013

Environmental Quality

E3 Renewable energy generation

	Installed Capacity (MW) 2012/13	Potential Sites - Installed capacity (MW) at 31/03/2013
Wind	0	0
Biomass	0	0
Landfill gas	0	0
Sewage gas	0	0
Photovoltaic	0.0775	0.7352
Hydro-power	0	0

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group)

Appendix B – Local Indicators

Other Indicators	
Density range of completed dwellings on sites greater than nine dwellings 2012/13	
Density	Percentage
<30DPH	0%
30 – 50DPH	0%
>50DPH	100%

(Cambridgeshire County Council [online] 2013)

Other Indicators - Accessibility of Services	
Amount of completed new residential development (within the 2012/13 year) within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre.	
Key Service	% of population who are within 30 minutes public transport or walking time of Key services
GP Surgery	100%
Hospital with A & E	90.7%
Hospital with Outpatients	90.7%
Primary School	100%
Secondary School	100%
Area of Employment	100%
Retail Centre	100%

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group)

Appendix C – Local Plan Policy Usage

Policy	Title	Uses Recorded 2011/12
Designing Cambridge		
3/1	Sustainable Development	795
3/2	Setting of the City	7
3/3	Safeguarding Environmental Character	18
3/4	Responding to Context	1132
3/6	Ensuring Coordinated Development	29
3/7	Creating Successful Places	562
3/8	Open Space and Recreation Provision through New Development	86
3/9	Watercourses and Other bodies of Water	13
3/10	Sub-division of Existing Plots	55
3/11	The Design of External Spaces	293
3/12	The Design of New Buildings	214
3/13	Tall Buildings and the Sky Line	17
3/14	Extending Buildings	633
3/15	Shop fronts and Signage	132
Conserving Cambridge		
4/1	Green Belt	18
4/2	Protection of Open Space	41
4/3	Safeguarding Features of Amenity or Nature Conservation Value	12
4/4	Trees	146
4/6	Protection of Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance	7
4/8	Local Biodiversity Action Plans	1
4/9	Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Areas	8
4/10	Listed Buildings	162
4/11	Conservation Areas	598
4/12	Buildings of Local Interest	42
4/13	Pollution and Amenity	234
4/14	Air Quality Management Areas	21
4/15	Lighting	40
Living in Cambridge		
5/1	Housing Provision	125
5/2	Conversion of Large Properties	36
5/3	Housing Lost to Other Uses	3
5/4	Loss of Housing	5
5/5	Meeting Housing Needs	10

Appendix C – Local Plan Policy Usage

Policy	Title	Uses Recorded 2011/12
5/7	Supported Housing/Housing in Multiple Occupation	13
5/8	Travellers	0
5/9	Housing for People with Disabilities	3
5/10	Dwelling Mix	6
5/11	Protection of Existing Facilities	16
5/12	New Community Facilities	23
5/13	Community Facilities in the Areas of Major Change	2
5/14	Provision of Community Facilities through New Development	77
5/15	Addenbrooke's	8
Enjoying Cambridge		
6/1	Protection of leisure Facilities	4
6/2	New Leisure Facilities	18
6/3	Tourist Accommodation	7
6/4	Visitor Attractions	2
6/6	Change of Use in the City Centre	14
6/7	Shopping Development and Change of Use in District and Local Centres	16
6/8	Convenience Shopping	7
6/9	Retail Warehouses	5
6/10	Food and Drink Outlets	23
Working and Studying in Cambridge		
7/1	Employment Provision	9
7/2	Selective Management of the Economy	16
7/3	Protection of Industrial and Storage Space	15
7/4	Promotion of Cluster Development	3
7/5	Faculty development in the Central Area, University of Cambridge	1
7/6	West Cambridge, South of Madingley Road	8
7/7	College and University of Cambridge Staff and Student Housing	5
7/8	Anglia Ruskin University East Road Campus	4
7/9	Student Hostels for Anglia Ruskin University	2
7/10	Speculative Student Hostel Accommodation	8
7/11	Language Schools	6
Connecting and Servicing Cambridge		
8/1	Spatial Location of Development	19
8/2	Transport Impact	194

Appendix C – Local Plan Policy Usage

Policy	Title	Uses Recorded 2011/12
8/3	Mitigating Measures	40
8/4	Walking and Cycling Accessibility	40
8/5	Pedestrian and Cycle Network	26
8/6	Cycle Parking	203
8/7	Public Transport Accessibility	22
8/8	Land for Public Transport	10
8/9	Commercial Vehicles and Servicing	17
8/10	Off-Street Car Parking	193
8/11	New Roads	3
8/12	Cambridge Airport	0
8/13	Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone	1
8/14	Telecommunications Development	9
8/15	Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory, Lord's Bridge	0
8/16	Renewable Energy in Major New Developments	30
8/17	Renewable Energy	24
8/18	Water, Sewerage and Drainage Infrastructure	26
Areas of Major Change		
9/1	Further Policy/Guidance for the Development of Areas of Major Change	6
9/2	Phasing of Areas of Major Change	5
9/3	Development in the Urban extensions	2
9/5	Southern Fringe	6
9/6	Northern Fringe	1
9/8	Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road	4
9/9	Station Area	18
Implementation		
10/1	Infrastructure Improvements	110

Appendix D – Housing Trajectory

What is a Housing Trajectory?

Appendix D contains the following:

The Housing Trajectory split into the following categories:

- Urban Extensions
- Local Plan Allocations
- Large Sites Over 50
- Small Sites 10-49 Dwellings
- New Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission allocations and predicted windfall.
- Housing Trajectory Summary Tables which include:
 - A summary of the Housing Trajectory, including the five-year land supply total (a more detailed account can be found in chapter 5).
 - Previous year's completions and predicted totals table. This tracks the council's progress against the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission objectively assessed need housing delivery target for the years 2011/12 to 2030/31 (see Chapter 5 for more detailed information).

All documents cover the Cambridge City Council's Local Authority Area. The documents estimate housing completions and developments over a predetermined time period.

Method

The Five Year Land Supply Totals and Housing Trajectory take into account all planning applications for 10 dwellings and above and also housing allocations set out in the council's local plan such as Cambridge East and North West Cambridge.

The information is gathered by the following means:

- questionnaires to developers, landowners and agents, which includes a survey and a 'best estimate' table of completions;
- talking to the council's Development Management and Building Control teams to identify progress on sites and completions;
- referencing applications against the county council's completions data;
- talking to the City Council's New Neighbourhoods Team concerning major sites;
- in cases where no information was returned, estimates were made though information obtained from the Development Management and New Neighbourhoods teams;
- through information from the SHLAA;
- From research used to compile the council's land allocations for the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission Document

In some cases, a site may indicate no development across the whole of the trajectory period. This denotes that the site is no longer available for development, but is still allocated for housing in the local plan.

Appendix D – Housing Trajectory

Definitions

- **Availability** – Identifies the site as being available for development and indicates that there are no legal or ownership constraints to development, that the site is not used for an existing use that is likely to continue or that there is current planning permission granted;
- **Suitability** – Indicates the site is in a suitable location for housing development and is free of known planning constraints (for example is it public open space, close to services and facilities or are there listed building or landscape constraints);
- **Achievability** – Indicates that development on the site is viable, and there are no cost, market or delivery factors that may prevent the site coming forward in the next 5 years;
- Market and Affordable housing – In some cases a site has been split in two with the initials **M**, **A** after the site name. This indicates whether the figures are referring to market or affordable housing provision. **U/K** denotes that the type of housing (Market or Affordable) is currently unknown;
- Built to date column – identifies how many houses have been built on that site by 31/03/13;
- Reporting Year 13/14 column – the figures in this column are not actual figures and are in fact derived from the same method explained under 'Method' section above.

Small Print

The Five Year Land Supply Total and Housing Trajectory are based on replies from developers, agents and planning professionals. This information is, however, influenced by market conditions, economic circumstances and the time it takes to agree planning obligations and associated agreements therefore it is likely that the figures in the trajectory may change significantly over time.

The target dwellings for some sites in the trajectory have been changed to reflect those in the Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission allocations.

The Future of the Housing Trajectory

As the Local Plan 2014 progresses sites allocated by the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 will be removed and replaced with sites allocated in the Local Plan 2014.

Appendix D – Housing Trajectory

Urban Extensions

Site No	Application Number	Site Name and Address	Size (ha)	Market or Affordable	Target number of dwellings on site	Built to date (up to 2012/13)	Outstanding dwellings (2013/14-30/31)	Reporting Year 2013/14*	14/15 year 1	15/16 year 2	16/17 year 3	17/18 year 4	18/19 year 5	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total Estimated Completions(2014/15-2030/31)	Availability	Suitability	Achievability	Comments		
9.01		Cambridge East Land North of Cherry Hinton	8.38		351	0	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	65	70	70	70	26	0	0	0	0	351	Y	Y	Y	Site allocated as Site R40 in the Local Plan 2014		
9.01		Cambridge East - Land at Coldhams Lane	1.3		57	0	57	0	0	10	30	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	Y	Y	Y	Site allocated as Site R10 in the Local Plan 2014		
Total - Cambridge East					408	0	408	0	0	10	30	17	0	0	0	50	65	70	70	70	26	0	0	0	0	408						
9.03	07/0003	NIAB Main	52.87	M	956	0	956	0	0	90	180	200	200	200	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	956				Site allocated as Site R43 in the Local Plan 2014		
				A	637	0	637	0	0	60	120	140	140	157	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	637	Y	Y		Y	
				Total	1593	0	1593	0	0	150	300	340	340	357	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1593				
9.03	07/1124/REM	NIAB Frontage		M	131	96	35	11	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24				Under construction		
				A	56	46	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Y		Y	Y
				Total	187	142	45	11	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34				
Total - NIAB					1780	142	1638	11	34	150	300	340	340	357	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1627						
9.06 & 9.05	07/0620/OUT, 10/1296/REM, 12/0794/REM	Clay Farm/Showground (Countryside Properties)	60.69 (including sites below)	M	643	15	628	91	107	114	91	82	101	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	537				Clay Farm is allocated as Site R42a in the Local Plan 2014		
				A	429	1	428	57	109	61	63	52	60	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	Y		Y	Y
				Total	1072	16	1056	148	216	175	154	134	161	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	908				
9.05	11/0698/REM, 12/0867/REM	Clay Farm/Showground (Skanska)	See Above	M	251	0	251	44	47	58	58	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207						
				A	167	0	167	39	22	38	39	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	Y	Y		Y	
				Total	418	0	418	83	69	96	97	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335				
9.05	07/0620/OUT, 12/0754/REM	Clay Farm/Showground (Bovis)	See Above	M	278	0	278	35	68	60	56	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243						
				A	185	0	185	26	54	45	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	Y	Y		Y	
				Total	463	0	463	61	122	105	116	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	402				
9.06	07/0620/OUT	Clay Farm/Showground (City Council)	See Above	M	105	0	105	0	0	40	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105						
				A	104	0	104	0	0	34	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	Y	Y		Y	
				Total	209	0	209	0	0	74	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209				
Total - Clay Farm					2162	16	2146	292	407	450	502	266	161	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1854							
Previously 9.07/9.11 of the Local Plan	11/1114/OUT	NW - Cambridge University	67.86	M	750	0	750	0	0	40	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	35	0	0	0	0	0	750				Site allocated through the North West area Action Plan		
				A	1160	0	1160	0	0	176	176	178	0	0	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	0	0	0	0	0	1160	Y	Y		Y	
				Total	1910	0	1910	0	0	216	251	253	75	75	180	180	180	180	180	180	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	1910				
9.08	11/0073/REM & 11/0075/REM	Trumpington Meadows	15.5	M	360	86	274	53	53	53	55	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221				Site allocated as Site R42b in the Local Plan 2014		
				A	240	55	185	36	36	36	37	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	Y	Y		Y	
				Total	600	141	459	89	89	89	92	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370				
9.13	08/0361 & 08/0363 & 09/1140/FUL	Glebe Farm	9.79	M	117	30	87	59	23	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28				Under construction. Glebe Farm Site allocated as Site R42c in the Local Plan 2014. Additional Capacity for Glebe Farm is highlighted as R42c in the Local Plan 2014 allocations table.		
				A	78	25	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
				Total	195	55	140	112	23	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28				
9.13	08/0361 & 08/0363 & 09/1140/FUL	Glebe Farm	See Above	M	55	0	55	0	18	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55						
				A	36	0	36	0	20	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	Y	Y		Y	
				Total	91	0	91	0	38	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91				
Total - Glebe Farm					286	55	231	112	61	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119							
9.12	06/0795/OUT	Bell School Site	7.78	M	275	0	275	0	0	0	60	60	80	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	Y	Y	Y			
Total - Urban Extensions					7421	354	7067	504	591	973	1235	936	656	675	286	230	245	250	250	210	26	0	0	0	0	6563						
									Five Year Supply Total															4391								

* The reporting year (2013/14) does not contain actual figures but is based on survey data.

Summary - Urban Extensions by Growth Area

Site Name and Address	Target number of dwellings on site	Built to date (up to 2012/13)	Outstanding dwellings (2013/14-30/31)	Reporting Year 2013/14*	14/15 year 1	15/16 year 2	16/17 year 3	17/18 year 4	18/19 year 5	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total Estimated Completions(2014/15-2030/31)
NIAB - Main	1593	0	1593	0	0	150	300	340	340	357	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1593
NIAB - Frontage	187	142	45	11	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
NW - Cambridge University	1910	0	1910	0	0	216	251	253	75	75	180	180	180	180	180	140	0	0	0	0	0	1910
Total - North West Cambridge	3690	142	3548	11	34	366	551	593	415	432	286	180	180	180	180	140	0	0	0	0	0	3537
Cambridge East Land North of Cherry Hinton	351	0	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	65	70	70	70	26	0	0	0	0	351
Cambridge East - Land at Coldhams Lane																						

Large Sites Over 50

Site No	Application Number	Site Name and Address	Size (ha)	Market or Affordable	Target number of dwellings on site	Built to date (up to 2012/13)	Outstanding dwellings (2013/14-30/31)	Reporting Year 2013/14*	14/15 year 1	15/16 year 2	16/17 year 3	17/18 year 4	18/19 year 5	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total Estimated Completions(2014/15- 2030/31)	Availability	Suitability	Achievability	Comments	
	07/1223/REM & 05/1336/OUT	Cambridge Water Company, Rustat Road	1.2	M A	100 43	0	100	0	0	0	20	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100 43	Y	Y	Y		
					143	0	143	0	0	0	63	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143					
	02/0999, 06/527, 06/524	Government Offices, Brooklands Avenue	6.35	U/K	376	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Completed 12/13	
	07/1093	Homerton College, Hills Road	1.4	U/K	85	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	N/A	Y	Y	Not likely to come forward for development within five years	
	Total - Large Sites Over 50				604	376	228	0	0	0	63	40	40	0	0	25	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228					
									Five Year Supply Total																						143

* The reporting year (2013/14) does not contain actual figures but is based on survey data.

Small Sites: 10-49 Dwellings

Site No	Application Number	Site Name and Address	Size (ha)	Market or Affordable	Target number of dwellings on site	Built to date (up to 2012/13)	Outstanding dwellings (2013/14-30/31)	Reporting Year 2013/14*	14/15 year 1	15/16 year 2	16/17 year 3	17/18 year 4	18/19 year 5	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Estimated Completions(2014/15-2030/31)	Availability	Suitability	Achievability	Comments	
	10/0087/FUL	89a Cherry Hinton Road, CB1 7BS		M	14	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	Y	Y	Y		
	09/0403	Neath Farm Business Park, Church End	0.9	M	28	6	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Under Construction	
		Total - Neath Farm Business Park			40	13	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	11/0545	The Old Maltings, Prospect Row		U/K	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Completed 2012/13	
	11/0596	141 DITTON WALK, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB5 8FN	0.34	U/K	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	N	Y	Y		
	11/0970	Seymour Court, Seymour Street, Cambridge, CB1 3DL		U/K	34	0	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Under Construction	
	11/0955	100-108 Shelford Road		U/K	13	0	13	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Y	Y	Y	Under Construction	
	12/0321/FUL	190-192 Histon Road		Market	14	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	Y	Y	Y	Under Construction	
	12/0730/FUL	115-119 Perne Road		Market	12	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	Y	Y	Y		
	12/0086/FUL	169-173 High Street, East Chesterton		Market	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	Y	Y	Y		
	13/0406/FUL	Roman Courts (East and West)		Affordable	16	0	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	Y	Y	Y	Under Construction	
	11/1375/FUL	18-19 Regent Terrace		Market	11	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Under Construction	
		Total - Small Sites 10-49 dwellings			190	23	167	83	44	14	12	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84					
									Five Year Supply Total																						

* The reporting year (2013/14) does not contain actual figures but is based on survey data.

Additional Allocations in the Local Plan 2014

Site No	Site Name and Address	Size (ha)	Market or Affordability	Target number of dwellings on site	Built to date (up to 2012/13)	Outstanding dwellings (2013/14-30/31)	Reporting Year 2013/14 *	14/15 year 1	15/16 year 2	16/17 year 3	17/18 year 4	18/19 year 5	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Estimated Completions(2014/15-2030/31)	Availability	Suitability	Achievability	Comments	
GB1	Land north of Wort's Causeway	7.84		200	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	Y	Y	Y	
GB2	Land south of Wort's Causeway	6.8		230	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	77	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	Y	Y	Y	
R5	Camfields Resource Centre and Oil Depot 137-139 Ditton Walk	0.86		35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	Y	Y	Y	
R8	149 Cherry Hinton Road and Telephone Exchange, Coleridge Road	0.76		33	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	13	33	Y	Y	Y		
R10	Mill Road Depot and adjoining properties, Mill Road	2.7		167	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	32	30	167	Y	Y	Y		
R11	Horison Resource Centre, 285 Coldham's Lane	0.82		40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	40	Y	Y	Y		
R14	British Telecom, Long Road			21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	Y	Y	Y	
R16	Cambridge Professional Development Centre, Foster Road	1.49		67	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	17	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	Y	Y	Y	
R17	Mount Pleasant House, Mount Pleasant	0.57		50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	Y	Y	Y	
M2	Clifton Road Area	9.43		550	0	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	60	70	70	60	60	60	60	60	550	Y	Y	Y		
M3	Michael Young Centre, Purbeck Road	1.3		50	0	50	0	0	10	15	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	Y	Y	Y	
M5	82-88 Hills Road and 57-63 Bateman Street	0.5		20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	20	Y	Y	Y	
R6	636-656 Newmarket Road, Holy Cross Church Hall, East Barnwell Community	1.01		75	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	20	20	75	Y	Y	Y		
R12	Ridgeons, Cromwell Road (Additional Capacity)	3.27		217	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	50	50	50	27	0	0	0	0	217	Y	Y	Y		
R21	315-349 Mill Road and Brookfields (Additional Capacity)	2.78		98	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	50	23	0	0	0	0	0	98	Y	Y	Y		
R42c	Glebe Farm 2 (Additional Capacity)	1		35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	Y	Y	Y	
Windfall	Windfall - North Cambridge			462	0	462	0	0	0	30	31	30	31	31	31	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	462	Y	Y	Y	
Windfall	Windfall - East Cambridge			463	0	463	0	0	0	31	31	31	31	31	30	31	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	463	Y	Y	Y	
Windfall	Windfall - South Cambridge			463	0	463	0	0	0	31	31	31	31	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	463	Y	Y	Y	
Windfall	Windfall - West Cambridge			462	0	462	0	0	0	31	30	31	30	31	31	31	31	31	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	462	Y	Y	Y	
Total - Small Sites 10-49 dwellings				3738	0	3738	0	0	10	138	148	133	138	188	366	367	409	313	296	256	234	239	256	247	3738					

Five Year Supply Total 429

* The reporting year (2013/14) does not contain actual figures but is based on survey data.

Housing Trajectory Summary Tables

Housing Trajectory Summary 2011/12 to 2030/31																								
	Target number of dwellings on site	Built to date (up to 2012/13)	Outstanding dwellings (2013/14-30/31)	Reporting Year 2013/14*	14/15 year 1	15/16 year 2	16/17 year 3	17/18 year 4	18/19 year 5	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total Estimated Completions (2014/15-2030/31)		
Urban Extensions	7421	354	7067	504	591	973	1235	936	656	675	286	230	245	250	250	210	26	0	0	0	0	6563		
Sites Allocated in the Local Plan	2588	510	2078	621	225	100	141	100	106	243	159	71	61	69	87	40	55	0	0	0	0	1457		
Large Sites Over 50	604	376	228	0	0	0	63	40	40	0	0	25	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228		
Small Sites 10-49 Dwellings	190	23	167	83	44	14	12	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84		
New Allocations in the Local Plan 2014	3738	0	3738	0	0	10	138	148	133	138	188	366	367	409	313	296	256	234	239	256	247	3738		
Total	14541	1263	13278	1208	860	1097	1589	1224	935	1056	647	692	703	758	650	546	337	234	239	256	247	12070		
Housing Trajectory Five Year Supply Total									5705	More detailed analysis of the 5 year supply can be found in Chapter 5														

Previous years completions and predicted totals																																
	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	Reporting Year 2013/14*	14/15 year 1	15/16 year 2	16/17 year 3	17/18 year 4	18/19 year 5	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Totals	
Core Output Indicators																																
Total Completions - Indicators H2 (a & b)	159	287	505	601	731	629	521	588	288	390	331	482																			5512	
Cumulative Completions	159	446	951	1552	2283	2912	3433	4021	4309	4699	5030	5512																				
Projected Completions - Indicator H2c													1208	860	1097	1589	1224	935	1056	647	692	703	758	650	546	337	234	239	256	247	13278	
Cumulative Future Completions													1208	2068	3165	4754	5978	6913	7969	8616	9308	10011	10769	11419	11965	12302	12536	12775	13031	13278		
Cumulative Actual & Future Completions (H2 a & b + H2c) 2001/2 to 2030/31	159	446	951	1552	2283	2912	3433	4021	4309	4699	5030	5512	6720	7580	8677	10266	11490	12425	13481	14128	14820	15523	16281	16931	17477	17814	18048	18287	18543	18790		
Local Plan 2014 Housing Target																																
Local Plan 2014 Housing Target Year on Year from April 2011 to March 2031 (14,000 divided by 20 years = 700pa)													700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	14000	
Cumulative Local Plan 2014 Requirement													700	1400	2100	2800	3500	4200	4900	5600	6300	7000	7700	8400	9100	9800	10500	11200	11900	12600	13300	14000
Annual Difference From Annual Local Plan 2014 Requirement for Projected Completions (H2 c)													-369	-218	508	160	397	889	524	235	356	-53	-8	3	58	-50	-154	-363	-466	-461	-444	-453
Managed Delivery Target in relation to draft Local Plan 2014 (H2 d)																																
1) Cumulative completions actual and projected												331	813	2021	2881	3978	5567	6791	7726	8782	9429	10121	10824	11582	12232	12778	13115	13349	13588	13844	14091	
2) Cumulative required completions												700	1400	2100	2800	3500	4200	4900	5600	6300	7000	7700	8400	9100	9800	10500	11200	11900	12600	13300	14000	
3) Cumulative under/oversupply												-369	-587	-79	81	478	1367	1891	2126	2482	2429	2421	2424	2482	2432	2278	1915	1449	988	544	91	

* The reporting year (2013/14) does not contain actual figures but is based on survey data.

Appendix D – Housing Trajectory

Appendix E – Feed in Tariff Installations Statistical Report

FIT Installations Statistical Report

This report provides details of the following with regard to the Feed in Tariff (FIT) scheme:-

- Total FIT installations by technology and installation type
- Total installed capacity by technology and installation type

This report details accredited FIT installations on the Central FIT Register at the time the report was requested and run.

Confirmation dates between 01/04/2012 and 31/03/2014

Tariff Codes Selected : All

Geographical Locations Selected :

Country/s Selected : England

Government Office Region/s Selected : East of England

Local Authority/s Selected : Cambridge

Technology Types Selected : All

Technology	Domestic Installations	Domestic Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Commercial Installations	Commercial Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Industrial Installations	Industrial Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Community Installations	Community Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Total Installations	Total Installed Capacity (MW)
Photovoltaic	233	0.726	6	0.143	0	0.000	2	0.090	241	0.959
Total Installed Capacity (MW)		0.726		0.143		0.000		0.090		0.959
Total Installations	233		6		0		2		241	

Please note that GB and constituent country/regional/LA totals may not match due to some installation locations not being allocated to postcode areas

Please note that the Central FIT Register is populated with data from FIT licensees and relates to a live scheme. Therefore data is subject to change without notice.

Please be aware that the category of 'community' under 'installation type' has been captured for installations since the start of the FIT scheme and can relate to all technologies. It does not refer to the Comprehensive Review Phase 2B 2012 'community energy' status for PV tariff guarantee and energy efficiency. Information relating to this can be found on the Ofgem website in the detailed quarterly installation reports.

Please note that the total number of FIT installations is a count of both original installations and any subsequent extensions.

Please note that this report does not provide details of installations that have been suspended, withdrawn, removed or terminated from the Central FIT Register and the FIT Scheme.

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SOURCE: <https://www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk/>

Appendix F – Cambridge East Indicators (extract from Cambridge East Area Action Plan)

Objective B/a: To create a new and distinctive sustainable community on the eastern edge of Cambridge which will enhance the special character of the City and its setting and is connected to the rest of the City by high quality public transport and non-motorised modes of transport.					
Indicator Number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Policies	Targets
CE01	Total Housing Completions / Annual Rate	Core	D3/a	CE/7	To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing development for (1) approximately 10,000-12,000 dwellings at the Cambridge East site as a whole before 2016, and (2) approximately 1,500-2,000 dwellings by 2016. The total housing completions and annual rate of completions for Cambridge East will be monitored through the Cambridge East housing trajectory.
CE02	Housing Density	Core	D3/b	CE/7	At least 50 dwellings per hectare
CE03	Housing Mix	Core	D3/c	CE/7	No specific target - Cambridge East should provide a mix of housing sizes that address the level of need for smaller 1 and 2 bedroom homes in the Cambridge area whilst at the same time creating a balanced community for the long term.
CE04	Employment Land Supply by type	Core	D4/a, D4/b	CE/8	Equivalent of 20-25 hectares of employment land.
CE05	Distance to Public Transport	Local	D6/d, D7/l	CE/11	All development within 600m of a stop on dedicated local busway or 400m of other local bus stops. The Total housing completions and annual rate of completions for Cambridge East will be monitored through the Cambridge East housing trajectory.
CE06	Distance to public Open Space	Local	D10/b	CE/20	Formal sports pitches within 15 minutes walk; No home more than one minute's walk (i.e. 100m actual walk distance) from a LAP; no home more than five minutes walk (i.e. 400m actual walk distance) from a LEAP; no home more than 15 minutes walk (i.e. 1,000m actual walk distance) from a NEAP or SIP.
CE07	Renewable energy installed by type	Core	D13/e	CE/24	Renewable energy to provide at least 10% of predicted energy requirements
CE08	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions.	Core	E2/a, D5/c	CE/35, CE/9	Targets to be detailed through s.46 agreement or planning obligations.

Appendix G – North West Cambridge Indicators (extract from North West Cambridge AAP)

Indicator Number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Preferred Policy Options	Targets
NWC01	Total no. of: (1) Units of student accommodation completed (2) Housing Completions / Annual Rate	Core	NW5	To provide an adequate supply of land for housing for development (1) for 2,000 university students, and (2) for 3,000 open market and affordable dwellings. <i>The total housing completions and annual rate of completions for North West Cambridge will be monitored against the North West Cambridge AAP housing trajectory in each council's Annual Monitoring Report.</i>
NWC02	Housing Density	Core	NW5	At least 50 dwellings per hectare average net density.
NWC03	Percentage of Housing which is Affordable	Core	NW6	At least 50% affordable housing must be provided to meet the needs of Cambridge University and College key workers.
NWC04	Employment Land Supply by type	Core	NW8, NW10	(1) 100,000m ² of employment and academic development; (2) Approximately 60,000m ² of higher education uses, including academic faculty development and a University Conference Centre, within Use Class D1.
NWC05	Employment Uses in the Local Centre	Core	NW9	100% of completed development for B1 uses in the local centre in units not exceeding 300m ² .
NWC06	Distance to Public Transport	Local	NW16	Majority of development within 400m of a bus stop.
NWC07	Amount (and percentage) of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards	Core	NW19	Car parking standards are set out in Appendices 1 and 2 of the North West Cambridge AAP.
NWC08	Public Open Space and Recreation Facilities	Local	NW23	Standards for provision of public open space and recreation facilities are set out in Appendix 3 of the North West Cambridge AAP Protection of Traveller's Rest Pit SSSI and surrounding geodiversity.

Appendix G – North West Cambridge Indicators (extract from North West Cambridge AAP)

Indicator Number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Preferred Policy Options	Targets
NWC09	Sustainable Development	Local	NW24	<p>Amount of Residential development designed in line with the Code for Sustainable Homes:</p> <p>(1) Percentage approved on or before 31 March 2013 designed to meet Code level 4 or higher, up to a maximum of 50 dwellings;</p> <p>(2) Percentage approved after 1 April 2013, designed to Code level 5 or higher.</p> <p>Amount of Non-residential development designed in line with BREEAM:</p> <p>(1) Percentage approved designed to “Excellent” standards.</p>
NWC10	Renewable energy installed by type	Core	NW24	<p>(1) Percentage of the non-residential development and student accommodation energy requirements provided by renewable energy (at least 20% required if renewable CHP is not viable);</p> <p>(2) Percentage of the development served by a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant or a District Heating Scheme fuelled by renewable energy sources.</p>
NWC11	Water Conservation	Local	NW24	<p>(1) Percentage of residential development approved prior to 31 March 2013 which reduces water consumption by 30%, based on 2006 per capita levels; and</p> <p>(2) Percentage of residential development approved after 1 April 2013, which reduces water consumption by 47% based on 2006 per capita levels.</p>
NWC12	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions.	Core	NW31	Targets points set out in S106 agreements or planning obligations.

Appendix H – Use Classes Order

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010 came into force on 6th April 2010 and puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'.

Use Class	Description
A1 Shops	Shops, retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices (but not sorting offices), pet shops, sandwich bars, showrooms, domestic hire shops, dry cleaners, funeral directors and internet cafes.
A2 Financial and professional services	Financial services such as banks and building societies, professional services (other than health and medical services) including estate and employment agencies and betting offices.
A3 Restaurants and cafés	For the sale of food and drink for consumption on the premises - restaurants, snack bars and cafes.
A4 Drinking establishments	Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments (but not night clubs).
A5 Hot food takeaways	For the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises.
B1 Business	Offices (other than those that fall within A2), research and development of products and processes, light industry appropriate in a residential area.
B2 General Industrial	Use for industrial process other than one falling within class B1 (excluding incineration purposes, chemical treatment or landfill or hazardous waste).
B8 Storage or distribution	This class includes open air storage.
C1 Hotels	Hotels, boarding and guest houses where no significant element of care is provided (excludes hostels).
C2 Residential institutions	Residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and training centres.
C2A Secure residential institution	Use for a provision of secure residential accommodation, including use as a prison, young offenders institution, detention centre, secure training centre, custody centre, short term holding centre, secure hospital, secure local authority accommodation or use as a military barracks.
C3 Dwellinghouses	This class is formed of 3 parts:
C3 (a)	covers use by a single person or a family (a couple whether married or not, a person related to one another with members of the family of one of the couple to be treated as members of the family of the other), an employer and certain domestic employees (such as an au pair, nanny, nurse, governess, servant, chauffeur, gardener, secretary and personal assistant), a carer and the person receiving the care and a foster parent and foster child.
C3 (b)	up to six people living together as a single household and receiving care e.g. supported housing schemes such as those for people with learning disabilities or mental health problems.

Appendix H – Use Classes Order

Use Class	Description
C3(c)	allows for groups of people (up to six) living together as a single household. This allows for those groupings that do not fall within the C4 HMO definition, but which fell within the previous C3 use class, to be provided for i.e. a small religious community may fall into this section as could a homeowner who is living with a lodger.
C4 Houses in multiple occupation	small shared dwelling houses occupied by between three and six unrelated individuals, as their only or main residence, who share basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom.
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 court. Non residential education and training centres.
D2 Assembly and leisure	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	Certain uses do not fall within any use class and are considered 'sui generis'. Such uses include: theatres, houses in multiple occupation, hostels providing no significant element of care, scrap yards. Petrol filling stations and shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles. Retail warehouse clubs, nightclubs, launderettes, taxi businesses, amusement centres and casinos.

Appendix I – Advice Note – Deleted Local Plan Policies

Advice Note - Deleted Local Plan Policies

Whilst we are preparing Cambridge's Local Development Framework, which will incrementally replace the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 in due course, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 makes provision for councils to retain their local plan policies by application to the Secretary of State. In the light of this, the City Council made an application to the Secretary of State in January 2009.

We have received the Secretary of State's direction, which confirms that the vast majority of the Cambridge Local Plan's policies will remain in force from 20th July 2009. However, eight policies will expire on 20th July 2009. The table below sets out the reason for their deletion and policy alternatives, where relevant. Please note that the Local Plan Appendices and Proposals Map (February 2008) remain unchanged.

Deleted Policy (Reference Number & Name)	Reason for Deletion & Alternative Policy Support
3/5 Mixed Use Development	<p>This policy expected mixed-use development to be sustainable via the inclusion of appropriate community and retail facilities within residential schemes and elements of residential development within larger non-residential sites.</p> <p>This policy was deleted as it simply repeated national and regional policy. It was redundant given the references to the mix of development that supports the creation of sustainable and accessible communities in Planning Policy Statement 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (paragraph 27).</p>
4/5 Protection of Sites of National Nature Conservation Importance	<p>This policy stated that development will not be allowed which has a detrimental effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</p> <p>This policy was deleted as it simply repeated national and regional policy. SSSIs are protected by Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (paragraphs 7 and 8) and are defined and designated by Natural England in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p>
4/7 Species Protection	<p>This policy precluded development affecting protected species unless the need for the development outweighs nature conservation importance.</p> <p>This policy was deleted as it simply repeated national and regional policy contained in Policy ENV3 of the RSS for the East of England, paragraphs 1, 15 and 16 of Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, Department for Communities and Local Government Circular 06/2005, the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.</p>

Appendix I – Advice Note – Deleted Local Plan Policies

Deleted Policy (Reference Number & Name)	Reason for Deletion & Alternative Policy Support
4/16 Development and Flooding	<p>This policy prevented development from taking place in areas with an unacceptable risk of flooding. It also prevents development, which would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere or have a detrimental effect on flood management including flood defences. The supporting text to the policy refers to the City Council's support of sustainable drainage systems.</p> <p>This policy was deleted because it was covered by existing national and regional policy. Policy WAT4 in the RSS for the East of England directs development away from areas at high risk of flooding and areas where development would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (December 2006) also covers the policy.</p> <p>In relation to Criterion (a) of Policy 4/16, paragraph 9 of Planning Policy Statement 25 sets out the risk based approach that should be adopted. Paragraphs 16 and 17 deal with the sequential test, directing development to the zones of least risk from flooding (Zone 1 low probability, Zone 2 medium probability, Zone 3a high probability and Zone 3b the functional floodplain). Paragraphs 18-20 set out the exception test.</p> <p>In relation to Criterion (b) of Policy 4/16, the first bullet point of paragraph 9 of Planning Policy Statement 25 deals with minimising run-off from new development onto adjacent and other downstream property, and into the river systems.</p> <p>In relation to criterion (c) of Policy 4/16, the first bullet point of paragraph 6 (Planning Policy Statement 25) deals with safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences.</p> <p>The policy's supporting text sets out support for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). This is covered by the second and third bullet points of paragraph 6 and second bullet point of paragraph 9 (Planning Policy Statement 25).</p>
5/6 Meeting Housing Needs From Employment Development	<p>This policy set out the requirement for proposals for employment development, which impact on the demand for affordable housing, to provide affordable housing on-site; contributions towards off-site housing or by means of key worker housing provision.</p> <p>This policy was deleted because it was recognised at the Examination in Public for the RSS for the East of England that there was an absence of convincing evidence that specific local</p>

Appendix I – Advice Note – Deleted Local Plan Policies

Deleted Policy (Reference Number & Name)	Reason for Deletion & Alternative Policy Support
	<p>circumstances existed to justify the imposition of the requirement as referred to in the council's Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The Affordable Housing SPD does not provide any further detail in taking this policy forward. The RSS for the East of England does not make specific reference to the need for employment development to provide for affordable housing and Policy P9/1 of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 was not saved.</p>
<p>6/5 Shopping Development in the City Centre</p>	<p>This policy stated that retail proposals in the City Centre would only be permitted where they maintained and enhanced the vitality and viability of the City Centre and which were of an appropriate nature and scale.</p> <p>This policy was deleted because it reiterated national guidance in paragraphs 3.13 – 3.19 of Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres that require the application of sequential testing and proof that the development is of appropriate nature and scale. Additionally, paragraphs 3.20 - 3.23 of Planning Policy Statement 6 cover the need to consider the impact of the proposal on the vitality and viability of existing centres within the catchment area of the proposed development, including the likely cumulative effect of recent permissions, developments under construction and completed developments. It clarifies that the identification of need does not necessarily indicate that there will be no negative impact.</p>
<p>9/4 East Cambridge</p>	<p>This policy set out the criteria for development at East Cambridge.</p> <p>This policy was deleted because it has been superseded by the Cambridge East, which was adopted by both Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council in February 2008.</p>
<p>10/2 Monitoring and Review</p>	<p>This policy set out the monitoring process for the local plan and identified review work and actions, which would be brought into play in the event that the local plan policies and development plan allocations were not being met.</p> <p>This policy was deleted because Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 covers the need to monitor policies by making an annual report to the Secretary of State, which covers the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies set out in the local development documents are being achieved.</p>

Appendix I – Advice Note – Deleted Local Plan Policies

Deleted Policy (Reference Number & Name)	Reason for Deletion & Alternative Policy Support
	Section 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 covers the mechanisms that will be triggered if policies and allocations are not being met.

The North West Cambridge AAP was adopted in October 2009. As a result, the following local plan Policy and allocations were superseded:

- Policy 9/7 – Land between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road
- Proposal Site 9.07 – Madingley Road/Huntingdon Road
- Proposal Site 9.11 – 19 Acre Field and land at Gravel Hill Farm

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